

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The City of Caldwell, Idaho, receives an annual entitlement allocation from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. The Consolidated Plan provides direction on the investment of CDBG dollars over the next five years, from 2021 – 2025. Additionally, each year, the City will produce an Annual Action Plan that details how the City will carry out the goals and objectives identified in this Plan.

A key feature of these grants is the City's ability to choose how the funds will be used. HUD provides a broad range of eligible activities that can be utilized with CDBG funding. The City must determine which of the eligible activities will best serve the needs of the community. To determine the most pressing needs and develop effective, place-based market-driven strategies to meet those needs, HUD requires grantees to develop a Five-Year Consolidated Plan. When developing a Consolidated Plan, the City must first analyze the needs within Caldwell and then propose strategies to meet those needs. The format for the Consolidated Plan and first-year Action Plan (2021) is highly prescriptive in format with many data points already populated into the HUD provided template.

The Consolidated Plan and First Year Action Plan is comprised of the following parts:

1. ES - Executive Summary
2. PR - The Process
3. NA - Needs Assessment
4. MA - Market Analysis
5. SP - Strategic Plan
6. AP - 2021 Annual Action Plan

The Needs Assessment (NA) and Market Analysis (MA) outline levels of relative need in the areas of affordable housing, homelessness, special needs, and community development. This information is gathered through several methods, including consultation with local agencies, public outreach, a review of demographic and economic data sets, and a housing market analysis. Once finished, these portions of the Consolidated Plan form the basis of the Strategic Plan (SP).

The Strategic Plan (SP) details how the grantee will address its priority needs and utilize funding over the next five years. The strategies must reflect the current condition of the market, expected availability

of funds, and local capacity to administer the plan. The Action Plan (AP) describes funding and projects in the year 2020 and gives a more specific look into how the program will operate. Consistent with HUD's mission, the City works to increase homeownership, support community development, and increase access to affordable housing free from discrimination. In undertaking this work, the City will embrace high standards of ethics, management, and accountability. The City will continue to form new partnerships that leverage resources and improve HUD's ability to be effective at the community level. The City strives to create a city of growth and opportunity for all by making Caldwell's neighborhoods a better place to live, work, and play.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment

Overview

Caldwell's 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan is a five-year strategic plan that provides an outline of actions for the community as it works toward meeting the housing and community development needs of its low and moderate-income and special needs households. The plan's development includes a profile of the community and its economy, and an assessment of housing and community development needs, and the development of long-range strategies to meet those needs.

The Consolidated Plan serves the following functions:

- A planning document for the City, which builds on a participatory process among citizens, organizations, businesses, and other stakeholders;
- A submission for federal funds under HUD's formula grant program for jurisdictions;
- A strategy to be followed in carrying out HUD programs; and
- A management tool for assessing performance, tracking success, and determining the course of future Consolidated Plans.

The Consolidated Plan for the fiscal year 2021-2025 was prepared in accordance with Sections 91.100 through 91.230 of HUD's Consolidated Plan Final Rule.

Below are the HUD objectives and the City's projected outcomes over the 5-year Consolidated Plan:

1. To provide decent housing by preserving the affordable housing stock, increasing the availability of affordable housing, reducing discriminatory barriers, increasing the supply of supportive housing for those with special needs, and transitioning homeless persons and families into housing.
2. To provide a suitable living environment through safer, more livable neighborhoods, greater integration of LMI residents throughout the city, increased housing opportunities, and reinvestment in deteriorating neighborhoods.
3. To expand economic opportunities through an increased number of jobs that pay self-sufficient wages, homeownership opportunities, development activities that promote long-term

community viability, and the empowerment of low- and moderate-income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

The City of Caldwell expects the following outcomes over the course of the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan;

- Thirty (30) new rental housing units
- Five (5) new homeowner housing units
- Six (6) homeowner housing units rehabilitated
- Four (4) direct financial assistance to homebuyers

Additionally, 7,000 residents will benefit from public infrastructure and public building improvements. The City also anticipates that 200 individuals will also benefit from public service activities.

3. Evaluation of past performance

At the end of its program year, Caldwell is required to provide an annual report to HUD that summarizes its performance for the program year. This report is called the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER). The City has submitted for the past four years (CAPER reports for Fiscal Years 2016 through the Fiscal Year 2020).

The performance report (CAPER) must include a description of the resources made available, the investment of available resources, the geographic distribution and location of investments, the families and persons assisted (including the racial and ethnic distribution of persons assisted), the actions taken to affirmatively further fair housing, and other actions indicated in the Strategic Plan and the Action Plan.

Performance reporting meets three basic purposes:

1. Provides HUD with the necessary information to meet its statutory requirement to assess each grantee's ability to carry out relevant CPD programs in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations,
2. Provides information necessary for HUD's Annual Report to Congress, also statutorily mandated, and
3. Provides grantees an opportunity to describe to citizens their successes in revitalizing deteriorated neighborhoods and meeting objectives stipulated in their Consolidated Plan.

The City of Caldwell has reported the following outcomes for completed activities over the past four years. Perhaps, the City's most significant success is the addition of 100 rental units for low- to moderate-income residents. Additionally, the emergency assistance program has been instrumental in

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helping 400 individuals at imminent risk of becoming homeless with the resources to stay in stable housing.

Goal: Address slum and blight in the Business Improvement District

- Assist **13 businesses** with facade treatments/building rehabilitations

Goal: Improve Access to Affordable Housing

- Increased **rental housing by 100 units.**
- Increased **homeowner housing by 15 units.**
- Provided **homeowner rehabilitation to 1** low- to moderate-income homeowner.
- Provided direct financial assistance to **8 households to purchase a home**

Goal: Improve Safety and Livability

- Over **5,500 residents** benefited from ADA curb cuts on public streets, ADA public facility improvements at City Hall and the Police Station, and improved multi-modal paths in low- to moderate-income neighborhoods in Caldwell.

Goal: Job Creation

- A total of **5 jobs** were created for low- to moderate-income residents

Goal: Rapid Rehousing and Homelessness Prevention

- The City has helped **7 individuals transition from homelessness to stable housing**
- The City's emergency assistance program has helped **200 people at imminent risk of becoming homeless to stay in stable housing**

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Caldwell seeks to include residents' input in all stages of the development of the CDBG Comprehensive Plan and One Year Action Plan. The effectiveness of this process is essential in delivering the proper services and programs to residents while ensuring that the overall direction of the work is consistent with the expectations of residents and is responsive to neighborhood concerns. The City works with non-profit organizations to encourage the participation of the citizens they work with,

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including low and moderate-income residents who are the targets of HUD-funded programs. Bilingual services are available at all meetings for those who request them.

The City held two public meetings where both written and oral comments were accepted.

The City adopted a Citizen Participation Plan that outlines how the City will engage the community, accept feedback and recommendations, and report on the program's progress.

5. Summary of public comments

The City accepts and records all comments and views for the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action plan, and end-of-year CAPER. The 2021 Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan did not receive any public comments.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

The City accepts and records all comments and views for the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action plan, and end-of-year CAPER. The 2021 Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan have not received any public comments.

7. Summary

The 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and 2021 Action Plan represent Caldwell's sixth year as a HUD CDBG entitlement community and the 2nd consolidated planning cycle. The City remains focused on listening to residents in ensuring that CDBG funds are being allocated in a way that benefits and impacts the lives of LMI residents.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	CALDWELL	Caldwell Finance Department

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Caldwell staff has the responsibility of administering and reporting the CDBG programs and ensuring compliance. The City worked with Resource Consultants, Inc. in preparing the Consolidated Plan. The City Council provided feedback and insight into the program goals and activities and voted to support the final draft of the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Information on the City of Caldwell's CDBG program can be found online at <https://www.cityofcaldwell.org/your-government/community-development-block-grant-cdbg>.

PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

The City encourages a high level of agency consultation in an effort to best identify and address priority needs. This process ensures the participation of nonprofit organizations and private citizens along with public agencies in a collaborative effort. The City, in consultation with local partners, prioritized the community's needs.

The City of Caldwell conducted outreach and consultation efforts with citizens, local municipal officials, non-profit agencies, public housing agencies, governmental agencies, private organizations, and the Continuum of Care in preparing this Plan.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).

The City of Caldwell is located in Canyon County in Southwestern, Idaho and falls within the Boise Metropolitan Statistical Area. Several organizations serve the region and coordinate programs for low- and moderate-income households in the region. Individual agencies were also consulted during the preparation of the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan.

The City of Caldwell worked with the local public housing authority (SICHA) and area non-profits focused on housing to help craft the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan.

The City shared information on the Consolidated Plan with:

- Fair Housing Working Group
- Fair Housing Council
- Region III Continuum of Care
- Caldwell Health Coalition
- Southwest Healthcare Coalition

The City of Caldwell participates in several regional committees and commissions that have overlapping goals with the HUD CDBG programs. The City participates in the **Fair Housing Working Group** along with the CDBG entitlement communities of Nampa, Boise, and Meridian. The Group provides community outreach and landlord training seminars.

The City of Caldwell is also a member of the **Fair Housing Council** and participates in the Fair Housing Forum. Additionally, the City is a member of the **Region III Continuum of Care** meetings.

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The City of Caldwell is also a member of **Southwest Idaho Healthcare Coalition**, chaired by SW District Health and the **Caldwell Health Coalition**. Southwest Idaho Healthcare Coalition members include area hospitals, EMS, emergency management, long-term providers, mental and behavior health providers, support services, specialty providers, public health, local and state law enforcement, fire services, public works, and volunteer groups. This is a clear and consistent way that the City of Caldwell can coordinate and communicate with area health, mental health, and other services agencies.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

The City of Caldwell is a member of **Idaho's Region III Housing Coalition**. The Housing Coalition is chaired by Treasure Valley Community Resource Center. The Coalition has the following activities: The **Idaho Homeless Coordinating Committee (IHCC)**, SHARE the Day, Point-In-Time Homeless Count, and Housing Forum.

The Housing Coalition membership includes Idaho Housing and Finance Authority IHFA (Continuum of Care), Idaho Department of Labor, Veterans Administration, American Legion, Canyon County Habitat for Humanity, SICHA (public housing authority), WICAP, various school districts, and local CDBG entitlement communities. This Housing Coalition is the primary vehicle that brings government, non-profits, and other key stakeholders together to work collaboratively to address homelessness in the Treasure Valley.

The City of Caldwell does not receive ESG or HOPWA funding. The City works to reduce homelessness through homelessness prevention and rapid rehousing programs as part of the City's CDBG allocation.

The City works with IHFA on affordable housing projects and the environmental review process on overlapping projects.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

Idaho Housing and Finance Association is a uniquely created and organized financial institution and administrator of affordable housing resources. In its simplest form, Idaho Housing's mission is to provide funding for affordable housing opportunities in Idaho communities where they are most needed and when it is economically feasible.

Idaho Housing is a self-supporting corporation that must generate all revenue necessary to cover the cost of its operations. It does this by earning fees for work performed and does not use any state-appropriated funds for its operations.

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It functions as an agent for the US Department of Housing and Urban Development and performs a wide variety of tasks associated with financing, developing, or managing affordable housing. Idaho Housing and Finance Association provides services through the HUD's HOPWA, ESG, and CoC programs.

Idaho Housing and Finance Association (IHFA) is designated by the IHCC to serve as the Collaborative Applicant for the CoC. The Collaborative Applicant is responsible for coordination, communication, record-keeping of meeting agendas and minutes, annual reporting, completion, and submittal of the annual CoC program application, general program administration and oversight, monitoring, and other duties as assigned. IHFA is also the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Lead for all of Idaho.

Idaho Housing and Finance Association (IHFA) currently contracts with HOPWA service providers throughout the State of Idaho that specialize in HIV/AIDS-related services and/or low-income rental assistance programs.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	SICHA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	SICHA is the public housing agency and provides services to residents in Caldwell. SICHA provides the City with ongoing information on the status of their programs for their residents.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Caldwell Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Caldwell Housing Authority (CHA) provides rental housing to eligible farm labor families with limited income. However, CHA has been given a waiver for housing to non-farm families and individuals provided priority preference is given to farm-labor individuals and families.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	New Beginnings Housing, LLC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	New Beginnings provides affordable living environments for low- and moderate-income households, with an emphasis on meeting the growing need of affordable senior housing. New Beginnings has partnered with the City in the past in constructing LMI multi-family housing.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	IDAHO HOUSING AND FINANCE ASSOCIATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Idaho Housing and Finance Association (IHFA) receives funding from HUD's Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), Housing Opportunities for People with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA), Continuum of Care (CoC), and Housing and Information Management System (HMIS). The City works with IHFA in the distribution of Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) and the environmental review process.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Southwest District Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Health Agency Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Southwest District Health (SWDH) serves the counties of Adams, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, and Washington. SWDH has programs for Women and Infants with Children (WIC), tobacco prevention, nutrition, health clinics, immunizations, childcare, lead-based paint poisoning, environmental health concerns, and diabetes prevention/education. The City works with SWDH on several regional coalitions.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	WESTERN IDAHO COMMUNITY ACTION PARTNERSHIP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Employment Regional organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Western Idaho Community Action Partnership provides services to eight counties in Southwestern Idaho: Adams County, Boise County, Canyon County, Gem County, Owyhee County, Payette County, Valley County, Washington County. Program areas include emergency needs, community action food bank, employment, education, money management, Head Start, senior services, and Project LAUNCH. The City of Caldwell works closely with WICAP on several regional coalitions.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Metro Community Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Metro Community Services is a non-profit human services agency offering supportive and energy conservation services to Southwest Idaho. Metro Community Services provides assistance to seniors, people with disabilities, and financially limited individuals through a variety of human service programs to promote self-sufficiency and to protect dignity, safety, and independence. The City of Caldwell works with Metro Community Services on the Caldwell Health Coalition.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Idaho Foodbank
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Anti-poverty Strategy

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Idaho Foodbank is an independent, donor-supported, non-profit organization founded in 1984 and is the largest distributor of free food assistance in Idaho. From warehouses in Boise, Lewiston, and Pocatello, the Foodbank has distributed more than 135 million pounds of food to Idaho families through a network of more than 230 community-based partners. These include rescue missions, church pantries, emergency shelters, and community kitchens. The Foodbank also operates direct-service programs that promote healthy families and communities through good nutrition.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	NAMPA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City works closely with the City of Nampa in creating strategic efforts to improve the lives of low- and moderate-income residents in the Treasure Valley.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	MERIDIAN
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City works closely with the City of Meridian in creating strategic efforts to improve the lives of low- and moderate-income residents in the Treasure Valley.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	UNITED WAY OF TREASURE VALLEY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City works with United Way of Treasure Valley on several regional coalitions, including the Caldwell Health Coalition.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	ADVOCATES AGAINST FAMILY VIOLENCE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services - Victims

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Advocates Against Family Violence (AAFV) works to eliminate violence in families and homes by empowering individuals to make positive life choices through advocacy, support, education, affordable housing, awareness, and community involvement. The City partners with AAFV to provide homelessness prevention and rapid-rehousing services to Caldwell residents.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Caldwell School District
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-homeless Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Caldwell School District is the 10th largest school district in Idaho serving about 6,500 students in its two high schools, two middle schools, and six elementary schools. The City works with the School District on several regional coalitions, including the Caldwell Health Coalition.

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

The City continues to consult with all required organizations in helping to formulate a strategy for the efficient use of HUD Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	IHFA	Idaho Housing and Finance Authority (IHFA) and the City of Caldwell are both committed to ensuring greater access to fair and affordable housing, the reduction/prevention of homelessness, and access to credit for homeownership. The City participates in many joint efforts and organizations with IHFA to help support increasing housing options for residents.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(I))

The City works closely with the other entitlement communities in the Treasure Valley; Boise, Meridian, and Nampa. The communities just completed a regional Assessment of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. Caldwell also works closely with Idaho Housing and Finance Association (Continuum of Care Provider) to coordinate service and priorities in Caldwell. The City meets regularly with Canyon County Public Health, Ca

Narrative (optional):

Caldwell is focused on providing a wide opportunity for residents in Caldwell to participate in the Consolidated Planning process. Caldwell consulted with broadband service providers and emergency management departments and will continue to do so on an annual basis during the development of subsequent Annual Action Plans (AAP) in the future.

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

Citizen participation includes actively encouraging citizens, particularly the low and moderate-income population, to participate in the planning process for the five-year Consolidated Plan, the Annual Action Plan, the submission of Substantial Amendments and the development of the Consolidated Annual Performance Report (CAPER). All notices of public meetings relating to this process are published in the local newspaper prior to the public meeting. The Consolidated Plan and First-Year Action Plan draft was posted on the city's website, made known to grant sub-recipients, made available at the customer service center, and noticed in the local newspaper according to HUD guidelines.

All public meetings are held in a location convenient to residents, particularly those who are potential or actual beneficiaries. Meetings are held at times to provide maximum flexibility for an array of citizen schedules. Attention is given to ensure meeting times increase the probability of maximum citizen participation.

Additionally, the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan can be made available, upon request, in Spanish. All Public Hearings and Comment Periods are advertised in the local newspaper of general circulation.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Hearing	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community	June 29, 2021 P&Z Commission, city staff attended. 3 community members, did not sign up to testify, came to listen	No Public comments received. P&Z Commission members were impressed by previous accomplishments and asked a few questions about eligible activities.	All comments accepted	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Public Meeting	Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Council Workshop on July 19, 2021. Council, city staff and six audience member attendees.	Audience member discussed need to build/connect sidewalks to allow better access for residents with mobility challenges and increase overall safety. Council expressed support for the overall plan and previous accomplishments.	All comments accepted.	
3	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Council, city staff, approx. 20 audience member attendees.	One public comment read into hearing, two sign-ups to testify in support of plan.	All comments accepted	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment (NA) of the Consolidated Plan provides a profile of the City's population, median income, household demographics, housing problems, cost burden, and crowding. HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability (CHAS), American Community Survey (ACS), and Census data were used to help in assessing the City's priority needs, which will form the basis for the Strategic Plan and the activities that will be supported with CDBG funding. A key goal of the Needs Assessment is to identify the unique needs of Caldwell's citizens.

Housing Needs Assessment Components

- NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment
- NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Needs
- NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems
- NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burden
- NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion
- NA-35 Public Housing
- NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment
- NA-45 Non-Homeless Needs Assessment
- NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs

The Needs Assessment take particular care to address "disproportionately greater need" for housing, severe housing problems, and housing cost burden. **A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole.**

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

In 1990, Congress passed the National Affordable Housing Act, which required that State and local governments participating in selected HUD grant programs prepare a Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS). The CHAS was meant to serve as the strategic guide for housing and community development activities, particularly activities funded by HUD grants and targeted to low- and moderate-income households.

To support this analysis, HUD and the Census Bureau produced custom tabulations of the 1990 Census that provided grantees with information about low- and moderate-income households' housing needs. As a planning document, the CHAS was superseded in 1995 by the Consolidated Plan, but the Census data's custom tabulations continue to be known as the "CHAS data." The CHAS data were updated following the Census 2000, and in 2009 they were updated to rely on the American Community Survey (ACS), the Census Bureau's new annual survey that replaced the long form of the decennial Census. The CHAS data combine ACS microdata with HUD-adjusted median family incomes (HAMFI) to estimate the number of households that would qualify for HUD assistance. The CHAS data also incorporate household characteristics (such as race/ethnicity, age, family size, disability status) and housing unit characteristics (such as the number of bedrooms and rent/owner costs).

HUD-Adjusted Median Family Incomes (HAMFI)

This is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and HUD programs' income limits. HAMFI will not necessarily be the same as other calculations of median incomes (such as a simple Census number) due to a series of adjustments that are made. If the terms "area median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) used in the CHAS, assume it refers to HAMFI.

The Community Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) evaluates the conditions of families in the lower 50% of the Housing Affordability Median Income for the area.

Income Category

- **Extremely low-income** **30% HAMFI**
- **Very low-income** **>30% - 50% HAMFI**
- **Low income** **>50% - 80% HAMFI**
- Low- and middle-income <100% HAMFI
- Upper income >100% HAMFI

The most relevant thresholds are 50% and 80% of HAMFI because most HUD programs base eligibility on these thresholds (which are generally referred to as "extremely low-income" and "low-income," respectively).

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Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	46,237	49,145	6%
Households	13,563	15,710	16%
Median Income	\$37,749.00	\$41,048.00	9%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	2,930	2,405	3,560	2,315	4,495
Small Family Households	980	790	1,495	1,070	2,290
Large Family Households	345	430	690	330	725
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	290	565	720	394	1,100
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	390	325	385	145	225
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	824	625	1,180	720	1,030

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Key Terms

Total Households

All households by income levels.

Small Family Households

A small family is defined as a family with two to four members.

Large Family Households

A large family is defined as a family with five or more members.

Household Contains at Least One Person 62-74 Years of Age

Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age.

Household Contains at Least One Person Age 75 or Older

Household contains at least one person age 75 or older.

Demo

Households with One of More Children 6 Years Old or Younger

Household contains at least one child age 6 or younger.

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	20	40	0	20	80	0	0	30	0	30
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	60	55	30	0	145	10	15	35	30	90
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	65	70	120	0	255	25	120	110	105	360
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	920	75	0	0	995	710	295	75	0	1,080
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	195	580	200	35	1,010	210	540	410	350	1,510

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	145	0	0	0	145	100	0	0	0	100

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

KEY TERMS

Substandard Housing- Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities

Households without hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, or a bathtub or shower; or kitchen facilities that lack a sink with piped water, a range or stove, or a refrigerator.

Severely Overcrowded – With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)

Households by income level having complete kitchens and bathrooms but housing more than 1.51 persons per room excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

Overcrowded – With 1.01 – 1.5 people per room

Households by income level having complete kitchens and bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income

Cost burden is a fraction of a household’s total gross income spent on housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities. For owners, housing costs include mortgage payment, taxes, insurance, and utilities. Households by income level whose housing cost burden is greater than 50 percent of household income.

Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income

Households by income level whose housing cost burden is greater than 30 percent of household income (and none of the above problems). These fields are automatically populated with default data and provided for renters and owners at each income level.

Zero/negative income.

Households with zero/negative income

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	1,060	235	150	20	1,465	750	430	250	135	1,565
Having none of four housing problems	385	815	1,115	565	2,880	495	925	2,045	1,595	5,060
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	145	0	0	0	145	100	0	0	0	100

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

Key Terms

Having one or more of four housing problems

This field displays the number of households with at least one of the following housing problems: cost burden, overcrowding, lack of a complete kitchen, or lack of plumbing facilities.

Having none of four housing problems

This field displays the number of households without one of the four defined housing problems.

Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems

This field displays the number of households with negative income. These households are not included in the above categories. Income can be \$0 or negative due to self-employment or interest, dividends, and net rental income. Households with zero or negative income cannot have a cost burden, but still require housing assistance and therefore are counted separately.

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	585	235	60	880	250	395	290	935

Demo

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Large Related	139	110	55	304	85	85	45	215
Elderly	89	280	10	379	350	135	170	655
Other	405	95	130	630	255	220	14	489
Total need by income	1,218	720	255	2,193	940	835	519	2,294

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

Key Terms

Small Related

The number of family households with two to four related members.

Large Related

The number of family households with five or more related members.

Other

All other households.

Total Need by Income

The total number of cost-burdened households for each numeric column for both owner and renter.

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	520	25	0	545	240	150	35	425
Large Related	135	0	0	135	70	0	0	70
Elderly	85	90	0	175	230	60	25	315
Other	290	0	0	290	180	85	10	275
Total need by income	1,030	115	0	1,145	720	295	70	1,085

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

Key Terms

Small Related

The number of family households with two to four related members.

Large Related

The number of family households with five or more related members.

Other

All other households.

Total Need by Income

The total number of cost-burdened households for each numeric column for both owner and renter.

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	110	85	130	0	325	20	110	59	95	284
Multiple, unrelated family households	15	19	20	0	54	20	25	85	34	164
Other, non-family households	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	125	124	150	0	399	40	135	144	129	448

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Key Terms

Single Family Households

The number of households containing one family.

Multiple, Unrelated Family Households

The number of households that contain multiple, unrelated families living in a single unit.

Other, Non-Family Households

The number of households that are not families, such as a person living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Total Need by Income

The number of all overcrowded households by income level.

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source

Comments:

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

HUD CHAS data breaks households into 4 categories including small related (2-4 persons), large related (5 or more), elderly and other. The 2011-2015 CHAS data shows that Caldwell was a population mix of 58% families and 42% single person.

Single household key data points;

- Single residents comprise 44% of extremely low-income households (0-30% HAMFI)
- Single residents comprise 49% of very low-income households (>30-50% HAMFI)
- Single residents comprise 38% of low-income households (>50-80% HAMFI)

Single residents represent 28% of RENTERS with a cost burden

- Single renters comprise 33% of renters who have a cost burden and are extremely low-income

Single persons do not experience a disproportionate amount of housing cost burden across any income category. They generally are slightly more likely to be in a lower-income bracket but not more likely to have a cost burden. This may be due to single persons who are housed in non-family housing with roommates.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Domestic Violence

Caldwell has a domestic violence shelter, Hope's Door, which is operated by Advocates Against Domestic Violence. They provide service to domestic violence survivors in Caldwell and the surrounding communities. Their shelter is 16,000 sq feet with 28 rooms. They provide 24/7 trauma-informed care, 24hr hotline, court advocacy, safety planning, and counseling.

In 2020 they provided services to;

- Shelter service provided to 82 adults and 72 children
- Safety planning classes provided to 555 attendees
- Civil protection hearings were attended for 1,363 persons.

There is a growing need for additional domestic violence support and shelter in the Treasure Valley as the stresses of the growing population, decreased economic opportunities, and COVID put more relationships at risk for violence.

Disability

Federal nondiscrimination laws define a person with a disability to include any (1) individual with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; (2) individual with a record of such impairment; or (3) individual who is regarded as having such an impairment.

In general, a physical or mental impairment includes, but is not limited to, examples of conditions such as orthopedic, visual, speech and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), developmental disabilities, mental illness, drug addiction, and alcoholism. In general, the definition of "person with a disability" does not include current users of illegal controlled substances, but does provide protections for individuals with drug or alcohol addiction. Individuals would also be protected under Section 504 and the ADA if a purpose of the specific program or activity is to provide health or rehabilitation services to such individuals.

The 2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates that 12.2% of the population under age 65 have a disability, compared to a national average of 8.6%

What are the most common housing problems?

The most pressing and acute housing problem is the challenge with severe housing cost burden (housing cost greater than 50% of income) experienced by extremely low-income renters and homeowners.

Demo

- Extremely low-income renters account for 92% of renters who are experiencing a severe housing cost burden.
- Extremely low-income homeowners account for 65% of homeowners who are experiencing a severe housing cost burden.

Severe housing cost burden impacts 1,630 extremely low-income households in Caldwell.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

Renter households with worst-case housing needs are those with very low incomes that do not receive government housing assistance and pay more than one-half of their incomes toward rent, those that live in severely inadequate conditions, or both.

WHICH HOUSEHOLDS CAN HAVE WORST-CASE NEEDS?

By definition, households that can have worst-case needs are households that—

1. Are renters.
2. Have *very low incomes*—that is, incomes of no more than 50 percent of the area median income (adjusted for family size).
3. Do not receive housing assistance.

PRIORITY PROBLEMS TRIGGER WORST-CASE NEEDS

Two types of priority problems determine whether households have worst-case needs:

1. *Severe rent burden* means that a renter household is paying more than one-half of its income for gross rent (rent and utilities).
2. *Severely inadequate housing*, which refers to units having one or more serious physical problems related to heating, plumbing, and electrical systems or maintenance

"Worst Case Housing Needs, 2019 Report to Congress" U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

Demo

The low-income population of Caldwell is at an increased risk of becoming homeless. While many of Caldwell's residents have had a hard time financially, this group is made up of individuals and households that cannot live paycheck to paycheck because they are not guaranteed a paycheck with any regularity. These households are unable to save for emergencies because most of their life is lived in crisis. Many of these households may frequent the couches and spare rooms of friends and family members obtaining their housing only when periodically employed. Many other people in Caldwell, including those at 50-80% and 80-100% of HAMFI, are one missed paycheck, a small increase in rent or property tax, or one chronic illness away from the threat of homelessness.

Other than income, some other characteristics can also predispose an individual or household to homelessness, including:

- Persons leaving institutions: detox, mental hospitals, prisons, etc.
- Households paying more than 50% of income for housing costs
- Victims of domestic violence
- Special needs populations (persons with AIDS, disabilities, drug or alcohol addiction, etc.)
- Single parent head of households who are unemployed
- People who are doubling up in unstable living arrangements (and cannot be counted as homeless)
- Families living below the poverty level

Households that exhibit one or more of these characteristics constitute a population that is "at-risk" of becoming homeless. These individuals and families are at risk of becoming homeless because they have a lesser chance of being able to make economic improvements in their lives. The number of households exhibiting more than one of these characteristics is nearly impossible to estimate accurately. It is important to note that these populations do exist in the City of Caldwell.

In Caldwell, Advocates Against Family Violence (AAFV) provides services utilizing their emergency shelter to transition clients to permanent housing. AAFV offers housing programs through Hope Plaza Apartments and our NSP Housing program. AAFV is establishing **Hope Plaza III, tentatively to open early 2022**. This will provide housing opportunities for those transitioning from emergency assistance to more permanent homes.

Hope Plaza I Apartments is a 78-unit family housing community located in Caldwell, Idaho.

These apartments have:

- 1-, 2-, and 3- bedroom options
- A full complement of appliances (refrigerator, stove, microwave, garbage disposal, dishwasher and washer/dryer hookups)
- A private patio/deck with exterior storage.

Rents are based on income and vary accordingly. HOPE Plaza accepts residents with SICHA/Section 8 Vouchers or other rental assistance.

There are no ESG rapid rehousing activities in Caldwell. Idaho Housing and Finance Association provides Continuum of Care services and administers the balance of state ESG funding. The point-in-time count does not provide data on a county or city level for data on the numbers of residents who are receiving rapid rehousing services. The City of Caldwell helps to provide subsistence payments to help low- to moderate-income residents who are at risk of eviction to stay in their stable housing.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

Estimates were made based on various information sources. Census, ACS, CHAS, and Point-in-Time Homeless data are used when available. If raw data is not available, information from agencies dealing with each type of client was requested based on current program usage.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

Housing cost burden continues to be a primary risk for low-income individuals and families with children at risk of experiencing homelessness.

The National Alliance to End Homelessness states that "low-income households are typically unemployed or underemployed due to many factors, such as a challenging labor market; limited education; a gap in work history; a criminal record; unreliable transportation or unstable housing; poor health or a disability. For those who are low-income but employed, wages have been stagnant and have not kept pace with expensive housing costs. The typical American worker has seen little to no growth in his/her weekly wages over the past three decades. Too little income combined with the dwindling availability of low-cost housing leaves many people at risk for becoming homeless."

Other than income, some other characteristics can also predispose an individual or household to homelessness, including:

- Persons leaving institutions: detox, mental hospitals, prisons, etc.
- Households paying more than 50% of income for housing costs
- Victims of domestic violence
- Special needs populations (persons with AIDS, disabilities, drug or alcohol addiction, etc.)
- Single parent head of households who are unemployed

Demo

- People who are doubling up in unstable living arrangements (and cannot be counted as homeless)
- Families living below the poverty level

Households that exhibit one or more of these characteristics constitute a population that is "at-risk" of becoming homeless. These individuals and families are at risk of becoming homeless because they have a lesser chance of making economic improvements in their lives.

Discussion

The U.S. Census Bureau defines housing in terms of units: a housing unit is a house, an apartment, mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied, or, if vacant, is intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Affordability is a ratio of a household's housing costs compared to its income. The U.S. federal government defines affordable housing as any housing unit whose gross monthly costs, including utilities, are equal to no more than 30% of a household's gross monthly income. In general, a housing unit is considered affordable regardless of the payment amount, the type of unit, the age of the unit, the size of the unit, or the location of the unit, if the unit's gross costs are under 30% of the occupying household's gross monthly income.

Although the amount of housing one can afford may vary from one household to the next, socially equitable means of shelter is generally understood as a fundamental human right. Nonetheless, finding affordable housing in a suitable surrounding fulfills much more than a basic need for Utah's families. **Unaffordable housing affects a household's budget, leaving less to pay for food, utilities, transportation to work, health, and child care and reducing savings for emergencies, retirement, and other opportunities.**

In fact, the loss of stable housing has a greater impact on one's employment than the loss of employment has on the ability to maintain stable housing.

An individual who has recently faced housing instability is 11–22% more likely to also experience subsequent job loss.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

CDBG entitlement communities are to provide an assessment for each of the disproportionately greater needs identified. Although the purpose of these tables is to analyze the relative level of need for each race and ethnic category, the data also provide information for the City of Caldwell as a whole that can be useful in describing the overall need.

Income Category

- Extremely low-income 30% HAMFI
- Very low-income >30% - 50% HAMFI
- Low income >50% - 80% HAMFI
- Low- and middle-income <100% HAMFI
- Upper income >100% HAMFI

The most relevant thresholds are 50% and 80% of HAMFI because most HUD programs base eligibility on these thresholds (which are generally referred to as "very low-income" and "low-income," respectively).

Housing Problems

There are four housing problems in the CHAS data:

1. Housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities
2. Housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities;
3. Household is overcrowded
4. Household is cost-burdened.

A household is said to have a housing problem if they have any 1 or more of these 4 problems.

Overcrowding is one of the four housing problems evaluated by HUD.

HUD defines overcrowding as:

- Overcrowding - More than 1 person per room.
- Severe overcrowding - More than 1.5 persons per room.
- Cost burden - Monthly housing costs (including utilities) exceeding 30% of monthly income.

Severe cost burden - Monthly housing costs (including utilities) exceeding 50% of monthly income.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,210	475	245
White	1,465	340	180
Black / African American	25	0	0
Asian	75	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	0	20
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	610	135	50

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,785	620	0
White	1,005	445	0
Black / African American	35	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	29	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	700	140	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,000	2,550	0
White	640	1,645	0
Black / African American	0	20	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	360	805	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	540	1,775	0
White	385	1,390	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	100	350	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10% or more) than the income level as a whole.

Severe housing problems include:

- Overcrowded households with 1.5 persons per room, not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms
- Households with cost burdens of more than 50% of income

Generally, severe housing problems in Caldwell are caused by severe housing cost burdens of more than 30% of income.

The "2019 County Health Ranking Key Report" by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation found the "many households are just one unforeseen event – an illness, job loss, financial crisis, or even a drop-in hour at work – from losing their home. The risk for homelessness is especially high for low-income families spending more than half of household income on housing costs. Families that face insecure housing, forced moves, or homelessness are more likely to experience poor mental or physical health and preventable hospitalizations. For children in these families, experiencing homelessness can also be harmful to brain and body function and development, with lifelong and cumulative negative health outcomes for the child, the family, and the community."

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,810	880	245
White	1,145	660	180

Demo

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Black / African American	25	0	0
Asian	55	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	0	20
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	555	190	50

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	665	1,740	0
White	320	1,130	0
Black / African American	24	10	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	295	545	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	400	3,160	0
White	175	2,100	0
Black / African American	0	20	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	225	940	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	155	2,160	0
White	115	1,660	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	40	410	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

Demo

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

This section evaluates the housing cost burden from a racial or ethnic group perspective. Cost burden is the fraction of a household's total gross income spends on housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities. For owners, housing costs include mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and utilities.

A disproportionate greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10% or more) than the income level as a whole.

HUD defines cost-burdened families as those “who pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing” and “may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation, and medical care.” Severe rent burden is defined as paying more than 50 percent of one’s income on rent.

The tables display cost burden information for Caldwell and each racial and ethnic group.

Cost Burden is described in the tables as:

- No cost burden (less than 30%)
- Cost burden (30-50%)
- Severe cost burden (more than 50%)
- No/negative income.

No/negative income households are those whose income is zero or negative due to self-employment, dividends, and net rental income. The households are not included in the other two categories but still require housing assistance and, therefore, are counted separately.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	10,455	2,750	2,225	280
White	7,540	1,830	1,495	180
Black / African American	25	10	45	0
Asian	34	20	55	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	90	14	55	20

Demo

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,640	790	570	85

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

A disproportionately greater number of housing problems would exist when members of any particular racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a rate greater than 10% of the percentage of the same racial or ethnic group population as a whole.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

In general, most racial groups other than the majority White in Caldwell experience higher rates of a housing cost burden than the income category as a whole.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

Racially/Ethnically-Concentrated Areas of Poverty

To assist communities in identifying racially/ethnically-concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs), HUD has developed a census tract-based definition of R/ECAPs. The definition involves a **racial/ethnic concentration threshold and a poverty test**.

1. Non-white population of 50 percent or more.
2. Poverty rate that exceeds 40% or is three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower.

Caldwell has one of the only R/ECAPs in the State of Idaho. The R/ECAP generally overlays with North End residential neighborhood.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	39	869	0	804	0	1	2

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	12,125	11,753	0	11,357	0	11,088	
Average length of stay	0	0	2	5	0	5	0	3	
Average Household size	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	2	

Demo

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	9	165	0	151	0	1
# of Disabled Families	0	0	9	266	0	240	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	39	869	0	804	0	1
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Demo

SICHA, INC. OWNED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SENIOR PROJECTS				
HOUSING SOUTHWEST #1 - 6 One-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	737	185 W. McKinley Ave. Cambridge, Idaho 83610
1979	1998			Cindi Nash 208-585-9325 EXT 138
HOUSING SOUTHWEST #3 - 28 One-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	780	430 E. Floyde Street McCall, Idaho 83638
1980	1998			Cindi Nash 208-585-9325 EXT 138
HOUSING SOUTHWEST #4 - 12 One-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	745	212 East Spring Street Cascade, Idaho 83611
1981	1998			Cindi Nash 208-585-9325 EXT 138
HOUSING SOUTHWEST #5 - 6 One-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	634	150 Iowa Grand View, Idaho 83624
1994	1998			Maria Perez 208-585-9325 EXT 133
HOUSING SOUTHWEST #6 - 8 One-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	656	514 5th Street Melba, Idaho 83641
1998	1998			Maria Perez 208-585-9325 EXT 133
OWYHEE MANOR I - 16 One-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	583	201 West Owyhee Homedale, Idaho 83628
1972?	2007			Cindi Nash 208-585-9325 EXT 138
OWYHEE MANOR II - 7 One-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	585	36 West Owyhee Homedale, Idaho 83628
1972?	2007			Maria Perez 208-585-9325 EXT 133
OWYHEE MANOR III - 12 One-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	600	301 2nd Ave. West Marsing, Idaho 83639
1975?	2007			Cindi Nash 208-585-9325 EXT 138
LEISURE VILLAGE II - 16 One-Bedroom and 6 Two-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	1 bd.sq.ft	599	429 South 11th Payette, Idaho 83661
1972?	2008	2 bd.sq.ft	825	Maria Perez 208-585-9325 EXT 133
LEISURE VILLAGE X - 14 One-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	624	15 East Ash Middleton, Idaho 83644
1982?	2008			Maria Perez 208-585-9325 EXT 133

SICHA, INC. OWNED RURAL DEVELOPMENT FAMILY HOUSING				
CAMBRIDGE APARTMENTS - 2 Two-bdrm. & 2 Three-bdrm.				
built	aquired	2 bd.sq.ft	956	80 W. McKinley Ave. Cambridge, Idaho 83610
1974?	2003	3 bd.sq.ft	1179	Cindi Nash 208-585-9325 EXT 138
COLEMAN APARTMENTS - 8 Two-bdrm. & 4 Three-bdrm.				
built	aquired	2 bd.sq.ft	775	200 School Ave. Council, Idaho 83612
1975?	2003	3 bd.sq.ft	943	Cindi Nash 208-585-9325 EXT 138
ROSEBERRY COURT - 2 One-bdrm. & 15 Two-bdrm.				
built	aquired	1 bd.sq.ft	645	616 North Sampson Trail McCall, Idaho 83638
1984?	2007	2 bd.sq.ft	855	Maria Perez 208-585-9325 EXT 133 Site Office 208-634-4416
FREEDOM VILLAGE I - 8 Two-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	724	1865 Center Ave. Payette, Idaho 83661
1978?	2008			Maria Perez 208-585-9325 EXT 133
WILLOW CREEK APARTMENTS - 12 Two-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	936	550 East Main Middleton, Idaho 83644
1974?	2009			Maria Perez 208-585-9325 EXT 133

SICHA PROJECTS 1

Demo

SICHA, INC. OWNED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SENIOR PROJECTS				
HOUSING SOUTHWEST #1 - 6 One-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	737	185 W. McKinley Ave. Cambridge, Idaho 83610
1979	1998			Cindi Nash 208-585-9325 EXT 138
HOUSING SOUTHWEST #3 - 28 One-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	780	430 E. Floyde Street McCall, Idaho 83638
1980	1998			Cindi Nash 208-585-9325 EXT 138
HOUSING SOUTHWEST #4 - 12 One-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	745	212 East Spring Street Cascade, Idaho 83611
1981	1998			Cindi Nash 208-585-9325 EXT 138
HOUSING SOUTHWEST #5 - 6 One-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	634	150 Iowa Grand View, Idaho 83624
1994	1998			Maria Perez 208-585-9325 EXT 133
HOUSING SOUTHWEST #6 - 8 One-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	656	514 5th Street Melba, Idaho 83641
1998	1998			Maria Perez 208-585-9325 EXT 133
OWYHEE MANOR I - 16 One-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	583	201 West Owyhee Homedale, Idaho 83628
1972?	2007			Cindi Nash 208-585-9325 EXT 138
OWYHEE MANOR II - 7 One-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	585	36 West Owyhee Homedale, Idaho 83628
1972?	2007			Maria Perez 208-585-9325 EXT 133
OWYHEE MANOR III - 12 One-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	600	301 2nd Ave. West Marsing, Idaho 83639
1975?	2007			Cindi Nash 208-585-9325 EXT 138
LEISURE VILLAGE II - 16 One-Bedroom and 6 Two-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	1 bd.sq.ft	599	429 South 11th Payette, Idaho 83661
1972?	2008	2 bd.sq.ft	825	Maria Perez 208-585-9325 EXT 133
LEISURE VILLAGE X - 14 One-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	624	15 East Ash Middleton, Idaho 83644
1982?	2008			Maria Perez 208-585-9325 EXT 133

SICHA, INC. OWNED RURAL DEVELOPMENT FAMILY HOUSING				
CAMBRIDGE APARTMENTS - 2 Two-bdrm. & 2 Three-bdrm.				
built	aquired	2 bd.sq.ft	956	80 W. McKinley Ave. Cambridge, Idaho 83610
1974?	2003	3 bd.sq.ft	1179	Cindi Nash 208-585-9325 EXT 138
COLEMAN APARTMENTS - 8 Two-bdrm. & 4 Three-bdrm.				
built	aquired	2 bd.sq.ft	775	200 School Ave. Council, Idaho 83612
1975?	2003	3 bd.sq.ft	943	Cindi Nash 208-585-9325 EXT 138
ROSEBERRY COURT - 2 One-bdrm. & 15 Two-bdrm.				
built	aquired	1 bd.sq.ft	645	616 North Sampson Trail McCall, Idaho 83638
1984?	2007	2 bd.sq.ft	855	Maria Perez 208-585-9325 EXT 133 Site Office 208-634-4416
FREEDOM VILLAGE I - 8 Two-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	724	1865 Center Ave. Payette, Idaho 83661
1978?	2008			Maria Perez 208-585-9325 EXT 133
WILLOW CREEK APARTMENTS - 12 Two-Bedroom Units				
built	aquired	sq. feet	936	550 East Main Middleton, Idaho 83644
1974?	2009			Maria Perez 208-585-9325 EXT 133

SICHA PROJECTS 2

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	37	833	0	769	0	1	2
Black/African American	0	0	0	12	0	11	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	21	246	0	230	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	18	623	0	574	0	1	2

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is a federal law, codified at 29 U.S.C. § 794, that prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in federally-assisted programs or activities. Specifically, Section 504 states: No otherwise qualified individual with a disability in the United States. . . shall, solely by reason of her or his disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program, service or activity receiving federal financial assistance or under any program or activity conducted by any Executive agency or by the United States Postal Service. This means that Section 504 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity that receives financial assistance from any federal agency, including HUD as well as in programs conducted by federal agencies including HUD.

An individual with a disability is any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. The term physical or mental impairment may include, but is not limited to, conditions such as visual or hearing impairment, mobility impairment, HIV infection, developmental disabilities, drug addiction, or mental illness. In general, the definition of “person with disabilities” does not include current users of illegal controlled substances. However, individuals would be protected under Section 504 (as well as the ADA) if a purpose of the specific program or activity is to provide health or rehabilitation services to such individuals.

The term major life activity may include, for example, seeing, hearing, walking, breathing, performing manual tasks, caring for one's self, learning, speaking, or working. This list is not exhaustive. Section 504 also protects persons who have a record of such impairment, or are regarded as having such an impairment.

The PIC (PIH Information Center) data shows that 24% of public housing residents are elderly (>62) and 13% of the voucher recipients. Disabled families account for 33% of public housing residents and 40% of voucher recipients.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

SICHA reports that the most pressing issue for persons currently on the waiting list is housing affordability. Current public housing residents and Housing Choice Voucher holders continue to struggle with the prospect of housing affordability if they are no longer eligible for HUD programs due to an increase in income or other circumstances that make them ineligible to participate. Families feel increased stress as they face unknown housing stability in the future and see the rising cost of housing.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

The challenges of housing cost burden impact almost all families, regardless of the income level. Housing cost burdens impact middle-income families who have a more significant challenge

Demo

saving for emergencies and maintaining their home or saving for homeownership. Households with a high-cost burden, regardless of income, are at a greater risk of losing their housing.

Discussion

The SICHA implements its 504 Plan according to HUD requirements. To the City's knowledge, there have not been any complaints regarding discriminatory practices. Based on the City's evaluation of the SICHA, they have a good history of housing on a first-come, first-serve basis, or worst-case need.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funds local homeless assistance and prevention networks called Continuums of Care (CoC). Idaho is divided into two CoCs: Boise City Ada County (Region Seven), and Balance of State (Regions One through Six). In addition to organizing, delivering, and reporting on housing and services for people who are experiencing homelessness, CoCs are required to complete a one-night point-in-time count of homeless persons during the last ten days in January. Idaho’s annual Point-In-Time (PIT) count was conducted for the night of **January 22, 2020**.

The data from PIT Counts helps determine the amount of funding awarded for homeless programs, reports changes among the homeless population and raises public awareness of homelessness. Data from the one-night PIT count and the longitudinal data collected by the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) are the primary sources used to measure the progress in meeting the national strategic goal of preventing and ending homelessness.

The primary goal of the PIT Count is to provide a one-night “snapshot” of the number of homeless persons who are either living on the streets, in places not meant for habitation, or are currently residing in emergency shelters or homeless transitional housing projects.

HUD’s definition of homelessness for the PIT count does not include persons who may be staying with friends or relatives, in a hotel/motel, in a treatment facility, or in jail. While persons in these circumstances may be at imminent risk of becoming homeless. The focus of the **PIT Count is to identify those who are already experiencing homelessness**.

Using HUD’s definition of homelessness for the PIT count, CoCs are instructed to count all adults, children in households, and unaccompanied youth who, on the night of the count, reside in one of the places described below:

- An unsheltered homeless person resides in a place not meant for human habitation, a vehicle, or the streets. Included in this count are people in temporary tents, encampments, and warming centers.
- A sheltered homeless person resides in an emergency shelter, transitional housing, or supportive housing for homeless persons who originally came from the streets or emergency shelters.

Demo

Due to the nature of a one-night count, the uses of the PIT Count data and its limitations should be noted. It is understood that a one-night point in time count has limitations and in any given year may

under-count or over-count the homeless population when compared to data collected over a more extended period of time or at other periodic intervals. The greatest value of the PIT Count is that it is an unduplicated count of both sheltered and unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness on one night. Decreases or increases in the number of persons counted from year to year may indicate a change in the homeless population or external circumstances, or both.

External factors affecting the count include the number of organizations participating in the count, homeless persons not accessing shelter or services during the count, volunteers experiencing difficulty finding those who are living on the street who agree to be surveyed, weather or natural disasters, community events, and new or closed projects.

Data listed in NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment represents the point-in-time count for all of Region 3. The PIT count does not provide data specifically for the City of Caldwell. Data listed is for Region 3, including Adams, Valley, Washington, Payette, Gem, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, and Owyhee Counties.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	368	80	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	10	7	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	242	125	0	0	0	0

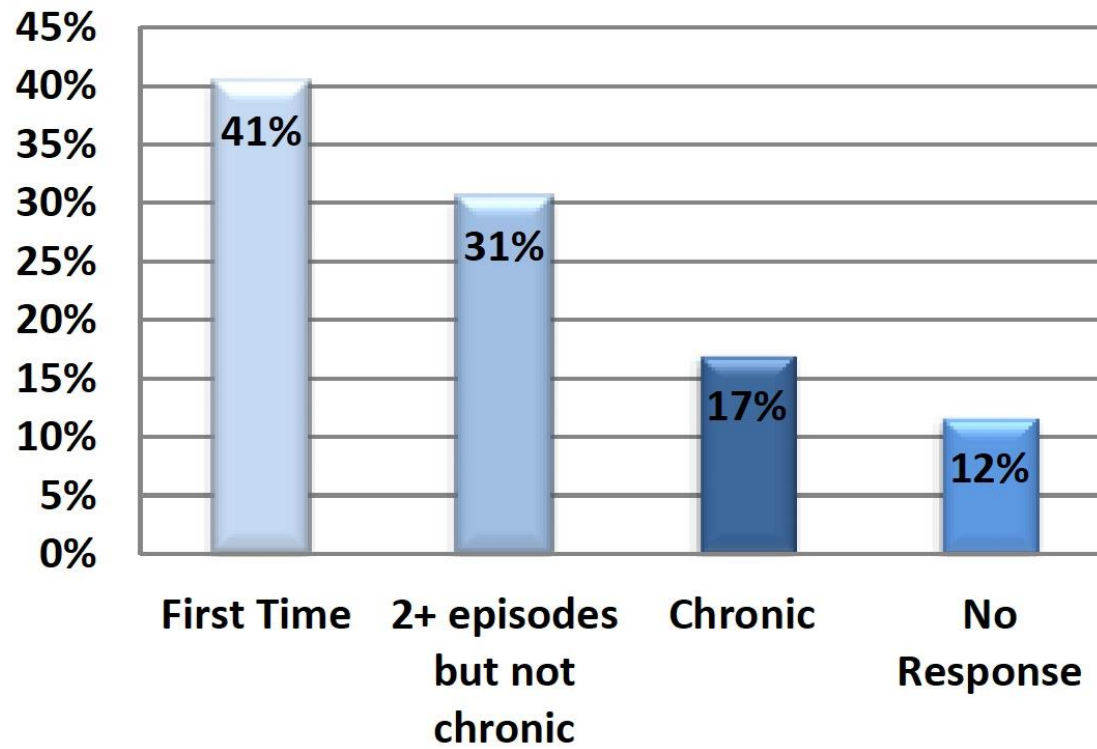
Demo

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Chronically Homeless Individuals	48	13	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	24	16	0	0	0	0
Veterans	40	5	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

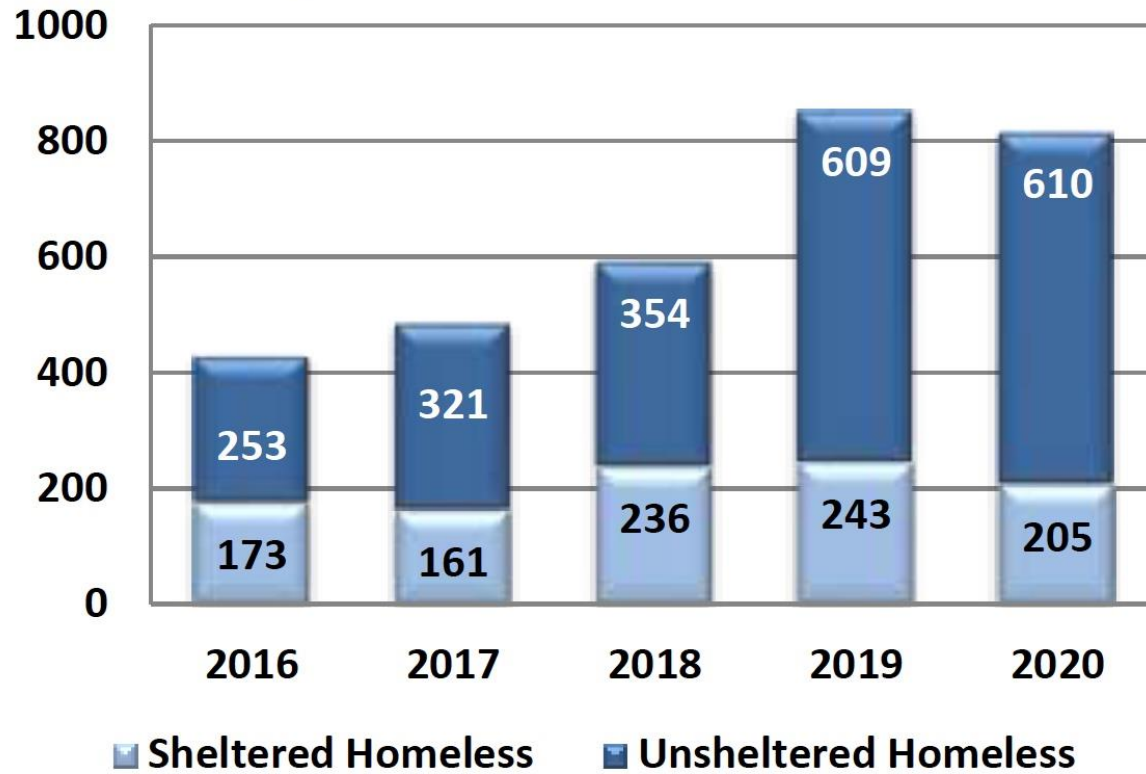
Data Source Comments: 2020 Point-In-Time Count Report Idaho Balance of State CoC

Region 3 2020 Episodes



REGION 3 - EPISODES

Region 3 2020 Pit Count - 815



REGION 3 - PIT COUNTS

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

The Homeless Needs Assessment reflects data from the Region 3, 2020 Point-in-Time Count (PIT). Data is unavailable to describe the number of persons experiencing homelessness each year, becoming homeless each year, exiting homelessness each year, and the number of days experiencing homelessness. ***Data is unavailable for the extent of homelessness within the City of Caldwell.***

Chronically Homeless

The chronically homeless are defined as an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition or a family with a Head of Household who has a disabling condition, and who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years totaling 12 months or longer.

- 101 persons were identified as chronically homeless in Region 3
- 72 Chronically homeless persons were in an unsheltered situation on the night of the count and 29 were in an emergency shelter.

Families with Children

- Families with children were more likely to unsheltered in Region 3. The PIT Counted 368 persons in households with children who were unsheltered and 80 persons in households with children who were sheltered.

Unaccompanied Youth

- Unaccompanied youth in Region 3 are more likely to be unsheltered. There was ten unaccompanied youth who were unsheltered out of the total of 17 total counted.

Under 18

Demo

- Of the 815 persons counted in the PIT Count, 248 were under the age of 18.
- 197 children under 18 were UNSHELTERED.
- Children account for 30% of the homeless population in Region 3
- Persons under age 24 account for 37% of the homeless population in Region 3
- Youth who are homeless in Region 3 are nearly 4x more likely to be UNSHELTERED than sheltered.
- 100% of the parenting youth population in Region 3 was unsheltered. The PIT counted 6 parenting youth parents and 4 children of parenting youth; They were all unsheltered.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	178	561
Black or African American	5	4
Asian	2	2
American Indian or Alaska Native	9	27
Pacific Islander	4	5
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	47	197
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source
Comments:

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

Unsheltered Homeless: An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus, or train station, airport, or camping ground.”

- Region 3 was the only place with the Balance of State where there were more unsheltered women than men. There were 308 women counted, compared to 300 men.
- Families with children were more likely to unsheltered in Region 3. The PIT Counted 368 persons in households with children who were unsheltered and 80 persons in households with children who were sheltered.

Persons who are Hispanic/Latino are more likely to be homeless in Region 3 and also more likely to be unsheltered than the majority White population.

- 30% of persons experiencing homelessness were Hispanic/Latino.
- 32% of persons who were unsheltered were Hispanic/Latino
- 23% of persons who were sheltered with Hispanic/Latino

Region 3 Sheltered

- American Indian/Alaska Native - 9 persons
- Asian - 2 persons
- Black or African American - 5 persons
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander - 4 persons
- White - 178 persons
- Other/Multi-racial - 7 persons
- Hispanic/Latino - 47 persons

Region 3 Unsheltered

- American Indian/Alaska Native - 27 persons
- Asian - 2 persons
- Black or African American - 4 persons
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander - 5 persons
- White - 561 persons
- Other/Multi-racial - 11 persons
- Hispanic/Latino - 197 persons

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) definition of literal homelessness as defined in the Final Rule of the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act (HEARTH Act), as described in the following four categories:

1. Individuals and families who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, including a subset for an individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or a place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution
2. Individuals and families who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence
3. Unaccompanied youth and families with children and youth who are defined as homeless under other federal statutes who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition
4. Individuals and families who are fleeing, or are attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member.

Coordinated entry is an essential process through which people experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness can access the crisis response system in a streamlined way, have their strengths and needs quickly assessed, and quickly connect to appropriate, tailored housing and mainstream services within the community or designated region. When possible, the assessment provides the ability for households to gain access to the best options to address their needs, incorporating participants' choice, rather than being evaluated for a single program within the system. The most intensive interventions are prioritized for those with the highest needs.

Coordinated entry in Region 3 is provided by;

- Advocates Against Family Violence - Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter
- CATCH of Canyon County - Rapid Rehousing
- Jesse Tree of Canyon County - Homelessness Prevention
- Lighthouse Rescue Mission- Emergency Shelter
- Valley Women's and Children's Shelter - Emergency Shelter

Point-In-Time Count

The number of unsheltered persons has risen by 240% in Region 3 over the past 5 years.

- 2016 - 253 persons unsheltered
- 2017 - 321 persons unsheltered
- 2018 - 354 persons unsheltered
- 2019 - 609 persons unsheltered
- 2020 - 610 persons unsheltered

Perhaps, most disconcerting from the PIT Count is that **only 34% of those people experiencing homelessness were sheltered**. There continues to be an enormous need for all levels of support to help people to maintain their safety and health while homeless and to transition into stable permanent housing.

Discussion:

The challenge of quantifying and analyzing homelessness in Caldwell is impacted by the lack of available data for either the City or Canyon County. Region 3 includes nine counties (Adams, Valley, Washington, Payette, Gem, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, and Owyhee Counties) and a vast area of Southwestern Idaho. **The Continuum of Care (CoC) is currently unable to provide data that breaks down the PIT Count data into any geographic area inside of Region 3.** The CoC has plans to eventually be able to provide data on the PIT Count that would include County and City level data. Once this happens, the Caldwell will be able to better see trends on the extent of homelessness within the city.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction:

Caldwell has a wide variety of public and private agencies that provide services to non-homeless special needs populations. Census, American Community Survey data, and consultation with local stakeholder groups provided the data for the non-homeless special needs assessment.

Groups that require supportive housing includes but is not limited to:

- The elderly, age 65 and over, and the frail elderly, who are defined as elderly persons who require assistance with three or more activities of daily living such as bathing, walking, and performing light housework.
- Persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities.
- Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.
- Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
- Persons with alcohol or other drug addictions.
- Individuals in need of housing due to criminal backgrounds.
- Individuals in need of housing due to evictions stemming from poverty.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Cadwell has a substantially higher rate of disability for individuals under 65. The national average for persons under 65 with a disability is 8.6%, and it is 12.2% in Caldwell. Additionally, 15.2% of Cadwell residents under age 65 do not have health insurance, compared to the national average of 8.6%

Additionally, Caldwell is a relatively young county, with **persons under 18 accounting for 32.6% of the population, and children under 5 are 10.6% of the population.** The national average for persons under 18 is 22.3% of the population. This large group relies on services to help nurture their growth into becoming productive and thoughtful future citizens. Factors surrounding schools, playgrounds, lead-based paint hazards, poverty, and crime all play a significant role in ensuring that the county's children are safe and grow up in livable neighborhoods.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

The non-homeless special needs populations in Caldwell have a wide range of service needs, including transitional housing, supportive housing, accessible housing, counseling, case management, transportation to healthcare facilities, and employment. All special needs populations require special consideration. While many persons within the special needs population do not rely on governmental assistance, some do. Caldwell has relatively few services and many residents need to travel to neighboring cities or to Boise to get their services met.

Caldwell is served by various programs offered by Hope's Door, Salvation Army, Southwest Community Health District, New Beginnings Housing, and others. These agencies program services to special needs populations in Caldwell.

There is a strong demand for more special needs housing and assistance to help these populations stay in stable environments. These residents are often low- and moderate-income persons or are experiencing homelessness. Additionally, many of these residents fall within two or more special needs categories, such as being elderly and having a physical disability.

A need also exists for housing and services to help persons who have a criminal history record to find housing and access services. This population has a higher likelihood of becoming homeless and greater challenges at finding unemployment.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

The Idaho Department of Health & Welfare's Family Planning, STD, and HIV Programs (FPSHP) and the Idaho Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS (IACHA) use HIV/AIDS epidemiologic and surveillance data to provide guidance and funding for programs for persons with, or at risk for, HIV/AIDS. The goals of these programs are to prevent HIV infections and, for those who are infected, to promote testing, care, and treatment.

Reports and rates of sexually transmitted disease (STD) in Idaho continue to increase despite being lower compared with the nation or other states. Incidence of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis infections have increased notably during the past 5 years (2014–2018) in Idaho. Similar high rates year-over-year have not been recorded in Idaho since the mid-1980s for gonorrhea and the mid-1950s for syphilis. Since becoming a reportable disease in Idaho in 1986, rates of chlamydia have reached an all-time high.

HIV infection: With 5 HIV diagnoses reported among Region 3 residents, the incidence in 2018 was stable compared with prior years. Among males and females, age groups were distributed bimodally among those aged 20–39 and 45–64 years. Higher proportions were observed among males in younger age groups compared with females, however.

Population group-specific incidence rates reveal potential racial and ethnic disparities, although incomplete race and ethnicity data and small numbers necessitate caution when interpreting these rates. Although 45% of reported chlamydia infections in 2018 occurred among persons who were White, incidence rates among persons who were non-White were significantly higher when compared with persons who were White. Gonorrhea incidence rates in 2018 were significantly higher among persons who were American Indian/Alaska Native or Hispanic compared with persons who were White.

Discussion:

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Public facilities generally include senior centers, homeless facilities, youth centers, childcare centers, neighborhood facilities, fire station/equipment, health facilities, and facilities for special needs populations.

The City of Caldwell has a neighborhood or community park in many neighborhoods. However, most of the play equipment is not fully accessible to those with disabilities. The City has a comprehensive online system for citizens to reserve and utilize public spaces. These spaces include an archery center, baseball fields, classroom space, parks, and gardens.

The City has a comprehensive parks and recreation plan and the transportation plan includes bike and pedestrian paths. The City has invested in infrastructure upgrades to the downtown area that include sunlighting Indian Creek. This project provides a common park space through the downtown area that includes a water feature, pedestrian path, upgraded lighting, and substantial landscaping improvements.

How were these needs determined?

The need for public services was determined by discussion with City staff and community feedback.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Public improvements provided by local governments are identified in the City's various facility plans and economic development plan. There are numerous areas in the City that need street and sidewalk improvements including safe and accessible curb ramps. In addition, several areas of the City are not improved with curbs, gutters, and/or sidewalks.

Public improvement needs were mapped to identify priority in LMI Census Tracts and Census Block Groups.

- Significant gaps in sidewalk system exist in each of the City's LMI Census Block Groups. Gaps in these areas inhibit access to the public transportation system and inconvenience pedestrian access to necessary services, such as shopping or public facilities.
- Segments of City streets are not fully improved with curbs and gutters in each LMI Census Block Group.

The City will be focusing public improvements in blighted residential neighborhood areas. Projects improvements may include installation of street lightings, curb cuts, and sidewalks in the North End neighborhood that will improve accessibility and safety.

How were these needs determined?

The need for public services was determined by discussion with City staff and community feedback.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Public services can strengthen communities by addressing the needs of specific populations and by supporting economic development. Public services are an integral part of a comprehensive community development strategy. They can address a range of individual needs and increase CDBG dollars' impact by complementing other activities.

The City of Caldwell may allocate up to 15% of CDBG funds to public services programs that provide supportive services to low- to moderate-income persons or prevent homelessness.

Projects may include, but are not limited to:

- Employment services (e.g., job training)
- Crime prevention and public safety
- Child care
- Health services
- Substance abuse services (e.g., counseling and treatment)
- Fair housing counseling
- Education programs
- Services for senior citizens
- Services for homeless persons
- Welfare services (excluding income payments)
- Recreational services

The City has generally supported public services that help to reduce homelessness and support community members most at immediate need.

How were these needs determined?

The need for public services was determined by discussion with City staff and community feedback.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The purpose of the Market Analysis is to provide a clear picture of the environment in which the jurisdiction must administer its programs over the course of the Consolidated Plan. In conjunction with the Needs Assessment, the Market Analysis will provide the basis for the Strategic Plan and the programs and projects to be administered.

The Housing Market Analysis provides information on:

- Significant characteristics of Caldwell's housing market in general, including the supply, demand, and condition and cost of housing
- Housing stock available to serve persons with disabilities and other special needs
- Condition and need of public and assisted housing
- Brief inventory of facilities, housing, and services to meet the needs of homeless persons
- Regulatory barriers to affordable housing
- Significant characteristics of the jurisdiction's economy

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

As outlined below, the housing inventory in the City of Caldwell consists mainly of single family detached units - 12,655 of 17,170 in the 2011-2015 ACS. The remaining units are distributed among other housing categories with higher percentages in small plex and mobile homes or transitory housing. Unfortunately, manufactured housing depreciates fairly quickly and are often located on leased/rented ground.

- **Properties comprised of mobile home, RV, van account for 8% of residential property units**
- Residential properties are primarily comprised of traditional 1-unit detached units (75%) and apartment complexes of 2-19 more units (16%).
- Most owner-occupied (98%) and rental units (80%) have two or more bedrooms.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	12,605	75%
1-unit, attached structure	385	2%
2-4 units	1,210	7%
5-19 units	615	4%
20 or more units	635	4%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,360	8%
Total	16,810	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	45	0%	145	3%
1 bedroom	195	2%	875	17%
2 bedrooms	1,300	12%	1,720	33%
3 or more bedrooms	8,885	85%	2,544	48%
Total	10,425	99%	5,284	101%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

Federal Programs

Assistance provided under HUD programs falls into three categories: public housing, tenant-based, and privately owned, project-based.

In **public housing**, local housing agencies receive allocations of HUD funding to build, operate, or improve housing. The local agencies own the housing. Public housing is a form of project-based subsidy because households may receive assistance only if they agree to live at a particular public housing project.

Currently, **tenant-based assistance** is the most prevalent form of housing assistance provided. Tenant-based programs allow participants to find and lease housing in the private market. Local public housing agencies (PHAs) and some state agencies serving as PHAs enter into contracts with HUD to administer the programs. The PHAs then enter into contracts with private landlords.

The third major type of HUD rental assistance is a collection of programs generally referred to as **multifamily assisted** or privately-owned, project-based housing. The subsidy arrangement is termed project-based because the assisted household may not take the subsidy and move to another location.

The City of Caldwell has several long-term affordable housing developments constructed with federal and state funding partners/sources.

USDA Rural Development (RD) has loan and loan guarantee programs for construction of multi-family rental housing in rural areas. The Caldwell Housing Authority (CHA) provides USDA subsidized rental housing in Caldwell at a former labor camp built during the Great Depression. Originally built in 1939 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as the Idaho Migratory Labor Camp, it was one of only a few labor camps built by the federal government to provide housing to farmers displaced by the Great Depression. In 1950 the migratory camp was turned over to the Housing Authority that was created only a few years previously. Now, almost 72 years later, the migratory camp has transformed from a campsite arrangement that could accommodate 350 people to a modern town with 243 units of housing and several amenities that serve approximately 1,500 people. Since opening, several planned developments have occurred and the quality of housing has improved similar to, if not better than, housing found in many rural communities.

The **Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)** program provides federal income credits to developers who construct, rehabilitate, or acquire and rehabilitate qualified low-income rental housing. There are currently six LIHTC funded apartment complexes in Caldwell: College Park Apartments/18 units, Columbia Gardens/18 units, Friendship Manor I/29 units, Friendship Manor II/39 units, Greystone

Court/40 units, Hazel Park/40 units. Additionally, a new development, Nottingshire was approved to receive LIHTC tax credits for a new development in Caldwell for 40 family units.

The public housing authority for Caldwell is **Southwestern Idaho Cooperative Housing (SICHA)**. SICHA has 39 public housing units available in Canyon County but most of the housing services are provided through vouchers.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

There is no anticipated loss of affordable housing units or expirations of Section 8 vouchers.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

Data on the housing market and available units in Caldwell is difficult to find. The City relied upon HUD's *PD&R Housing Market Profiles - Boise, Idaho* from June, 2020 for analysis. The information on rental market conditions and multifamily construction reveal trends for the entire Boise MSA and not specifically for Caldwell. Generally, the trends happening within the Boise MSA are also reflected locally in Caldwell.

Rental market conditions have tightened considerably since 2010, a result of strong net in-migration and a low inventory of affordable for-sale housing. The overall rental market is slightly tight, with an **estimated 4.0-percent vacancy rate**, down from 8.2 percent in April 2010 when conditions were soft. Approximately 44 percent of renter households in the metropolitan area live in single-family homes compared with nearly 50 percent in 2010 (2010 and 2018 American Community Surveys, 1-year data). Part of the decline in renter-occupied single-family homes is due to a surge in apartment construction beginning in 2012; from 2012 through 2019, approximately 4,250 apartments were completed compared with zero completions from 2008 through 2011 due to the housing market collapse.

- The vacancy rate for professionally managed **single-family rentals was 1.6 percent in April 2020**, relatively unchanged during the past 3 years, and the average rent for a three-bedroom home was \$1,701, up 7 percent from a year ago (CoreLogic, Inc.).
- Apartment market conditions are currently balanced with an estimated 5.8-percent vacancy rate during the first quarter of 2020, up from 4.9 percent a year ago, but down from a high of 8.7 percent in the first quarter of 2010 (Reis, Inc.).
- Despite an increase in the apartment vacancy rate during the past year, the average asking rent increased more than 5 percent from the first quarter of 2019 to the first quarter of 2020, to \$1,033 (Reis, Inc.).
- An estimated 20,000 BSU students live off-campus, providing a stable source of rental demand in the metropolitan area. BSU has announced plans to partially reopen for the fall 2020 semester on August 24, and switch to complete virtual learning after the Thanksgiving break in

November. The reopening plan is subject to change, and therefore the impact on the rental market is uncertain.

Multifamily construction, as measured by the number of multifamily units permitted, increased every year since 2010, and in 2019, the level of multifamily construction was the highest since at least 1980. During the 12 months ending May 2020, multifamily construction totaled 3,200 units, up 56 percent from 2,050 units a year ago (preliminary data).

- Multifamily construction averaged 975 units annually from 2001 through 2007, before declining at an average annual rate of 62 percent to a low of 65 units in 2010 because of the national recession and housing market collapse.
- Beginning in 2011, multifamily construction increased at an average annual rate of 54 percent to a record high of 3,050 in 2019. An estimated 3,600 multifamily units were under construction in the metropolitan area as of June 1, 2020. From 2010 through the current date, approximately 32 percent of multifamily construction in the metropolitan area has been in the city of Boise, and 38 percent has been in the city of Meridian; the respective share for each city from 2000 through 2009 was 55 and 12 percent.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

There is a continued need for multi-family housing in Caldwell. Multifamily housing is necessary to provide affordable units. The majority of subsidized affordable housing is provided through multifamily development types, which use the land and building infrastructure more efficiently than single-family detached housing.

Multifamily developments can be entirely affordable or mixed-income. They tend to have a range of unit sizes, from studios to three-bedrooms. Affordable multifamily developments often offer amenities such as childcare centers, playgrounds, and community gathering spaces. They may also offer resident services such as case management, vocational development, financial literacy, or English as a Second Language class.

As demographics and consumer preferences shift, demand has grown for walkable communities with a mix of uses, but this type of development is undersupplied. In particular, more housing is needed in the “missing middle”—housing types between single-family detached subdivisions and high-rise apartments in terms of scale and density.

Discussion

The City continues to focus on providing affordable workforce housing and senior housing. The City is working to help promote the creation of more multifamily housing throughout the city.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

Little data is available specifically for Caldwell, Idaho. The City utilized data analysis from *HUD Market at a Glance, July 2021* for regional analysis.

Housing Market Conditions Summary

The sales housing market is tight, with an **overall vacancy rate estimated at 1.2%** as of December 1, 2020, down from 3.4% in April 2010. A 0.4-month supply of for-sale inventory was available in December 2020, compared with a 2.2-month supply a year ago (Redfin, a national real estate brokerage). Approximately 7,150 homes sold during the 4th quarter of 2020, unchanged from a year ago, and the average price increased 15% to \$400,600 (CoreLogic, Inc., with adjustments by the analyst). Approximately 2,475 single-family homes were permitted during the 4th quarter of 2020, up 34 percent from the same time a year ago (preliminary data). The overall rental market is slightly tight, with an estimated 4.0% vacancy rate, down from 8.2% in April 2010. The apartment market is tight; during the 12 months ending March 2021 the apartment vacancy rate decreased from 4.8% to 4.6% on a year-over-year basis while average apartment rents increased 11% to \$1,354 (ALN). Students at Boise State University provide some stability to the rental market. Even though classes are being taught remotely due to the pandemic, apartment market conditions near campus are extremely tight (Reis, Inc.). Approximately 400 multifamily units were permitted during the 4th quarter of 2020, compared with 1,850 units during the same time a year ago (preliminary data).

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	122,100	104,600	(14%)
Median Contract Rent	533	586	10%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,980	37.5%
\$500-999	3,190	60.4%
\$1,000-1,499	95	1.8%
\$1,500-1,999	0	0.0%
\$2,000 or more	20	0.4%
Total	5,285	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	560	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,015	2,160
80% HAMFI	3,920	4,965
100% HAMFI	No Data	6,740
Total	6,495	13,865

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	683	801	1,002	1,420	1,647
High HOME Rent	683	801	1,002	1,239	1,363
Low HOME Rent	660	706	847	979	1,092

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Data for monthly rent for fair market, high HOME, and low HOME rent is from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development from 2021 and represents data for Boise City, ID HUD Metro FMR.

The lack of affordable housing impacts residents who are low- and moderate-income the greatest. The steadily increasing rent costs compound the financial struggles that these families are at risk of experiencing. Additionally, the growing need for new rental housing units and aged housing unit stock results in many renters living in substandard housing conditions.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

As the economy improves, rental prices continue to increase. The trend over the past decade has been a higher rental increase than the increase in monthly wages. As this trend continues, it puts a more significant financial pressure on low- and moderate-income families who are spending an ever-increasing percentage of their income on housing costs.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

Home rents and/or Fair Market Rents compared to area median rent continue to increase as income remains the same or decreases.

Increased availability of affordable housing is critical to stabilizing residents in Caldwell who are at-risk of homelessness and to making it possible for low-income residents to improve their financial situation.

HUD considers a housing unit affordable if the occupant household expends no more than 30% of its income on housing costs. If the household spends more than 30% of its income on housing costs, it is considered cost-burdened. Cost-burdened households have fewer financial resources to meet other basic needs (food, clothing, transportation, medical, etc.) less resources to maintain the housing structure properly. They are at greater risk for foreclosure and eviction.

Discussion

Increased availability of affordable housing is critical to stabilizing Caldwell families at-risk of homelessness and to make it possible for low-income families to improve their financial situation.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

Housing is a major element of people's material living standards. It is essential to meet basic needs, such as for shelter from weather conditions and to offer a sense of personal security, privacy, and personal space. Good housing conditions are also essential for people's health and affect childhood development.

Housing is the key to reducing intergenerational poverty and increasing economic mobility. Research shows that increasing access to affordable housing is the most cost-effective strategy for reducing childhood poverty and increasing economic mobility in the United States. Stanford economist Raj Chetty found that children who moved to lower-poverty neighborhoods saw their earnings as adults increase by approximately 31%, an increased likelihood of living in better neighborhoods as adults, and a lowered likelihood of becoming a single parent. Moreover, children living in stable, affordable homes are more likely to thrive in school and have greater opportunities to learn inside and outside the classroom.

Increasing access to affordable housing bolsters economic growth. Research shows that the shortage of affordable housing costs the American economy about \$2 trillion a year in lower wages and productivity. Without affordable housing, families have constrained opportunities to increase earnings, causing slower GDP growth. In fact, researchers estimate that the growth in GDP between 1964 and 2009 would have been 13.5% higher if families had better access to affordable housing. This would have led to a \$1.7 trillion increase in income or \$8,775 in additional wages per worker. Moreover, each dollar invested in affordable housing boosts local economies by leveraging public and private resources to generate income—including resident earnings and additional local tax revenue—and supports job creation and retention.

"The Problem," National Low Income Housing Alliance

Definitions

For the purposes of this Consolidated Plan, Caldwell will use the HUD housing quality standards as defined below:

1. Standard Condition. A unit of housing is considered to be in standard condition if it is generally in good repair, with no substandard habitability elements (i.e., lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities) or exterior elements. Such units may be eligible for housing rehabilitation funding if interior conditions are such that the HUD Section 8 Housing Quality Standards are not met, or a threat to the integrity or livability of the unit exists and should be addressed. Examples of ways in which the interiors of such homes might be rehabilitated include the replacement of heating systems, electrical system repairs or upgrades, plumbing system repairs or upgrades, energy efficiency improvements, and accessibility improvements.

2. Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation. This category describes dwelling units that do not meet one or more of the HUD Section 8 quality standard conditions, likely due to deferred maintenance or work without permits, but that is both financially and structurally feasible for rehabilitation. Such units may be lacking complete plumbing and kitchen facilities and/or may have exterior elements in need of repair (e.g., a roof in need of replacement, siding in need of repair or replacement, missing or failing foundation). In order to be suitable for rehabilitation, the unit value generally exceeds the cost of repairs or upgrades that would be required in order to bring it to standard condition. This category of property does not include units that need correction or minor livability problems or maintenance work.

3. Substandard Condition and Not Suitable for Rehabilitation. This category describes dwelling units that are in such poor condition as to be neither structurally nor financially feasible for rehabilitation. Such units will typically have an improvement value that is less than the cost of addressing the habitability and exterior elements that cause its classification as "substandard," or will be considered unfit to occupy for reasons of safety by the City's building official.

The table below displays the number of housing units, by tenure, based on the number of "conditions" the unit has. Selected conditions are similar to housing problems in the Needs Assessment are (1) lacks complete plumbing facilities, (2) lacks complete kitchen facilities, (3) more than one person per room, and (4) cost burden greater than 30%.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	3,195	31%	2,350	44%
With two selected Conditions	55	1%	225	4%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	7,170	69%	2,710	51%
Total	10,420	101%	5,285	99%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	4,820	46%	1,950	37%
1980-1999	2,285	22%	1,455	28%
1950-1979	2,330	22%	1,420	27%
Before 1950	985	9%	465	9%
Total	10,420	99%	5,290	101%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	3,315	32%	1,885	36%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	3,225	31%	2,110	40%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Over 32% of both owner-occupied homes and 36% of renter-occupied homes were built before 1980. As these homes continue to age, repair and maintenance costs also increase. The Needs Assessment identified cost burden as the most common housing problem for Caldwell residents. Cost burden does not include the cost of repair and maintenance on the home. Consequently, if families are struggling financially, they will defer maintenance of their homes, causing a future need for standard and emergency residential rehabilitation.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

Despite considerable knowledge and increased screening and intervention efforts, lead exposures remain prevalent. Environmental lead is a toxic substance affecting the growth and development of up to one million U.S. preschool children today, with effects ranging from learning disabilities to death. High lead levels can cause many health problems by damaging the brain, nervous system, and kidneys. Lead poisoning can cause decreased intelligence, behavioral and speech problems, anemia, decreased muscle and bone growth, poor muscle coordination, and hearing damage.

Increased lead exposure and increased body burden of lead remain a significant problem for children in the United States. Lead is an environmental toxicant that may cause adverse health effects to the nervous, hematopoietic, endocrine, renal, and reproductive systems. Lead exposure in young children is particularly hazardous because children absorb lead more readily than adults. Many children exposed to lead do not exhibit any signs that they have the disease. Any signs or symptoms the child may have could be mistaken for other illnesses, and the child goes undiagnosed. The developing nervous system of children is particularly more susceptible to the effects of lead. The underdeveloped blood-brain barrier in young children increases the risk of lead entering the developing nervous system resulting in neurobehavioral disorders. Blood lead levels (BLLs) at any detectable level have been shown to cause behavioral and developmental disorders; therefore, **no safe blood lead level in children has been identified**. It is increasingly important for continued childhood lead poisoning prevention education and awareness.

Lead-contaminated water, soil, and paint have been recognized as potential sources of children's lead exposure. **Dust from deteriorating lead-based paint is considered to be the largest contributor to the lead problem**. Until the 1950s, many homes were covered inside and out with leaded paints. Lead began to fall from favor in the 1950s but was still commonly used until it was banned from use in homes after 1977. Because of the long-term use of lead-based paints, many homes in the United States contain surfaces with paint, which is now peeling, chalking, flaking, or wearing away. The dust or paint chips contain high levels of lead that easily find ways into the mouths of young children. A particular problem has emerged due to a large number of homes with lead-based paints, which are now undergoing renovations. Often the dust created by this work has high lead levels, which are readily absorbed by the children's developing bodies.

Caldwell has a sizable amount of housing built prior to 1980 that has the potential to be hazardous to children. **The 2011-2015 ACS estimates that 5,335 units built prior to 1980 have children present.**

Discussion

The City does not currently have a complete inventory of vacant dwellings. The HUD prepopulated fields for "vacant units" are blank because data is not available for the jurisdiction.

There has been a concerted effort to rehabilitate vacant commercial property in the Business Improvement District. Additionally, vacant residential homes in the North End neighborhood have been either rehabilitated or demolished/new build through programs with CHA (Caldwell Housing Authority). CHA project sites are then sold to eligible low- and moderate-income families.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

Caldwell does not have public housing developments, only properties owned or controlled by Southwestern Idaho Cooperative Housing Authority. Those units are well-maintained and have maintenance plans in place. However, there aren't enough to meet the need for affordable housing for low-income residents.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			42	867			0	0	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

SICHA reports that they currently have 12 units of public housing built in 1994 (8 units of 3-bedroom, 3 units of 4-bedroom, 1 unit of 5-bedroom) and have 289 Section 8 vouchers in the City of Caldwell. The housing units are in all in good maintenance.

HUD's Real Estate Assessment Center conducts physical property inspections of properties that are owned, insured or subsidized by HUD, including public housing and multifamily assisted housing. About 20,000 such inspections are conducted each year to ensure that assisted families have housing that is decent, safe, sanitary and in good repair.

The results represent the inspections conducted from 2001 through September 2009. The data includes property identifiers and location information. Detailed descriptions of the inspection processes can be found in Federal Register notices 66 FR 59084 for public housing and 65 FR77230 for Office of Housing programs. Making these inspection details available will enable researchers, advocacy groups and the general public to:

1. better understand the physical condition of the HUD-assisted housing stock, as well as changes in the stock over time;
2. hold providers accountable for housing quality; and
3. plan for future affordable housing needs.

The inspection scores listed below reflect all the multifamily units listed in the HUD Multifamily Inspection Score data.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Friendship Manor I	86
Columbia Gardens	89
Hazel Park	94
Greystone Court Apartments	88
College Park Apartments	78
Friendship Manor II	91

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

The developments in Caldwell are all newer and in good repair. The units for public housing and multi-family consistently receive strong high site inspection scores. SICHA is committed to ongoing providing ongoing maintenance and improved livability in the housing units they provide.

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

SICHA's housing units are all in good repair and receive consistent and ongoing maintenance as needed.

Discussion:

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

According to homeless individual declarations from past Point-In-Time count surveys and the expertise of highly involved service providers, the most commonly reported causes of homelessness are identified as

- Unemployment,
- Inability to find affordable housing,
- Divorce/family separation,
- Eviction,
- Substance abuse,
- Lack of education or job skills.

One prevalent commonality among those experiencing homelessness is the existence of a disabling condition.

Currently, **the only homeless shelter in Caldwell is for women and children experiencing domestic violence.** Advocates Against Family Violence (AAFV) works to eliminate domestic violence in families and homes by empowering individuals to make positive life choices through advocacy, support, education, affordable housing, awareness, and community involvement. AAFV's Hope's Door Shelter has 28 private bedrooms where women and their children have the security and safety needed to begin moving forward with a violence-free future. Hope's Door provides shelter for up to 90 days. They also provided emergency lodging through local hotels for men experiencing domestic violence.

The City is working with area partners to provide emergency short-term financial assistance to help low- and moderate-income households avoid homelessness due to foreclosure or eviction.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	36	0	0	0	0
Households with Only Adults	12	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:



Consolidated Plan

CALDWELL

Region 3

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons

In addition to receiving housing assistance, homeless families and individuals have the opportunity to receive services, whether via the COC, ESG, or HPWA programs or partnering agencies. Services may include case management, education, and career counseling, employment assistance, job training, health care, mental health services, substance or alcohol abuse treatment, transportation, and utility assistance, among other supportive services. The level of services and length varies greatly. Apart from the projects and agencies operating COC, ESG, and HOPWA programs, the Department of Health and Welfare's Behavioral Health Division, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration, and faith-based welfare programs, along with federal and/or state agencies, are the primary agencies offering services which target homeless individuals and families.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

While there are a variety of homelessness services in Region 3, the City of Cadwell has only a domestic violence emergency shelter. The following services are available in neighboring Nampa, Idaho.

Region 3 - Access Point

**Salvation Army
Nampa, ID**

The Salvation Army Community Family Shelter provides rooms for families who need a temporary place to stay during the coldest part of winter. This program provides housing for up to 90 days to keep them out of the cold and give them a chance to find permanent housing.

Region 3 - Emergency Shelters

**Valley Women's & Children's Shelter
Nampa, ID**

Boise Rescue Mission Ministries offers emergency food and shelter in Boise and Nampa, ID, providing clean beds, hot food, and clothing to men, women, and children across Ada and Canyon Counties. At Valley Women & Children's Shelter, we strive to provide a safe place for women and children to recover from homelessness. With 66 available beds, our shelter for homeless women and children offers a safe,

clean place to sleep, in addition to clothing, meals, and case management. Valley Shelter is the only emergency shelter for women and children in the Nampa and Western Treasure Valley area.

Lighthouse Rescue Lodge
Nampa, ID

In October 2018, the Mission purchased the 6,000 sq. ft. building immediately adjacent to Mission-owned Valley Women and Children’s Shelter in Nampa to meet the urgent need in our community. As a former assisted living facility, it was uniquely suited to serve medically fragile guests. The Recovery Lodge officially opened its doors in August of 2019 and can serve up to 45 homeless individuals at a time. One of the Recovery Lodge’s distinct purposes is to provide wrap-around support services to guests with medical issues that can’t be effectively addressed in the normal emergency shelter environment. Recovery Lodge case managers coordinate care through partnerships with healthcare providers and community agencies, helping guests regain their health and successfully transition out of the Recovery Lodge into other appropriate housing.

Hope’s Door (women & children)

Caldwell, ID

Hope’s Door is the only domestic violence shelter for women and children in Canyon County. We provide protection not only for victims of Canyon County but to the entire state of Idaho and across the country. Hope’s Door Shelter has 28 private bedrooms where women and their children have the security and safety needed to begin moving forward with a violence-free future.

Domestic Violence Shelters

Advocates Against Family Violence

Caldwell, ID

Advocates Against Family Violence (AAFV) works to eliminate domestic abuse by helping individuals make positive life changes through counseling, adult and teen outreach, court advocacy, affordable housing, emergency shelter services, and community involvement.

Meals, Laundry, and Showers

Day Resource Center

Nampa, ID 83651

Laundry and Showers

Hours: Mon – Thu, 8:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.; Fri, 8:00 a.m. – Noon

Meal Times

Breakfast, 8:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.; Lunch, 11:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Lighthouse Rescue Mission

Nampa, ID 83687

Meal Times

Breakfast, Mon-Sat, 6:30 a.m., Breakfast, Sun – 8:00 a.m.

Lunch, Mon-Sat, 12:00 p.m., Sun. 1:00 p.m.

Dinner, Daily, 6:30 p.m. – 7:00:00 p.m.

Food Boxes: Call ahead – 208-4621-3733

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

There are a number of agencies in the region that offer services to meet the needs of special populations. A network of providers also delivers housing and supportive services to people who are elderly or frail elderly, people with mental, physical and/or developmental disabilities, people with alcohol or drug addictions, and individuals and their families living with HIV/AIDS.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

The following agencies provide service to special needs groups in Caldwell.

Western Idaho Community Action Partnership

WICAP has emergency emergency shelter funds to help families who find themselves homeless and need a roof over their heads. This is accomplished by partnering with local motels for over-night stays. Additionally, WICAP has food assistance and utility heating assistance available.

CATCH of Canyon County

CATCH provides services to persons who are homeless in Canyon and Ada County. Their program services model is based upon rapid rehousing. Participants receive case management, rental assistance, and job search assistance. The end goal is to have participants be fully self-sufficient.

LIFE Incorporated

LIFE Incorporated is a private, for-profit Developmental Disabilities Agency (DDA) and Residential Habilitation Agency providing a variety of quality services and supports to children and adults living with developmental disabilities in the State of Idaho.

Life's Work is a Community Rehabilitation Program (CRP) and a department within LIFE Incorporated, specializing in Vocational Supports and Services to individuals with employment barriers. We maintain accreditation with Rehabilitation Services Accreditation System (RSAS), and are a certified provider of Idaho Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (IDVR) and Medicaid.

Supported Living is a service available through the Home- and Community-Based Services (HCBS) Waiver and/or ISSH waiver, which includes residential habilitation services and supports. The Supported Living

model provides needed assistance to adults living in their own residence (i.e. apartment, residential house, duplex, etc.) on a 24 hour basis.

LIFE Incorporated provides center-, home-, and community-based developmental therapy program for adults living with developmental disabilities.

Services:

- Community-Based, Developmental Therapy Services for Adults
- Adult Day Health
- Habilitative Supports/Intervention
- Family Training
- Interdisciplinary Training
- Residential Habilitation Services and Supports
- Residential Habilitation Services and Supports: 24–Hour Supported Living Model
- Vocational Services: Life’s Work

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

In addition to receiving housing assistance, homeless families and individuals have the opportunity to receive services, whether via the COC, ESG, or HPWA programs or partnering agencies. Services may include case management, education, and career counseling, employment assistance, job training, health care, mental health services, substance or alcohol abuse treatment, transportation, and utility assistance, among other supportive services. The level of services and length varies greatly. Apart from the projects and agencies operating COC, ESG, and HOPWA programs, the Department of Health and Welfare's Behavioral Health Division, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration, and faith-based welfare programs, along with federal and/or state agencies, are the primary agencies offering services which target homeless individuals and families.

Persons who are being discharged from the criminal justice system often struggle with finding housing that is available for persons who have a criminal record. There are few options for this population and limited resources available in the community.

Caldwell does not currently have any permanent supportive housing or transitional housing. The City has recognized that this is a barrier for residents and is exploring potential permanent supportive housing projects for the future.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

Caldwell continues to place an emphasis on helping to reduce the number of people who are at risk of becoming homeless by providing emergency payments for housing that help recipients remain in their homes. Projects, such as "Subsistence Payments" helps to ensure that low- to moderate-income residents who are facing imminent eviction or foreclosure are able to remain in their stable housing. Projects, like "Senior Services", will help ensure that Caldwell's seniors have access to consistent and healthy food and support.

Ultimately, the funding that Caldwell receives is not enough to make the level of substantial change that the community needs. A decision was made to choose strategic projects that had a long-term benefit to low- to moderate-income residents coupled with projects that provided immediate assistance to help reduce the chances of becoming homeless.

Caldwell plans to continue to allow for a broad range of housing opportunities to enable persons with special needs to find adequate housing.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

Many activities undertaken by Caldwell benefit the non-homeless special needs population directly. Many non-homeless special need households will be served by the various housing rehab and homebuyer assistance that help support low- and moderate-income residents in stable and affordable housing. Public services, too, will be utilized by special needs populations.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

As a recipient of HUD CDBG Entitlement funds, the City is committed to Affirmatively Further Fair Choices for all residents. The City updated their Assessment to Impediments to Fair and Affordable Housing (AI) in 2020. The AI provided an assessment of Caldwell's population demographics, employment trends, housing market conditions, educational attainment, housing needs, and private lending practices, which provides a framework to identify impediments to fair housing choice and corrective actions. Although many issues that affect fair housing choice have been identified, the City is limited in resources and ability to impact all areas. The City of Caldwell recognizes the following impediments which may have a direct and substantial impact on fair housing choice and are within the City's ability to impact.

IMPEDIMENT #1 – Limited English Proficiency

Fair Housing brochures, webpage and materials are printed mostly in English, limiting the available of Fair Housing information to non-English speaking persons. There is a need to improve language access for people with Limited English-speaking proficiency who seek information regarding Fair Housing.

Goal: Provide consistent and even Fair Housing services, outreach and support to all citizens and program applicants.

IMPEDIMENT #2 – Job-Transit Connections

Throughout the community engagement process, one area that identified as impacting housing choice and access to employment resources was transportation.

Goal: Provide improved transportation connections and greater connectivity to employment centers, shopping, schools, recreation opportunities and to the regional transit system.

IMPEDIMENT #3 – Hispanic/Latino Outreach

The City utilized surveys and public outreach to discuss fair housing with Caldwell residents. Most residents who responded to surveys were not aware of Fair Housing Laws and how those laws might impact them. The City does do Fair Housing outreach each year to help educate rental property managers and owners of their responsibilities and provides information on Fair Housing at multiple locations throughout the City. However, residents who identify as Latino/Hispanic are underrepresented in homeownership and have a higher rate of home loan denials. The City can do more to reach out directly to Latino/Hispanic community members on their fair housing rights and also to promote greater education on the process for purchasing a home.

Goal: Improve awareness of Fair Housing laws and encourage homeownership within the Hispanic/Latino community.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	831	84	5	1	-4
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	1,917	1,199	12	10	-2
Construction	1,436	964	9	8	-1
Education and Health Care Services	2,638	2,236	17	19	2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	703	524	5	5	0
Information	231	82	1	1	0
Manufacturing	2,275	2,029	15	18	3
Other Services	487	422	3	4	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	930	358	6	3	-3
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	2,415	1,749	16	15	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	728	1,018	5	9	4
Wholesale Trade	834	839	5	7	2
Total	15,425	11,504	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	22,435
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	19,905
Unemployment Rate	11.22
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	42.76
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.11

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	2,395
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,115
Service	2,765
Sales and office	4,835
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	2,708
Production, transportation and material moving	1,390

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	12,535	68%
30-59 Minutes	5,475	30%
60 or More Minutes	450	2%
Total	18,460	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	2,980	365	1,515
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,185	325	1,635
Some college or Associate's degree	4,990	460	2,320

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,800	35	415

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	185	255	835	830	470
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,000	905	1,095	940	570
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,160	2,640	1,860	2,640	1,770
Some college, no degree	1,635	2,245	1,130	2,520	1,295
Associate's degree	275	540	615	735	255
Bachelor's degree	185	1,000	790	620	445
Graduate or professional degree	0	195	315	335	330

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	39,369
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	46,246
Some college or Associate's degree	51,323
Bachelor's degree	71,076
Graduate or professional degree	118,755

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

Major employment sectors include manufacturing (including food processing), medical services, construction, and local government. Caldwell is the County Seat for Canyon County.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The general population of Caldwell is significantly younger than the national average. Based on general demographic and consumer spending reports, the population concentration is in young families. Also, the City's population is significantly below the national average for post secondary education attainment. Thus a considerable percentage of the workforce is young and either unskilled or semi-skilled.

The current workforce is committed and dedicated, but lack certain skills needed to perform in today's labor market. Education and training are needed to equip the Caldwell workforce. Additional PTEC programs (both certificate and degree programs) offered through the Caldwell campus of Treasure Valley Community College could assist greatly in meeting that need.

Generally speaking, the current water and sewer infrastructure throughout the community is capable of handling growth up to a population of 100,000. There are certain pockets of the community in dire need of replacing aged lines, roadways, storm water systems, and sidewalks (e.g. downtown and some of the older neighborhoods).

While Caldwell is serviced community wide by other infrastructure providers (power, gas, communication/fiber) the service is in need of upgrades to service today's business needs. Upgrades and redundancy is needed throughout the community. The primary industrial area is demanding additional power and the downtown is lacking in adequate fiber optic needed to service the desired businesses.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

The City of Caldwell has recently realized a "renaissance" in industrial growth. The city, in an effort to stir industrial developer attention, purchased (through the Urban Renewal Agency) 100+ acres within the new industrial park, provided the necessary infrastructure, and make lots available at an affordable price. Through this acquisition/development, and marketing, the manufacturing sector became aware of Caldwell. The community is now viewed as an affordable location for industrial land use, construction, and labor. In addition, the City, through their "red carpet" development roundtable program, has developed an aggressive permitting process, significantly cutting time in plan review and approval. Through these efforts, it is anticipated that the trend for industrial growth will continue for the next few years. The primary challenges now facing Caldwell is the availability of an educated, trained workforce and adequate power to support these manufacturers.

Concurrently, a "renaissance" is also occurring in downtown Caldwell. With the "daylighting" of Indian Creek, the construction of Treasure Valley Community College (TVCC), restoration of the Train Depot and plaza area, and future plans for a downtown movie theater, community plaza, and potential downtown hotel, the City has the potential of being SW Idaho's family destination point. Challenges

facing downtown is on deteriorating buildings, fire suppressant issues within the buildings, and need for façade improvements. Also, older infrastructure and inadequate fiber optic present challenges to future business growth.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

Skills and education of the Caldwell workforce vary, based upon the type of industry. Because of the community's strong connection to manufacturing (primarily in assembly) and ag/food processing, the workforce in this sector seems adequate. Beyond these focused industries, the community populous is in need of additional PTEC training and development.

While the College of Western Idaho (CWI in Nampa) continues to expand their PTEC (degree and certificate) offerings, the emphasis and offerings of the TVCC campus in Caldwell remains more of the academic offerings, relying on their Ontario, Oregon campus to provide the PTEC. Greater offerings of PTEC courses, and marketing those programs to the secondary schools in Caldwell would greatly improve the quality and diversity of the Caldwell workforce.

The Idaho Department of Labor, located in Caldwell, provides a number of training and workforce/hiring incentive programs to businesses. Through the Workforce Training Funds, Work Opportunity Tax Credits, and Federal Bonding programs, the state is working with all Idaho communities in an effort to meet the trained workforce needs of our employers. The Department of Labor works closely with both CWI and TVCC in addressing workforce training needs of current employers and potential businesses considering a Caldwell location.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

There are manufacturing apprenticeship programs currently in the development for the Canyon and Ada County area. Idaho Department of Labor is working with AMFEC in Sky Ranch to develop the employer grant for their facility to train their future workforce. Alongside the efforts to bolster soft skills development we are working collaboratively with SPOT International and the Caldwell School District to bring "Generation Z: Game of work" to HS students in order to enhance their employment skills.

Two other initiatives would be the annual Business Educator Exchange hosted by NNU and supported by the Caldwell School District offering educators a chance to interact with area employers and resource organizations to teach teachers the skills gaps that exist and encourage them to share with their students the relationship between what they learn in the classroom and what they need in the workforce. The second is the annual Hispanic Healthcare and Manufacturing Conference hosted last year at the College of Idaho bring together Hispanic students statewide encouraging them to get into areas of workforce where they are underrepresented related to the STEM fields. This annual event is

sponsored by the FHLA (Future Hispanic Leaders of America and the Community Council of Idaho) the next one will be held in the Magic Valley CSI.

Additionally, Career Chat Camps is designed for disabled youth ages 18-24 that need exposure to career fields and education.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

No

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

The City of Caldwell has in the past participated in the regional CEDS. Most recently the directing regional organization has gone through a restructuring and has not requested the information. As the new regional organization moves forward, the City of Caldwell will again participate.

Discussion

The City continues to work to bring more job opportunities and living wage jobs to Caldwell residents.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

There are four housing problems in the CHAS data that HUD uses to define a housing problem: 1) housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2) housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3) household is overcrowded; and 4) household is cost burdened. A household is said to have a housing problem if they have any 1 or more of these 4 problems. Concentration occurs when the area experiences multiple housing problems a greater rate than the rest of the community.

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

To assist communities in identifying racially/ethnically-concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs), HUD has developed a census tract-based definition of R/ECAPs. The definition involves a racial/ethnic concentration threshold and a poverty test. The racial/ethnic concentration threshold is straightforward: R/ECAPs must have a non-white population of 50 percent or more. Regarding the poverty threshold, defines neighborhoods of extreme poverty as census tracts with 40 percent or more of individuals living at or below the poverty line. Because overall poverty levels are substantially lower in many parts of the country, HUD supplements this with an alternate criterion. Thus, a neighborhood can be a R/ECAP if it has a poverty rate that exceeds 40% or is three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

Caldwell has one R/ECAP. It generally overlays with the North End neighborhood. The North End has older housing, often in disrepair.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The North End neighborhood is easily walkable to downtown Caldwell. Additionally, there is a City park that has playground equipment for children and a picnic area. The housing is generally more affordable than in other areas of the City.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City is working with area partners to improve access to affordable housing in the North End. Additionally, the City established a Downtown Caldwell Business Improvement District (BID) that covers the downtown area and a portion of the commercial businesses in the North End.

The Downtown Caldwell BID provides partial funding for the operations of Indian Creek Plaza, including, but not limited to, management and staffing, scheduling, marketing, beautification and programming of year-round events at the Plaza. The annual traffic on the 7th Street pedestrian bridge, tracked by the Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho (COMPASS), saw traffic increase to 395,144 bridge crossings in 2019, up 39% from 283,766 in 2018. This number has increased 22% for 2020, as COMPASS tracked over 485,000 pedestrians crossed the bridge. Destination Caldwell estimates over one million people were drawn to downtown Caldwell specifically to participate in annual events, activities, or ice skating at Indian Creek Plaza since opening year.

In addition to Destination Caldwell's events at Indian Creek Plaza, the organization saw increased traffic during the Winter Wonderland Light Display hosted by the City of Caldwell. In December 2019, the monthly traffic across the pedestrian bridge was 144,978, an increase of nearly 55% over December 2018's 93,716 crossings.

All properties within the Downtown Caldwell Business Improvement District are subject to an annual assessment from the City of Caldwell that will be passed through to Destination Caldwell for the management and operations of Indian Creek Plaza. Property owners located within the district's boundaries will receive the assessment via the City of Caldwell. Assessments are billed in January and are due in full by March 1st.

The improvement of Caldwell's downtown provides residents in the North End with greater accessibility to good and services, job opportunities, and recreational activities.

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

Broadband access in communities helps provide economic growth, improved educational opportunities, access to better healthcare, greater employment opportunities, improving public safety, and increased global competitiveness for businesses.

The term broadband commonly refers to high-speed Internet access that is always on and faster than the traditional dial-up access. Broadband includes several high-speed transmission technologies such as: digital subscriber line (DSL), cable modem, fiber, wireless, satellite, and broadband over powerlines (BPL).

Research among Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries shows that a 4 Mbps increase in household broadband speed is associated with a roughly 4 percent increase in household income. Research shows that businesses who begin utilizing broadbands increase their employees' labor productivity of an average 5 percent in the manufacturing sector and 10 percent in the services sector. The current standard for broadband in the U.S. is internet with a 25 Mbps (Megabits per second) download speed. Though Netflix says it needs only 5 Mbps to stream video, the 25 Mbps threshold is intended to satisfy the different needs; high-quality downloads, video communication, and multiple demands of a single household's network.

In December of 2017, HUD published the final rule, "Narrowing the Digital Divide Through Installation of Broadband Infrastructure in HUD-Funded New Construction and Substantial Rehabilitation of Multifamily Rental Housing." HUD is actively working to bridge the digital divide in low-income communities served by HUD by providing helping with the expansion of broadband infrastructure to low- and moderate-income communities. The final ruling requires installation of broadband infrastructure at the time of new construction or substantial rehabilitation of multifamily rental housing that is funded or supported by HUD. Additionally, CDBG entitlement communities are required to provide an analysis of the needs of the broadband needs of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households.

The 2018: ACS 5-Year Estimates show that 89% of residents in Caldwell have a computer in their home and 76% have a broadband subscription. The FCC has a broadband program that help many LMI residents in Caldwell have broadband internet in their home. Lifeline is the FCC's program to help make communications services more affordable for low-income consumers. Lifeline provides subscribers a discount on monthly telephone service, broadband Internet service, or bundled voice-broadband packages purchased from participating wireline or wireless providers. The discount helps ensure that

low-income consumers can afford 21st century broadband and the access it provides to jobs, healthcare, and educational resources.

Lifeline provides up to a \$9.25 monthly discount on service for eligible low-income subscribers. Subscribers may receive a Lifeline discount on either a wireline or a wireless service, but they may not receive a discount on both services at the same time. Lifeline also supports broadband Internet service and broadband-voice bundles. FCC rules prohibit more than one Lifeline service per household. Lifeline is available to eligible low-income consumers in every state, commonwealth, territory, and on Tribal lands.

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

The FCC Fixed Residential Broadband Providers Map displays data showing the number of providers reporting residential fixed broadband in Caldwell. The map shows the number of providers available with the most recent data from 2019 with >25/3 Mbps. The City has complete coverage with diverse broadband providers for residents to choose from. The Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) broadband availability online tool shows that 100% of the area in Caldwell has 3 or more providers that provide >25/3 Mbps. The FCC includes broadband technologies of ADSL, cable, fixed-wireless, satellite, and fiber.

According to Broadband Now's online local stats on Caldwell;

- The average download speed in Caldwell is 51.47 Mbps. This is 2.8% faster than the average in Idaho and 53.0% slower than the national average.
- There are 17 internet providers in Caldwell with 10 of those offering residential service.
- Caldwell is the 12th most connected city in Idaho ahead of Star, Nampa, Middleton, Parma, and Wilder.
- The average internet download speed in Idaho is 50.08 mbps.
- Approximately 85% of Caldwell residents are serviced by multiple wired providers.
- 15% of Caldwell residents are still severely limited in wired broadband choices.
- There are 143 internet providers in all of Idaho.
- 77.7% of Idahoans have access to 100mbps or faster broadband.
- Idaho is the 49th most connected state in the U.S.

Broadband Now - Summary Of Internet Provider Availability In Caldwell, Idaho

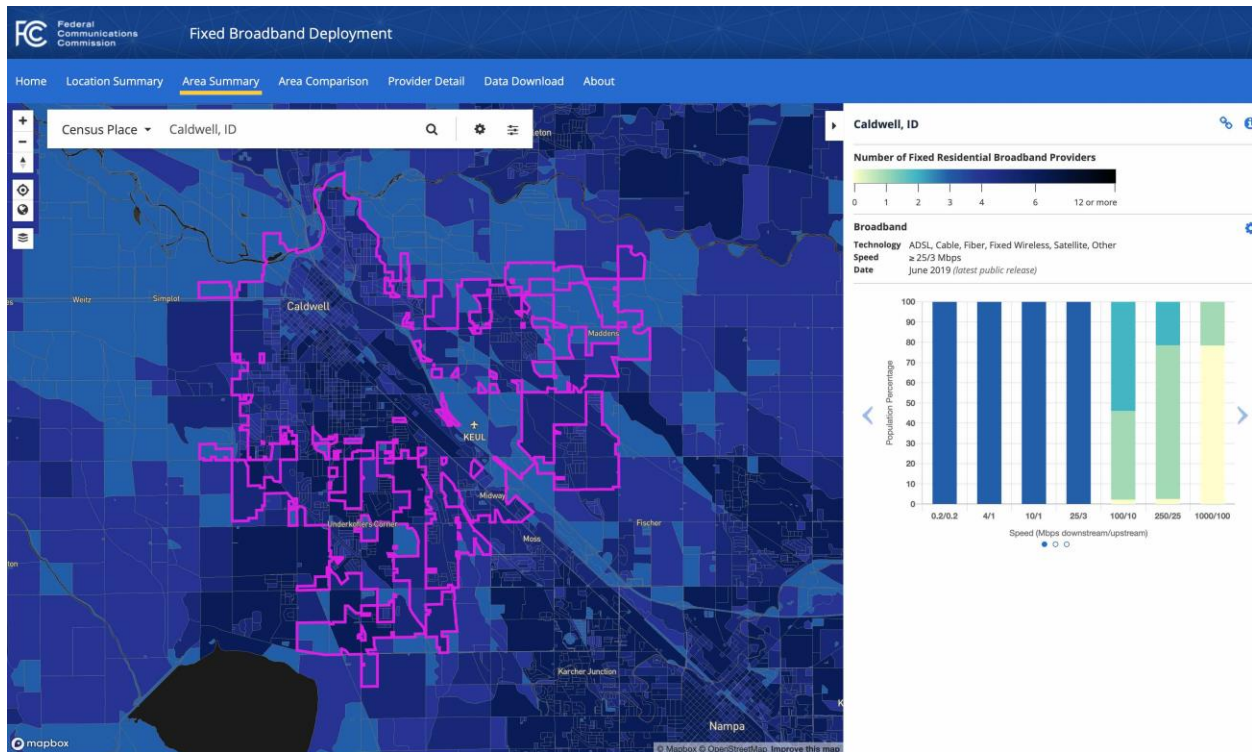
- CenturyLink - 80.8% Availability in Caldwell - Speeds up to 1,000 Mbps
- Rise Broadband - 97.4% Availability in Caldwell - Speeds up to 50 Mbps

- Sparklight - 62.0% Availability in Caldwell - Speeds up to 1,000 Mbps
- Viasat - 100.0% Availability in Caldwell - Speeds up to 35 Mbps
- HughesNet - 100.0% Availability in Caldwell - Speeds up to 25 Mbps

The State of Idaho's, Commerce Department has a broadband grant program. The grant program provides resources to address needs for distance learning, telehealth, public safety, e-commerce and overall public well-being while helping Idaho rebound with funded projects, jobs, and purposeful local outcomes. Awards are for infrastructure investment and associated equipment related to broadband and target underserved households, public safety and local governments, and medical clinics and hospital facilities. Projects that serve communities of less than 3,000 persons and/or communities that are unserved with 10 Mbps download and 1 Mbps upload or less speeds will be prioritized. Caldwell is not an eligible community for this funding resource.

Calwell's primary challenge with broadband is ensuring that residents are able to afford the cost of the monthly subscription. The community has a wide range of service providers and healthy competition for competitive pricing.

Caldwell consulted with broadband service providers and will continue to do so on an annual basis during the development of subsequent Annual Action Plans (AAP) in the future.



Fixed Broadband Deployment

Estimated percent of households with a subscription to any type of broadband internet, between 2014-2018.

Estimated percent of households with a subscription to any type of broadband internet, between 2014-2018. Broadband internet can include cellular, cable, fiber optic, DSL, satellite, or other service. Percentage calculations are suppressed in cases where the denominator of the calculation was less than 10 of the unit that is being described (e.g., households, people, householders, etc.).

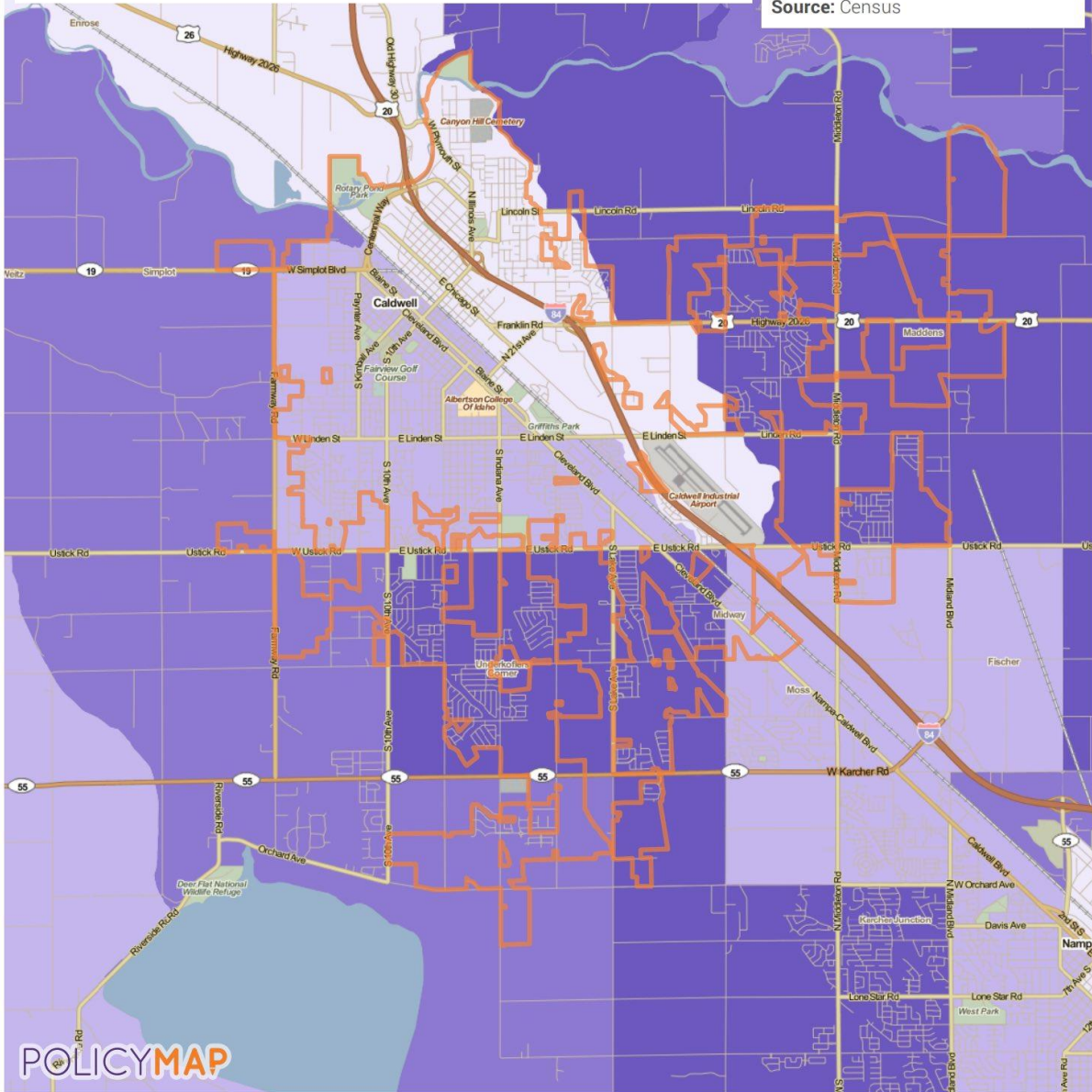
Percent Households with Any Broadband Internet

Year: 2014-2018

Shaded by: Census Tract, 2010

- Insufficient Data
- 68.67% or less
- 68.68% - 77.18%
- 77.19% - 83.69%
- 83.70% - 89.92%
- 89.93% or more

Source: Census



Broadband Internet Adoption

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

Low- to moderate-income (LMI) residents are most at risk living in housing vulnerable to the conditions of natural hazard risk associated with climate change. Housing for LMI residents is more likely to be in areas affected by flooding.

The summer of 2021 saw heavy wildfires that burned for most of the season in Oregon, subjecting Caldwell residents to unhealthy levels of smoke and poor airquality. While this did affect all residents, low- to moderate-income residents are more likely to have occupations that require them to be outdoors more frequently.

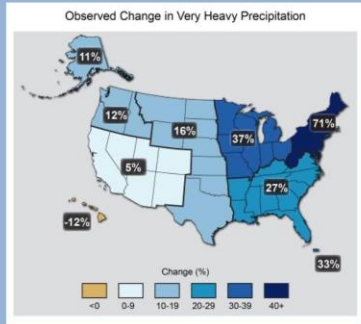
The City is actively working to mitigate the impact of natural hazards on residents, especially those who are low- to moderate-income. The City outlined its commitment in the "*Canyon County Multi-Jurisdiction All Hazard Mitigation Plan*" in 2013.

- Use the building permit process to ensure enforcement of building codes in the floodplain
- Determine where elevating structures in the floodplain would be beneficial
- Determine where relocating structures out of the floodplain would be beneficial
- Communicate how to dry-proof structures to the construction community
- Examine where the addition of berms or levees would reduce damage in the floodplain
- Ensure that critical facilities in the floodplain have emergency power capabilities

Canyon County and the municipalities are working to updated the All Hazard Mitigation Plan currently.

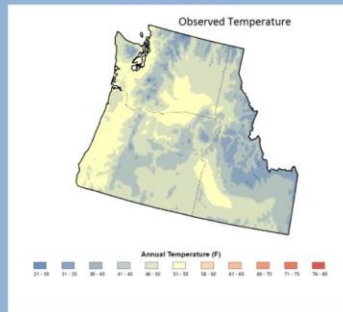
Observed and Projected Changes in the Northwest

Intense storms have increased



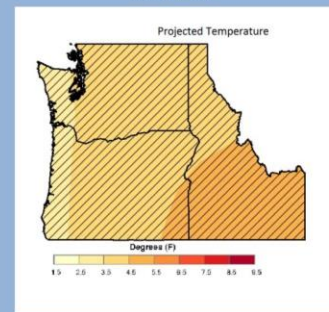
The Northwest experienced a 12% increase in the amount of precipitation falling in very heavy events (the heaviest 1%) from 1958 to 2012.

Average Annual Temperature



This map shows the average annual temperature (°F) from 1981 to 2010 in the Northwest.

Average Annual Temperature Increases



The Northwest is projected to experience an increase in the average annual temperature (°F) for 2041 to 2070 compared to 1971 to 1999 under a high emissions scenario.

Observed and Predicted Changes in the NW

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City of Caldwell is located in Canyon County in Southwestern, Idaho and falls within the Boise Metropolitan Statistical Area. Several organizations serve the region and coordinate programs for low- and moderate-income households in the region. Individual agencies were also consulted during the preparation of the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan.

The City of Caldwell worked with the local public housing authority (SICHA) and area non-profits focused on housing to help craft the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan.

The City shared information on the Consolidated Plan with:

- Fair Housing Working Group
- Fair Housing Council
- Region III Continuum of Care
- Caldwell Health Coalition
- Southwest Healthcare Coalition

The City of Caldwell participates in several regional committees and commissions that have overlapping goals with the HUD CDBG programs. The City participates in the **Fair Housing Working Group** along with the CDBG entitlement communities of Nampa, Boise, and Meridian. The Group provides community outreach and landlord training seminars.

The City of Caldwell is also a member of the **Fair Housing Council** and participates in the Fair Housing Forum. Additionally, the City is a member of the **Region III Continuum of Care** meetings.

The City of Caldwell is also a member of **Southwest Idaho Healthcare Coalition**, chaired by SW District Health and the **Caldwell Health Coalition**. Southwest Idaho Healthcare Coalition members include area hospitals, EMS, emergency management, long-term providers, mental and behavior health providers, support services, specialty providers, public health, local and state law enforcement, fire services, public works, and volunteer groups. This is a clear and consistent way that the City of Caldwell can coordinate and communicate with area health, mental health, and other services agencies.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	City of Caldwell
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

All projects supported with CDBG funds are within the Caldwell City limits. While the City does not explicitly allocate funding geographically, it does prioritize projects addressing needs in target areas. The basis for allocating investments are not specifically geographically delineated within the municipal boundaries. Additionally, proposed housing projects are reviewed for neighborhood standards, including low-income and racial considerations, access to transportation, services, and environmental concerns.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Provide Decent Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Caldwell
	Associated Goals	Acquisition and Disposition Public Facilities and Improvements Housing General Administration

	Description	Provide Decent Housing A decent place to live removes the barriers to opportunity, success, and health that have been part of a family's life for years, if not generations. Creating safe and decent places to live can have incredibly positive effects on a family's health, on study habits of students, and on a neighborhood's overall attractiveness and stability. Decent housing includes a spectrum of solutions: new construction, repair and renovation, housing finance, infrastructure development, secure land tenure, among others.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Jobs, family income, transportation costs, and housing are all intricately connected. Providing opportunities for workers to live in the city in which they work has a positive effect on incommuting and reducing transportation costs. New research has shown that stable families, communities and housing have positive effects on the economic vitality, in addition to the mobility of children, particularly lower-income children.
2	Priority Need Name	Create a Suitable Living Environment
	Priority Level	High

Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
Geographic Areas Affected	City of Caldwell
Associated Goals	Acquisition and Disposition Public Facilities and Improvements Public Services Housing General Administration
Description	Create a Suitable Living Environment A good living environment is essential for good quality of life. A functional and sound living environment allows different groups of people to lead their daily lives and fulfil their basic needs: living, the use of services, working, recreation, hobbies, but also rest and privacy.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Jobs, family income, transportation costs, and housing are all intricately connected. Providing opportunities for workers to live in the city in which they work has a positive effect on incommuting and reducing transportation costs. New research has shown that stable families, communities and housing have positive effects on the economic vitality, in addition to the mobility of children, particularly lower-income children.
3	Priority Need Name	Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Caldwell

Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Improvements Public Services General Administration
Description	Expanding opportunities to low- and moderate-income persons helps to foster local economic development, neighborhood improvement, and individual self-sufficiency.
Basis for Relative Priority	Expanding opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents helps residents become financially stable and remain in safe and stable housing.

Narrative (Optional)

The City of Caldwell seeks to encourage the viable community development of the community by promoting integrated approaches that **provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expand economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons**. The primary means towards this end is the development of partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector, including for-profit and non-profit organizations. Housing and community development are not viewed as separate programs, but rather as among the myriad elements that make up a comprehensive vision of community development.

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The City of Caldwell acknowledges the high need for decent, affordable housing within the city. The City does not receive a HOME allocation and does not have a TBRA program.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City of Caldwell acknowledges the high need for decent, affordable housing within the city. The City does not receive a HOME allocation and does not have a TBRA program.
New Unit Production	The City continues to help support the production of new homeowner housing and rental housing in Caldwell. The City's population continues to grow and demand for affordable housing is nearly insatiable.
Rehabilitation	The City is committed to ensuring that the existing housing stock is safe and livable for low- to moderate-income residents. The City has a sizable percentage of housing stock that is over 30 years old and in need of repairs to maintain health and safety.
Acquisition, including preservation	The City utilizes strategic acquisitions to help support LIHTC affordable housing projects in the City.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The City of Caldwell prioritized goals and objectives for using CDBG funding to strategically and effectively benefit low- and moderate-income residents by increasing decent housing, creating a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities.

The City of Caldwell follows HUD guidelines and limits public services to no more than 15% and administration to 20% of the annual entitlement. Carryover funds from previous years do not count toward any administrative costs.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	498,085	0	335,000	833,085	1,992,340	Year 1 resource: \$833,085 Year 2-5 resource: \$1,992,340 Total 5 year resource: \$2,825,425

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

The City of Caldwell does not currently participate or receive funding from any additional HUD programs, including HOME, HOPWA, or ESG.

The projects outlined in the Strategic Plan, which are implemented by outside agencies, are anticipated to use CDBG funding to leverage their initial financial resources.

- Affordable housing supply projects are expected to leverage other local, state, federal, and/or private funds.
- Many of the proposed projects are currently offered by the surrounding CDBG communities of Nampa, Boise, and Meridian and are replicated in Caldwell.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

Caldwell will continue to improve the livability of low- and moderate-income neighborhoods and buildings. Projects centered around ADA upgrades and improvements will help residents with mobility challenges better access the neighborhoods, public transportation, and outdoor recreation. The buildout of the public infrastructure helps low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. The City will continue to support multi-modal paths, park upgrades, and public infrastructure improvements in low- to moderate-income areas.

Discussion

The City expects partners to leverage CDBG funding to the fullest extent possible to implement robust programs that will help further the needs of area residents.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
CALDWELL	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Advocates Against Family Violence	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Region
Caldwell Senior Center		Non-homeless special needs public services	

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Caldwell has some significant challenges with the institutional delivery structure. The community sits at the ends of the Boise MSA. It is a 30-minute drive to access the more robust offering of services provided in Boise. Many low- to moderate-income residents can not access services outside of Caldwell due to lack of transportation, challenges with finding time while balancing employment, and limited public transportation.

The City is working hard to increase services by supporting agencies that are already part of the community and looking to expand their services. Caldwell has a regional domestic violence shelter that provides emergency shelter, case management, and housing support. But, the City lacks any other type of emergency shelter for other persons who are unhoused. Services for the homeless are provided in neighboring communities.

The City is committed to helping ensure that residents who are at the highest risk of becoming homeless are able to maintain their stable housing. The City uses CDBG funds for emergency subsistence payments that allow residents to avoid eviction or foreclosure.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X		
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X		X
Utilities Assistance	X		X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services			
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X		
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X		
Healthcare	X		
HIV/AIDS	X		X
Life Skills	X		X
Mental Health Counseling	X		X
Transportation			
Other			

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

There are several organizations in the region that have a strong track record for providing assistance to homeless persons. CATCH of Canyon County was launched in August of 2009. A variety of community partners came together to establish the program, including the City of Caldwell, City of Nampa, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Southwestern Idaho Cooperative Housing Authority (SICHA), Idaho Housing and Finance Association (IHFA), the United Way of Treasure Valley, and several faith-based organizations and local businesses.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

There are several agencies providing resources to in the community, which address the needs of homeless persons. Currently, there is a lack of services available to teens that are experiencing homelessness. Additionally, the only overnight shelter in Caldwell is for women and families experiencing domestic violence.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

To overcome gaps in the system, Caldwell will continue to provide opportunities for public, private, and governmental organizations to come together to share information, advocate for issues of concern, leverage resources to make projects happen, address barriers associated with implementing activities, and coordinate efforts. Funding gaps will exist. The City will continue to search for additional funding, leveraging resources, and efficiently administering programs. Likewise, increased coordination between and among providers can also lead to more efficient program management.

The City is actively exploring ways to provide more services and support to individuals who are without housing.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Acquisition and Disposition	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Caldwell	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment	CDBG: \$600,000	Rental units constructed: 30 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit
2	Public Facilities and Improvements	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Caldwell	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons	CDBG: \$1,180,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 7000 Persons Assisted
3	Public Services	2021	2025		City of Caldwell	Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons	CDBG: \$360,000	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Housing	2021	2025	Affordable Housing	City of Caldwell	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment	CDBG: \$187,340	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 6 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 4 Households Assisted
5	General Administration	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Caldwell	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons	CDBG: \$498,085	Other: 1 Other

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Acquisition and Disposition
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<p>Goal Description</p>	<p>Projects may include acquisition, demolition, and disposition of property. Caldwell generally does acquisition, disposition, and clearance activities as a way to support the creation of new rental housing and new homeowner housing.</p> <p>Acquisition</p> <p>CDBG funds may be used to acquire real property either in whole, or in part by purchase, long-term lease, donation, or otherwise for any public purpose. CDBG funds may be used under this category by the grantee; a public agency; a public nonprofit entity, or a private nonprofit entity.</p> <p>Real property to be acquired may include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land; • Air rights; • Easements; • Water rights; • Rights-of-way; and • Buildings and other real property improvements. <p>CDBG funds may be used to pay for the cost of surveys to identify the property to be acquired, appraisals, the preparation of legal documents, recordation fees, and other costs that are necessary to the acquisition process.</p> <p>Disposition</p> <p>Disposition refers to the sale, lease, and donation of real property. CDBG funds may be used to pay the costs associated with the disposition of real property acquired with CDBG funds through sale, lease, donation, or other means, including its disposition at less than fair market value if the property will be used to meet a national objective of the CDBG program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposition costs may include: • Preparation of legal documents; • Surveys; • Marketing; • Financial services; • Consolidated transfer of taxes; • Other costs involved in the transfer of ownership; and <p>Reasonable costs of temporarily managing property with CDBG funds or acquired under urban renewal until final disposition is made. Costs of long-term management of properties for which there are no plans for disposition in the near future are not</p>	<p>CALDWELL</p>	<p>127</p>
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2	Goal Name	Public Facilities and Improvements
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Caldwell may use CDBG funds to undertake a variety of public facilities and public improvement projects. In general, public facilities and public improvements are interpreted to include all facilities and improvements that are publicly owned, or that are owned by a nonprofit and open to the general public.</p> <p>The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or installation of public facilities and improvements are eligible activities under CDBG and can be carried out by the City of Caldwell, a subrecipient, or other nonprofit.</p> <p>Eligible types of facilities and improvements may include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure improvements (construction or installation) including, but not limited to streets, curbs, and water and sewer lines; • Neighborhood facilities including, but not limited to public schools, libraries, recreational facilities, parks, playgrounds; and • Facilities for persons with special needs such as facilities for the homeless or domestic violence shelters, nursing homes, or group homes for the disabled. <p>Eligible costs associated with eligible activities may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency improvements; • Handicapped accessibility improvements (including improvements to buildings used for the general conduct of government); and • Architectural design features and other treatments aimed at improving aesthetic quality (e.g., sculptures, fountains). • If the assisted facility is owned by a nonprofit, the CDBG regulations stipulate that the facility must be open to the public during normal working hours.

3	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	<p>Public services can strengthen communities by addressing the needs of specific populations and by supporting economic development. Public services are an integral part of a comprehensive community development strategy. They can address a range of individual needs and increase CDBG dollars' impact by complementing other activities.</p> <p>Projects may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment services (e.g., job training) • Crime prevention and public safety • Child care • Health services • Substance abuse services (e.g., counseling and treatment) • Fair housing counseling • Education programs • Energy conservation • Services for senior citizens • Services for homeless persons • Welfare services (excluding income payments) • Recreational services <p>The City of Caldwell may allocate up to 15% of CDBG funds to public services programs that provide supportive services to low- to moderate-income persons or prevent homelessness. The City anticipates receiving \$2,490,425 in CDBG entitlement grand funding during the course of the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan period (\$498,085 x 5 years). The City anticipates spending \$360,000 (14.5%) during the Consolidated Plan period.</p>

4	Goal Name	Housing
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Caldwell is committed to improving and expanding access to safe and affordable housing for low- and moderate-income (LMI) residents. Affordable and safe housing helps to provide financial stability, reduces the chances of a person becoming homeless, and promotes housing sustainability.</p> <p>The City currently has a successful down payment assistance program and emergency rehabilitation program, and emergency rehabilitation program.</p> <p>Caldwell's projects to improve housing sustainability may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeownership Assistance • Rehabilitation (single-unit residential and/or multi-family residential) • Energy efficiency improvements • Acquisition • The administrative cost for rehabilitation activities • Lead-based paint testing/abatement • Housing counseling

5	Goal Name	General Administration
	Goal Description	<p>Administering federal funds and ensuring compliance is a critical part of utilizing federal resources. The City of Caldwell is committed to using CDBG entitlement funding for administration to help to continue growing a community development program that is efficient, effective, and resourceful.</p> <p>Caldwell may have administration projects that include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General management, oversight, and coordination • Providing local officials and citizens with information about the CDBG program • Preparing budgets and schedules • Preparing reports and other HUD-required documents • Program planning • Public Information • Monitoring program activities • Fair Housing activities • Indirect costs • Submission of applications for Federal programs <p>The City of Caldwell may allocate up to 20% of CDBG funds towards eligible program administration costs. The City anticipates receiving \$2,490,425 in CDBG entitlement grand funding during the course of the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan period (\$498,085 x 5 years). The City anticipates spending \$498,085.00 (20%) during the Consolidated Plan period.</p>

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

The City of Caldwell expects the following outcomes over the course of the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan;

- Thirty (30) new rental housing units
- Five (5) new homeowner housing units

- Six (6) homeowner housing units rehabilitated
- Four (4) direct financial assistance to homebuyers

Additionally, 7,000 residents will benefit from public infrastructure and public building improvements. The City also anticipates that 200 individuals will also benefit from public service activities.

The projected outcomes do not necessarily evenly distribute over the course of the five years. Some years may have a higher number of persons served through public service activities, housing activities, etc. The City will continue to evaluate programs over the course of the Consolidated Plan and may make adjustments.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

SICHA does not have a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

SICHA is committed to providing quality, affordable housing to residents. A **Resident Advisory Board (RAB)** was formed to assist SICHA with various issues relevant to apartment living. Staff and residents are working together and making new strides in creating safer communities. The RAB members are key players in the quest to build safe communities and are committed to making their complexes a place they are proud to call home.

Family Self-Sufficiency Program

Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) is a HUD program that encourages communities to develop local strategies to help voucher families obtain employment that will lead to economic independence and self-sufficiency. The goal of the program is to assist families in overcoming the obstacles that keep them from being self-sufficient. This may mean job training, education, homeownership counseling, budgeting, working on credit issues, etc. Any family now being assisted on the Section 8-housing program who want to become economically self-sufficient is eligible.

As a family's goals are accomplished, and they start to pay more towards their rent, an amount comparable to their rent increase is deposited into an escrow/savings account for them if the increase in rent is due to earned income. When the family successfully completes their goals and fulfills their obligations in the contract, they will receive the money in the account. Many of the families who complete the FSS program use the escrow funds to purchase a home.

Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Option

The Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Option (HCVHO) is a Southwestern Idaho Cooperative Housing Authority program designed to promote and support homeownership. Qualifying families must be currently receiving Section 8 rental assistance in Canyon, Gem, or Elmore Counties to use their HCV toward the purchase of a home. Your mortgage payment will be subsidized rather than your rent. The HCVHO program is administered locally by SICHA, who receives federal funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to administer the HCVHO program.

- Disabled and/or Elderly Families must meet a minimum income standard equal to the monthly Federal SSI benefit for an individual living alone multiplied by twelve. ($\$674.00 \times 12 = \$8,088.00$)

- All Other Families must have a total annual income of not less than the Federal minimum hourly wage (presently \$7.25) multiplied by 2000 hrs. ($\$7.25 \times 2000 = \$14,500$)

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

SICHA is not designated as troubled.

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

As a recipient of HUD CDBG Entitlement funds, the City is committed to Affirmatively Further Fair Choices for all residents. The City updated their Assessment to Impediments to Fair and Affordable Housing (AI) in 2020. The AI provided an assessment of Caldwell’s population demographics, employment trends, housing market conditions, educational attainment, housing needs, and private lending practices, which provides a framework to identify impediments to fair housing choice and corrective actions. Although many issues that affect fair housing choice have been identified, the City is limited in resources and ability to impact all areas. The City of Caldwell recognizes the following impediments which may have a direct and substantial impact on fair housing choice and are within the City’s ability to impact.

IMPEDIMENT #1 – Limited English Proficiency

Fair Housing brochures, webpage and materials are printed mostly in English, limiting the available of Fair Housing information to non-English speaking persons. There is a need to improve language access for people with Limited English-speaking proficiency who seek information regarding Fair Housing.

Goal: Provide consistent and even Fair Housing services, outreach and support to all citizens and program applicants.

IMPEDIMENT #2 – Job-Transit Connections

Throughout the community engagement process, one area that identified as impacting housing choice and access to employment resources was transportation.

Goal: Provide improved transportation connections and greater connectivity to employment centers, shopping, schools, recreation opportunities and to the regional transit system.

IMPEDIMENT #3 – Hispanic/Latino Outreach

The City utilized surveys and public outreach to discuss fair housing with Caldwell residents. Most residents who responded to surveys were not aware of Fair Housing Laws and how those laws might impact them. The City does do Fair Housing outreach each year to help educate rental property managers and owners of their responsibilities and provides information on Fair Housing at multiple locations throughout the City. However, residents who identify as Latino/Hispanic are underrepresented in homeownership and have a higher rate of home loan denials. The City can do more to reach out directly to Latino/Hispanic community members on their fair housing rights and also to promote greater education on the process for purchasing a home.

Goal: Improve awareness of Fair Housing laws and encourage homeownership within the Hispanic/Latino community.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City supports mixed-use and mixed-income housing development to provide decent, safe, and affordable housing for all County residents. The extremely high cost of housing in Caldwell has created a barrier to the development of new affordable housing units.

The City's Consolidated Plan helps to support affordable housing by;

- Providing downpayment assistance to low- to moderate-income residents so that they can afford to purchase a home
- Providing rehabilitation to homes for low- to moderate-income residents so that can stay in their existing stable housing
- Support the construction and rehabilitation of new housing for low- to moderate-income residents

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City will continue to work with the local Continuum of Care (IHFA) and local partners in reaching the local homeless population and assessing their needs. The City will provide short-term emergency assistance to low and moderate-income residents who are facing an immediate risk of becoming homeless. Additionally, the City will help support Rapid Rehousing projects that help transition persons experiencing homelessness to permanent housing.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City is not eligible as a recipient of other HUD funds, including HOME, ESG, or HOPWA. Idaho Housing and Finance (IHFA) is the agency designated by the State to administer these funds to communities in Idaho not eligible to receive direct funding. The Continuum of Care plan funds are distributed through IHFA with input from regional coalitions. The City of Caldwell participates as a member of the Region III Housing Coalition. While the City does not receive these funds, agencies within the City may apply for these funds.

IHFA administers the HUD Emergency Shelter and Supporting Housing Grant funds that benefit area homeless individuals and providers. However, the reduction and prevention of homelessness is a goal of the Consolidated Plan.

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.

CATCH of Canyon County will provide short-term emergency services to persons experiencing homelessness and provide services transition to permanent housing. CATCH has worked with adjacent CDBG communities to help reduce homelessness. The City will work with local agencies and the Continuum of Care to better understand and provide solutions to reducing and preventing homelessness.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

Idaho Health and Welfare administers the **Temporary Assistance to Families in Idaho (TAFI) program**. This program provides temporary assistance for families with children. The program provides cash benefits for eligible low-income families and households to help pay for food, clothing, shelter, and other essentials. The TAFI Program pays up to a maximum of \$309 per month for eligible families - up to the lifetime limit of 24 months. Actual benefit amounts are based on the family's unique household circumstances, such as income and resources.

Idaho Health and Welfare administers the Aid for Aged, Blind, and Disabled (AABD) program.

The AABD Program provides cash assistance for individuals who are 65 or older, blind, or disabled. Eligible individuals receive a certain amount of cash each month to help pay for everyday living expenses. The amount an individual receives is based on their unique circumstances such as living arrangements, income, and resources. AABD cash benefits are provided by the state of Idaho. The payment amount for a person living independently in the community is capped at \$53.00 per month. The payment for a person living in a group or residential care facility is based on the living arrangement type and the cost.

There are not any programs specifically devoted to helping low-income individuals who are being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care avoid homelessness.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

Lead poisoning is the most significant and prevalent disease of environmental origin among children living in the United States. Despite considerable knowledge and increased screening and intervention efforts, lead exposures remain prevalent. Environmental lead is a toxic substance that is affecting the growth and development of up to one million U.S. preschool children today, with effects ranging from learning disabilities to death. High levels of lead can cause many health problems by damaging the brain, nervous system, and kidneys. Lead poisoning can cause decreased intelligence, behavioral and speech problems, anemia, decreased muscle and bone growth, poor muscle coordination, and hearing damage.

Increased lead exposure and increased body burden of lead remains a significant problem for children in the United States. Lead is an environmental toxicant that may cause adverse health effects to the nervous, hematopoietic, endocrine, renal, and reproductive systems. Lead exposure in young children is particularly hazardous because children absorb lead more readily than adults and many children who are exposed to lead do not exhibit any signs that they have the disease. Any signs or symptoms the child may have could be mistaken for other illnesses and the child goes undiagnosed. The developing nervous system of children is particularly more susceptible to the effects of lead. The underdeveloped blood-brain barrier in young children increases the risk of lead entering the developing nervous system resulting in neurobehavioral disorders. Blood lead levels (BLLs) at any detectable level have been shown to cause behavioral and developmental disorders, therefore no safe blood lead level in children has been identified. It is increasingly important for continued childhood lead poisoning prevention education and awareness.

Lead-contaminated water, soil, and paint have been recognized as potential sources of children's lead exposure. Dust from deteriorating lead-based paint is considered to be the largest contributor to the lead problem. Until the 1950s, many homes were covered inside and out with leaded paints. Lead began to fall from favor in the 1950s, but was still commonly used until it was banned from use in homes after 1977. Because of the long-term use of lead-based paints, many homes in the United States contain surfaces with paint, which is now peeling, chalking, flaking, or wearing away. The dust or paint chips contain high levels of lead that easily find ways into the mouths of young children. A particular problem has emerged due to the large number of homes with lead-based paints which are now undergoing renovations. Often the dust created by this work has high lead levels which are readily absorbed by the children's developing bodies.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

For this plan's purposes, the number of units built before 1980 occupied by households serves as the baseline of units that contain lead-based paint hazards. The current data listed in the table Risk of Lead-

Based Paint Hazard list housing units built before 1980 with children present as 40% for rental housing and 31% for owner-occupied.

CDC's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program compiles blood lead surveillance data for children 16 years of age or under who were tested at least once since January 1, 1997. The national surveillance system is composed of de-identified data from state and local health departments. The State of Idaho does not have any data listed in the CDC database for any years in the National Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data or the Childhood Lead State Surveillance Data.

Children who receive Medicaid assistance are required to receive a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months age (or between 36 and 72 months if earlier tests are missed) as part of early periodic screening requirements; however, not all Medicaid-enrolled children receive the required blood lead test.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

The City of Caldwell's CDBG projects, which require lead-based paint actions, are generally limited to housing rehabilitation. The process involves the following areas: notification, lead hazard evaluation, lead hazard reduction, and clearance. CDBG housing rehabilitation projects do not require ongoing lead-based paint maintenance. Lead-based paint activities apply to all homes built before 1978.

The City has written policies and procedures for all programs required to comply with the HUD lead-safe housing rule (LSHR). Additionally, the City requires lead-based paint policies and procedures with any partners who may administer these programs on the County's behalf. Contractors in the housing rehabilitation program have lead-based paint requirements integrated into their contract for services with the homeowner.

	Owner-Occupied	Owner-Occupied	Renter-Occupied	Renter-Occupied
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	3,315	32%	1,885	36%
Housing Units Built Before 1980 with Children Present	3,225	31%	2,110	40%

Table 54 - Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

The City's 2040 Comprehensive Plan provides a framework of goals for improving economic development and reducing poverty.

The City's anti-poverty goals include:

- Reducing the number of Caldwell residents living in poverty during the Consolidated Plan period
- Ensuring all residents, including those in poverty, have a safe place to live, access to affordable housing options, and increased job opportunities.
- Increasing the availability of living wage jobs is a large factor in reducing the poverty level.

The following strategies will support the expanded economic opportunities.

Improve access to affordable housing. The City will improve access to affordable housing options for low- and moderate-income persons. The City will help create more liveable LMI neighborhoods through street improvements and parks. Additionally, the City will work with area partners to create homeownership opportunities and improved access to affordable rentals for LMI persons.

Reduce and prevent homelessness. The City is committed to providing support and services for the prevention and reduction of homelessness. The City will provide short-term emergency assistance to homeowners and renters that are at risk of homelessness. The City will also provide short-term assistance to homeless persons to transition to permanent housing.

The City will work with community service providers to identify gaps in services and coordinate programming to leverage funding.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

The City's plan for utilizing HUD CDBG funds is solely focused on improving the lives of low- to moderate-income residents and reducing poverty. The focus is to help low- to moderate-income residents have stable and safe housing, to reduce the risk of homelessness, and provide assistance for those who are unhoused to have stable housing.

The City of Caldwell expects the following outcomes over the course of the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan that will help reduce poverty;

- Thirty (30) new rental housing units for LMI residents
- Five (5) new homeowner housing units for LMI residents
- Six (6) homeowner housing units rehabilitated for LMI residents

- Four (4) direct financial assistance to homebuyers for LMI residents

Additionally, 7,000 residents will benefit from public infrastructure and public building improvements. The City also anticipates that 200 individuals will also benefit from public service activities.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The City of Caldwell will work closely with HUD to ensure that all statutory requirements are being met and that information being reported in the City's CAPER is accurate and complete. Additionally, the City will participate in online and onsite HUD training regularly.

The goal of monitoring is to encourage the completion of projects within the contract period while ensuring that project objectives are met. Monitoring is an ongoing, two-way communication process between the City and recipients. Successful monitoring involves frequent telephone contacts, written communications, analysis of reports and audits, and periodic meetings.

Monitoring is the principal means by which the City:

- Ensures that HUD-funded programs and technical areas are carried out efficiently, effectively, and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations
- Assists subrecipients in improving their performance, developing or increasing capacity, and augmenting their management and technical skills
- Stays abreast of the efficacy and technical areas of HUD CDBG and CDBG-CV programs.
- Documents the effectiveness of programs administered by the subrecipients.

The City performs a risk assessment of subrecipients to identify which subrecipients require comprehensive monitoring. High-risk subrecipients include those that are:

- New to the CDBG program;
- Experience turnover in key staff positions or change in goals or directions;
- Encountering complaints and/or bad press;
- Previous compliance or performance problems including failure to meet schedules, submit timely reports, or clear monitoring or audit findings;
- Carrying out high-risk activities (economic development, job creation, etc.);
- Undertaking multiple CDBG-funded activities for the first time

The City and CDBG subrecipients are held accountable to program goals through a range of monitoring and timeliness activities.

Monitoring Visits: The City conducts an annual visit or desk monitoring of all subrecipients. On-site visits may include an on-site interview, inspection of financial and client records relating to the CDBG funding provided, evaluation of the subrecipients performance, analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the

program, assurance that activities comply with the Action Plan, and a report by the subrecipients of any needs, such as technical assistance or areas for program enhancement.

Evaluating Performance: Performance is measured against the goals identified in the initial CDBG subrecipient agreement. During the annual monitoring visit, the subrecipient has an opportunity to explain how goals and objectives for the year were achieved or why their goals were not reached. A follow-up letter to each subrecipient concludes the annual monitoring visit process. The letter summarizes the findings of the visit, and a copy is kept on file for reference.

Financial Management: Financial management oversight activities are also conducted each time a subrecipient makes a reimbursement request. City staff verifies that the subrecipient has started their program and is progressing toward their goals before approving a reimbursement request. Subrecipients also must submit the appropriate documentation to be reimbursed.

Data Management: The City updates the program and financial information in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) every month to meet HUD's Timeliness requirements. The City obtains program information from the quarterly reports received from the CDBG subrecipients.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The City of Caldwell prioritized goals and objectives for using CDBG funding to strategically and effectively benefit low- and moderate-income residents by increasing decent housing, creating a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities.

The City of Caldwell follows HUD guidelines and limits public services to no more than 15% and administration to 20% of the annual entitlement. Carryover funds from previous years do not count toward any administrative costs.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	498,085	0	335,000	833,085	1,992,340	Year 1 resource: \$833,085 Year 2-5 resource: \$1,992,340 Total 5 year resource: \$2,825,425

Table 55 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

The City of Caldwell does not currently participate or receive funding from any additional HUD programs, including HOME, HOPWA, or ESG.

The projects outlined in the Strategic Plan, which are implemented by outside agencies, are anticipated to use CDBG funding to leverage their initial financial resources.

- Affordable housing supply projects are expected to leverage other local, state, federal, and/or private funds.
- Many of the proposed projects are currently offered by the surrounding CDBG communities of Nampa, Boise, and Meridian and are replicated in Caldwell.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

Caldwell will continue to improve the livability of low- and moderate-income neighborhoods and buildings. Projects centered around ADA upgrades and improvements will help residents with mobility challenges better access the neighborhoods, public transportation, and outdoor recreation. The buildout of the public infrastructure helps low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. The City will continue to support multi-modal paths, park upgrades, and public infrastructure improvements in low- to moderate-income areas.

Discussion

The City expects partners to leverage CDBG funding to the fullest extent possible to implement robust programs that will help further the needs of area residents.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Acquisition and Disposition	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Caldwell	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment	CDBG: \$60,000	Rental units constructed: 5 Household Housing Unit
2	Public Facilities and Improvements	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Caldwell	Provide Decent Housing	CDBG: \$530,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4000 Persons Assisted
3	Public Services	2021	2025		City of Caldwell	Create a Suitable Living Environment	CDBG: \$60,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 60 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Housing	2021	2025	Affordable Housing	City of Caldwell	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment	CDBG: \$83,468	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 3 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 3 Households Assisted
5	General Administration	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Caldwell	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons	CDBG: \$99,617	Other: 1 Other

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Acquisition and Disposition
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<p>Goal Description</p>	<p>Projects may include acquisition, demolition, and disposition of property. Caldwell generally does acquisition, disposition, and clearance activities as a way to support the creation of new rental housing and new homeowner housing.</p> <p>Acquisition</p> <p>CDBG funds may be used to acquire real property either in whole, or in part by purchase, long-term lease, donation, or otherwise for any public purpose. CDBG funds may be used under this category by the grantee; a public agency; a public nonprofit entity, or a private nonprofit entity.</p> <p>Real property to be acquired may include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land; • Air rights; • Easements; • Water rights; • Rights-of-way; and • Buildings and other real property improvements. <p>CDBG funds may be used to pay for the cost of surveys to identify the property to be acquired, appraisals, the preparation of legal documents, recordation fees, and other costs that are necessary to the acquisition process.</p> <p>Disposition</p> <p>Disposition refers to the sale, lease, and donation of real property. CDBG funds may be used to pay the costs associated with the disposition of real property acquired with CDBG funds through sale, lease, donation, or other means, including its disposition at less than fair market value if the property will be used to meet a national objective of the CDBG program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposition costs may include: • Preparation of legal documents; • Surveys; • Marketing; • Financial services; <p>Consolidated transfer of taxes; CALDWELL 152</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other costs involved in the transfer of ownership; and <p>Reasonable costs of temporarily managing property with CDBG funds or acquired under urban renewal until final disposition is made. Costs of long-term management of properties for which there are no plans for disposition in the near future are not</p>
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2	Goal Name	Public Facilities and Improvements
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Caldwell may use CDBG funds to undertake a variety of public facilities and public improvement projects. In general, public facilities and public improvements are interpreted to include all facilities and improvements that are publicly owned, or that are owned by a nonprofit and open to the general public.</p> <p>The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or installation of public facilities and improvements are eligible activities under CDBG and can be carried out by the City of Caldwell, a subrecipient, or other nonprofit.</p> <p>Eligible types of facilities and improvements may include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure improvements (construction or installation) including, but not limited to streets, curbs, and water and sewer lines; • Neighborhood facilities including, but not limited to public schools, libraries, recreational facilities, parks, playgrounds; and • Facilities for persons with special needs such as facilities for the homeless or domestic violence shelters, nursing homes, or group homes for the disabled. <p>Eligible costs associated with eligible activities may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency improvements; • Handicapped accessibility improvements (including improvements to buildings used for the general conduct of government); and • Architectural design features and other treatments aimed at improving aesthetic quality (e.g., sculptures, fountains). • If the assisted facility is owned by a nonprofit, the CDBG regulations stipulate that the facility must be open to the public during normal working hours. <p>The City plans for spend \$1,180,000 toward public facilities and improvements costs during the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan. The City has projects for FY 2021 for \$530,000. The City anticipates spending a smaller amount toward public facilities and improvements in Consolidated Plan years 2-5.</p>

3	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	<p>Public services can strengthen communities by addressing the needs of specific populations and by supporting economic development. Public services are an integral part of a comprehensive community development strategy. They can address a range of individual needs and increase CDBG dollars' impact by complementing other activities.</p> <p>Projects may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment services (e.g., job training) • Crime prevention and public safety • Child care • Health services • Substance abuse services (e.g., counseling and treatment) • Fair housing counseling • Education programs • Energy conservation • Services for senior citizens • Services for homeless persons • Welfare services (excluding income payments) • Recreational services <p>The City of Caldwell may allocate up to 15% of CDBG funds to public services programs that provide supportive services to low- to moderate-income persons or prevent homelessness. The City received \$498,085 in CDBG entitlement funding in FY 2021. The City plans to spend \$60,000 (12%) towards public service projects. The City's public service expenditure may not exceed \$74,712.00 (20%) in FY 2021.</p>

4	Goal Name	Housing
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Caldwell is committed to improving and expanding access to safe and affordable housing for low- and moderate-income (LMI) residents. Affordable and safe housing helps to provide financial stability, reduces the chances of a person becoming homeless, and promotes housing sustainability.</p> <p>The City currently has a successful down payment assistance program and emergency rehabilitation program, and emergency rehabilitation program.</p> <p>Caldwell's projects to improve housing sustainability may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeownership Assistance • Rehabilitation (single-unit residential and/or multi-family residential) • Energy efficiency improvements • Acquisition • The administrative cost for rehabilitation activities • Lead-based paint testing/abatement • Housing counseling <p>The City plans for spend \$187,340 toward housing costs during the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan period. The City has projects for FY 2021 for \$83,468. The City anticipates spending a smaller amount toward housing in Consolidated Plan years 2-5.</p>

5	Goal Name	General Administration
	Goal Description	<p>Administering federal funds and ensuring compliance is a critical part of utilizing federal resources. The City of Caldwell is committed to using CDBG entitlement funding for administration to help to continue growing a community development program that is efficient, effective, and resourceful.</p> <p>Caldwell may have administration projects that include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General management, oversight, and coordination • Providing local officials and citizens with information about the CDBG program • Preparing budgets and schedules • Preparing reports and other HUD-required documents • Program planning • Public Information • Monitoring program activities • Fair Housing activities • Indirect costs • Submission of applications for Federal programs <p>Calwell's FY2021 CDBG grant amount is \$498,085.00. The City may not spend more than 20% of this amount on eligible program administrative costs. The City will spend no more than \$99,617 (20%) in FY 2021 on admin costs.</p>

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The City of Caldwell is focused on projects that help to reduce poverty and improve the lives of low- to moderate-income residents.

The 2021 Annual Action Plan will help achieve the following goal outcome indicators (GOI);

- Acquisition and Disposition: 5 rental units constructed
- Public Facilities and Improvements: 4,000 persons assisted
- Public Services: 60 persons assisted
- Housing: 3 homeowner units rehabilitated and 3 households homebuyer assistance recipients

The City does not anticipate undertaking any projects utilizing the national objectives of slum/blight or urgent need. All of the projects in FY2021 are designed to help meet the needs of low- and moderate-income residents in Caldwell.

Administrative Costs

Calwell's FY2021 CDBG grant amount is \$498,085.00. The City may not spend more than 20% of this amount on eligible program administrative costs. The City will spend no more than \$99,617 (20%) in FY 2021 on admin costs. Administering federal funds and ensuring compliance is a critical part of utilizing federal resources. The City of Caldwell is committed to using CDBG entitlement funding for administration to help to continue growing a community development program that is efficient, effective, and resourceful.

Public Services

The City of Caldwell may allocate up to 15% of CDBG funds to public services programs that provide supportive services to low- to moderate-income persons or prevent homelessness. The City received \$498,085 in CDBG entitlement funding in FY 2021. The City plans to spend \$60,000 (12%) towards public service projects. The City's public service expenditure may not exceed \$74,712.00 (20%) in FY 2021. The City will spend \$40,000 toward "2021 Subsistence Payments" and \$20,000 towards "2021 Senior Services."

Projects

#	Project Name
1	2021 Administration and Planning
2	2021 Public Facility Improvements
3	2021 Infrastructure Improvements
4	2021 Subsistence Payments
5	2021 Senior Services
6	2021 LMI Housing Development
7	2021 Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers
8	2021 Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated

Table 57 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

The projects for FY2021 were chosen based upon feedback from the community, stakeholders, and City staff. They further the City's commitment to increase to focus HUD Community Development and Block Grant (CDBG) funding on assisting low- to moderate-income residents.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	2021 Administration and Planning
	Target Area	City of Caldwell
	Goals Supported	General Administration
	Needs Addressed	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
	Funding	CDBG: \$99,617
	Description	General and administration of the HUD CDBG entitlement funds.
	Target Date	9/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	All residents in Caldwell benefit from activities from CDBG activities that help low- and moderate-income residents.
	Location Description	Citywide

	Planned Activities	<p>Administering federal funds and ensuring compliance is a critical part of utilizing federal resources. The City of Caldwell is committed to using CDBG entitlement funding for administration to help to continue growing a community development program that is efficient, effective, and resourceful.</p> <p>Caldwell may have administration projects that include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General management, oversight, and coordination • Providing local officials and citizens with information about the CDBG program • Preparing budgets and schedules • Preparing reports and other HUD-required documents • Program planning • Public Information • Monitoring program activities • Fair Housing activities • Indirect costs • Submission of applications for Federal programs <p>Caldwell's FY2021 CDBG grant amount is \$498,085.00. The City may not spend more than 20% of this amount on eligible program administrative costs. The City will spend no more than \$99,617 (20%) in FY 2021 on admin costs.</p>
2	Project Name	2021 Public Facility Improvements
	Target Area	City of Caldwell
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities and Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
	Funding	CDBG: \$110,000
	Description	The City of Caldwell is committed to helping that all residents have access to City government offices and services.
	Target Date	9/30/2022

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The City estimates that 1,250 persons will be assisted with this project who have mobility challenges and will benefit from the ADA upgrades.
	Location Description	Caldwell City Hall
	Planned Activities	ADA Upgrades to bathrooms at City Hall. Restrooms are currently difficult to access for disabled residents.
3	Project Name	2021 Infrastructure Improvements
	Target Area	City of Caldwell
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities and Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Create a Suitable Living Environment
	Funding	CDBG: \$420,000
	Description	Public Improvements including Arthur Street Bike/Ped path construction.
	Target Date	9/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The City estimates that 2,750 persons will benefit from this project.
	Location Description	City of Caldwell
	Planned Activities	Multi-modal sidewalk project on Arthur Street between 21st and 11th. This bike/ped pathway includes wide curb cuts for better ADA access. Other eligible infrastructure improvements may be undertaken, funding permitted.
4	Project Name	2021 Subsistence Payments
	Target Area	City of Caldwell
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Create a Suitable Living Environment
	Funding	CDBG: \$40,000
	Description	Temporary Rent/Utility Payments to assist Caldwell residents maintain or secure permanent housing.
	Target Date	9/30/2022

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The City estimates that 40 people will be assisted with this project.
	Location Description	Citywide rent and utility assistance.
	Planned Activities	<p>Temporary assistance for households experiencing the threat of homelessness or in need of temporary assistance to secure safe suitable housing.</p> <p>Up to three months of assistance may be provided.</p> <p>The City of Caldwell may allocate up to 15% of CDBG funds toward public services programs that provide supportive services to low- to moderate-income persons or prevent homelessness. The City received \$498,085 in CDBG entitlement funding in FY 2021. The City plans to spend \$60,000 (12%) towards public service projects. The City's public service expenditure may not exceed \$74,712.00 (20%) in FY 2021. The City will spend \$40,000 toward "2021 Subsistence Payments" and \$20,000 towards "2021 Senior Services."</p>
5	Project Name	2021 Senior Services
	Target Area	City of Caldwell
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Create a Suitable Living Environment
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	On-site Meal Support at Senior Center. The Caldwell Senior Center provides on-site lunch service Monday-Friday.
	Target Date	9/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The City estimates that 20 seniors will benefit from this project.
	Location Description	Citywide seniors will be eligible for meal assistance at the Caldwell Senior Center.

	Planned Activities	<p>On-site meals at the senior center.</p> <p>The City of Caldwell may allocate up to 15% of CDBG funds to public services programs that provide supportive services to low- to moderate-income persons or prevent homelessness. The City received \$498,085 in CDBG entitlement funding in FY 2021. The City plans to spend \$60,000 (12%) towards public service projects. The City's public service expenditure may not exceed \$74,712.00 (20%) in FY 2021. The City will spend \$40,000 toward "2021 Subsistence Payments" and \$20,000 towards "2021 Senior Services."</p>
6	Project Name	2021 LMI Housing Development
	Target Area	City of Caldwell
	Goals Supported	Acquisition and Disposition
	Needs Addressed	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment
	Funding	CDBG: \$60,000
	Description	The City is committed to increasing the number of rental housing units available to low- to moderate-income residents.
	Target Date	9/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The City estimates that 5 rental housing units will be constructed.
	Location Description	City of Caldwell
	Planned Activities	Property Acquisition for LMI Housing Development
7	Project Name	2021 Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers
	Target Area	City of Caldwell
	Goals Supported	Housing
	Needs Addressed	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	Homebuyer Assistance to help LMI homebuyers in Caldwell realize the dream of homeownership.
	Target Date	9/30/2022

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The City estimates that 3 LMI households will be assisted with homebuyer assistance.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	The City will assist LMI residents in purchasing a home.
8	Project Name	2021 Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated
	Target Area	City of Caldwell
	Goals Supported	Housing
	Needs Addressed	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment
	Funding	CDBG: \$33,468
	Description	Rehab for low-income Caldwell residents. May include water/sewer lines, roof repair or replacement, HVAC system, and other eligible repairs.
	Target Date	9/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The City estimates assisting 3 LMI families with homeowner housing rehab.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Small, emergency rehab program for low-income Caldwell residents. Primarily for water/sewer, roof and hvac system repairs and replacement.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

All projects supported with CDBG funds are within the Caldwell City limits. While the City does not explicitly allocate funding geographically, it does prioritize projects addressing needs in target areas. The basis for allocating investments are not specifically geographically delineated within the municipal boundaries. Additionally, proposed housing projects are reviewed for neighborhood standards, including low-income and racial considerations, access to transportation, services, and environmental concerns.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City of Caldwell	100

Table 58 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The need for decent, safe, and affordable housing is felt throughout the City. In the previous Consolidated Plan, the City allocated some funding towards projects in the Business Improvement District. The City decided that in FY2019, projects in the BID are best served with funding sources other than HUD CDBG. The City continues to make the revitalization of the downtown a key priority but will do so utilizing other funding solutions.

Discussion

The projects listed in the 2021 Action Plan will benefit low- and moderate-income residents throughout the City of Caldwell.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The availability of decent, safe, and sanitary affordable housing is one of the pressing needs in Caldwell, along with the constant challenge associated with an elevated housing cost burden.

The 2021 action plan will take specific steps to help LMI residents gain access to affordable housing and to prevent homelessness.

The City will support:

- development of new housing for LMI residents including homeownership and rental opportunities
- homeowner assistance programs aimed at LMI residents

The City is working with area developers, non-profits, and IHFA to help support the use of low-income housing tax credits (LIHTC).

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	8
Special-Needs	0
Total	8

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	5
Rehab of Existing Units	3
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	8

Table 60 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

The 2021 Annual Action Plan will help achieve the following goal outcome indicators (GOI);

- Acquisition and Disposition: 5 rental units constructed
- Public Facilities and Improvements: 4,000 persons assisted
- Public Services: 60 persons assisted
- Housing: 3 homeowner units rehabilitated

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

Southwestern Idaho Cooperative Housing Authority (SICHA) provides rental assistance to qualified low-income families in Adams, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Washington and Valley counties in Southwest Idaho.

SICHA strives to maintain high-quality management and operations of its housing programs and units. SICHA uses various HUD devised manuals in implementing its management and maintenance policies including Admissions and Continued Occupancy Handbook, PH Maintenance Plan Document, FSS Action Plan, Public Housing Assessment System Manual, Section 8 Administrative Plan, Housing Inspection Manual, Section 8 and Voucher Program Master Book, and HUD Handbook 7420.7.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

City staff coordinates with SICHA regularly. Both agencies are active participants in Idaho's Region III Housing Coalition. The Coalition has the following activities: The Idaho Homeless Coordinating Committee (IHCC), SHARE the Day, Point-In-Time Homeless Count, and Housing Forum.

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

SICHA is committed to providing quality, affordable housing to residents. A **Resident Advisory Board (RAB)** was formed to assist SICHA with various issues relevant to apartment living. Staff and residents are working together and making new strides in creating safer communities. The RAB members are key players in the quest to build safe communities and are committed to making their complexes a place they are proud to call home.

Family Self-Sufficiency Program

Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) is a HUD program that encourages communities to develop local strategies to help voucher families obtain employment that will lead to economic independence and self-sufficiency. The goal of the program is to assist families in overcoming the obstacles that keep them from being self-sufficient. This may mean job training, education, homeownership counseling, budgeting, working on credit issues, etc. Any family now being assisted on the Section 8-housing program who want to become economically self-sufficient is eligible.

As a family's goals are accomplished, and they start to pay more towards their rent, an amount comparable to their rent increase is deposited into an escrow/savings account for them if the increase in rent is due to earned income. When the family successfully completes their goals and fulfills their obligations in the contract, they will receive the money in the account. Many of the families who complete the FSS program use the escrow funds to purchase a home.

Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Option

The Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Option (HCVHO) is a Southwestern Idaho Cooperative Housing Authority program designed to promote and support homeownership. Qualifying families must be currently receiving Section 8 rental assistance in Canyon, Gem, or Elmore Counties to use their HCV toward the purchase of a home. Your mortgage payment will be subsidized rather than your rent. The HCVHO program is administered locally by SICHA, who receives federal funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to administer the HCVHO program.

- Disabled and/or Elderly Families must meet a minimum income standard equal to the monthly Federal SSI benefit for an individual living alone multiplied by twelve. ($\$674.00 \times 12 = \$8,088.00$)
- All Other Families must have a total annual income of not less than the Federal minimum hourly wage (presently $\$7.25$) multiplied by 2000 hrs. ($\$7.25 \times 2000 = \$14,500$)

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

Southwestern Idaho Cooperative Housing Authority (SICHA) is not designated as troubled.

Discussion

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

The City is not eligible as a recipient of other HUD funds, including HOME, ESG, or HOPWA. Idaho Housing and Finance (IHFA) is the agency designated by the State to administer these funds to communities in Idaho not eligible to receive direct funding. The Continuum of Care plan funds are distributed through IHFA with input from regional coalitions. The City of Caldwell participates as a member of the Region III Housing Coalition. While the City does not receive these funds, agencies within the City may apply for these funds.

IHFA administers the HUD Emergency Shelter and Supporting Housing Grant funds that benefit area homeless individuals and providers.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

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

The City will continue to work with the local Continuum of Care (IHFA) and local partners in reaching the local homeless population and assessing their needs. The City will provide short-term emergency assistance to low and moderate-income residents who are facing an immediate risk of becoming homeless. Additionally, the City will help support Rapid Rehousing projects that help transition persons experiencing homelessness to permanent housing.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City will provide emergency short-term housing assistance to LMI households who are at risk of becoming homeless due to short-term challenges making rental or mortgage payments. Additionally, the City will provide support for rapid-rehousing of individuals currently experiencing homelessness.

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

The 2021 Action Plan places a high priority on helping homeless persons transition to permanent housing. Local partners have experience in implementing successful rapid rehousing programs in neighboring CDBG communities that are replicable in Caldwell.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: 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); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

The Action Plan places a high priority in helping to prevent individuals and families avoid becoming homeless. The City, working with local partners, will provide support to LMI individuals and families. Temporary emergency assistance will be available to LMI individuals and families facing a financial crisis that may result in an imminent foreclosure or eviction.

Discussion

The City does not specifically target persons with disabilities or other special needs for receiving services related to homelessness. The City's will work with partners to better understand the scope of homelessness in Caldwell and what actions in future years might best assist the population. The Point-In-Time Count conducted by IHFA counts homelessness by Region 3 and does not provide specific data on the City of Caldwell. There is a general understanding that Caldwell may have a large percentage of homeless persons who are children, teenagers, and young adults.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

As a recipient of HUD CDBG Entitlement funds, the City is committed to Affirmatively Further Fair Choices for all residents. The City updated their Assessment to Impediments to Fair and Affordable Housing (AI) in 2020. The AI provided an assessment of Caldwell's population demographics, employment trends, housing market conditions, educational attainment, housing needs, and private lending practices, which provides a framework to identify impediments to fair housing choice and corrective actions. Although many issues that affect fair housing choice have been identified, the City is limited in resources and ability to impact all areas. The City of Caldwell recognizes the following impediments which may have a direct and substantial impact on fair housing choice and are within the City's ability to impact.

IMPEDIMENT #1 – Limited English Proficiency

Fair Housing brochures, webpage and materials are printed mostly in English, limiting the available of Fair Housing information to non-English speaking persons. There is a need to improve language access for people with Limited English-speaking proficiency who seek information regarding Fair Housing.

Goal: Provide consistent and even Fair Housing services, outreach and support to all citizens and program applicants.

IMPEDIMENT #2 – Job-Transit Connections

Throughout the community engagement process, one area that identified as impacting housing choice and access to employment resources was transportation.

Goal: Provide improved transportation connections and greater connectivity to employment centers, shopping, schools, recreation opportunities and to the regional transit system.

IMPEDIMENT #3 – Hispanic/Latino Outreach

The City utilized surveys and public outreach to discuss fair housing with Caldwell residents. Most residents who responded to surveys were not aware of Fair Housing Laws and how those laws might impact them. The City does do Fair Housing outreach each year to help educate rental property managers and owners of their responsibilities and provides information on Fair Housing at multiple locations throughout the City. However, residents who identify as Latino/Hispanic are underrepresented in homeownership and have a higher rate of home loan denials. The City can do

more to reach out directly to Latino/Hispanic community members on their fair housing rights and also to promote greater education on the process for purchasing a home.

Goal: Improve awareness of Fair Housing laws and encourage homeownership within the Hispanic/Latino community.

Actions it planned 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

IMPEDIMENT #1 – Limited English Proficiency

Recommended Action Items

- Utilize the City's *Language Assistance Plan (LAP)*. Expand Caldwell's HUD-funded programs' outreach to include Spanish translation and outreach to Spanish-speaking citizens, Caldwell's largest minority group. Federal policies under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act set benchmarks by which jurisdictions like Caldwell must assure meaningful access to federally funded services.
- Translate the City's *Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) webpage* and vital HUD-funded program documents in Spanish; and print from HUD's website and make available informational pamphlets and Fair Housing brochures for LEP individuals.
- Continue to provide citizens with consistent *Spanish translation services*. Utilizing a private contractor to test and certify employees, so that quality translation services are available to LEP individuals.
- Establish a centralized list of resources for assisting LEP individuals, by utilizing the City's Intranet. Posting the LAP and a list of City employees who are certified interpreters on the City's Intranet will assist in consistent and even Fair Housing infrastructure, as well as, consistent access to City programs.

IMPEDIMENT #2 – Job-Transit Connections

Recommended Action Items

- Implement the transportation goals listed in the City's Transportation Plan to increase bikability and walkability of the community.
- Promote multimodal transportation options with stakeholders, schools, and public health officials.
- Evaluate successes in communities with similar size and landscape to Caldwell to continue to develop best practices in the build-out of the community.

- Work closely with COMPASS on securing funding and regional support for future transit projects.

IMPEDIMENT #3 – Hispanic/Latino Outreach

Recommended Action Items

- Develop a plan to reach out to the Latino/Hispanic community and provide information on Fair Housing.
- Support organizations and efforts to increase homeownership for Latino/Hispanic residents.
- Communicate with real estate professionals; lenders, and developers about Fair Housing laws and the background behind these laws.

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City of Caldwell continues to remain involved in several efforts to address the needs of the underserved and promote efforts to coordinate the many components related to housing, suitable living environments, and promoting safer living environments.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The primary obstacle to meeting underserved needs is the lack of identified and available resources. To overcome this obstacle, the City will continue to pursue creative partnerships, both financially actively and in structuring projects, to leverage the available funds. In addition, it is the goal of the City to continue to continually improve communication and participation with residents, business owners, partners, and other key stakeholders.

The City will continue to seek ways to expand how those whose needs are underserved are informed about the financial and informational resources available to them, specifically the programs funded through the CDBG program.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City will partner with local agencies to create more units of housing for residents at 50% or less area median income (AMI). It will continue to assess the effect of city policies on affordable housing. Additionally, the City will work with other local agencies and non-profits to provide information to residents on their rights to access to fair and affordable housing.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Working with regional partners, the City will support outreach and training to area contractors.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The 2021 action plan places a strong emphasis on improving access to affordable housing. The feedback from residents and stakeholders was unambiguous that the City residents need greater access to affordable housing. The City will work to help ensure that more affordable housing is constructed, promote rehabilitation of homes, increase the safety of housing for low- and moderate-income homeowners/renters. Additionally, the City will support efforts to reduce and homelessness and transition residents out of homelessness. The creation of low- and moderate-income housing units will also work to reduce poverty-level families by providing more affordable housing options.

The City also actively works to utilize general funds and other funding mechanisms to help support and reduce the number of poverty-level families.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City of Caldwell is committed to continuing their education in administering CDBG funding to the community and working closely with HUD. When reasonable, the City will send staff to training and participate in webinars. The City will continue to update and receive feedback from the City Council on the status of projects and the progress of meeting program goals. Institutional transparency and communication with the community are top priorities for all city projects. City staff will continue meeting with area stakeholders and hold public listening sessions. The City has utilized HUD technical assistance in providing staff with IDIS training and the development of the CDBG program policies and procedures manual.

The City is a member of the National Community Development Association (NCDCA) and the regional Northwest Association of Community Development Managers (NWACDM). These organizations help to provide policy guidance and training to their member cities on HUD programs.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

The City of Caldwell will participate in regional planning groups and coalitions that address homelessness, affordable and fair housing, and economic development. The City will explore ways to coordinate CDBG activities with other regional CDBG entitlement communities.

The City participates in the following regional groups:

- Fair Housing Council
- Region III Continuum of Care
- Caldwell Health Coalition
- Southwest Idaho Healthcare Coalition
- Idaho Homeless Coordinating Committee

The City also meets regularly with the other CDBG entitlement communities (Boise, Nampa, and Meridian) in the Treasure Valley to help utilize limited funding in a strategic and efficient manner that helps low- and moderate-income residents.

Discussion:

The City will continue to provide ongoing engagement with local stakeholders to ensure CDBG funds are utilized for the most significant community benefit. This strategy allows the City to continually assess the most pressing community needs and program successes.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

The City of Caldwell does not have any activities funded with float-funds and does not have any income from float-funds. The City does not have any program income over \$25,000.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

All of Caldwell's projects will assist low- to moderate-income residents. The City does not have any urgent need or slum blight projects.

Caldwell calculates the LMI requirement on a three-year consecutive basis.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name Idaho 2016 Point-In-Time Count Report
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Idaho Housing and Finance Association

	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funds local homeless assistance and prevention networks called Continuums of Care (CoC). In addition to organizing, delivering and reporting on housing and services for people who are experiencing homelessness, CoCs are required to complete a one-night point in time count of homeless persons during the last ten days in January. Idaho is divided into two CoCs: Boise City Ada County (Region Seven) and Balance of State (regions One through Six). Idaho’s 12th annual Point-In-Time (PIT) count was conducted for the night of January 27, 2016, by Idaho’s two CoCs and Idaho Housing and Finance Association (IHFA). The data from this count helps determine the amount of funding awarded for homeless programs across the state, reports changes among the homeless population and raises public awareness of homelessness. Data from the one-night PIT count and the longitudinal data collected by the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) are the primary sources used to measure the progress in meeting the national strategic goal of preventing and ending homelessness.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Data set covers Region 3 area and provides a point-in-time count of persons experiencing homelessness.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The data for Caldwell is covered in the Region 3 area. The region covers Adams, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owhyee, Payette, Valley, and Washington Counties</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>The Point-In-Time Count took place on the night of January 27, 2016.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>The data is from the completed and published report.</p>