



POCATELLO CONSOLIDATED PLAN

Program Years 2022-2026



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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

Pocatello, Idaho receives an annual entitlement allocation from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. The Consolidated Plan provides direction on the investment of CDBG dollars over five years, from 2022 – 2026. 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.

2021 marks the **25th year for the City of Pocatello as an Entitlement Community** with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Since then, the City has received over \$12.5 million from the federal government to fund housing and community development programs, as well as special projects for low-to-moderate-income residents. Projects that the program has funded include the new shelter for Aid for Friends, roofs for the Bannock Youth Foundation and New Day Products, rent and mortgage assistance related to the COVID-19 pandemic, emergency home repairs for low-to-moderate-income homeowners, purchase of vacant or blighted lots for single-family home construction, and more.

HUD provides a broad range of eligible activities that can be utilized with CDBG funding. A key feature of these grants is the City's ability to choose how to use the funds. The City must determine which eligible activities will best serve the community's needs. HUD requires grantees to develop a Five-Year Consolidated Plan to determine the most pressing needs and effective, place-based market-driven strategies to meet those needs.

When developing a Consolidated Plan, the City must first analyze the needs within Pocatello and then propose strategies to meet those needs. The Consolidated Plan and first-year Action Plan (2022) format is highly prescriptive, with many data points already populated into the HUD provided template.

The Consolidated Plan and first-year Action Plan has the following parts:

- ES - Executive Summary
- PR – The Process
- NA - Needs Assessment
- MA - Market Analysis
- SP - Strategic Plan
- AP – Annual Action Plan 2022

The **Housing Needs Assessment (NA)** and **Housing Market Analysis (MA)** outline levels of relative need in 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.

The **Strategic Plan (SP)** details how the City 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 **Annual Action Plan (AAP)** describes funding and projects in 2022 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. The City will embrace a high standard of ethics, management, and accountability in undertaking this work. The City will continue to form new partnerships that leverage resources and improve HUD's effectiveness at the community level.

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

Pocatello's 2022-2026 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, 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 2022-2026 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. 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. Provide a suitable living environment through safer, more livable neighborhoods, greater integration of LMI residents throughout Pocatello, increased housing opportunities, and reinvestment in deteriorating neighborhoods.
3. 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.

During the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan period, the City of Pocatello will have projects that help to support affordable housing for low- to moderate-income residents.

- Rental units rehabilitated - 240
- Homeowner housing added - 5
- Homeowner housing rehabilitated - 150

Other programs will help support low- and moderate-income residents.

- Homeless overnight shelter - 500 persons assisted
- Public Facilities and Infrastructure projects - 8,500 persons assisted
- Public services - 6,175 persons assisted

3. Evaluation of past performance

Each year, Pocatello reports its progress in meeting the five-year and annual goals in the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER). The CAPER is submitted to HUD within 90 days after the start of each new program year.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

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).

The City encouraged and sought broad participation but especially encouraged participation from low- and moderate-income persons, residents of predominantly low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, minorities, non-English speaking persons, persons with disabilities, public housing residents, local and regional institutions, businesses, developers, and nonprofit organizations.

All public meetings are held in a location convenient to residents, particularly those that 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.

Citizen participation played a vital role in the needs assessment, market analysis, and the construction of the goals and priorities featured in the Consolidated Plan. The City distributed a survey to residents to gather input on the Consolidated Plan process and had 736 responses.

All Public Hearings and Comment Periods are advertised in the local newspaper of general circulation. The City held a 30-day comment period from January 3, 2022 - February 4, 2022.

The City of Pocatello had two public hearings, widely distributed a community needs survey and met with key stakeholders in the community.

5. Summary of public comments

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).

Citizen participation played a vital role in the needs assessment, market analysis, and the construction of the goals and priorities featured in the Consolidated Plan.

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

Pocatello accepts and records all comments. All comments and results from the online survey were recorded and utilized to help form the priorities, goals, and activities for the Consolidated Plan.

7. Summary

Pocatello has an adopted Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) implemented in conjunction with the Annual Action Plan. The CPP provides the framework for public input into the allotment of CDBG funds granted to the City. Pocatello's CPP is used to guide how it gives notice and outreach to residents for public hearings regarding all aspects of the CDBG process.

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
LEAD AGENCY	POCATELLO	
CDBG ADMINISTRATOR	POCATELLO	NEIGHBORHOOD & COMMUNITY SERVICES

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

The lead agency for preparing the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan and 2022 Annual Action Plan is the **Neighborhood and Community Services Division** within the City of Pocatello's Planning & Development Services Department. The Division is responsible for administering funds received from HUD, developing and implementing the Consolidated Plan and Action Plans, and oversight of the funded activities.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Pocatello's 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan, which includes an Analysis of Impediments and Fair Housing Plan, is available at Pocatello City Hall, 911 North 7th, Pocatello, ID 83205, during business hours. The current year's Action Plan and most recent Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report also are available. These same documents also are available on the City's website at www.pocatello.us. The City's Neighborhood and Community Services Division staff are available to provide information and technical assistance to agency representatives and the general public.

The Neighborhood and Community Services Division staff contact is:

Christine Howe

CDBG Program Coordinator
Neighborhood and Community Services
Planning and Development Services Department
chowe@pocatello.us
208-234-6186

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 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. In consultation with local partners, the City prioritized the community's needs.

The City of Pocatello conducted outreach and consultation efforts with citizens, local municipal officials, nonprofit 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 led a grassroots participation process to solicit public and stakeholder input to develop the Consolidated Plan goals, strategies, and priorities. The City created a survey that gauged public needs for the Consolidated Plan. In addition, the City held stakeholder engagement meetings and presented to its CDBG Advisory Committee. It worked directly with service providers and other government agencies to gather data used in the technical analysis for the Consolidated Plan.

As active members of the Homeless and Housing Coalition of Southeast Idaho, the City of Pocatello regularly coordinate with developers to foster communication of affordable housing and projects for special needs/homeless populations.

Coalition members include representatives of 20 different public agencies and nonprofit organizations, including: those working on homelessness issues; public and affordable housing providers; and mental health and social services providers. More recently, the Coalition began functioning as the Region V organization under the Idaho Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC), working under a Collaborative Agreement with the Idaho Homelessness Coordinating Committee (IHCC) and Idaho Housing and Finance Association (IHFA). Coalition members participate as representatives to the IHCC and its committees, including Governance, Strategic Planning, Data Collection, Reporting, Evaluation, Continuum of Care Planning, and Point-in-Time homeless counts.

The City uses CDBG Public Service funds to further coordinate service delivery to support local nonprofit organizations. These nonprofits include health, mental health, housing, and homeless services within the community. The CDBG Advisory Committee plays a critical role in determining priority and need for projects. The Advisory Committee has representatives from local nonprofit agencies and the local neighborhood associations representing the target LMI areas for the use of CDBG funds as established by the City Council to address public health, mental health, housing, homelessness, and more.

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 Pocatello 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.

Pocatello is part of the Homeless and Housing Coalition of Southeast Idaho's "Balance of State" Continuum of Care, the designated regional entity directly receiving the funds. Therefore, Pocatello does not have its own Continuum of Care and does not directly plan the use of such funds. Through the Homeless and Housing Coalition, close collaboration is maintained with local and regional nonprofits that partner with IHFA and other regional consortia throughout the state.

On a less formal level, staff members of the involved agencies maintain a close working relationship and assist one another whenever possible. This communication and inter-agency work is facilitated by the City Staff availability, at the quarterly Homeless and Housing Coalition meetings, and often at CDBG Advisory Committee meetings. This collaboration also includes the organizations that receive other HUD funding, such as Southeast Idaho Community Action Agency (SEICAA), Bannock Youth Foundation (BYF), Family Services Alliance (FSA), and Aid for Friends (AFF).

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

IHFA 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.

It functions as an agent for the US Department of Housing and Urban Development and performs various 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 is designated by the Idaho Homelessness Coordinating Committee (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 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.

As active members of the Homeless and Housing Coalition of Southeast Idaho, the City participates in the Idaho Balance of State Continuum of Care. Within this organization, issues surrounding Emergency Solutions Grant funds are reviewed, including allocation, performance standards, and how--or whether--the projects and activities funded by ESG have furthered the goals of the continuum of care. Additionally, as part of the Balance of State Continuum of Care, the Homeless and Housing Coalition participates in the Data Collection, Reporting, and Evaluation Committee, which oversees the operation and administration of HMIS.

City of Pocatello CDBG staff members attend the Idaho Housing and Finance Association (IHFA)-sponsored quarterly round tables. Agencies from around Southeast Idaho are represented at this meeting and share concerns, strategies, and needs as well as communicate plans for other areas of the State through IHFA. The sessions are highly collaborative, and participants coordinate to address gaps and needs.

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	City of Pocatello
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Agency - Managing Flood Prone Areas Agency - Management of Public Land or Water Resources Agency - Emergency Management Other government - Local Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy 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 of Pocatello is a HUD CDBG entitlement community. City staff and City planning documents provided key information on municipal policies, emergency management, and needs for infrastructure and facility improvements.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Idaho Housing and Finance Association (IHFA)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Service-Fair Housing Other government - State

	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) improves lives and strengthens Idaho communities by expanding housing opportunities, building self-sufficiency, and fostering economic development. IHFA provide is the Continuum of Care, Balance of State coordinator for the State of Idaho. IHFA receives HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funding, that is distributed throughout the State of Idaho.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	BANNOCK YOUTH FOUNDATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Children Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy 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?	Bannock Youth Foundation (BYF) provides several key services to youth in Pocatello. BYF has an emergency youth shelter, support services for children/families in the foster care system, and partners with HACP to deliver the Youth to Independence program.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Intermountain Fair Housing Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing
	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?	The Intermountain Fair Housing Council (IFHC) is a nonprofit organization whose mission is to ensure open and inclusive housing for all persons without regard to race, color, sex, religion, national origin, familial status, sexual orientation, gender identity, a source of income, or disability. The IFHC attempts to eradicate discrimination through, education on fair housing laws, housing information and referral, housing counseling, and assistance with mediating and or filing fair housing complaints, among other things. The IFHC also provides education and outreach on fair housing laws and practices to housing providers and others.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Idaho Legal Aid Services, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing
	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?	Idaho Legal Aid Services, Inc. is a nonprofit statewide organization dedicated to providing equal access to justice for low-income people through quality advocacy and education.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Family Services Alliance
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy 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?	Family Service Alliance (FSA) works promote safe and thriving families, work to end physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, and provide victim support. Advocates offers services designed to help people who are in crisis and address physical needs; emergency shelter, safety planning, crisis Intervention with law enforcement, court/legal advocacy, medical advocacy/onsite response with sexual assault nurse examiners, support and advocacy groups, address economic abuse (hygiene, etc), housing assistance.

7	Agency/Group/Organization	AID FOR FRIENDS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans 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?	Aid for Friends is a multifaceted resource center providing services and opportunities to overcome or prevent homelessness in Southeast Idaho. In addition to our Emergency Shelter, they also provide their clients with case management services to support self-sufficiency, a transitional housing program, and a host of other community services.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Southeastern Idaho Public Health District (SIPHD)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Southeastern Idaho Public Health provides health services in eight counties in Southeastern Idaho, spanning a population base of approximately 176,000 people. Southeastern Idaho Public Health is supervised by an eight-member board appointed by the county commissioners of our eight counties, which include: Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Butte, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, and Power. Board members serve staggered five-year terms. The board appoints a Director to administer and manage daily operations.

9	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Alliance and Community Partnership
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness 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?	Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships (HACP) was created as a public housing authority (previously the Housing Authority of the City of Pocatello) in 1968 as a result of Idaho Code 50-1905. HACP is an independent public body governed by a five member board appointed by the Mayor.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	NeighborWorks Pocatello
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	NeighborWorks Pocatello is a chartered member of the NeighborWorks network trained and certified community development organizations at work in more than 2,000 communities across the United States. NeighborWorks Pocatello was created by the community in 1993 to revitalize the central neighborhoods of Pocatello. NeighborWorks Pocatello works towards this goal in several ways.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Senior Activity Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	The Senior Activity Center strives to provide daily nutritional meals then support nutritional, physical, cognitive and socialization activities that will serve our senior population. This will enrich the daily lives of seniors by providing a creative environment that stimulates them nutritionally, physically, mentally and socially. The Senior Activity Center works to provide a daily well-balanced lunch to seniors over the age of 60 who financially or physically may not be able to provide for themselves.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Southeastern Idaho Council of Governments
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State Other government - County Other government - Local Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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 Southeast Idaho Council of Governments (SICOG) exists to connect the residents and communities of Southeast Idaho to public services and useful resources. SICOG is the Economic Development District (EDD) designated by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) to prepare the CEDS.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Area Agency on Aging
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	The Area V Agency on Aging located in Pocatello is one of six Area Agencies on Aging in Idaho. It is part of a nationwide aging network created through the Older Americans Act. Each of the Area Agencies on Aging has a volunteer commissioner appointed by the governor through the Idaho Commission on Aging (ICOA). The objective of the Area Agency on Aging is to help people stay independent and contributing members of their communities. They offer an array of services, including adult protective services, advocacy services, and veterans directed- home and community based services in the seven county area.

14	Agency/Group/Organization	New Day Products and Resources
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	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?	New Day offers a community therapy program giving jobs and resources to disabled persons all across Southeast Idaho.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	CASA 6th Judicial District
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Child Welfare Agency Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	The Sixth Judicial District CASA Program was created in 1989 in Pocatello and serves all six counties in the district. The Sixth Judicial District CASA Program recognizes the importance of volunteers serving children in our communities. Guardians ad Litem (GALs), also known as Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), provide community volunteer advocacy for abused and neglected children pursuant to Idaho statute. After a thorough investigation, the GAL volunteer prepares a report outlining the history of the case, the services that are available for the child and family, and ultimately, makes a recommendation about what is in the best interests of the child. Judges use this and other information to make an informed decision and create better outcomes for abused and/or neglected children across Idaho.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	Bright Tomorrows Child Advocacy Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Child Welfare Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Bright Tomorrow's is a place where children and their families can heal from the trauma of abuse. They provide a central location where specially trained professionals (law enforcement, child protective services, prosecutors, medical and mental health providers) work together with the common goal of supporting families during the investigation for suspected child abuse. It is also a place where families receive support, education and necessary referrals to community resources.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Big Momma's House
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The mission of Big Momma's House is to provide comfortable housing to people, whom are experiencing homelessness and are ready for wrap-around, supportive services in order to live and thrive on their own as contributing members of society. Staff are here to serve individuals and families that find themselves in a housing crisis. They are committed to provide: housing, food, access to clothing and other material goods, as well as access to specialized services and individualized support in a manner that enables the individuals and families that seek our assistance to experience our guiding principles.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	Developmental Options
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	South Park, Inc. dba Developmental Options is a private non-profit corporation serving Southeast Idaho. The corporation currently operates three-eight bed Intermediate care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities and provides personal support for individuals in their own homes.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	Pocatello Free Clinic
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	As one of the oldest free clinics in the United States, the Pocatello Free Clinic provides free medical and dental care, including labs and prescriptions, to those who are uninsured and below 300% of the Federal Poverty Level. The clinic is managed by an Executive Director under the supervision of a volunteer Board of Directors. The clinic is staffed by an MD and a physician's assistant, clinic coordinator, certified nursing assistant, and registered nurse.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	Life Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Life is a non-profit, Center for Independent Living and has been serving Southeastern Idaho since 1999. We believe that all persons with disabilities are able to not only live but thrive in the communities of their choice. They are one of the three Independent Living Centers in Idaho, and there are currently over 340 Independent Living Centers nationwide.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	Pocatello Children's Clinic
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Pocatello Children's Clinic provides comprehensive care for all children and adolescents. At the Pocatello Children's Clinic, a pediatrician is always available to answer your questions or see your child hours a day, 7 days a week.
23	Agency/Group/Organization	Historic Downtown Pocatello
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders Civic Leaders Business and Civic Leaders

What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Since 1991, Historic Downtown Pocatello has been working to redevelop and revitalize the downtown Pocatello area. Working with over 122 property owners and over 200 business owners, they have made wonderful progress. Work continues each and every day through the efforts of a small staff, Board of Directors and volunteers.

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 Pocatello 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))

Pocatello coordinated and sought feedback on community needs from local and State level partners. The City consulted with SE Idaho District Health, Bannock Community Development, 6th Judicial District CASA, Idaho Housing and Finance (IHFA), and Idaho Commerce about their rural broadband initiatives.

Narrative (optional):

Pocatello is focused on providing a wide opportunity for residents in Pocatello to participate in the Consolidated Planning process.

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. According to HUD guidelines, the Consolidated Plan and first-year Action Plan draft was posted on the City's website, made known to grant subrecipients, and noticed in the local newspaper.

The City encouraged and sought broad participation but especially encouraged participation from low- and moderate-income persons, residents of slum and blighted areas, residents of predominantly low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, minorities, non-English speaking persons, persons with disabilities, public housing residents, local and regional institutions, businesses, developers, nonprofit organizations, philanthropic organizations, and community or faith-based organizations.

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 full citizen participation.

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

Citizen Participation Outreach

<i>Sort Order</i>	<i>Mode of Outreach</i>	<i>Target of Outreach</i>	<i>Summary of response/attendance</i>	<i>Summary of comments received</i>	<i>Summary of comments not accepted and reasons</i>
1	Stakeholder Listening Session	Non-targeted/broad community Community Stakeholders	Pocatello held two Stakeholder Listening Session on August 16, 2021 and August 18, 2021 to help receive input on community needs.	Meetings had robust discussion about challenges faced by residents, fair housing practices, and the need for additional resources. All comments and recommendations were noted and integrated into the decision making process for determining goals and projects for the Consolidated Plan.	All comments were accepted and noted.

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2	Stakeholder Listening Session	Non-targeted/ community	Pocatello has an active and engaged CDBG Advisory Committee that meets regularly and provides programmatic oversight. Staff met with the CDBG Advisory Committee (Committee) throughout the Consolidated Plan process. August 17, 2021 - City Staff and the consultants working on the Consolidated Plan presented an overview of the planning process to the Committee. September 21, 2021 - Staff provided an update on the Consolidated Planning Process, reviewed PY22 Annual Action Plan technical assistance, preliminary data from the community survey and Needs Assessment, and preliminary goals/projects. October 19, 2021 - Staff provided and update on Consolidated Planning Process, projects, and upcoming milestones. November 20 2021 - Staff provided an update on the Public Comment Period, Council Hearing/Meeting. December 7, 2021 - The Committee decided on public service activity funding for FY22. Staff provided an updated on public comment period, City Council Work Session, Council Hearing, and plan submission to HUD. All meetings are open to public and accept public comment.	All comments from the CDBG Advisory Committee are noted.	All comments were accepted and noted.
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3	Stakeholder Listening Session	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Families	City staff had a table at the Back 2 School Giveaway event. Families were encouraged to fill-out the Community Survey and provide feedback on their individual households needs. Event planners planned for around 5,000 people, counting family members, and will probably give out supplies to between 1,500 and 1,700 kids.	Participants filled out the Community Needs Survey.	All comments were accepted and noted.
4	Stakeholder Listening Session	Non-targeted/ community	City staff gathered Community Needs Survey at the Revive at 5 Summer Concert series.	Participants filled out the Community Needs Survey.	All comments were accepted and noted.
5	Stakeholder Listening Session	Non-targeted/ community	City staff gave a presentation to Pocatello Rotary Club about the Consolidated Planning Process.	Staff talked to Rotarians about their personal experiences within the community.	All comments were accepted and noted.
6	Stakeholder Listening Session	Non-targeted/broad community	City staff gave a presentation to the Government and Community Relations on Consolidated Planning Process. The Government and Community Relations Committee Government is comprised of residents of the target neighborhoods that serve low-moderate income residents. Members of this committee also are LMI and program target populations.	All comments were accepted and noted.	All comments were accepted and noted.

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 Strategy (CHAS), American Community Survey (ACS), and Census data were used to help assess the City's priority needs, which will form the basis for the Strategic Plan and the activities that will be supported with CDBG funding.

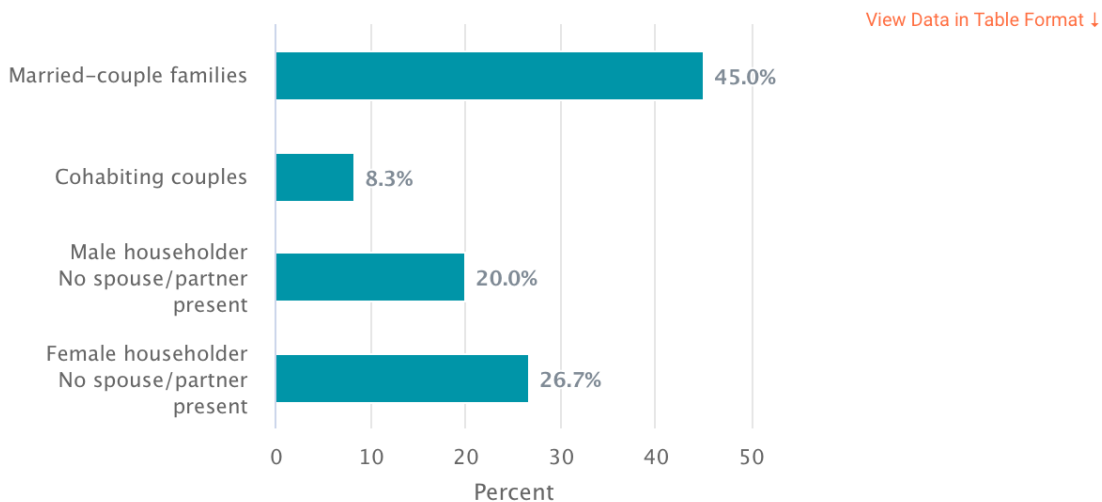
A key goal of the Needs Assessment is to identify the nature and extent of housing problems experienced by Pocatello's residents. The Needs Assessment takes particular care to address "disproportionately greater need" for housing, severe housing problems, and housing cost burden. A disproportionately 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% points or more) than the income level as a whole.

Key data from the 2015-2019 US Census, American Community Survey (ACS)

- In 2015-2019, there were 20,747 households in Pocatello. The average household size was 2.59 people.
- **29.9% of all households have one or more people under the age of 18;** 25.6% of all households have one or more people 65 years and over.
- The median income of households in Pocatello, Idaho, was \$46,617. An estimated **8.0% of households had income below \$10,000 a year,** and 2.2% had income over \$200,000 or more.
- Approximately 4.2% of residents were foreign-born. 34.8% of foreign-born were naturalized U.S. citizens, and an estimated 53.5% entered the country before 2010. Spanish was spoken by 3.3% of people at least five years old; 2.7% reported that they did not speak English "very well." Among people at least five years old, 7.2% spoke a language other than English at home.
- **16.4% of residents reported a disability.** The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 5.0% of people under 18 years old to 16.5% of people 18 to 64 years old, and 37.6% of those 65 and over.
- Median earnings for full-time, year-round workers was \$40,060. Male full-time, year-round workers had median earnings of \$45,135. **Female full-time, year-round workers had median earnings of \$35,340.**
- In 2015-2019, 18.5% of people were in poverty. An estimated **19.9% of children under 18 were below the poverty level,** compared with 10.9% of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 19.6% of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level.

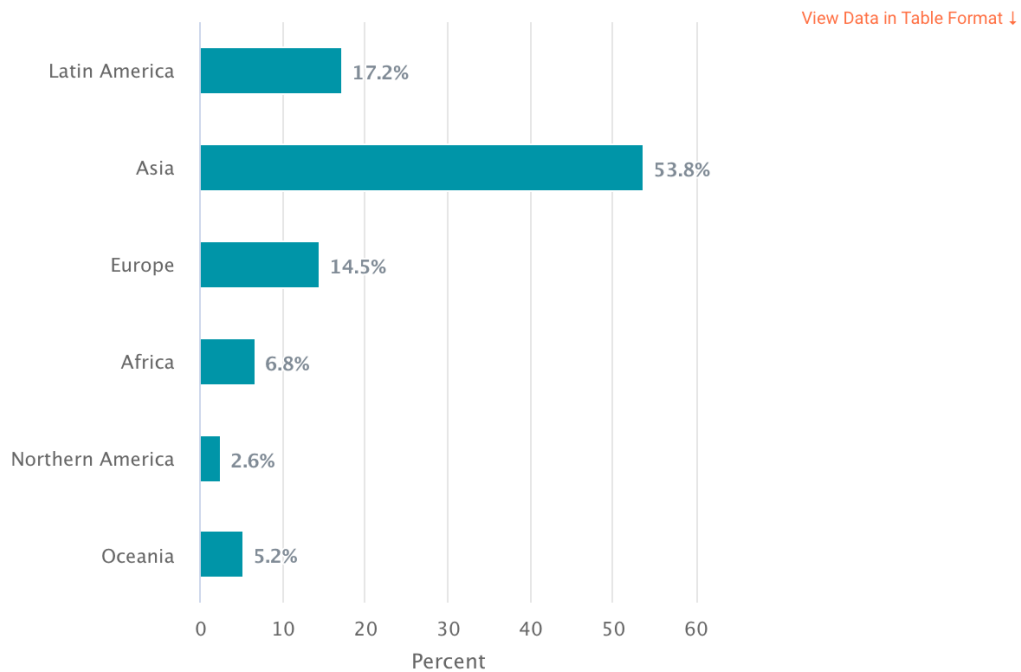
- 15.3% of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated **44.9% of households that received SNAP had children under 18**, and 22.2% of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 19.3% of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. **An estimated 33.8% of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.**
- 2.9% of the housing inventory was comprised of houses built since 2010, while **15.5% of the houses were built in 1939 or earlier.**
- Households that pay 30% or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. In 2015-2019, cost-burdened households in Pocatello accounted for 21.1% of owners with a mortgage, 9.3% without a mortgage, and **43.9% of renters.**

Types of Households in Pocatello city, Idaho in 2015-2019



Types of Households

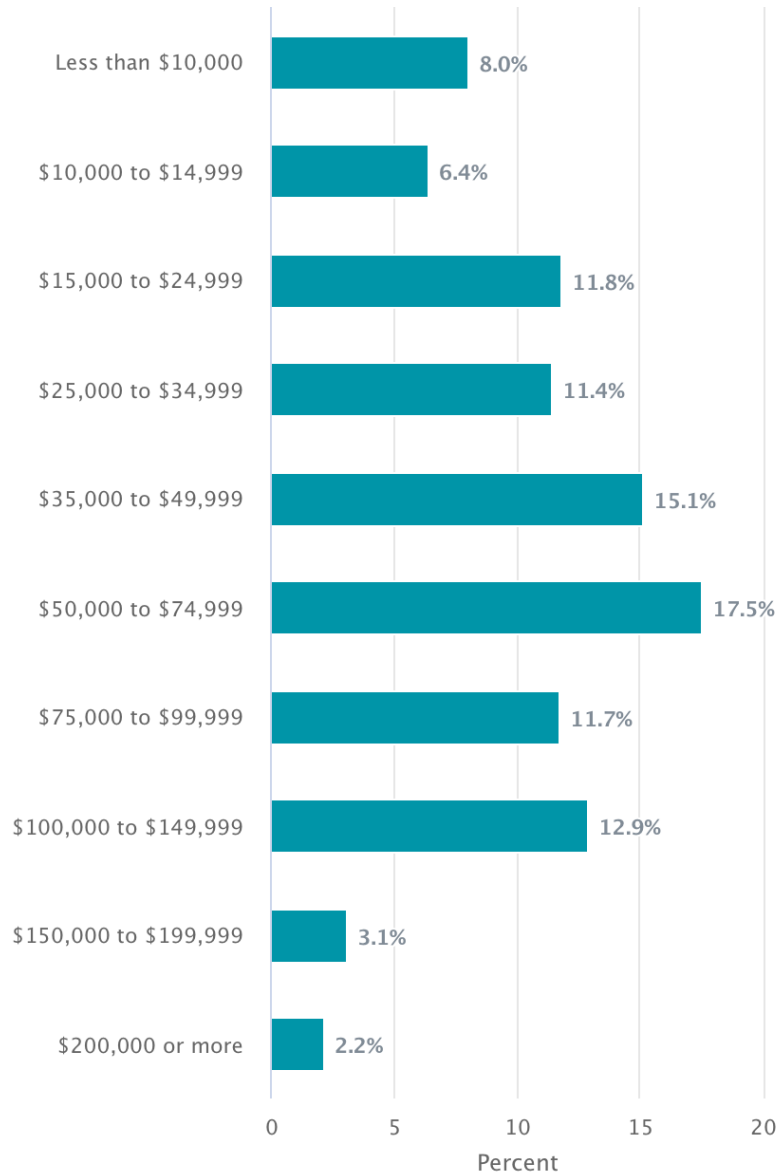
Region of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population in Pocatello city, Idaho in 2015-2019



Region of Birth for Foreign-Born Population

Household Income in Pocatello city, Idaho in 2015-2019

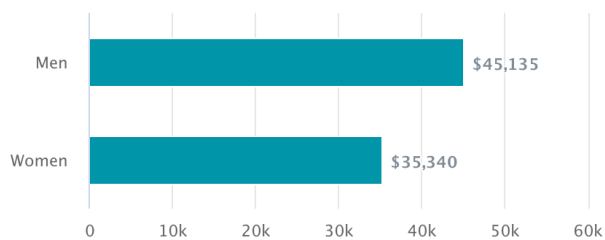
[View Data in Table Format ↓](#)



Household Income

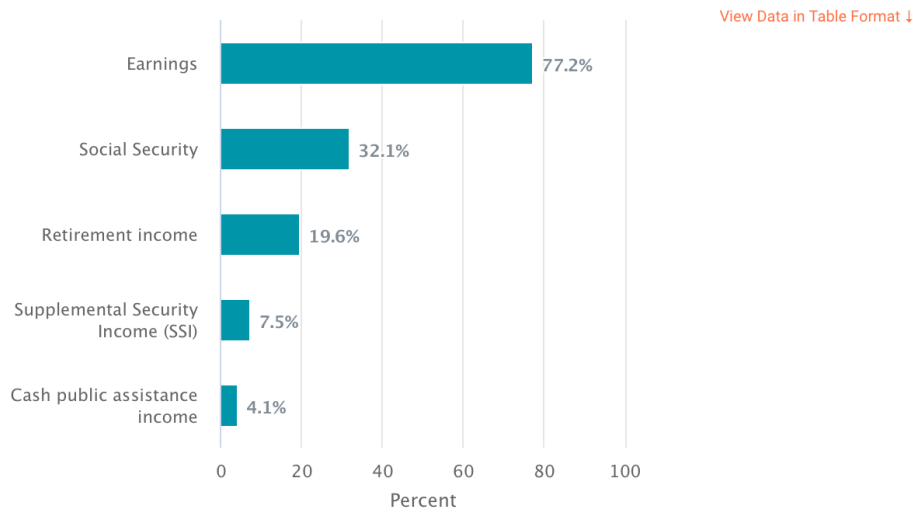
Median Earnings for Full-Time Year-Round Workers by Sex in Pocatello city, Idaho in 2015-2019

[View Data in Table Format ↓](#)



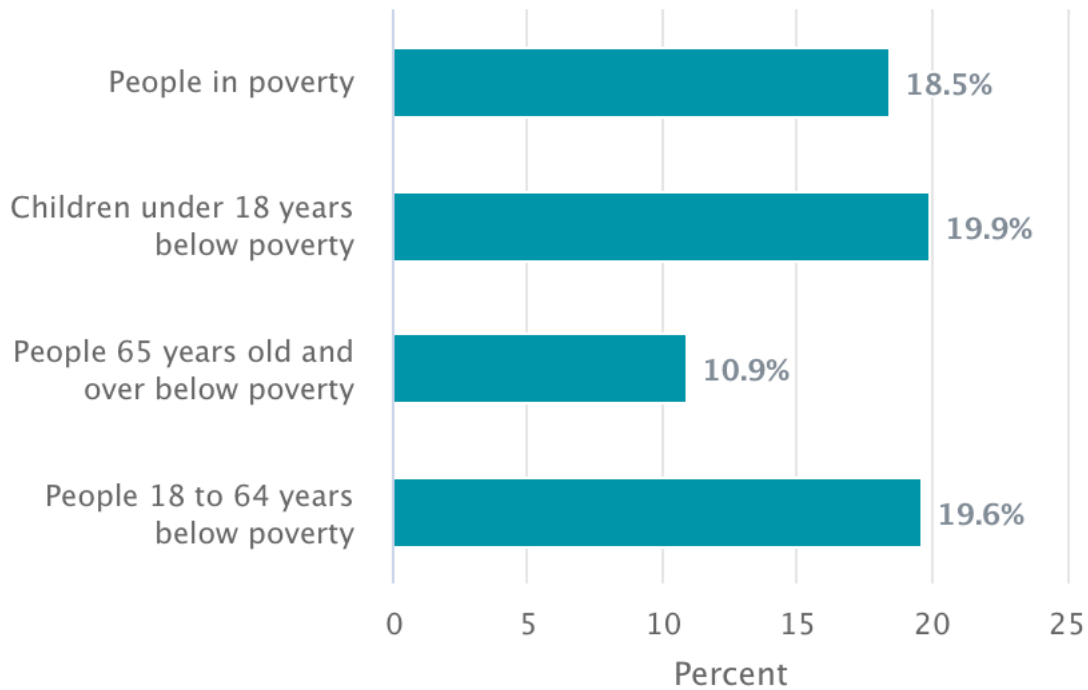
Median Earnings

Proportion of Households with Various Income Sources in Pocatello city, Idaho in 2015-2019



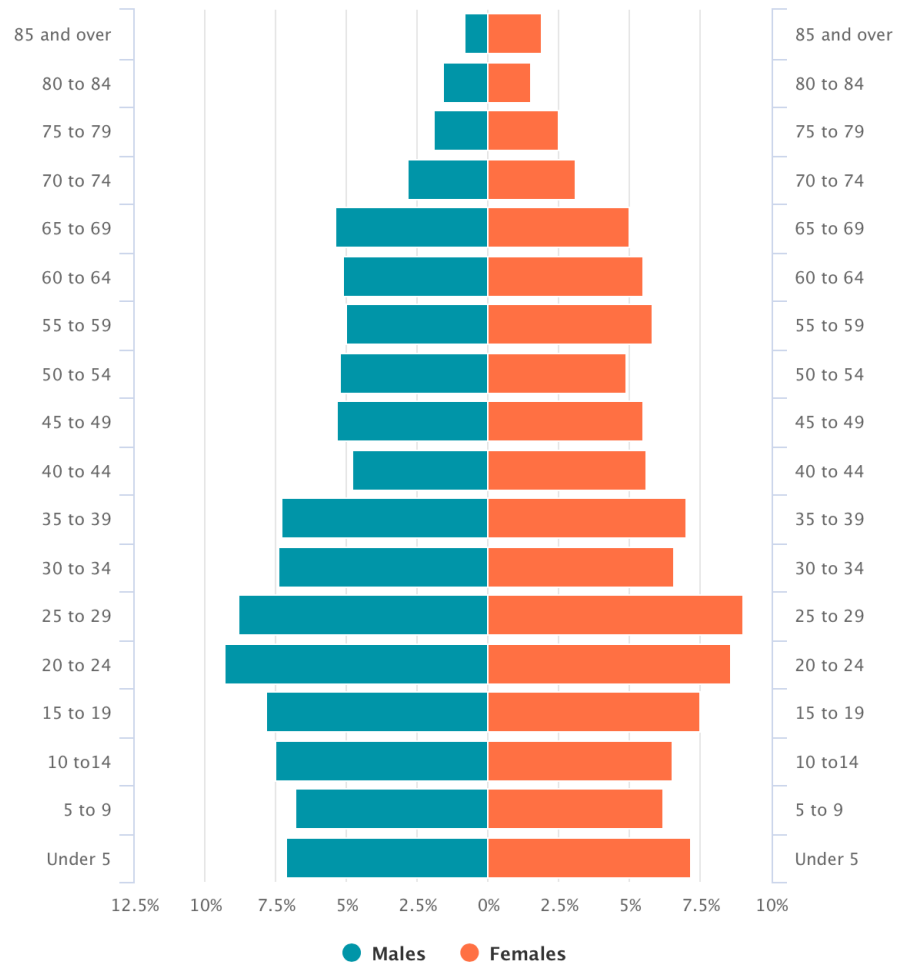
Income Sources

Poverty Rates in Pocatello city, Idaho in 2015-2019



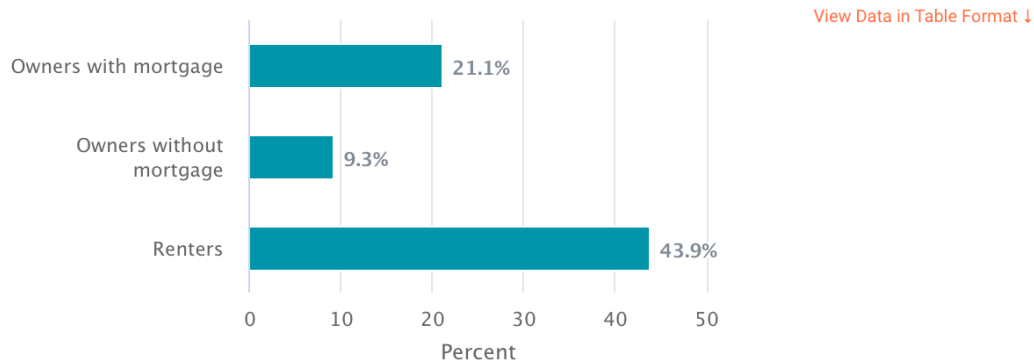
Poverty Rates

Population by Age and Sex for Pocatello city, Idaho in 2015-2019



Population by Age

Households with a Housing Cost Burden in Pocatello city, Idaho in 2015-2019



Housing Cost Burden

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The Housing Needs Assessment relies heavily on prepopulated tables provided to entitlement communities by HUD. The data sets utilized are primarily CHAS, ACS, and HUD-adjusted median family incomes (HAMFI).

Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

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 qualify for HUD assistance. The CHAS data also incorporate household characteristics (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)

If the terms "area median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) are used in the CHAS, assume it refers to 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.

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 income category is 80% of HAMFI because most HUD programs base eligibility on this threshold, generally referred to as **low- to moderate-income**.

US Census estimates the population of **Pocatello at 54,253 in 2009** and counts **56,637 persons as of July 1, 2019** (V2019). Pocatello's **population grew by only 4%** over that period compared to a population increase of 6.3% nationwide.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	54,253	54,660	1%
Households	20,514	20,550	0%
Median Income	\$40,966.00	\$42,979.00	5%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	2,765	2,650	3,865	2,090	9,180
Small Family Households	870	935	1,165	885	4,315
Large Family Households	150	75	395	240	1,104
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	280	450	665	305	2,274
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	190	300	575	235	715
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	655	554	684	470	855

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

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	125	45	60	0	230	30	10	10	15	65
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	20	30	15	65	0	0	0	10	10
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	100	0	60	10	170	0	10	100	0	110
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,295	240	4	0	1,539	535	120	95	0	750
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	170	835	380	45	1,430	80	355	485	215	1,135

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	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)	175	0	0	0	175	55	0	0	0	55

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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	1,520	305	160	25	2,010	565	140	200	25	930
Having none of four housing problems	300	1,300	1,660	685	3,945	140	900	1,845	1,355	4,240
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	175	0	0	0	175	55	0	0	0	55

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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	555	465	100	1,120	220	130	179	529
Large Related	130	35	50	215	0	30	165	195
Elderly	95	155	79	329	275	190	149	614

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	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	855	440	220	1,515	120	135	160	415
Total need by income	1,635	1,095	449	3,179	615	485	653	1,753

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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	495	145	0	640	195	45	4	244
Large Related	130	0	0	130	0	15	15	30
Elderly	45	20	34	99	235	35	34	304
Other	740	95	0	835	105	25	35	165
Total need by income	1,410	260	34	1,704	535	120	88	743

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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	100	0	60	25	185	0	10	100	10	120
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	100	45	90	25	260	0	10	100	10	120

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

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Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

	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.

The 2013-2017 CHAS data shows that Pocatello has a population mix of 79% families and elderly households and 21% single-person households.

Single household key data points;

- **Single-person households comprise 46% of extremely low-income households (0-30% HAMFI)**
- Single-person households 33% of very low-income households (>30-50% HAMFI)
- Single-person households comprise 28% of low-income households (>50-80% HAMFI)

Single-person households

- Single-person households **represent 47% of RENTERS with a cost burden.**
- 52% of single-person household renters have a cost burden and are extremely low-income.

Single persons experience a disproportionate housing cost burden across all income categories as renters. They are much more likely to be in a lower-income bracket and likely to have a cost burden.

Key definitions:

Small Family Households (2 persons, neither person 62 years or over, or 3 or 4 persons)

Large Family Households (5 or more persons)

Elderly – People aged 62 and up. "Elderly" refers to individuals 62-74, while those 75 and up may be referred to as "extra elderly" or "frail elderly." Individuals age 75 and up are generally recognized as a population with different needs than those 62-74, so the CHAS data separates these groups.

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.

Family Services Alliance of SE Idaho (FSA) provides on-site domestic violence services to persons impacted by sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking. Their services include victim advocacy, 24/7 crisis hotline, crisis intervention, mobile advocacy, counseling and play therapy, Civil Protection Orders, housing assistance, safety planning, emergency shelter, case management, and sexual assault response in the local hospital emergency department.

Family Services Alliance of SE Idaho serves victims with crisis intervention and long-term care services.

Breakdown of Victimization Among In-Office, Emergency Shelter, and/or Outreach Clients from January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020

- 110 children - Child physical abuse
- 132 children - Child sexual abuse
- 871 persons - Domestic violence
- 155 persons - Sexual assault
- 5 persons - Elder abuse
- 13 persons - Adults molested as children
- 2 persons - Secondary victims of homicide
- 134 persons - Stalking
- 155 persons - Assault

Approximately 92% of FSA clientele reside in the City of Pocatello. FSA has a single-family home that is used as an emergency shelter. The facility has three bedrooms and has room for approximately eleven people depending upon the size and type of families currently housed. FSA works to find permanent housing solutions for clients and generally limits stays to 30 days.

FSA receives Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding from Idaho Housing and Finance Association (IHFA) to provide rapid rehousing to their clients. Clients receive financial support and case management to find and remain in stable housing with a tiered approach to the financial support of housing.

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 the purpose of the specific program or activity is to provide health or rehabilitation services to such individuals.

The U.S. Census Bureau, Quick Facts (2015-2019) estimates that 13.2% of the population under age 65 in Pocatello have a disability, compared to a national average of 8.6%.

What are the most common housing problems?

According to the 2013-2017 ACS data tables, there are 20,550 households in Pocatello. 5,422 households comprised of renters and homeowners have a housing cost burden of over 30% and account for 26% of total households. The challenges with cost burden fall most severely upon low-income renters.

Most common housing problems for renters:

- 3,179 low- to moderate-income (LMI) renter households with housing cost burden greater than 30% accounting for 15% of all households in Pocatello.
- 1,650 LMI households who are renters with housing cost burden greater than 50%
- 230 LMI renters with substandard housing
- 170 LMI renters with overcrowding
- 65 LMI renters with severe overcrowding

Most common housing problems for homeowners:

- 2,752 LMI homeowners with housing cost burden greater than 30%
- 743 LMI homeowners with housing cost burden greater than 50% (and none of the other problems)
- 65 LMI homeowners with substandard housing
- 110 LMI homeowners with overcrowding
- 10 LMI homeowners with severely overcrowding

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*—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 pays 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

Pocatello School District 25 reported that 330 students in the school year 2018-2019 were homeless.

The major causes of homelessness for children in the U.S. involve both structural and individual factors, including: (1) the nation's persistently high rates of poverty for families; (2) a lack of affordable housing across the nation; (3) continuing impacts of the Great Recession; (4) racial disparities in homelessness; (5) the challenges of single parenting; and (6) the ways in which traumatic experiences, especially domestic violence, precede and prolong homelessness for families. "America's Youngest Outcasts - A Report on Child Homelessness" American Institutes for Research, 2014.

Homelessness can have a tremendous impact on children – their education, health, sense of safety, and overall development. Fortunately, researchers found that children are also highly resilient. Differences between children who have experienced homelessness and low-income children who have not experienced homelessness typically diminish in the years following a homeless episode.

When compared to low-income and homeless families, children experiencing homelessness have been shown to:

- Have higher levels of emotional and behavioral problems;
- Have increased risk of serious health problems;
- Are more likely to experience separations from their families; and
- Experience more school mobility, repeat a grade, are more likely to be expelled or drop out of school, and have lower academic performance.

"National Alliance to End Homelessness"

The **McKinney-Vento Act**, which later became part of the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), mandates protections and services for homeless children and youth, including those with disabilities. The 2004 reauthorization of IDEA also includes amendments that reinforce timely assessment, inclusion, and continuity of services for homeless children and youth with disabilities.

McKinney-Vento Definition of Homelessness

Anyone who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence including:

- Sharing the housing of others due to lack of housing, economic hardship, or similar reason
- Living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, camping grounds, due to lack of adequate alternative accommodations
- Living in emergency or transitional shelters
- Abandoned in hospitals
- Awaiting foster care placement
- Living in a public or private place not designed for humans to live
- Living in cars, parks, abandoned buildings, public train stations, etc.
- A migrant child who qualifies under any of the above

US Department of Education, ED Data Express provides data on school districts' annual reports on homeless enrolled students. **Pocatello School District 25 reported that 330 students in school year 2018-2019 were homeless.** This is a 300% increase in homeless students over the past decade.

The number of homeless students in Pocatello School District 25 is rising at an alarming rate.

- 330 homeless enrolled students 2018-2019
- 278 homeless enrolled students 2017-2019
- 265 homeless enrolled students 2016-2018
- 200 homeless enrolled students 2015-2016
- 208 homeless enrolled students 2014-2015
- 156 homeless enrolled students 2013-2014

- 182 homeless enrolled students 2012-2013
- 110 homeless enrolled students 2011-2012

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 of the at-risk population 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
- 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

Housing is Out of Reach

There is a significant gap between renters' wages and the cost of rental housing across the United States.

A full-time worker needs to earn an hourly wage of \$15.04 on average to afford a modest, two-bedroom rental home in Pocatello. This Housing Wage for a two-bedroom home is \$7.79 higher than the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 and \$5.04 higher than the Pocatello hourly wage of \$10.00 earned by renters.

Renters with the lowest incomes face the greatest challenge in finding affordable housing. The average minimum wage worker in Pocatello must work nearly 83 hours per week to afford a two-bedroom rental home or 63 hours per week to afford a one-bedroom rental home at the average fair market rent.

The annual income needed to afford a one-bedroom in Pocatello is \$23,720. Many occupations do not earn enough annually to afford housing.

- Waiters and waitresses - \$9.52 median hourly wage
- Fast food and counter workers - \$9.60 median hourly wage
- Cooks, fast food - \$9.98 median hourly wage
- Cashiers - \$11.74 median hourly wage
- Home health and personal care aids - \$11.95 median hourly wage
- Teaching assistants, except post-secondary - \$12.00 median hourly wage
- Retail salespersons - \$13.25 median hourly wage

"Out of Reach 2021" National Low Income Housing Coalition

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 Pocatello 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. The housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities
2. The 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 one or more of these four problems.

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

HUD defines overcrowding as:

- Overcrowding - More than one person per room.
- Severe overcrowding - More than 1.5 persons per room.

HUD defines cost burden as:

- 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	2,525	170	275
White	2,025	170	240
Black / African American	85	0	0
Asian	60	0	10
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	4
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	305	0	15

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 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	1,875	925	0
White	1,690	820	0
Black / African American	30	20	0
Asian	15	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	95	45	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 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	1,325	2,205	0
White	1,150	2,015	0
Black / African American	0	10	0
Asian	4	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	44	4	0
Pacific Islander	20	10	0
Hispanic	95	135	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 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	390	1,844	0
White	350	1,734	0
Black / African American	10	10	0
Asian	0	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	50	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 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

Pocatello's population is estimated in the QuickFacts V2019 at 56,637 with;

- 88.8% White alone
- 0.9% Black or African American alone
- 2.1% American Indian and Alaska Native alone
- 2.4% Asian alone
- 0.2% Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander alone
- 3.5% two or more races
- 2.7% two or more races
- 9.0% Hispanic or Latino
- 83.4% White alone, not Hispanic or Latino

There is minimal statistical variation in the overall population estimates and those broken down by low- to moderate-income levels. Generally, White alone residents are slightly more likely to not be low- to moderate-income. There is no racial disparity in Pocatello, which meets the HUD definition.

However, the population in Pocatello is less diverse than the nation as a whole.

- White alone (not Hispanic) in Pocatello 83.4% and U.S. 60.1%
- Hispanic or Latino in Pocatello 9.0% and U.S. 18.5%
- Black or African American in Pocatello 0.9% and U.S. 13.4%

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

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 Pocatello are caused by severe housing cost burdens of more than 50% of income.

The "2019 County Health Ranking Key Report" by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation found that "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	2,260	435	275
White	1,800	390	240
Black / African American	85	0	0
Asian	60	0	10
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	4
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	265	35	15

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 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	720	2,075	0
White	665	1,845	0
Black / African American	0	50	0
Asian	15	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	30	115	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 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	320	3,210	0
White	245	2,920	0
Black / African American	0	10	0
Asian	4	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	19	0
Pacific Islander	0	30	0
Hispanic	25	205	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 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	75	2,164	0
White	50	2,034	0
Black / African American	0	20	0
Asian	0	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	60	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 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

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.

There is minimal statistical variation in the overall population estimates and those broken down by low- to moderate-income levels. Generally, white alone residents are slightly more likely to not be low- to moderate-income. There is no racial disparity in Pocatello, which meets the HUD definition.

Housing cost burden is pervasive throughout Pocatello. **Over 45.14% of extremely low- to moderate-income households (0 - 80% AMI) in Pocatello are experiencing a severe housing problem.** These 9,280 households are at a higher risk of experiencing homelessness and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation, and medical care.

Among extremely low-income (ELI) (0-30% HMAFI) residents, over 81% are experiencing severe housing problems. White residents account for 80% of ELI residents with severe housing problems but are a total of 88% of the total population.

Generally, throughout the data provided in the 2013-2017 CHAS, white residents are less likely to experience severe housing problems when compared to their level of the total population.

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 spent on housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities. For homeowners, housing costs include mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and utilities.

A disproportionately 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 Pocatello 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. These households are not included in the other two categories but still require housing assistance and are counted separately.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	14,059	3,090	3,000	290
White	12,920	2,765	2,520	255
Black / African American	55	40	85	0
Asian	110	0	64	10
American Indian, Alaska Native	80	8	25	4

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Pacific Islander	10	20	0	0
Hispanic	700	210	260	15

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Discussion:

A disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole. Within Pocatello, no groups meet this HUD definition because the minority populations make up such a small part of the total population.

However, analysis shows that within the small minority populations in Pocatello, those residents are more likely to have a housing cost burden. Notably, 53% of Black/African American residents have a housing cost burden, and 21% of Hispanic households are experiencing extreme housing cost burden.

Housing Cost Burden - >30%

- **White** households account for 18,460 households in Pocatello and 5,540 of those white households (or 30%) have a housing cost burden of over 30%.
- **Black/African American** households account for 235 households in Pocatello and 125 of those Black/African American households (or 53%) have a housing cost burden of over 30%.
- **Asian** households account for 185 households in Pocatello and 64 of those Asian households (or 53%) have a housing cost burden of over 30%.
- **Pacific Islander** households account for 30 households in Pocatello and 20 of those Pacific Islander households (or 66%) have a housing cost burden of over 30%.
- **Native American/Alaska Native** households account for 117 households in Pocatello and 33 of those Native American/Alaska Native households (28%) have a housing cost burden of over 30%.
- **Hispanic** households account for 1,185 households in Pocatello and 470 of those Hispanic households (or 39%) have a housing cost burden over 30%

Severe Housing Cost Burden - >50%

- **White** households account for 18,460 households in Pocatello and account for 2,520 of households (or 13%), have a housing cost burden of over 50%.
- **Black/African American** households account for 235 households in Pocatello and 85 of those households (or 36%) have a housing cost burden of over 50%.
- **Asian** households account for 185 households in Pocatello, and 64 (or 53%) have a housing cost burden of over 50%.

- **Native American/Alaska Native** households account for 117 households in Pocatello and 25 of those Native American/Alaska Native households (21%) have a housing cost burden of over 30%.
- **Hispanic** households account for 1,185 households in Pocatello and 260 of those Hispanic households (or 21%) have a housing cost burden over 50%

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?

Pocatello does not have any groups that have disproportionately greater needs than the needs of any income category as a whole.

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

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: HUD defines neighborhoods of extreme poverty as census tracts with 40 percent or more of individuals living at or below the poverty line. HUD supplements this with an alternate criterion because overall poverty levels are substantially lower in many parts of the country. 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.

Pocatello has no current nor past R/ECAP areas in mapping provided by HUD Open Data.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships (HACP) is a housing authority that participates in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV), Public Housing, and Moving to Work programs.

Housing Choice Voucher

Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships administers the Housing Choice Voucher Program under contract with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This program enables very low-income families to obtain decent, safe, and affordable housing on the private market. Program participants contribute between 30% to 40% of their monthly adjusted gross income towards rent and utilities, while HACP pays the difference in the contract rent directly to the landlord. To be eligible for assistance, applicants must qualify under HUD-established income limits as well as other eligibility criteria established by HACP.

The **Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV)** program is available through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). Through EHV, HUD is providing HACP with 15 EHV choice vouchers to assist individuals and families who are:

- Homeless;
- At risk of homelessness;
- Fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; or
- Were recently homeless or have a high risk of housing instability.

Christensen Courts - Disabled and Elderly Housing

Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships manages Christensen Courts with federal aid from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Public Housing Program. Christensen Courts is a 72-unit apartment complex for elderly or disabled residents. Program participants contribute 30% of their monthly adjusted income towards rent.

Portneuf Towers

HACP manages Portneuf Towers, a 72-unit high-rise complex for elderly or disabled individuals and couples, under the Section 8 New Construction Program.

Reflections 5

HACP also manages five other Section 8 New Construction properties called Reflections 5, consisting of El Rancho Heights, Franklin Heights, Hawthorne Terrace, Stockman Terrace, and Swisher Terrace. These are multi-family properties and have 2, 3, and 4 bedroom units. These properties do not require age or disability as a qualifier.

Maple West and McKinley Manor - Unsubsidized Affordable Rentals

HACP manages two Multi-Family Section 236 apartment complexes: 56 units at McKinley Manor and 44 units at Maple West Apartments. Although there is no subsidy tied to these properties, Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships is bound by a contract with HUD to ensure that the rents at these properties remain affordable. Depending on a family's income, they may be given a basic rent rate or the market rent rate set by HUD. Utilities are included in these rent rates.

Open Market Rentals

HACP owns and manages apartment complexes (Pinewood, Kats Court, Railyard, Jefferson, 6th Ave, and 10th Ave.) as open market rentals. This means no subsidy or HUD contract is tied to these properties. However, in keeping with the HACP mission to provide affordable housing, the rents at these complexes are still kept at a reasonably low level. The goal of Pinewood and Kats is to bridge the gap between families who are over income for other programs yet still struggle with high rents.

The Elms - Student Housing

The Elms is located at 2125 S 4th Ave and offers student housing for Idaho State University. Each apartment is four bedrooms & two bathrooms. Students can rent by the room, and HCAP can assign rooms or accommodate roommate requests.

Totals in Use

	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 in use	0	0	71	567	0	565	0	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

CONSOLIDATED PLAN 2022-2026

*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	11,045	9,897	0	9,879	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	7	4	0	4	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	27	55	0	55	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	41	178	0	178	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	71	567	0	565	0	0
# 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)

CONSOLIDATED PLAN 2022-2026

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	65	524	0	522	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	1	11	0	11	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	1	5	0	5	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	4	24	0	24	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	3	0	3	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					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	4	59	0	59	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	67	508	0	506	0	0	0
*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)

HACP

Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships (HACP) offers services to local residents and the community, all tailored to the needs of the most underserved Pocatello citizens. Even though the City and HACP are separate public entities, a portion of the land on which one of the public housing structures sits is owned by the City of Pocatello. The two organizations have a close working relationship, including annual reporting to the Pocatello City Council on the operations of the HACP and a consistency review by the Community Development Block Grant Advisory Committee on its annual action plan and request for funding. The HACP is a member of the Homeless and Housing Coalition of Southeast Idaho and participates in the work of that organization. Through this partnership the City is able to ensure needs of public housing residents are taken into account when the Consolidated Plan is developed.

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 based on 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 based on 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 the purpose of the specific program or activity is to provide health or rehabilitation services to such individuals.

The term major life activity may include: 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 38% of public housing residents are elderly (>62) and 10% of the voucher recipients. Disabled families account for 57% of public housing residents and 32% of voucher recipients.

HACP has a substantial amount of housing specifically allocated for elderly and disabled residents.

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

HACP reports that they generally have around 200 households on the waiting lists for their various properties. They work with residents to quickly transition them off the waiting list and into housing. Most people can exit the waiting list within 3-6 months.

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.

Idaho residents do not have any protections at a state level for "source of income" discrimination. Landowners and rental companies often choose not to rent to individuals with a housing choice voucher, even though the rent payments come consistently and regularly from the federal government.

Additionally, rentals in Pocatello often have fees and annual charges that make it difficult for renters to afford housing. These fees extend beyond the application fees, credit check fees, and deposits that most renters anticipate paying. Examples include:

- Move out fees
- Fees for rental payments made by cash or check
- Waiting list fees
- Fee for treatment of bedbugs
- Tenant insurance requirements
- Fees for extending or renewing the rental contract for the property

As rental properties become more scarce, renters report that some properties will take more than a dozen applications for a single available property and charge application fees and credit checks fees to a large group of people. Often applicants pay these fees and do not receive a disclosure that they are unlikely to be offered the property as a rental due to the extensive list of applicants ahead of them. For low- to moderate-income renters, applying for 4-6 rentals can have a cumulative cost easily exceeding \$250 - \$400.

Application fees, credit check fees, move-in fees, and high deposit fees can make an affordable rental into one that is cost-prohibitive to move into or **artificially makes the housing unavailable to low- to moderate-income renters.**

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

Additionally, **family size can make finding rental housing difficult in Pocatello.** Renters and housing advocates report that there are not enough affordable housing options for families who need three or more bedrooms for their families. This data aligns with the fair housing market rates for three or more bedrooms that are several hundred dollars more than the HOME high rent limits.

Discussion

HACP has an excellent 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: Balance of State (Regions One through Six) and Boise City Ada County (Region Seven). HUD requires each CoC jurisdiction to conduct a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons carried out on one night in the last 10 calendar days of January. Idaho's annual Point-In-Time (PIT) count was conducted for the night of **January 27, 2021**.

The following exceptions were used for the Balance of State 2021 Unsheltered PIT Count.

- Use of a modified brief survey with a minimum of questions asked of the Head of Household only to determine unsheltered status, household composition, length of time homeless, and basic demographics.
- Limited to a service-based or identified locations with the understanding that many of the places normally used for the count are closed or have limited contact with the public.
- Surveying was limited to the more populous areas and not all the rural areas or small towns.
- Limited use of staff and/or volunteers associated with programs that already work with or have contact with persons experiencing or at-risk of homelessness and had prior COVID safety training.

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.

Data listed in NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment represents the point-in-time count for all of Region 5. The PIT count does not provide data specifically for the City of Pocatello. Data listed is for Region 5, including Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, and Power Counties.

The IHFA Point In Time Count report for Region 5 does not provide data on the estimated number of persons experiencing homelessness each year, number of persons exiting homelessness each year, or the number of days persons experience homelessness.

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)	9	23	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	22	23	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	4	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	2	6	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	3	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

McKinney Vento - Pocatello School District

Pocatello School District reported that 330 students in school year 2018-2019 were homeless.

Homelessness can have a tremendous impact on children – their education, health, sense of safety, and overall development. Fortunately, researchers find that children are also highly resilient, and differences between children who have experienced homelessness and low-income children who have not experienced homelessness typically diminish in the years following a homeless episode.

When compared to low-income and homeless families, children experiencing homelessness have been shown to:

- Have higher levels of emotional and behavioral problems;
- Have increased risk of serious health problems;
- Are more likely to experience separations from their families; and
- Experience more school mobility, repeat a grade, be expelled or drop out of school, and have lower academic performance.

"National Alliance to End Homelessness"

The **McKinney-Vento Act**, which later became part of the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), mandates protections and services for homeless children and youth, including those with disabilities. The 2004 reauthorization of IDEA also includes amendments that reinforce timely assessment, inclusion, and continuity of services for homeless children and youth with disabilities.

McKinney-Vento Definition of Homelessness

Anyone who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence including:

- Sharing the housing of others due to lack of housing, economic hardship, or similar reason
- Living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, camping grounds, due to lack of adequate alternative accommodations
- Living in emergency or transitional shelters
- Abandoned in hospitals
- Awaiting foster care placement
- Living in a public or private place not designed for humans to live
- Living in cars, parks, abandoned buildings, public train stations, etc.
- A migrant child who qualifies under any of the above

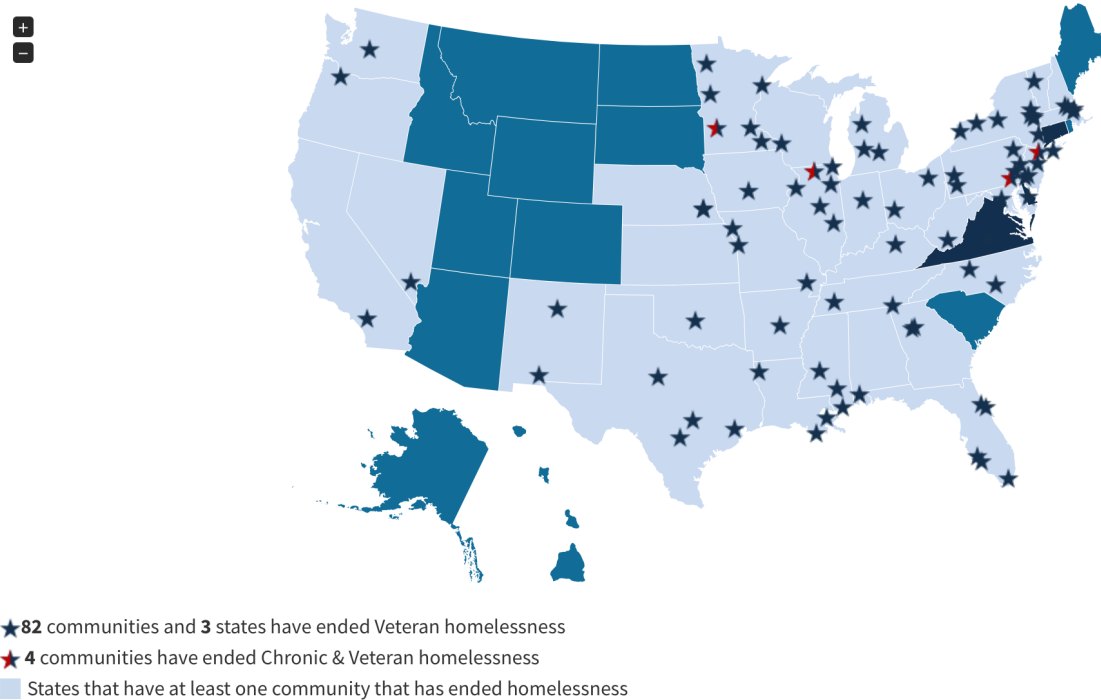
US Department of Education, ED Data Express provides data on school districts' annual reports on homeless enrolled students. Pocatello School District reported that 330 students in school year 2018-2019 were homeless. This is a 300% increase in homeless students over the past decade.

The number of homeless students in Pocatello School District 25 is rising.

CONSOLIDATED PLAN 2022-2026

- 330 homeless enrolled students 2018-2019
- 278 homeless enrolled students 2017-2019
- 265 homeless enrolled students 2016-2018
- 200 homeless enrolled students 2015-2016
- 208 homeless enrolled students 2014-2015
- 156 homeless enrolled students 2013-2014
- 182 homeless enrolled students 2012-2013
- 110 homeless enrolled students 2011-2012

The Idaho State Department of Education (SDE) provides grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEA) through a competitive three-year subgrant process. This grant provides funds to districts to be used to establish educational programs and/or services that meet the purpose of the McKinney-Vento (MV) Act to promote the enrollment, attendance, and success in school of homeless children and youth. The current grant period is from July 1, 2020 - June 30, 2023. Pocatello School District will receive \$12,440 annually over the three-year grant period for a total of \$37,320.



Communities that have Ended Homelessness for Veterans

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

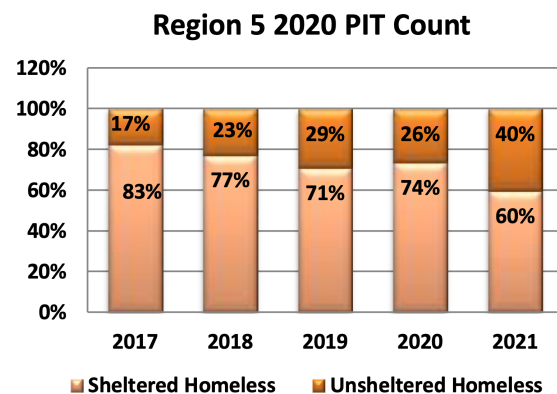
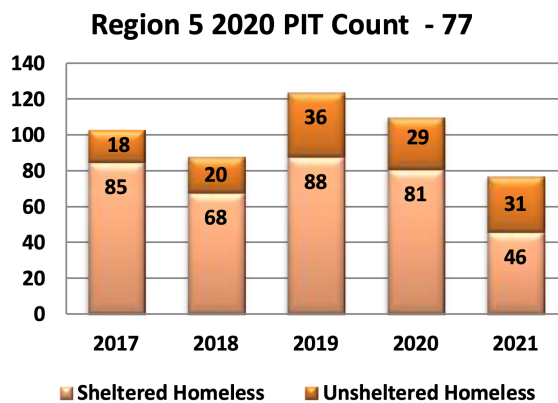
If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children,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

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	33	20
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	1	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	11	2
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	8	2
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source

Comments:



Region 5 Counties: Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida and Power

Region 5 - PIT Count

Housing Assistance for Veterans

- Referral to VA Healthcare Services
- Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment
- Home Loans
- Life Insurance
- Burial Benefits

SEICAA's **Freedom LZ** emergency housing facility is available to military veterans who are or are in danger of becoming homeless. As part of a transitional housing program, crisis intervention and case management are provided to veterans during their stay – which is typically between 60 and 90 days. SEICAA works with veterans staying at the shelter by providing them the tools necessary to help make

informed decisions, enabling them to secure employment and move into permanent housing. Given the varying circumstances of homelessness, the Veteran Services program has participants complete a personalized entrance and exit plan. The plan will express a participant's goals and the resources they will need to use to reach their goals. All support services will be specific to each participant's needs and will be provided by SEICAA programs, the Vet Center, Job Service, and other community service providers.

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

The 2021 Point-in-Time Count (PIT) identified no unsheltered youth or chronically homeless youth in Region 5.

Perhaps, one of the most remarkable aspects of homeless services in Pocatello is the ability for the services providers to work together to help support their clients through an exceptionally challenging point of time in their lives. The community has increased the availability of rapid-rehousing services, HUD Emergency Housing Vouchers, HUD Foster to Youth Initiative, affordable student housing, public housing market-rate rentals, and behavioral health resources for children. Family Services Alliance, Aid for Friends, Bannock Youth Foundation, and Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships (HACP) collaborate to bring needed resources and funding to Region 5.

Family Service Alliance (FSA) provides emergency shelter, rapid rehousing, and advocacy for persons experiencing domestic and or/sexual violence. In 2020, FSA provided emergency shelter to 504 individuals and crisis intervention to 990 individuals.

FSA is also working with Idaho Housing and Finance Association (IHFA) to administer rapid rehousing assistance through the HUD Emergency Solutions Grant to help domestic violence survivors transition into permanent housing. Rapid re-housing provides short-term rental assistance and services. It is offered without preconditions (such as employment, income, absence of a criminal record, or sobriety), and the resources and services provided are typically tailored to the person's needs. The goals are to help people obtain housing quickly, increase self-sufficiency, and stay housed.

Aid for Friends operates the only emergency shelter for women, men, and families in a region with the state's second-highest rate of homelessness. In 2021 Aid for Friends opened a new, day resource center and emergency shelter location with specific dormitory housing for men only, women only, and families. Aid for Friends work with Family Services Alliance to provide emergency shelter to families when FSA's emergency shelter is full or unavailable to a household. The new shelter allows families to have a private room to sleep in and secure their belongings in spaces separate from the common area spaces. Families who are in an emergency shelter at Aid for Friends and who have experienced domestic or sexual violence can access case management and advocacy services from FSA.

The new shelter space also works closely with the Bannock Youth Foundation to help coordinate emergency shelter for unaccompanied youth and connect youth experiencing homelessness to access case management resources.

Bannock Youth Foundation (BYF)

Bannock Youth Foundation works with HACP to provide case management support and housing to young people transitioning from foster care. HUD's **Foster Youth to Independence Initiative** targets housing assistance to young people aging out of foster care and who are at extreme risk of experiencing homelessness. The initiative offers housing vouchers to local public housing authorities to prevent or end homelessness among young adults under the age of 25 who are, or have recently left, the foster care system without a home to go to.

Bannock Youth Foundation also provides residential treatment for young people exclusively through a contract with the State of Idaho, and the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Children and Family Services. There are generally around 12 beds available for this program. Those eligible for services are males or females between the ages of 10 and 18 in the custody of the State of Idaho as determined by legal action.

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

Native American or Alaska Native persons are overrepresented in the homeless population in Region 5. This group accounted for 25% of the sheltered population and 9% of the unsheltered population. It is difficult to extrapolate trends from a Point in Time Count that occurs only once a year. Still, the high number of Native American or Alaska Native persons in the homeless population should be considered a priority to understand and address that population's specific needs.

Additionally, persons who identified as Hispanic comprised 17% of the sheltered population.

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.

Aid For Friends provides coordinated entry in Region 5.

The Region 5 homelessness shelters are all located in Pocatello.

The providers of services for homelessness all report that their services are generally at full capacity. Additionally, there is concern within the community that the number of unsheltered individuals may be significantly higher than the numbers reported in the 2021 Point In Time Count. The financial stress that impacts many low- and moderate-income families has increased the number of households housed in campgrounds or camping on nearby federal lands. As rental housing costs continue to rise, it may be increasingly difficult for these households to transition back into permanent and stable housing.

Discussion:

The challenge of quantifying and analyzing homelessness in Pocatello is impacted by the lack of available data for either the City or Bannock County. Region 5 includes nine counties (Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, and Power 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 Region 5. The CoC has plans to eventually provide data on the PIT Count that would include County and City level data. Once this happens, Pocatello will be able to better see trends in the extent of homelessness within the city.

PRIMARY REASONS FOR HOMELESSNESS The top causes of homelessness are experiencing domestic violence or sexual abuse, an unexpected change or loss in income/job, being evicted or having a landlord dispute, and having a housing affordability issue. Such information assists in identifying and implementing appropriate and effective homelessness prevention initiatives based on local needs. Each jurisdiction should assess the causes of homelessness that are most prevalent locally to prevent homelessness in their community.

Primary reasons for homelessness:

- 28% domestic violence or abuse
- 25% other
- 20% lack/loss of income
- 18% forced out of housing
- 9% disability

2020 State of Homelessness in Idaho

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

Introduction:

Pocatello has a wide variety of public and private agencies that provide services to non-homeless special needs populations.

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

- The elderly, age 65 and over, and the frail elderly, who are defined as elderly persons who need 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:

Age, disability, and poverty are significant factors that impact the special needs community in Pocatello

Disability

Pocatello has a higher rate of disability for individuals under 65. The national average for persons **under 65 with a disability** is 8.6%, **13.2% in Pocatello.**

US Census QuickFacts, 2015-2019

Youth

Additionally, Pocatello is a relatively young city, with **persons under 18 accounting for 24.5% of the population, and children under 5 are 7.1% 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 play a significant role in ensuring that the city's children are safe and grow up in livable neighborhoods.

Poverty

Pocatello's poverty rate is 18.5%. The US Census cautions that "poverty rate estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources." With this in mind, the US Census lists the poverty rate as 10.5%

US Census QuickFacts, (V2019)

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

All special needs populations require special consideration. Pocatello's non-homeless special needs populations have a wide range of service needs, including transitional housing, supportive housing, accessible housing, counseling, case management, transportation to healthcare facilities, and employment.

Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships (HACP), Aid for Friends, Council on Aging, Bannock Youth Foundation, St. Vincent de Paul, and Southeastern Idaho Public Health District offer services for those in need. The City supports the effective programs that are already provided by these entities. The needs are determined based on feedback from the clientele and the providers themselves. Some of the service needs include: set aside subsidized housing units, counseling, treatment, meals, health programs, transportation services, job and skills training, and housing repair and rehabilitation.

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 incidence rates of sexually transmitted disease (STD) in Idaho continue to increase. Incidence of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis infections have increased notably in Idaho since 2014. Since becoming a reportable disease in Idaho in 1986, rates of chlamydia have reached an all-time high. Recent increases in rates year-over-year have not been recorded in Idaho since the mid-1980s for gonorrhea and the mid-1950s for syphilis.

Race-and ethnicity-specific incidence rates indicate disparities exist at a state level, although incomplete race and ethnicity data and small numbers necessitate caution when interpreting these rates. During 2019, chlamydia incidence rates among Idaho residents who were non-white were significantly higher than whites. Gonorrhea incidence rates in 2019 were significantly higher among American Indian/Alaska Native and black residents compared with white residents.

HIV infection: Thirty-five (35) HIV diagnoses were reported among Idaho residents during 2019, which was stable compared with the number of reports received during prior years. Over 85% of reports were among males with a bimodal distribution; most frequently reported among those aged 25–39 and 45–54 years.

Southeastern Idaho Public Health provides health services in eight counties in Southeastern Idaho, spanning a population base of approximately 176,000 people. Southeastern Idaho Public Health is supervised by an eight-member board appointed by the county commissioners of its eight counties, which include: Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Butte, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, and Power.

Southeastern Idaho Public Health District Region #6 reported 1 case of HIV reported in 2019.

Idaho Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases 2019

The Southeastern Idaho Public Health District #6, as of December 31, 2019, reports:

- 84 persons with HIV cases ever reported and not reported as deceased
- 10 persons with HIV cases ever reported deceased
- 74 persons are presumed living with HIV
- 166 persons have AIDS
- 74 persons with AIDS cases ever reported deceased
- 92 persons presumed living with AIDS
- 166 persons reported HIV and AIDS cases presumed living

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Pocatello continues to prioritize improving public facilities to better meet the needs of low- and moderate-income residents and residents with special needs. Public facility improvements that help improve homeless shelters and domestic violence shelters ensure that residents in the greatest need have a safe, warm, and inviting place to reside during a crisis. Improving the built environment to help provide great accessibility and mobility helps ensure that all residents access needed services.

How were these needs determined?

The City had a robust approach to determining community needs during the formation of the Consolidated Plan. The City had a community needs assessment survey (over 700 residents participated), held two stakeholder listening sessions, provided detailed monthly updates to the City's CDBG Advisory Committee, interviewed key stakeholders, and reached out to neighborhood groups.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Public improvements help low- and moderate-income residents have a better quality of life, better access to transportation and neighborhood amenities, and often provide additional safety. The City continues to prioritize improving sidewalks to have ADA access.

How were these needs determined?

The City had a robust approach to determining community needs during the formation of the Consolidated Plan. The City had a community needs assessment survey (over 700 residents participated), held two stakeholder listening sessions, provided detailed monthly updates to the City's CDBG Advisory Committee, interviewed key stakeholders, and reached out to neighborhood groups.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Public services are one of the best ways to directly impact and improve the lives of low- and moderate-income (LMI) residents through the support of key services. Pocatello continues to partner with non-profit organizations in the community that help LMI residents.

How were these needs determined?

The City had a robust approach to determining community needs during the formation of the Consolidated Plan. The City had a community needs assessment survey (over 700 residents participated), held two stakeholder listening sessions, provided detailed monthly updates to the City's

CDBG Advisory Committee, interviewed key stakeholders (primarily public service providers), and reached out to neighborhood groups.

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 Pocatello's housing market in general, including the supply, demand, 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
- A 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

The United States needs more housing and more varied types of housing to meet households' needs throughout the country. Some economists estimate that one consequence of the 2008 foreclosure crisis was the slow rebound in home construction while household growth continued, resulting in underproduction of housing by more than 3 million units.

Although home production has recently been on the rise, building permits, one indicator of new housing supply, remain below historical averages and far below the level needed to eliminate the deficit in housing.

The consequences of inadequate supply are higher housing costs for both renting and buying a home. More than 37 million renter and owner households spent more than 30 percent of their income for housing in 2019. In the years prior to the pandemic, low-interest rates for mortgage loans and increasing incomes, not lower home values, had reduced owner cost burden. For renters, increasing incomes were matched by rising rents, maintaining cost burdens despite a strong economy.

"Opportunities to Increase Housing Production and Preservation" HUD PD&R, September 7, 2021

The data tables are populated from the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates.

- Residential properties primarily comprise traditional 1-unit structures (68%) and apartment complexes of 2-19 more units (25%).
- Mobile homes, boats, RV, vans comprise 7% of the residential property units.
- Most owner-occupied (98%) and rental units (74%) have two or more bedrooms.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	14,440	63%
1-unit, attached structure	1,105	5%
2-4 units	3,080	14%
5-19 units	1,635	7%
20 or more units	900	4%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,599	7%
Total	22,759	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	30	0%	445	6%
1 bedroom	290	2%	1,465	20%
2 bedrooms	2,245	17%	3,195	43%
3 or more bedrooms	10,550	80%	2,329	31%
Total	13,115	99%	7,434	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Idaho Housing and Finance Association

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

IHFA functions as an agent for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and performs a variety of tasks associated with financing, developing, or managing affordable housing. Among its economic development activities, Idaho Housing provides financial products that support small-business financing.

In every phase of this work, IHFA strives to remain sensitive and responsive to the needs of Idaho's less-advantaged individuals and families.

IHFA Statewide Priorities

- Increase the supply of affordable rental housing in urban and rural communities;
- Reduce homelessness for Idaho's youth, veterans and chronically homeless;
- Prevent homelessness through emergency housing assistance;
- Expand homeownership by providing reasonable educational and financial support;
- Financially and organizationally support community and local government investment in housing opportunities that are affordable and;
- Preserve older, existing housing stock to maintain affordability.

IHFA offers the best home loan options, including conventional loans, Rural Housing development, FHA and VA loans.

Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC)

A Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) issued by Idaho Housing and Finance Association allows a

homebuyer to claim a federal tax credit for 35% of the mortgage interest paid per year, up to \$2,000 each year. The MCC is an actual tax credit, to use toward any federal taxes the borrower may owe, and it can be rolled over for up to 3 years. A homebuyer may be eligible to receive the tax credit for as long as he or she occupies the home. Borrowers will need to reach out to their tax professionals for specific advice regarding the MCC/Tax Credit.

Down Payment / Closing Cost Assistance

IHFA offers down payment and closing cost assistance to homebuyers with good credit. If a borrower qualifies, these products can significantly reduce the amount of cash they'll need upfront to purchase a home.

Second Mortgage

The IHFA Second Mortgage can be used for the down payment and closing cost assistance.

- Available for 2.5% or 3.5% when using the First Loan.
- Fixed rate of 5% over 10 years with low monthly payments.
- Income limits up to \$110,000 for some products.
- Credit score of 680 required or 640 when using the First Loan.
- Finally Home! Homebuyer Education is required. Only one certificate is required per loan.
- Borrower must contribute at least 0.5% of the sales price of their OWN funds to the transaction.

Forgivable Loan

The IHFA Forgivable loan has no first time homebuyer requirement.

- Available for up to 3.5% of the sales price. Tiered forgiveness over seven years.
- A lien will be placed on the property.
- Can be used for purchase or R/T refinances.
- Finally Home! Homebuyer Education is required. Only one certificate is required per loan.
- Borrower must contribute at least 0.5% of the sales price of his OWN funds to the transaction.

Refinancing

IHFA offers cashout, rate/term, and streamline refinancing. Not only can buyers purchase a new home, they can refinance with or without an appraisal as well as cash out refinancing. Eligible borrower's maximum income is \$125,000 for all counties, with exception of Blaine County which is \$135,000.

NeighborWorks Pocatello

NeighborWorks Pocatello is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization that revitalizes central neighborhoods of Pocatello, ID. They revitalize neighborhoods in various ways, including constructing and selling brand new homes, rehabilitating existing homes, down payment and closing cost assistance, rehabilitation

loans for existing homeowners, homebuyer education, credit counseling, a lawn and garden tool lending system, and promotion of community building and neighborhood organizing.

Owner Occupied Home Improvement Loan

Home Improvement Loans are currently available to residents within the city limits of Pocatello who are of low and moderate incomes.

Rental Rehab Loans

Rental Rehab Loans are available to non-owner occupants who own rental properties anywhere within the City of Pocatello. Thanks to a partnership with Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships, this program is possible. The applicant (landlord) does not need to meet certain income requirements; however, they must agree to advertise vacancies, as they occur, with Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships.

Closing Cost Assistance

Closing Cost Assistance Loans are available to residents of Bannock and Madison Counties who earn less than 115% of area median income. The borrower does not have to be a first-time homebuyer but must contribute the lesser of \$1,000 or 1% of the sales price of their own funds. Earnest money can satisfy this requirement.

Down Payment Assistance

Down Payment Assistance Loans are available to residents of Bannock and Madison Counties with income limited to 115% of the area median income and liquid assets less than \$5,000.

USDA 502 Direct Loans

A USDA home loan is a zero-down payment mortgage for eligible rural and suburban homebuyers. With subsidies, interest rates can be as low as 1%. Section 502 direct loans can be used to build, repair, renovate, or relocate homes, or to purchase and prepare sites, including providing water and sewage facilities.

USDA 504 Rehabilitation Loan/Grant Program

The objective of the Section 504 loan/grant program is to help very low-income owner-occupants of modest single-family homes in rural areas repair their homes. Loan funds are available for repairs to improve or modernize a home, make it safer or more sanitary, or remove health and safety hazards. For homeowners 62 and over who cannot repay a loan, grant funds are available to remove health or safety hazards or remodel dwellings to make them accessible to a household member with a disability.

Foreclosure Counseling

The Foreclosure Prevention Program is designed specifically for homeowners who are behind or anticipate becoming behind, in their mortgage payments on their primary residence.

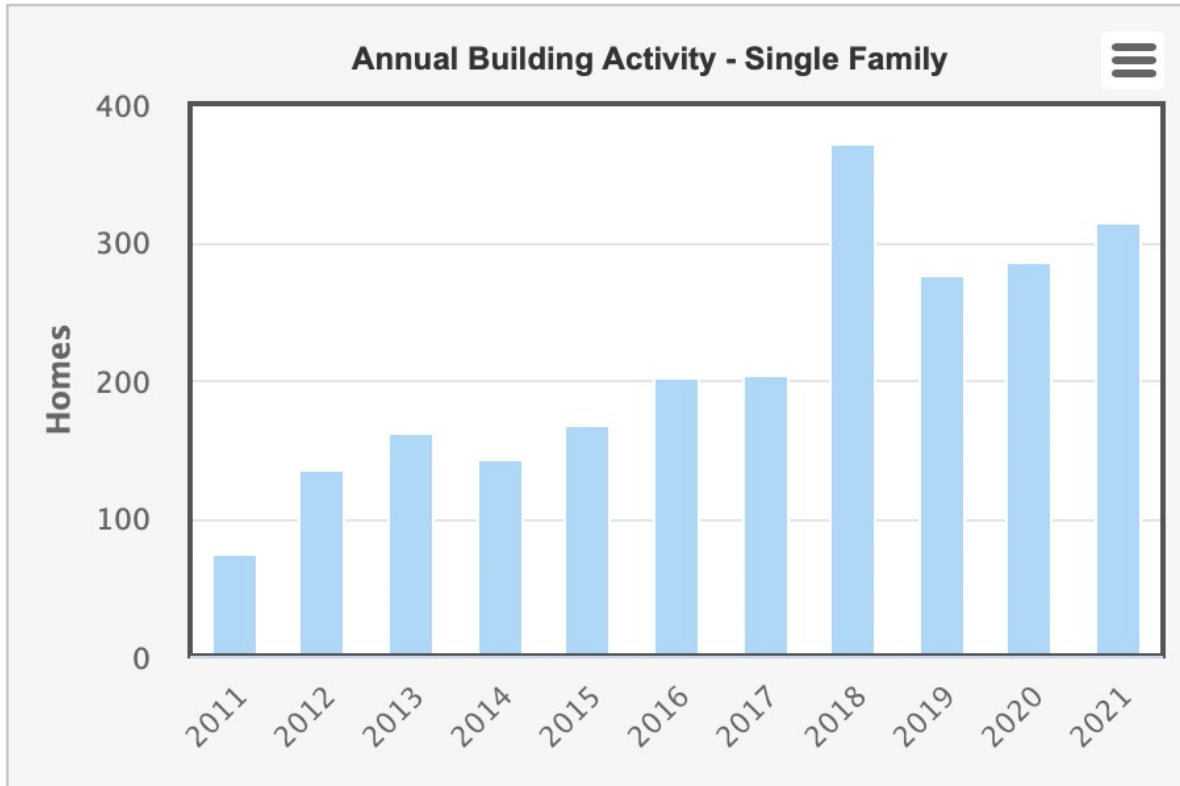
NWP Mobile Home Repair Grant/Loan

This program provides a grant to cover the first \$3,000 worth of repairs for mobile homes. For projects that exceed \$3,000 in cost, owners may qualify for up to \$5,000 worth of low-interest financing. The type of work covered is limited to furnaces, windows, small electrical, small plumbing, skirting/insulation, wheelchair ramp, and roofs.

The City of Pocatello's CDBG program provides funding for service delivery and program delivery for this program.

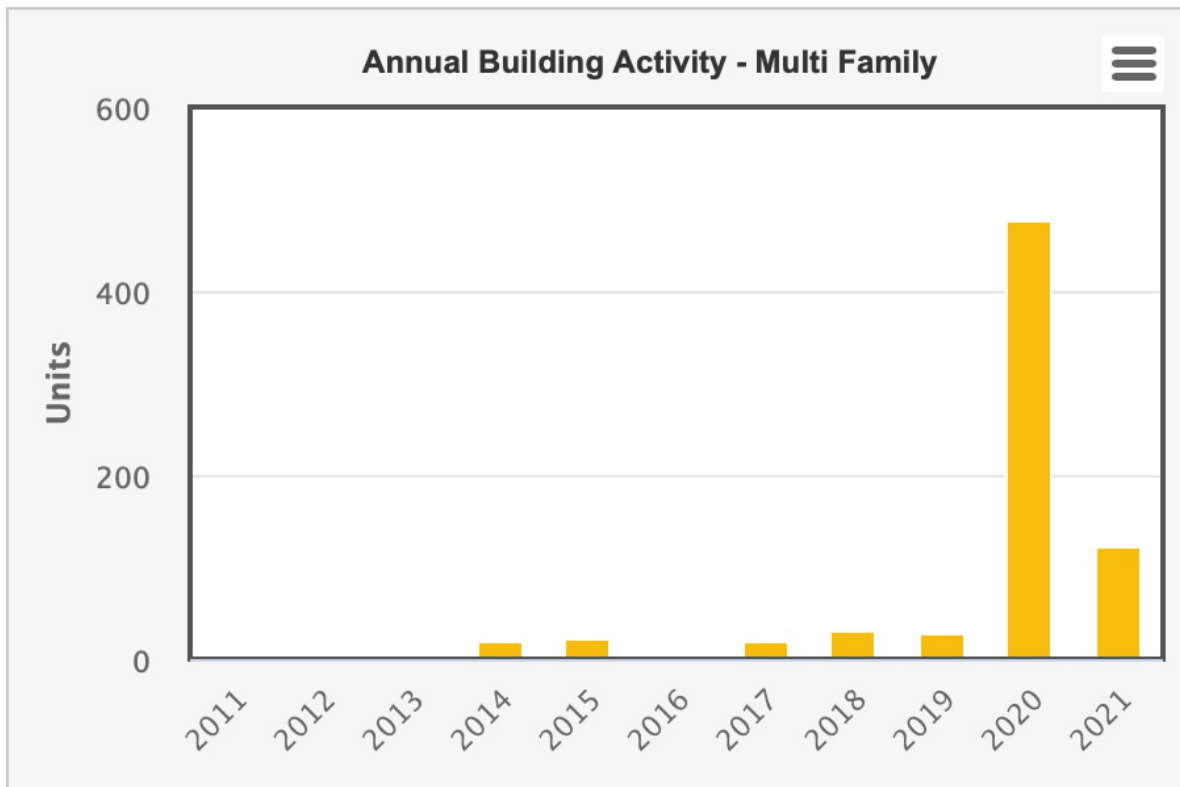
City of Pocatello RENEWAL Program

The City offers grants and loans to income-eligible residents of the City for qualifying rehabilitation needs. Grants are offered up to \$3,000. Loans are offered up to complete deferrals that can be forgiven after 10 years or as low-interest loans. This is a standalone program for the NeighborWorks Pocatello programs.



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Building Permits Survey

Note: Data for 2021 is preliminary, through October 2021



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Building Permits Survey

Note: Data for 2021 is preliminary, through October 2021

Building Activity

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

HUD Programs

Assistance provided under HUD programs falls into three categories: public housing, tenant-based, and multifamily assisted or privately owned, project-based 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. In public housing, local housing agencies receive allocations of HUD funding to build, operate, or improve housing. The local agencies own the housing.

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.

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?

The current availability of housing units does not meet the demand of low- to moderate-income renters and homeowners. Renters are uniquely impacted by the rising value of single-family homes and property lots. Landowners of single-family rentals are more likely to sell their rental investment property as housing values continue to rise, further reducing the number of available rental houses. Additionally, as housing prices increase, it becomes increasingly difficult for middle to moderate-income renters to transition to homeownership due to the higher monthly mortgage costs and downpayment requirements. It can be extremely challenging for extremely low to low-income renters to "compete" for a limited amount of rental housing. Idaho does not have any fair housing protections for "source of income" like neighboring Utah and Oregon, which help provide some protection to renters who receive government assistance or utilize a housing choice voucher.

While the number of permitted single-family homes in Pocatello continues to rise, multi-family housing permits are flat, except for a few projects over the last decade.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Pocatello has several housing developments that will complete over the next 2-5 years that will help create more single-family housing and some low- to moderate-income housing. The City, working with Bannock Development Corporation, is aggressively working to bring in more employment opportunities and significantly increase housing availability across all income levels.

Housing needed

- More rental housing with three or more bedrooms. Housing Choice Voucher holders are having an increasingly difficult time finding houses to accommodate larger families.
- More multifamily housing with four or more units. Most rental housing in Pocatello is single-family or duplex units. Only 4% of the housing stock is building with 20+ units. Larger multifamily housing or mixed-use housing can help boost economic development and job growth in the downtown corridor. Additionally, higher density housing can be attractive to college students, retirees transitioning to smaller homes, and singles and couples moving from larger metropolitan areas. A vibrant array of housing choices ensures that housing is available for all residents of all ages and income levels.

Discussion

The City is committed to helping ensure that a variety of housing types are available to all residents.

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

Introduction

Housing is Out of Reach

There is a significant gap between renters' wages and the cost of rental housing across the United States.

A full-time worker needs to earn an hourly wage of \$15.04 on average to afford a modest, two-bedroom rental home in Pocatello. This Housing Wage for a two-bedroom home is \$7.79 higher than the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 and \$5.04 higher than the Pocatello hourly wage of \$10.00 earned by renters.

Renters with the lowest incomes face the greatest challenge in finding affordable housing. The average minimum wage worker in Pocatello must work nearly 83 hours per week to afford a two-bedroom rental home or 63 hours per week to afford a one-bedroom rental home at the average fair market rent.

The annual income needed to afford a one-bedroom in Pocatello is \$23,720. Many occupations do not earn enough annually to afford housing.

- Waiters and waitresses - \$9.52 median hourly wage
- Fast food and counter workers - \$9.60 median hourly wage
- Cooks, fast food - \$9.98 median hourly wage
- Cashiers - \$11.74 median hourly wage
- Home health and personal care aids - \$11.95 median hourly wage
- Teaching assistants, except post-secondary - \$12.00 median hourly wage
- Retail salespersons - \$13.25 median hourly wage

"Out of Reach 2021" National Low Income Housing Coalition

Quality Affordable Homes Critical to Good Health

Today, Idaho has far fewer homes available to meet the needs of all renters. Overall, rents have been rising steadily in Idaho, even when accounting for inflation, leaving fewer affordable homes. While Idaho gained nearly 56,000 low or modest-income households since 1990, the state added less than 7,000 affordable rental homes.

Housing Affordability in Idaho, November 2018

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Median Home Value	118,500	138,000	16%
Median Contract Rent	480	540	13%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	3,154	42.4%
\$500-999	3,955	53.2%
\$1,000-1,499	285	3.8%
\$1,500-1,999	15	0.2%
\$2,000 or more	30	0.4%
Total	7,439	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	360	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,660	1,040
80% HAMFI	5,724	3,460
100% HAMFI	No Data	5,170
Total	8,744	9,670

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

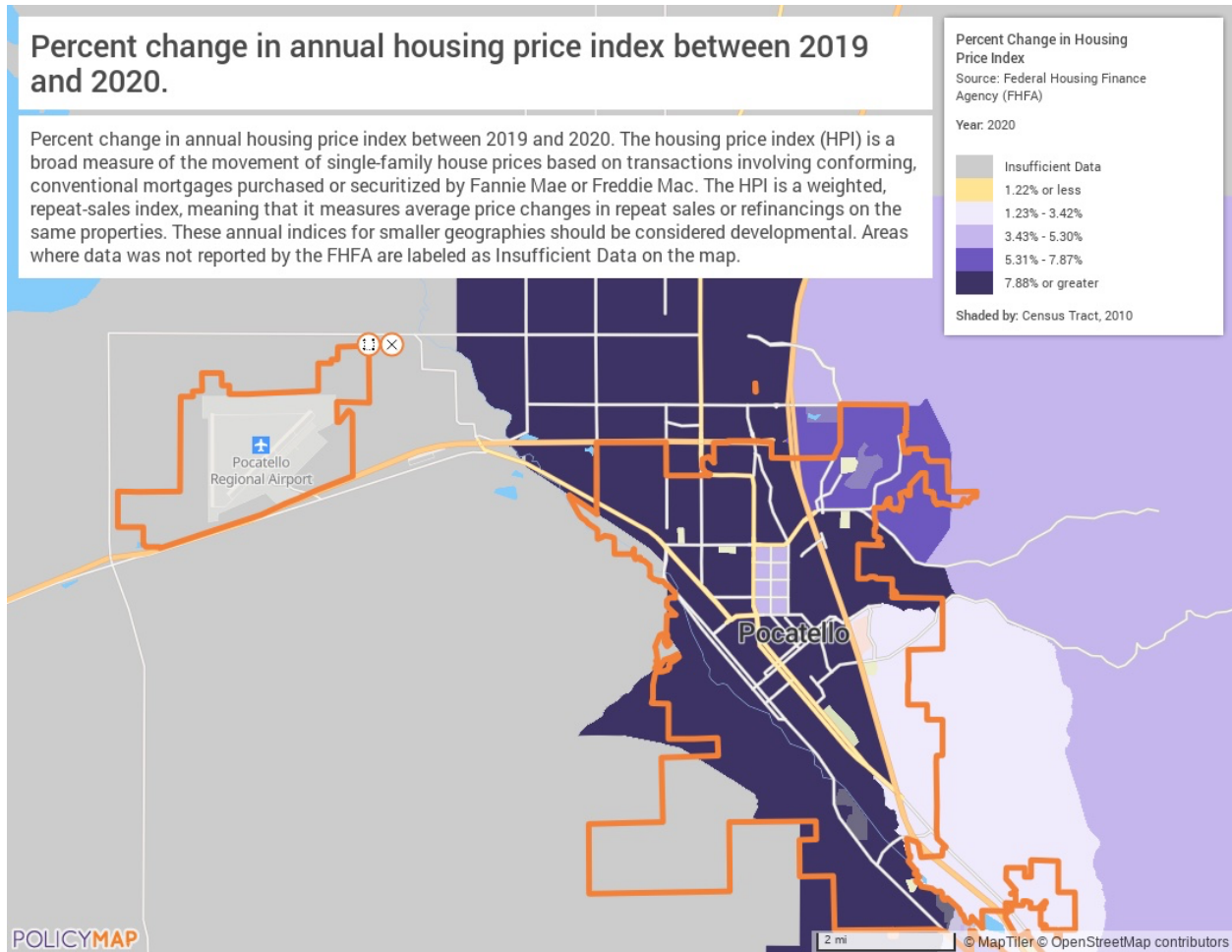
Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	516	593	742	858	975
High HOME Rent	516	593	782	1,082	1,188
Low HOME Rent	516	593	782	1,082	1,188

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments: FY 2022 Pocatello, ID HUD Metro FMR Area FMRs for All Bedroom Sizes 2021 HOME PROGRAM RENTS - Pocatello, ID MSA



Housing Price Index

CONSOLIDATED PLAN 2022-2026

Purchase Quarter

2019 Quarter 1

Purchase Value

\$100,000

Valuation Quarter

2021 Quarter 2

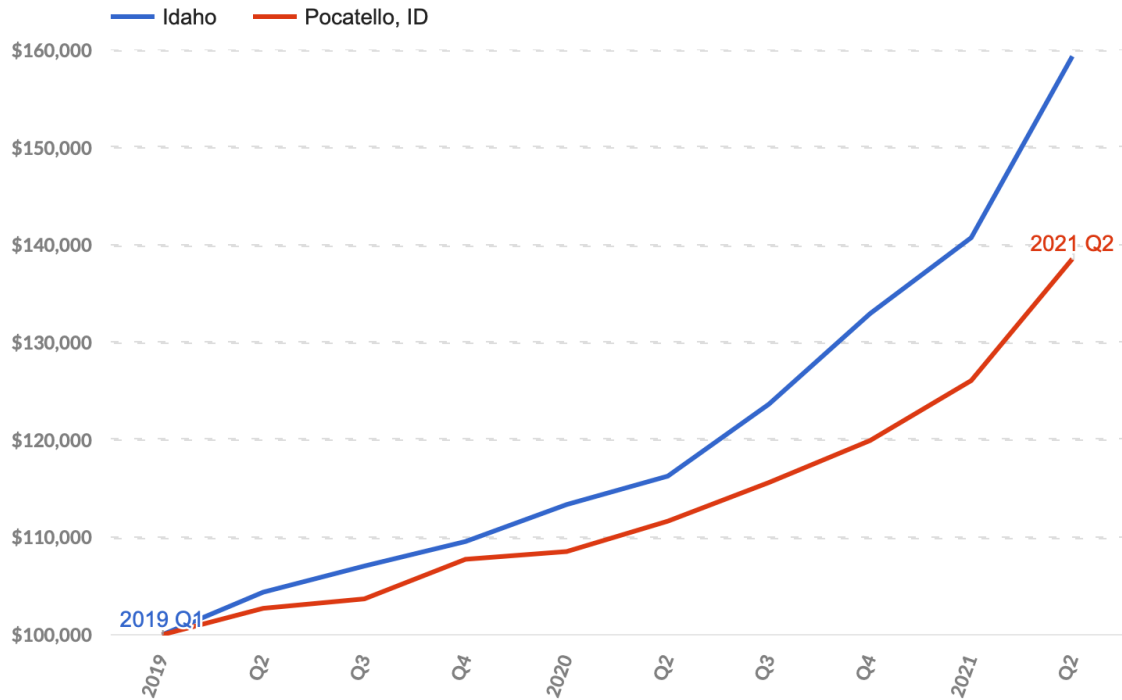
Estimated Value for MSA

\$139,000

X

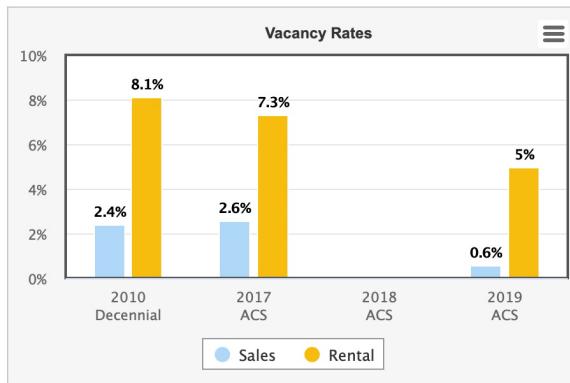
Percentage Change

39.0%



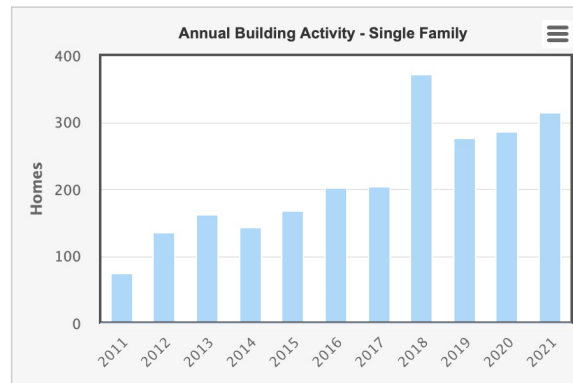
Housing Price Index - example \$100,000

HOUSING MARKET CONDITIONS



Data Source: 2010 Census; 2017, 2018 and 2019 American Community Surveys (1 - Year)

Note: 2019 ACS 1-Year data may not be available for some metro areas due to being dropped from the September 2018 OMB metro area definitions



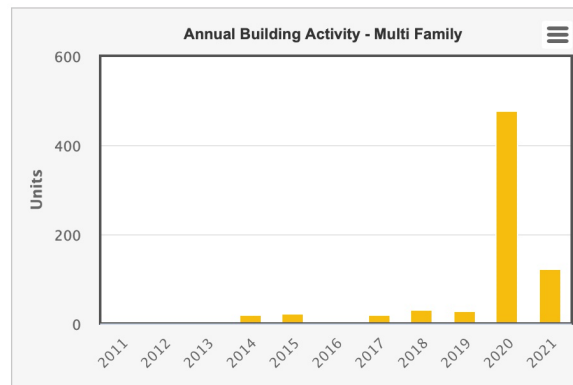
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Building Permits Survey

Note: Data for 2021 is preliminary, through October 2021

Housing Inventory by Tenure				
	2010 Decennial	2017 ACS	2018 ACS	2019 ACS
Total Housing Units	33,191	34,225	34,441	38,313
Occupied	30,682	31,384	30,635	34,540
Owners	20,817	21,157	19,996	23,496
% Owners	67.8	67.4	65.3	68.0
Renters	9,865	10,227	10,639	11,044
% Renters	32.2	32.6	34.7	32.0
Total Vacant	2,509	2,841	3,806	3,773
Available for Sale	501	560	n/a	132
Available for Rent	864	810	n/a	587
Other Vacant	1,144	1,471	n/a	3,054

Data Source: 2010 Census; 2017, 2018 and 2019 American Community Surveys (1 - Year)

Note: 2019 ACS 1-Year data may not be available for some metro areas due to being dropped from the September 2018 OMB metro area definitions



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Building Permits Survey

Note: Data for 2021 is preliminary, through October 2021

Housing Market Conditions

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. The lack of affordable housing impacts low- and moderate-income residents 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.

AFFORDABLE, BUT NOT AVAILABLE

Homes that are affordable to extremely low-income renters are not necessarily available to them. In the private market, households can occupy homes that cost less than 30% of their incomes, and many do. When higher-income households occupy rental homes also affordable to lower-income households, they render those homes unavailable to the lower-income households. Extremely low-income renters must compete with all higher-income households for the limited number of rental homes affordable to

them in the private market. To truly measure the housing options extremely low-income renters have, we must account for the fact that higher-income renters occupy some of the most affordable units. Rental homes are both affordable and available for households of a specific income group if the homes are affordable to them and they are not occupied by higher-income households.

EXTREMELY LOW-INCOME RENTERS

The vast majority of extremely low-income renters work in low-wage jobs or are unable to work. With wages insufficient to pay for modest rental housing even when individuals work full-time year-round, a brief furlough or loss of hours, as we have seen over the past year, can create debts that renters can never repay. Extremely low-income renters in the labor force, many already struggling to pay their rents before the pandemic, were significantly impacted by COVID-19. Low-wage work comprised a disproportionate share of industries most affected by COVID-19 shutdowns. Extremely low-income renters were likely impacted by the closures of restaurants, hotels, and other places of low-wage employment.

The Gap, A Shortage of Affordable Homes, National Low Income Housing Coalition, March 2021

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

Rental Housing Stability

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 more significant financial pressure on low- and moderate-income families who are spending an ever-increasing percentage of their income on housing costs.

As higher-income renters and distressed homeowners seek cheaper alternatives to their current housing, competition for less expensive rental homes may actually increase. Meanwhile, few of the lowest-income renters have the option of leaving the rental market altogether. Consequently, rents for the least expensive homes may be less responsive to economic downturns, and in some cases, they could even increase because of greater demand. Even if rents at the bottom-end of the market fall during a downturn, they will not fall sufficiently to provide extremely low-income renters with an adequate supply of affordable housing. Owners have an incentive to abandon their rental properties or convert them to other uses when rental income is too low to cover basic operating costs and maintenance. They have little incentive to provide housing in the private market at rents that are affordable to extremely low-income renters. During periods of economic growth, the private market on its own still does not provide an adequate supply of rental housing affordable to low-income households. The rents that the lowest-income households can afford to pay typically do not cover the development costs and operating expenses of new housing. While new construction for higher-income

renters encourages a chain of household moves that eventually benefits lower-income renters, new luxury units may not impact rents at the bottom of the market as much as they do rents at the top.

The Gap, A Shortage of Affordable Homes, National Low Income Housing Coalition, March 2021

Homeowner Housing Stability

The Federal Finance Housing Agency - **FHFA House Price Index (FHFA HPI®)** is a broad measure of the movement of single-family house prices. The FHFA HPI is a weighted, repeat-sales index, meaning that it measures average price changes in repeat sales or refinancings on the same properties. This information is obtained by reviewing repeat mortgage transactions on single-family properties whose mortgages have been purchased or securitized by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac since January 1975. The FHFA HPI serves as a timely, accurate indicator of house price trends at various geographic levels. Because of the breadth of the sample, it provides more information than is available in other house price indexes. It also provides housing economists with an improved analytical tool that is useful for estimating changes in the rates of mortgage defaults, prepayments, and housing affordability in specific geographic areas.

The population of Pocatello is largely stagnant with little increase in wages. The FHFA HPI Calculator is available on the FHFA website and provides data on the increase of house prices in Pocatello measured quarterly. A quick calculation for a home purchased in 2019 Quarter 1 for \$100,000 and sold in 2021 Quarter 2 (twenty-seven months later) would have an appreciation of 39% and have an estimated value of \$139,000. Continued housing cost increases will result in households that cannot convert their existing home into a larger home to accommodate a growing family, reduce the ability of renters to transition to homeownership, and cause the existing residents to be unable to purchase homes inside the City.

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

Since 1974 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has helped low-income households obtain better rental housing and reduce the share of their income that goes toward rent through a program that relies on the private rental market. A key parameter in operating the certificate

and voucher programs is the Fair Market Rent (FMR). FMRs play different roles in the certificate and voucher programs. In both programs, FMRs set limits. In the certificate program, FMRs set limits on what units can be rented; in the voucher program, FMRs set limits on the subsidy provided to the household. Certificate program households cannot rent units with gross rents exceeding the FMR; the recipients receive a subsidy equal to the difference between the gross rent and 30 percent of their incomes. Voucher program households receive a subsidy equal to the difference between the FMR and 30 percent of their monthly incomes. Participants in the voucher program can choose units to live in with gross rents higher than the FMR, but they must pay the full cost of the difference between the gross rent and the FMR, plus 30 percent of their income.

FMRs function primarily to control costs. Research has shown that program recipients act rationally and choose units with gross rents close to the FMRs, that is, the best units available under program rules. While budget realities and sensitivities to public acceptance exert pressures to set FMRs at low levels, other concerns create countervailing incentives to raise FMRs. For the Section 8 program to work properly, certificate and voucher holders must have an adequate supply of decent, safe, and sanitary rental units to choose from. Higher quality units command higher rents, so FMRs must be sufficiently high to provide acceptable choices for participants. In addition, the certificate and voucher programs were designed to allow assisted households to choose among different neighborhoods. The FMRs must also be high enough to provide acceptable choices among neighborhoods.

Fair Market Rent (FMR) and the HOME High and Low rental limits begin to diverge in Pocatello in the three- to four-bedroom units. These units are in high demand for families renting homes and are often priced above what a housing choice voucher holder can afford.

Discussion

A variety of housing developments have the potential to help shift the community toward having a greater variety of affordable housing options.

NeighborWorks Pocatello has entered the beginning stages of a housing development project at the Bonneville Elementary School building property in Pocatello. The organization, which seeks to revitalize Pocatello's central neighborhoods and provide more affordable housing, wants to construct a combination of single-family dwellings and townhouses on the two-acre property located at 320 N. Eighth Avenue. The housing units proposed for sale will appeal to a wide range of homeowners of mixed-income levels.

Park Meadows Senior Apartments

NeighborWorks Pocatello was awarded a Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) to construct a 54-unit apartment complex for low-income seniors. It is a \$10.5M project and three units are reserved for chronically homeless seniors. Ground will soon be broken on a new development along the 2000 block of South 5th Avenue in Pocatello called **Park Meadows Senior Apartments**. Park Meadows will provide affordable rental options for Senior Citizens in the community aged 62 and older. NeighborWorks Pocatello is partnering with Housing Solutions, LLC from Missoula, MT to make the new community a reality.

Funding for Park Meadows Senior Apartments is coming from a reservation of Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) allocated by Idaho Housing and Finance. Getting a LIHTC award oftentimes proves to be a long and competitive process. NWP and Housing Solutions applied for the tax credits in 2019 and 2020; however, the third application submitted in 2021 proved to be the charm. This is Bannock County's first LIHTC award in nearly a decade. NWP was also pleased to receive a Community Development Block Grant in the amount of \$75,000 from the City of Pocatello which will help cover some pre-development costs.

Park Meadows will consist of 49 separate units (mostly 2-bedroom) and will be made available to Senior Citizens earning less than 60% of Area Median Income. There will be a beautiful courtyard in the center, a community room with a kitchen, on-site laundry and a fitness room. Three of the units are considered “set aside” units, which will be specifically reserved for those at risk of being homeless. Total project cost will be approximately \$10 million.

When choosing the location of Park Meadows, careful consideration was given so it would be located in a Low-Income Census Tract Area that needed a boost with some new development. The location is just north of the new Prime Time Auctions (formerly Forde Johnson Truck Stop) at 2001 South 5th between the two busy one-ways streets. The 2.1- acre parcel has sat empty and undeveloped for several decades. The name “Park Meadows” was inspired by Ross Park being close by. The location is also close to several walking trails, recreation, and Idaho State University with the City’s bus route running nearby. Plans are in the works to hold a groundbreaking ceremony during the week of June 6, 2022, which coincides with National NeighborWorks Week. Construction will last approximately 12 months, which means the first units will be occupied during the Summer of 2023.

Bannock Development Corporation is a private, non-profit economic development organization working for continued growth and diversity in Bannock County, Idaho. They have assisted several housing developments that are recently completed or are scheduled for completion over the next several years. While these housing units are expressly set aside for low- to moderate-income (LMI) residents, they will increase the overall housing stock in the area and help alleviate some of the downward congestion in the housing market that can make housing availability more difficult for LMI residents. There are also a variety of housing developments that are available or under development in neighboring Chubbuck, Idaho.

Northgate Development

The community will provide over 1 million square feet of office space, capable of housing thousands of jobs, integrated with Eastern Idaho’s finest destination retail center. Residential development in Northgate will include single-family homes, estates, condos, apartments, and everything in between. Northgate features a live, work, and play environment, delivering Idaho’s first truly walkable, bikeable community experience, and will be designed and built to green neighborhood standards with full Smart Home automation for every unit. The development is anticipated to build out 10,000 residential units.

The Northgate’s Technology District will house over a million square feet of office space for more than 6,000 employees. Employer announcements will be made as relationships are solidified. Fiber-fed Class-A shell space will be available to customize quickly for your company’s convenience, or as an alternative, pads will be available for complete custom construction. All commercial buildings will maintain Class-A quality and architecture and can be built to ensure SCIF compliance.

Copper Creek Subdivision

Tucked away along the southeast corner of the Highland Golf Course, Copper Creek Subdivision is the perfect east-bench retreat. The subdivision is an extension of Surprise Valley Road, terminating in a cul-

de-sac with lots bordering the golf course. The location is extraordinarily convenient for a high-end area with easy access to schools, shopping, and I-15. There are currently 36 lots available for spec homes.

Juniper Reserve Division 1 and 2

Offering generously sized lots on a tree-filled ravine, Juniper Reserve Division 1 is a high-end extension of Shadowpines Way with a modern cul-de-sac named Stacy Circle. These hillside lots provide gorgeous natural views without sacrificing the convenience of a location close to schools, shopping, and I-15. These developments have 26 lots for spec homes.

Satterfield Realty and Development

Satterfield is building out several developments in Pocatello, including Greenfield Meadows, Crestfield Estates, Crestview Cove, and Harvest Springs. This development has 26 lots.

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 this Consolidated Plan, Pocatello 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 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 in such poor conditions 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 safety reasons 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	2,130	16%	3,185	43%
With two selected Conditions	140	1%	275	4%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	35	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	10,835	83%	3,945	53%
Total	13,105	100%	7,440	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	1,495	11%	670	9%
1980-1999	2,280	17%	1,610	22%
1950-1979	6,534	50%	3,329	45%
Before 1950	2,800	21%	1,823	25%
Total	13,109	99%	7,432	101%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2013-2017 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	9,334	71%	5,152	69%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	1,270	10%	725	10%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Total Units) 2013-2017 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

The Needs Assessment identified cost burden as the most common housing problem for Pocatello residents. Over 71% of both owner-occupied homes and 69% of renter-occupied homes were built before 1980. As these homes continue to age, repair and maintenance costs also increase. Cost burden does not include the repair and maintenance cost of the home. Consequently, if families struggle financially, they will defer maintenance of their homes, causing a future need for standard and emergency residential rehabilitation.

The City does not collect data on abandoned vacant units or abandoned REO properties.

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

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. Lead exposures remain prevalent despite considerable knowledge and increased screening and intervention efforts.

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 of the disease. The child's signs or symptoms 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 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 in homes after 1977.

Because of the long-term use of lead-based paints, many homes in the United States contain surfaces with paint that 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 many 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.

Pocatello has a sizable amount of housing built before 1980 that has the potential to be hazardous to children. **The 2013-2017 CHACS estimates that 1,270 units built before 1980 have children present.**

Discussion

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

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

Introduction

Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships (HACP) is a housing authority that participates in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV), Public Housing, and Moving to Work programs.

Housing Choice Voucher

Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships administers the Housing Choice Voucher Program under contract with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This program enables very low-income families to obtain decent, safe, and affordable housing on the private market. Program participants contribute between 30% to 40% of their monthly adjusted gross income towards rent and utilities, while HACP pays the difference in the contract rent directly to the landlord. To be eligible for assistance, applicants must qualify under HUD- established income limits as well as other eligibility criteria established by HACP.

The **Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV)** program is available through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). Through EHV, HUD is providing HACP with 15 EHV choice vouchers to assist individuals and families who are:

- Homeless;
- At risk of homelessness;
- Fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; or
- Were recently homeless or have a high risk of housing instability.

Christensen Courts - Disabled and Elderly Housing

Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships manages Christensen Courts with federal aid from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Public Housing Program. Christensen Courts is a 72-unit apartment complex for elderly or disabled residents. Program participants contribute 30% of their monthly adjusted income towards rent.

Portneuf Towers

HACP manages Portneuf Towers, a 72-unit high-rise complex for elderly or disabled individuals and couples, under the Section 8 New Construction Program.

Reflections 5

HACP also manages five other Section 8 New Construction properties called Reflections 5, consisting of El Rancho Heights, Franklin Heights, Hawthorne Terrace, Stockman Terrace, and Swisher Terrace. These are multi-family properties and have 2, 3, and 4 bedroom units. These properties do not require age or disability as a qualifier.

Maple West and McKinley Manor - Unsubsidized Affordable Rentals

HACP manages two Multi-Family Section 236 apartment complexes: 56 units at McKinley Manor and 44 units at Maple West Apartments. Although there is no subsidy tied to these properties, Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships is bound by a contract with HUD to ensure that the rents at these properties remain affordable. Depending on a family's income, they may be given a basic rent rate or the market rent rate set by HUD.

Open Market Rentals

HACP owns and manages apartment complexes (Pinewood, Kats Court, Railyard, Jefferson, 6th Ave, and 10th Ave.) as open market rentals. This means no subsidy or HUD contract is tied to these properties. However, in keeping with the HACP mission to provide affordable housing, the rents at these complexes are still kept at a reasonably low level. The goal of Pinewood and Kats is to bridge the gap between families who are over income for other programs yet still struggle with high rents.

The Elms - Student Housing

The Elms is located at 2125 S 4th Ave and offers student housing for Idaho State University. Students can rent by the room, and HCAP can assign rooms or accommodate roommate requests.

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			72	592			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 number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

HUD's Real Estate Assessment Center conducts physical property inspections of properties 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 City used HUD data from www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/pis.html to identify the public housing developments and average inspection scores. Scores range from 0 to 100 and are deficit-based. Scores are reduced based on each deficiency found.

Inspection details 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 housing is generally in very good condition. HACP has an annual maintenance budget and does periodic maintenance to the housing facilities to maintain their habitability.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
CHRISTENSEN COURT	79
Maple West Apartments - Multifamily	75
Kirkwood Meadows	84
FRANKLIN HEIGHTS	91
SWISHER TERRACE	86
ST. ANTHONY PLACE - multifamily	66
STOCKMAN TERRACE	82
HAWTHORNE TERRACE	94
PORTNEUF TOWERS	81
INDEPENDENCE HOMES	83

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

The housing units are generally in good repair. The units are inspected and repairs are completed before new clients move into the units. HACP has a responsive facilities team that can quickly resolve problems with the units and ensure that clients have safe and livable housing.

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

HACP is committed to providing quality, affordable housing to residents. Staff and residents are working together and making new strides in creating safer communities. A Resident Advisory Board (RAB) was formed to assist HACP with various issues relevant to apartment living. 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.

HACP also has a person who receives services on their Operating Board. The inclusion of people who have a lived experience with receiving services from HACP helps ensure that the voice of the residents is represented during Operating Board meetings and decisions.

Discussion:

HACP continues to meet the needs of those most vulnerable in the community. Their targeted housing helps provide affordable housing for persons who are elderly or disabled. They continue to work diligently to participate in new HUD PHA programs, including Move to Work and Youth to Independence.

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

Introduction

Idaho continues to be one of the fastest-growing states in the country. This growth has spurred tremendous economic development and a booming housing market. This environment has created great opportunities for some as well as great hardship for others. Affordable housing has become increasingly difficult to secure as rent rates continue to rise and rental vacancy rates reach virtually zero. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic triggered job loss and reduced wages, further adding to the housing instability of thousands of households throughout Idaho. Ultimately, homelessness is often the end result, and it does not happen by choice.

Homelessness stems from a variety of factors—unemployment, unforeseen life changes, substance use, medical emergencies, domestic violence, or mental health issues. Often, it strikes the people you least expect. Housing instability is particularly challenging due to the limiting wage opportunity and other financial barriers caused by the pandemic. Nonprofits, community organizations, and response networks throughout Idaho continue to increase capacity, become more sophisticated, and collaborate in their efforts to provide housing and critical support services for the most disadvantaged among us.

2020 State of Homelessness in Idaho, IHFA, 2020

Substantial gaps exist in Pocatello that limit the services to persons experiencing homelessness.

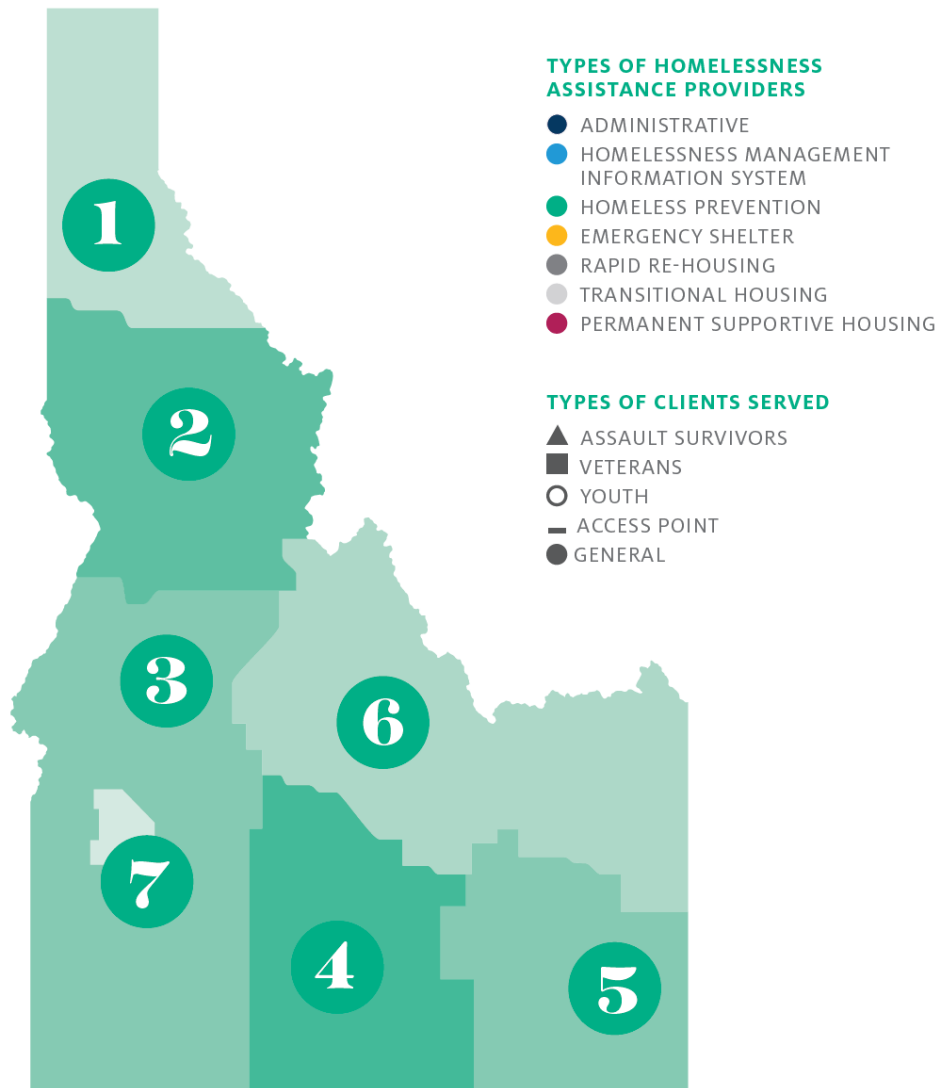
1. **Persons with a criminal record struggle to find housing in Pocatello.** Persons exiting the criminal justice system are ineligible to stay in Aid for Friends' emergency shelter for the first 24 hours after release. This results in some parolees sleeping unsheltered or in an unsuitable environment.
2. **Registered sex offenders have an extremely difficult time finding and maintaining stable and suitable housing.** Registered sex offenders cannot be accepted into the emergency shelter at Aid for Friends in mixed populations - family groups. This causes some families to either split up their emergency housing while a household member is unsheltered or the entire household is unsheltered.
3. **Pocatello lacks a safe, temporary place for residents to detox.** Intoxicated or persons under the influence of drugs are ineligible to stay in the emergency shelter while intoxicated. The options in Pocatello are either jail or the hospital.

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)	0	0	0	0	0
Households with Only Adults	0	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:



GIVEN THE WIDESPREAD AND DIVERSE GROUP OF PROVIDERS ACROSS IDAHO AND THE CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH COLLECTING INFORMATION FROM EACH PARTNER, SOME DATA IS MISSING FROM THE NUMBERS REPORTED HERE.

*ALL COUNTY POPULATION DATA SOURCED FROM UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU.

**SOURCES REFLECT MATCHING FUNDS REQUIRED BY FEDERAL GRANTS AND STATE, LOCAL, AND PRIVATE FUNDING. ORGANIZATIONS MAY HAVE GENERATED OR RECEIVED OTHER FUNDING TO SUPPORT HOMELESSNESS ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES NOT INCLUDED HERE.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS IS REPORTED FROM HMIS, CMIS (SEE APPENDIX), AND NON-HMIS AND NON-CMIS PARTICIPATING PROVIDERS. THIS IS NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF DATA FROM ALL PROVIDERS AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED A MINIMUM BASELINE.

AGENCIES LISTED HERE ARE THOSE THAT PROVIDE HOUSING OR SERVICES IN THE REGION; HOWEVER THEY MAY NOT HAVE CONTRIBUTED DATA TO THE FIGURES LISTED.

Region 5 Resource Map

REGION 5

POPULATION*
173,987

FEDERAL FUNDING
\$1,544,835

OTHER FUNDING**
\$567,256

HOMELESS
782

IHFA FUNDING
\$1,707,378

AID FOR FRIENDS ●●●●

BANNOCK YOUTH FOUNDATION ○○

BINGHAM CRISIS CENTER ▲

FAMILY SERVICES ALLIANCE OF SOUTHEAST IDAHO ▲▲▲

HOMELESS VETERANS FELLOWSHIP ■■

HOUSING ALLIANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS ●■

IDAHO HOUSING AND FINANCE ASSOCIATION ●●●●

ONEIDA CRISIS CENTER, INC. ▲

PATH ●●

SOUTHEASTERN IDAHO COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY ■

Region 5 Resources - 2020

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

HealthWest

Health West, Inc. is a non-profit Community Health Center in Southeast Idaho that is partially funded by The Bureau of Primary Health Care. They currently provide primary care, behavioral health, OB/GYN, pediatrics, and dental services to patients in Southeastern Idaho, regardless of their ability to pay.

Pocatello Free Clinic

As one of the oldest free clinics in the United States, the Pocatello Free Clinic provides free medical and dental care, including labs and prescriptions, to those who are uninsured and below 300% of the Federal Poverty Level.

South East Idaho Behavioral Crisis Center

The South East Idaho Behavioral Crisis Center (SEIBCC) is an adult 24-hour crisis center designed to assess, support, and refer individuals enduring a mental health and/or substance use related crisis.

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.

Southeastern Idaho Community Action Agency Inc. (SEICAA) is a private non-profit organization that has provided various services to low-income, disabled, and elderly residents in the seven southeastern Idaho counties since 1969.

SEICAA's Veterans Services are available to military veterans who are facing homelessness. SEICAA works with veterans to overcome poverty barriers, be it isolation, mental illness, or substance abuse, and help them attain self-sufficiency. Additionally, SEICAA offers veterans opportunities to receive the services they deserve, including:

- Referral to VA Healthcare Services
- Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment
- Home Loans
- Life Insurance
- Burial Benefits

SEICAA's Freedom LZ emergency housing facility is available to military veterans who are or are in danger of becoming homeless. SEICAA works with veterans staying at the shelter by providing them with the tools necessary to help make informed decisions, securing employment and moving into permanent

housing. Part of a transitional housing program, crisis intervention and case management are provided to veterans during their stay – which is typically between 60 and 90 days. Given the varying circumstances of homelessness, the Veteran Services program has participants complete a personalized entrance and exit plan. The plan will express a participant's goals and the resources they will need to use to reach their goals. All support services will be specific to each participant's needs and will be provided by SEICAA programs, the Vet Center, Job Service, and other community service providers.

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

Introduction

This section addresses facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing. The primary groups of non-homeless special needs in Pocatello are the elder/frail elderly persons, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with disabilities, and public housing residents.

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

Substance Use Disorder

According to the Idaho Department of Corrections Annual Gap Analysis FY2020 report, 7,847 (37.7%) of returning citizens on supervised probation or parole in Idaho had a moderate to high risk to recidivate or reoffend and become incarcerated again. Of that population, 5,986 (76.3%) were estimated to need Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment and recovery support services. Of the 5,986 individuals needing SUD assistance, 1,926 (32.2%) did not receive any state or Medicaid-funded SUD services. Often, there is a lack of connectedness for citizens returning to their communities after a period of incarceration; many do not have the appropriate support systems in place to facilitate access to treatment or recovery services when they are released, thus perpetrating a cycle of incarceration, release, re-offense and recidivism. SUD services offered to incarcerated individuals in jails and prisons in Idaho are based on individual need.

However, frequently these services are disrupted or terminated when the individual releases back to the community. There is a need for returning citizens to have the opportunity for a guided transition to SUD treatment and recovery support services upon release back to the community. While incarcerated, tolerance levels for substances are reduced, and if an individual is released and reuses at their prior levels, overdose is a serious risk. Addressing post-release SUD treatment and case management both prior to release and post-release can decrease the instances of reincarceration.

Since 2017, the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare's (IDHW) Division of Behavioral Health (DBH) has received federal funding from Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

(SAMHSA) to aid in addressing the opioid crisis through treatment, intervention, and recovery services. This funding established the Idaho's Response to the Opioid Crisis (IROC) program.

In 2020, DBH collaborated with the Idaho Department of Correction (IDOC) and Recovery Idaho, a non-profit recovery community organization, to introduce a pilot reentry program at the Pocatello Women's Correctional Center (PWCC). The federal funding at the time dictated that only individuals who had a

history of opioid addiction and/or a diagnosis of Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) would be eligible for the pilot.

In October 2021, the funding guidelines were expanded to include services for individuals with a stimulant use disorder. DBH has braided this funding with Substance Abuse Block Grant (SABG) funding to provide reentry service regardless of the substance of misuse or the individual's diagnosis.

The PWCC reentry pilot was developed to provide services for women reentering their communities after a time of incarceration at the facility. The goal of this program is to improve the likelihood of continued recovery upon release and reduce recidivism for these women. The recovery coaches work with women throughout the transition back to the community and provide warm hand-offs to community services and treatment, including Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT). The recovery coaches continue to provide support during the first few weeks of release where the chance of relapse is at its highest.

"Reentry Services for Incarcerated Idahoans with Substance Abuse Disorder" Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Behavioral Health, 2021

Prisoner Reentry

The first year after release is a critical period during which released prisoners are most susceptible to reoffending, emphasizing the importance of post-release supervision.

Post-release supervision typically serves two primary functions with regard to preventing such recidivism:

1. Promoting the successful reintegration of prisoners back into society; and
2. Monitoring released prisoners for public safety purposes.

Idaho Community Corrections embraces both roles, using individual support and community programs and services to promote successful reintegration into the community, and employing supervision functions to ensure that released prisoners are maintaining a drug- and crime-free lifestyles.

"Prisoner Reentry in Idaho", The Urban Institute, 2004

Reentry is the release planning process all offenders will go through including the continuation of services from the Institution to the community. The goal of reentry is to increase public safety and reduce recidivism by developing a release plan that best fits the offender's needs. This is achieved through the prioritized provision and coordination of services necessary to facilitate a seamless transition of an offender from an Institution to the community. This process starts when the individual enters the Institution and continues when they are released into the community.

Release planning includes several aspects such as treatment, housing, supervision, employment, education, healthcare, and other services. By assessing the individual's risk for recidivism and treatment needs, a comprehensive transition plan will be developed. By assessing each individual's risk to the community and establishing services based on identified needs, those with the highest risk will receive the highest level of services. Establishing services to address the offender's identified needs in the community is a collaborative effort between state and local agencies.

Reentry Services, Idaho Department of Correction

Local services providers in Pocatello report that it is extremely challenging for persons who are being released from prison/jail or who have a criminal background to find housing.

SEICAA

Southeastern Idaho Community Action Agency Inc. (SEICAA) is a private non-profit organization that has provided a variety of services to low-income, disabled and elderly residents in the seven southeastern Idaho counties since 1969.

Rental Housing

SEICAA's Affordable Housing Program strives to provide safe and affordable housing assistance options to low-income community members. The program manages six properties in Bannock County and one property in Bingham County, housing over 150 individuals and families from low-income, disabled, elderly, and veteran populations. Apartment sizes range from studio suites to multi-family units.

Low-Income Homey Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

LIHEAP is a Federal program designed to assist with home heating costs. The program provides a once per year heating season payment on behalf of eligible participants.

Weatherization

SEICAA's Weatherization Program provides energy conservation services to income-eligible households in Southeastern Idaho. As of 2020, the program has helped over 8,500 homes throughout Southeastern

Idaho become more energy efficient. The Program concentrates on and repairs problems related to heat and air filtration, such as broken windows, insulation, caulking, weather-stripping, and indoor air quality issues. If a home is eligible, material improvements may also be made.

Education Services

SEICAA provides individualized assistance with the costs associated with GED testing. SEICAA will pay for participants to take the GED test up to three times in one calendar year.

Financial Education Program

SEICAA's Financial Education Program is designed to teach participants the fundamentals of financial management and prepare them for homeownership and asset building. SEICAA achieves this goal through budgeting and credit repair guidance with a certified on-staff credit counselor.

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

There are currently no permanent or transitional supportive housing services in Pocatello that help persons returning from mental and physical health institutions.

The **Southwest District Health, Region 6 Behavioral Health Board, Recovery Support Services Subcommittee** is working to create an evidence-based recovery culture by using community recovery support services as an alternative to jail, prison, or residential treatment. They work collaboratively with the judicial system, probation and parole, substance abuse treatment and mental health providers, and the faith-based community to support individuals in recovery.

Some of their key objectives include:

- Distribute and share information in the Recovery Support Resource Directory. The resource directory covers a number of areas needed by those in recovery who may be coming out of community treatment, the judicial system, or who have never sought community services.
- Advocate for additional community support such as housing for men and women, education and job training, classes for social and cognitive skills, and resource coordination.
- Support and encourage training for area churches and clergy who are working with individuals in recovery.
- Continue collaboration-building and education within our community.
- Advocate for a community-wide recovery support plan based upon evidence-based research.
- Continue looking for effective alternatives to prison, jail, and residential treatment when appropriate to save money while still providing effective support for those seeking a life of recovery.
- Advocate for money to provide health services for all people in recovery.
- Support providers in need to simplify billing from state agencies.
- Advocate to legislature for increased funding for community treatment.

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)

The City of Pocatello helps to support the needs of persons who have special needs by implementing the Consolidated Plan goals.

Goal: Public Facilities

Public Facilities and Improvements are publicly-owned facilities and infrastructure such as streets, playgrounds, underground utilities, and buildings owned by non-profits open to the general public. Safe and accessible infrastructure is essential to the quality of life and building communities that support community diversity and stability. In general, public facilities and public improvements are interpreted to include all facilities and improvements that are publicly owned or owned by a nonprofit and open to the general public.

Pocatello's goal to improve and expand public facilities may include, but is not limited to:

- ADA Improvements
- Senior Centers
- Homeless and Domestic Violence Facilities
- Neighborhood Facilities
- Health Facilities

Goal: Public Infrastructure

Public Infrastructure Improvements will focus on safe and accessible infrastructure essential to the quality of life and building communities that support community diversity and stability. In general, public infrastructure improvements will include acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and installation of public infrastructure.

Pocatello's goal to improve and expand public infrastructure may include, but is not limited to:

- ADA Improvements
- Sidewalks
- Curb cuts

Goal: Public Services

Public Service activities provide for a wide range of activities that address needs in the community provided for the target population. Public services can strengthen communities by addressing the needs of specific populations. 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.

Pocatello's goal to improve and provide public services may include, but is not limited to:

- Employment services
- Crime prevention and public safety
- Child care
- Health services
- Substance use services
- Fair housing counseling
- Education programs
- Energy conservation
- Services for homeless persons
- Services for seniors
- Welfare services (excluding income payments)
- Down payment assistance
- Recreational services

Goal: Housing

Pocatello 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.

Pocatello's projects to improve housing sustainability may include, but are not limited to:

- 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

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 the City of Pocatello 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 by providing 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

Even though construction costs for new housing developments remain relatively stagnant, housing prices continue to rise, severely impacting the availability of affordable housing in the United States. According to Brian Montgomery, Federal Housing Administration commissioner and assistant secretary for housing, constraints on housing not only reduce the supply of affordable housing but also increase the number of households that are cost-burdened, spending more than 30 percent of their income on rent.

Land-use policies and zoning regulations constrain the supply of affordable housing. Density limits, height restrictions, parking requirements, lengthy permitting and approval processes, and community opposition all contribute to increased housing prices.

Although federal policies play an important role in influencing the availability of affordable housing, according to Sturtevant, the supply of affordable housing depends less on federal policies than on local planning practices, policies, and community engagement. Many local planning procedures currently in place enable community opposition that stalls housing production. Reshaping local regulations allows jurisdictions to make a lasting impact on the supply of affordable housing.

HUD, PD&R Edge, *"Regulatory Barriers and Affordable Housing Quarterly Update"*

Comprehensive Plan 2040

The City of Pocatello has just begun updating the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Comprehensive Plan 2040 is a 20-year vision for Pocatello and its people. The Plan will reflect the voice of residents and will be the guiding document for shaping Pocatello's future. The vision and corresponding action steps provide a common language to connect various City plans, policies, and programs to the Community's identified values. The Plan will take nearly two years to complete and will include a wide variety of community outreach methods and collaboration between City leaders and community members.

A key aspect of the Comprehensive Plan is the Housing Alliance section that will help outline how the City will manage and maintain the existing housing stock and provide opportunities for new housing units.

Annual Policy Review

Annually, the City's governing bodies, namely the City Council, make a concerted effort to review many public policies, structures, fees, regulations, codes, and other provisions that may serve as barriers to affordable housing. The Council reviews the fees structure to ensure current rates do not inhibit

development each fiscal year. Similarly, as projects move through the review process to Council approval, unintended barriers or potential issues that arise are reviewed by the Council and often included in the discussion for future review.

The City Council is committed to keeping the property tax level as low as possible. CDBG program customers are encouraged to take advantage of the Homeowner's Exemption and the Circuit Breaker Exemption to reduce the tax burden on low- and moderate-income households.

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

Introduction

Southeastern Idaho's economy includes agriculture, high-tech manufacturing, energy, services, and trade. Pocatello is southeastern Idaho's largest city and home to Idaho State University, a major research university and partner in workforce development, research, and cultural opportunities.

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	371	36	2	0	-2
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,639	2,814	14	15	1
Construction	1,171	991	6	5	-1
Education and Health Care Services	3,969	4,922	22	27	5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,232	915	7	5	-2
Information	248	215	1	1	0
Manufacturing	1,985	2,506	11	14	3
Other Services	623	650	3	4	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	1,740	1,309	9	7	-2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	3,104	3,017	17	16	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	576	505	3	3	0
Wholesale Trade	759	674	4	4	0
Total	18,417	18,554	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Workers), 2017 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	26,484
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	24,770
Unemployment Rate	6.45
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	18.90
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.85

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	5,833
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,280
Service	2,910
Sales and office	6,551
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,770
Production, transportation and material moving	1,115

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	20,446	88%
30-59 Minutes	1,568	7%
60 or More Minutes	1,210	5%
Total	23,224	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2013-2017 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	910	115	705
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4,660	299	2,085
Some college or Associate's degree	6,935	430	2,625

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,480	195	1,388

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	15	130	85	150	280
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	348	330	355	680	455
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,900	2,428	1,764	2,849	1,785
Some college, no degree	3,915	2,777	1,685	3,175	1,635
Associate's degree	510	695	414	1,298	390
Bachelor's degree	508	1,880	1,355	2,039	1,320
Graduate or professional degree	70	734	833	1,223	825

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	0
Some college or Associate's degree	0
Bachelor's degree	0
Graduate or professional degree	0

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source Comments:

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

Education and Knowledge Creation

Southeast Idaho has access to several higher education establishments. **Idaho State University (ISU)** is a four-year state institution that has over 12,000 students enrolled in 250 programs. ISU is a Carnegie classified research institution and the state's leading institution for health professions. Based in Pocatello, ISU also has campuses in Meridian, Idaho Falls, and Twin Falls. The Pocatello/Chubbuck areas are also home to many trade schools that teach everything from hairstyling to flight training.

Educational partnerships with rural communities help incentivize high school students to stay and work in the area.

Chemical products manufacturing

The **J.R. Simplot Company** built their first fertilizer production company in Pocatello, Idaho, in 1944. In the first year of manufacturing, they produced less than 1,000 tons of phosphate products. They now produce over 1,000,000 tons of fertilizer, phosphate feed, and industrial products. The Don Plant, located just outside of Pocatello, employs over 350 people and contributes over \$30 million into the Southeast Idaho economy in salaries, wages, and benefits alone.

Food Processing and Manufacturing

Idaho's food manufacturing concentration is twice the national average, according to the Department of Commerce. Idaho's rich history of farming makes it a prime choice for food processing and manufacturing. Although primarily processing potatoes for commercial and home use across the country, Region V also processes cured meats, grains, and frozen entrees.

In 2014 Heinz, one of Pocatello's top 10 employers, closed the doors on their local facility and put over 400 people out of work. The next year, **Amy's Kitchen**, an American frozen food company with worldwide distribution, took over the old Heinz plant and employed over 600 people. The area's existing infrastructure and community involvement were the primary reason for the company's decision to expand.

"Southeast Idaho Council of Governments Inc. Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy: 2020-2025"

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Glassdoor Research recently found Pocatello to be in the top 30 cities in the nation for best economic recovery since the end of the Great Recession. Forbes has also recognized the city as a "Best Small Place for Business" and ranked 2nd on Forbes' Cost of Doing Business index. The AARP has also ranked Pocatello as one of the top cities in the U.S. to retire and one of the Best Small Cities in America by NerdWallet.

Pocatello remains an attractive community for locating technology, manufacturing, and health care businesses due to the high quality of workers, low cost of living compared to other West Coast markets. The region benefits from the higher education opportunities provided to students at Idaho State University and the area trade school. The unemployment rate is generally low for skilled workers.

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.

Opportunity Zones

Pocatello has a designated Opportunity Zone that will potentially help to have a significant economic impact on the community.

Opportunity Zones, created under the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, are a federal economic development tool focused on improving the outcomes of communities across the country, especially in areas that have suffered from disinvestment over many years. Opportunity Zones are designated low-income census tracts where tax incentives are available to groups or individuals who invest in an Opportunity Fund (i.e., an investment vehicle for injecting money in an Opportunity Zone) and hold their capital gains in Opportunity Zone-related assets or property. There are over 8,700 Opportunity Zones (representing 12 percent of all census tracts), with nearly a quarter (just over 23%) in rural areas. By investing in Opportunity Zones, investors stand to gain a temporary deferral on their capital gains taxes if they hold their investments for at least 5 years, and permanent exclusion from a tax on capital gains from the Opportunity Zones investments if the investments are held for 10 years.

Within the 7 counties of Southeast Idaho, there is one Opportunity Zone that is 1 square mile located in the Region's largest city, Pocatello. This opportunity zone extends from its historic downtown northward. Transportation infrastructure, including nearby rail and interstate access, is readily available. The area includes a diversity of land uses and employment opportunities including residential, commercial, and industrial. The Pocatello opportunity zone covers the north portion of Historic Downtown Pocatello and some of the NeighborWorks Pocatello "Neighborhoods of Historic Old Town." Industrial and potential mixed-use areas are north of downtown.

Goals to support Opportunity Zones

- Support the diversification of small, local businesses
- Partner to support affordable housing, and neighborhood revitalization
- Support streetscape improvements to enhance connectivity with ISU, historic warehouse district, and Historic Downtown Pocatello

"Southeast Idaho Council of Governments Inc. Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy: 2020-2025"

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

Unemployment continues to be very low. The workforce generally meets the needs of the existing employment opportunities. Idaho State University has a wide range of programs that meet the educational needs of the local employers. Pocatello is an attractive area to relocate businesses or develop regional offices due to the high-quality workforce and low cost of living compared to other West Coast markets.

Low-wage, unskilled workers have challenges finding work that meets the financial demands of housing, health care, and rudimentary living requirements. The minimum wage in Idaho and 19 other states utilize the Federal Minimum Wage standard of \$7.25 an hour. While many low-skilled workers receive an hourly rate above the minimum wage, they are still not earning enough to meet their basic needs.

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.

Workforce Development and Use

Idaho State University (ISU) meets the diverse educational needs of students, employers, and southeast Idaho communities it serves through a commitment to student success, educational excellence, community engagement, and lifelong learning. Continuing Education and Workforce Training offers open enrollment career or job-related classes in a variety of subject areas to enhance skills for employment. Classes are generally short-term, credit-free, conveniently scheduled, and do not require lengthy preparation. In addition, classes are offered in instructor-led classrooms or online. The instructors are experts in their fields with hands-on, practical information. Workforce Training offers classes in health professions and emergency services; business and enterprise; and computers and technology.

The **Idaho Small Business Development Center (SBDC)** exists to help businesses in Idaho to thrive and grow, and provides assistance to improve their profit, margins, sales, cash flow, management, productivity, and exporting by providing a) no-cost business coaching, b) business training, and c) business resources. Businesses that receive coaching and training assistance from the Idaho SBDC grow on an average 700 percent faster than typical businesses in Idaho. Local construction companies partner with Idaho State University's Continuing Education to provide hands-on training over two days in the spring to recruit and provide introductory training for people interested in the construction field. Over those two days, prospective employees get experience pouring concrete, framing, and using heavy equipment; this experience solidifies their interest in the field and gets them connected with employers for on-the-job training and employment.

Students participating in the **Construction Combine** pour the foundation for the construction of sheds that are then donated to area veterans. Construction Combine was born out of a need for skilled labor in building construction. In partnership with Idaho State University's Continuing Education and Workforce Training, local business owners and vendors put together the Construction Combine every spring. Inspired by the NFL Draft, the Construction Combine allows potential employees to demonstrate their skills and find work locally.

United Way partners with their communities and stakeholders to provide initiatives that encourage early education and promote post-secondary training and opportunities for children in Region V. There are many professional-technical and occupational program options. Students enrolled in a professional-technical program receive comprehensive training and may also receive on-the-job experiences through a practicum or co-op opportunity. These programs provide educational training for entry-level job skills.

"Southeast Idaho Council of Governments Inc. Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy: 2020-2025"

The **Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC)** is a federal tax credit available to employers for hiring individuals from certain target groups who have consistently faced significant barriers to employment.

Targeted hiring groups in Idaho:

- Veteran receiving food stamps
- Unemployed veteran
- Disabled veteran
- Long-term Temporary Assistance for Needy Families recipients
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families recipients
- Food stamp recipients
- Vocational rehabilitation referrals
- Ex-felons
- Supplemental security income recipients (SSI)
- Long-Term unemployment recipients

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

Yes

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 **Southeast Idaho Council of Governments (SICOG)** is the Economic Development District (EDD) designated by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) to prepare the CEDS. The Pathways are the tools local individuals and organizations use to reach economic prosperity in Southeast Idaho.

Vision for Region V: *The heart of Southeast Idaho's success is enhancing opportunities for the people of Idaho through our diversity, wealth of natural beauty and resources, expanding high tech sector, education and career development, agricultural abundance, and promoting the entrepreneurial spirit.*

In the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) resides the Idaho Pathways. The following three pathways are the result of the unrelenting commitment of leaders from business and industry, state and local government, and a diversity of other economic development stakeholders.

The three **Idaho Pathways** are:

1. **DYNAMIC ECONOMIES**—Creating the environment for thriving industries that are diverse, sustainable, geographically dispersed, and globally competitive.
2. **EMPOWERED PEOPLE**—Fostering a culture that enables people to lead productive, prosperous, and meaningful lives.
3. **VITAL COMMUNITIES**—Enhancing our communities' unique characteristics, strengths, and assets to improve economic competitiveness.

"Southeast Idaho Council of Governments Inc. Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy: 2020-2025"

Discussion

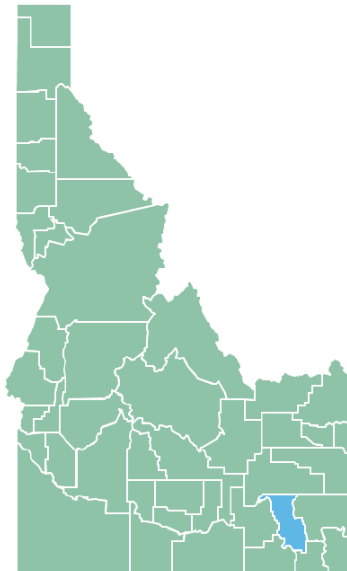
Pocatello is committed to continuing to help ensure all residents have access to living-wage jobs, educational opportunities, and economic vitality.



Last Updated: August 20, 2021

Bannock County Economic Overview

Civilian Labor Force (Jul 2021)	44,408
Unemployment Rate (Jul 2021)	2.6%
Population (2019)	88,795
Median Household Income (2019)	\$51,734
Per Capita Personal Income (2019)	\$39,246
Poverty Rate (2019)	16.4%



Idaho Department of Labor

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Bannock County 1

Bannock County Labor Force And Economic Profile, August 2021

1. County Demographic Characteristics, 2019

	Bannock County	Bannock County (%)	State of Idaho (%)	United States (%)
Total Population	85,765	100.0%	1,717,750	324,697,795
Race and Ethnicity				
White alone, not hispanic	71,764	83.7%	82.0%	60.7%
Black or African American alone, not hispanic	595	0.7%	0.7%	12.3%
Native American alone, not hispanic	2,185	2.5%	1.1%	0.7%
Asian alone, not hispanic	1,500	1.7%	1.3%	5.5%
Hispanic, or Latino (of any race)	7,381	8.6%	12.5%	18.0%
Gender				
Male	42,727	49.8%	50.1%	49.2%
Female	43,038	50.2%	49.9%	50.8%
Age				
Median age	33.8	-	40.3	38.1
Under 18 years	22,589	26.3%	25.7%	22.6%
Over 18 years	63,176	73.7%	74.3%	77.4%
21 years and over	54,266	63.3%	64.9%	67.9%
Over 65 years	11,817	13.8%	15.4%	15.6%
Educational Attainment (Population 25 years and Over)				
Less than 9th grade	1,103	1.3%	2.2%	3.5%
High school graduate (with equivalencies)	14,352	16.7%	17.8%	18.3%
Some college, no degree	15,667	18.3%	16.9%	13.9%
Associate's degree	5,048	5.9%	6.4%	5.8%
Bachelor's degree	10,357	12.1%	12.1%	13.4%
Graduate or professional degree	4,747	5.5%	5.8%	8.4%
Median Household Income	\$51,734	-	\$56,605	\$62,843

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2019 5-Year Estimates

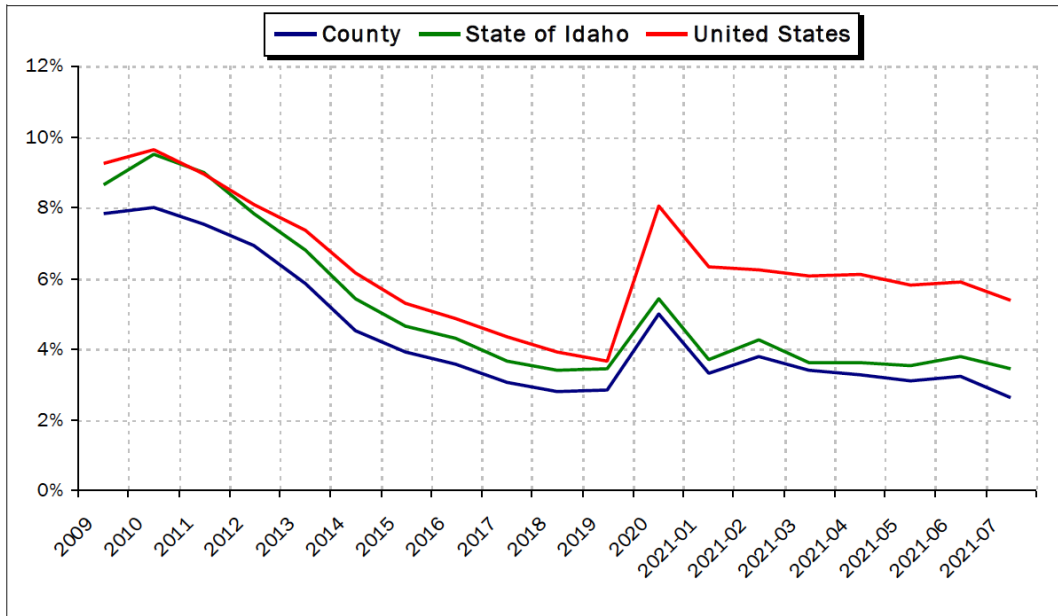
2. Labor Force

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
July 2021	44,408	43,238	1,170	2.6%
July 2020	41,694	39,697	1,997	4.8%

Source: Idaho Department of Labor

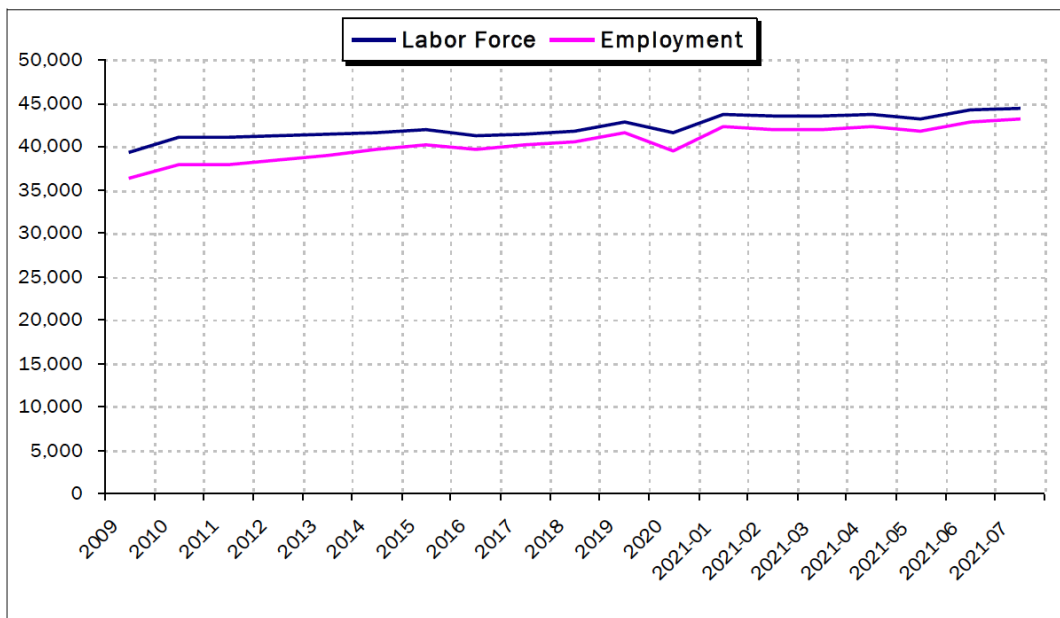
Bannock County Labor Force And Economic Profile, August 2021

3. Seasonally-Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 2009 - Current



Source: Idaho Department of Labor

4. Seasonally-Adjusted Labor Force and Employment, 2009 - Current



Source: Idaho Department of Labor

Bannock County Labor Force And Economic Profile, August 2021

5. Industry Employment and Wages - 2010, 2019 and 2020

Supersector	2010		2019		2020	
	Average Employment	Average Wages	Average Employment	Average Wages	Average Employment	Average Wages
Total Covered Wages	30,866	\$31,486	34,572	\$37,811	33,657	\$40,486
Natural Resources and Mining	86	\$28,329	211	\$40,242	96	\$31,830
Construction	1,667	\$39,139	1,810	\$42,651	1,812	\$43,388
Manufacturing	2,094	\$47,592	2,302	\$52,363	2,261	\$52,551
Trade,Transportation, and Utilities	5,968	\$28,665	6,436	\$35,372	6,371	\$37,742
Information	455	\$30,349	299	\$39,607	232	\$37,940
Financial Activities	1,548	\$40,633	1,386	\$48,497	1,359	\$55,036
Professional and Business Services	3,215	\$29,008	4,267	\$40,082	4,213	\$47,805
Education and Health Services	9,265	\$33,432	10,558	\$40,106	10,429	\$41,885
Leisure and Hospitality	3,452	\$11,813	4,203	\$14,773	3,803	\$15,063
Other Services	785	\$23,616	785	\$29,847	755	\$31,979
Public Administration	2,322	\$40,600	2,307	\$49,529	2,318	\$51,093

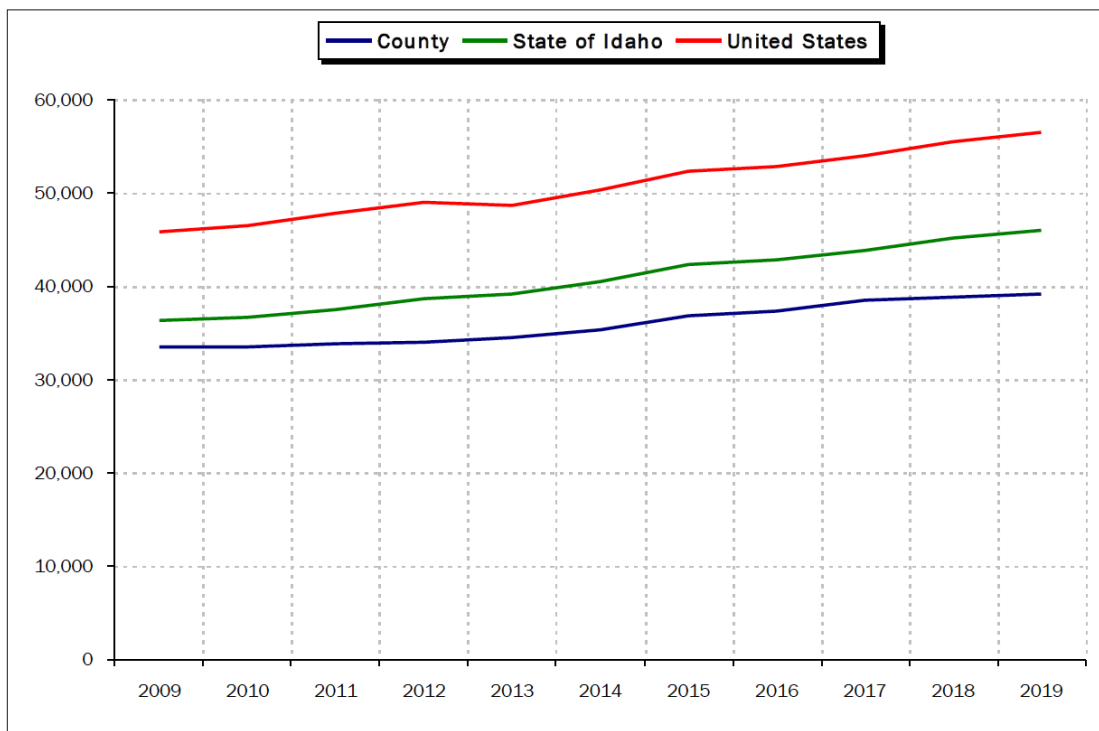
Source: Idaho Department of Labor

6. Top Employers, 2020

Employer	Ownership	Range
Idaho State University	State Gov	1,000+
Pocatello/chubbuck School District	Local Gov	1,000+
Portneuf Medical Center	Private	1,000+
Idaho Central Credit Union	Private	500 - 999
Amy's Kitchen	Private	500 - 999
City Of Pocatello	Local Gov	500 - 999
On Semiconductor	Private	500 - 999
Allstate Insurance Company	Private	500 - 999
Bannock County	Local Gov	250 - 499
Wal-mart	Private	250 - 499

NOTE: Only employers that have given the Department permission to release employment range data are listed. Source: Idaho Department of Labor

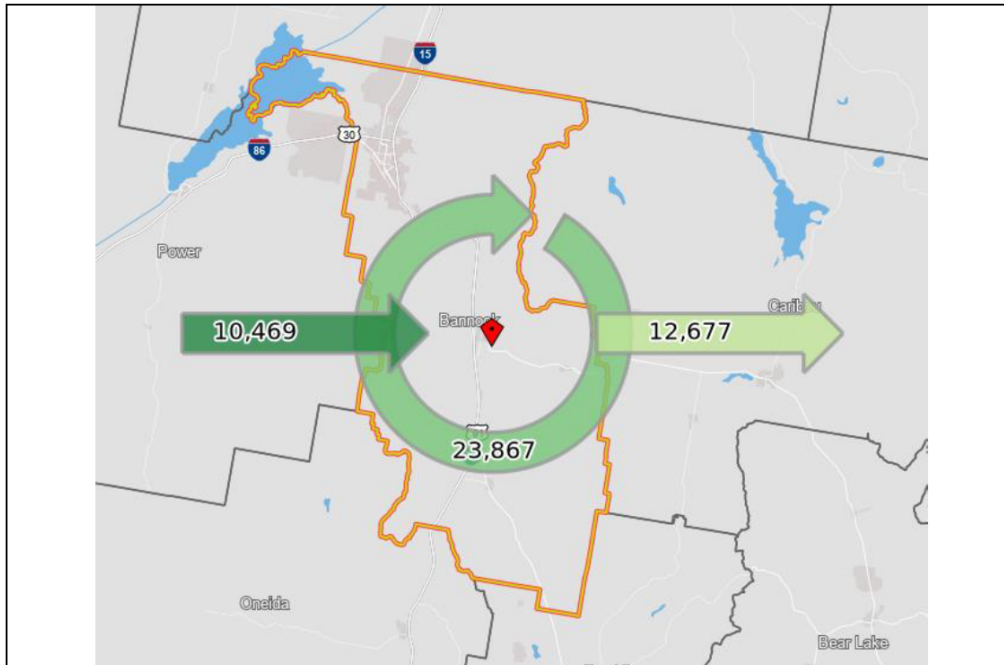
7. Real Per Capita Income, 2009 - 2019



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

8. Labor Force Commuting Patterns, 2018

It is estimated that 23,867 workers lived and worked in Bannock County in 2018. Another 10,469 workers were employed in Bannock County but lived outside, while 12,677 workers commuted to other counties for work.

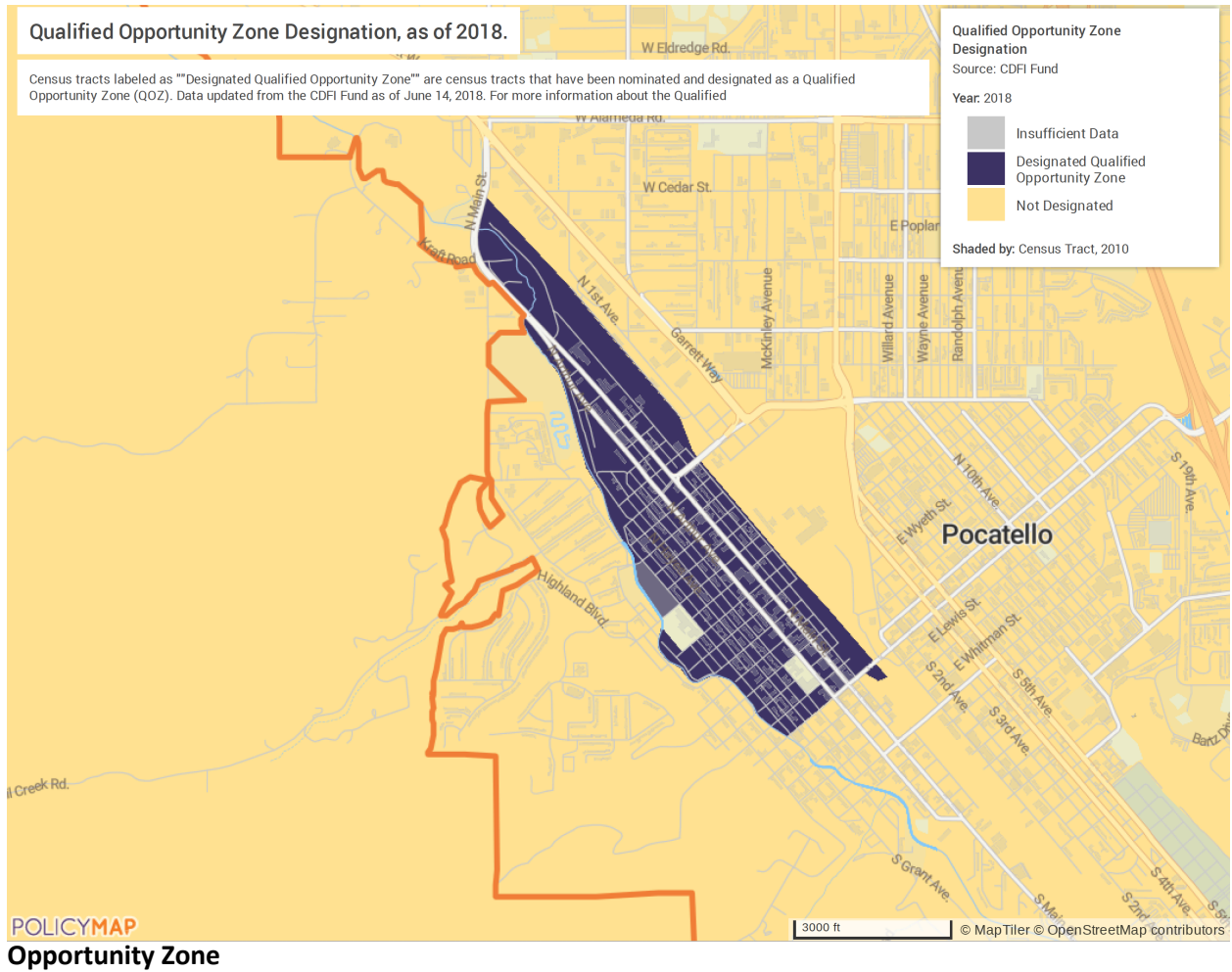


Source: US Census Bureau

9. Top 10 Cities Where People Who Work in Bannock County Live, 2018

City of Residence	All Jobs	Percentage
Pocatello	16,081	46.8%
Chubbuck	4,190	12.2%
Idaho Falls	1,235	3.6%
Blackfoot	577	1.7%
Boise City	424	1.2%
Twin Falls	380	1.1%
Tyhee CDP	320	0.9%
American Falls	272	0.8%
Ammon	271	0.8%
Rexburg	242	0.7%

Note: "All Jobs" includes private and public sector jobs. It also includes a count of workers with multiple jobs. Source: US Census Bureau



CONSOLIDATED PLAN 2022-2026



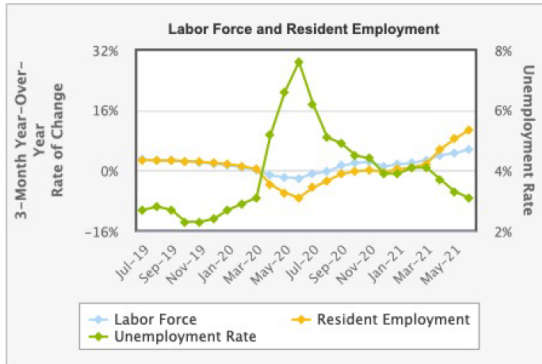
Market at a Glance



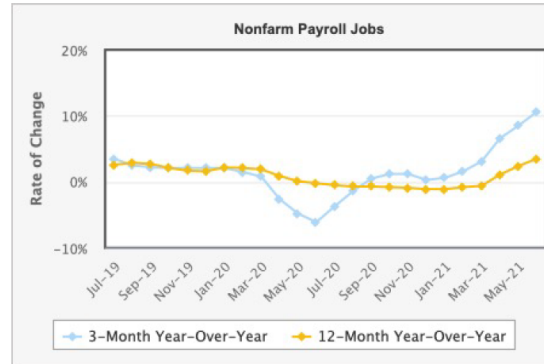
Pocatello, ID MSA
Prepared by: PD&R / Economic & Market Analysis Division (EMAD)
Northwest Regional Office

Created on: September 7, 2021

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS



Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

	3-Month Average			3-Month Year-Over-Year Change			
	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2019 to June 2020	June 2020 to June 2021	June 2019 to June 2020	June 2020 to June 2021
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Labor Force	42,425	41,576	43,887	-849	-2	2,311	5.6
Resident Employment	41,385	38,402	42,523	-2,983	-7.2	4,121	10.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	2.5	7.6	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	37,467	35,200	38,933	-2,267	-6.1	3,733	10.6

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

POPULATION & HOUSEHOLDS

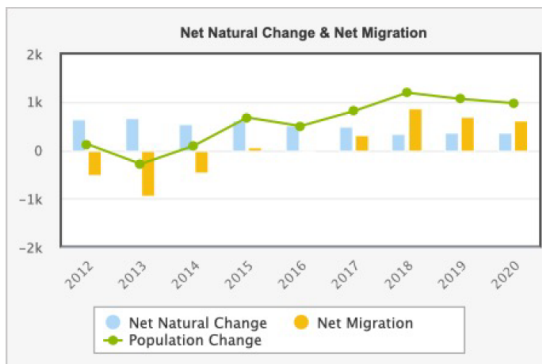
	Decennial Census				ACS & Population Estimates Program						
	April 2000	April 2010	Average Annual Change		July 2018	July 2019	July 2020	2018 to 2019		2019 to 2020	
			Number	Percent				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population	75,565	82,839	727	0.9	86,761	87,822	88,795	1,061	1.2	973	1.1
Households	27,192	30,682	349	1.2	30,635	34,540	n/a	3,905	12.7	n/a	n/a

Data Source: 1 - 2000 Census; 2010 Census; U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates

2 - 2000 Census; 2010 Census; 2017, 2018 and 2019 American Community Surveys (1 - Year)

Note: 1 - Population estimates data shown here may not match those found on the Census website due to their use of the updated September 2018 OMB metro area definitions.

2 - 2019 ACS 1-Year data may not be available for some metro areas due to being dropped from the September 2018 OMB metro area definitions.



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates

Notes: 1 - Values in chart reflect July year-to-year changes

2 - Net Migration includes residual population change

3 - Annual components of population change are not available for 2010

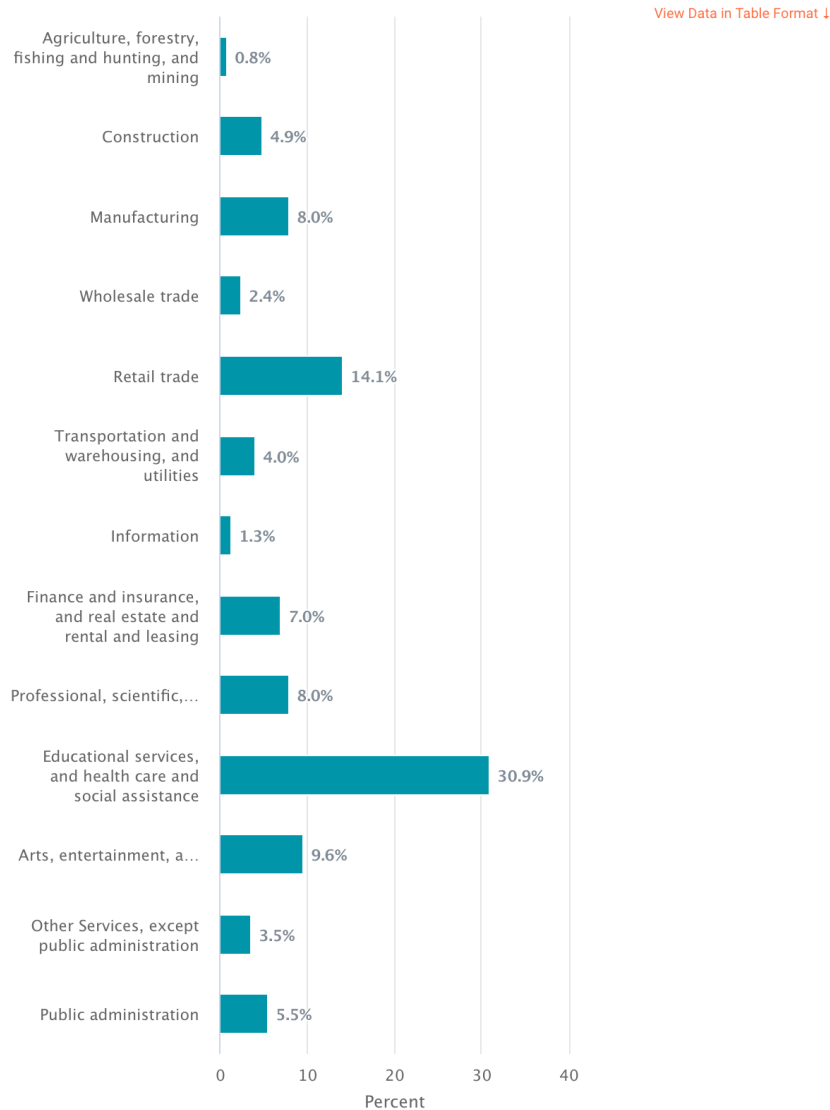
4 - Population estimates data shown here may not match those found on the Census website due to their use of the updated September 2018 OMB metro definitions.

HUD PDR

Industries

In 2015-2019, the civilian employed population 16 years and older in Pocatello city, Idaho worked in the following industries:

Percent by Industry in Pocatello city, Idaho in 2015-2019



Industries 2015-2019

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Concentration occurs when the area experiences multiple housing problems at a greater rate than the rest of the community. HUD uses four housing problems in the CHAS data 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 one or more of these four problems.

In Pocatello, multiple housing problems are the most acute for renter-occupied housing. One census block in Pocatello has 55.56% of renters with multiple housing problems.

Owner-Occupied Concentration

The mapping for this section shows the estimated percent of owner-occupied housing units with one or more selected physical or financial conditions between 2015-2019. A "selected condition" includes lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, having 1.01 or more occupants per room, having selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and having gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent.

Census Tract: 16005001200 has 7.74% of owner-occupied housing with two or more housing problems. Located just north of the Lewis & Clark and Alameda neighborhoods, located near the interstate 85 and I-15 junction. The majority of these homes were built in the 1960s and 1970s.

Census Tract: 16005000900 has 3.08% of owner-occupied housing with two or more housing problems. Located in the heart of the City in what is known today as the Bonneville neighborhood. Previously was known as the triangle neighborhood which was home to many ethnic groups that developed cultural pockets in this area, and was home to Pocatello's largest concentration minority population.

Renter Concentration

The mapping for this section shows the estimated percent of renter-occupied housing units with two or more selected physical or financial conditions between 2015-2019. A "selected condition" includes lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, having 1.01 or more occupants per room, having selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and having gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent.

Census Tract: 16005001700 at the south end of town has 55.56% of renters with two or more housing problems. This census block has the highest concentration of multiple housing problems in Pocatello.

Census Tract: 16005000800 near the downtown has 7.72% of renters with two or more housing problems.

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

R/ECAP

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, HUD defines neighborhoods of extreme poverty as census tracts with 40 percent or more of individuals living at or below the poverty line. HUD supplements this with an alternate criterion because overall poverty levels are substantially lower in many parts of the country. 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.

Pocatello has no current nor past R/ECAP areas in mapping provided by HUD Open Data's most recent version, 2/8/2018.

Theil Index

The Theil Index is an index ranging from 0 to 1 that displays information about racial segregation. Lower index values below .20 suggest less segregation, and higher index values above .40 suggest more segregation. The Theil Index is a measure of how evenly members of racial and ethnic groups are distributed within a region, calculated by comparing the diversity of all sub-regions (Census blocks) to the region as a whole. Patterns of racial segregation can emerge as a result of systemic barriers and opportunities or localized individual preferences. For example, highly segregated areas may indicate discriminatory housing practices or other related barriers. Data used in the calculation of this index were derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 Decennial Census.

Pocatello has census blocks with a Theil Index under .30, and it generally has higher diversity than the county at large.

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

Pocatello has no current nor past R/ECAP areas in mapping provided by HUD Open Data's most recent version, 2/8/2018.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Pocatello does not have any neighborhoods that meet the definition of a R/ECAP. The City has worked over the last decade to improve the mobility of low- to moderate-income neighborhoods with ADA-accessible curb cuts in residential areas. Several census blocks have a higher concentration of low- to moderate-income residents in the Historic Downtown area. There are parks, community activities, and schools scattered throughout the City.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Terry First

Historic Downtown Pocatello and Idaho State University (ISU) are central to the fabric of the community. They serve as economic and social engines for the City and the greater Pocatello region. Historic Downtown is the civic and cultural hub of our community, where we gather to enjoy the company of our neighbors and participate in community life. ISU is a flagship state university, educating over 15,000 students annually.

Located between Historic Downtown (Pocatello's downtown area) and ISU, Pocatello's rail yard and Warehouse District posed a nearly half-mile barrier between the two assets - a place many residents and businesses felt was falling short of its potential. While industrial uses had slowly left the area, new businesses were slow to move in - leaving a swath of empty buildings and underutilized industrial lots. The area was also lacking sidewalks and basic pedestrian amenities.

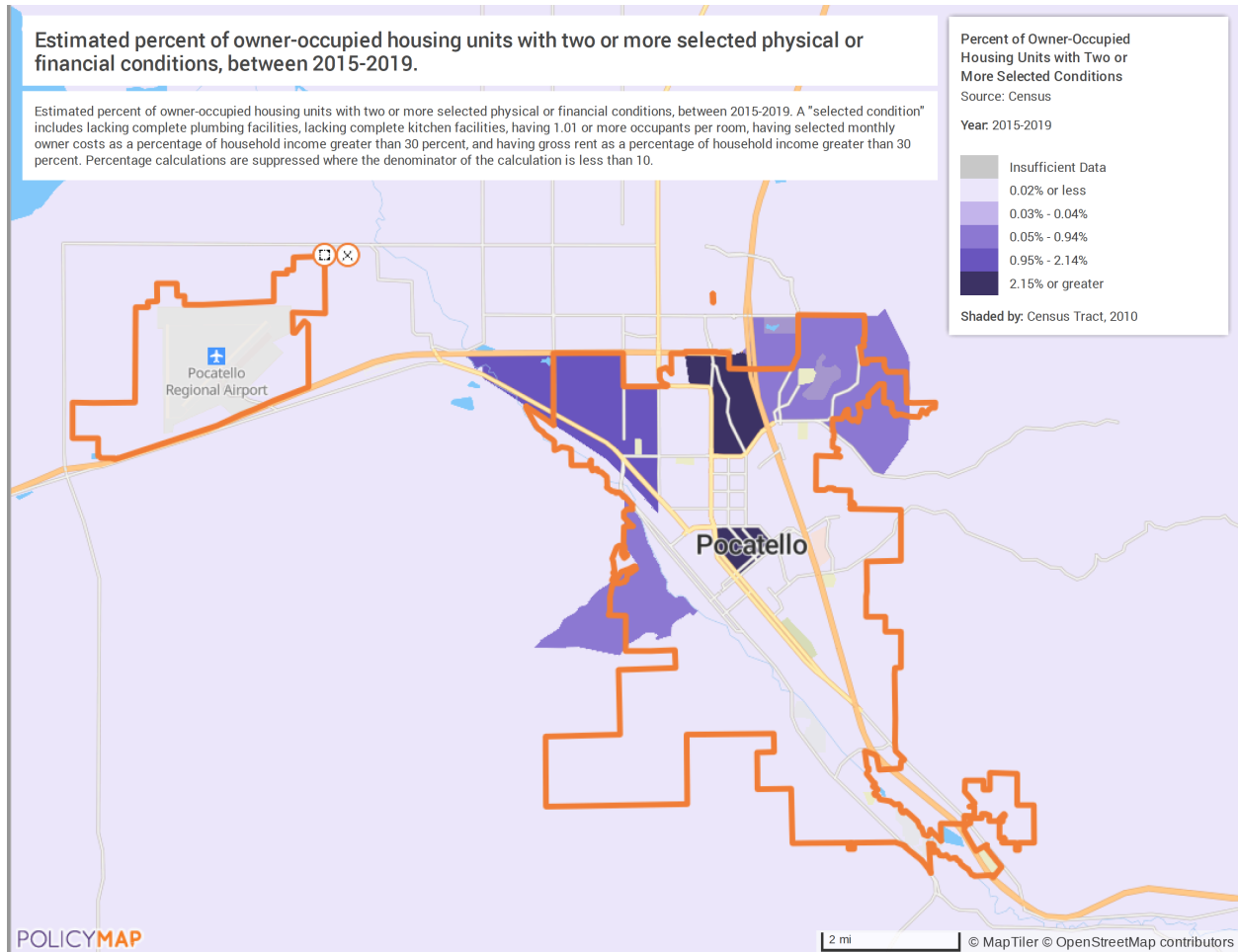
Terry First resulted in a community-driven vision for the future in the Terry First Final Report. The vision was tested through a summer of temporary placemaking installations and streetscape

improvements. By forming close working bonds between community volunteers, the City, ISU, Idaho Department of Transportation, and many local businesses and community groups, Terry First resulted in an empowered and active community that believes in their ability to share the future of the Warehouse District.

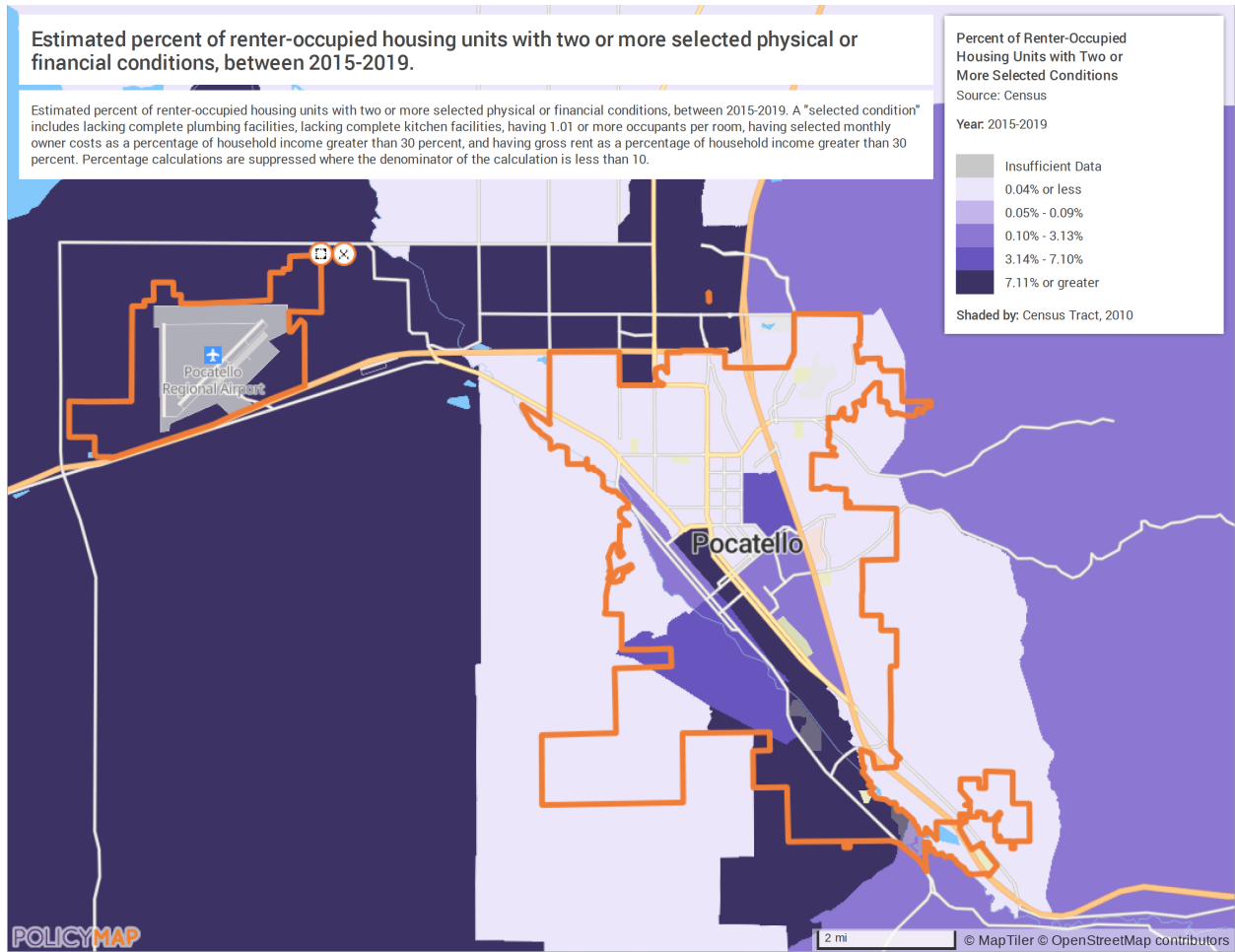
Terry First Final Report, 2018 Community Builders and Community Builders, Terry First project overview

Bonneville Project

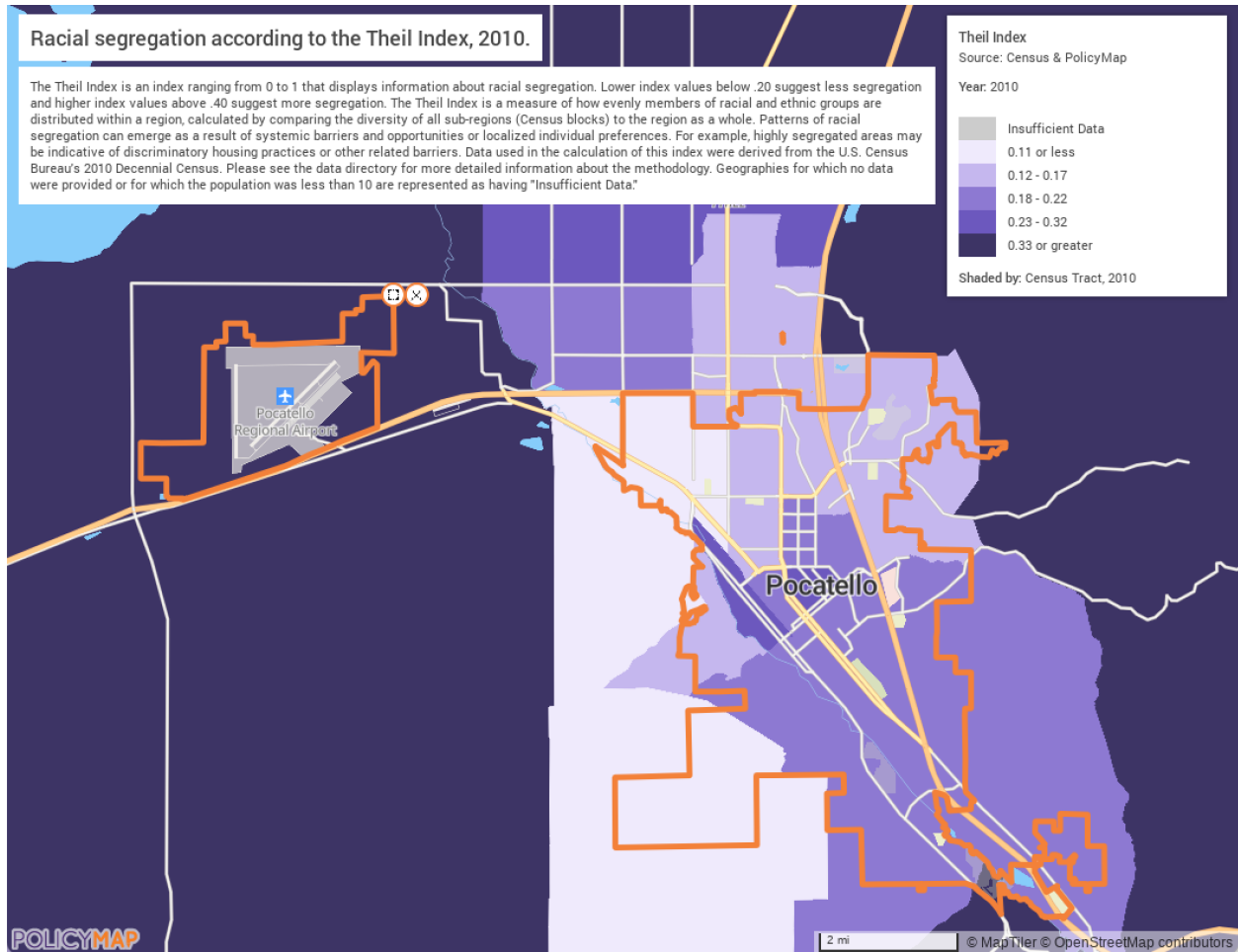
NeighborWorks Pocatello held its groundbreaking in November 2021 for a housing development project at the Bonneville Elementary School building property in Pocatello. The organization, which seeks to revitalize Pocatello's central neighborhoods and provide more affordable housing, wants to construct a combination of single-family dwellings and townhouses on the two-acre property located at 320 N. Eighth Avenue. The housing units proposed for sale will appeal to a wide range of homeowners of mixed-income levels.



Owner Occupied



Rental Housing



Theil Index - Racial Segregation

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 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 broadband increase their employees' labor productivity by an average of 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. However, many Americans are still unable to access broadband at the speeds necessary to make full use of its benefits.

HUD is actively working to bridge the digital divide in low-income communities served by HUD by providing help with the expansion of broadband infrastructure to low- and moderate-income communities. In December 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."* The final ruling requires installing broadband infrastructure at the time of new construction or substantial rehabilitation of multifamily rental housing funded or supported by HUD. Additionally, CDBG entitlement communities must analyze the needs of the broadband needs of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households.

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

Research available from BroadbandNow for Pocatello shows that broadband internet is widely available throughout the City and residents have various choices for residential broadband service.

Broadband for Educational Purposes in Pocatello

Economic development studies regularly identify an increasing pattern between internet availability and enhanced schooling. At the college level, home Internet access is virtually a necessity as colleges such as Idaho State University in Pocatello migrate to online platforms to manage student work. Looking at 71 speed tests reported over the past year at addresses within two miles of Idaho State University campus, performance averages are close to 102.65 Mbps — far higher than the lowest speeds needed for streaming video and operating hosted or communication platforms.

Data Cap Issues Around Pocatello

Data collected by BroadbandNow.com's research team shows that many of the common ISPs place some sort of limit on streaming on home Internet packages. Data caps are controversial since customers view them as a tactic to stop video streaming. Providers insist they are a necessary strategy for managing network congestion. Either way, the problem is streaming services, which easily eats up one to seven Gigabytes per hour.

- Approximately 91% of Pocatello residents are serviced by multiple wired providers.
- Pocatello is the 7th most connected city in Idaho ahead of Blackfoot, American Falls, Mccammon, Inkom, and Aberdeen.
- Fiber Availability: 44% of people living in Pocatello have residential fiber service available to them.

BroadbandNow.com

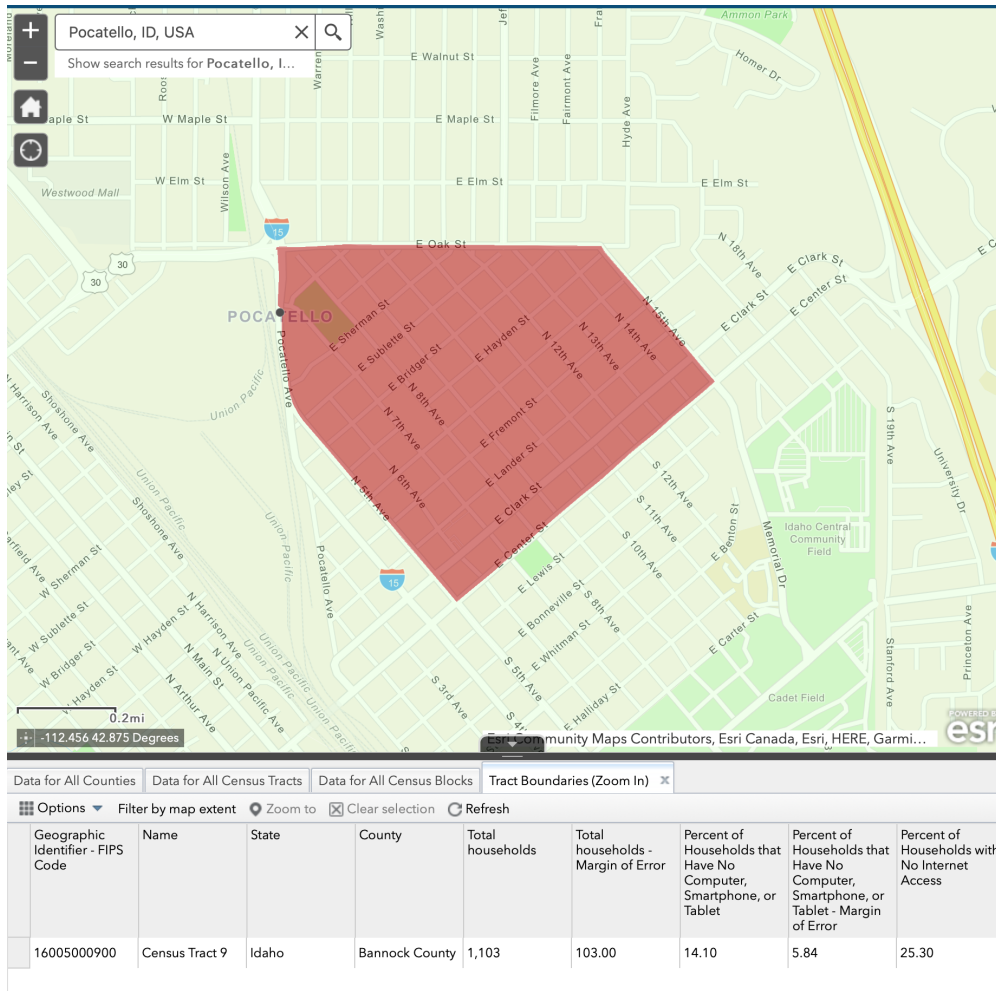
Broadband USA

The BroadbandUSA program, housed within the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), serves state, local, and tribal governments, industry, and nonprofits that seek to expand broadband connectivity and promote digital inclusion. BroadbandUSA promotes planning and funding efforts through solution-neutral guides and resources, hosting local and regional planning workshops that offer opportunities to convene with broadband stakeholders across the country, the National Broadband Availability Map (NBAM), and promoting interagency coordination.

CONSOLIDATED PLAN 2022-2026

BroadbandUSA reports that one census block in Pocatello meets the threshold of "indicators of broadband need." This census block generally follows E Center to the northeast, N 5th Avenue from the northwest, E Oak Street east to west, a Pocatello Avenue from N 5th to E Oak Street.

- 25.3% of households are without internet access
- 14.10% of households have no computer, smartphone, or tablet



Pocatello Broadband Need Area

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

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

Idaho's climate is changing. Over the past century, most of the state has warmed one to two degrees (F). Snowpack is melting earlier in the year, and the flow of meltwater into streams during summer is declining. In the coming decades, streams will be warmer, populations of several fish species may decline, wildfires may be more common, deserts may expand, and water may be less available for irrigation.

Our climate is changing because the earth is warming. People have increased the amount of carbon dioxide in the air by 40 percent since the late 1700s. Other heat-trapping greenhouse gases are also increasing. These gases have warmed the surface and lower atmosphere of our planet about one degree during the last 50 years. Evaporation increases as the atmosphere warms, which increases humidity, average rainfall, and the frequency of heavy rainstorms in many places—but contributes to drought in others.

Greenhouse gases are also changing the world's oceans and ice cover. Carbon dioxide reacts with water to form carbonic acid, so the oceans are becoming more acidic. The surface of the ocean has warmed about one degree during the last 80 years. Warming is causing snow to melt earlier in spring.

Drought and Wildfires

Climate change can increase the frequency and severity of fires that burn forests, grasslands, and desert vegetation. On average, nearly 1 percent of the land in Idaho has burned per year since 1984, making it the most heavily burned state in the nation. Changing the climate is likely to more than double the area in the Northwest burned by forest fires during an average year by the end of the 21st century. Although drier soils alone increase the risk of wildfire, many other factors also contribute.

Higher temperatures and a lack of water can also make trees more susceptible to pests and disease, and trees damaged or killed burn more readily than living trees. Changing the climate is likely to increase the area of pine forests in the Northwest infested with mountain pine beetles over the next few decades. Pine beetles and wildfires are each likely to decrease timber harvests. Increasing wildfires also threaten homes and pollute the air.

The combination of more fires and drier conditions may expand deserts and otherwise change the landscape in southern Idaho. Many plants and animals living in arid lands are already near the limits of what they can tolerate. Higher temperatures and a drier climate would generally extend the geographic range of the Great Basin desert. In some cases, native vegetation may persist and delay or prevent expansion of the desert. In other cases, fires or livestock grazing may accelerate the conversion of grassland to desert in response to changing climate. For similar reasons, some forests may change to desert or grassland.

Agriculture

Climate change may also pose challenges for livestock and crops. Hot weather causes cows to eat less, grow more slowly, and produce less milk; and in extreme cases it may threaten their health. Higher temperatures might also decrease potato yields and potato quality in the Northwest. Some farms may be harmed if more hot days reduce crop yields, or if the decline in summer streamflow reduces the water available for irrigation. Other farms may benefit from a longer growing season and the fertilizing effect of carbon dioxide.

Health and Vulnerable People

Climate change is likely to amplify some threats to health in Idaho. ***Certain people are especially vulnerable, including children, the elderly, the sick, and the poor.***

"What Climate Change Means for Idaho," United States Environmental Protection Agency, August 2016, EPA 430-F-16-014

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

Community resilience is the capacity of individuals and households to absorb, endure, and recover from the health, social, and economic impacts of a disaster such as a hurricane or pandemic. When disasters occur, recovery depends on the community's ability to withstand the effects of the event. To facilitate disaster preparedness, the Census Bureau has developed new small area estimates, identifying communities where resources and information may effectively **mitigate the impact of disasters.**

Variation in individual and household characteristics are determining factors in the differential impact of a disaster. Some groups are less likely to have the capacity and resources to overcome the obstacles presented during a hazardous event. Resilience estimates can aid stakeholders and public health officials in modeling these differential impacts and developing plans to reduce a disaster's potential effects.

Individual and household characteristics from the 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) were modeled in combination with data from the Population Estimates Program to create the CRE.

Risk factors from the 2019 ACS include:

- Income to Poverty Ratio
- Single or Zero Caregiver Household
- Crowding
- Communication Barrier
- Households without Full-time, Year-round Employment

CONSOLIDATED PLAN 2022-2026

- Disability
- No Health Insurance
- Age 65+
- No Vehicle Access
- No Broadband Internet Access

Bannock County - Population 86,278

- 36% of residents with 0 risk factors - 31,070 residents
- 44% of residents with 1-2 risk factors - 37,983 residents
- 20% with 3+ risk factors - 17,225 Residents

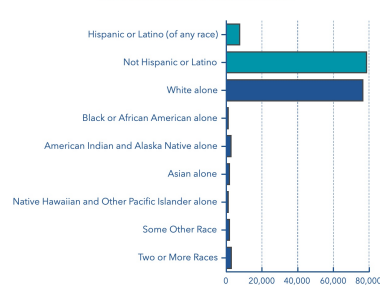
Impact Planning Report - County

16005
Bannock

Prepared by Esri

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME BY AGE	5-17	18-64	65+	Total
English Only	15,538	46,894	11,220	73,652
Spanish	452	2,269	228	2,949
Speak English "very well"	387	1,605	80	2,072
English less than "very well"	65	664	148	877
Other Indo-European	50	731	207	988
Speak English "very well"	29	522	163	714
English less than "very well"	21	209	44	274
Asian-Pacific Island	208	739	99	1,046
Speak English "very well"	93	326	40	459
English less than "very well"	115	413	59	587
Other Languages	121	726	63	910
Speak English "very well"	121	416	59	596
English less than "very well"	0	310	4	314

HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE



Source: Census Programs

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COUNTY COVID-19 IMPACT PLANNING REPORT

Bannock, Idaho (FIPS 16005)

KEY FACTS

85,765	31,155	2.68	33.8	85.5%
Total Population	Total Households	Average Household Size	Median Age	Internet At Home

POPULATION AND POVERTY STATUS

	Total
Population for whom Poverty Status is Determined	83,612
Income to Poverty Ratio <0.50	5,834
Income to Poverty Ratio 0.50-0.99	7,870
Income to Poverty Ratio 1.00-1.24	4,115
Income to Poverty Ratio 1.25-1.49	5,190
Income to Poverty Ratio 1.50-1.84	6,536
Income to Poverty Ratio 1.85-1.99	2,975
Income to Poverty Ratio 2.00+	51,092

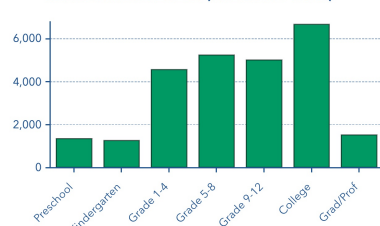
POVERTY LEVELS

	Below	At or Above	Total
All Households	5,082	26,073	31,155
Married-Couple Family Households	985	14,933	15,918
Other Families Hhlds w/Male Householder	339	837	5,759
Other Families Hhlds w/Female Householder	913	2,054	7,461
Nonfamily Hhlds w/Male Householder	1,259	4,394	5,653
Nonfamily Hhlds w/Female Householder	1,586	3,855	5,441

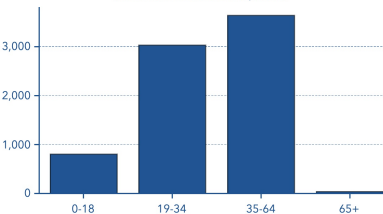
OTHER POPULATION FACTS

	Total
Population Density (per square km)	29.8
Population in Dependent Age (under 18 and 65+)	34,406
Population 65+ Living in Group Quarters	209
Average Household Size of Owner-Occupied Unit	2.82
Average Household Size of Renter-Occupied Unit	2.41

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (AGE 3 AND OVER)



POPULATION WITH NO HEALTH INSURANCE BY AGE (Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population)



Version 5.0
August 17, 2021

September 7, 2021

Page 2 of 2

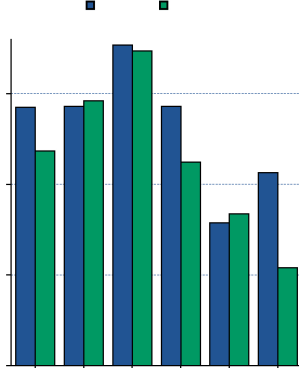
Impact Analysis 1



COUNTY COVID-19 IMPACT PLANNING REPORT

United States[™]
Census
Bureau

POPULATION 65 AND OLDER



Census Programs

KEY FACTS

85,765

31,155

2.68

33.8

85.5%

BUSINESSES



2,154



25,109



\$913,615



\$176,680



5,392



\$229,546

POVERTY



5,082



4,133

AT-RISK POPULATION



10,004

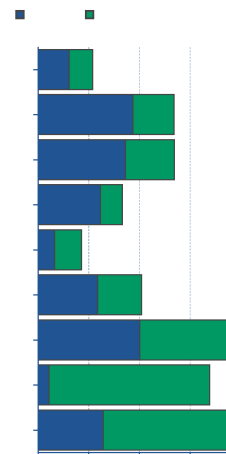


3,261



1,811

OCCUPATION BY SEX

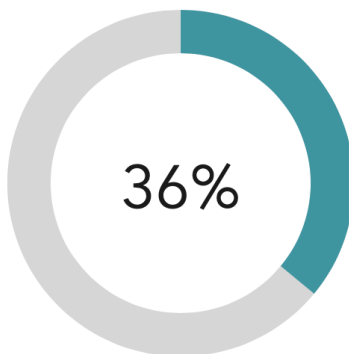


IMPACT ANALYSIS 2

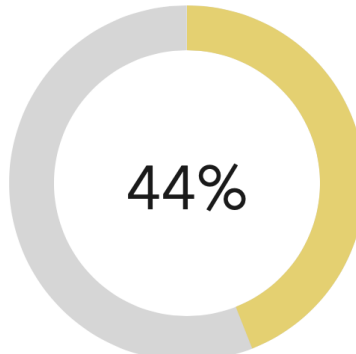
Idaho Profile (All Counties Sum if no Counties are Selected)

Selected: Bannock

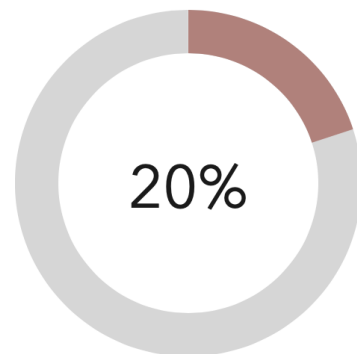
% Residents with 0 RF



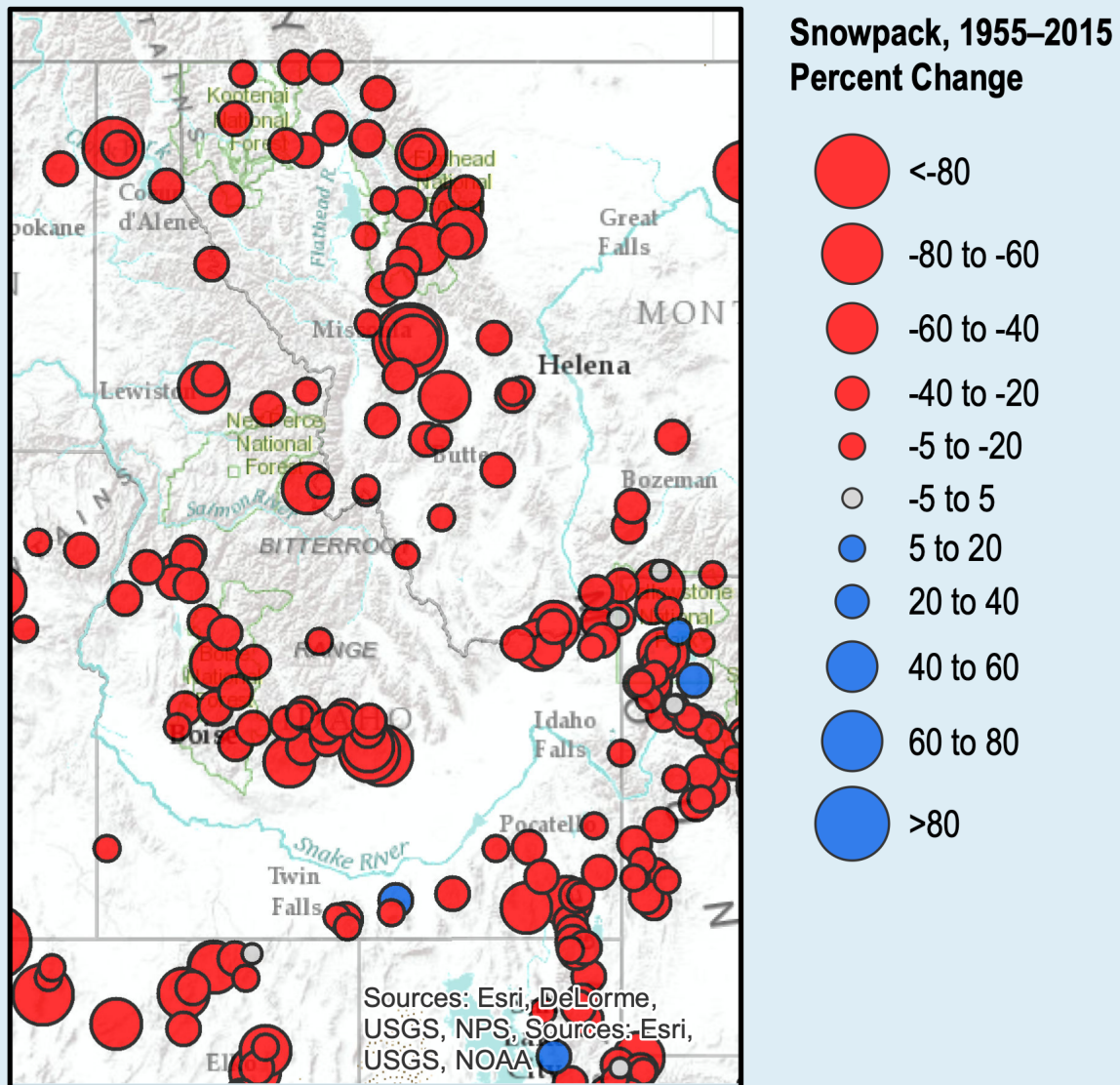
% Residents with 1-2 RF



% Residents with 3+ RF

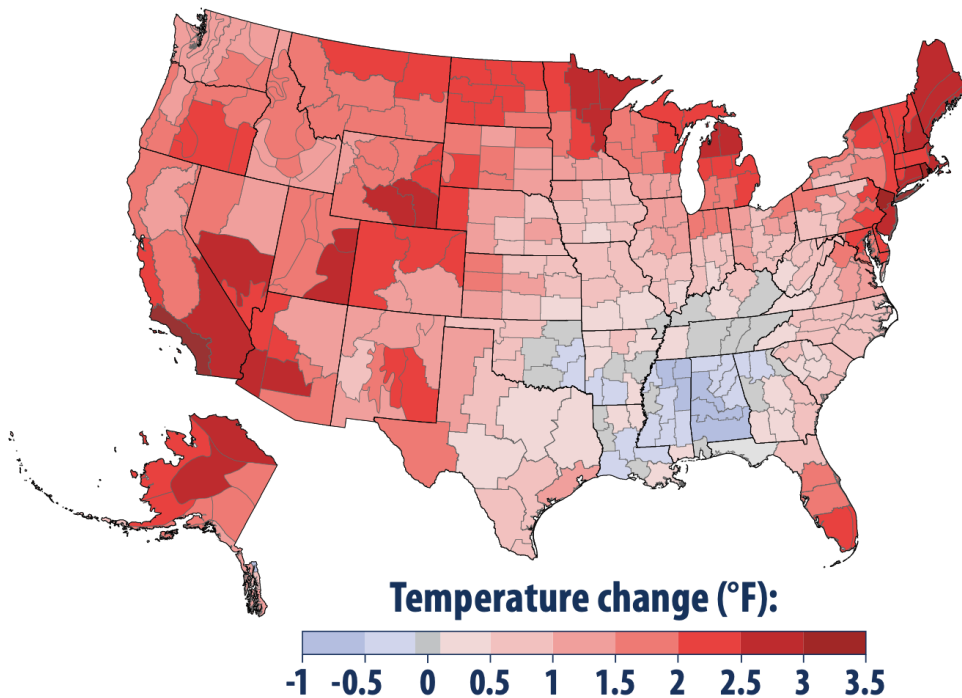


Bannock County Profile



Trends in April snowpack, 1955–2013. The snowpack has declined at most monitoring sites in Idaho. Source: EPA.

Snowpack



Rising temperatures in the last century. The warming in Idaho has been similar to the average warming nationwide.

Source: EPA, Climate Change Indicators in the United States.

Temperature Change

Brownfields

A primary Pocatello adverse health condition is the presence of a large railyard that is a major source of diesel exhaust. More than 50% of the southern portion of the City, including the Opportunity Zone, is located within 0.25 miles of the railyard, and 90% of this area is within 0.5 miles of the railyard. Studies have shown that diesel exhaust increases asthma and allergic reaction occurrence, reduces lung function, and increases the risk of emergency room visits and/or hospitalization[1]. The impacts of the railyard are evident in naming of Pocatello in the American Lung Association’s annual State of the Air report (2019) as the 25th most polluted city in the US. In the same report, Bannock County also received an F-grade related to particulate air pollution[2].

Idaho’s “Get Healthy” is a data-driven initiative seeking to help Idahoans become healthier through improvements in social and economic health factors, and health behaviors. Data collected through this initiative demonstrates that Bannock County ranks among the worst of Idaho counties in

social/economic health factors and behaviors. The data also indicates that minorities and low-income people are disproportionately impacted by these factors/behaviors. Based upon the Get Healthy data, it is no surprise that despite Bannock County ranking 12 of 42 ranked Idaho counties in health factors, it ranks 38 of 42 in health outcomes[3]. Census tract-level Get Healthy data indicate social vulnerability indices (SVIs) in the Target Area (averaging 0.82) are much higher than the overall SVI for Bannock County of 0.70. SVI uses 15 social/economic factors and health behaviors in rating social vulnerability on a scale of 0 to 1, a score of 1 indicating the highest social vulnerability.

Pocatello's brownfield reuse strategy will improve the social/economic health factors through job and affordable housing creation, which will improve social determinants of health for sensitive populations who are disproportionately impacted by brownfields, diesel exhaust, and wildfire smoke within census tract 16.01 (opportunity zone).

The environmental justice issues in Pocatello are not limited just to those associated with pollution. It is also apparent that much of the opportunity zone has attributes typical of heat islands, including a high percentage of impervious surfaces and very few shade trees, resulting in climate justice issues as well. This issue is further exacerbated by the fact that many low-income residents do not have air conditioning. The increasing frequency and severity of wildfires attributable to climate change also causes substantial degradation of air quality on an almost year-round basis. This affect is particularly pronounced in Portneuf River Valley, which frequently suffers air inversions trapping particulate matter.

[1] Regional Asthma Management and Prevention - Asthma and Diesel Fact Sheet

[2] https://www.kpvi.com/news/local_news/study-pocatello-is-the-th-most-polluted-city-for-short/article_11145d32-66b3-11e9-928b-9b32e7f8a616.html

[3] Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2002 County Health Rankings Report, Idaho

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan serves as a planning document that outlines the anticipated resources over the course of 5-years from CDBG entitlement funding, program income, and other sources. Additionally, a series of goals is described, illuminating how the City will prioritize available financial resources, geographic priorities, and expected outcomes.

Priorities and goals were determined through analysis of multiple data sources:

- Comprehensive community surveys and meetings
- Interview and consultation with area stakeholders
- Staff recommendations
- Results of previous monitoring of subrecipients
- HUD Annual Homeless Assessment Report (2020)
- HUD Worst Case Housing Needs (2019)
- Policy Map, Community Profile (2021)
- HUD Community Resiliency Kit (2021)
- Community Housing Assessment Strategy (CHAS) data
- American Housing Survey (AHS) data
- American Community Survey (ACS) 2013-2017 5-Year Estimates

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Pocatello Citywide
	Area Type:	City of Pocatello
	Other Target Area Description:	City of Pocatello
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	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)

The City did not identify a geographic target area as a basis for funding allocation priorities. Goals are not limited to a specific area within Pocatello.

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 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 Pocatello
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Improvements Housing Program 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 the study habits of students, and 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	Providing people with a range of housing choices has many positive aspects – both for the community in general and for individual families. As individuals and families move from one stage of life to the next, various housing types enable them to live in a place that suits their needs while allowing them to reside in the same community, keeping those ties and staying close to family members if they desire.
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 Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Pocatello
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Improvements Housing Public Services Program Administration Public Infrastructure
	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 people to lead their daily lives and fulfill their basic needs: living, services, working, recreation, hobbies, and rest and privacy.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Jobs, family income, transportation costs, and housing are intricately connected. New research has shown that stable families, communities, and housing positively impact economic vitality. Providing opportunities for workers to live in the city where they work has a positive effect on in-commuting and reducing transportation costs.
3	Priority Need Name	Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
	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 Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Pocatello

Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Improvements Public Services Program 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 Pocatello 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 the various 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 Pocatello acknowledges the high need for decent, affordable housing within the city. The City does not currently receive HOME funds that would be necessary to run a TBRA program. The City supports Family Service Alliance domestic violence shelter and the Aid for Friends emergency shelter, both of which help support residents with the tools to stay in permanent housing.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Pocatello acknowledges the high need for decent, affordable housing within the city. The City does not currently receive HOME funds that would be necessary to run a TBRA program.
New Unit Production	Pocatello helps to support and encourage the production of new single-family and multi-family housing units through downpayment assistance programs, support of LIHTC projects, and clearance activities.
Rehabilitation	Pocatello has a robust homeowner and rental rehabilitation program that helps residents stay in their stable housing environments and improve the health and safety of their homes.
Acquisition, including preservation	Pocatello undertakes acquisition to help support new affordable housing developments.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City of Pocatello 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 Pocatello 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 does 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	462,000	25,000	0	487,000	1,848,000	The City anticipates receiving \$462,000 in annual entitlement from FY2023 - FY2026 for a total of \$1,848,000.

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 Pocatello 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.
- Subrecipients must report on match support for projects.

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

Pocatello 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 improves low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. The City will 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
City of Pocatello	Government	Planning	Jurisdiction

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Pocatello has various service providers who provide targeted assistance and mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to homeless persons and persons with HIV.

Area non-profits help provide public service activities that improve the lives of low- and moderate-income residents. The City is administering HUD CDBG programs both internally and working with external partners. The City has a strong working relationship with the Continuum of Care - Balance of State and HACP.

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	X	
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services			
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X		
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	

Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	
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 health services available to persons living with HIV through several health providers. However, due to the community's population size and distance from the nearest metropolitan statistical area (Boise City), there are no services directly targeted to this group. South Eastern Idaho District Health reports that there are very few new cases of HIV reported in Bannock County.

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

Pocatello has an excellent variety of services available to all community members; these are especially beneficial to the populations targeted in the CDBG program, special needs residents, and persons experiencing homelessness. The largest gap is in case management and service provision. Limited funds are available for this critical need and are mostly provided by area foundations and other grants, as the CDBG allocation for public services is minimal.

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, the City 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.

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	Public Facilities and Improvements	2022	2026	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Pocatello Citywide	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons	CDBG: \$193,700	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 500 Persons Assisted
2	Public Infrastructure	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Pocatello Citywide	Create a Suitable Living Environment	CDBG: \$425,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 7500 Persons Assisted

CONSOLIDATED PLAN 2022-2026

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Public Services	2022	2026	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Pocatello Citywide	Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons	CDBG: \$344,700	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6175 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 650 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 400 Persons Assisted
4	Housing	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	Pocatello Citywide	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment	CDBG: \$910,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 240 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 150 Household Housing Unit

CONSOLIDATED PLAN 2022-2026

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Program Administration	2022	2026	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Pocatello Citywide	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons	CDBG: \$461,600	Other: 1 Other

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Public Facilities and Improvements
	Goal Description	Public Facilities and Improvements are publicly-owned facilities and infrastructure such as streets, playgrounds, underground utilities, and buildings owned by non-profits open to the general public. Safe and accessible infrastructure is essential to the quality of life and building communities that support community diversity and stability. In general, public facilities and public improvements are interpreted to include all facilities and improvements that are publicly owned or owned by a nonprofit and open to the general public. Acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and installation of public facilities and improvements are eligible activities. Pocatello's goal to improve and expand public facilities may include, but is not limited to: • ADA Improvements • Senior Centers • Homeless and Domestic Violence Facilities • Neighborhood Facilities • Health Facilities
2	Goal Name	Public Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Public Infrastructure Improvements will focus on safe and accessible infrastructure essential to the quality of life and building communities that support community diversity and stability. In general, public infrastructure improvements will include acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and installation of public infrastructure. Pocatello's goal to improve and expand public infrastructure may include, but is not limited to: • ADA Improvements • Sidewalks • Curb cuts

3	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Public services are an integral part of a comprehensive community development strategy. Public Service activities provide for a wide range of activities that address needs in the community provided for the target population. Public services can strengthen communities by addressing the needs of specific populations. They can address a range of individual needs and increase CDBG dollars' impact by complementing other activities. The City of Pocatello 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. In general, these services are provided by local non-profit partners. This funding is capped at 15% of the CDBG entitlement plus program income. Pocatello's goal to improve and provide public services may include, but is not limited to: • Employment services • Crime prevention and public safety • Child care • Health services • Substance use services • Fair housing counseling • Education programs • Energy conservation • Services for homeless persons • Services for seniors • Welfare services (excluding income payments) • Down payment assistance • Recreational services

4	Goal Name	Housing
	Goal Description	The City prioritized goals and objectives for using CDBG funding to strategically and effectively benefit low- and moderate-income residents by increasing access to decent housing and creating a suitable living environment while expanding economic opportunities for LMI persons. Pocatello 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. Pocatello's projects to improve housing sustainability may include, but are not limited to: • 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	Program Administration
	Goal Description	General Administrative funds will pay reasonable program administrative costs and carrying charges related to the planning and execution of community development activities. Administering federal funds and ensuring compliance is critical for utilizing Federal resources. Pocatello is committed to using CDBG entitlement funding for administration to help to continue growing a community development program that is efficient, effective, and resourceful. Pocatello may have administration projects that include, but are not limited to: • 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

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)

During the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan period, the City of Pocatello will have projects that help to support affordable housing for low- to moderate-income residents.

- Rental units rehabilitated - 240
- Homeowner housing added - 5
- Homeowner housing rehabilitated - 150

Other programs will help support low- and moderate-income residents.

- Homeless overnight shelter - 500 persons assisted
- Public Facilities and Infrastructure projects - 8,500 persons assisted
- Public services - 6,175 persons assisted

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)

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is a federal law, codified at 29 U.S.C. § 794, that prohibits discrimination based on 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 based on 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 the 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 38% of public housing residents are elderly (>62) and 10% of the voucher recipients. Disabled families account for 57% of public housing residents and 32% of voucher recipients.

HACP has substantial housing specifically allocated for elderly and disabled residents.

Christensen Courts - Disabled and Elderly Housing

Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships manages Christensen Courts with federal aid from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Public Housing Program. Christensen Courts is a 72 unit apartment complex for elderly or disabled residents. Program participants contribute 30% of their monthly adjusted income towards rent.

Portneuf Towers

HACP manages Portneuf Towers, a 72 unit high-rise complex for elderly or disabled individuals and couples, under the Section 8 New Construction Program.

HACP does not have a section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

HACP has a resident advisory board and has clients of its services on its operating board.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

HACP is not designated as troubled.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Even though construction costs for new housing developments remain relatively stagnant, housing prices continue to rise, severely impacting the availability of affordable housing in the United States. According to Brian Montgomery, Federal Housing Administration commissioner and assistant secretary for housing, constraints on housing not only reduce the supply of affordable housing but also increase the number of households that are cost-burdened, spending more than 30 percent of their income on rent.

Land-use policies and zoning regulations constrain the supply of affordable housing. Density limits, height restrictions, parking requirements, lengthy permitting and approval processes, and community opposition all contribute to increased housing prices.

Although federal policies play an important role in influencing the availability of affordable housing, according to Sturtevant, the supply of affordable housing depends less on federal policies than on local planning practices, policies, and community engagement. Many local planning procedures currently in place enable community opposition that stalls housing production. Reshaping local regulations allows jurisdictions to make a lasting impact on the supply of affordable housing.

HUD, PD&R Edge, *"Regulatory Barriers and Affordable Housing Quarterly Update"*

Comprehensive Plan 2040

The City of Pocatello has just begun updating the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Comprehensive Plan 2040 is a 20-year vision for Pocatello and its people. The Plan will reflect the voice of residents and will be the guiding document for shaping Pocatello's future. The vision and corresponding action steps provide a common language to connect various City plans, policies, and programs to the Community's identified values. The Plan will take nearly two years to complete and will include a wide variety of community outreach methods and collaboration between City leaders and community members.

A key aspect of the Comprehensive Plan is the Housing Alliance section that will help outline how the City will manage and maintain the existing housing stock and provide opportunities for new housing units.

Annual Policy Review

Annually, the City's governing bodies, namely the City Council, make a concerted effort to review many public policies, structures, fees, regulations, codes, and other provisions that may serve as barriers to affordable housing. The Council reviews the fees structure to ensure current rates do not inhibit

development each fiscal year. Similarly, as projects move through the review process to Council approval, unintended barriers or potential issues that arise are reviewed by the Council and often included in the discussion for future review.

The City Council is committed to keeping the property tax level as low as possible. CDBG program customers are encouraged to take advantage of the Homeowner's Exemption and the Circuit Breaker Exemption to reduce the tax burden on low- and moderate-income households.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

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A key aspect of the Comprehensive Plan is the Housing Alliance section that will help outline how the City will manage and maintain the existing housing stock and provide opportunities for new housing units.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City does not currently receive other HUD funds, including HOME, ESG, or HOPWA.

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 is a member of the local homelessness coordinating committee and participates in the annual Point In Time Count.

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 Pocatello participates as a member of the **Region V 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.

Several organizations in Pocatello provide services to people who are unhoused and making the transition to permanent housing. The City has supported these organizations in the past, and they are encouraged to apply for CDBG assistance.

Family Service Alliance (FSA) provides emergency shelter, rapid rehousing, and advocacy for persons experiencing domestic and or/sexual violence. In 2020, FSA provided emergency shelter to 504 individuals and crisis intervention to 990 individuals.

FSA is also working with Idaho Housing and Finance Association (IHFA) to administer rapid rehousing assistance through the HUD Emergency Solutions Grant to help domestic violence survivors transition into permanent housing. Rapid re-housing provides short-term rental assistance and services. It is

offered without preconditions (such as employment, income, absence of a criminal record, or sobriety), and the resources and services provided are typically tailored to the person's needs. The goals are to help people obtain housing quickly, increase self-sufficiency, and stay housed.

Aid for Friends operates the only emergency shelter for women, men, and families in a region with the state's second-highest rate of homelessness. In 2021 Aid for Friends opened a new day resource center and emergency shelter location with specific dormitory housing for men only, women only, and families. Aid for Friends work with Family Services Alliance to provide emergency shelter to families when FSA's emergency shelter is full or unavailable to a household. The new shelter allows families to have a private room to sleep in and secure their belongings separate from the common area spaces. Families who are in the emergency shelters at Aids for Friends and who have experienced domestic or sexual violence can access case management and advocacy services from FSA.

The new shelter space also works closely with Bannock Youth Foundation to help coordinate emergency shelter for unaccompanied youth and to help them access case management resources.

Bannock Youth Foundation (BYF)

Bannock Youth Foundation works with HACP to provide case management support and housing to young people transitioning out of foster care. HUD's **Foster Youth to Independence Initiative** targets housing assistance to young people aging out of foster care and who are at extreme risk of experiencing homelessness. The initiative offers housing vouchers to local public housing authorities to prevent or end homelessness among young adults under the age of 25 who are, or have recently left, the foster care system without a home to go to.

Southeastern Idaho Community Action Agency Inc

SEICAA's **Freedom LZ** emergency housing facility is available to military veterans who are or are in danger of becoming homeless. SEICAA works with veterans staying at the shelter by providing them with the tools necessary to help make informed decisions, secure employment, and move into permanent housing. Part of a transitional housing program, crisis intervention and case management are provided to veterans during their stay – which is typically between 60 and 90 days. Given the varying circumstances of homelessness, the Veteran Services program has participants complete a personalized entrance and exit plan. The plan will express a participant's goals and the resources they will need to reach their goals. All support services will be specific to each participant's needs and will be provided by SEICAA programs, the Vet Center, Job Service, and other community service providers.

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

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid homelessness continues to be the primary focus of Pocatello's CDBG program. The funding investments in creating new affordable housing, housing rehabilitation (including manufactured housing), down payment assistance programs are all designed to help residents maintain stable housing and reduce their risk of experiencing homelessness. The City's small allocation of CDBG funds makes it difficult to focus on funding all the potential projects that help residents who are discharged from institutions and systems of care to receive needed assistance. The local program providers are encouraged to apply annually for CDBG funding, participate in the homeless coordinating committee meetings, and share information on community needs.

Corrections Programs

Since 2017, the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare's (IDHW) Division of Behavioral Health (DBH) has received federal funding from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to aid in addressing the opioid crisis through treatment, intervention, and recovery services. This funding established Idaho's Response to the Opioid Crisis (IROC) program.

In 2020, DBH collaborated with the Idaho Department of Correction (IDOC) and Recovery Idaho, a non-profit recovery community organization, to introduce a pilot reentry program at the **Pocatello Women's Correctional Center (PWCC)**. The federal funding at the time dictated that only individuals who had a history of opioid addiction and/or a diagnosis of Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) would be eligible for the pilot.

The PWCC reentry pilot was developed to provide services for women reentering their communities after incarceration at the facility. This program aims to improve the likelihood of continued recovery upon release for these women and reduce recidivism. The recovery coaches work with women throughout the transition back to the community and provide warm hand-offs to community services and treatment, including Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT). The recovery coaches continue to provide support during the first few weeks of release, where the chance of relapse is highest.

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. Lead exposures remain prevalent despite considerable knowledge and increased screening and intervention efforts. Environmental lead is a toxic substance that affects 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 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 of the disease. The child's signs or symptoms 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 crucial 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 the most significant 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 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 many 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.

Pocatello has a sizable amount of housing built before 1980 that has the potential to be hazardous to children. **The 2013-2017 ACS estimates that 1,995 units constructed before 1980 have children present.**

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 comprises 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 obtain a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months of 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.

Lead Safe & Healthy Homes

The City of Pocatello was awarded \$2,648,197 in 2021 in the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction grant program and Healthy Homes Supplement funding. The City of Pocatello will address lead hazards in 100 housing units providing safer homes for low and very low-income families with children.

Pocatello was at the forefront of lead remediation programs in Idaho, becoming the first municipality in the state to be awarded a \$1.5 million HUD-funded grant in 2017. Since then, 47 homes in Pocatello are now free of lead-based paint hazards. With the new appropriation, the city will be able to make 100 homes lead-safe.

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

The City of Pocatello'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 City's behalf. Contractors in the housing rehabilitation program have lead-based paint requirements integrated into their contract for services with the homeowner.

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

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

The needs, goals, and projects outlined in the Consolidated Plan work together to help reduce poverty. While poverty is a function of factors (many of which are) beyond the control of City policies, providing citizens of Pocatello with affordable, quality housing in economically diverse neighborhoods can foster economic mobility and soften the impact of poverty.

Pocatello's antipoverty strategy involves supporting local nonprofit organizations that offer assistance to those residents living in poverty.

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

The 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan has goals designed to help address and reduce poverty in Pocatello. The goals outlined in Consolidated Plan are focused solely on helping improve the lives of low- and moderate-income residents.

Goal 1: Housing

The City will help to ensure that low- to moderate-income residents will have safe and livable housing. **Housing rehabilitation** projects and emergency home repair ensure that residents most at risk of having deferred home maintenance and unsafe living environments can remain in their homes. Additionally, **homeownership assistance** programs help low- to moderate-income residents transition into more stable homeownership. The City will continue to help ensure that low- and moderate-income residents have the opportunity to have housing that is free of **lead-based paint**. Improvement and preservation of the existing house stock is key to increasing the number of affordable housing units in Pocatello.

The City prioritized goals and objectives for using CDBG funding to strategically and effectively benefit low- and moderate-income residents by increasing access to decent housing and creating a suitable living environment while expanding economic opportunities for LMI persons. Pocatello is committed to improving and increasing 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.

Goal 2: Public Services

The City will work to utilize CDBG funds for public service. Projects will help low- to moderate-income residents with the impacts of domestic violence, homelessness, and other key community services. These projects may vary over the course of the consolidated plan. Still, the focus will remain on ensuring

that low- and moderate-income residents have the support they need to ensure their safety, access to affordable housing, and increased access to economic improvements.

Public services are an integral part of a comprehensive community development strategy. Public Service activities provide for a wide range of activities that address needs in the community provided for the target population. Public services can strengthen communities by addressing the needs of specific populations. They can address a range of individual needs and increase CDBG dollars' impact by complementing other activities.

The City of Pocatello 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. In general, these services are provided by local non-profit partners. This funding is capped at 15% of the CDBG entitlement plus program income.

Goal 3: Public Infrastructure

Public Infrastructure Improvements will focus on safe and accessible infrastructure essential to the quality of life and building communities that support community diversity and stability. In general, public infrastructure improvements will include acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and installation of public infrastructure.

Goal 4: Public Facilities

Public Facilities and Improvements are publicly-owned facilities and infrastructure such as streets, playgrounds, underground utilities, and buildings owned by non-profits open to the general public. Safe and accessible infrastructure is essential to the quality of life and building communities that support community diversity and stability. In general, public facilities and public improvements are interpreted to include all facilities and improvements that are publicly owned or owned by a nonprofit and open to the general public. Acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and installation of public facilities and improvements are eligible 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 Pocatello works closely with HUD to ensure that all statutory requirements are met, and that information 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 achieved. 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: Monitoring activities are also conducted whenever a subrecipient makes a reimbursement request. City staff verifies that the subrecipient has started their program and is making progress 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.

2022 Annual Action Plan

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

Introduction

The City of Pocatello 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 Pocatello 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 does 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	462,000	25,000	0	487,000	1,848,000	The City anticipates receiving \$462,000 in annual entitlement from FY2023 - FY2026 for a total of \$1,848,000.

Table 54 - 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 Pocatello 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.
- Subrecipients must report on match support for projects.

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

Pocatello 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 improves low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. The City will 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.

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	Public Facilities and Improvements	2022	2026	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Pocatello Citywide	Create a Suitable Living Environment	CDBG: \$57,500	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 100 Persons Assisted
2	Public Infrastructure	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Pocatello Citywide	Create a Suitable Living Environment	CDBG: \$85,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1500 Persons Assisted
3	Public Services	2022	2026	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Pocatello Citywide	Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons	CDBG: \$67,500	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1235 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 130 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 80 Persons Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Housing	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	Pocatello Citywide	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment	CDBG: \$185,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 55 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 1 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 30 Household Housing Unit
5	Program Administration	2022	2026	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Pocatello Citywide	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons	CDBG: \$92,000	Other: 1 Other

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Public Facilities and Improvements
	Goal Description	Public Facilities and Improvements are publicly-owned facilities and infrastructure such as streets, playgrounds, underground utilities, and buildings owned by non-profits open to the general public. Safe and accessible infrastructure is essential to the quality of life and building communities that support community diversity and stability. In general, public facilities and public improvements are interpreted to include all facilities and improvements that are publicly owned or owned by a nonprofit and open to the general public. Acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and installation of public facilities and improvements are eligible activities. Pocatello's goal to improve and expand public facilities may include, but is not limited to: • ADA Improvements • Senior Centers • Homeless and Domestic Violence Facilities • Neighborhood Facilities • Health Facilities
2	Goal Name	Public Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Public Infrastructure Improvements will focus on safe and accessible infrastructure essential to the quality of life and building communities that support community diversity and stability. In general, public infrastructure improvements will include acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and installation of public infrastructure. Pocatello's goal to improve and expand public infrastructure may include, but is not limited to: • ADA Improvements • Sidewalks • Curb cuts

3	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Public services are an integral part of a comprehensive community development strategy. Public Service activities provide for a wide range of activities that address needs in the community provided for the target population. Public services can strengthen communities by addressing the needs of specific populations. They can address a range of individual needs and increase CDBG dollars' impact by complementing other activities. The City of Pocatello 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. In general, these services are provided by local non-profit partners. This funding is capped at 15% of the CDBG entitlement plus program income. Pocatello's goal to improve and provide public services may include, but is not limited to: • Employment services • Crime prevention and public safety • Child care • Health services • Substance use services • Fair housing counseling • Education programs • Energy conservation • Services for homeless persons • Services for seniors • Welfare services (excluding income payments) • Down payment assistance • Recreational services

4	Goal Name	Housing
	Goal Description	The City prioritized goals and objectives for using CDBG funding to strategically and effectively benefit low- and moderate-income residents by increasing access to decent housing and creating a suitable living environment while expanding economic opportunities for LMI persons. Pocatello 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. Pocatello's projects to improve housing sustainability may include, but are not limited to: • 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	Program Administration
	Goal Description	General Administrative funds will provide for payment of reasonable program administrative costs and carrying charges related to the planning and execution of community development activities. Administering federal funds and ensuring compliance is a critical part of utilizing federal resources. Pocatello is committed to using CDBG entitlement funding for administration to help to continue growing a community development program that is efficient, effective, and resourceful. Pocatello may have administration projects that include, but are not limited to: • 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

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Annually the City undergoes a technical assistance and program year planning process to identify project needs in conjunction with the goals and objectives outlined in the five-year Consolidated Plan. The City works closely with the CDBG Advisory Committee as well as various public service agencies, organizations, coalitions, and the community to determine needs. In PY2022, funding will continue to be allocated toward the ever-increasing demand for housing rehabilitation and loans, particularly for homes with long-overdue rehab needs.

The City's RENEWAL program leverages small grants for minor repairs for those income-qualifying residents and couples this with interest deferred loans for larger projects. In addition, the City partners with NeighborWorks Pocatello to leverage additional funding for low-moderate income residents unable to afford the much-needed improvements. Often these rehab grants and loans go toward public health and safety concerns and emergency repairs. As such, the City has worked to coordinate with its Lead Hazard control grant to not only resolve the lead hazard concerns but provide comprehensive assistance to those most in need. PY2022 will see similar needs met.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	FY2022 Public Facilities
2	FY2022 Public Infrastructure
3	FY2022 Public Services
4	FY2022 Housing
5	FY2022 Administrative Services

Table 56 – Project Information

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	FY2022 Public Facilities
	Target Area	Pocatello Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities and Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Provide Decent Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$57,500
	Description	
	Target Date	4/1/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 100 Persons Assisted
	Location Description	Citywide

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	Planned Activities	Public Facilities and Improvements are publicly-owned facilities and infrastructure such as streets, playgrounds, underground utilities, and buildings owned by non-profits open to the general public. Safe and accessible infrastructure is essential to the quality of life and building communities that support community diversity and stability. In general, public facilities and public improvements are interpreted to include all facilities and improvements that are publicly owned or owned by a nonprofit and open to the general public. Acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and installation of public facilities and improvements are eligible activities. Pocatello's goal to improve and expand public facilities may include, but is not limited to: • ADA Improvements • Senior Centers • Homeless and Domestic Violence Facilities • Neighborhood Facilities • Health Facilities
2	Project Name	FY2022 Public Infrastructure
	Target Area	Pocatello Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
	Funding	CDBG: \$85,000
	Description	
	Target Date	4/1/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1500 Persons Assisted
	Location Description	Citywide

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	Planned Activities	Public Infrastructure Improvements will focus on safe and accessible infrastructure essential to the quality of life and building communities that support community diversity and stability. In general, public infrastructure improvements will include acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and installation of public infrastructure. Pocatello's goal to improve and expand public infrastructure may include, but is not limited to: • ADA Improvements • Sidewalks • Curb cuts
3	Project Name	FY2022 Public Services
	Target Area	Pocatello Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
	Funding	CDBG: \$67,500
	Description	
	Target Date	4/1/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1235 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 130 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 80 Persons Assisted
	Location Description	Citywide

4	Planned Activities	Public Service activities provide for a wide range of activities that address needs in the community provided for the target population. Public services can strengthen communities by addressing the needs of specific populations. 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 Pocatello 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. In general, these services are provided by local non-profit partners. This funding is capped at 15% of the CDBG entitlement plus program income. Pocatello's goal to improve and provide public services may include, but is not limited to: • Employment services • Crime prevention and public safety • Child care • Health services • Substance use services • Fair housing counseling • Education programs • Energy conservation • Services for homeless persons • Services for seniors • Welfare services (excluding income payments) • Down payment assistance • Recreational services
	Project Name	FY2022 Housing
	Target Area	Pocatello Citywide
	Goals Supported	Housing
	Needs Addressed	Provide Decent Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$185,000
	Description	

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	Target Date	4/1/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Rental units rehabilitated: 55 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 1 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 30 Household Housing Unit
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	The City prioritized goals and objectives for using CDBG funding to strategically and effectively benefit low- and moderate-income residents by increasing access to decent housing and creating a suitable living environment while expanding economic opportunities for LMI persons. Pocatello 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. Pocatello's projects to improve housing sustainability may include, but are not limited to: • 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	Project Name	FY2022 Administrative Services
	Target Area	Pocatello Citywide
	Goals Supported	Program Administration
	Needs Addressed	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
	Funding	CDBG: \$92,000

CONSOLIDATED PLAN 2022-2026

Description	
Target Date	4/1/2022
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
Location Description	Citywide
Planned Activities	General Administrative funds will provide for payment of reasonable program administrative costs and carrying charges related to the planning and execution of community development activities. Administering federal funds and ensuring compliance is a critical part of utilizing federal resources. Pocatello is committed to using CDBG entitlement funding for administration to help to continue growing a community development program that is efficient, effective, and resourceful. Pocatello may have administration projects that include, but are not limited to: • 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

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

The projects in FY 2022 do not emphasize any one geographic area of Pocatello. Funds are generally dispersed out geographically to have the most significant impact. The City does not have a singular concentration of low- to moderate-income residents.

While some projects focus on a low- to moderate-income area (LMA), they are not part of a greater neighborhood reinvestment or a designated neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA).

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Pocatello Citywide	100

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City did not identify a geographic target area as a basis for funding allocation priorities. Goals and projects are not limited to a specific area within the City.

Discussion

All projects supported with CDBG funds are within the Pocatello city limits. The projects listed in the 2022 Action Plan will benefit low- and moderate-income residents throughout the City of Pocatello.

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

During the 2022 Annual Action Plan period, the City of Pocatello will have projects that help to support affordable housing for low- to moderate-income residents.

- Rental units rehabilitated - 55
- Homeowner housing added - 1
- Homeowner housing rehabilitated - 30

Other programs will help support low- and moderate-income residents.

- Homeless overnight shelter - 100 persons assisted
- Homelessness Prevention - 80 persons assisted
- Public Facilities and Infrastructure projects - 1,700 persons assisted
- Public services - 1,365 persons assisted

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported

<i>Homeless</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Non-Homeless</i>	<i>86</i>
<i>Special-Needs</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>86</i>

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through

<i>Rental Assistance</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>The Production of New Units</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Rehab of Existing Units</i>	<i>85</i>
<i>Acquisition of Existing Units</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>86</i>

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type
Discussion

The City has a robust goal to help address the lack of affordable housing for low- to moderate-income residents in Pocatello.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships (HACP) is a housing authority that participates in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV), Public Housing, and Moving to Work programs.

Housing Choice Voucher

HACP administers the Housing Choice Voucher Program under contract with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This program enables very low-income families to obtain decent, safe, and affordable housing on the private market. To be eligible for assistance, applicants must qualify under HUD-established income limits and other eligibility criteria established by HACP. Program participants contribute between 30% to 40% of their monthly adjusted gross income towards rent and utilities, while HACP pays the difference in the contract rent directly to the landlord.

The **Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV)** program is available through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). Through EHV, HUD is providing HACP with 15 EHV choice vouchers to assist individuals and families who are:

- Homeless,
- At risk of becoming homelessness,
- Fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, or
- Were recently homeless or have a high risk of housing instability.

Christensen Courts - Disabled and Elderly Housing

Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships manages Christensen Courts with federal aid from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Public Housing Program. Christensen Courts is a 72 unit apartment complex for elderly or disabled residents. Program participants contribute 30% of their monthly adjusted income towards rent.

Portneuf Towers

HACP manages Portneuf Towers, a 72 unit high-rise complex for elderly or disabled individuals and couples, under the Section 8 New Construction Program.

Reflections 5

HACP also manages five other Section 8 New Construction properties called Reflections 5, consisting of El Rancho Heights, Franklin Heights, Hawthorne Terrace, Stockman Terrace, and Swisher Terrace. These are multi-family properties and have 2, 3, and 4 bedroom units. These properties do not require age or disability as a qualifier.

Maple West and McKinley Manor - Unsubsidized Affordable Rentals

HACP manages two Multi-Family Section 236 apartment complexes: 56 units at McKinley Manor and 44

units at Maple West Apartments. Although there is no subsidy tied to these properties, Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships is bound by a contract with HUD to ensure that the rents at these properties remain affordable. Depending on a family's income, they may be given a basic rent rate or the market rent rate (as set by HUD). Utilities are included in these rent rates.

Open Market Rentals

Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships owns and manages apartment complexes (Pinewood, Kats Court, Railyard, Jefferson, 6th Ave, and 10th Ave.) that are open market rentals. This means no subsidy or HUD contract is tied to these properties. However, in keeping with the HACP mission to provide affordable housing, the rents at these complexes are still kept at a reasonably low level. The goal of Pinewood and Kats is to bridge the gap between families who are over income for other programs yet still struggle with high rents.

The Elms - Student Housing

The Elms is located at 2125 S 4th Ave and offers student housing for Idaho State University. Each apartment is four bedrooms & two bathrooms. Students can rent by the room, and HCAP can assign rooms or accommodate roommate requests.

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

City staff coordinates with HACP regularly. Both agencies are active participants in Idaho's Region III Idaho Homelessness Coordinating Committee (IHCC). The City's projects do not specifically aim to address the needs of public housing residents. The City's projects aim to focus on efficiently and effectively providing services and support to low- to moderate-income residents. These initiatives also help assist public housing residents and residents who receive a HUD housing voucher.

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

HACP has a resident advisory board and has clients of its services on its operating board.

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

HACP is not designated as troubled.

Discussion

The City does not own or manage any public housing and relies of HACP to provide those services to the community. The City works with HACP on various initiatives to coordinate and promote services and resources to the community.

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

Introduction

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 is not eligible as a recipient of other HUD funds, including HOME, ESG, or HOPWA.

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

The City of Pocatello participates in the Southeast Idaho Homeless and Housing Coalition, a part of the Idaho Balance of State Continuum of Care under a Collaborative Agreement. As part of this collaboration, the South-Eastern Idaho Community Action Agency (SEICAA), Bannock Youth Foundation (BYF), Family Services Alliance (FSA), and Aid For Friends (AFF) continue to submit their applications for these other federal funds to the City's CDBG Advisory Committee for consistency review and comment, when required by the funders.

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

The City does not currently receive other HUD funds, including HOME, ESG, or HOPWA.

The City will continue to work with the local Continuum of Care (IHFA) and local partners to reach the local homeless population and assess their needs.

CDBG staff have consistently assisted with the Homeless Stand Down and the Point-in-Time Count. Each year, community partners host the Homeless Stand Down, which is for homeless and low-income residents in the community. This service provides one-stop assistance for needs ranging from flu shots to haircuts to foot treatment, plus a meal, winter coats, sleeping bags, boots, and other winter gear. Stand Down is an opportunity for attendees to make contact with those who can help and provides participating agencies with the information needed to ensure efforts are being directed to the most pressing needs.

The City has also worked with agencies doing the annual Point-in-Time Count, which helps determine the number of people experiencing homelessness on a given day. This information allows the City to understand the level of homelessness in Pocatello and develop a program that better serves those in need. The City will continue to assist with this process in upcoming years.

The City will continue to use its partners to identify, understand, and support those experiencing homelessness (especially persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness) or at risk of homelessness with special needs in Pocatello.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Pocatello has helped assist Aid for Friends with partial acquisition of a new public facility with funds from the next five years' allocation. Aid For Friends serves approximately 400 people annually (9,000-10,000 bed nights). The shelter operated in an 80-year-old structure. Because Aid For Friend's grant money from IHFA generally is used for client services, operational support of the shelter, and housing programs, using CDBG funding to assist with facility repairs allows the use of AFF's other funding directly for those costs. In PY2020, CDBG funds were used to assist with architectural and engineering expenses for the new shelter, and in PY2022, funding will be allocated toward partial acquisition of the shelter site. This will be funded through a five-year commitment between the City and Aid for Friends, for a total investment of \$250,000 in CDBG funds that will result in acquisition in part for AFF.

These are the only direct expenditures of CDBG funds for homeless persons; indirectly, the City's housing programs contribute to the prevention of homelessness by offering options for more affordable housing. Additionally, the City also pays for case management and bus tickets for AFF clients.

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 City's efforts to support the transition of persons experiencing homelessness will be broad and flexible so that service providers can adapt to clients' needs as economic and housing conditions change.

This support may include funding:

- Creation of affordable rental and ownership housing,
- Emergency repairs and rehabilitation to preserve existing affordable housing and improve the housing conditions of existing low-income residents, and
- Supportive services are provided by nonprofit organizations that help stabilize residents at risk of and experiencing homelessness. These include but are not limited to emergency assistance, job training, and skill development, and transportation assistance.

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 City of Pocatello does not directly participate in the discharge planning or protocols for persons leaving publicly funded institutions or healthcare systems or receiving assistance from public and private agencies (health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions).

All of the local agencies serving the homeless population work together to ensure that people receive the appropriate services. The agencies serving the homeless population maintain ties with institutions that release people from their care or custody, whether publicly or privately funded. For instance, the local hospital, Portneuf Medical Center, contacts Aid For Friends when releasing a patient that does not have housing. In 2018, Aid For Friends became the designated organization to be the community's single access point. This has helped individuals and families more efficiently gain access to needed services.

Discussion

Perhaps, one of the most remarkable aspects of homeless services in Pocatello is the ability for the services providers to work together to help support their clients through an exceptionally challenging point of time in their lives. The community has increased the availability of rapid rehousing services, emergency housing vouchers, foster to youth initiatives, affordable student housing, public housing market-rate rentals, and behavioral health resources for children. Family Services Alliance, Aid for Friends, Bannock Youth Foundation, and Housing Alliance and Community Partnerships (HACP) collaborate to bring needed resources and funding to Region 5.

The City does not specifically target persons with disabilities or other special needs for receiving services related to homelessness. The City will work with partners to better understand the scope of homelessness in Pocatello and what actions might best most beneficial for helping people transition into permanent housing. The Point-In-Time Count conducted by IHFA counts homelessness by Region 5 and does not provide specific data on the City of Pocatello. There is a general understanding that Pocatello may have a large percentage of homeless children, teenagers, and young adults.

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

Introduction:

Even though construction costs for new housing developments remain relatively stagnant, housing prices continue to rise, severely impacting the availability of affordable housing in the United States. According to Brian Montgomery, Federal Housing Administration commissioner and assistant secretary for housing, constraints on housing not only reduce the supply of affordable housing but also increase the number of households that are cost-burdened, spending more than 30 percent of their income on rent.

Land-use policies and zoning regulations constrain the supply of affordable housing. Density limits, height restrictions, parking requirements, lengthy permitting and approval processes, and community opposition all contribute to increased housing prices.

Although federal policies play an important role in influencing the availability of affordable housing, according to Sturtevant, the supply of affordable housing depends less on federal policies than on local planning practices, policies, and community engagement. Many local planning procedures currently in place enable community opposition that stalls housing production. Reshaping local regulations allows jurisdictions to make a lasting impact on the supply of affordable housing.

HUD, PD&R Edge, *"Regulatory Barriers and Affordable Housing Quarterly Update"*

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

Annually, the City's governing bodies, namely the City Council, make a concerted effort to review many public policies, structures, fees, regulations, codes, and other provisions that may serve as barriers to affordable housing. The Council reviews the fees structure to ensure current rates do not inhibit development each fiscal year. Similarly, as projects move through the review process to Council approval, unintended barriers or potential issues that arise are reviewed by the Council and often included in the discussion for future review. Currently, the City's Planning and Development Services Department is completing a new Comprehensive Plan which will serve as a long-term plan with actionable deliverables to address the City's future growth and development, including affordable housing needs. The City Council is committed to keeping the property tax level as low as possible. CDBG program customers are encouraged to take advantage of the Homeowner's Exemption and the Circuit Breaker Exemption to reduce the tax burden on low- and moderate-income households.

Comprehensive Plan 2040

The City of Pocatello has just begun updating the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Comprehensive Plan 2040 is a 20-year vision for Pocatello and its people. The Plan will reflect the voice of residents and will be the guiding document for shaping Pocatello's future. The vision and corresponding action steps provide a common language to connect various City plans, policies, and programs to the Community's identified values. The Plan will take nearly two years to complete and will include a wide variety of community outreach methods and collaboration between City leaders and community members.

A key aspect of the Comprehensive Plan is the Housing Alliance section that will help outline how the City will manage and maintain the existing housing stock and provide opportunities for new housing units.

Discussion:

Affordable housing impacts all levels of income and housing in Pocatello. As housing costs rise, it places additional financial stresses upon residents.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City of Pocatello 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

Consistent with the previous years' implementation of the City's CDBG entitlement funding, strong local partnerships have been paramount to addressing obstacles to meeting underserved needs. The City has numerous local partners and stakeholders and continues to grow this cadre of organizations.

Staff provides technical assistance on a day-to-day basis for current subrecipients and residents while also holding the annual technical assistance meeting for new partners or other interested organizations. The City's CDBG website serves as a repository for information while additional information is distributed through the City's Public Information Office, legal notices, advertisements in the Idaho State Journal, direct mailers, or email communication at public meetings or through public hearings.

City Staff present on programs at various meetings and meet one on one with potential service provider subrecipients. In addition, the City's Outreach Coordinator attends local events regularly and presents on the available programs offered by the Neighborhood and Community Services Division. The Outreach Coordinator also serves as a member of multiple community-based organizations and groups, providing information sharing and gathering. Finally, the CDBG Advisory Committee holds monthly meetings to improve strategies for addressing obstacles.

The CDBG Program's Policies and Procedures also guide the program's work to address obstacles to underserved needs. The Language Assistance Plan was adopted to improve program accessibility for those individuals for whom English is not their primary language. In addition, the City ensures compliance with Section 3 when expending CDBG funds, adhering to the adopted policy. The program also references the Citizen Participation Plan within the 5-year Consolidated Plan to ensure depth of outreach. The City's broad base of partner agencies results in a robust referral system for those seeking assistance for whom CDBG funding is not an option.

Overall, there are a vast array of resources, techniques, and policies the Neighborhood and Community Services Division implements to address obstacles; however, this is an iterative and continuous process to improve service delivery and ensure needs are being met in an ever-evolving program.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City will partner with local agencies to create more housing units 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 inform residents of their rights to access fair and affordable housing.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Pocatello was awarded **\$2,648,197 in 2021 in Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction** grant program and Healthy Homes Supplement funding. The City of Pocatello will address lead hazards in 100 housing units providing safer homes for low and very low-income families with children.

Pocatello was at the forefront of lead remediation programs in Idaho, becoming the first municipality in the state to be awarded a \$1.5 million HUD-funded grant in 2018. Since then, 47 homes in Pocatello are now free of lead-based paint hazards, and with the new appropriation, the city will be able to make 100 homes lead-safe.

With most housing in Pocatello being constructed before 1978, there are many potential leaded homes around the City. City staff work with homeowners and renters to identify and remove lead-based paint hazards and other environmental hazards in homes that affect the health of the occupants. The City staffs two EPA-Certified Risk Assessors to implement the program and conducts extensive outreach. In addition, CDBG funds are used directly for the RENEWAL program.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The objective of the CDBG program is to address the needs of low to moderate-income residents in Pocatello. Generally, the CDBG funded programs for PY2022 work toward this end, whether through direct service delivery through contracted subrecipients or infrastructure improvements to reduce blight and address accessibility issues.

In addition to the programs, the City has developed many partnerships with service providers, non-profits, state agencies, and other entities to address issues affecting poverty. As in previous years, the City is exploring ways to improve workforce training and development and outreach to hard-to-reach populations.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City bases its community delivery system on CDBG federal regulation, guidance, and the City's adopted CDBG Program Policies and Procedures. In its 25-year history as an entitlement community, the City has developed many institutional structures inherent in the delivery system through internal operational procedures which ensure compliance. As subrecipients administer programs, these requirements are reviewed by staff, contained in contract terms and conditions, and staff is made available to provide technical assistance to ensure compliance.

The City's Neighborhood and Community Services Division employs staff to implement the program who are required to complete training on CDBG programs and requirements to ensure compliance with federal regulation. In addition, the Neighborhood and Community Services Division is housed in the

Planning and Development Services Department and works with the City's Finance Department to ensure continuity of the internal structure and cross-department checks and balances on program activities. The City's program is subject to City Council approval, with the CDBG Advisory Committee serving as the appointed body to make recommendations to the Council. A City Council member serves as a liaison to the CDBG Advisory Committee to foster communication on issues and keep the Council apprised of ongoing activity. Finally, the long-established relationships with community partners allow for frequent communication of issues, areas of success, and potential changes in institutional structure or service delivery.

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

The City provides technical assistance to service agencies interested in utilizing CDBG funding through the technical assistance meeting or remote technical assistance offered on a case by case basis via email or phone communication. The City participates in the Housing and Homeless Coalition to stay apprised of public housing and service agency housing activity. Regarding private housing, the CDBG program is housed within the Planning and Development Services Department, so there is frequent communication about ongoing or planned developments. This is enhanced with monthly department meetings. The CDBG program goals and objectives are included in the City's Comprehensive Plan.

The PDS Department is redoing the Comprehensive Plan and will be including actionable deliverables of which CDBG program goals and objectives will be reviewed and incorporated as applicable. Staff maintains open lines of communication so that partners can share project updates, and CDBG priorities can be shared externally. Overall, the City will continue its participation in various coalitions and work to address housing needs by leveraging opportunities for coordination amongst the various public and private entities.

Discussion:

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

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

Introduction:

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.	0.00%