

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Coeur d'Alene became eligible to receive Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds in 2007, resulting in the first Consolidated Plan for Program Years 2008-2012. This plan is the third Five-Year Consolidated Plan encompassing Program Years 2018-2022. The purpose of the Consolidated Plan is to:

1. Identify the City's housing and community development needs, priorities, goals, and strategies; and
2. Stipulate how funds will be allocated to housing and community development activities to address the City's housing and community development needs.

This Consolidated Plan for PY 2018-2022 was prepared in accordance with Sections 91.100 through 91.230 of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Consolidated Plan Final Rule.

While the City's population and sophistication have reached the echelon of entitlement status, Coeur d'Alene retains the small town "feel" and ability to work with the community for the betterment of its Low and Moderate-Income (LMI) Citizens beyond CDBG funding. The City's Entitlement allocations have not been large enough to fund, in their entirety, substantial housing projects, rehabilitation on a neighborhood size scale, or healthy economic development projects. As a result, the City focuses on partnerships and collaboration where their modest funding may tip the balance toward a successful project. The City of Coeur d'Alene has made a commitment to support and promote activities and programs that benefit LMI residents and all citizens. The City advocates education and outreach to create a strong, involved and aware populous who want to participate in community improvement. Furthermore, the City hopes for consistent growth of the Entitlement Program with widespread benefits through increased participation from stakeholders, innovative proposals and North Idaho enthusiasm.

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

Cost burden greater than 30% and greater than 50% is the largest housing problem in Coeur d'Alene, solidifying the need of additional affordable housing stock in the City. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (2012-2016), the 2016 median value of housing was \$172,700,

while the median income was only \$43,770. The estimated five-year housing needs include affordable housing for the LMI, elderly and non-homeless special needs populations; and additional transitional housing and emergency shelter facilities. These needs were determined based on the 2011 and 2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, both prepared by BBC Consulting, Inc. (BBC), latest American Community Survey observations of 2012-2016 and HUD data tables included in this Plan, feedback from the public forums, as well as consultation with St. Vincent de Paul, Kootenai County Transit, United Way of North Idaho, North Idaho Housing Coalition, Community Action Partnership, Disability Action Center, and IHFA.

3. Evaluation of past performance

All projects and activities for Plan Years 2013-2017 progressed as anticipated. The only goal not receiving CDBG funding in this time period was under economic development. Although the City is open to economic development projects submitted through the Community Opportunity Grant program, or suggestions from businesses or citizens, to date no requests have been identified or brought forward. The City believes that funding is not substantial enough to encourage economic development projects. If larger allocations become available in the future, it is believed more opportunities would arise. Economic development projects are available for interested parties yearly through the City's CDBG Community Opportunity Grant cycle.

The goals in this Consolidated Plan are based on the success of the past five years, with Goals 1-6 remaining the same. Specifically, the following six top-level goals were established to guide in the Consolidated Plan funding during Program Years 2013-2017 and have been deemed valuable to continue in years 2018-2022:

Goal 1: Increase the supply of for-sale housing at prices affordable to the City's low and moderate-income workers.

Goal 2: Increase the supply of rental housing affordable to the City's extremely low-income renters and residents with special needs, including persons who are homeless.

Goal 3: Improve the City's sidewalks to make them more accessible to persons with disabilities.

Goal 4: Continue with neighborhood revitalization efforts to improve the condition of housing in low-income areas.

Goal 5: Expand higher-paying employment opportunities for the residents of Coeur d'Alene through economic development.

Goal 6: Offer Public Service Program assistance to service organizations supporting low and moderate-income residents of Coeur d'Alene.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Coeur d'Alene followed their Citizen Participation Plan to hold two public workshop forums. Overall, 139 organizations, stakeholders, and units of government were contacted for input on the development of this Consolidated Plan. The City placed a newspaper advertisement in the Coeur d'Alene Press, placed postings on the City's website, City Facebook, and aired advertisements on the City's Public Education and Government Channel requesting public participation at the two forums to gather information about the City's greatest housing and community development needs, including special needs populations. In addition, flyers were posted at local tax credit apartments and around town, and were sent directly to all 139 stakeholders for them to share with the broader community. Eight citizens attended the first public forum and two persons attended the second public forum, all parties representing crucial services and agencies. Interested stakeholders who were unable to attend the public workshop forums were instructed via email to share their observations on community needs and funding suggestions with the City's CDBG Administrator via phone or email, as well as through the Resident Participation Worksheet. This Resident Participation Worksheet was posted on the City's website and was advertised via the stakeholder emailed list, City main page, the City's Public Education and Government Channel, City social media, flyers, and word of mouth.

In addition to local issues, the City contacted several Local and State government agencies to address regional issues.

Nine community members completed the Resident Participation Worksheets to assist in determining needs of the CDBG Program. The consultations, public forums workshops, and worksheets are the basis of addressing priority needs in this Consolidated Plan.

A public hearing was held on January 16, 2018 regarding the PY 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan and PY 2018 Action Plan, in accordance with the City's Citizen Participation Plan. The public hearing presented the findings from the public forums and citizen input, and provided the opportunity for additional Citizen Comment prior to adoption of the Draft 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan. This hearing also provided review of spending priorities and activities suggested in the PY 2018 Action Plan. This public hearing and its prior 30-day comment period was advertised through the local newspaper of record (Coeur d'Alene Press) on December 15 and December 29 of 2017, City Website, City Facebook, Community Flyers, City Public Education and Government Channel, and email notifications to the City's distribution list of Stakeholders/Interested Groups.

5. Summary of public comments

Participants in the public workshop forums demonstrated strong alignment with the Goals from the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan, and indicated a need for ongoing Public Service/Continuum of Care type projects, such as transitional housing, ADA barriers, and increased focus on the lack of housing stock for the very low-income populations.

Comments from Resident Participation Worksheets included the following suggestions: financial literacy education for LMI adults and teens, scholarships for childcare or facility improvements for childcare providers, job developmental program opportunities for disabled teens, more housing counseling, edible landscapes for LMI housing projects, research of health impacts from 'smart technology', more substance abuse counseling, more education programs for LMI persons, improved ADA access to the City's water recreation, increased walkable safety efforts including ADA sidewalks leading to commercial districts, higher employment wages, increased public service programs, and increased programs for seniors and disabled. All comments were highly complimentary of the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan's goals and rated them as 'important goals for Coeur d'Alene's CDBG funds in years 2018-2022' on Citizen Participation Worksheets.

In addition to Public Forum Workshop comments, the City received the following verbal and written comments. The North Idaho Housing Coalition called for a continuation of all current funding priorities, citing them as all still relevant to the community. The Community Action Partnership (CAP) called for maintained support for public service grants, with project ideas including teaching soft skills, financial coaching, and 'transformational' support programs to LMI residents. St. Vincent de Paul called for continued support of homeless residents and at-risk-of-homelessness residents, including the creation of more affordable childcare options so that both parents (when such cases apply) can afford to attend work. The City of Coeur d'Alene called for a heightened focus on economic development projects and ADA sidewalk projects throughout the City, but also in the section of town commonly referred to as East Sherman, which does include low-income census tracts. Whitewater Creek, Inc. called for more economic development project emphasis and entrepreneurial assistance throughout the City, as well as maintained public service supportive projects. CDA 2030 called for childcare supportive programs, homebuyer assistance programs, soft-skill and workforce development initiatives, and the support of relocating transitional housing closer to services providers.

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

Two comments were not accepted.

The first was a suggestion from Kootenai County Transit to increase funding for public transportation. Once the process of meeting one of the HUD National Objectives, eligible activities, and reporting requirements were explained; coupled with the fact that currently the local transportation is currently free to the public, it was agreed that increasing funding for public transportation is not the best use for CDBG funds. They were encouraged to apply for the City's CDBG competitive Community Opportunity Grants in future, however, for funding needs in new or non-government funded projects that would positively influence transportation for LMI City residents.

The second comment was to fund research on potentially negative impacts between 'Smart Technology' and citizen health. This suggestion does not pertain to the City's Consolidated Plan as the suggestion will not meet the HUD National Objectives and eligible activities under the CDBG program.

7. Summary

This document reflects coordinated planning and citizen participation, and also aims to reduce duplication of efforts at the local level and provide smoother delivery of services. It allows community organizations, citizens, and developers to better grasp the context in which the City's CDBG program operates. With this tool, organizations are better able to shape various programs into effective and coordinated regional, local, community, and neighborhood strategies over the next five years. This Consolidated Plan aims to create and expand opportunities for every citizen in Coeur d'Alene, particularly those facing additional challenges due to income, illness, or special needs.

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	COEUR D'ALENE	
CDBG Administrator		Michelle Cushing
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator		
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Coeur d'Alene has hired a part-time employee to prepare the Consolidated Plan and provide administration of the CDBG funds.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

- Michelle Cushing, City of Coeur d'Alene, 710 E. Mullan Avenue, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814; email: mcushing@cdaid.org; phone: 208-769-2382
- Renata McLeod, City of Coeur d'Alene, 710 E. Mullan Avenue, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814; email: renata@cdaid.org; phone: 208-666-5741

PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(I)

1. Introduction

The City of Coeur d'Alene's Administration Department oversaw the completion of the City's third Consolidated Plan. The City's part-time CDBG Administrator assisted with the completion of the Plan as part of her grant administration duties.

The Consolidated Plan was developed with a strong emphasis on community input. One hundred and thirty nine (139) organizations, units of government, and stakeholders were contacted during the development of the Consolidated Plan. The entire list of Community Stakeholders/Interested groups is included as Attachment 1. The City also consulted with organizations that assist special needs and low-income populations such as the United Way of North Idaho, Idaho Vocational Rehabilitation, Disability Action Center, Community Action Partnership, and St. Vincent de Paul. Each of the aforementioned agencies/organizations plus local tax credit apartments were emailed a flyer to post and distribute within their organization to promote participation in the Consolidated Planning Process. During the 30-day public comment period, the Consolidated Plan public hearing was advertised in the press twice, on the City's website, on the City's social media, on the City's Public Education and Government Channel, on flyers available around town, and was available for physical review at City Hall.

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 held two public workshop forums to gather information about the City's greatest housing and community development needs, including the needs of special populations. The public workshop forums included an identification of gaps that are not being met, yet could be potentially eligible for CDBG funding in the areas of housing, community, and economic development. Ten organizations/stakeholders were in attendance and represented LMI populations in various ways, including the following: transportation, ADA access to commercial district and lake access, special needs, mental health services, services for severely disabled adults, illiterate youth, housing for the homeless, LMI education opportunities, and employment services for severely disabled adults.

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 Region I Homeless Coalition, headed by St. Vincent de Paul, covers all five counties of North Idaho. The City regularly attends their meetings for awareness and coordination to address the needs of the homeless and persons at risk of homelessness within Coeur d'Alene. The City includes this group on its stakeholder list and routinely shares funding availability notices and seeks partnering

opportunities. Following the last Five-Year Consolidated Plan, 2013-2017, the City awarded St. Vincent de Paul \$350,000 via a Community Opportunity Grant in order to help them purchase their H.E.L.P Center, a site where the great majority of their services for the homeless and near homeless are provided.

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

St. Vincent de Paul of North Idaho receives and allocates Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) funds. The City does not develop performance standards, evaluate outcomes or develop funding policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS, as it does not administer HMIS.

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	ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless
	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
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation during Public Workshop Forums, email notifications, flyers; encouraged participation in on-line citizen participation worksheet. Additional consultation included information on homeless, non-homeless special needs, affordable housing, HPRP and Section 8.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	NORTH IDAHO HOUSING COALITION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation during Public Workshop Forums, email notifications, flyers; encouraged participation in on-line citizen participation worksheet. The anticipated outcome includes housing stock coordination.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	COMMUNITY ACTION PARTNERSHIP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation via phone consultation, email notifications, and flyers; encouraged participation in on-line citizen participation worksheet.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation during Public Workshop Forums, email notifications, flyers; encouraged participation in on-line public participation worksheet. Public Forum participation helped guide development of priorities and goals.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Womens Center, Inc. dba North Idaho Violence Prevention Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation through email notification, phone conversations, and flyers; encouraged to on-line citizen participation worksheet. Email and verbal participation helped guide development of priorities and goals.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	TRINITY GROUP HOMES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless 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?	Consultation through email notification, phone, and flyer; encouraged to complete on-line citizen participation worksheet. Email and verbal participation helped guide development of priorities and goals.

7	Agency/Group/Organization	KOOTENAI MEDICAL CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Health Agency Major Employer
	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?	Consultation through email notification, phone, and flyer; encouraged to complete on-line citizen participation worksheet.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	TESH, Inc.
	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?	Consultation through email notification, phone, and flyer; encouraged to complete on-line citizen participation worksheet.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	LAKE CITY SENIOR 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?	Consultation through email notification, phone, and flyer; encouraged to complete on-line citizen participation worksheet.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	NIC WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation through email notification, phone, and flyer; encouraged to complete on-line citizen participation worksheet. Public Forum participation helped guide development of priorities and goals.

11	Agency/Group/Organization	WHITEWATER CREEK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation through email notification, phone, and flyer; encouraged to complete on-line citizen participation worksheet.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	IDAHO HOUSING AND FINANCE ASSOCIATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation through email notification, phone, and flyer; encouraged to complete on-line citizen participation worksheet. Participation helped guide planning efforts, including housing stock coordination.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	KOOTENAI COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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?	Consultation during Public Workshop Forums, email notifications, flyers; encouraged participation in on-line citizen participation worksheet. The anticipated outcome includes coordination from a regional standpoint.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	POST FALLS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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?	Consultation through email notification, phone, and flyer; encouraged to complete on-line citizen participation worksheet. The anticipated outcome includes coordination from a regional standpoint.

15	Agency/Group/Organization	HAYDEN
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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?	Consultation through email notification, phone, and flyer; encouraged to complete on-line citizen participation worksheet. The anticipated outcome includes coordination from a regional standpoint.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation through email notification, phone, and flyer; encouraged to complete on-line citizen participation worksheet. The anticipated outcome includes coordination from a statewide/regional standpoint.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	PANHANDLE HEALTH DISTRICT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	LEAD BASED PAINT
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation through email notification, phone, and flyer; encouraged to complete on-line citizen participation worksheet.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	NORTH IDAHO AIDS COALITION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	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?	Consultation through email notification, phone, and flyer; encouraged to complete on-line citizen participation worksheet.

19	Agency/Group/Organization	COEUR D'ALENE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Meeting consultations, email notifications, and phone calls; encouraged to submit input regarding CDBG project collaboration opportunities over the next 5 years.

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

The City of Coeur d'Alene reached out to 139 agency types within the local jurisdiction (Stakeholder list attached), the region and the State of Idaho. It is unknown if there were any other agencies not consulted.

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	St. Vincent de Paul	There are no other plans.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City contacted several Government agencies through email notifications of public meetings, flyers, and on-line citizen participation worksheet address regional issues. These agencies included the City of Coeur d'Alene, the Idaho Department of Labor, the Idaho Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Kootenai County Transit, the City of Hayden, and the City of Post Falls. Representatives of Kootenai County Transit and the Idaho Department of Vocational Rehabilitation attended public forums and shared suggestions for positive impacts based on needs they understood. No other governmental organizations submitted input for the Consolidated plan, except for the public forum attendees previously mentioned and the City of Coeur d'Alene. The Citizen Participation Worksheets, public comments received to date, public notices, and presentations are made part of this Consolidated Plan as Attachment 2.

Narrative (optional):

There is a text box available in IDIS for Table 2 under each Agency/Group/Organization to describe how each was consulted; however, this does not convert to Word. Each Agency, Group, and Organization were initially contacted through email notification and public forum flyer for consultation and coordination, and also encouraged to complete the on-line Citizen Participation Worksheet. Several organizations were consulted more in depth for information regarding specific information on homeless, non-homeless special needs, economic development, and housing problems. Anticipated outcomes include solidifying existing partnerships for increasing affordable housing stock, filling gaps with homeless and special needs populations, improving existing housing stock with common housing problems through the Emergency Minor Home Repair and Accessibility Program, and gaining additional partnerships in workforce development in the areas of job training and LMI Entrepreneurs through the Community Opportunity Grant.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

The Consolidated Plan was developed with a strong emphasis on community input. The City's Public Education and Government Channel ran advertisements explaining the purpose of the Consolidated Plan and how citizens could contribute. Flyers were posted throughout the City and emailed along with notifications to 139 relevant organizations and stakeholders representing community/economic development; community members/business; education; financial institutions; City/County government; State/Federal government; Service Providers; housing agencies; disability advocates; and real estate development. Information regarding the Consolidated Planning Process was also placed on the City's web page, social media, and advertised with flyers at community events.

The Region I Homeless Coalition (also known as the Continuum of Care Committee) met on July 28 and November 3 of 2017. At each meeting City Staff verbally shared with the group the Consolidated Planning Process, public forum dates, and the on-line link to the Resident Participation Worksheet.

The City followed its Citizen Participation Plan to place a notice in the Coeur d'Alene Press, the main paper of general circulation. The notice appeared 14 days prior to the first public forum and appeared with 43 days notice to its second public forum. The notice also provided information on additional ways for citizens to participate in the process. The City utilized its Facebook page, City web-page, stake-holder email list, and ran an informational advertisement on the City's Public Education and Government Channel. Both public forums included a presentation on past spending, existing goals and strategies, followed by a hands-on working session to obtain public input. The general consensus of the participants included retaining all goals from the 2013-2017 Consolidation Plan. Written and verbal comments were accepted from interested parties unable to attend the public forums. The Citizen Participation Worksheet results and all public comments received are included as Attachment 2.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
------------	------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------	------------------------------	--	---------------------

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Eight community members attended the noon public forum on November 2, 2017 in response to the newspaper advertisement, advertisements running on the City's Public Education and Government Channel, and email notifications. All present were supportive of past year goals and were verbal about the need to continue all current efforts.	Comments included additional transportation resources, increased ADA sidewalks in neighborhoods to commercial districts, increased housing resources for LMI, and increased services for disabled persons.	Bussing transportation is currently free in our area and, as such, expanded funding for transportation has not been added into the Consolidated Plan because of duplication of services. The transportation department was made aware of the City's public service grant cycle that runs each year, however, and can apply competitively. Spending funds on researching negative ties between community health and 'smart technologies' was also a rejected planning suggestion, as it does not meet the highest needs of our LMI population.	18

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	An evening Public Participation Forum was held on November 30 in Coeur d'Alene. A total of two people attended, both representing key agencies relevant to the Consolidated Plan: the United Way of North Idaho and the Idaho Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.	The attendees approved of past goals and requested continued funding of Public Service/Continuum of Care type projects. Discussion included lack of affordable childcare for struggling families, poor transitions into the workforce for disabled teens, and housing barriers for the disabled and LMI.	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Citizen Participation Worksheet	Non-targeted/broad community	<p>7 community members completed these worksheets at public forums and 2 resident completed it via on-line submittal. Discussion included suggestions relating to substance abuse services, LMI housing, ADA barriers, workforce development, childcare cost burdens, transitions into the workforce for disabled, economic development, entrepreneurial opportunities, and housing stock for very low income.</p>	<p>Comments included additional transportation resources, increased ADA sidewalks in neighborhoods and areas leading to commercial districts, increased housing resources for LMI, and increased services for disabled persons. All comments were highly complimentary of the program goals in years 2013-2017.</p>	<p>Kootenai County Transit suggested increased funding for public transportation. Once the process of meeting one of the HUD National Objectives, eligible activities, and reporting requirements were explained; coupled with the fact that currently the local transportation is currently free to the public, it was agreed that increasing funding for public transportation is not the best use for CDBG funds. They were encouraged to apply for the City's CDBG competitive Community Opportunity Grants in future. The second comment was a request to fund research on negative impacts between</p>	20
Consolidated Plan		COEUR D'ALENE				
OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)						

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
4	Citizen Participation Worksheet	Non-targeted/broad community	The advertisements were aired on the City's Public Education and Government Channel between November 2, 2017 and January 16, 2018. They advertised for the two Public Forums and the Public Hearing, all of which were open to the public.	n/a	n/a	
5	Citizen Participation Worksheet	Non-targeted/broad community	The public hearing was held during a regularly-scheduled City Council Meeting on January 16, 2018, 6:00 PM.	N/A	N/a	www.cdaid.org/complan

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
6	Citizen Participation Worksheet	Non-targeted/broad community	The Public was notified of the Public Participation Forums and the Public Hearing as well as public comment periods through s specific City Web Page.	n/a	n/a	www.cdavid.org/conplan
7	Citizen Participation Worksheet	Non-targeted/broad community	The Public was notified of the Public Participation Forums and the Public Hearing as well as public comment periods through City Facebook posts.	No Public Comments received.	N/A	
8	Citizen Participation Worksheet	Non-targeted/broad community	The public was notified of the Public Participation Forums and Public Hearings as well as the public comment period through city website updates.	n/a	n/a	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
9	Citizen Participation Worksheet	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Flyers were distributed at City Hall, the Coeur d'Alene Library, and were emailed to 139 stakeholders, including LIHTC housing entities: advertising all meetings and encouraging citizen input.	n/a	n/a	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

This section presents a housing needs profile for the City of Coeur d'Alene, as required by the Consolidated Plan Final Rule, 24 CFR Part 91, Sections 91.205 and 91.210 (January 5, 1995). The needs analysis covers the requirements of:

- summary of housing problems and needs;
- disproportionate need for housing problems, severe housing problems, and cost burdens;
- public housing;
- homeless needs;
- non-homeless special needs; and
- non-housing community development needs.

In order to estimate the type and number of persons in need of housing assistance, it is important to note HUD's definition of the following terms:

- **Cost Burdened:** A household that pays more than 30% of gross income for housing and utilities.
- **Severely Cost Burdened:** A household that pays more than 50% of gross income for housing and utilities.
- **Housing Problem:** A household that pays more than 30% of income for housing, and/or lives in an overcrowded housing unit, and/or lives in a housing unit with incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities.
- **Substandard Housing Condition:** A deteriorated or dilapidated housing unit that lacks complete plumbing; complete kitchen facilities; public or well water systems, and heating fuel.
- **Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation:** A substandard unit that is both economically and structurally viable.
- **Overcrowding:** The number of renter-occupied housing units with an occupancy ratio of 1.01 or more persons per room (24 CFR 791.402(b))

Cost burden greater than 30% and greater than 50% is the largest housing problem in Coeur d'Alene, solidifying the need of additional affordable housing stock in the City. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) for 2012-2016, the 2016 median value of housing was \$172,700, while the median income was only \$43,770. The Coeur d'Alene Association of Realtors reports on their website that the current average price of a home in Kootenai County, including Coeur d'Alene, is \$247,127. With a median household income for Coeur d'Alene of \$43,770 and the current HUD

FY 2017 Income Limits Documentation System identifying the Median Income for Kootenai County at \$59,200, the cost of housing is greater than the ability for an average household's ability to purchase.

The estimated five-year housing needs include affordable housing for the LMI, elderly and non-homeless special needs populations; and additional transitional housing and emergency shelter facilities. These needs were determined based on feedback from the public forums; consultation with St. Vincent de Paul, Disability Action Center, Community Action Partnership, United Way of North Idaho, Idaho Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, IHFA, and HUD data tables included in this Plan.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The following tables provided by HUD identify the number and types of families in need of housing assistance by income levels, tenure and household type, and by housing problem. In summary, 42% of the households are considered LMI households (80% and below the HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI)).

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Population	34,623	45,045	30%
Households	14,929	18,979	27%
Median Income	\$33,001.00	\$40,483.00	23%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2009-2013 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	1,820	2,550	3,640	2,275	8,690
Small Family Households	660	625	1,110	745	4,465
Large Family Households	85	30	315	180	525
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	165	460	650	490	1,865
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	200	515	510	305	515
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	320	280	594	390	1,415

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2009-2013 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	70	130	20	40	260	0	10	40	0	50
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	30	100	0	130	0	0	0	15	15
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	60	0	30	70	160	0	0	0	0	0
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,075	860	100	15	2,050	305	215	285	85	890
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	60	620	1,130	120	1,930	65	110	505	425	1,105

	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)	20	0	0	0	20	85	0	0	0	85

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2009-2013 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	1,205	1,020	250	125	2,600	305	220	325	95	945
Having none of four housing problems	105	1,005	1,710	815	3,635	95	300	1,355	1,245	2,995
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	20	0	0	0	20	85	0	0	0	85

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2009-2013 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	410	505	380	1,295	140	90	345	575
Large Related	85	30	170	285	0	0	60	60
Elderly	150	545	325	1,020	105	150	95	350

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	570	565	400	1,535	120	90	290	500
Total need by income	1,215	1,645	1,275	4,135	365	330	790	1,485

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2009-2013 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	370	325	25	720	140	75	90	305
Large Related	85	10	0	95	0	0	0	0
Elderly	135	380	75	590	75	90	55	220
Other	545	225	20	790	90	55	140	285
Total need by income	1,135	940	120	2,195	305	220	285	810

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2009-2013 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	60	0	80	25	165	0	0	40	0	40
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	15	15
Other, non-family households	0	30	50	20	100	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	60	30	130	70	290	0	0	40	15	55

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

	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.

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.

What are the most common housing problems?

The largest challenge facing individuals and families with children are cost burdens exceeding 30% and 50% of HAMFI. The tables above identify that over 93% of very low and low-income renters and nearly 62% of owners have a cost burden greater than 30%. Further, 99% of renters and 90% of homeowners are severely cost burdened (rent or mortgage payment is greater than 50% of income). Characteristics of individuals and families with children who enter the homeless assistance system include a need for affordable housing, sustainable employment to reduce housing cost burden, as well as affordable quality childcare.

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

Household types typically affected by these problems are individuals and families with children that are either unemployed or not earning a living wage.

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

Low-income individuals and families with children who are at imminent risk of residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered include a lack of sustainable employment, lack of the availability of public

transportation, and the lack of quality lower-rent housing stock. When individuals are no longer eligible for rapid re-housing assistance, they are faced with limited affordable housing options within Coeur d'Alene. According to St. Vincent de Paul's 'By the Numbers report' (January 1, 2017-October 31, 2017), all Low-Income Permanent Housing units are full, and include waitlists that can extend 9 months. Transitional Housing Units are well utilized in Coeur d'Alene and can include stays up to 12 months in certain housing units. In the absence of these available options coupled with the <1% available and affordable housing rentals on the market, families struggling with homelessness or near-homelessness are likely to need assistance in order to avoid homelessness.

St. Vincent de Paul, a Continuum of Care site in Coeur d'Alene, shared the following information regarding families utilizing HPRR benefits. Families nearing the end of their HPRR assistance are usually in a sustainable situation and that is because the family needed to increase their monthly income either through renewed job skills, more training, or extended education. If the household is unable to work, case management works to collaborate with other agencies to either apply for social security benefits or pair the client with an agency who could assist the client through the legal process of obtaining benefits.

According to St. Vincent de Paul, all situations are case by case but the most common characteristics for individuals seeking assistance include untreated mental illness, chemical dependency, and lack of employment or full time employment. Many jobs in the area are part time and if they are full time there are conflicting issues with school schedules for children and work schedules. A prominent need in a household with children is affordable child care. Families cannot afford child care and that, coupled with a lack of affordable housing in this area, creates a situation where families cannot afford for both parents to not be working, if there are in fact two parents in the household. A common situation for families obtaining assistance is that they make too much money to receive benefits like food stamps or medicaid but they do not make enough to afford both a months worth of groceries or rent.

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:

Not Applicable. The City of Coeur d'Alene does not estimate at-risk populations.

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

Instability and an increased risk of homelessness in Coeur d'Alene are both characterized by the lack of employment and/or mental or physical disabilities.

Discussion

Affordable housing continues to be a priority need in the City, and therefore, the goals to increase for sale affordable housing and increase affordable rental housing continue to be included in this 5-Year Plan.

Specific data is not available for 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. A Housing Inventory Chart obtained from IHFA identifies unmet needs in Region I, covering a 5-County area. The data categorizes needs in three areas: Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, and Permanent Supportive Housing.

For purposes of reporting the data, a bed is a literal bed—single, bunk, full, queen or king. A unit on the other hand can be a congregate facility such as a house, apartment, rooms within a house, etc. Under the Emergency Shelter Category, there is a need for 22 Beds for Households without Children and under Transitional Housing there is a need for 33 Beds for Households without Children. Permanent Supportive Housing has a need for 75 Beds for Households with at Least One Adult and One Child, 14 Units for Households with at Least One Adult and One Child, and 40 Beds for Households without Children. This adds up to a need of 170 beds and 14 units within the five-County Region 1 of North Idaho.

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

HUD defines "disproportionately greater need" when the percentage of persons in a specific racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the persons in the category as a whole. In each Area Median Income category tables using 2009-2013 data below under "Has one or more of four housing problems", percentage points for Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic range between 1%-3% of the total count; while White ranges between 91% and 96% of the total count.

Comparing the housing problems with the population by race identifies that there is a correlation between the two. The U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey Population by Race data and identifies that White persons comprise 93.5% of Coeur d'Alene's population, followed by Hispanic (5.1%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (1.6%), Asian (0.8%), Black/African American (0.4%), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.0%).

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	1,640	75	105
White	1,505	60	105
Black / African American	0	15	0
Asian	30	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	45	0	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 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	1,970	575	0
White	1,790	535	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	40	0
Pacific Islander	20	0	0
Hispanic	45	0	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 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	2,210	1,425	0
White	2,110	1,340	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	75	65	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 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	765	1,510	0
White	670	1,400	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	55	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	40	45	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 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

According to the 2009-2013 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data above, in the City of Coeur d'Alene, the following groups have a disproportionate need:

- White, 0%-30% of Area Median Income
- White, 30-50% of Area Median Income
- White, 50-80% of Area Median Income
- White, 80-100% of Area Median Income

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

As with the previous section with Housing Problems, HUD defines "disproportionately greater need" when the percentage of persons in a specific racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the persons in the category as a whole. In each Area Median Income category tables using 2009-2013 CHAS data below under "Has one or more of four housing problems," percentage points for Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic range between 0%-5% of the total count; while White ranges between 91% of the total count.

Comparing the housing problems with the population by race identifies that there is a correlation between the two. The U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Population by Race data identifies that White persons comprise 90.4% of Coeur d'Alene's population, followed by Hispanic (5.6%), Asian (0.9%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (.7%), Black/African American (0.3%), and Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander (0.0%).

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,510	200	105
White	1,375	190	105
Black / African American	0	15	0
Asian	30	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	45	0	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 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	1,240	1,305	0
White	1,155	1,170	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	40	0
Pacific Islander	20	0	0
Hispanic	4	40	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 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	575	3,065	0
White	560	2,885	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	140	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 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	220	2,060	0
White	220	1,855	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	70	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	80	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 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

According to the 2009-2013 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data above, in the City of Coeur d'Alene, the following groups have a disproportionate need:

- White, 0%-30% of Area Median Income
- White, 30-50% of Area Median Income
- White, 50-80% of Area Median Income
- White, 80-100% of Area Median Income

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:

HUD defines "disproportionately greater need" when the percentage of persons in a specific racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the persons in the category as a whole. In each Area Median Income category tables using 2009-2013 data below under "Has one or more of four housing problems", percentage points for Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic range between 1%-3% of the total count; while White ranges between 91% and 96% of the total count.

Comparing the housing problems with the population by race identifies that there is a correlation between the two. The U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey Population by Race data and identifies that White persons comprise 93.5% of Coeur d'Alene's population, followed by Hispanic (5.1%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (1.6%), Asian (0.8%), Black/African American (0.4%), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.0%).

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,730	3,910	3,225	110
White	10,980	3,580	3,005	105
Black / African American	15	0	0	0
Asian	80	55	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	70	30	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	20	0
Hispanic	410	160	60	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Discussion:

The very low-income category (0-30% HAMFI) bears the brunt of housing cost burdens, followed in order of income levels: low income and then moderate-income. According to the 2012-2016 American Community Survey, the median value of occupied owner units in Coeur d'Alene in 2015 was \$172,700. (The "median price" is the point at which half of the units are valued at less than the median

and half are valued at more than the median.) The 2013 median value of housing was \$171,800, a substantial increase in and of itself of nearly 50% from 2000.

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?

There is not much racial diversity in Coeur d'Alene as only 6.5% of the City's population comprises racial or ethnic groups other than White (93.5%). Under each of the "Disproportionately Greater Need" sections, the racial/ethnic populations comprise 0-6% of the needs, with both the largest and the smallest percentages in the category of severe housing problems. The Hispanic population, with 220 persons with housing cost burden in the 30-50% HAMFI categories, still only comprises 5.1% of the total. BBC's 2015 Research and Consulting Housing Needs Assessment does additionally report that Hispanic residents actually have lower rates of poverty than non-Hispanic residents.

The extremely low income group as a whole, not a specific racial group, is the largest population affected by housing problems, severe housing problems, and/or cost burden. This is the greater population group with cost burden, and as a result, the most likely to enter the homeless assistance program.

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

Prior to the economic downturn, lenders were providing home loans to individuals and households without concern that the loans were more than one could afford. The stock market plummeted and this population group found themselves unemployed, or employed with substantial decrease in hours and/or pay, making it difficult to afford rents or home mortgages. The extremely low, low, low- and moderate-income populations need stability through higher wage employment and affordable housing choice.

As a whole, affordability has become more of a challenge for renters than for owners of all ethnicities, according to BBC Research and Consulting, 2015. Between 2009 and 2013, rents increased by 3% while renter incomes declined by 11%. Between 2013 and 2016, rents increased by nearly 10% while the median household income only rose by \$3,327, an increase of about 7.5% from 2013.

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

No neighborhoods have been identified in Coeur d'Alene where a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater needs.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The City is not, and does not have, a local public housing authority. IHFA administers the Section 8 program in Coeur d'Alene. The 2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (Attachment 3), prepared by BBC, states that affordable housing programs available to Coeur d'Alene residents include the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program; the HOME program; the Project-Based Section 8 program; and the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program.

The HUD data table titled "Totals in Use" below identifies 75 public housing units. Consultation with IHFA identified there are 76 public housing units in the entire State of Idaho, with 47 units in neighboring Shoshone County and the remaining in the City of Idaho Falls (Southeastern Idaho). As such, the subsequent HUD data table in this section titled "Characteristics of Residents" is information for the public housing units in Shoshone County and in the City of Idaho Falls. There are no public housing units in Coeur d'Alene.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	14,873	0	0	0	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	75	0	0	0	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)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	69	0	0	0	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)

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

There is no public housing in Coeur d'Alene. This information is not obtained for Section 8 vouchers as participating families in this program seek their own rental units.

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

As of 2017, the IHFA has about 1,606 applications on their waiting list for Section 8 tenant-based rental assistance. Of the total, about 1,051 are for elderly and/or disabled families. The remaining units are for families with children and single people without a preference. The immediate needs of this population are stable, affordable, safe and decent housing.

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

Typically housing needs for the general population are no different than those stated above, and include stable, affordable, safe and decent housing—all critical components.

Discussion

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Idaho's two Continuums of Care (CoCs) regularly conduct a Point-in-Time (PIT) count, the latest one being the *"State of Idaho January 2016 Region One Point-in-Time Count Report"*. Idaho is divided into two CoCs: Boise City Ada County (Region Seven) and Balance of State (regions One through Six). For the PIT count, CoCs are instructed to count all adults, children in households, and unaccompanied youth who, on the night of the count, resides in one of the places described below:

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

The PIT count consists of two methods to collect data. The sheltered homeless data is collected from surveys filled out by the shelters and from the Idaho HMIS database. The unsheltered homeless survey is administered by "street or known locations" and "service based" counts conducted in each region in the State and entered into HMIS. Note that the data in the table below is for the *entire* Region I of Idaho, which includes Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties. The data is not broken down by County or Municipality. Further, the data does not include "Precariously Housed" individuals and households in the main count results. "Precariously Housed" is characterized as being at imminent risk of becoming homeless--these persons may be staying with friends or relatives, in a hotel/motel, in a treatment facility or in jail.

The Homeless Needs Assessment Table below identifies the number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless on a given night. Data is unavailable for for the categories of number experiencing homeless each year, number becoming homeless each year, number exiting homelessness each year, and number of days persons experience homelessness. The "PIT Sheltered and Unsheltered" chart below the Table provides the PIT counts for years 2012 and 2016. The January 2016 count identified 450 sheltered and unsheltered homeless households on any given night in Region 1 of North Idaho, an increase from 2012, which identified 427 sheltered and unsheltered homeless on any given night in. It is important to note that these numbers reflect significant decreases from the PIT count in 2011 of 559 sheltered and unsheltered. Sheltered numbers rose in Region 1 from 177 in 2012 to 193 in 2016.

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)	42	118	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	13	39	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	208	59	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	71	22	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	6	22	0	0	0	0
Veterans	43	29	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: State of Idaho January 2012 Region One Point-in-Time Count Report

Indicate if the homeless population is: Partially Rural Homeless

Rural 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)	356	637	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	96	217	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	396	859	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	137	103	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	16	18	0	0	0	0
Veterans	65	202	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	41	89	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	2	3	0	0	0	0

Table 27 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: State of Idaho January 2012 Region One Point-in-Time Count Report

For persons in rural areas who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness with the jurisdiction:

The data provided includes the 5-county region of North Idaho, which is all considered rural except for the City of Coeur d'Alene. The extent and nature of those who are homeless or at risk of homeless in the region is not unlike those within the jurisdiction. As shown in the table above, the 2016 point in time

count identified a total of 450 persons in the region experiencing homelessness on a given night. On the whole, the unsheltered population across the state increased by 57% while the sheltered count only increased by 8% since 2015, according to the 2016 PIT. Since the shelters are generally full, and no new projects were added this year, it is not unusual for the sheltered count to remain stagnant.

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

The PIT Count includes the five northern Counties of Idaho. Although as a whole North Idaho is rural, the City of Coeur d'Alene is not considered a rural area. In North Idaho, unemployment is the largest contributor to homeless persons, followed by substance abuse, inability to find affordable housing, bad credit history, evicted/unable to pay rent, and mental disabilities. Of the 450 sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals and persons in households, the 2016 PIT Count identifies that 28% are homeless (sheltered and unsheltered) as a result of substance abuse, and 17% as a result of a serious mental illness. Communication with St. Vincent de Paul, Region I lead for CoCs, indicates that women with children are one of the largest population of homeless families, with a rising number of men with children accounting for homeless families as well. There is an imbalance between fair market rents, jobs, and availability of affordable housing.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	176	217
Black or African American	1	5
Asian	0	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	21
Pacific Islander	0	1
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	15	20
Not Hispanic	9	12

Data Source

Comments:

State of Idaho January 2016 Region One Point-in-Time Count Report.

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

Based on the "Homeless Needs Assessment" table above, sheltered and unsheltered families with children comprise 22% of the homeless population on a given night. The North Idaho PIT count only provides information on homeless veterans; therefore it is unknown how many homeless families of veterans there are in North Idaho.

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

Data is not obtainable specifically for the population categories identified in Table 25, Homeless Needs Assessment. The 2016 PIT Count as a whole increased 14% from 2015, primarily due to a 57% increase in the number of unsheltered persons counted. Most housing programs operate at or near capacity therefore the sheltered count tends to stay fairly stable but may fail to reflect the true nature of homelessness across the state. Even as programs move more people into stable housing there are still a large number of newly homeless people needing assistance. Decreases in the sheltered population may be due to the direct placement of homeless persons in Rapid Rehousing programs and increased Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) and Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) vouchers. Persons residing in these program types are not included in the PIT Count.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

North Idaho does not have a wide range of diversity in racial and ethnic groups. Of the total identified in Nature and Extent of Homeless table above, the white population comprises 87% of the homeless population, Hispanic (7%), followed by American Indian or Alaska Native (6%), Other Race not of Hispanic Origin (5%), and Black or African American (1%).

Discussion:

According to the PIT in 2016, the unsheltered homeless accounted for 32% of all homeless persons, which is an increase from 2015 when only 24% of the total homeless were unsheltered. Most housing programs operate at or near capacity therefore the sheltered count tends to stay fairly stable but may fail to reflect the true nature of homelessness across the state. Even as programs move more people into stable housing there are still a large number of newly homeless people needing assistance.

St. Vincent de Paul credits any decreases in homeless to HPRR program, which supports families experiencing homeless with job skill support, in addition to case management and service agency collaboration.

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

Introduction:

This section outlines the characteristics and resources of the non-homeless special needs populations.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly. Senior Citizens comprise nearly 16% of Coeur d'Alene's total population and roughly 25% of all households. This population typically has lower incomes and a need for supportive services or structural adaptations.

Persons with Disabilities. According to the 2012-2016 ACS, 34% of Coeur d'Alene's senior population have a disability. The non-senior population has a 13% disability recording. Among all persons living with a disability in the Coeur d'Alene population, 45% have an ambulatory disability, 38% have a cognitive disability, 31% have a hearing difficulty, and 16% have a vision difficulty.

Severe Mental Illness. A *State Estimates of Adult Mental Illness* report by the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) in July of 2017 reports that mental illness is one of the leading causes of disability in the United States. The combined 2012 to 2017 NSDUHs surveys identified that the mental illness average for adults age 18 and over for Idaho in Region 1 is 20.09%. The severe mental illness average for adults age 18 and older is 4.98%, according to the *2015-2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Model-Based Prevalence Estimates*.

Substance Abuse. According to the Idaho Substance Use, Safety, and School Climate Survey (SUSSCS) administered by the Safe and Drug Free School office of the Idaho Department of Education, the three most common substances used by Idaho's minors are alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana.

According to a June 2017 news release from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), mental and substance use disorders often go hand in hand. The news release further reveals that alcohol dependence is four times more likely to occur among adults with mental illness than among adults with no mental illness. A May 2011 SAMHSA report identified that nationally, 13.2% of persons with alcohol dependence also had a serious mental illness.

At-Risk Youth. There are three segments of the youth population in Coeur d'Alene who have potential housing and supportive services needs: Youths aging out of the foster care system; older youths transitioning to adulthood with uncertain future plans; and youths who are homeless.

The Idaho KIDS COUNT Data Center Indicators reports that in 2017 there were 88,786 children ages 0-17 on Food Stamps. The Indicators also identifies 220,408 Medicaid Participants ages 0-17; (per 100,00 for the following) 64 Teen Births ages 15-17; 25 Child Deaths; 39 Teen Violent Deaths; and 15 Teen Suicide.

Maltreatment of children, i.e., emotional abuse, medical neglect, neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, or other, is prevalent in Idaho. The Idaho Child Welfare Summary identifies 1,664 child maltreatment victims in the State of Idaho for 2010. This equates to approximately 1.6 children for every 1,567 residents. Using this rate, approximately 48 children 18 and under experienced maltreatment in Coeur d'Alene during 2010. This rate is expected to have remained consistent or to have risen with the 2012-2016 ACS 6,148 population increase determinations in Coeur d'Alene between 2010 and 2016.

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

There is a myriad of supportive services for the non-homeless special needs populations. For persons unable to live alone, there are 32 assisted living facilities with 720 beds for persons with disabilities and the elderly in Kootenai County. Almost half (49%) of the beds are located in 14 developments in Coeur d'Alene. All of the facilities specifically target the elderly except for Harmony House Assisted Living I and II, which targets persons with severe needs: developmentally disabled, physically disabled, patients with traumatic brain injury and persons with mental illness.

Affordable housing programs available to Coeur d'Alene residents include the LIHTC program; the HOME program; the Project-Based Section 8 program; and the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program.

Through the Section 811 program rent is charged based on income. To qualify for assistance, at least one member of a household must be 18 or older with a physical, developmental and/or mental disability. Section 811 projects provide rental assistance to tenants by covering the difference between the HUD-approved operating costs and the tenants rent contribution (usually 30% of adjusted income). The 811 development connects residents with St. Vincent de Paul programs on an as-needed basis.

Additional resources for the low-income include Habitat for Humanity of North Idaho, providing affordable for sale housing to those in need; United Way of Kootenai County, providing basic needs and crisis intervention to help those in need within Kootenai County; and the Community Action Partnership (CAP) providing services to the low-income households. CAP services include weatherization assistance, home energy assistance, emergency food assistance and telephone service assistance. CAP is aligned with the Idaho Hunger Relief Task Force, Idaho Food Bank, Idaho Interfaith Roundtable Against Hunger, and IHFA.

The Dirne Community Health Center provides medical care on a sliding fee scale, based on household income and family size, with emphasis on the LMI and homeless populations. Types of care includes,

but is not limited to, individual and family medical, medication assistance, chronic disease management, minor orthopedic injuries and lacerations, preventative care, and immunizations.

TESH provides services for persons with disabilities, including child development, independent living and employment.

The H.E.L.P. Center, operated by St. Vincent de Paul, provides office space and basic operating functions in a "one stop shop" so that LMI persons can make inquiries and receive services from employment searches to housing assistance, to basic health care with various organizations represented on site.

The Children's Village operates the Miller and Moyer Homes which serve privately-surrendered or state- place children who experience difficulties such as depression, behavioral difficulties, poor social development, and lack of anger management that impairs the child from functioning on a daily basis. These children receive structured, individualized and behaviorally focused residential treatment. The two homes total 22 beds combined. Children at the Miller and Moyer Homes attend the Children's Village Academy, an accredited school by the State of Idaho and located on-site.

The Idaho Youth Ranch provides troubled children a bridge to a valued, responsible and productive future.

The Idaho Drug Free Youth (IDFY) educates youth, families and community members about the risks of using drugs, alcohol and tobacco by promoting and encouraging positive peer and adult influence through interactive after-school activities.

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

According to the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, the reported cases among residents of Idaho as of September 2017 living with AIDS and HIV was 207 in Region 1. Compared to the statewide average of 1,770 reported cases of people living with AIDS and HIV, Region 1 only carries 11% in this category. (Source: <http://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Health/FamilyPlanning,STDHIV/STDStatistics/tabid/393/Default.aspx>)

These numbers indicate a decrease in Region 1 Idaho residents living with HIV and AIDS, even as population has risen.

Discussion:

In most communities, there is no one affordable housing product that addresses the wide range of housing needs. The amount and type of housing assistance lower-income households need to avoid being cost burdened varies depending on their income and household characteristics. For example, persons who have a physical disability may require special adaptations to their homes. Persons with

mental illnesses and/or developmental disabilities might need housing with health care services nearby. Families living in poverty usually need subsidies to help them pay their rental costs.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Public facilities needed in Coeur d'Alene include health facilities for substance abuse and an increase in transitional housing and shelter facilities to further meet the needs of homeless adults, homeless youth, and victims of domestic violence.

How were these needs determined?

Input from consultations and public participation concluded that there is not enough room to serve everyone in the City that is in need of homeless shelters, women's shelters, and transitional housing. It was further strongly expressed that a Detoxification facility is greatly needed to serve those with substance abuse.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The largest public improvement need in the City is sidewalk construction, repair, replacement, and accessible intersections. The City Council adopted a goal of bringing city sidewalks into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). With the passage of the 2018-2022 5-Year Consolidated Plan, the City's CDBG funds would continue to support the "ADA Sidewalk Hazard abatement Program", a supported CDBG initiative since the 2008-2012 Consolidated Plan. The continued implementation of funds would work to assist Coeur d'Alene bring its city sidewalks into compliance, specifically in low-income-census tracts. Tied to foregone taxes, the ADA Sidewalk Hazard Abatement Program is budgeted at \$200,000 per year, and will produce approximately 5,000 lineal of sidewalks annually, based on a five-year City Plan, 2018-2022, for sidewalk installation, mediation and repair.

How were these needs determined?

The City met with citizens representing the disabled population and discussed how to prioritize the sidewalk needs for the next five years, resulting in a five-year Priority Plan for Sidewalk Hazard Abatement. The Plan is updated and approved by the City Council on an annual basis, and guides the City to prioritize repairs first in civic areas, followed by commercial areas, and then residential areas.

The City's current five-year sidewalk plan focuses on "catch up" work necessary to make an accessible route to connect the investment already made in the 300+ pedestrian ramps constructed on 4th Street, Lakeside Avenue, Front Avenue, and Hastings, and 7th Street. By completing these areas first, the pedestrian ramp costs already invested will provide a more complete and useable ADA route in high traffic and civic corridors with some residential and commercial benefit.

In 2017, the City created a Pedestrian and Bike Committee to represent and gain public input on ADA sidewalk and bike safety needs. This initiative includes discussions for a safe-route-to-school initiative and a safe-to-access commercial zone transportation corridor. This committee engages in discussions for the ongoing needs of the community at large, but also specifically for mobility challenged residents and children.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

There are limited funds in the community for homeless programs and services for seniors, disabled, substance abuse, battered/abused spouses, employment training, crime awareness/prevention, housing counseling and mental health.

How were these needs determined?

Input from consultations with service providers and within the public forums resulted in the recognition that there is a greater need for public services in Coeur d'Alene for all populations, especially in the areas of substance abuse, mental health, crime reduction and awareness, and homebuyer down payment assistance.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The Housing Market Analysis was prepared by BBC Consulting, Inc. (BBC), Denver, Colorado in 2015 as part of the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. Information in this section has been extrapolated from the attached 2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, Final Report, October 12, 2015 by BBC. Discussion points of the report examine the current housing market as well as overall affordability in the City. It also compares the housing market in 2006 to the market in 2015 when a similar study for the City was completed by BBC. This section includes updated recommendations from the 2015 housing market study and references the 2012-2016 American Community Survey.

(BBC 2015 Study:

http://www.cdaid.org/files/Municipal_Services/CDBG/CDA_Housing_Needs_Assessment_and_Housing_Barriers_Analysis_101215.pdf)

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

Introduction

The 2012-2016 American Community Survey (ACS) reported 21,426 housing units in 2016, which is 906 more than reported between 2009-2013 and 6,497 more than reported in 2000. The 2012-2016 ACS indicates about 63% of the City's residential units are detached single-family homes, 10% are 2-4 unit complexes, and 4% are mobile homes. The remaining 23% of units are made up of townhomes and apartments.

According to the 2012-2016 ACS, 38% of the City's households rent their current home. With renters comprising nearly half of the City's households, the availability of quality and affordable rental housing is essential to attract and retain the City's workforce, students, and persons who simply prefer renting over owning.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	12,546	61%
1-unit, attached structure	829	4%
2-4 units	2,192	11%
5-19 units	2,229	11%
20 or more units	1,642	8%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,082	5%
Total	20,520	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	18	0%	396	5%
1 bedroom	215	2%	1,842	22%
2 bedrooms	2,286	21%	3,526	43%
3 or more bedrooms	8,178	76%	2,518	30%
Total	10,697	99%	8,282	100%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

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

Affordable housing programs available to Coeur d'Alene residents include the LIHTC program; the HOME program; the Project-Based Section 8 program; and the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program.

As of December 2017, there were 21 low income housing tax credit and HOME developments in Coeur d'Alene. These developments had 1,313 subsidized units and 166 market rate units: 882 family units, 303 units for seniors, and 108 were accessible to persons with disabilities.

Since 2007, CDBG funds were leveraged to construct 4 rental units with HUD 811 grants. Although no CDBG funds were used, through a land lease, the City supported 37 units of HUD 202 units and 14 of HUD 811 units. CDBG funds also leveraged IHFA tax credit allocations for an additional 77 affordable units in the City.

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

The 2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI) identified seven facilities comprising 272 units of Project-Based Section 8 housing in Coeur d'Alene. Of the total, 156 are designated as family units; 210 units are set aside for the elderly; and 37 units are accessible to persons with disabilities. The 2015 AI further states that HUD maintains a database of subsidized units that utilized government contracts which are time-limited. Upon maturity of these contracts, property owners may elect to convert their units to market rates. A review of the HUD "expiring use" database found that, of the Project-Based Section 8 units, 59% or 160 units were subject to expiration by 2020.

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

The national housing preservation database maintains data on federally subsidized rental properties. As of July 2015, the database reported a total of 1,436 subsidized rental units in Coeur d'Alene. These units represented about 8 % of all federally subsidized units in the State of Idaho and 18 % of all rental units in the city. Since the last housing needs assessment in 2012, approximately 700 assisted rentals have been developed in the city. These units have helped alleviate rental housing needs and helped the rental gap be lower than it would have been otherwise. Without development of these units, the rental gap in 2013 may have been approximately 200 units larger for households in the \$10,000 to \$20,000 income range.

An analysis of the pricing of these units relative to privately provided (non-assisted) units from 2007 through 2014 found the assisted rentals to have average and median rents below those offered by the private market. The median rent for assisted units was \$600 per month; the average rent was \$584. This compares to a median rent of \$725 per month and an average of \$756 per month for non-assisted units. Assisted units are providing low income renters with a subsidy of between \$125 and \$175 per month, or \$1,500 to \$2,100 per year.

Despite these added units, the City continues to struggle to house its lowest income renters. The 2015 BBC Housing Needs Survey determined that in 2013 a gap of 946 units existed for renters earning less than \$15,000 per year--although this gap did decrease from 1,070 units in 2011. Renter households earning \$20,000 per year or less account for 29% of all total households, according to the 2012-2016 ACS, resulting in a rental gap upwards of 1,745 for these households in 2016. Section 8 Vouchers may provide some financial relief for low income families in Coeur d'Alene, but with wait times exceeding three years, Vouchers provide little to no short-term relief for many households.

As of 2016, this rental gap is significant as nearly *half* of all renters in Coeur d'Alene earn 30 percent or less of HAMFI—a little higher than the poverty level. Only 12 percent of owners earn 30 percent or less of HAMFI.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The City's housing market is not drastically different in 2016 than compared to 2011. Many of the challenges the City faced in providing its residents with affordable and quality housing in 2011 remain, while some changes have occurred. The City continues to struggle to house its lowest income renters (those earning 30% or less of the median income). In 2007, a gap of 861 units existed for renters earning less than \$15,000 per year. In 2011 the gap increased to 1,070 units. The gap did decrease slightly from 2011 to 2016 by 946. It is suspected that much of this gap is a result of economic conditions. If the City maintains the same level of population growth as experienced between 2000 and 2009, and these renters experience the same population growth as the City overall, and no new units are developed to assist this group, this need will increase to approximately 1,117 units in 2017. This 10% increase is based on the number and percentage of increase of extremely low income households, as reported in the 2005-2009 CHAS data.

Housing affordable for the City's workforce continues to be a need in the City. Competition is high for quality rentals and for sale homes priced affordably for the City's workforce. Stakeholders contributing to the 2007 market study identified the City's workforce as a segment of the population in need of affordable housing opportunities, and the analysis completed in the 2015 report revealed the same need.

Housing quality is still a concern for homeowners. According to the 2013 resident survey, 30% of homeowners said they have repairs they need to make to their home.

Discussion

The national housing preservation database maintains data on federally subsidized rental properties. As of July 2015, the database reported a total of 1,436 subsidized rental units in Coeur d'Alene. These units represented about 8 % of all federally subsidized units in the State of Idaho and 18 % of all rental units in the city. Since the last housing needs assessment in 2012, approximately 700 assisted rentals have been developed in the city. These units have helped alleviate

rental housing needs and helped the rental gap be lower than it would have been otherwise. Without development of these units, the rental gap in 2013 may have been approximately 200 units larger for households in the \$10,000 to \$20,000 income range. An analysis of the pricing of these units relative to privately provided (non-assisted) units from 2007 through 2014 found the assisted rentals to have average and median rents below those offered by the private market. The median rent for assisted units was \$600 per month; the average rent was \$584. This compares to a median rent of \$725 per month and an average of \$756 per month for non-assisted units. Assisted units are providing low income renters with a subsidy of between \$125 and \$175 per month, or \$1,500 to \$2,100 per year.

The wait period for a HUD Section 8 Voucher has increased from 28 months in 2007 to more than 44 months by 2017. As such, it has become more challenging to obtain a Section 8 Voucher from the IHFA to use in Coeur d'Alene. This indicates even greater need for affordable housing opportunities in the City to meet unmet demand from the Section 8 Voucher program.

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

Introduction

Coeur d'Alene's renters and homeowners have experienced increases in housing costs which have exacerbated the housing needs of the City's lowest income residents. The first chart under Rent Paid displays the results of the gaps analysis for the City.

The American Community Survey (2009-2013) reported a 2013 median contract rent (without utilities) in Coeur d'Alene of \$655 (a 34% rise from 2000) and a median contract rent (without utilities) of \$850 in 2016 (ACS 2012-2016). As seen in the second chart under Rent Paid, most rental units were far less expensive in 2013, priced between \$500 and \$999, which is a shift from 2000 when more than half of the City's rental units required rents of \$500 or less. Additionally, in 2000, less than 10% of the rental units in the City required rents of \$750 or more; by 2016, 35% of the City's rental units rent for \$750 or more per month. All of these factors indicate a significant and consistent rise in rental cost with a decrease in affordable rental options for LMI families at the 30, 50, and 80 percent margins, with the greatest difficulty being for the 30 % HAMFI margin.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Median Home Value	105,300	171,800	63%
Median Contract Rent	487	655	34%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2009-2013 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,690	20.4%
\$500-999	5,668	68.4%
\$1,000-1,499	774	9.4%
\$1,500-1,999	30	0.4%
\$2,000 or more	120	1.5%
Total	8,282	100.0%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	95	No Data

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
50% HAMFI	1,140	290
80% HAMFI	4,625	1,295
100% HAMFI	No Data	2,900
Total	5,860	4,485

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	0	0	0	0	0
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Renter households earning \$20,000 per year or less account for 29% of all total households in Coeur d'Alene. Only 10% of the City's rental units are priced affordably for these households, resulting in a rental gap upwards of 2,000 units for these households. Another gap identified is for those households earning \$50,000 or more. The rental market has not been developed to accommodate for this price point, primarily because higher earning renters more often opt for homeownership. Additionally, if high-earning renter households choose to rent, they are also able to rent from the abundance of units priced affordably for lower income levels. A rental gap exists in many communities for renter households with incomes high enough to purchase homes.

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

Housing is "affordable" if no more than 30% of a household's monthly income is needed for rent, mortgage payments and utilities. When the proportion of household income needed to pay housing costs exceeds 30%, a household is considered "cost burdened." Coeur d'Alene's renters and homeowners alike have experienced increases in housing costs, which have exacerbated the housing needs of the City's lowest income residents. Additional affordable housing will be necessary if the trend in housing cost increases continues.

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

Most rental units in 2016 were priced between \$500 and \$1,341, with the median gross rent at \$850. The FY2016 Fair Market Rent Document System (Source: HUD) identifies rents between \$504 for an efficiency home to \$1,341 for four bedrooms as fair market rents.

Discussion

The current trend in building permits in the City of Coeur d'Alene continues to be multi-family dwelling rental units.

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

Introduction

Census data reports that nearly half (46%) of owner-occupied housing and renter-occupied housing were built before 1980. Housing gaps identified in the 2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice identified that there is an existing shortage of about 1,745 affordable housing units.

Census data also identifies that in 2000, the median value of owner-occupied units was \$105,000; yet adjusted for inflation for 2010 dollars; it would have been \$132,960. The 2012-2016 ACS findings indicated a \$172,700 median value of owner-occupied units, with a median rental rate of \$850.

Housing stock is available, though lower in availability than demand, to those with special needs and include the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program; the HOME program; the Project-Based Section 8 program; and the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. Each of these programs is available through, and managed by, the IHFA.

Definitions

Units are in standard condition if they meet the HUD Section 8 quality standards. Units that are substandard but suitable for rehabilitation do not meet one or more of the HUD Section 8 quality standards. These units are also likely to have deferred maintenance and may have some structural damage such as leaking roofs, deteriorated interior surfaces, and inadequate insulation.

A unit is defined as being substandard if it is *lacking the following*: complete plumbing, complete kitchen facilities, public or well water systems and heating fuel (or uses heating fuel that is wood, kerosene or coal).

Units that are substandard but suitable for rehabilitation include units with some of the same features of substandard units. The difference between substandard and substandard but suitable for rehabilitation is that units suitable for rehabilitation will have in place infrastructure that can be improved upon. In addition, these units might not be part of public water and sewer systems, but they will have sufficient systems to allow for clean water and adequate waste disposal.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	2,770	26%	4,416	53%
With two selected Conditions	104	1%	330	4%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	25	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	7,823	73%	3,511	42%

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	10,697	100%	8,282	99%

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,819	26%	1,679	20%
1980-1999	3,254	30%	2,647	32%
1950-1979	3,060	29%	2,786	34%
Before 1950	1,564	15%	1,170	14%
Total	10,697	100%	8,282	100%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2009-2013 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	4,624	43%	3,956	48%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	2,030	19%	1,215	15%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (Total Units) 2009-2013 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 37 - Vacant Units

Data Source Comments:

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Over all, most properties in the LMI Census Tract areas are in sound condition or need minor repairs. In Program Year 2008 the City instituted the Emergency Minor Repair and Accessibility Program (EMRAP). This program provides up to \$5,000 in grant funding to qualifying home-owners to correct

substandard conditions eligible for rehabilitation, such as broken sewer lines, leaking roofs, sagging floors, inoperable furnaces or hot water heaters, as well as to provide needed ADA modifications for residents. Between 2008 and 2016, 150 homes have been repaired to livable conditions with these CDBG funds. This single activity is the most successful of the City's CDBG program and, with every program year, there are more applications received from homeowners than funding allows.

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

According to the 2012-2016 ACS data, an estimated 10.2% (2,027 units) were built before 1940 when lead-based paint was most common. Another 7.7% (1,501 units) were built between 1940 and 1960, when lead-based paint was still used, but the amount of lead in the paint was being reduced.

The 2007-2011 ACS data for Total Housing Units and Year Structure Built by Census Tract identifies over 11,000 housing units constructed prior to 1980 within eleven Census Tracts; however, six of the Census Tracts contain property outside Coeur d'Alene City limits. As a result, calculations were made by using both the 2007-2011 ACS and the HUD Percent of Low and Moderate Income Persons by Census Tract and Block Group, 2000 Census. Populations on the HUD percent of LMI persons were converted to households using the average household size in Coeur d'Alene of 2.93, and then multiplied by the LMI % for each Tract and Block Group, resulting in 4,912 households in the eleven Census Tracts. The 2007-2011 ACS data was used to calculate the percent of housing units on the total number of structures built pre-1980 for each Tract. The resulting percentages of total housing units were then multiplied by the total of LMI households. This methodology provided an estimate of 2,517 LMI households within Coeur d'Alene City Limits constructed prior to 1980 and therefore may contain lead based paint. This assumption does not include property vacancies, nor does it include households that may have been remediated of lead based paint hazards since 1980.

Discussion

The January 1, 2012 Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis provided by the HUD Office of Policy Development and Research reports that the "rental housing market conditions in the Coeur d'Alene Housing Market Area (HMA) are tight, with an overall rental vacancy rate estimated at 5.5 percent, down from the 7.7 percent rate recorded in April 2010. During the forecast period by 2020, demand is estimated for about 1,050 rental units."

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

Introduction

The IHFA has 76 public housing units in the State of Idaho. Shoshone Apartments in Kellogg, Idaho has 47 units. The remaining 29 units are in Idaho Falls in Southeastern Idaho. There are no public housing units in Coeur d'Alene.

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			76						
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The City does not have a public housing authority in operation. The IHFA administers the Section 8 program in Coeur d'Alene. Affordable housing programs available to residents in Coeur d'Alene include the LIHTC program; the HOME program; the Project-Based Section 8 program; and the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program.

It is unknown the number and physical condition of the public housing units. The LIHTC program provides a developer with Federal Tax Credits to build or rehabilitate housing for low-income persons. The Federal HOME program provides subsidies to construct or rehabilitate affordable rental housing.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
N/A	N/A

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

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

There are no public housing units in the City of Coeur d'Alene.

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

Not Applicable.

Discussion:

The Section 8 Voucher wait period has increased from about 2-1/2 years in 2008 to over 3 years by 2017. Although there are no public housing units in Coeur d'Alene, there is a demonstrated need for subsidized units, in part, due to the Section 8 Voucher period.

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

Introduction

The City of Coeur d'Alene receives no funding beyond the CDBG Entitlement for homelessness activities. St. Vincent de Paul North Idaho distributes McKinney-Vento funding through the Supportive Housing Program (SHP), Shelter Plus Care Program (S+C) and the Emergency Shelter Grant Program (ESG).

The City works closely with local organizations such as St. Vincent de Paul, North Idaho Housing Coalition, the Committee to End Homelessness, IHFA, the Regional Homeless Coalition (Continuum of Care) and other government and non-profit organizations to identify areas of need and appropriate activities to mitigate the problems as resources allow.

For persons experiencing homelessness and women who are domestic violence victims, there are 6 emergency shelters in the County to assist these persons: Children's Village, St. Vincent de Paul Women's Shelter, St. Vincent de Paul Men's Shelter, St. Pius Church, the Women's Center and the OASIS Post Falls Police Department, which is the only emergency shelter located outside of Coeur d'Alene.

In addition, Family Promise of North Idaho is an interfaith effort to assist homeless families achieve independence. The focus of Family Promise is to keep families together by allowing them to sleep in one of 17 local host churches, for a week at a time up to 90 days. Families receive support services, food, and a temporary safe place to sleep.

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)	13	0	113	0	0

	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 Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	16	0	0
Veterans	11	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	44	0	0	0	0

Table 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Data obtained from Coeur d'Alene 2008-2012 Consolidated Plan and St. Vincent de Paul.

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

The City supports an innovative partnership lead by St. Vincent de Paul whose H.E.L.P. Center is an excellent start to transitioning people to independence. This program provides office space and basic operating functions in a "one stop shop" so that LMI persons can make inquiries and receive services from employment searches to housing assistance, to basic health care with various organizations represented on site. The obstacles to meeting underserved needs are as varied as the individuals who seek assistance. As organizations and agencies record program activities including successes and failures, adjustments are made to the process to incorporate the most effective methodologies and modify or eliminate those that are not working. The process is on-going and flexible as possible, within the confines of established regulations, to address the conditions and circumstances adherent to Coeur d'Alene.

Between years 2013-2017, the City of Coeur d'Alene funded a project for St. Vincent de Paul to utilize \$350,000 of CDBG funds to purchase their H.E.L.P. Center, thus allowing them to utilize their funds directly towards providing more services and expanding programs instead of allocating those funds towards a high monthly rent. St. Vincent de Paul was awarded the funds through a competitive process via the Community Opportunity Grant. In this crucial way, the City's CDBG program has supported many critical services to families or persons in need.

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.

The 2016 Annual Point-In-Time count found there are 450 homeless individuals on the street, in shelters, and in transitional housing in Region 1. The 10-year Plan to End Homelessness Committee found there are \$6.5 million in services already being provided in Coeur d'Alene and the surrounding community. Approximately 1,300 volunteers assist in providing services to the homeless, including warming shelters, and community kitchens which open when the temperature falls below 20 degrees. Aggregate statistics are collected for Kootenai County (not just Coeur d'Alene). Housing First, administered by St. Vincent de Paul, is a model that has been promoted by the Federal Government and as implemented will be customized for the local realities in Coeur d'Alene.

Under a HPRP grant, St. Vincent de Paul has been tracking accomplishments in two categories: homeless prevention and rapid re-housing. Under the homeless prevention program, 349 have been served and, under the rapid re-housing program, 209 individuals have been served. Additionally, St. Vincent de Paul operates a homeless family sheltering project under an Angel Arms grant they received that provides funding for 16 single unit apartments for chronically homeless individuals. The program also provides intensive weekly case management, which begins with a self-sufficiency plan that includes job training services, substance abuse counseling, Life Skills classes, parenting classes, and financial literacy classes.

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

Introduction

Due to lower incomes and the need for supportive services or structural adaptations, special needs groups are more likely than the general population to encounter difficulty in finding and paying for adequate housing, and often require enhanced community services. This section provides summary background information on special needs populations in Coeur d'Alene and describe the housing programs available to serve these groups.

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

In most communities, there is no one affordable housing product that addresses the wide range of housing needs. The amount and type of housing assistance lower-income households need to avoid being cost burdened varies depending on their income and household characteristics. For example, persons who have a physical disability may require special adaptations to their homes. Persons with mental illnesses and/or developmental disabilities might need housing with health care services nearby. Families living in poverty usually need subsidies to help them pay their rent costs.

The City does not have housing set aside just for individuals with HIV/AIDS and their families. The North Idaho Aids Coalition (NIAC) is contracted with IHFA to provide grant application assistance, utility assistance, short term rent, mortgage and utility assistance, and case management for the HOPWA to prevent homelessness for HIV positive individuals that qualify for the services.

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

The Section 811 program provides rental housing to very low-income households with disabilities where rents are based on income. To qualify for assistance, at least one member of a household must be 18 or older with a physical, developmental and/or mental disability. Additionally, Trinity Group Homes provides homeless and non-homeless housing for those with mental illnesses.

For persons unable to live alone, including the elderly and persons with disabilities, there are 32 assisted living facilities in the County from which to choose. Almost half (49%) of the beds are located in 14 developments in Coeur d'Alene. The majority of the remaining facilities are in the City of Hayden. All of the facilities specifically target the elderly except for Harmony House Assisted Living I and II, which targets persons with severe needs: developmentally disabled, physically disabled, patients with traumatic brain injury and persons with mental illness.

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)

Through participation in the Region I Continuum of Care Coalition, the City will continue to be supportive in addressing housing and those with special needs. This activity falls under Goal 6 - Public Service to offer public service program assistance to service organizations supporting LMI residents. The City has provided land for the construction of a 14-unit HUD 811 complex that was completed in August 2014 and has provided funds for the facility rehabilitation of a variety of service facilities supporting special needs populations. Additionally, the City seeks competitive grants each year which support housing rehabilitation, economic development, and supportive services that support special-needs housing goals.

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))

The City has an on-going land-lease partnership with St. Vincent de Paul for HUD 811 housing, has supported St. Vincent de Paul for new construction of a HUD 811 apartment complex (14 units), and has helped St. Vincent to purchase its H.E.L.P. center through a CDBG funded Community Opportunity Grant, allowing them to turn their rental dollars into support service dollars.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

A zoning, land use, and housing policy review was completed in conjunction with a statewide Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing in 2015. The statewide study revealed that there are no fair housing barriers in Kootenai County. The City of Coeur d'Alene provides even more options for developing density and increasing affordability, than the County, indicating that there are no major fair housing barriers in the City. A few important differences of the City from the County's housing barrier analysis include the following:

- The City allows for 300 SF accessory dwelling units (ADU) in all zoning districts. Special permits are not required to build an ADU.
- The City has a density bonus incentive in place in the Downtown Core to induce workforce housing development. Four square feet of floor area is allowed for each square foot of workforce housing provided within 1.5 miles of the project site and within City limits.
- The County's minimum lot size of 3,000 square feet was among the lowest reviewed in the State. Coeur d'Alene accommodates pocket residential in the R-8, R-12, and R-17 residential districts, as well as the C-17L and C-17 commercial districts. Pocket residential has no lot size and setback minimums on the site, but overall density is set by the zoning.

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

Introduction

At the peak in 2010, Coeur d’Alene’s unemployment rate of 10.4 percent was higher than the nation (9.6%) and the state (9.0%) but below that of Kootenai County (10.9%). Unemployment has dropped consistently since that time and in 2013 the rate for Coeur d’Alene dropped below the U.S rate. As of April 2015, the unemployment rate in Coeur d’Alene was at 4.8%. The Panhandle Area Council (PAC) guides economic development efforts in Coeur d’Alene, in addition to all five northern counties of Idaho. PAC’s recent Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) reports relatively solid job growth in HUD Area Median Family Income Kootenai County between 1993 and 2013—a 68 percent increase in the number of jobs. This is much higher than for the northern region overall (47%), the state (41%) and the nation (20%). Even with the Great Recession, the Coeur d’Alene/Kootenai County employed area gained jobs during the past decade. In 2003, PAC reported 61,375 jobs in Kootenai County. By 2013, jobs totaled 72,611 in Kootenai County—an increase of more than 11,000 jobs. About 21% of the county's jobs are located in Coeur d’Alene, according to the the 2012-2016 ACS survey.

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	226	116	2	1	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,478	4,275	17	20	3
Construction	1,003	682	7	3	-4
Education and Health Care Services	2,524	4,037	17	19	2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,121	2,030	8	10	2
Information	250	468	2	2	0
Manufacturing	1,673	1,539	12	7	-5
Other Services	481	696	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	1,037	1,518	7	7	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Retail Trade	2,766	4,758	19	23	4
Transportation and Warehousing	359	242	2	1	-1
Wholesale Trade	520	573	4	3	-1
Total	14,438	20,934	--	--	--

Table 41 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (Workers), 2013 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	22,805
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	20,581
Unemployment Rate	9.75
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	31.76
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.36

Table 42 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	4,099
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	991
Service	2,645
Sales and office	5,788
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	2,454
Production, transportation and material moving	920

Table 43 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	16,003	83%
30-59 Minutes	2,587	13%
60 or More Minutes	668	3%
Total	19,258	100%

Table 44 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2009-2013 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	889	267	632
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4,389	446	1,590
Some college or Associate's degree	6,059	544	2,459

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,548	199	885

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	5	101	72	195	262
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	796	372	289	759	735
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,645	1,750	1,584	3,091	2,135
Some college, no degree	2,304	2,027	1,667	3,152	1,494
Associate's degree	376	584	409	1,223	481
Bachelor's degree	310	1,456	777	1,949	882
Graduate or professional degree	0	204	443	803	477

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	19,669
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24,844
Some college or Associate's degree	24,356
Bachelor's degree	37,683
Graduate or professional degree	51,661

Table 47 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

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

The top five employment sectors in Kootenai County are Retail Trade (23%); Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations (20%); Educational and Health Services (19%); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (10%); Manufacturing and Professional, Scientific, and Management Services (7%). Coeur d'Alene is known as a premier resort destination in the Pacific Northwest offering year-round recreational opportunities.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The manufacturing cluster, the number five employment sector in the County at 7%, is one of the key employment sectors of the area as it provides great support to the overall economy, and a strong multiplier in support jobs as well as economic strength. Due to the ever expanding manufacturing sector, including computer science and aerospace industries, current economic conditions have deemed it is critical and necessary to continue to train and develop the local workforce. The Kootenai Technical Education Campus (KTEC) is a partnership with North Idaho College and the Coeur d'Alene, Rathdrum and Post Falls School Districts. KTEC serves high school juniors and seniors to give them a boost in learning basic skills to enter the local workforce.

In addition, because of the aging population and growth in retiree in-migration, the education and health services sector is expected to continue as the demand for health care services from the population that is 65 years of age and older.

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.

Manufacturing businesses struggle to find persons with skills in fields of engineering, auto mechanics, fabricators, composite repair techs, machinists (machine technology), and welders. The Aerospace Industry Cluster is expanding at a rapid rate, and training is needed for airframe maintenance, composite and aircraft painting.

In September 2012, North Idaho College (NIC) received \$2.9 Million from the Idaho Department of Labor for their "Soaring to Success" Program to respond to economic and workforce development needs in northern Idaho by increasing the education and skill attainment of Trade Adjustment Assistance-eligible workers, veterans and other dislocated workers for employment in the aerospace industry. The program seeks to enroll 495 unique participants over three years into an effective series of courses that stack portable, industry-recognized credentials. North Idaho College will create an Aerospace Center of Excellence in Aviation Maintenance and Advanced Manufacturing. The two primary programs of study are aerospace manufacturing, a program that features accelerated learning and certification within 12 weeks leading to employment in manufacturing; and aviation maintenance-airframe, a 10-month Federal Aviation Administration certification program leading to employment as an airframe mechanic.

In 2016, North Idaho College completed their secondary employment training center that seeks to fast-track students into the certificate professional workforce.

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

Some underlying soft skills such as math, reading, computer skills, and work ethic are always brought up in employer meetings. It is a slow process to truly identify the needs of employers and nearly impossible

to fulfill them all. With local businesses expanding, there is a gap between the skills and education of the current workforce and employment opportunities. The North Idaho College (NIC) Workforce Development continues to seek grant opportunities to add programs that will train individuals in these fields.

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.

Recent initiatives include development of the Kootenai Technical Education Campus (KTEC), Education Corridor, and NIC's entrepreneur program. In addition, Panhandle Area Council, the Region's Economic Development District, houses a small business incubator for new and emerging businesses in the manufacturing industries. New initiatives include additional workforce training for associates and bachelors degrees in nursing, and also the Aerospace Industry Cluster.

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 Panhandle Area Council prepares the region's CEDS. Economic Development initiatives that can be coordinated with the City of Coeur d'Alene includes planning of infrastructure needs for business growth and collaboration with workforce training funds provided by the State of Idaho to meet the educational training needs of the employers.

Discussion

Creating economic opportunities through the City's CDBG program is difficult at best. The lack of funding, coupled with reductions in Federal funding of the CDBG program, result in not enough CDBG funds for a healthy economic development environment. Because of the difficulty over the past five years to achieve economic development-type projects, City staff has attended HUD Economic Development Toolkit Training to further the goal of economic development. Parties interested in Economic Development may seek funding through the City's CDBG annual Community Opportunity Grant cycle and are encouraged to apply.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

BBC prepared the PY 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan and subsequent 2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. In both reports, there were no areas identified where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated.

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

Not Applicable.

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

Not Applicable.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Not Applicable.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Not Applicable.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

This section summarizes Coeur d'Alene's community development and housing priorities, goals, and strategies for program years 2018 through 2022. The City's top housing and community development needs identified through the Consolidated Plan research process and public input include the following:

Shortage of affordable rental housing for extremely low-income renters. In the past 10 years, the distribution of rental rates in the City has shifted to include a much larger proportion of rental rates of \$500 or more. For example, in 2000, 5% of the City's rental units required rents of \$750 to \$999, compared with 26% in 2009. The 2012-2016 American Community Survey indicates that 56% of the City's rental units required rents ranging between \$500 and \$999 in 2016--which is a 51% increase from 2000. Overall, renters in the City expressed satisfaction with their housing situation, but also cited challenges associated with locating affordable and quality housing opportunities.

Shortage of affordable housing to buy for low-to moderate-income households. Increased home prices are not limited to the rental market. The value distribution of owner-occupied homes in the City now includes a noticeably larger proportion of homes worth \$200,000 or more, creating challenges with renters interested in homeownership. Households earning less than \$60,000 per year have difficulty finding a home they can afford. Further, homeowners in the City have not escaped the fear of foreclosure and negative equity that has defined the national housing market in the last decade.

Economic development that produces jobs paying a livable wage. According to the Idaho Department of Labor, jobs in the retail trade, Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations, and educational and health services industries comprise just over 50% of all jobs in Kootenai County. All three industries pay modest wages, with earnings for full time employment falling between \$35,000 and \$49,000 annually--which accounts for about 23% of the Coeur d'Alene working population. This is in contrast to 43% of the working Coeur d'Alene population who earn below that figure bracket, with incomes for full time employment ranging between \$1 and \$34,999 annually. On average, a full-time worker in Coeur d'Alene would not earn a high enough income to afford the median-valued home. Based on average wage rates by occupation, many workers holding jobs in three out of the top 10 fastest-growing occupations could not afford the median rent in 2016. The City has a need for economic development that will produce higher-paying jobs for sustainability.

Sidewalk repair. Many sidewalks in the City are chipped, cracked, and/or broken due to age of the concrete and/or tree root intrusion, posing public safety hazards. Navigation can be difficult for those with disabilities.

Public Services. General public services for the LMI population include but are not necessarily limited to activities such as substance abuse, mental health, crime reduction and awareness, and down payment assistance.

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

Geographic Area

Table 48 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

All CDBG investments under Goals 3-Sidewalks and 4-Neighborhood Revitalization are geographically located in LMI Census Tract areas or individuals that income qualify as LMI. All other Goals funded under the CDBG program are targeted to 51% LMI, with the exception of the Emergency Minor Home Repair and Accessibility Program (EMRAP), which receives allocations meeting 100% LMI. The LMI Census Tracts in the City are based on the FY 2017 LMISD by State - All Block Groups, Based on 2006-2010 American Community Survey provided by HUD.

- Tract 9, Block 1 - 70.3%
- Tract 9, Block 2 - 68.5%
- Tract 9, Block 3 - 66.1%

- Tract 9, Block 4 - 89.5%

- Tract 12, Block 1 - 57.6%
- Tract 13, Block 1 - 62.2%
- Tract 15, Block 3 - 59.0%
- Tract 16, Block 1 - 65.8%

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

Priority Needs

Table 49 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Property Acquisition for Benefit of LMI Persons
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	1-Increase For Sale Affordable Housing 2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing
	Description	Purchase of land for development of rental housing for LMI.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This item received the highest score (46.0%) on the 2013 community survey. It was also identified as a high need during the 2017 public forums and on the 2017 Citizen Participation Worksheets.
	2	Priority Need Name
Priority Level		High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Persons with Physical Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	4-Neighborhood Revitalization
	Description	ADA modifications include improvements to public facilities for accessibility.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This item scored 40% in the 'Medium Need' category on the 2013 community survey. Continuum of Care providers voiced accessibility of men's and women's shelters as a priority. It was also identified as a high need during the 2017 public forums and on the 2017 Citizen Participation Worksheets.
3	Priority Need Name	Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing

	Description	Construction of emergency shelters or transitional housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This item scored high (36.5%) on the 2013 community survey. Participants in the public forums also voiced this as a high priority. It was also identified as a high need during the 2017 public forums and on the 2017 Citizen Participation Worksheets.
4	Priority Need Name	Parks/Recreation
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	4-Neighborhood Revitalization
	Description	Construction of parks and recreation facilities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The public, both through the forums and survey rated this item as a low priority. It was also not identified as a high need during the 2017 public forums and on the 2017 Citizen Participation Worksheets.
5	Priority Need Name	Water/Sewer Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	

	Associated Goals	1-Increase For Sale Affordable Housing 2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing 4-Neighborhood Revitalization
	Description	Construction of water and sewer systems to support development of LMI for-sale and rental housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	High score on the public survey (43.5%). It was also identified as a high need during the 2017 public forums and on the 2017 Citizen Participation Worksheets in regards to supporting LMI housing.
6	Priority Need Name	Sidewalk Repairs/Accessibility
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	1-Increase For Sale Affordable Housing 3-Sidewalk Accessibility 4-Neighborhood Revitalization
	Description	Continue with the City's Sidewalk Compliance Program to bring the City's sidewalks into compliance with the ADA.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This item rated high on the public survey (39.67%). Continuum of Care providers voiced in the public forum that this needs to go one step further and add flashing light and sound at intersections when it is safe to cross. It was also identified as a high need during the 2017 public forums and on the 2017 Citizen Participation Worksheets.
7	Priority Need Name	Public Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	6-Public Service
	Description	Provide public service program assistance through the City's competitive Community Opportunity Grant program to non-profit organizations in their efforts to provide public services to the low and moderate-income population.
	Basis for Relative Priority	There was an outcry for continued help at the 2013 public forums for assistance as it relates to services for homeless, seniors, youth and mental health. This item scored high on the survey (49.0%). It was also identified as a high need during the 2017 public forums and on the 2017 Citizen Participation Worksheets.
8	Priority Need Name	Substance abuse/mental health
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse
	Geographic Areas Affected	

	Associated Goals	6-Public Service
	Description	Services to support persons with substance abuse or mental health issues.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This item received a high score on the 2013 community survey (45.1%). Continuum of Care providers voiced public education and emergency mental health services as a high priority in the public forums. It was also identified as a high need during the 2017 public forums and on the 2017 Citizen Participation Worksheets.
9	Priority Need Name	Job Training
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	5-Economic Development
	Description	Support the public and private sector in their efforts to provide job training and employment for the City's LMI workers.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This item scored high on the 2013 community survey (45.1%). It was suggested in the Public Forums that a low-interest loan program is developed for LMI entrepreneurs. It was also identified as a high need during the 2017 public forums and on the 2017 Citizen Participation Worksheets.
10	Priority Need Name	Crime Reduction/Awareness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	4-Neighborhood Revitalization 6-Public Service
	Description	Public Service activities for education on crime reduction and awareness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This item scored high on the 2013 community survey (44.0%). It was also identified as a high need during the 2017 public forums and on the 2017 Citizen Participation Worksheets.
11	Priority Need Name	Downpayment Assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	6-Public Service
	Description	Provide downpayment assistance to prospective home buyers.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This item scored high on the 2013 community survey (42.9%). It was also identified as a high need during the 2017 public forums and on the 2017 Citizen Participation Worksheets.

12	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing 4-Neighborhood Revitalization
	Description	Provide rehabilitation of existing owner-occupied homes through the Emergency Minor Home Repair & Accessibility Program (EMRAP)
	Basis for Relative Priority	This item scored very high on the 2013 community survey (52.9%) and was a priority at the public forums. It was also identified as a high need during the 2017 public forums and on the 2017 Citizen Participation Worksheets.
13	Priority Need Name	Rental Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing
	Description	Rehabilitation of existing rental housing.

	Basis for Relative Priority	This item scored low on the public survey.
14	Priority Need Name	Code Enforcement
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	4-Neighborhood Revitalization
	Description	Code enforcement to prevent/reverse deteriorating homes/properties
	Basis for Relative Priority	This item scored medium on the 2013 community survey. It was also not identified as a high need during the 2017 public forums or on the 2017 Citizen Participation Worksheets.
15	Priority Need Name	LMI Business
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	5-Economic Development
	Description	Provide low interest loans to low-income entrepreneurs or to create jobs for businesses that employ low-income workers.

Basis for Relative Priority	This item scored in the medium category on the 2013 community survey. It was also identified as a high need during the 2017 public forums and on the 2017 Citizen Participation Worksheets.
------------------------------------	---

Narrative (Optional)

The City developed a community survey in 2013 with priority needs based on the HUD CDBG eligible activities that fit within the community. This survey was previously available on-line through the City’s web page and also provided at previous public forums. The above-listed priority needs are based on community input from that survey, and also from the 2017 Citizen Participation Worksheet and 2017 Public Forum discussions which were part of the 2018-2022 Consolidated Planning Process. The City believes that Goals 1-6 identified in this Consolidated Plan adequately cover the above-stated priorities over the next five years. Public input from the 2017 public forums for this consolidated plan were in 100% alignment with the goals outlined and need observed for the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan. The City believes that the 2013 community survey and the 2017 citizen participation worksheets show a true voice of the Coeur d’Alene community as to the needs and wants for CDBG activity goals and funding as outlined in this Consolidated Plan.

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)	In consultation with IHFA, the market characteristics are fluctuations in job availability, cost of rental housing, and utilities that impact funding availability. The more that is spent per person, the fewer people can be served. These characteristics are the same for the following items listed below.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	See above.
New Unit Production	See above.
Rehabilitation	See above.
Acquisition, including preservation	See above.

Table 50 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City of Coeur d'Alene does not have any anticipated resources at its disposal for the Strategic Plan, other than CDBG funding.

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	243,000	0	0	243,000	1,215,000	This is merely expected funding for the 2018-2022 plan years and does not reflect unspent funds to date. Funding allocations are subject to change each year.

Table 51 - 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 Coeur d’Alene receives no federal funding in addition to CDBG for housing and non-housing community development and there are no matching requirements for the City's CDBG program. IHFA is the Public Housing Authority (PHA) for the region and administers the Section 8

program. The estimated amount available to assist households through the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program during Plan Year 2016 is approximately \$2,000,000 in the City of Coeur d'Alene and approximately \$2,500,000 for the region under the Project-Based Section 8 Program.

Although the City of Coeur d'Alene is not a direct recipient of any IHFA funding/grants, the projected amount of funding for the Coeur d'Alene area is approximately \$3,500,000 through Supportive Housing Program (SHP) and Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG), including Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) funding and Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing (HPRP) grants. These funds are managed by St. Vincent de Paul as the recipient of IHFA funding for north Idaho and they have assisted over 2,050 individuals into housing with these funds within Kootenai County annually. The Helping Empower Local People (H.E.L.P.) Center, a one-stop-shop, in Coeur d'Alene is the focal point for outreach and service to individuals and families seeking assistance.

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

No, the City does not have any current land available.

Discussion

Additional resources from private, state and local funds will be leveraged as opportunities arise for the City to partner with in order to further each goal in this plan.

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
COEUR D'ALENE	Government	Planning	Jurisdiction
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Rental public services	Region
NIC WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT	Public institution	Economic Development	Region
IDAHO HOUSING AND FINANCE ASSOCIATION	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Rental	State
TRINITY GROUP HOMES	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
PANHANDLE AREA COUNCIL	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Planning	Region

Table 52 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City's system of institutional structure is strong and well-coordinated, with little duplication of services. The City will work with their selected grant administrator to address any gaps as they arise.

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	X
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X		
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics	X		
Other Street Outreach Services		X	

Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X		
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X		
Healthcare	X		
HIV/AIDS	X		
Life Skills	X		
Mental Health Counseling	X		
Transportation	X		
Other			

Table 53 - 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)

Services targeted to the homeless include intake, warming shelters, community kitchens and transitional housing, programs offered through St. Vincent de Paul and local churches. Additional programs through the Community Action Partnership (CAP) include foreclosure counseling and a Community Service Block Grant that provides a range of services and activities to assist the needs of low-income individuals including the homeless, migrants and the elderly. CAP is aligned with the Idaho Hunger Relief Task Force, Idaho Food Bank, Idaho Interfaith Roundtable Against Hunger, and IHFA.

The Dirne Community Health Center provides medical care on a sliding fee scale, based on household income and family size, with emphasis on the LMI and homeless populations. Types of care includes, but is not limited to, individual and family medical, medication assistance, chronic disease management, minor orthopedic injuries and lacerations, preventative care, and immunizations.

The H.E.L.P. Center, operated by St. Vincent de Paul provides office space and basic operating functions in a "one stop shop" so that LMI and homeless persons can make inquiries and receive services from employment searches to housing assistance, to basic health care with various organizations represented on site.

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

The H.E.L.P. Center which is a one-stop-shop for services is the strength of the special needs populations, including homeless individuals. The gap in the service delivery system is lack of funding to support or expand services.

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

The City's system of institutional structure is strong and well-coordinated, with little duplication of services. Gaps in delivery are typically a result of reduction in State and Federal funding to support Continuum of Care organizations in their ability to carry out a complete service delivery system.

The City of Coeur d'Alene plans to carry out its PY 2018-2022 Consolidated and subsequent annual Action Plans through a collaborative effort with area for-profit developers, nonprofit housing and social service providers, surrounding communities, health care agencies and the private real estate sector.

In Program Year 2017, the City transitioned from away from retaining the private contracting administrative services of Panhandle Area Council (PAC), and hired a part-time employee to administer the CDBG Program. The City's part-time CDBG Administrator has oversight from the the City of Coeur d'Alene's appointed City Clerk as well as the City's Finance director.

The services that the CDBG Administrator will provide include the following:

- Develop program policies before the programs are in place;
- Accept applications from residents and certify them for the CDBG-funded EMRAP and sidewalk repair and replacement programs;
- Certify the completion of CDBG-funded EMRAP and sidewalk repair and replacement programs;
- Provide reports to the City documenting the use of CDBG funds for the programs;
- Prepare the City's annual Action Plan; and
- Prepare the City's annual CAPER.
- Monitor recipients of Community Opportunity Grants

City staff will process fund requests and issue payments to residents participating in the programs and create program policies.

The City will continue to implement incentives to private and nonprofit developers for creation of affordable and workforce housing, as outlined in Goal 1 of the Strategic Plan. Further, the City will research the viability with economic development and education partners for a low-interest loan program for LMI entrepreneurs.

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	1-Increase For Sale Affordable Housing	2018	2022	Affordable Housing		Property Acquisition for Benefit of LMI Persons Sidewalk Repairs/Accessibility Water/Sewer Improvements		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2 Households Assisted
2	2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing	2018	2022	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs		Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Housing Rehabilitation Property Acquisition for Benefit of LMI Persons Rental Housing Rehabilitation Water/Sewer Improvements		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3 Households Assisted
3	3-Sidewalk Accessibility	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development		Sidewalk Repairs/Accessibility		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	4-Neighborhood Revitalization	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development		ADA modifications to public facilities Code Enforcement Crime Reduction/Awareness Housing Rehabilitation Parks/Recreation Sidewalk Repairs/Accessibility Water/Sewer Improvements		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 35 Household Housing Unit
5	5-Economic Development	2018	2022	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Job Training LMI Business		Businesses assisted: 1 Businesses Assisted
6	6-Public Service	2018	2022	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Crime Reduction/Awareness Downpayment Assistance Public Services Substance abuse/mental health		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 125 Persons Assisted

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	1-Increase For Sale Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Increase the supply of for-sale housing at prices affordable to the City's low and moderate-income workers.
2	Goal Name	2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing
	Goal Description	Increase the supply of rental housing affordable to the City's extremely low-income renters and residents with special needs, including persons who are homeless.
3	Goal Name	3-Sidewalk Accessibility
	Goal Description	Improve the City's sidewalks within LMI Census Tract areas to make them more accessible to persons with disabilities and to invest in the neighborhood infrastructure.
4	Goal Name	4-Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	Continue with neighborhood revitalization efforts through the Emergency Minor Home Repair and Accessibility Program (EMRAP), including code enforcement activities, to improve the condition of housing and commercial properties in low and moderate-income areas.
5	Goal Name	5-Economic Development
	Goal Description	Expand higher-paying employment opportunities for the residents of Coeur d'Alene through economic development.
6	Goal Name	6-Public Service
	Goal Description	Offer Public Service Program assistance to service organizations supporting low and moderate-income residents of Coeur d'Alene.

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)

Not Applicable. The City does not provide HOME funding.

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)

There is no public housing in the City of Coeur d'Alene. The City recognizes that agencies, such as IHFA, who has been acting as the public housing authority for the region for many years, has a well-established, successful and time-tested process in place to deliver needed services to the area. It is the City's position that programs which are meeting the requirements of the residents should be encouraged to request assistance when needed, and that the City's nominal resources can be best used to support the network of organizations and programs already in place.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The City of Coeur d'Alene receives no Federal funding in addition to CDBG for housing. Activities to increase resident involvement through the Section 8 program are managed by IHFA.

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

N/A

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable; there is no public housing agency in Coeur d'Alene.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

A zoning, land use, and housing policy review was completed in conjunction with a statewide Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing in 2015. The statewide study revealed that there are no fair housing barriers in Kootenai County. The City of Coeur d'Alene provides even more options for developing density and increasing affordability, than the County, indicating that there are no major fair housing barriers in the City. A few important differences of the City from the County's housing barrier analysis include the following:

- The City allows for 300 SF accessory dwelling units (ADU) in all zoning districts. Special permits are not required to build an ADU.
- The City has a density bonus incentive in place in the Downtown Core to induce workforce housing development. Four square feet of floor area is allowed for each square foot of workforce housing provided within 1.5 miles of the project site and within City limits.
- The County's minimum lot size of 3,000 square feet was among the lowest reviewed in the State. Coeur d'Alene accommodates pocket residential in the R-8, R-12, and R-17 residential districts, as well as the C-17L and C-17 commercial districts. Pocket residential has no lot size and setback minimums on the site, but overall density is set by the zoning.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The 2011 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice identifies the following Action Items, Impediments Addressed and Actions for the City of Coeur d'Alene:

FHAP Action Items:

- Increase resident awareness of Fair Housing Laws and the complaint process.
- Continue to educate developers, property owners, landlords, and HOAs about ADA and Fair Housing Laws.
- Increase internal knowledge and resources about Fair Housing Law.
- Continue to improve sidewalks and parking for persons with physical disabilities.
- Address housing needs of racial and ethnic groups.

Impediments Addressed:

- Citizens could be better informed about Fair Housing issues.
- Landlords, developers, and HOAs would benefit from more education about Fair Housing Laws and ADA.
- Lack of internal knowledge and resources about Fair Housing Law.
- Lack of accessible sidewalks.

- Lack of accessible parking downtown.

Activities:

- Continue annual sponsorship of free fair housing training, open to the general public.
 - Continue to provide valuable housing links on City website.
 - Continue to provide an annual Fair Housing Month Proclamation.
 - Continue to utilize the local PEG channel to air fair housing commercials and educational PSAs.
 - Work with other agencies to assemble an informational brochure to hand out at meetings and other venues.
 - Continue its sidewalk enhancement projects and ADA sidewalk improvements annually.
 - Have the Parking Commission review the downtown parking and make recommendations. The City is currently master planning the main City parking lot, which serves the downtown area.
 - Continue efforts to construct affordable housing in the City, as identified in Goals 1 and 2.
 - Provide training to city building inspectors (perhaps in collaboration with other jurisdictions in the region) on the accessibility requirements of multifamily developers under the federal Fair Housing and Americans with Disabilities Acts (ADA)
 - Provide financial sponsorship and organizational support for fair housing workshops in Coeur d'Alene and in the Spokane Valley, Washington
-
- Continue to maintain up-to-date fair housing information and resources on its webpage, including training materials, information on how to file a fair housing complaint and landlord/tenant guidelines
 - As the city's population grows and ages, explore ways to expand transit services

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Many of the activities to assist homeless persons in Coeur d'Alene and Kootenai County are delivered through an assortment of well-established programs under the direction of organizations and agencies such as St. Vincent de Paul, IHFA and the Disability Action Center.

The City of Coeur d'Alene attends the Region I Homeless Coalition on a regular basis to foster a communication network with these agencies and to remain informed regarding local and regional programs. The City provides support as appropriate and practical, including web postings, information on the local broadcast station, distribution of printed materials, consultations and other aid as requested.

Homelessness is a chronic problem and may never be totally eliminated. Some barriers to ending homelessness such as poor and non-existent housing stock and lack of jobs can be addressed by local governments and agencies, however, correcting those problems are not quick or easy fixes. Plans and programs can provide resources, encouragement, and even a system of rewards or punishments, but no one solution will work for everyone.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

There are several organizations in Coeur d'Alene that address emergency shelter and transitional housing needs. The City continues to coordinate with these organizations to develop a strong system to meet the needs of homeless persons.

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.

Barriers created or exacerbated by the homeless are varied, as are the methods to mitigate those barriers. Lack of education, job training and financial management skills can be improved through government-funded programs. However, the success of those efforts is unpredictable and not always permanent as it requires a level of commitment by the homeless individual.

Coeur d'Alene School District #271 has identified over 320 students that have been determined to be homeless during the first half of the 2017-2018 school year. There are 3,534 students that receive free lunch, with another 873 participating in the reduced lunch program. The School District has taken steps

to assist families in need; working toward removing barriers to education caused by homelessness and poverty.

Barriers involving health and mental health issues require different and often more expensive resources, and a greater commitment to change by the homeless person. With more resources being cut from State and Federal budgets, it is increasingly more difficult for local service organizations to continue to serve the homeless population.

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

The City and other partners in the *Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness* will concentrate their efforts on helping as many persons as possible, using all resources at their disposal. The following approaches are identified in the *Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness*:

- Develop better data collection and coordination of agency efforts
- Identify and increase the inventory of available affordable housing stock
- Improve economic development opportunities and coordinate the response among local governments
- Deploy the Housing First model for Permanent Supportive Housing
- Create a "One-Stop-Shop" to end the practice of having individuals who are struggling and have no transportation, from being "bounced" from one agency (and location) to the next when seeking services
- Increase community awareness to draw new and concerned voices to the table to help win the battle against homelessness.

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

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

Lead based paint is most commonly found on windows, trim, doors, railings, columns, porches, and exterior walls, can be found in buildings that were built before 1960 but was phased out of homes by 1978. Generally speaking, the older the home, the more likely it is to have lead-based paint. Children are the most susceptible to lead poisoning as they often put their hands and other objects into their mouth which may have lead on them. The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare reports that growing bodies absorb more lead, their brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead. Lead in children can cause behavioral and learning problems, slowed growth, hearing problems, headaches and damage to the brain and central nervous system. Exposure to lead is even more dangerous for unborn babies. Adults exposed to lead can suffer from reproductive problems, high blood pressure, digestive disorders, muscle and joint pain, memory and concentration problems, and nerve disorders.

The National standards for blood lead levels are:

- 0 to 10 ug/dL: Normal
- 10 to 20 ug/dL: Elevated
- 20 to 40 ug/dL: High
- 40 to 70 ug/dL: Very High
- Over 70 ug/dL: Medical Emergency

In Coeur d'Alene, nearly half (45%) of owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units were built before 1980, with 20% of these built before 1970. The Panhandle Health District keeps track of the number of persons where testing for blood lead levels exceed 10 ug/dL. Data obtained from the Panhandle Health District states that there are 40 reported lead poisoning cases in Kootenai County for the period 2008-2012. Of these, nearly 28% (11) cases were in the City of Coeur d'Alene.

Since HUD issued a new regulation to protect young children from lead-based paint hazards, the City of Coeur d'Alene has been taking steps to insure its regulations are in compliance, which includes revising program procedures and performing lead hazard reduction when necessary by level of CDBG funding.

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

Program procedures include distribution of pamphlets and fact sheets on lead-based paint hazards, specifically to homes with children and older neighborhoods with potentially higher incidence rates of poisoning.

The City has provided pamphlets and information to the North Idaho Building Contractors Association (NIBCA). Beginning in April 2010, all for-hire construction work in child-occupied facilities must comply with the HUD Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule, which requires that any person performing this type of work must receive RRP Certification and perform additional recordkeeping and site cleanup. In 2010 the City sponsored an EPA RRP training for local contractors. Of the 23 individuals who received certification, some have been contractors working on EMRAP projects.

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

The City and area partners all distribute information on lead based paint hazards, precautions and symptoms, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) pamphlet, *Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home* and Panhandle Health District's pamphlet *Elevated Blood Lead Information and Prevention* to all homeowners, renters, and landlords involved in housing services and rehabilitation. Lead hazard information is also available on the City's web page and within their Customer Service Center where building permits are issued.

The City of Coeur d'Alene, under the Emergency Minor Home Repair and Accessibility Program (EMRAP) provides information on lead based paint hazards to all homeowners funded under the program where the home was constructed prior to 1978. In addition, if and when all pre-1978 housing is purchased by the City or CDBG-funded organizations as part of affordable/workforce housing programs, the City/Organization will test the housing for lead-based paint hazards, provide a risk assessment, and conduct mitigation if warranted.

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

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

The ultimate goals of the City's anti-poverty efforts described below are to assure that families are provided with safe places to live, food and clothing, adequate transportation, jobs skills, parenting classes, high school completion programs, health care and education, and opportunities to participate as functional members of community.

Support economic development efforts. Coeur d'Alene has experienced record-setting high unemployment rates in the past, 9.2% as of August 2012. Those numbers have stabilized relatively to form the relatively low unemployment rate of 3.3% unemployment as of December, 2017. The City recognizes that availability of jobs that pay a living wage can be a large factor in preventing and reducing poverty. The City will continue to work with Jobs Plus to encourage businesses to locate within the City limits.

Promote workforce development. Education and training are important components of achieving long-term success in the work world; therefore, a key strategy must be to invest in education and training, particularly those programs that motivate and assist low-income individuals and families to pursue education and training opportunities while they are already working in low-wage jobs. Local colleges have recently created an "education corridor" which will allow the colleges to grow and provide more educational opportunities, as well as create jobs.

Provide services to at-risk youth. Working families often find affordable child care is difficult to access. The City will continue to seek the best child care regulations and encourage growth in this industry throughout the community. The Salvation Army Kroc Center is providing many youth programs, and the City will continue to work with the Salvation Army to coordinate appropriate and needed activities and encourage at-risk youth to attend the activities. In addition, the City's local Head Start agency provides an enhanced early childhood education curriculum that focuses on school readiness skills. Coeur d'Alene School District #271 continues to provide "CDA for Kids," an after school program, and participates in the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Act. The School District also has strategies to end homelessness for children that include finding resources, financial literacy program and provide materials. The City agrees that education, especially at the earliest level, is important to eliminating the cycle of poverty and will continue to support Head Start.

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

As with all of the listed goals, programs and policies in this Plan, the City continues to coordinate with all jurisdictional, regional and statewide organizations and agencies through a regular communication process.

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 Coeur d'Alene has instituted a comprehensive monitoring and technical assistance program designed to promote communication and accountability. The monitoring process consists of four components: 1) Pre-Assessment, 2) Desk Monitoring, 3) On-Site Monitoring, and 4) Ongoing Technical Assistance. Panhandle Area Council, as a collaborator of the City of Coeur d'Alene's CDBG Entitlement Program, has added to their sub-recipient review process the HUD Exhibit Checklist K, OMB Circular A-133 Audits of States, Local, Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations. The Federal Audit Clearinghouse will be used to obtain audit and reporting information.

1) Pre-Assessment. During the application process, sub-recipients will be evaluated on the capacity of the organization to complete the project as described and will be scored appropriately.

2) Desk Monitoring. Monitoring will be an ongoing process for the City of Coeur d'Alene. A review of the sub-recipient's progress and capacity will be conducted at all stages of the contract. The formal stages of the contract will include draw requests, quarterly reports and closeout. At the end of the contract year, City CDBG staff will comply with all client demographic data reported by the CDBG sub-recipients on their quarterly reports that will become part of the annual CAPER.

3) Risk Analysis. Each program year, sub-recipients are identified that should be monitored.

3) On-Site Monitoring. In addition to desk monitoring, City CDBG staff will conduct a minimum of two on-site monitoring reviews each year. These site visits review sub-recipients' records for program and/or financial compliance. A checklist will be used at these site visits.

4) Ongoing Technical Assistance. The monitoring process will be further enhanced by regular contact between the CDBG grant staff and the CDBG sub-recipients. Constant communication and technical assistance will be offered at all stages of the program from application to close-out to ensure compliance with appropriate regulations. Additionally, CDBG grant staff will remain in contact with other City officials to facilitate any permitting and inspections necessary for any building or construction activities.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Coeur d'Alene does not have any anticipated resources at its disposal for the Strategic Plan, other than CDBG funding.

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	243,000	0	0	243,000	1,215,000	This is merely expected funding for the 2018-2022 plan years and does not reflect unspent funds to date. Funding allocations are subject to change each year.

Table 55 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The City of Coeur d'Alene receives no federal funding in addition to CDBG for housing and non-housing community development and there are

no matching requirements for the City's CDBG program. IHFA is the Public Housing Authority (PHA) for the region and administers the Section 8 program. The estimated amount available to assist households through the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program during Plan Year 2016 is approximately \$2,000,000 in the City of Coeur d'Alene and approximately \$2,500,000 for the region under the Project-Based Section 8 Program.

Although the City of Coeur d'Alene is not a direct recipient of any IHFA funding/grants, the projected amount of funding for the Coeur d'Alene area is approximately \$3,500,000 through Supportive Housing Program (SHP) and Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG), including Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) funding and Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing (HPRP) grants. These funds are managed by St. Vincent de Paul as the recipient of IHFA funding for north Idaho and they have assisted over 2,050 individuals into housing with these funds within Kootenai County annually. The Helping Empower Local People (H.E.L.P.) Center, a one-stop-shop, in Coeur d'Alene is the focal point for outreach and service to individuals and families seeking assistance.

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

No, the City does not have any current land available.

Discussion

Additional resources from private, state and local funds will be leveraged as opportunities arise for the City to partner with in order to further each goal in this plan.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	1-Increase For Sale Affordable Housing	2013	2018	Affordable Housing		Water/Sewer Improvements	CDBG: \$36,776	
2	2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing	2013	2018	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs		Property Acquisition for Benefit of LMI Persons	CDBG: \$36,776	
3	3-Sidewalk Accessibility	2013	2018	Non-Housing Community Development		ADA modifications to public facilities Sidewalk Repairs/Accessibility	CDBG: \$14,600	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 60 Persons Assisted
4	4-Neighborhood Revitalization	2013	2018	Non-Housing Community Development		Housing Rehabilitation Sidewalk Repairs/Accessibility Water/Sewer Improvements	CDBG: \$50,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit
5	5-Economic Development	2013	2018	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Job Training LMI Business	CDBG: \$19,798	

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	6-Public Service	2013	2018	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Public Services	CDBG: \$36,450	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25 Persons Assisted

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	1-Increase For Sale Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Make the purchase of For-Sale Affordable Housing available for Low- to Moderate-Income persons through partnerships in area. CDBG funds were also used in prior years to support infrastructure improvements to the water and sewer lines, asphalt, and utilities.
2	Goal Name	2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing
	Goal Description	Increase the supply of rental housing affordable to the City's extremely low-income renters and residents with special needs, including persons who are homeless.
3	Goal Name	3-Sidewalk Accessibility
	Goal Description	Improve the City's sidewalks within LMI Census Tract areas to make them more accessible to persons with disabilities and to invest in the neighborhood infrastructure.
4	Goal Name	4-Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	Continue with neighborhood revitalization efforts through the Emergency Minor Home Repair and Accessibility Program (EMRAP), including code enforcement activities, to improve the condition of housing and commercial properties in low and moderate-income areas.

5	Goal Name	5-Economic Development
	Goal Description	Expand higher-paying employment opportunities for the residents of Coeur d'Alene through economic development.
6	Goal Name	6-Public Service
	Goal Description	Offer Public Service Program assistance to service organizations supporting low and moderate-income residents of Coeur d'Alene.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Plan year 2018 will bring new projects to the table, as all long-term projects will have been concluded. Project areas can fall within any of the 5 projects listed below.

Due to popular demand, the City of Coeur d'Alene anticipates the continuation of sidewalk repairs in LMI census tract areas, the continuation of its Emergency Minor Home Repair & Accessibility Program, and its Community Opportunity Grant program. The Community Opportunity Grant has allowed for a variety of eligible proposals for HUD approved activities, including public service activities, which often specifically address gaps within our local Continuum of Care. Public Service activities are subject to a cap of 15% of the annual allocation of HUD funds, though the City is eager to provide as much needed services to City LMI residents.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Increase Affordable Rental Housing
2	Emergency Minor Home Repair & Accessibility Improvements Program (EMRAP)
3	Sidewalk Accessibility
4	Community Opportunity Grants
5	General Administration

Table 57 – Project Information

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

The City's planning for allocation priorities is focused toward the number of persons who can be helped and identifying projects that will produce the best benefit for the investment. One of the larger budget items (53.5%) for Plan Year 2018 is the continuation of the Community Opportunity Grant, which includes the Public Service Grant (capped at 15% of yearly allocation). This large allocation coincides with the City's number one priority status, as it does encourage applications for projects which would support Affordable Rental Housing, and coincides with all other priority items the City has identified. The City's Emergency Minor Home Repair & Accessibility Program (EMRAP) (20.5%) is available to homeowners within the City limits who meet the income eligibility and program requirements. This program occurs throughout the community, as it is not a geographically based program. The EMRAP program has been very successful in the past five years and continued project funding is frequently requested in public forums. More applications are received than can be funded every year. The funding for Public Service (15%) activities is carried out through a competitive and/or informal process;

appropriate projects may be located anywhere as long as the beneficiaries are LMI residents of Coeur d'Alene. No specific projects have been identified to date for 2018, outside of a \$3,000.00 non-competitive annual grant to the Lake City Center's Meals on Wheels program, per City Council request. However, the City anticipates receiving plenty of applications for a responsible and effective grant project when Request for Proposals are made available to the public for the Community Opportunity Grant. Funding for sidewalks (6%) has been determined to be best addressed with a two-year planning approach. The first year involves identification of projects and partial allocation and the second year involves the actual construction activity and the final allocation. This project serves an area wide benefit for LMI census tracts, facilitating ADA conformance among many other benefits. The proposed budget allocates 80% of all funds to be utilized to benefit LMI. The average over the past five years has been 82% of funding used for LMI benefit, due to the remaining funds being used for administration.

The City based the budget and allocations on the best information available at the time this document was created. It is unknown if HUD will allocate slightly more or less than the estimated amount. If more or less funds are allocated, it is the City's plan that additional dollars or deletion of dollars will be added or removed from either Public Services or EMRAP, or some from both.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Increase Affordable Rental Housing
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing
	Needs Addressed	Property Acquisition for Benefit of LMI Persons
	Funding	:
	Description	The project will provide funding through the Community Opportunity Grant to acquire property for residential rental units that will be offered to Low- to Moderate-Income individuals.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
2	Project Name	Emergency Minor Home Repair & Accessibility Improvements Program (EMRAP)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	4-Neighborhood Revitalization
	Needs Addressed	Water/Sewer Improvements Sidewalk Repairs/Accessibility Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	Minor home repair grants for \$5,000 or less serving Coeur d'Alene LMI homeowners who need emergency minor home repairs or accessibility modifications to maintain/create a sustainable living environment.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	A minimum of 10 households will benefit from this program each year. The families will be Coeur d'Alene residents who are LMI and in need of assistance to maintain the livability of their home.
	Location Description	

	Planned Activities	The program provides for up to \$5,000 in grant funds for emergency repair, accessibility improvements, and other minor repairs that relate to the correction of hazardous building conditions that threaten the health and safety of the homeowner or the soundness of their home. Eligible work includes, but is not limited to: repairing of electrical, plumbing, sewer, water, or heating system; repair leaking roof; installation of ramps, grab bars, and lever hardware; and the creation of accessible pathways, including sidewalk repair/replacement.
3	Project Name	Sidewalk Accessibility
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	3-Sidewalk Accessibility
	Needs Addressed	ADA modifications to public facilities Sidewalk Repairs/Accessibility
	Funding	CDBG: \$14,600
	Description	Sidewalk repair/replacement within LMI Census block areas.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Sidewalk repair/replacement within LMI Census tract areas. No new projects have been put under contract; however, there is discussion between the City's planning department and CDBG staff regarding ADA compliant sidewalk needs in LMI census tract areas abutting East Sherman as well as in cooperation with the City's safe-routes-to-school initiative.
4	Project Name	Community Opportunity Grants
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	1-Increase For Sale Affordable Housing 2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing 5-Economic Development 6-Public Service

	Needs Addressed	Property Acquisition for Benefit of LMI Persons Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Water/Sewer Improvements Public Services Substance abuse/mental health Job Training Crime Reduction/Awareness Downpayment Assistance LMI Business
	Funding	CDBG: \$129,800
	Description	This is a generalized allocation reserved for all HUD approved activity requests and public services, which could include public service program support, economic development funding, rental housing funding, and affordable housing funding. A competitive and/or informal process may be used to determine if an applicant's project is awarded. Appropriate projects may be located anywhere in City limits, providing the beneficiaries are primarily LMI Coeur d'Alene residents. One \$3,000.00 non-competitive annual allocation to the Lake City Center's Meals on Wheels Program, per City Council Request, will be allocated from this funded amount and will count towards the public service cap of 15% annual allocation.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	No specific projects have been identified to date for 2018. However, the City anticipates receiving plenty of applications for responsible and effective grant projects when RFP's are opened. Because the allocation of funds is relatively minimal, the City plans on funding only projects requesting at least \$20,000 and the grant applications would need to clearly outline how these funds would be used and leveraged.
5	Project Name	General Administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: \$48,600

	Description	CDBG Grant Administrator employee wages, training and travel costs, advertisements, brochures, and supplies.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Payroll for CDBG Grant Administrator, Pulic Housing Surveys, supplies, advertisements, training, brochures.

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 City of Coeur d’Alene, Idaho is located on the north shore of Lake Coeur d’Alene and extends north to Hayden. The eastern portion of Coeur d’Alene is bordered by the jurisdictions of Fernan Lake and Dalton Gardens, which have autonomous governing bodies, but share a zip code with Coeur d’Alene. To the west are the cities of Huetter and Post Falls.

The City of Coeur d’Alene does not have significant, dense areas of low-income residents nor are there areas of racial/minority concentration; the total minority population (2012-2016 ACS) is less than 7%. The City of Coeur d’Alene does use Census Tract mapping when conducting planning activities for projects under the CDBG Entitlement program (for example sidewalk repair/replacement).

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 58 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City’s planning is focused more toward the number of persons who can be helped, and identifying projects that will produce the best benefit for the investment.

Discussion

Not applicable.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

Affordable housing programs available to Coeur d'Alene residents include the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, the HOME program, the Project-Based Section 8 program, and the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program.

As of December 2017, there were 21 LIHTC and HOME developments in Coeur d'Alene. These developments had over 882 family units, 306 units for seniors, and 108 were accessible to persons with disabilities.

Since 2007, CDBG funds were leveraged to construct four rental units with HUD 811 grants. Although no CDBG funds were used, through a lease of City-owned land, the City supported 37 units of HUD 202 units and fourteen units of HUD 811 units. CDBG funds also leveraged IHFA tax credit allocations for an additional 77 affordable units in the City of Coeur d'Alene.

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

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

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

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

Habitat for Humanity of North Idaho used CDBG funds for constructing infrastructure to support a four-unit housing development in mid-town Coeur d'Alene. The first of the housing units were occupied during the 2010 calendar year, the second in 2011, the third in 2012, and the fourth in 2013. Providing homes for purchase by low/moderate income persons is a goal of the City, but one that takes more time and resources than other City goals.

The City is also partnering with St. Vincent de Paul, by leasing the property at 106 Homestead

Avenue, containing 7 LMI rental units as a tax credit property. Additionally, St. Vincent de Paul is leasing land owned by the City located at 102 Homestead Avenue. St. Vincent de Paul received a HUD 811 grant and constructed a 14-unit apartment complex. Although no CDBG funds were used for this project, it did meet the goal to increase the supply of affordable rental units.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City of Coeur d'Alene does not oversee a PHA and there are no public housing units in the City.

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

IHFA serves the housing needs of the Idaho Panhandle, including the City of Coeur d'Alene. IHFA has an established system for providing service, which is well received within the region.

IHFA administers the Section 8 program in the City of Coeur d'Alene. During 2017, IHFA oversaw 1,313 affordable housing units. The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program provided \$2,056,726 in vouchers to 267 families in the City of Coeur d'Alene. The estimated amount available to assist households during Plan Year 2017 is based on 2012 figures and projected to be approximately the same.

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

The City of Coeur d'Alene agreed to have the North Idaho Housing Coalition (NIHC) administer the Neighborhood Stabilization (NSP) funds. NIHC works in Kootenai County. Of the 56 families assisted since 2009, 12 have been City residents. The City of Coeur d'Alene strongly supports NIHC's goal to help provide affordable and workforce housing.

NIHC works with families that are LMI; approximately 30% of the total families assisted are at 50% of the median and below and 80% of the total families assisted are at 120% of the median and below. NIHC spent \$5,770,738 through 2011 in NSP funding throughout the Kootenai County area. An additional, \$2,300,000 was used in 2012 and another \$2,000,000 was used in 2013.

Through the use of the NSP funding, NIHC works to acquire foreclosed homes and rehabilitates them as needed. The homes are then marketed to potential buyers that meet the NSP qualifications. NIHC assists qualified buyers with closing costs and mortgage reductions, based on need. Buyers obtain a mortgage loan through the lender of their choice and sale proceeds are returned to the NSP program managed by IHFA.

NIHC requires participants to contribute a minimum of \$500 toward the housing purchase and to participate in credit counseling if needed. Participants also contribute to the community by donations of time through the Deeds of Distinction program. Several local non-profits have benefitted from over 400 hours of service, such as the Food Bank, St. Vincent de Paul, Family Promise, United Way, Special Olympics and numerous churches and schools.

NIHC also received a \$1,600,000 HOME grant in August 2012 to assist families with incomes at or below

80% of the area median income in purchasing a home. This program is similar to the NSP program (purchase, rehabilitation, and reselling) but is not limited to foreclosed properties.

The City has a council member acting as a liaison who attends meetings with NIHC and will concentrate on identifying new avenues for partnerships to expand on accomplishments to date. NIHC is currently conducting a Housing Needs Assessment to further define the housing needs of LMI families and individuals. NIHC anticipates helping more families further their goals with HOME funds each year.

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

The PHA has not been designated as troubled, and the City feels it would be redundant, expensive, and inefficient for the City of Coeur d'Alene to attempt to create a jurisdictional service separate from the current program. The likelihood of failure is unforeseeable; however, if the system were to fail, the City would work with the State and local service organizations to determine the best method of forming a new system.

Discussion

The City continues to consider all partnership opportunities that may arise with local and statewide agencies for affordable housing projects within the city limits of Coeur d'Alene for LMI residents.

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

Introduction

The City receives no funding beyond their CDBG Entitlement for the homelessness activities. St. Vincent de Paul distributes McKinney-Vento funding through the SHP, ESG, and S+C. During 2017, funds provided 82 different types of services to upwards of 2,100 (unduplicated) individuals, including clothing, food, utility, rental assistance, and vouchers.

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

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

The City's 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness estimates that in 2012 there would be 427 homeless individuals on the street, in shelters, and transitional housing. These estimates have, unfortunately, been right on track with the actual 2017 Point-in-Time Count which estimated an average of 450 individuals who are homeless in Region 1 on any given night. In January 2018, a new Point-in-Time Count of area homeless individuals will be conducted to update of understanding of the current situation. Aggregate statistics are collected for Kootenai County, not just Coeur d'Alene, but Coeur d'Alene is part of the coordination for this effort. Over \$5.5 million in services is already being provided in Coeur d'Alene and the surrounding community. Approximately 17,000 points of service were provided to the homeless, including warming shelters, which open when the temperature falls below 25 degrees. Housing First, administered by St. Vincent de Paul, is a model that has been promoted by the federal government and used as funding allows.

Currently, the 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness Committee is working toward focusing on one identified area per year to increase understanding and results in specific efforts. The one-stop-shop concept of the H.E.L.P. Center became a reality in 2008 and continues to assist a majority of the people in need throughout the county.

Homelessness is a chronic problem and may never be totally eliminated. Some barriers to ending homelessness such as poor and non-existent housing stock and lack of jobs can be addressed by local governments, though correcting these problems are not quick, easy, or inexpensive fixes.

Barriers created or exacerbated by the homeless individuals are varied, as are the methods to mitigate those barriers. Lack of education, job training, and financial management skills can be provided through government-funded programs; the success of those efforts is unpredictable and not always permanent, and depends on a certain level of commitment by the homeless individual. Barriers involving health and mental health issues require different, and often more expensive resources, and a greater commitment to change by the homeless person.

Plans and programs can provide resources, encouragement, even a system of rewards or punishments, but no one solution will work for everyone. The City and other partners in the Plan to End Homelessness will concentrate their efforts on helping as many persons as possible, using all resources at their disposal.

The City's 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness will be a living document; implementation and periodic reviews of the Plan are vital to the success of the Plan. The City and partner agencies intend to work with and include citizens that are homeless and/or have been homeless to find and address gaps in the system.

The full plan is available on the City's website at:

http://www.cdaid.org/files/municipal_services/city_10_year_homeless_plan.pdf

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City works closely with local organizations such as St. Vincent de Paul, NIHC, the Committee to End Homelessness, IHFA, the Region 1 Coalition for the Homeless (Continuum of Care) and other government and non-profit organizations to identify area of need and appropriate activities to mitigate the problems as resources allow.

For persons experiencing homelessness and women who are domestic violence victims, there are six emergency shelters in the County to assist them: Children's Village, St. Vincent de Paul Women's Shelter, St. Vincent de Paul Men's Shelter, St. Pius Church, the Women's Center and the OASIS Post Falls Police Department (which is the only emergency shelter located outside of Coeur d'Alene). Together, these shelters provide beds to 68 people in need of housing because they are homeless.

Family Promise of North Idaho is an interfaith effort to assist homeless families achieve independence. The focus of Family Promise is to keep families together by allowing them to sleep in one of seventeen local host churches, for a week at a time for up to 90 days. Families receive support services, food, and a temporary safe place to sleep.

Fresh Start provides a drop-in facility for the homeless and mentally ill to clean up and receive clothes and food. They also offer computers with internet connection to facilitate job searches and communication with family and other support systems. A mail drop address is provided to further the communication support services they offer. Fresh Start stays open all night, beginning at 7:00 p.m., when the temperatures are expected to drop below 25 degrees and a free medical clinic, Dirne Community Health Center, is available every Thursday morning and some Saturdays.

Union Gospel Mission is a faith-based organization out of Spokane, Washington that has recently expanded across state line to include Coeur d'Alene. They offer a long-term residential recovery center for women with children and women with substance abuse problems. It is located in mid-town Coeur

d'Alene and the City granted a special use permit to change from a residential zoning to better facilitate their expansion. Short-term emergency help is also available on a limited basis. Food, shelter, clothing, one-on-one and group therapy sessions, life-skills classes, and a medical clinic are some of the resources they offer.

Under a HPRP grant, St. Vincent de Paul has been tracking accomplishment in two categories: homeless prevention and rapid re-housing. Under the homeless prevention program 122 have been served; and under the rapid re-housing program 141 individuals have been served from. Additionally, St. Vincent de Paul operates a homeless family shelter under an Angel Arms grant they received providing funding for ten single unit apartments for chronically homeless individuals. The program also provides intensive weekly case management, which begins with self-sufficiency plan that includes job training services, substance about counseling, Life Skills classes, parenting classes, and financial literacy classes.

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 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness describes the following approaches to combat homelessness in the Coeur d'Alene area, which will continue to be the focus areas of the City's efforts: (1) Develop better data collection and coordination of agency efforts; (2) Identify and increase the inventory of available affordable housing stock; (3) Improve economic development opportunities and coordinate the response among local governments; (4) Deploy the Housing First model for Permanent Supportive Housing; (5) Create a one-stop-shop to end the practice of having individuals who are struggling and have no transportation, from being "bounced" from one agency (and location) to the next when seeking services; (6) Increase community awareness to draw new and concerned voices to the table to help win the battle against homelessness.

The City will continue to support the efforts of local service providers and the School District through its 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness.

The Coeur d'Alene School District #271 has identified over 320 homeless students that qualify for the McKinney-Vento unstable housing program in the first half of the 2017-2018 school year. There are 3,534 students that receive free lunch, with another 873 participating in the reduced lunch program. 41% of the District families are living in various degrees of poverty. It is, and will continue to be, important to work together to surround the families with needed services and long-term housing opportunities. Housing is very important to the child's ability to function in the educational environment.

The School District's Hope on the Homefront program assists families in need and work toward

removing barriers to education caused by poverty. Through the use of school counselors, the District has been able to connect families with services. Often older students are connected directly to services, such as food backpack programs.

Goals/Benchmarks:

- To end homelessness for children within the School District. Strategies: The School District will continue to work with existing organizations to seek resources to house families and provide long term needed assistance.
- Break the generational cycle of homelessness and poverty. Strategies: (1) The School District will work with the homeless coalition and existing organizations to establish a job-training program for parents as well as youth; (2) Continue to provide and increase the number of after-school programs (e.g., CDA for Kids).
- Educate children and families to look at long-term goals. Strategies: A financial literacy program would help to educate families to look toward long-term goals.
- Continue to train District staff regarding the needs of homeless students. Strategies: Provide training materials and contact information.

St. Vincent de Paul operates a number of programs aimed at the transition to permanent housing and independent living such as the Fashions for your Future program that helps those looking for work to look their best. Youth are supported with programs such as Art on the Edge, an after-school program filled with public art projects and festivals teaching youth to use art as a tool for problem-solving, goal setting, self esteem and community values. Project Safe Place works directly with at-risk-youth and run-away prevention.

The local H.E.L.P Center and the Department of Labor both serve as resources to connect veterans with services. The 106 Homestead Avenue CDBG project currently houses veterans while also being open to all LMI persons upon vacancy.

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 does not currently have a discharge policy or have direct responsibility for discharge planning and protocols for persons leaving publicly funded institutions or health care systems. These responsibilities are handled at the State level directly through the Department of Corrections and Health and Welfare for persons still enrolled in their systems as they are required to find suitable housing before discharge.

Discussion

The Region 1 Coalition for the Homeless (Continuum of Care) and their associated network is always looking to provide those in need with housing, regardless of their history, and ways to add “beds” to the community. The City attends these monthly meetings and works to find partnerships to leverage additional project funding to further the goals under the 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness.

As stated in the PY 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan under the Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment, there is a myriad of supportive services in the community managed by other organizations for the non-homeless special needs populations. Goal 6-Public Service was included in the City’s Consolidated Plan. One of the opportunities under this goal is to partner with organizations that serve the non-homeless special needs populations in the community. As projects arise, it is possible that the City can leverage funding to better serve these individuals and families.

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

Introduction:

As discussed in AP-55: Affordable Housing, there are affordable housing units within the city limits, but like the majority of cities, more affordable housing could always be used. The City of Coeur d'Alene encourages and supports affordable housing by looking for partnerships to add to the stock and intends to continue utilizing methods similar to those already used in the past where CDBG funds are leveraged to produce the best benefit for the investment. An example of this method is evidenced by projects such as the partnership with Whitewater Creek, Inc. for the Riverstone Apartments where \$10,000 was used for architecture and engineering costs was leveraged to produce a \$6,350,000 facility with 38 out of 50 rental units reserved for LMI persons.

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

In 2015 an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) included discussions on land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, and fees and charges. While this report is focused on fair housing it also provides valuable insight into affordable housing and the general housing climate in the City of Coeur d'Alene. The flexibility in the laws and awareness of housing issues by the leadership positions of the City assists in making the City both a desirable place to have and build affordable housing. The 2015 AI identifies no barriers in the community due to the above listed issues. The City has an even disbursement of residential, commercial, and industrial zoning with many areas of mixed use facilitating affordable housing near areas that offer jobs for the residents. Minimum lot sizes are among the lowest in the state, pocket residential has no lot size or setback minimums, and accessory dwelling units are allowed in all zoning districts with no special permits required; these are all identified as favorable conditions compared to industry accepted barriers.

Investigation into tax policies, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on investment also reveal no significant barriers. In fact, the City has an incentive program called the Density Bonus Incentive which allows downtown projects to use a larger footprint of the parcel than current code generally allows as long as new workforce housing is built as part of the project. The workforce housing can be located on the same site or somewhere within the downtown core and its immediate surrounding district.

Discussion:

The City has realized additional affordable rental housing through the purchase of 106 Homestead Avenue which is a 7-unit property and the construction of a HUD 811 on the neighboring property under a long-term lease to St. Vincent de Paul as a tax credit property.

Other major barriers facing households and individuals trying to obtain homeownership are the high unemployment rate and limitations regarding home loans for low/moderate income persons. The City has an excellent record of working with local organizations such as Jobs Plus to promote the City as an optimal place to establish a business. The local community college (North Idaho College) and Workforce Development Center provide opportunities for individuals to upgrade and improve employment skills. The City is working with the University of Idaho, Lewis-Clark State College, and Idaho State University to finalize an education corridor and provide better opportunities for residents to reach a level of education or expertise that will assist them in achieving living wage employment while creating additional jobs at the colleges (e.g., professors, service workers, and building maintenance staff).

The City will continue to write letters of support for projects seeking LMI tax credits that fit the goals of the Consolidated Plan. The City continues to seek additional methods of encouraging developers to construct LMI housing.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Because the City's allocation of HUD funds is relatively small it is difficult to have a significant impact on the local area to further housing goals. The City prefers to reserve its financial resources for the projects already identified with measurable achievements. However, the City intends to continue being available as an educational resource for coordination and management and for letters of support.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City will continue to work with local organizations such as St. Vincent de Paul, NIHC, the Committee to End Homelessness, IHFA, the Continuum of Care Coalition, and other government and non-profit organizations to identify areas of need and appropriate activities to mitigate the problems as resources allow. The H.E.L.P. Center is an excellent start to this process. The innovative partnership lead by St. Vincent de Paul provides office space and basic operating functions in a one-stop-shop so that LMI persons can make inquiries and receive services from employment searches to housing assistance to basic health care. The obstacles to meeting underserved needs are as varied as the individuals who seek assistance. As organizations and agencies record program activities including successes and failures, adjustments are made to the process, to incorporate the most effective methodologies and modify or eliminate those that are not working. The process is ongoing and as flexible (within the confines of established regulations) as possible to address the conditions and circumstances adherent to Coeur d'Alene.

Additionally, the City will continue to advocate to the community, the need for warming shelters and Project Homeless Connect.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Plan year 2018 will bring new contract projects to the table, as any ongoing contracted projects will be completed. The City encourages and supports affordable housing by looking for partnerships to add to the affordable housing stock and intends to continue utilizing methods similar to those already used in the past where CDBG funds are leveraged produce the best benefit for the investment. An example of this method is evidenced by projects such as the partnership with Whitewater Creek, Inc. for the Riverstone Apartments where \$10,000 was used for architecture and engineering costs was leveraged to produce a \$6,350,000 facility with 38 out of 50 rental units reserved for LMI persons.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City distributes lead hazard information pamphlets to any residents seeking information and with each application for the Emergency Minor Home Repair and Accessibility Improvement Program (EMRAP). The pamphlets are also available on the City's web page and within the customer service center where building permits are issued. Additionally, the City provided pamphlets and information to

the local building contractors association. Starting in April 2010, all for-hire construction work in child-occupied facilities must comply with the EPA Renovator, Repair, and Painting (RRP) law. The RRP law requires that any person doing this work get RRP certification and perform additional recordkeeping and site cleanup. In October 2010, the City sponsored RRP training. Of the 23 individuals who received certification, some were contractors that have and will work on EMRAP projects.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City's anti-poverty strategy recognizes that individuals and their situations differ; there are those individuals who are capable of being gainfully employed and those who are not. Persons with debilitating diseases, persons with disabilities, and frail elderly are often limited in their ability to generate household income through employment. On the other hand, full-time employment does not always provide sufficient income to lift a household out of poverty, and income assistance can become a disincentive to work.

The City has committed to a number of strategies to help reduce poverty including partnerships with organizations such as Jobs Plus for job creation and Lake City Development Corporation for economic development to provide better opportunities within the community. Also, there have been improvements to infrastructure including sidewalk repair/replacement in LMI neighborhoods to revitalize them which assists in alleviating burdens allowing people to focus their efforts elsewhere.

The City promotes workforce development and has been a strong supporter of the proposed education corridor, which will provide access for local residents to four institutions of higher learning (University of Idaho, North Idaho College, Lewis-Clark State College, Idaho State University). Additionally the Workforce Development Center offers job training and adult education opportunities beyond standardized secondary education.

Providing services to at-risk-youth is another priority for the City. Coeur d'Alene is diligent in seeking the best childcare regulations and encouraging growth of the industry so that working families can find affordable childcare. The City supports the local Head Start agency and agrees that education is an important step in eliminating the cycle of poverty. The City is pleased to have been a partner in the project to construct a Kroc Community Center in Coeur d'Alene. The Center has exceeded anticipated enrollment several times over since its opening and has a sliding scale for fees, allowing low-to-moderate income families and individuals to benefit from the Center's many programs at little or no cost.

Because transportation costs can be a large portion of the personal budget, the City of Coeur d'Alene is a partner with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and other local jurisdictions in a regional bus system, CityLink, which provides transportation free of charge. The City contributes approximately \$46,000 annually to the program. Mid-size buses, approximately 32 passengers, run established routes from the southernmost point of the Reservation on US Highway 95 to Coeur d'Alene, Hayden, Post Falls and Rathdrum. Three routes have been established, two in the urban areas, and a third (the rural route)

which connects the populations centers with the regions to the south. CityLink buses are accessible by ramp for persons who are physically unable to enter by the stairs and equipped with bicycle racks for those are combining modes of transportation. City Link has recently expanding its bussing circuits to reach more transportation deserts and business centers serving LMI people.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

Many of the activities to assist low-to-moderate income persons, special needs individuals, the homeless, and other disadvantaged groups in Coeur d'Alene and Kootenai County area are delivered through an assortment of well established programs under the direction of established organizations and agencies such as IHFA and the Disability Action Center. Newer programs such as the H.E.L.P. Center, SHP, ESG and S+C are overseen by St. Vincent de Paul, or other local not for profit organizations. Additional non-profit efforts include Family Promise providing transitional housing for family and Community Action Partnership providing food bank services, weatherization, and circles (mentorship) program.

The City of Coeur d'Alene attends meetings on a regular basis to foster a communication network with these agencies and to remain informed regarding local and regional programs. The City provides support as appropriate and practical, including web postings, information on the City's Public Education and Government Channel, distribution of printed materials, consultations and other aid as requested.

The City recognizes that agencies such as IHFA, who have been acting as the PHA for the region for many years, have a well-established, successful, and time-tested process in place to deliver needed services to the area. It is the City's position that programs which are meeting the requirements of the residents should be encouraged to request assistance when needed, and that the City's nominal resources can be best used to support the network of organizations and programs already in place.

The City is the lead agency for the CDBG funding. The City has established goals under their Entitlement program, and works to integrate City planning and projects with the related activities of other agencies in the area using the Citizen Participation Plan, direct email requests, and other various methods of communication to facilitate this goal. The City does not plan to duplicate services of other established and successful programs.

The City's system of institutional structure is strong and well-coordinated, with little duplication of services. Gaps in delivery, if any, are typically a result of reduction in state and/or federal funding to supporting Continuum of Care organizations in their ability to carry out a complete service delivery system.

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

The City of Coeur d'Alene receives no federal funding in addition to CDBG for housing and non-housing

community development. IHFA is the PHA for the region and administers the Section 8 program in the City of Coeur d'Alene. During previous years, the IHFA put \$2,672,075 into Region One for Project-Based Section 8 activities assisting 497 families. The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program provided \$2,056,726 in vouchers to 267 families in the City of Coeur d'Alene. The estimated amount available to assist households during Plan Year 2017 is based on 2012 figures and projected to be approximately the same.

The City is also partnering with St. Vincent de Paul by long-term leasing City owned property at 102 Homestead Avenue. This property is a HUD 811 project and is a 14-unit rental property. Currently, no CDBG dollars are allocated to be used at 102 Homestead Avenue.

The City will continue to attend IHFA quarterly housing roundtables and to support implementation of the 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness, which provides opportunities to discuss issues with most service providers within our community. Additionally, the City will continue attendance, support, and participation at the Region 1 Homeless Coalition meetings (Continuum of Care group).

The established H.E.L.P. Center in Coeur d'Alene is the focal point for outreach and service to individuals and families seeking assistance. The City will continue to support and promote these efforts in coordination with the 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness.

The established H.E.L.P. Center in Coeur d'Alene provides a means for homeless, non-homeless and special-needs populations to access services. Numerous organizations and agencies assist LMI persons to participate by maintaining "office space" and conducting appointments at the Center, the services include housing, health care, social services, employment assistance, and Veteran's programs. The H.E.L.P. Center is an innovative partnership in which the City is contributing use of the old library building at a modest rent.

Discussion:

The availability of funding is always a key issue in providing necessary services to the community. CDBG funds and other social service funds are vital and if they continue to be cut, as they have in the recent past, more services will be lost and some organizations may not survive. The City's CDBG makes some funds available for public services and/or community grant opportunities to area non-profits in order to help fill their gaps as program funding allows.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The City of Coeur d'Alene does not currently have any planned activities that would call for program income.

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.	80.00%

The City of Coeur d'Alene's CDBG funds do not have any other program specific requirements to address at this time. Should any program income begin, HUD regulations would be followed on usage and reporting. No grant funds have been returned to the line of credit.

Attachments

Resident Participation Worksheet

PUBLIC MEETING FOR: Consolidated Planning Process 2017 Public Workshop
 LOCATION: Boys and Girls Club, 925 N. 15th St., Coeur d'Alene, ID: Classroom
 DATE/TIME: November 30, 2017: 6:00 PM - 7:00 PM

CDA 2030

Potential Project Idea	Would it serve LMI residents in Coeur d'Alene?	Is there a specific group of people this project would support?	On a scale of 1-5 (5 being the most urgent) please rate the need for your project idea in Coeur d'Alene.	What past funding activity would you suggest getting rid of/or expanding in order for the City to implement your project idea: 1) Community Opportunity Grant, 2) Emergency Minor Home Repair and Accessibility Program, or 3) Sidewalk Accessibility and ADA Modification in LMI areas.
Relocate some transitional housing from East Sherman closer to resources (i.e. St. Vincent de Paul) to assist with corridor revitalization.	Yes	Limited Clientele Residence	4	
Affordable Child Care - Create a public-private partnership to provide more affordable child care in greater Coeur d'Alene.	Yes	Limited Clientele Residence, LMI Citizens	4	
Career 'Soft' Skills/Basic Workforce Skills - Teach and foster soft skills such as problem solving, public speaking, collaboration, timeliness, etiquette, professionalism, etc, for K-12 students and those in the workforce.	Yes	LMI Citizens	3	
'Self-Starter' Housing Program - Develop a program to help enable low-moderate income individuals in securing safe, affordable housing by providing labor and/or community service.	Yes	LMI Citizens	3	
Covered Bus Enclosures - Provide safe shelter for bus system users, with graphical information of bus routes and schedules.	Yes	Limited Clientele Residence, LMI Citizens	3	

The City of Coeur d'Alene prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, disability or age.

Current Funding Goals: 2013-2017	This goal principally supports LMI Coeur d'Alene residents?	Is there a specific group of people/or area this project would support?	Do you believe this is still an important goal for Coeur d'Alene CDBG funds in years 2018-2022?	If no to prior answer, please explain and offer an alternative goal area or suggestion to revise the current goal.
1-Increase For Sale Affordable Housing	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
3-Sidewalk Accessibility	Yes	Sidewalk repair/ADA replacement within LMI Census blocks areas. LMI, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
4-Neighborhood Revitalization	Yes	This goal area is being implemented with EMRAP and annual Community Opportunity Grants. LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
5-Economic Development	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
6-Public Service	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	

The City of Coeur d'Alene prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, disability or age.

Resident Participation Worksheet

PUBLIC MEETING FOR: Consolidated Planning Process 2017 Public Workshop
 LOCATION: Boys and Girls Club, 925 N. 15th St. Coeur d'Alene, ID: Classroom
 DATE/TIME: November 30, 2017: 6:00 PM - 7:00 PM

Potential Project Idea	Would it serve LMI residents in Coeur d'Alene?	Is there a specific group of people this project would support?	On a scale of 1-5 (5 being the most urgent) please rate the need for your project idea in Coeur d'Alene.	What past funding activity would you suggest getting rid of or expanding in order for the City to implement your project idea: 1) Community Opportunity Grant, 2) Emergency Minor Home Repair and Accessibility Program, or 3) Sidewalk Accessibility and ADA Modification in LMI areas.
18C-ED Microenterprise Grants/Loans for start-ups to encourage innovation in small businesses	Y	General community + LMI	4	Allocate a higher % of funds toward ED projects
18A-ED Predevelopment Loans/Grants to acquire property - demolition - demolition studies	Y	General community + LMI	4	
05Q-Subsistence Limited housing help keep people housed, via one-time rental assistance to prevent eviction	Y		5	Allow for public service
05K-Tenant Landlord counseling prevent evictions helps with housing crisis	Y		5	I
05H Employment Training Low unemployment rate need to train those not currently in workforce + first time job holders	Y	Generally LMI	4	ED + Public Service

The City of Coeur d'Alene prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, disability or age.

Incentives to businesses to train persons returning to workforce or part time employees

5

03M Child care facilities

LMI

4

Current Funding Goals: 2013-2017	This goal principally supports LMI Coeur d'Alene residents?	Is there a specific group of people/or area this project would support?	Do you believe this is still an important goal for Coeur d'Alene CD8C funds in years 2018-2022?	If no to prior answer, please explain and offer an alternative goal area or suggestion to revise the current goal.
1-Increase For Sale Affordable Housing	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
3-Sidewalk Accessibility	Yes	Sidewalk repair/ADA replacement within LMI Census blocks areas. LMI, Limited Clientele Residents		
4-Neighborhood Revitalization	Yes	This goal area is being implemented with EMRAP and annual Community Opportunity Grants. LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	In conjunction with economic development
5-Economic Development	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	higher priority of allocation due to need + efficiencies
6-Public Service	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	

The City of Coeur d'Alene prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, disability or age.

Resident Participation Worksheet

PUBLIC MEETING FOR: Consolidated Planning Process 2017 Public Workshop
 LOCATION: Coeur d'Alene Library, 702 E. Front Ave., Coeur d'Alene, ID: Community Room
 DATE/TIME: November 2, 2017: 12:00 PM - 1:00 PM

A Plummer


Potential Project Idea	Would it serve LMI residents in Coeur d'Alene?	Is there a specific group of people this project would support?	On a scale of 1-5 (5 being the most urgent) please rate the need for your project idea in Coeur d'Alene.	What past funding activity would you suggest getting rid of/or expanding in order for the City to implement your project idea: 1) Community Opportunity Grant, 2) Emergency Minor Home Repair and Accessibility Program, or 3) Sidewalk Accessibility and ADA Modification in LMI areas.
ADA to make	→	have ADA	→	improvement part of ADA

The City of Coeur d'Alene prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, disability or age.

Current Funding Goals: 2013-2017	This goal principally supports LMI Coeur d'Alene residents?	Is there a specific group of people/or area this project would support?	Do you believe this is still an important goal for Coeur d'Alene CDBG funds in years 2018-2022?	If no to prior answer, please explain and offer an alternative goal area or suggestion to revise the current goal.
1-Increase For Sale Affordable Housing	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	<i>Yes</i>	
2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents		
3-Sidewalk Accessibility	Yes	Sidewalk repair/ADA replacement within LMI Census blocks areas. LMI, Limited Clientele Residents		
4-Neighborhood Revitalization	Yes	This goal area is being implemented with EMRAP and annual Community Opportunity Grants. LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents		
5-Economic Development	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents		
6-Public Service	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	<i>positive</i>	<i>see next slide</i>

The City of Coeur d'Alene prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, disability or age.

Resident Participation Worksheet

PUBLIC MEETING FOR: Consolidated Planning Process 2017 Public Workshop
 LOCATION: Coeur d'Alene Library, 702 E. Front Ave., Coeur d'Alene, ID: Community Room
 DATE/TIME: November 2, 2017: 12:00 PM - 1:00 PM

Potential Project Idea	Would it serve LMI residents in Coeur d'Alene?	Is there a specific group of people this project would support?	On a scale of 1-5 (5 being the most urgent) please rate the need for your project idea in Coeur d'Alene.	What past funding activity would you suggest getting rid of/or expanding in order for the City to implement your project idea: 1) Community Opportunity Grant, 2) Emergency Minor Home Repair and Accessibility Program, or 3) Sidewalk Accessibility and ADA Modification in LMI areas.
<p>Edible (landscaping) incorporated into all (at least 4th) housing projects - integrated food garden areas (community or individual) - Also community garden projects to supplement the food bank (CAPS) + for individual families, utility organic, hydroponic or pharmaceutical methods to protect environment, ↑ yields + ↑ nutritional content.</p>	yes	LMI + those who rely on food bank + increased organically healthy / nutritional community awareness	Of course 5 rate this "1"	Sidewalk Accessibility + ADA had many need to use more closely connected re: need to brighten future considering other priorities
<p>Research health impacts + potential health impacts of Smart Technology before applying cell tower.</p>				

The City of Coeur d'Alene prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, disability or age.

Current Funding Goals: 2013-2017	This goal principally supports LMI Coeur d'Alene residents?	Is there a specific group of people/or area this project would support?	Do you believe this is still an important goal for Coeur d'Alene CDBG funds in years 2018-2022?	If no to prior answer, please explain and offer an alternative goal area or suggestion to revise the current goal.
1-Increase For Sale Affordable Housing	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes, but with a big volume of affordable housing, how confident is she?	Substance abuse this closely into homelessness and crime in our community & women's reeducation
2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
3-Sidewalk Accessibility	Yes	Sidewalk repair/ADA replacement within LMI Census blocks areas. LMI, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
4-Neighborhood Revitalization	Yes	This goal area is being implemented with EMRAP and annual Community Opportunity Grants. LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes! Very vital! Keep EMRAP to help Residents in houses & neighborhood with a healthy & working budget	
5-Economic Development	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
6-Public Service	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	

The City of Coeur d'Alene prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, disability or age.

Resident Participation Worksheet

PUBLIC MEETING FOR: Consolidated Planning Process 2017 Public Workshop
 LOCATION: Coeur d'Alene Library, 702 E. Front Ave., Coeur d'Alene, ID: Community Room
 DATE/TIME: November 2, 2017: 12:00 PM - 1:00 PM

Potential Project Idea	Would it serve LMI residents in Coeur d'Alene?	Is there a specific group of people this project would support?	On a scale of 1-5 (5 being the most urgent) please rate the need for your project idea in Coeur d'Alene.	What past funding activity would you suggest getting rid of/or expanding in order for the City to implement your project idea: 1) Community Opportunity Grant, 2) Emergency Minor Home Repair and Accessibility Program, or 3) Sidewalk Accessibility and ADA Modification in LMI areas.
education programs for LMI persons • job training • career enhancement • skills development	✓	LMI	3	

The City of Coeur d'Alene prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, disability or age.

Current Funding Goals: 2013-2017	This goal principally supports LMI Coeur d'Alene residents?	Is there a specific group of people/or area this project would support?	Do you believe this is still an important goal for Coeur d'Alene CDBG funds in years 2018-2022?	If no to prior answer, please explain and offer an alternative goal area or suggestion to revise the current goal.
1-Increase For Sale Affordable Housing	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	yes →	houses that LMI persons would look at are priced higher than they can afford
2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes!	very few options for renting causing people to move further out of town
3-Sidewalk Accessibility	Yes	Sidewalk repair/ADA replacement within LMI Census blocks areas. LMI, Limited Clientele Residents	yes	
4-Neighborhood Revitalization	Yes	This goal area is being implemented with EMRAP and annual Community Opportunity Grants. LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	yes	
5-Economic Development	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	yes	
6-Public Service	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	yes	as a community w/ universities it is important to support the entire population with skills enhancement training

The City of Coeur d'Alene prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, disability or age.

Resident Participation Worksheet

PUBLIC MEETING FOR: Consolidated Planning Process 2017 Public Workshop
 LOCATION: Boys and Girls Club, 925 N. 15th St., Coeur d'Alene, ID: Classroom
 DATE/TIME: November 30, 2017: 6:00 PM - 7:00 PM

Potential Project Idea	Would it serve LMI residents in Coeur d'Alene?	Is there a specific group of people this project would support?	On a scale of 1-5 (5 being the most urgent) please rate the need for your project idea in Coeur d'Alene.	What past funding activity would you suggest getting rid of/or expanding in order for the City to implement your project idea: 1) Community Opportunity Grant, 2) Emergency Minor Home Repair and Accessibility Program, or 3) Sidewalk Accessibility and ADA Modification in LMI areas.
North Idaho Asset Building/Financial Coaching of Women Scholarships for childcare improvement facility	Financial	modeled after Spokane ASH coalition		

The City of Coeur d'Alene prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, disability or age.

Current Funding Goals: 2013-2017	This goal principally supports LMI Coeur d'Alene residents?	Is there a specific group of people/or area this project would support?	Do you believe this is still an important goal for Coeur d'Alene CDBG funds in years 2018-2022?	If no to prior answer, please explain and offer an alternative goal area or suggestion to revise the current goal.
1-Increase For Sale Affordable Housing	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
3-Sidewalk Accessibility <i>Y/N</i>	Yes	Sidewalk repair/ADA replacement within LMI Census blocks areas. LMI, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
4-Neighborhood Revitalization <i>OK</i>	Yes	This goal area is being implemented with EMRAP and annual Community Opportunity Grants. LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
5-Economic Development	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
6-Public Service <i>Y/N</i>	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	

The City of Coeur d'Alene prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, disability or age.

Resident Participation Worksheet

PUBLIC MEETING FOR: Consolidated Planning Process 2017 Public Workshop
 LOCATION: Boys and Girls Club, 925 N. 15th St., Coeur d'Alene, ID: Classroom
 DATE/TIME: November 30, 2017: 6:00 PM - 7:00 PM

Potential Project Idea	Would it serve LMI residents in Coeur d'Alene?	Is there a specific group of people this project would support?	On a scale of 1-5 (5 being the most urgent) please rate the need for your project idea in Coeur d'Alene.	What past funding activity would you suggest getting rid of/or expanding in order for the City to implement your project idea: 1) Community Opportunity Grant, 2) Emergency Minor Home Repair and Accessibility Program, or 3) Sidewalk Accessibility and ADA Modification in LMI areas.
Self Skill development for high school students making the LMI and/or assumed disability: preparing for employment	Yes	High School Students	2	Community Opportunity Grant expansion making good use of dollars from Public Economic Development (several possibilities)

The City of Coeur d'Alene prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, disability or age.

Current Funding Goals: 2013-2017	This goal principally supports LMI Coeur d'Alene residents?	Is there a specific group of people/or area this project would support?	Do you believe this is still an important goal for Coeur d'Alene CD8G funds in years 2018-2022?	If no to prior answer, please explain and offer an alternative goal area or suggestion to revise the current goal.
1-Increase For Sale Affordable Housing	Yes <i>Handwritten: funds through opportunity goal</i>	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	<i>Yes</i>	
2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	<i>Yes</i>	
3-Sidewalk Accessibility	Yes 14,000	Sidewalk repair/ADA replacement within LMI Census blocks areas. LMI, Limited Clientele Residents	<i>Yes</i>	
4-Neighborhood Revitalization	Yes 50,000	* This goal area is being implemented with EMRAP and annual Community Opportunity Grants. LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	<i>Yes</i>	
5-Economic Development	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	<i>Yes</i>	
6-Public Service	Yes <i>150k cap</i>	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	<i>Yes</i>	

The City of Coeur d'Alene prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, disability or age.

Resident Participation Worksheet

PUBLIC MEETING FOR: Consolidated Planning Process 2017 Public Workshop
 LOCATION: Coeur d'Alene Library, 702 E. Front Ave., Coeur d'Alene, ID: Community Room
 DATE/TIME: November 2, 2017: 12:00 PM - 1:00 PM

Potential Project Idea	Would it serve LMI residents in Coeur d'Alene?	Is there a specific group of people this project would support?	On a scale of 1-5 (5 being the most urgent) please rate the need for your project idea in Coeur d'Alene.	What past funding activity would you suggest getting rid of/or expanding in order for the City to implement your project idea: 1) Community Opportunity Grant, 2) Emergency Minor Home Repair and Accessibility Program, or 3) Sidewalk Accessibility and ADA Modification in LMI areas.
Pocket Housing Development Support-	Yes	Elderly Retirees all other low-income	3	3)sidewalk Accessibility

The City of Coeur d'Alene prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, disability or age.

Current Funding Goals: 2013-2017	This goal principally supports LMI Coeur d'Alene residents?	Is there a specific group of people/or area this project would support?	Do you believe this is still an important goal for Coeur d'Alene CDBG funds in years 2018-2022?	If no to prior answer, please explain and offer an alternative goal area or suggestion to revise the current goal.
1-Increase For Sale Affordable Housing	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	The housing needs study is unlikely to be aged well. Sharp increases in values are recent. Rental, considering the cost to build, must drive up with all other demand.
2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	Transportation is always important to LMI individuals, walking transportation must fit in that plan, especially for vulnerable individuals.
3-Sidewalk Accessibility	Yes	Sidewalk repair/ADA replacement within LMI Census blocks areas. LMI, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	Maintaining existing walkways should lessen the burden of new unit production.
4-Neighborhood Revitalization	Yes	This goal area is being implemented with EMRAP and annual Community Opportunity Grants. LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	Good pay is a positive situation to LMI issues.
5-Economic Development	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	Public Services can lessen the burden on LMI individuals.
6-Public Service	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	

The City of Coeur d'Alene prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, disability or age.

Resident Participation Worksheet

PUBLIC MEETING FOR: Consolidated Planning Process 2017 Public Workshop
LOCATION: Coeur d'Alene Library, 702 E. Front Ave., Coeur d'Alene, ID: Community Room
DATE/TIME: November 2, 2017: 12:00 PM - 1:00 PM

Potential Project Idea	Would it serve LMI residents in Coeur d'Alene?	Is there a specific group of people this project would support?	On a scale of 1-5 (5 being the most urgent) please rate the need for your project idea in Coeur d'Alene.	What past funding activity would you suggest getting rid of/or expanding in order for the City to implement your project idea: 1) Community Opportunity Grant, 2) Emergency Minor Home Repair and Accessibility Program, or 3) Sidewalk Accessibility and ADA Modification in LMI areas.

The City of Coeur d'Alene prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, disability or age.

Current Funding Goals: 2013-2017	This goal principally supports LMI Coeur d'Alene residents?	Is there a specific group of people/or area this project would support?	Do you believe this is still an important goal for Coeur d'Alene CDBG funds in years 2018-2022?	If no to prior answer, please explain and offer an alternative goal area or suggestion to revise the current goal.
1-Increase For Sale Affordable Housing	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
2-Increase Affordable Rental Housing	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
3-Sidewalk Accessibility	Yes	Sidewalk repair/ADA replacement within LMI Census blocks areas. LMI, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
4-Neighborhood Revitalization	Yes	This goal area is being implemented with EMRAP and annual Community Opportunity Grants. LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
5-Economic Development	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	
6-Public Service	Yes	LMI Residents, Limited Clientele Residents	Yes	

The City of Coeur d'Alene prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, disability or age.

CUSHING, MICHELLE

From: Becca Stinson <becca@stvincentdepaulcda.org>
Sent: Thursday, December 7, 2017 8:52 AM
To: CUSHING, MICHELLE
Subject: Rapid Rehousing

Michelle,

I am Rebecca I am the HPRR coordinator for St. Vincent de Paul and I understand you have some questions. I got an email from Donna and I hope the following information is helpful in answering your questions.

All situations are case by case but the most common characteristics for individuals seeking assistance include untreated mental illness and chemical dependency and lack of employment or full time employment. A lot of jobs in the area are part time and if they are full time you find a conflicting issue with school schedules for children and work schedules. A prominent need in a household with children is affordable child care. Families cannot afford child care and that coupled with a lack of affordable housing in this area, families cannot afford for both parents to not be working if there are in fact two parents in the household. Sometimes housing is still not affordable for families. As a lot of families obtaining assistance make too much money to receive benefits like food stamps, or medicaid but they do not make enough to afford a months worth of groceries or rent.

Families nearing the end of their assistance are usually in a sustainable situation and that is because the family needed to increase their monthly income either through renewed job skills, more training or extended education. If the household is unable to work, case management and collaborating with other agencies to either apply for social security benefits or pair the client with an agency who could assist the client through the legal process of obtaining benefits.

And access, access to support and resources for mental health and substance abuse. A lot of people are simply unaware there are programs out there and resources that could potentially benefit their family.

Michelle, I hope this helps. Please if you have anymore questions do not hesitate to ask.

--
Rebecca Stinson
HPRR Case Manager
St. Vincent de Paul North Idaho
Becca@stvincentdepaulcda.org
(208) 664-3095 Ext. 307

****Confidentiality Notice****

The information contained in this email may be privileged, confidential or otherwise protected from disclosure. All persons are advised that they may face penalties under state and federal law for sharing this information with unauthorized individuals. If you received this email in error, please reply to the sender that you have received this information in error. Also, please delete this email after replying to the sender.

CUSHING, MICHELLE

From: Maryann Prescott <maryannp@whitewatercreek.com>
Sent: Monday, December 18, 2017 2:08 PM
To: CUSHING, MICHELLE
Subject: RE: consolidated plan comments

Also a note in our 20Plus years in affordable housing in CDA this is the tightest marketplace (i.e. lowest vacancy rate and largest waitlists) we have seen. We specifically attribute it to the downturn resulting in lower production of affordable housing catching up and the increasing demand plus the existing pent up demand. I have some excellent market studies if that would help.

There is also in Boise a sense that Northern Idaho has received its fair share of resources for housing so IHFA has changed its allocation mechanism to make building or rehabbing in Northern Idaho much more difficult. Accordingly we are going to see conditions get much worse in the upcoming 3 years.

From: Maryann Prescott
Sent: Monday, December 18, 2017 1:48 PM
To: 'CUSHING, MICHELLE' <MCUSHING@cdaid.org>
Subject: consolidated plan comments

See attached my handwriting is the worst!!

So in a nutshell, I would recommend greater priority and a larger allocation to Economic Development activities as below:

ED Microenterprise businesses – encourage startups thru loans/grants as these full innovation and job growth
ED – Predevelopment Loans to help acquire land/demolish and or the initial planning stages

Additionally to help with current conditions in our community I would recommend higher priority to the following:
05H Employment Training – incentives for employers to hire people reentering the workplace but more importantly first time employees (take much more time & \$\$).
05Q & K Subsistence & Counseling – with historical low vacancies we need to work to keep tenants in place so anything to prevent eviction is a positive outcome for the community
03M – Child Care Facilities – helps again expand our employee base by having options for working families to have day care options

CUSHING, MICHELLE

From: ANDERSON, HILARY
Sent: Monday, December 18, 2017 2:05 PM
To: CUSHING, MICHELLE
Subject: CBDG Opportunities & East Sherman

Hi Michelle.

This email is to let you know of city staff's interest in considering the use of some CBDG funds to further City projects such as the East Sherman revitalization. Please consider this as you work on the draft Consolidated Plan and the 5-Year Action Plan.

Revitalization of East Sherman is a city priority. The once vibrant corridor is now home to a high percentage of vacant buildings, unmaintained properties, and five transitional housing facilities. Reinvestment is slowly taking place along the corridor with some façade improvements and a few new businesses emerging. However, many property owners are reluctant to invest in significant improvements or redevelopment of their properties until the master plan is complete and the corridor has been enhanced. East Sherman includes one LMI Census Tract.

In addition to improving neighborhood safety and connectivity, completion of the master plan would fulfill a high priority action in the CDA 2030 Implementation Plan: *Develop and implement a master plan for redevelopment of the East Sherman Avenue neighborhood, incorporating an inviting, gateway-style east entrance to the city.* The City and CDA 2030 have been working with the community since 2015.

The East Sherman Master Plan is one of the priority projects in the Planning Department's 2017 Work Plan that the City Council adopted in June. The City was awarded a grant from Community Builders for technical assistance that will begin in early 2018. That will help us finish the master plan and take the next steps for revitalization. At ignite cda's strategic planning workshop a few weeks ago, the commissioners expressed interest in discussing an urban renewal district for the East Sherman area.

The master plan will include a vision for how the corridor will be developed and implementation strategies to promote reinvestment and attract new development and local businesses. The master plan will address safety improvements for cyclists and pedestrians, beautification and other enhancements (e.g., street trees, landscaping, benches, bike racks), possible design themes for new construction, roadway design, and identify possible funding sources and key sites/projects to assist with redevelopment. It could also identify opportunities for infill and affordable housing, as well as catalyst projects to initiate redevelopment.

Some possible improvements in the East Sherman project area that could benefit from CBDG funds include:

- Parking facilities to help offset parking requirements
- Construction of new housing with 51% or more for LMI
- Sidewalks/ADA ramps in surrounding residential areas connecting to Fernan Elementary School and the business district – possibly could help further Safe Routes to School effort
- Building façades
- Cleaning up slum/blighted properties
- Demolition cost assistance
- Rehabilitation of commercial structures
- Housing relocation/acquisition – possibly assist with acquisition of property to help relocate some of the transitional housing off of Sherman to make room for redevelopment

Other funds that could further economic development efforts on East Sherman would be:

- Job Training
- Micro Enterprise Business Grants
- Public service funds

Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional details. Thank you for considering this request!

Hilary

Hilary Anderson, Community Planning Director
City of Coeur d'Alene
710 E. Mullan Avenue
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
p. 208.769.2270
f. 208.769.2284
handerson@cdaid.org



"If you fail to plan, you are planning to fail!" - Benjamin Franklin

CUSHING, MICHELLE

From: Lori Isenberg <lori.northidahohousing@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 12, 2017 5:41 AM
To: CUSHING, MICHELLE
Subject: Re: Feedback Requested: Consolidated Plan

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Hello Michelle. I think all of the goals listed are valid and very much needed. Can you record that for me, or do you need me to fill out the form and send it back?

Lori Isenberg
Executive Director
North Idaho Housing Coalition
401 E. Front Ave. Suite B3
CDA, ID 83814

office: 208-665-4663
cell: 208-755-7282
www.northidahohousing.org

On Mon, Dec 11, 2017 at 2:25 PM, CUSHING, MICHELLE <MCUSHING@cdaid.org> wrote:

Dear Stakeholder,

I hope you are having a great Monday.

As you may know, this is the last week before the City posts its Draft 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan, after which we will enter a 30 day public comment period. That means there are 5 days left to hear from you regarding your suggestions on the City's CDBG funding usage and to collect your observations of needs/gaps for CDA's LMI population. If you have a moment, please consider emailing me your thoughts on our community's needs or filling out the attached form and sharing it back with me.

A special word of thanks to those of you who have already filled out this form or who have attended our Public Workshops and shared your feedback and ideas. The City appreciates your input.

Thank you,

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name CPD Maps
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Information pulled from CPD Maps Demographic Reports
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?