

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 2017 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) represent activities and programs carried out in the first Annual Action Plan completed under the 2017-2021 Five Year Consolidated Plan. Activities addressed the housing and community development needs and priorities identified in the Consolidated Plan. The City has made progress in completing the majority of PY 2017 activities within the Plan Year, and to date approximately 46% of PY 2017 funds have been spent and the remaining 54% is committed and obligated.

This current program year focused on funding several different community development and housing projects that were very beneficial to the community of Nampa, especially the low and moderate income residents. The City of Nampa continues to focus on the local target area by providing home ownership and rental assistance, ADA and infrastructure improvements, homeless services and neighborhood beautification. The City of Nampa committed some of its CDBG resources to the continued support of special needs populations served by the Salvation Army Community Family Shelter, Meals on Wheels programs, as well as an Emergency Rental Assistance program provided by The Jesse Tree of Idaho, all which provide public services to the elderly and/or to those that are experiencing homelessness or are at risk for homelessness. With funding for Autumn Gold Homeownership Program, in conjunction with IHFA HOME Money, we assisted homebuyers with down payment closing costs. We are also addressing our victims of domestic violence by expanding and improving the Nampa Family Justice Center. The City of Nampa continues to support programs begun in previous years including a Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program and ADA compliance public infrastructure improvements.

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
ADA/Accessibility Improvements	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	27500	2905	10.56%			
ADA/Accessibility Improvements	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	0	0		5013	2905	57.95%
Administration & Planning	Administration and Planning	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%	1	1	100.00%
Central Neighborhood Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development		Other	Other	1	1	100.00%			
Conduct Code Enforcement Programs	Non-Housing Community Development		Other	Other	1	1	100.00%			
Enhance Homeownership Opportunities	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	25	1	4.00%			
Enhance Homeownership Opportunities	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%	5	1	20.00%

Housing Facility - Domestic Violence	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Other	Other	1	1	100.00%			
Improve Transit Options	Transit	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	1	0	0.00%			
Increase Affordable and Infill Housing	Affordable Housing		Other	Other	1	0	0.00%			
Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing housing rehabilitation	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	2	4.00%	10	2	20.00%
Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing housing rehabilitation	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	1	0	0.00%			
Reduce Homelessness	Homeless		Other	Other	1	0	0.00%			
Rental Units Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing Public Housing housing rehabilitation		Other	Other	1	0	0.00%			

Social Services Support: Special Needs	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0		5600	0	0.00%
Social Services Support: Special Needs	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	10000	265	2.65%			
Social Services Support: Special Needs	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	1	0	0.00%	2805	265	9.45%
Support Housing Improvements & Preservation	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Other	Other	1	0	0.00%			
Urban Revitalization Efforts	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	7	0	0.00%			
Urban Revitalization Efforts	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	7	0	0.00%			

Urban Revitalization Efforts	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	50	11	22.00%	13	11	84.62%
------------------------------	-----------------------------------	----------	-------	-------	----	----	--------	----	----	--------

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.

This is the first year of our new 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan. The CDBG application process has ensured that our established process, priorities, objectives and goals have been used as a basis for allocation of funds. Our application process identifies priority areas and subgrantees are awarded according to a weighing of points during the scoring process. Grant applications are scored by a panel of experts that work and/or have community involvement within the City of Nampa. These experts have a vast knowledge of our priorities and planning process. The scoring system is based on projects that specifically address those projects that specifically focus on higher priorities and serve the largest number of low and moderate income persons, and projects serving target areas. Once scores are established and recommendations are made to the City Council who then 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 2017 Strategic Plan with our projects for 2017. The City of Nampa is working diligently to ensure that CDBG funds are expended on projects identified as a high priority for the City of Nampa

Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development, 2017-2021.

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
ADA/Accessibility Improvements	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$104,772.95/ General Fund/\$2,000.00	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	27,500	2905	11%	5013	2905	58%
Administration & Planning	Administration and Planning	CDBG: \$142,920.00	Other	Other	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Enhance Homeownership Opportunities	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$30,000.00	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	25	1	4%	5	1	20%
Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$145,000.00	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	2	4%	10	2	20%
Social Services Support: Special Needs	Affordable Housing Homeless Npon-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$95,000.00/ State/\$145,575.00 Other Federal/\$116,500.00 Private/\$70,663.00	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	10000	265	2.65%	8405	265	3.15%
Urban Revitalization Efforts	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$0.00	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	7	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Urban Revitalization Efforts	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$0.00	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	7	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Urban Revitalization Efforts	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$15000.00	Other	Other	50	11	22.00%	13	11	84.62%

Current Program Year Funding - Strategic and Program Year Outcomes

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	284
Black or African American	2
Asian	1
American Indian or American Native	9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	7
Total	303
Hispanic	87
Not Hispanic	216

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

Narrative

Nampa is the largest city in Canyon County and the second largest city in Idaho. The U.S. Census reported the City's population at 93,590 as of July 1, 2017. The race and ethnicity demographics reported on the US Census report reflect similar demographics as our CDBG population served in PY 2017. While the racial distribution of Nampa residents has changed only slightly since 2000, the City's ethnic distribution did see an increase in the number of Hispanic residents. According to 2015 data, residents that are of Hispanic descent make up 25% of the total population, up from 18% in 2000, 1% is Asian, 1% is Native American, and 1% is African American. Compared to the state overall, the City of Nampa is more diverse and has a lower proportion of residents that are non-Hispanic White.

A total of 303 persons benefited from CDBG assistance; of the 303 persons 284 reported as White, 2 as African American, 1 as Asian, 9 as American Indian, and 7 as Native Hawaiian. Of the total ethnicities reported 87 of them identified themselves additionally as Hispanic. As can be seen from the beneficiary data provided that approximately 28.71% of those that directly benefited from CDBG funding are of Hispanic descent compared to 25% for the community as a whole. Conversely, 94% of direct beneficiaries reporting their race/ethnicity to be White, non-Hispanic. The remaining distribution is at 0.7% Black or African American, .3% Asian, 3% American Indian, and 2% Native Hawaiian. The City requires all recipients of funding to have a plan to reach out to minority populations, specifically Spanish speaking, to increase awareness of resources available in the City.

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	public - federal	759,249	293,552

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

The City of Nampa requires subrecipients to identify matching funds when applying for CDBG awards. The City has established matching requirements for subrecipient applicants to share the cost of their projects and promote sustainability. City sponsored project are not required to have match.

With the establishment of the Critical Needs Repair Loan Program in Program Year 2008, there is potential of program income to be generated through loan principal and interest payments. We currently have some loans in repayment status. Additionally, one of our subrecipients, the Meals on Wheels program generates program income through the donations generated at the time that beneficiaries receive their meals. While donations and or fees are not required some beneficiaries desire to give back to the program when they are able. The City prefers these funds to remain with the program and accounts for the pro-rata share of income accordingly.

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. Low income housing tax credits are made available at a State wide level, and entities serving Canyon County receive Continuum of Care funding from IHFA.

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)	25	9.45	ADA Park Improvements/Brush-Up/Home Loans
NNU NEIGHBORHOOD	20	0	
Old Nampa Neighborhood	15	0	
SLUM & BLIGHTED AREA	15	0	

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

Activities serve all Nampa City residents, not just households in a particular census tract or neighborhood. Projects supported with CDBG funds are within the City of Nampa limits. The basis for allocating investments is not specifically geographically delineated within the municipal boundaries. Funding is determined upon meeting national objectives, qualifying eligible activities, and a competitive application process. While the City does not specifically allocate funding geographically it does prioritize projects addressing needs in target areas. Additionally proposed housing projects are reviewed for neighborhood site standards including low income and racial concentrations, access to transportation, services, and environmental concerns.

During the competitive scoring process, points are allocated based upon some project type prioritization. These prioritizations include benefiting residents in one of the target areas and housing projects that are located within one mile of a public transit corridor. By providing prioritization points to these areas, potential applicants are made aware of the priority of use and project location for CDBG funding. While the weighting of the points does give an advantage to projects that address a target area, it does not preclude projects that address residents in non target areas. 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.

Leveraging

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

The majority of City funded projects are made possible with a combination of funding. The City encourages partnerships when addressing and supporting community needs. Projects and activities that help fill the gap and allow housing and service agencies to access additional funds are considered when prioritizing projects. City sponsored projects predominately leverage the project with the value of the land used for the project and the staff time to complete the project. The City has established match requirements for subrecipients with the intent to ensure diversity in funding and limit the dependence upon CDBG specific funding. By example, the Hunters Park project located in our Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area was completed with the help of City staff to facilitate the completion.

Public Service Projects: Minimum 100% matching funds required. The match can be from cash, in kind contributions, or volunteer labor. The current rate for volunteer match timer is \$23.56/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 inkind 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.

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	0	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	78	42
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	78	42

Table 5 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	50	26
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	23	15
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	5	1
Total	78	42

Table 6 – Number of Households Supported

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

During the 2017 program year the discrepancy between our goals and the number of households served is due in part to current economic environment, staffing challenges, and referral sources. It was estimated that 5 households would receive downpayment assistance towards the purchase of a new home. During the program year our subrecipient had difficulty finding properties they could not renovate and still price affordably to meet the payment needs of our LMI population. Of the 5 forecast they were only able to produce 1 during the program year. They have 1 additional property that they

felt would be marketed at a price affordable to our LMI target market and would hopefully have it closed before the end of the 2018 calendar year. Additionally, it was estimated that 50 persons would receive rental assistance and they fell short of the goal hitting 26 in total that received rental assistance. They cited 3rd quarter slowing of referrals into their program as related to instability with respect to one of their 3rd party referral resources. As a result they stopped receiving referrals from the before mentioned 3rd party. Additionally, they were unable to renew their lease with the landlord and thus had to partner with another organization in order to continue to provide services to Nampa based clients. The number of households assisted through the rehab of existing units was also down from expectations during the 2017 program year. We have attributed this in large part to the Home Loan Program not producing as many loans estimated due to CDBG staff turnover and inability to stay connected with partnering organizations that serve as referral sources for homeowners in need of rehab assistance. The City has hired new staff and have started connecting with old and new organizations to get a new pipeline started for potential households in need of rehab.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

CDBG administrators will work closer with new program year applicants to ensure the estimated outcomes will be based on historical and realistic projected data to ensure they are accurately reflecting their capacity. Additionally, the CDBG Administrator will stay in communication with the subrecipients to help identify situations that will cause barriers to meeting goals and provide guidance that could help them stay on target.

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 Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	5	0
Low-income	37	0
Moderate-income	0	0
Total	42	0

Table 7 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

While there are direct ways to address affordable housing, the indirect way is to ensure people are able to stay in their homes as a result of services provided, The City of Nampa provides for direct affordable housing primarily through the Housing Rehabilitation Programs as well as partnering with a rapid rehousing and emergency rental assistance programs. Indirect methods include providing for case management services to help stabilize homeless persons and providing meals for homebound seniors. In terms of housing rehabilitation, Nampa faces a challenge with many of the homes in LMI neighborhoods. They are older and often with failing infrastructure or roofs. As a result, the City of

Nampa developed the Housing Improvement Loan Program. The City continues with its outreach plan for the program including the distribution of brochures, city staff and contractor referrals. This program is not targeted to general rehabilitation efforts, it is targeted for repairs that impact the health and safety of the resident of the home. The types of repairs include sewer line improvements, roof replacement, and furnace replacement as well as ADA modifications. In this program year we completed a total of 2 loans for owner-occupied residences to assist in emergency repair. Homeowners received assistance with property improvements including new roofing, new exterior doors, electrical service panel upgrades, and a new vinyl window.

The second program is a volunteer home painting program in which CDBG pays for staff to administer the program. Brush-Up Nampa is an annual community that takes place every June. The event brings together volunteer teams to paint homes of Nampa senior and disabled residents in need. Paint and supplies are provided through the program by generous community sponsors, so this is a free event for both teams and homeowners. We had great teams again this year that did other beautification work in addition to painting. Many hours are dedicated by staff to make this program fun, and easy to volunteer for. It is an event that brings back teams each year. We painted 11 homes with approximately 210 volunteers. The demographics for the individuals assisted are as follows: 13 elderly, 3 disabled, and 2 Veterans.

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 of Nampa has collaborated with the City of Boise in planning efforts regarding Homelessness. The Community Development Specialist 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 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 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 not 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

Over the years the City has allocated CDBG funding for the construction and operations of emergency shelter and transitional housing agencies to address emergency shelter and housing needs. There are currently three emergency shelters offering 221 beds in Nampa.

During this program year the City is assisting the Salvation Army with funds for case management to all homeless persons, including the chronic homeless. The City is also assisting with case management through Jesse Tree and The CATCH Program which is 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.

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 will assess the vulnerability, needs, and extent of barriers of those experiencing homelessness. Using an objective assessment of each individual or family, will allow 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.

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

The 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 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. This year the City is also assisting a new provider in Nampa, Jesse Tree. Jesse Tree has operated for many years in the City of Boise providing emergency one-time assistance to low income households to prevent homelessness. Jesse Tree is expanding the Emergency Rental and Mercy Assistance Program to Nampa this year and will be operating out of the offices of CATCH of Canyon County. 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.

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

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.

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 and cash assistance for participants through Jesse Tree and 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. The CASH program provides a rapid rehousing program with intensive case management to assist families experiencing homelessness to transition to permanent housing. Recipient of these funds receive training in areas of housing barriers, opportunities for employment and income, and addressing any mainstream resources that would aid in the family becoming stably housed.

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 Cooperative Housing Authority (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 outlining the physical and management improvements for the public housing units. The City of Nampa assists with the Environmental Reviews necessary for capital improvements.

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

The city of Nampa works closely with 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 Family 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 . 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

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 greatest barrier to providing affordable housing is insufficient financial resources. This can occur because of lack of employment and/or training, credit issues, and lack of funds to cover down payment assistance and closing costs or rental unit security deposits. The physical condition of housing stock also presents a barrier to safe, decent and affordable housing. The Housing Improvement Loan Program has been used to address the health and safety concerns in existing housing. Also, these funds can be used to make homes more accessible to those with disabilities.

Lack of awareness of fair housing issues on the part of consumers and/or discriminatory practices within the housing industry could be considered another barrier to affordable housing. The City continues to partner to provide opportunities for education of not only those within the housing industry but the general public. 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.
2. Conduct affirmative marketing of the City's Housing Improvement Loan Program through continued participation in the Region 3 Housing Coalition, Hispanic Realtor Association, Idaho Fair Housing Forum, and the Idaho Housing Policy Council. Additionally, continue to distribute brochures and connect with new contractors and agencies.
3. Update on line Community Resource Guide as appropriate.
4. Assist with planning and if requested host Fair Housing Training conducted by HUD, Idaho Legal Aid and/or Intermountain Fair Housing Council; work with HUD Boise Field Office to coordinate event.
5. Coordinate efforts with neighboring CDBG entitlement cities to host a Landlord Training event.
6. Provide space to Fair Housing training events at City locations when requested and able.
7. Continue to collaborate with neighboring entitlement communities, City of Boise, City of Meridian and City of Caldwell in Fair Housing Education campaign initiated during PY2010.
8. Continue efforts with Idaho Fair Housing Forum to educate the public and housing industry personnel.
9. Continue 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. Continue to research model affordable housing development incentive programs.

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 that will leverage the funds and human resources that are available. In addition, it

is the goal of the City to continue to expand these linkages to improve participation and involvement in providing services and support to low income individuals and families. During the 2017 program year the City continued to work with neighbors and area organizations to determine the best way to address healthy food access with the money associated with the Invest Health Grant. The City has also helped facilitate a partnership with area hospitals, schools, financial institutions, and non-profits to find ways to get healthy food options to our underserved NRSA neighborhood that is currently without a grocery store. 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.

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

Since HUD and EPA issued regulation to protect young children from lead-based paint hazards, the City of Nampa has been taking steps to insure its programs are complying, through revising program procedures and documents to implementing additional steps for providing notification, identifying lead hazards and performing lead hazard reduction, using safe work practices and achieving clearance. As training become available, the City provides notification to entities and contractors enrolled in the Housing Improvement Loan Program contractor list to continue to obtain training on lead hazard evaluation and reduction. The City has lacked the capacity of risk assessors and workers. With the efforts over the last 5 years, the City has seen an increase in the number of qualified assessors and workers, however, with the new EPA 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 Boise Area. We can draw on this same pool of trained contractors.

The City of Nampa, the Nampa Public Housing Authority, Southwestern Idaho Cooperative Housing Authority, and area partners all provide information on lead-based paint hazards, precautions and symptoms to all homeowners, renters, and landlords involved in housing services and rehabilitation. All rehabilitation projects follow the regulations.

The City of Nampa funds housing repair/rehabilitation projects. City staff has also attended HUD sponsored lead-based paint training to become more familiar with the requirements and their implementation. 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.

Unlike Idaho's neighboring states, the State of Idaho does not administer and enforce a Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) program. Similar EPA requirements are in place nationwide, but some states, including Oregon, Washington and Utah, operate in lieu of EPA's program allowing for greater local oversight. These programs must certify to EPA that they are as protective as the federal program and that there is adequate enforcement. EPA's Region 10 includes Idaho, Alaska, Oregon and Washington. There are no local EPA staff enforcing RRP in Idaho.

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

City efforts are headed by the Nampa Economic Development Department to support the goal of

helping residents and families achieve self-sufficiency. 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 community's poverty level.

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 several families that are living in poverty. These businesses helped contribute to the decline in our unemployment rate to 2.9% as of April 2018 of 2016 from a high of over 10% in 2010.

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

The strengths of the current CDBG program design and delivery has been its continued collaborative efforts with other public entities, for profits, non-profits, social services providers, health care agencies, and the private sector. The City believes the current institutional structure to be a competent and capable mechanism to administer CDBG programs throughout the community. The City continues to remedy gaps in services and shortcomings to insure smooth operations within both the administration and service delivery components of programs.

The City participates in a variety of local, regional and state planning organizations to encourage cohesiveness in program design and implementation. These efforts include the Region 3 Housing Coalition, the Southwestern Idaho Cooperative Housing Coalition Family Self Sufficiency Advisory Board, the State Fair Housing Forum, the State Housing Policy Coordination Council, the Boise/Ada County Continuum of Care, Northwest Association of Community Development Managers, as well as collaboration with nearby entitlement communities.

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. 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 trainings, educational, and community events. 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)

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.

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 (Page 10, Section IV). The selection of the subrecipient, as well as City programs, will be monitored based upon the risk analysis presented in the monitoring guidelines. The monitoring process consists of four components: **1. Pre-Assessment:** During the application process, subrecipients are evaluated on the capacity of the organization to complete the project as described and are scored appropriately. Applicants are requested to submit copies of the organization's conflict of interest policy, client intake forms, tax id number and DUNS number. Prior to contract execution, each subrecipient is required to submit audited financial statements. If the subrecipient is a past recipient, past performance is reviewed during the application process and again at contract execution to ensure capacity and progress in meeting identified outcomes. Prior to contract execution and the first draw request, subrecipients will be required to attend an orientation session. The orientation session will discuss CDBG program requirements such as: the monitoring process, HUD income eligibility requirements, collecting and reporting "client demographic data" as mandated per HUD guidelines, the HUD outcome and performance measures, and the City forms used for reporting progress and draw requests. Following contract execution, a risk assessment is conducted on every activity or subrecipient to determine risk of noncompliance with CDBG program requirements. This assessment is based on several determining factors which are outlined below. Each activity is then assigned a score or "risk factor" based on the results of this assessment. Activities with a higher score are presumed to be at higher risk of noncompliance with one or more laws, regulations, or performance requirements and will be more closely and/or frequently monitored by staff until compliance is assured. **2. Desk Monitoring:** Monitoring is an ongoing process for the City of Nampa. A review of the project's progress and capacity is conducted at all stages of contact from the first stages of the application through the final draw request, quarterly reporting, and program year close out. **3. On-Site Monitoring:** In addition to the desktop monitoring, the City of Nampa will conduct on-site visits to review subrecipient records for program and financial compliance. Additionally, records will be reviewed for Conflict of Interest Statements. A HUD monitoring checklist is used to ensure programs are meeting HUD requirements for the performed activity. An official letter reporting the results of the monitoring visit will be sent out to the authorized agency official within thirty days of the monitoring visit. This letter will identify any concerns or findings, and suggested corrective actions, as well as a timeframe in which to respond to the suggested corrective actions. Funds may be withheld until satisfactory actions are taken. **4. On-going Technical Assistance:** The monitoring process is further enhanced by regular contact between the CDBG grant staff and the CDBG subrecipients.

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 PY2017 CAPER opening the required minimum 15-day public comment period on November 30th through public notice requesting public comment until December 15th. The Public Hearing was held on Monday December 17th at 6:00 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 30th 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.

During the Consolidated Planning process the target areas were presented at the stakeholder meetings to generate discussion of these areas and if they should remain the same. While three of the target areas were identified to remain the same, the Old Nampa area was identified to expand slightly to include an area outside of the neighborhood historic district. Additionally, stakeholders identified the needs to prioritize two types of projects based on the proximity to resources. These two include housing projects located near public transit corridors and activities in the floodplain that mitigate the impact of the flooding upon housing; specifically, activities that will decrease the impact of the floodplain expansion upon the housing in North Nampa.

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.

The program objectives have not changed during the most recent program year. There will be a greater focus moving forward with respect to the frequency of interactions with program year grant subrecipients. Additionally, there will be an increase in outreach to find new groups or organizations that could benefit from the City of Nampa's CDBG entitlement grant. The end result will be to find new ways to meet our one year and 5 year goals, but also to find commonalities between the organizations we encounter and see if we can help facilitate efficiencies between them making everyone more efficient.

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-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.

The program objectives have not changed during the most recent program year. There will be a greater focus moving forward with respect to the frequency of interactions with program year grant subrecipients. Additionally, there will be an increase in outreach to find new groups or organizations that could benefit from the City of Nampa's CDBG entitlement grant. The end result will be to find new ways to meet our one year and 5 year goals, but also to find commonalities between the organizations we encounter and see if we can help facilitate efficiencies between them making everyone more efficient.

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

No

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