



# 2026 CDBG Annual Action Plan

For July 1, 2026 - June 30, 2027

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## Executive Summary

The Bear River Regional 2026 Consolidated Plan Annual Action Plan Update serves as a strategic framework for guiding public investment decisions in Box Elder, Cache, and Rich Counties. It is designed to help local governments and service providers assess housing, economic, and infrastructure needs while prioritizing resources to improve livability and economic resilience in the region.

This Plan is developed under the direction of the State of Utah Department of Workforce Services, Division of Housing and Community Development to ensure regional input into the Statewide Consolidated Plan. By evaluating current needs and market conditions, the Plan aims to maximize limited public funding through data-driven and place-based investment strategies that enhance housing affordability, infrastructure, and community services.

### Goals for the Bear River Regional 2026 Annual Action Plan:

#### ***1. Expand Access to Safe, Affordable Housing***

- Support local policy changes that promote diverse housing options, including higher-density developments and mixed-income neighborhoods, to address affordability and supply challenges.
- Prioritize rehabilitation of aging housing stock, ensuring habitability and energy efficiency through state and federal funding.
- Provide financial literacy education and down payment assistance to help LMI households achieve homeownership.
- Address housing gaps in Rich County's Bear Lake Valley, where resort development is limiting workforce housing availability.

#### ***2. Improve Infrastructure and Public Facilities for LMI Communities***

- Target critical infrastructure projects such as water, wastewater, and transportation systems that directly benefit LMI populations.
- Support rural communities in northwestern Cache County, western Box Elder County, and Rich County, where geographic isolation hinders employment and economic stability.
- Secure funding for aging services and senior housing, particularly in Box Elder and Rich Counties, where limited assisted living options force seniors to remain in substandard housing.
- Address emergency preparedness and crisis response needs, ensuring that communities have adequate services before critical infrastructure failures occur.

#### ***3. Strengthen Economic Opportunities and Workforce Development***

- Invest in business and workforce development initiatives that align with the region's agriculture, manufacturing, and service industries.

- Address underemployment and wage stagnation in northern Box Elder County’s industrial sector by supporting job training and business incentives.
- Expand broadband access to improve employment, education, and healthcare opportunities, particularly in rural communities.

## **Leveraging CDBG and Other Funding Sources**

The region’s past CDBG performance demonstrates a strategic allocation of resources to maximize impact. However, funding limitations, especially the \$200,000 grant cap, resulted in phased or delayed projects. BRAG updated its CDBG Allocation Policies for the 2026 Funding year (attached) to address this grant cap issue. The new policy states that “previous successful awardees that received an award of \$200,000 or more must wait 24 months before applying for a new grant.” This policy will allow for larger grants to ensure project success, while preventing any single entity from dominating the funding pool in consecutive years. Moving forward, BRAG will continue to work with communities to identify alternative funding sources and strategic partnerships to ensure projects are completed efficiently.

This Plan reflects BRAG’s commitment to strengthening housing stability, infrastructure, and economic resilience through targeted investments and collaborative solutions.

The following matrix reflects BRAG’s CDBG-funded projects over the last five years. This matrix can be found on the Community Development Block Grants page of the Utah Department of Workforce Services, Housing and Community Development Division.

<https://jobs.utah.gov/housing/community/cdbg/documents/bragaogprojects.pdf>

**2021-2025 CDBG Project Lists  
Bear River Association of Governments (BRAG)**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Funding Award</b>
<b>2021</b>		
Bear River AOG	Admin & Consolidated Planning	\$50,000
Bear River AOG	SF Housing Rehab/Home Buyer Assistance	\$173,948
Box Elder County	Grouse Creek Water System -Gas Chlorinator Project	\$200,000
Brigham City Corp	Senior Center Kitchen Rehabilitation	\$200,000
Smithfield City Corp	The Family Place Utah, Smithfield Playground	\$188,125
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$812,073</b>
<b>2022</b>		
Bear River AOG	Admin & Consolidated Planning	\$50,000
Bear River AOG	SF Housing Rehab/Home Buyer Assistance	\$276,199
Cache County Corp	Victim Assistance in Rich/Cache County	\$47,965
Cornish Town Corp	Pitcher Well Repair and Drinking Water System Upgrade	\$200,000
Smithfield City Corp	Smithfield Pointe Road Infrastructure on 600 E.	\$200,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$774,164</b>
<b>2023</b>		
Bear River AOG	SF Housing Rehab/Home Buyer Assistance	\$284,891
Bear River AOG	Admin & Consolidated Planning	\$50,000
Bear River AOG	Vehicle Acquisition – Suzy’s Senior Companionship Services	\$160,000
Garland City	Public Library ADA Access/Stairway Rehab	\$235,500

Tremonton City	Aquifer Storage and Recharge Area (ASR)	\$200,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$930,391</b>
<b>2024</b>		
Bear River AOG	SF Housing Rehab/Home Buyer Assistance	\$482,975
Bear River AOG	Admin & Consolidated Planning	\$50,000
Snowville Town	Deep Creek Bridge Replacement/Rehab	\$292,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$824,975</b>
<b>2025</b>		
Bear River AOG	SF Housing Rehab/Home Buyer Assistance	\$567,905
Bear River AOG	Admin & Consolidated Planning	\$50,000
Brigham City	Senior Center Sidewalks	\$200,000
Trenton Town	Cemetery Road Improvements	\$41,807
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$859,712</b>

BRAG staff engaged with various community stakeholders throughout the planning year, including local elected officials, non-governmental service providers, and low- to moderate-income (LMI) clients of public and private programs. Feedback from these engagements highlighted concerns regarding funding allocation and policy limitations.

## Outreach

### Consultation

Among our other roles BRAG is a Community Action Agency (CAA). This designation requires a community needs assessment every three years, the process of which translates into a Community Action Plan and a Strategic Plan. Community needs assessments include surveys of community residents, focus groups and community meetings to provide input on identifying the root causes of and possible action items tied to poverty in the Bear River Region. BRAG's most recent community needs assessment was completed in August 2025 (attached).

The 2022, 2019, 2016, and 2025 community needs assessments collectively and individually identified housing as the issue of highest priority, relative to poverty, in our region. In 2025, the needs assessment highlighted a shortage of 5,284 affordable housing units (4,043 in Cache, 1,217 in Box Elder, and 24 in Rich County) for households making 60% or less of the area median income. This is a marked increase from the 3,025 housing unit shortage noted in 2022. As rents and home prices continue to rise, along

with sustained population growth, housing and shelter becomes an increasing sustained need for our communities. Gaps in our homeless services programs magnify that impact for unsheltered households. These previous community action plans focused on empowering community partners to focus on the development of new shelter and housing alternatives and resulted in, among other things, the formation of our first warming center in the region. BRAG was also able to increase the resources available for rapid rehousing and homeless prevention by 250% from 2016 to 2025, underscoring our commitment to finding and deploying additional resources in our region.

As part of the 2026 Annual Action Plan update process, the Bear River Association of Governments (BRAG) has actively engaged with a variety of organizations, local governments, and community stakeholders to ensure broad input in the development of the Annual Action Plan. Through ongoing consultations, BRAG has worked to identify key needs, coordinate resources, and enhance service delivery throughout the region. (Please see also the Sources section of this document.)

### ***Organizational Involvement in the Annual Action Plan***

BRAG has facilitated intergovernmental cooperation by coordinating with 24 local governments, providing technical planning assistance, and assisting in updates to general plans. Additionally, BRAG continues to support human service transportation coordination and administers funding for public infrastructure projects that benefit underserved communities. Regular stakeholder meetings and public forums have allowed for the collection of input from organizations focused on housing, economic development, human services, and community planning.

### ***Consultations and Outcomes***

BRAG regularly consults with the Bear River Homeless Coordinating Council to assess homelessness trends and service gaps. In 2025, BRAG processed 1,229 applications from households experiencing housing crises, provided emergency shelter for 247 individuals, and stabilized 332 individuals through rental assistance and housing deposit payments. These efforts were shaped by input from local shelters, housing providers, and social service organizations.

In 2025, consultations with the Aging Services sector, including senior centers in Cache, Box Elder, and Rich counties, led to increased outreach and support for over 2,900 older adults. BRAG's Veteran's Service Officer provided assistance to 485 veterans, ensuring access to essential benefits and resources.

BRAG's regional economic development strategy was informed by input from County Economic Opportunity Boards and local business owners, developers, planners, elected officials, and other stakeholders.

**Broadband and the Digital Divide**

BRAG has engaged with state and federal broadband initiatives to expand high-speed internet access in rural communities. This resulted in the successful completion of a \$7 million grant to build fiber optic high speed internet infrastructure to support service in 8 under-served rural communities and the promotion of BEAD (Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment). Additionally, BRAG has supported workforce housing initiatives that integrate broadband accessibility to enhance economic opportunities for low-income households.

**Natural Hazards and Climate Resilience**

BRAG led the process to update to regional pre-disaster hazard mitigation plans, coordinating with local governments, emergency management agencies, and stakeholders to identify risks and develop mitigation strategies. This work included updating plans for BRAG, the R6 Regional Council, and Tooele County, conducting federally compliant hazard data gathering and analysis using advanced software, and incorporating newly incorporated communities and climate-related risks. BRAG collaborated with stakeholders across multiple regions and counties to support comprehensive mitigation planning efforts.

BRAG also provided funding for 48 emergency home repairs in 2025, improving housing resilience for vulnerable populations.

The FEMA Community Resilience Challenges Index (CRCI) is a data-driven tool that assesses a community's relative potential challenges to resilience, helping emergency managers prioritize outreach, planning, and mitigation. It is a composite index of 22 indicators, such as poverty, healthcare access, and vehicle availability. The CRCI information for the BRAG region (Rich, Cache, and Box Elder counties) is as follows:

**FEMA CRCI Percentile:** 20th percentile of 100

**Population:** 2,588 people

The **top 3 indicators** that are most affecting the CRCI score for **Rich County, Utah** are Home Ownership, Medical Professional Capacity, and Presence of Mobile Homes.

**CRCI Indicators:**

Percent without HS Diploma	4.49%
Percent Age 65 and Older	21.17%
Percent with a Disability	16.51%
Percent Households without a Vehicle	0.00%

Percent Households with Limited English	2.20%
Percent Single-Parent Households	13.16%
Percent Households without a Smartphone	2.45%
Percent Mobile Homes Relative to Housing	19.93%
Percent Owner-Occupied Housing	20.42%
Number of Hospitals per 10,000 People	0.00
Number of Medical Practitioners per 1,000 People	10.43
Percent without Health Insurance	7.28%
Percent Below Poverty Level	9.45%
Median Household Income	\$76,875
Percent Unemployed Labor Force	2.74%
Percent Unemployed Women in Labor Force	1.30%
Percent Workforce Employed in Predominant Sector	19.34%
Income Inequality (Gini Index)	0.3736
Social/Civic Organizations per 10,000 People	0.00
Percent without Religious Affiliation	0.00%
Percent Inactive Voters	no data
Population Change	1.2919

**FEMA CRCI Percentile:** 8th percentile of 100

**Population:** 137,031 people

The **top 3 indicators** that are most affecting the CRCI score for **Cache County, Utah** are Inactive Voter, Medical Professional Capacity, and Presence of Civic and Social Organizations.

**CRCI Indicators:**

Percent without HS Diploma	6.01%
Percent Age 65 and Older	9.89%
Percent with a Disability	8.67%

Percent Households without a Vehicle	3.37%
Percent Households with Limited English	1.77%
Percent Single-Parent Households	12.51%
Percent Households without a Smartphone	5.79%
Percent Mobile Homes Relative to Housing	1.73%
Percent Owner-Occupied Housing	60.35%
Number of Hospitals per 10,000 People	0.00
Number of Medical Practitioners per 1,000 People	11.98
Percent without Health Insurance	6.75%
Percent Below Poverty Level	13.07%
Median Household Income	\$78,292
Percent Unemployed Labor Force	2.38%
Percent Unemployed Women in Labor Force	2.57%
Percent Workforce Employed in Predominant Sector	24.22%
Income Inequality (Gini Index)	0.4316
Social/Civic Organizations per 10,000 People	0.36
Percent without Religious Affiliation	17.84%
Percent Inactive Voters	14.97%
Population Change	0.7583

**FEMA CRCI Percentile:** 7th percentile of 100

**Population:** 59,725 people

The **top 3 indicators** that are most affecting the CRCI score for **Box Elder County, Utah** are Medical Professional Capacity, Presence of Civic and Social Organizations, and Inactive Voter.

**CRCI Indicators:**

Percent without HS Diploma	7.42%
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Percent Age 65 and Older	12.84%
Percent with a Disability	11.50%
Percent Households without a Vehicle	3.52%
Percent Households with Limited English	1.05%
Percent Single-Parent Households	11.57%
Percent Households without a Smartphone	8.26%
Percent Mobile Homes Relative to Housing	3.79%
Percent Owner-Occupied Housing	71.49%
Number of Hospitals per 10,000 People	0.00
Number of Medical Practitioners per 1,000 People	8.77
Percent without Health Insurance	7.95%
Percent Below Poverty Level	8.62%
Median Household Income	\$77,865
Percent Unemployed Labor Force	3.21%
Percent Unemployed Women in Labor Force	3.72%
Percent Workforce Employed in Predominant Sector	21.21%
Income Inequality (Gini Index)	0.3973
Social/Civic Organizations per 10,000 People	0.00
Percent without Religious Affiliation	9.95%
Percent Inactive Voters	11.27%
Population Change	1.6088

***Cooperation and Coordination with Local Governments***

BRAG maintains strong partnerships with local governments to ensure alignment between regional and municipal planning efforts. The organization has provided ordinance recommendations, GIS mapping services, and technical planning support to 24 jurisdictions. Additionally, BRAG hosted the 11th Annual Cache Summit, expanding the scope of this annual regional event to broaden its reach and impact. BRAG brought together over a dozen speakers and more than 110 attendees, including entrepreneurs,

developers, planners, business owners, elected officials, and other key stakeholders. The event fostered dialogue on regional planning, economic development, governance, and business ownership, with participants from Weber and Box Elder counties and a strategic plan to increase engagement across the full BRAG service area (including southeastern Idaho) in future years. This approach strengthened the event's relevance, visibility, and regional impact.

Through the Local Administrative Advisor program, BRAG has also expanded technical assistance to all 27 eligible rural communities lacking full-time administrative staff, strengthening governance capacity at the local level. This includes general plan and CASI (Capital asset inventory) updates and Utah Project Portal support.

Through these extensive outreach efforts, BRAG continued to foster regional collaboration, leverage state and federal resources, and implement community-driven strategies that address housing, infrastructure, economic development, and human services needs across the Bear River District.

## **Citizen Participation**

### ***Citizen Participation Process and Impact on the Annual Action Plan***

In 2025, BRAG conducted a series of public outreach initiatives to gather input from residents across Box Elder, Cache, and Rich Counties. These efforts included public meetings, hearings, and solicitation of written comments. The feedback received played a crucial role in shaping the priorities and strategies outlined in the 2025 Bear River Regional Consolidated Plan, ensuring alignment with community needs and preferences.

### ***Public Outreach Efforts***

#### **1. Public Meetings and Hearings**

- As part of the public outreach effort, BRAG held a public meeting at 170 N Main in Logan, UT to discuss community development needs and gather citizen input. The meeting was announced on the [Utah Public Notice Website on January 31, 2025](#).

#### **2. Public Comment Period**

- A 30-day public comment period was initiated on January 31, 2025, and concluded on March 2, 2025. During this time, draft documents of the 2025 Consolidated Plan were made available on the BRAG website and at the BRAG Logan office. Notices were published in local newspapers, including The Herald Journal, Box Elder News Journal, and The Rich County Times, informing residents of the opportunity to review and comment on the plan.

#### **3. Internet Outreach**

- BRAG utilized its official website to disseminate information about the 2025 Consolidated Plan and the public comment period. Draft documents, meeting agendas, and contact information were provided to facilitate public participation.

## ***Impact of Public Participation***

The insights and suggestions gathered through these outreach efforts were instrumental in identifying key community priorities, such as affordable housing, infrastructure improvements, and support services for vulnerable populations. This collaborative approach ensured that the 2025 Consolidated Plan was responsive to the specific needs of the communities served by BRAG.

## ***Upcoming Public Participation Opportunities***

BRAG has scheduled a public comment period beginning on March 8, 2026, to solicit input from residents on the upcoming Annual Action Plan. Following this comment period, a public meeting will be held on April 7, 2026 to further discuss the plan. Notices for these events will be published in the local newspaper, on the Utah Public Notice Website, and on the BRAG website to encourage widespread participation.

Through these comprehensive citizen participation processes, BRAG remains dedicated to ensuring that community voices are central to regional planning and development initiatives.

## **Needs Assessment**

### **Housing Needs Assessment**

#### ***Box Elder County***

Box Elder County, Utah, encompasses 5,781.3 square miles, making it the fourth largest county in the state by area ([https://data.census.gov/profile/Box\\_Elder\\_County,\\_Utah?g=050XX00US49003](https://data.census.gov/profile/Box_Elder_County,_Utah?g=050XX00US49003)). As of the 2020 Census, the county's population was 57,666, resulting in a low population density of approximately 10.0 people per square mile.

The county had 18,678 households, with an average household size of 3.09 individuals. Of these households, 14,609 (78.2%) were families, and 4,069 (21.8%) were non-family units. Owner-occupied housing units accounted for 77.9% (14,543 households), while renter-occupied units comprised 22.1% (4,135 households).

The median household income was \$63,573, with a per capita income of \$25,835. Approximately 7.9% of the population lived below the poverty line. Given the county's significant land area and relatively low population density, housing development may be concentrated in specific areas, potentially leading to disparities in housing availability and affordability. The high percentage of owner-occupied units suggests a stable housing market; however, the 22.1% of renter-occupied units indicates a need for affordable rental options. Additionally, with 7.9% of residents living below the poverty line, there is a clear need for

affordable housing solutions to support low-income households.

To address these housing needs, it is essential to consider strategies that promote the development of affordable housing, both for ownership and rental purposes. This includes incentivizing developers to build affordable units, implementing policies that support low-income families, and ensuring that housing developments are distributed throughout the county to prevent overconcentration in specific areas.

### ***Cache County***

Cache County, Utah, spans approximately 1,165 square miles, ranking as the 22nd largest county in the state by area ([https://data.census.gov/profile/Cache\\_County,\\_Utah?g=050XX00US49005](https://data.census.gov/profile/Cache_County,_Utah?g=050XX00US49005)). According to the 2020 Census, the county's population was 133,154, resulting in a population density of about 114.3 people per square mile.

The county had 41,658 households, with an average household size of 3.20 individuals. Of these households, 30,904 (74.2%) were families, and 10,754 (25.8%) were non-family units. Owner-occupied housing units accounted for 63.4% (26,427 households), while renter-occupied units comprised 36.6% (15,231 households).

The median household income was \$60,530, with a per capita income of \$24,221. Approximately 14.6% of the population lived below the poverty line. Given the county's significant land area and moderate population density, housing development may be concentrated in specific areas, potentially leading to disparities in housing availability and affordability. The proportion of renter-occupied units (36.6%) indicates a substantial demand for rental housing, which may reflect the presence of Utah State University in Logan and a younger demographic. Additionally, with 14.6% of residents living below the poverty line, there is a clear need for affordable housing solutions to support low-income households.

To address these housing needs, it is essential to consider strategies that promote the development of affordable housing, both for ownership and rental purposes. This includes incentivizing developers to build affordable units, implementing policies that support low-income families, and ensuring that housing developments are distributed throughout the county to prevent overconcentration in specific areas.

### ***Rich County***

Rich County, Utah, encompasses approximately 1,028.8 square miles, ranking as the 23rd largest county in the state by area ([https://data.census.gov/profile/Rich\\_County,\\_Utah?g=050XX00US49033](https://data.census.gov/profile/Rich_County,_Utah?g=050XX00US49033)). According to the 2020 Census, the county's population was 2,510, resulting in a low population density of about 2.4 people per square mile.

The county had 886 households, with an average household size of 2.83 individuals. Of these

households, 660 (74.5%) were families, and 226 (25.5%) were non-family units. Owner-occupied housing units accounted for 80.1% (710 households), while renter-occupied units comprised 19.9% (176 households).

The median household income was \$63,917, with a per capita income of \$23,943. Approximately 10.5% of the population lived below the poverty line. Given the county's vast land area and sparse population density, housing development is likely limited and concentrated in specific areas, potentially leading to challenges in housing availability and accessibility. The high percentage of owner-occupied units suggests a stable housing market; however, the 19.9% of renter-occupied units indicates a need for affordable rental options. Additionally, with 10.5% of residents living below the poverty line, there is a clear need for affordable housing solutions to support low-income households.

To address these housing needs, it is essential to consider strategies that promote the development of affordable housing, both for ownership and rental purposes. This includes incentivizing developers to build affordable units, implementing policies that support low-income families, and ensuring that housing developments are distributed throughout the county to prevent overconcentration in specific areas.

### ***Demographics by County***

- Population (Current & Projected 5-Year):
  - Box Elder, Cache, and Rich counties show a growing population trend, with Cache County experiencing the highest growth rate.
- Median Income:
  - Box Elder: ~\$72,000
  - Cache: ~\$65,000
  - Rich: ~\$62,000
- Race & Ethnicity, Familial Status, and Age:
  - The majority population is White, but Hispanic/Latino groups are increasing.
  - Cache County has a younger median age due to its university presence.
  - Household sizes are larger in Cache, while Rich County has a higher percentage of elderly residents.

### ***Housing Problems***

- Lack of Complete Kitchen or Plumbing Facilities:
  - Minimal cases, primarily in older rural homes.
- Cost Burden:
  - 30%+ of households in each county are cost-burdened (paying over 30% of income on housing).
- Overcrowding:
  - Cache County has the highest instances, likely due to student and low-income housing constraints.

### ***Disproportionately Greater Need***

- Racial Disparities in Housing Problems:
  - Hispanic and Pacific Islander households experience higher cost burdens (10%+ more than the general population).
- Geographic Areas of Concern:
  - Logan (Cache County) and parts of Brigham City (Box Elder) show concentrated affordability issues.

### ***Non-Homeless Needs Assessment***

- Elderly: Increased need for accessible housing.
- Disabled Individuals: Demand for supportive housing outpaces supply.
- Substance Addiction Recovery: Limited transitional housing.
- Victims of Domestic Violence: Emergency shelters needed, particularly in Cache and Box Elder counties.

### ***Non-Housing Needs Assessment***

Regional Priorities (Highest to Lowest):

1. Infrastructure (roads, water, broadband expansion).
2. Economic Development (support for small businesses).
3. Public Transportation (expansion needed in Logan and Brigham City).
4. Healthcare Access (especially in Rich County).
5. Education & Workforce Training.

### ***Non-Housing Community Assets***

- Businesses & Workforce:
  - Cache County: Strong university-driven economy.
  - Box Elder: Manufacturing and agriculture dominate.
  - Rich County: Tourism and ranching lead.
- Labor Force & Unemployment:
  - Box Elder has the lowest unemployment.
  - Rich County has seasonal employment fluctuations.
- Workforce Needs:
  - Skilled labor shortages in healthcare, construction, and tech.
- Economic Growth Strategies:
  - Workforce training programs.
  - Incentives for business retention and attraction.

## **Market Analysis**

- Housing Availability & Cost:
  - Affordable housing supply is low, especially for <50% AMI households.
- Housing Condition & Year Built:
  - Rich County has the oldest housing stock, with many homes built before 1980.
- Lead-Based Paint Risk:
  - Older housing in Rich and parts of Box Elder present risks, especially for LMI households.
- Broadband Needs:
  - Rural areas have limited access; this is a major issue in Rich County.
- Natural Hazard Vulnerability:
  - Flood risks in Cache Valley.
  - Wildfire concerns in Box Elder and Rich County.

## **Priority Needs**

### **Geographic Priorities within the Region**

The Bear River Region encompasses Box Elder, Cache, and Rich Counties, each facing unique housing and infrastructure challenges. Geographic priorities are based on areas experiencing economic distress, housing affordability concerns, infrastructure deficiencies, and disparities in access to essential services.

Focus areas include:

- **Logan (Cache County):** High housing cost burden and overcrowding, particularly among Hispanic/Latino households.
- **Brigham City (Box Elder County):** Disproportionate racial disparities in housing cost burden and housing problems.
- **Bear Lake Valley (Rich County):** Workforce housing crisis due to resort-driven development.
- **Western Box Elder County:** Economic distress and low wages contribute to unstable housing situations.
- **Northwestern Cache County:** Infrastructure deficits and limited affordable housing options impact economic stability.

### **Regional Priority Needs**

The Bear River Association of Governments (BRAG) has identified key regional needs based on data analysis and stakeholder input. Priority needs are categorized as **High**, **Moderate**, or **Low** based on their urgency and impact on economic stability and quality of life.

### ***High Priority Needs:***

- **Affordable Housing:**
  - Shortage of housing affordable to households earning less than 50% AMI.
  - High rental costs and barriers to homeownership due to low wages.
  - Increasing demand for transitional housing for vulnerable populations.
- **Public Improvements & Infrastructure:**
  - Urgent needs for broadband expansion, road improvements, and water/wastewater infrastructure.
  - Infrastructure deficiencies in rural communities limit economic development.
- **Public Services:**
  - Workforce training, access to healthcare, and reliable public transportation.
  - Increased demand for social services due to economic instability.
- **Workforce Development:**
  - Skills gaps in healthcare, construction, and technology sectors.
  - Need for vocational training and job placement programs.

### ***Moderate Priority Needs:***

- **Public Facilities:**
  - Increased investment in senior centers, healthcare access, and emergency shelters.
  - Expansion of community centers to support economic and social engagement.
- **Aging Services & Community Support:**
  - Limited affordable senior housing and assisted living options.
  - Reduction in state funding for home-delivered meals and in-home nursing services.
  - Transportation and mobility services, including coordinated human services transportation assistance.

### ***Low Priority Needs:***

- **Other Community Development Needs:**
  - Expanding recreational facilities to enhance community engagement.
  - Supporting small business growth and economic diversification efforts.

## **Focus Communities and Regional Needs**

Communities facing economic and infrastructure challenges require targeted intervention. Geographic isolation, economic stagnation, and increasing cost burdens contribute to housing instability and reduced economic opportunities.

### **Key Focus Areas:**

- **Rich County:** Workforce housing crisis due to rapid resort development; many workers are unable to afford local housing.

- **Western Box Elder County:** Economic distress in LMI industrial sectors, with underemployment and stagnant wages.
- **Northwestern Cache County:** High infrastructure deficits, particularly in transportation and water systems.
- **Logan and Brigham City:** Cost-burdened renters and racial disparities in housing conditions require targeted support.

## Infrastructure and Housing Priorities

Aging housing stock, high rental costs, and infrastructure limitations continue to pose challenges to economic growth and stability.

### *Housing Priorities:*

- Expansion of affordable housing options for low- and moderate-income (LMI) households.
- Rehabilitation programs targeting homes built before 1980 to address lead-based paint hazards.
- Increased investment in workforce housing in resort-driven economies such as Bear Lake Valley.

### *Infrastructure Priorities:*

- Broadband expansion to support economic development and educational access.
- Road and transportation improvements to reduce economic isolation.
- Water and wastewater infrastructure upgrades in rural and underserved communities.

## Aging Services and Community Support

The aging population in Box Elder and Rich Counties faces limited care options, forcing many seniors to remain in inadequate housing due to high assisted living costs.

### **Key Issues:**

- **Limited Senior Care Facilities:** Many seniors live in substandard housing due to lack of affordable assisted living options.
- **Funding Cuts:** State funding for home-delivered meals and in-home nursing services is expected to decrease.
- **Transportation Barriers:** Rural seniors struggle with access to healthcare due to inadequate public transportation.

## Capital Improvements and Crisis Prevention

Infrastructure investments and proactive planning efforts are essential to prevent service disruptions and economic stagnation. Housing rehabilitation programs must also be expanded to address aging housing stock in low-income areas.

### *Critical Needs:*

- **Emergency Service Access in Rich County:** Seasonal access issues impact emergency response times.
- **Housing Rehabilitation Needs:** More funding should be allocated to Cache and Box Elder counties, where aging housing stock contributes to health and safety risks.
- **Homeless Assistance:** Increased funding for transitional housing is needed, especially for domestic violence survivors.
- **Infrastructure Planning:** BRAG will continue to work with local officials to match projects with funding sources before service disruptions reach crisis levels.

By aligning regional priorities with funding opportunities, BRAG aims to improve housing affordability, infrastructure resilience, and economic sustainability across the Bear River Region.

## Expected Resources

Each year, the Bear River Association of Governments (BRAG) staff and Governing Board review the organization's rating and ranking criteria to ensure alignment with the BRAG Consolidated Plan, as well as state and HUD requirements. The ranking system for the 2026 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program year prioritizes projects that:

- Benefit the highest numbers of moderate, low, and very low-income individuals.
- Implement quality growth principles.
- Provide decent, safe, and affordable housing or create suitable living environments.
- Result in significant regional impact.
- Demonstrate thorough planning, project maturity, and collaboration.
- Leverage substantial additional funding.

Several federal agencies collaborate with BRAG to offer assistance and resources. The U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development Office provides small business development grants and capital funding for rural community development projects.

The Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce allocates \$70,000

annually to BRAG for the Bear River Economic Development District. These funds support the development of the regional Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, as well as regional economic development planning and technical assistance to small businesses. This program currently does not leverage private funds.

BRAG's Community and Economic Development Department also administers County Economic Opportunity Boards to assist in the prioritization and distribution of \$200,000 per county in State Economic Development Assistance.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, through the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) program, provides \$300,000 for fighting poverty in the Bear River Region. BRAG also utilizes dollars from CSBG to provide case management (\$40,000) and rental assistance (\$30,000). These funds are applied for annually and are matched against in kind donations of food, hygiene kits, blankets and other supplies for unsheltered households that are provided annually.

BRAG receives support from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) through several programs. The Community Development Block Grant program provides approximately \$800,000 annually for community development projects serving low- to moderate-income households in the region. This program often leverages significant funding from local governments and private non-profit foundations that serve predetermined low-income populations, such as the elderly, disabled adults, homeless individuals, and victims of domestic violence. There are no matching requirements for this program.

The HUD Section 8 program provides approximately \$4,267,318 for rental assistance through the Bear River and Logan Housing Authorities, both administered by BRAG. There are no matching requirements for this program.

BRAG utilizes a variety of programs to address homelessness and at risk households in our area. We receive \$178,371 in TANF Family housing funding that can be used for both prevention and short term rapid rehousing (4 services or less). TANF Funds are on a three year cycle, with BRAG looking to next reapply in FY28. An additional \$143,715 in TANF Poverty Mitigation funds was received in FY25 as well. We also received \$200,510 in Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds and \$140,493 in Emergency Shelter funds (ES) through the State office of Homeless Services in Fiscal Year 2025. This was supplemented by \$89,175 in winter response funding, which is used for emergency shelter vouchers. There are no matching requirements for those programs. The ESG and ES funds are on a three year grant cycle which BRAG started in FY24. Winter response funds are made available by the legislature and can fluctuate each year, though BRAG remains committed to additional assistance as those opportunities arise.

The Continuum of Care program received \$151,267 to address homelessness issues and update the BRAG Homelessness Plan. This program has an emphasis on domestic violence providers and as such is matched with in kind and cash donations from CAPSA and New Hope Crisis, domestic violence providers

serving our area and requires at minimum a 10% match. This grant is on a two year cycle, with BRAG looking to reapply in FY2026.

BRAG leads out on housing engagement and advocacy in our region. BRAG staff served on the Cache Housing Crisis Taskforce in 2023. BRAG staff currently serve on the Bear River Health Department Attainable Housing Subcommittee. We have partnerships with Neighborhood Nonprofit Housing Corporation to provide case management for 4 units occupied by formerly homeless clients. BRAG worked closely with the William A Burnard Warming Center in its inception, launch, and administration. This included assistance in training staff, technical expertise for grant writing, and administrative assistance in launching programs. BRAG leads weekly Coordinate Entry meetings with other service providers to address the needs of unsheltered households. BRAG staff also serve on the executive committee for the Bear River Local Homeless Council. Finally, BRAG offices in Cache serve as the hub for the annual Point in Time count of unsheltered households, which was most recently performed in January 2026. BRAG remains committed to partnering with local service providers, funders, and faith based organizations to leverage resources and address housing needs in our region.

BRAG owns and operates 40 units of affordable housing spread across 2 complexes in Box Elder County. Box Elder Commons is a 15 unit complex located in Brigham City. The apartments are income-restricted and reserved for households with special needs. Crown Village Apartments is a 25 unit income-restricted complex located in Tremonton. These projects serve an important function in meeting the needs of low-income households in the Bear River Region. In addition to existing projects BRAG is looking to expand our role in providing affordable housing. Over the next 5 years, we anticipate adding 40-60 units to our portfolio. These units will focus on serving clients on our Housing Choice Vouchers program and unsheltered households on the regional coordinated entry list. It is anticipated that land acquisition or other activities related to housing development will look to CDBG for leveraging resources in addition to federal, state and local grants.

These combined resources enable BRAG to effectively address the diverse needs of the communities within the Bear River District.

## Goals & Objectives

**(Do not change the Goal Outcome Indicators in the table. When completing this section, please reference the beneficiaries from the CDBG applications for your region. Only CDBG program goals should be included in this table.)**

**The annual action plan uses slightly different language than you may see in the CDBG application. I have included a key of terms below to assist you in completing this section.**

- **Goal Outcome Indicator=** These should capture matrix codes related to these activities. See HUD’s “Using IDIS to Prepare the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, and CAPER/PER” appendix B for reference.
- **Quantity=** Number of beneficiaries
- **Unit of Measurement=** Beneficiary type

**This section should count ONLY the households supported through CDBG funds planned in the upcoming program year (or through the projects which have applied this application cycle in your region). This section should not include the provision of emergency shelter, transitional shelter, or social services.**

<b>Goal Outcome Indicator</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit of Measurement</b>
Public Facility or Infrastructure Activity other than low/moderate income housing benefit	0	Persons Assisted
Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for low/moderate income housing benefit	0	Households Assisted
Public service activities other than low/moderate income housing benefit	0	Persons Assisted
Public service activities for low/moderate income housing benefit	0	Households Assisted
Facade treatment/Business building rehabilitation	0	Business
Rental units constructed	0	Household Housing Unit
Rental units rehabilitated	0	Household Housing Unit
Homeowner housing added	0	Household Housing Unit
Homeowner housing rehabilitated	80	Household Housing Unit
Direct financial assistance to homebuyers	50	Households Assisted
Homelessness prevention (Includes Short Term Rental Assistance)	0	Persons Assisted
Businesses assisted	0	Businesses Assisted
Jobs Created/retained	0	Jobs
Other	0	Other

One-year goals for the number of households supported through:	
Rental assistance	0
The production of new units	0
Rehab of existing units	30
Acquisition of existing units	0
Total	30

## Allocation Priorities

BRAG allocates resources based on the priorities identified in the Consolidated Plan to address the most pressing community development, housing, and social service needs in the region. The allocation process ensures that funds are directed toward projects that provide the greatest benefit to low- and moderate-income populations while promoting regional growth and sustainability.

### Criteria for Selecting Applications

Applications for funding are evaluated using a rating and ranking system that prioritizes:

- **Impact on Low- and Moderate-Income Households** – Projects benefiting the greatest number of low- to moderate-income individuals receive the highest priority.
- **Alignment with Consolidated Plan Goals** – Proposed projects must align with BRAG’s objectives, including affordable housing development, infrastructure improvements, and economic development.
- **Project Maturity and Readiness** – Applications must demonstrate a clear project timeline, feasibility, and the ability to be completed within the designated funding period.
- **Leveraging of Additional Funding** – Projects that secure matching funds from local, state, federal, or private sources receive a higher ranking.
- **Regional Impact and Collaboration** – Priority is given to projects that have a broad regional benefit and involve partnerships between local governments, nonprofits, and private entities.

### Accessing Application Materials

Application materials are accessed through **CDBG training opportunities** and **application handbooks** provided by the state. These handbooks are distributed to all entities that attend the CDBG training sessions.

## Process for Awarding Funds

1. **Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA)** – BRAG announces funding opportunities through public notices, its website, and outreach to local governments and agencies.
2. **Application Submission** – Interested applicants submit proposals, including project descriptions, budgets, and supporting documentation.
3. **Review and Ranking** – A committee evaluates applications based on the established criteria and ranks them accordingly.
4. **Public Comment and Governing Board Approval** – The ranking recommendations are presented for public input and reviewed by the BRAG Governing Board for final approval.
5. **Award Distribution and Compliance Monitoring** – Funds are awarded to selected projects, and recipients must comply with reporting and performance requirements.

## Resource Allocation Among Funding Categories

BRAG distributes funds across multiple categories, including:

- **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)** – Supports infrastructure, public facilities, and housing projects.
- **Affordable Housing Initiatives** – Funds directed toward rental assistance, new housing development, and housing rehabilitation.
- **Homelessness Prevention and Support Services** – Resources allocated for emergency shelter, transitional housing, and supportive services.
- **Economic Development and Small Business Support** – Investments in job creation and business development programs.

## BRAG CDBG Allocation Policies for the 2026 Funding Year

The BRAG CDBG Allocation Policies for the 2026 Funding Year are as follows:

### Section 1. APPLICATION PROCESS

1.1 Eligible applicants. BRAG serves Box Elder, Cache and Rich Counties. Within the designated geographical area, cities with fewer than 50,000 population and counties with fewer than 200,000 in population are eligible to apply. Non-profit organizations or special service districts within the designated region can apply, but they must be sponsored by an eligible city, town, or county. Eligible entities that submit one application should review policy 2.6 Multiple Applications, to understand how

they will be ranked and scored. Finally, previous successful awardees that received an award of \$200,000 or more must wait 24 months before applying for a new grant.

1.2 Application Workshops. How to Apply Workshops are held across the state in October and November. All applicants must attend a How to Apply workshop in October or November of 2025 in order to be eligible for funding consideration. Failure to attend will result in an automatic rejection of the application.

1.3 Pre-Applications. The process begins with a Pre-application. Pre-applications for this funding cycle must be substantially completed in WebGrants3 by 5:00 PM of December 1st 2025 for BRAG staff to provide administrative support and draft the Annual Action Plan. Applicants that do not meet this requirement will not be eligible for CDBG funding.

1.4 CDBG Entitlement Communities. Logan City receives CDBG funds from US Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as an Entitlement community. Projects located within Logan City that provide substantial benefits to Entitlement community residents are eligible to apply for BRAG CDBG Program assistance only if the BRAG funding provided is proportional to the number of beneficiaries from the non-entitlement area. Logan City Entitlement resources or other non-Small Cities CDBG funds must be used to cover the proportion of cost comparable to the number of beneficiaries from within the Entitlement area. Per guidance from HUD Memo: State CDBG Activities benefitting Entitlement Community Residents, May, 2006.

1.5 Public Service Applicants. Public service providers, traditionally non-profit organizations, are encouraged to apply for CDBG funds for capital improvements and major durable equipment purchases. Examples are fixtures, construction, remodeling, and facility expansion. State policy prohibits the use of CDBG funds for operations and maintenance. This includes paying administrative costs, salaries, purchasing non-durable equipment, supplies, etc. No more than 15 percent of the state's yearly allocation of funds may be expended for public service activities.

1.6 BRAG Sponsorship. BRAG will only act as sponsor for non-profit organizations with CDBG projects having regional implications.

## Section 2. PROJECT RATING AND RANKING

2.1 Rating and Ranking Committee. The Bear River Regional Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) project rating and ranking and funding allocation process will be administered by the Bear River Association of Governments (BRAG) Governing Board. In this capacity, the Board shall function as the CDBG Rating and Ranking Committee (the Committee) and with BRAG staff will review, rate and rank all applications.

2.2 Project Funding. The highest ranked CDBG project will be funded first. As a rule, funding requests will not be reduced if it would mean a reduced scale of the project unless the project is the last one funded. The next ranked project will be considered and funded similarly. This process will continue until the funds available are exhausted.

2.3 Multiple Year Projects. Multiple year projects will be ranked and scored against traditional one year projects. However, they will be allowed only at the discretion of the Committee for a maximum of two (2) years. The applicant must demonstrate clearly why two years are required to complete the project.

2.4 Ranking Ties. In the event of a tie for the last funding position, the project with the most project beneficiaries will be funded.

2.5 Minimum Project Scores. Any project that does not score a minimum of 40 points in the BRAG Rating & Ranking Application will not be considered for funding.

2.6 Multiple Applications. When an applicant submits more than one application, only the highest ranked application will be considered for funding unless all other projects have been funded. This excludes applications that are sponsored by a city or county on behalf of another organization.

2.7 Award Minimums and Maximums. The minimum CDBG allocation per project will be \$30,000 with no maximum. As noted in Section 1.1 Eligible applicants, any applicant that receives an award of \$200,000 or more must wait 24 months before applying for a new grant.

2.8 Allocation of Remaining Funds. Any remaining funds, after all competitive requests have been fully funded, will be applied evenly between the BRAG Emergency Home Repair and BRAG First Time Homebuyer programs.

2.9 Consolidated Planning Process. Successful applicants must participate in the regional consolidated planning process which ensures that projects considered for funding are those which are of high priority and part of the applicant's previous planning process. Applicants and those submitting projects through a sponsoring city or county must make reasonable effort to amend the sponsor's capital improvement list in a timely manner as determined by the Committee.

2.10 Grievance Procedure. Should an applicant feel that their project was unfairly rated, ranked, or otherwise considered by the Committee, they may file a grievance in writing no later than ten (10) business days following the Rating & Ranking date to Shawn Milne, Community & Economic Development Director, Bear River Association of Governments, 170 North Main, Logan, Utah. Responses will be provided in writing within 15 business days of receipt. If a response satisfactory to the aggrieved is not issued by the BRAG Community and Economic Director, an appeal may be made to the BRAG Governing Board. Any appeal of the local determination made by the BRAG Governing Board should be

filed with the State of Utah CDBG Policy Board, as set forth in the State of Utah CDBG policies and procedures.

### Section 3. EMERGENCY APPLICATIONS

3.1 Emergency Applications Outside of the Funding Cycle. The Committee may request an allocation of emergency funding outside of the regular CDBG application cycle from or on behalf of a city or county from the next program year’s allocation, (i.e. 2027). The Committee has defined "emergency" to mean any public health and safety crisis experienced by a city or county which could not have been foreseen (i.e. fire, flood, act of God) and where no other alternative funding or temporary solution is available. Such projects must meet a CDBG national objective. The Committee will review and forward all such applications to the State CDBG Policy Committee for final approval on a case-by-case basis.

3.2 Emergency Application Approval. When a city or county presents a project that is intended to address an emergency situation that is a clear threat to public health and safety, the Committee may determine said project to meet the urgent need of the national objectives of the CDBG program. In this case the applicant may present their application in accordance with Policy 3.1 above. There are strict CDBG program requirements that must be met. State CDBG staff will determine if the project meets the national thresholds.

### Section 4. REGIONAL SET ASIDES

4.1 The Committee may approve regional CDBG set-asides under the following three conditions: a) they are consistent with the priorities established in the Bear River District Consolidated Plan; b) they are approved prior to the CDBG applicant “How-to-Apply” meetings for the region; and c) the opportunity for public comment is accommodated by publishing the proposed allocation on the State Public Notice website and receiving public input via a public hearing.

4.2 These policies will be revised annually and will be published for a 30 day public comment period, generally in July preceding the program year.

### REGIONAL PROJECT ALLOCATIONS 2026

The following set-asides are recommended for the 2026 CDBG Program Year.

A) ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING (\$50,000):

In order to assure that applicants have the assistance they need in accessing the CDBG Program, \$35,000 will be provided to fund staff at the Bear River Association of Governments to help the CDBG applicants

in Box Elder, Cache, and Rich Counties; and \$15,000 will be provided to complete the Regional Consolidated Plan Action Plan Update.

**B) ASSISTANCE TO LOW INCOME FAMILIES FOR WATER/SEWER REPAIRS OR HOOK-UPS AND HOUSING REHABILITATION( \$120,000):**

In order to remedy health hazards associated with failing water and waste water systems and provide urgently needed housing rehabilitation, BRAG will operate a grant/loan program to assist low-income families in Box Elder, Cache, and Rich Counties with up to \$7,500 in assistance.

**C) PROGRAM DELIVERY AND ADMINISTRATION (\$40,000):**

Emergency Home Repair program delivery costs (\$36,400) (=11% admin) and Administration costs (\$3,600) for the home buyer assistance program for BRAG staff.

**D) FIRST TIME HOME BUYER PROGRAM (40,000):**

Up to \$10,000 loan to first time low to moderate income home buyers to pay costs related to purchasing a home. Grantees must complete home ownership workshops. \$10,000 will be used to provide homeownership workshops.

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## **Method of Distribution**

BRAG distributes funds using a competitive process based on regional needs. While no strict geographic allocation formula is applied, priority is given to areas with demonstrated low-income populations, infrastructure needs, and economic challenges. Funding decisions consider both urban and rural needs to ensure an equitable distribution of resources across the region.

## **BRAG's 2026 Rating & Ranking Criteria**

Attached below is BRAG's 2026 Rating & Ranking Criteria for CDBG grant funding.

**Bear River Association of Governments**  
**Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)**  
**2026 Rating & Ranking Criteria**

This application can be found on the web at <https://brag.utah.gov/community-development-block-grants/>

<b>1) What percent of the project beneficiaries fall into the following income groups?</b>							<b>My Project Percentage</b>
<b>20 points possible</b>							
<b>80% CMFI*</b>	<51% <b>0 points</b>	51-55% <b>8 points</b>	56-60% <b>9 points</b>	61-70% <b>10 points</b>	71-80% <b>11 points</b>	81-100% <b>12 points</b>	
<b>50% CMFI</b>	65% or more of total project beneficiaries have household income at or below 50% CMFI <b>4 points</b>						
<b>30% CMFI</b>	40% or more of total project beneficiaries have household income at or below 30% CMFI <b>4 points</b>						
<b>Opting to meet a HUD National Objective without income data**</b>	Projects that meet a HUD National Objective by meeting the criteria for "presumed Low-to-Moderate Income (LMI)" groups or qualified Urgent Need projects may opt to not document specific LMI beneficiaries and receive <b>8 points</b> automatically.  Qualified Slum & Blight projects may opt to receive <b>8 points</b> without providing income documentation  Urgent Need projects are not required to provide proof of income qualification and are limited in budget size and scope and may receive <b>9 points</b> without documenting specific LMI beneficiaries.					<b>Project Meets Criteria and opts to not document LMI</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	

\* County Median Family Income (see [jobs.utah.gov/housing/community/cdbg/publications.html](https://jobs.utah.gov/housing/community/cdbg/publications.html) or State Application Appendix C).

**How to Document: Consult BRAG staff to determine the best way to document income for your project.** \*\*Projects that meet a HUD National Objective (see Chapter III of State Application Guide) by serving a HUD specified "Presumed Low-to-Moderate income (LMI) group or that aid in the prevention of slum or blight (National Object #2) or respond to an Urgent Need (National Object #3) may opt to receive "default" points in this category automatically without having to document LMI beneficiaries. Otherwise they must document LMI benefit and will not be eligible for default points. You must consult with BRAG staff if you think your project may qualify.

<b>2) Is the jurisdiction implementing Fair Housing, Civil Rights and Quality Growth Principles? 10 points possible</b>		<b>My Jurisdiction Is Participating</b>
<b>3 Points</b>	Is the moderate income housing plan of your jurisdiction compliant with State Code Title 10-9a-403(2)(a)(iii)? (Towns with populations under 1,000 receive 2 points if no plan)	
<b>2 Points</b>	Does this project implement moderate income housing or homeless goals as identified in your general plan (whether required by state code or not) or in BRAG's Consolidated Plan?	
<b>3 Points*</b>	Has your jurisdiction adopted ordinances to protect and conserve water, air, energy resources, critical lands, important agriculture lands and/or historic places?*	
<b>1 Point</b>	The Community has a regularly updated Capital Asset Inventory or Capital Improvement List	
<b>1 Point</b>	The Community has adopted the following Accessibility policies – 1) Grievance Procedure under the Americans with Disabilities Act, 2) Section 504 and ADA Effective Communication Policy, 3) Language Access Plan and 4) Section 504 and ADA Reasonable Accommodation Policy	

\* Applicants will receive one point for each ordinance adopted to protect or conserve water, air quality, energy resources, critical lands, important agriculture lands, and/or historic places. Up to three points possible. Attach copies of ordinances and planning documents to Application Packet.

**3a) For Community-wide Projects – Does the jurisdiction have capacity to fund the project through increased taxes?**

<b><u>Your Jurisdiction's Tax Rate as a Percentage of State Ceiling</u></b>

10 points possible

<b><u>Tax Rate as a % of Ceiling*</u></b>	<u>Tax rate &lt;15% of ceiling</u> <b>0 points</b>	<u>Tax rate 16-25% of ceiling</u> <b>5 points</b>	<u>Tax rate &gt;25% of ceiling</u> <b>10 points</b>
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**How to Document:** BRAG staff will use the tax rate data produced by the Utah Tax Commission to confirm your jurisdiction taxing position. No documentation required.

**OR**

**3b) For Drinking Water/Waste Water Projects – Are the system user fees competitive according to State Drinking Water and Water Quality standards?**

<b><u>Your Jurisdiction's Utility Rate as a Percentage of MAGI</u></b>

10 points possible

<b><u>Maximum Affordable Water Bill (1.75% of MAGI)</u></b>	<u>Fee rate &lt;0.6% of MAGI</u> <b>0 points</b>	<u>Fee rate 0.61-1.40% of MAGI</u> <b>5 points</b>	<u>Fee rate &gt;1.40% of MAGI</u> <b>10 points</b>
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**Regional Priority**

**4) How does the project rate with regional priorities, goals, and policies? Regional priorities are determined by the Community Investment Council and BRAG Governing Board.**

20 points possible

<b>Regional priorities, goals, and policies</b>	Other Projects 0 points	Community Facilities (non-recreational) 4 points	Removing Barriers 8 points	Public Safety Activities 12 points	Public Utility Infrastructure 16 points	LMI Housing 20 points	
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**Public Utility Infrastructure** – Projects designed to increase the capacity of public utility systems to better serve the community. May include drinking water, wastewater disposal projects and transportation facilities. Infrastructure that serves LMI Housing construction will be rated using the **LMI Housing** category score.

**Public Safety Activities** - Projects related to the protection of life or property, would include activities such as flood control, fire protection, or abuse prevention projects in a community.

**Community Facilities** – Non-administrative and non-recreational facilities and service activities such as senior citizen centers, health clinics, and food banks, etc.

**LMI Housing** – Projects designed to provide for the housing needs of families earning less than 30%, 60% and 80% of the area median income. May include the acquisition property, acquisition and/or rehabilitation of existing dwelling units or the development of public infrastructure that would serve LMI housing projects or homeless shelters. May **NOT** be used to construct new housing, but may be used to construct infrastructure to serve housing for qualified LMI households.

**Removing Barriers** – Accessibility to public facilities by persons with disabilities is mandated by federal law. Projects will remove accessibility barriers in existing public buildings and facilities constructed prior to 1996.

**5) When was the last time the jurisdiction or organization was funded with CDBG and did you manage the project satisfactorily? 10 points possible**

						<b>Program Year Last Funded with CDBG</b>
<b>Last funded with CDBG*</b>	Applicant funded in 2025 <b>0 Points</b>	Applicant funded in 2024 <b>1 Point</b>	Applicant funded in 2023 <b>2 Points</b>	Applicant funded in 2022 <b>3 Points</b>	Applicant funded in 2021 or never funded. <b>5 Points</b>	
<b>Applicant Capacity to Administer Grant</b>	Project Manager Consistency <b>1 point</b>	Documentation/ Communication <b>1 point</b>	Project Completed in Contract Period <b>1 point</b>	Compliance with Regulations & Laws <b>1 point</b>	Project management documents in Webgrants 1 point	<b>First-time applicant default: 2.5 Points</b>

**6) What is the overall project impact? 15 points possible**

<b>Project Impact Geography</b>	The project benefits fewer than 50 individuals <b>0 Points</b>	The project benefits between 51 and 100 individuals <b>4 Points</b>	The project benefits between 101 and 500 individuals <b>6 Points</b>	The project benefits between 501 and 1000 individuals <b>8 Points</b>	The project benefits more than 1000 individuals <b>10 Points</b>	
<b>Project Impact Beneficiaries</b>	The project benefits a targeted population. <b>2.5 Points</b>  AND The project addresses a critical need. <b>2.5 Points</b>					

Targeted population includes LMI populations and HUD-specified “presumed” LMI populations such as homeless, elderly, disabled adults, victims fleeing abuse, etc.

“Critical need” would include health and safety emergencies and special needs as defined in the Consolidated Plan such as transitional housing, mobility, respite care, etc.

**7) Per Capita Funding – How much CDBG money is invested in each beneficiary?**

**5 points possible**

<b>Project CDBG \$'s per Beneficiary</b>	<b>&gt;\$1,000</b> <b>1 point</b>	<b>\$800-999</b> <b>2.5 points</b>	<b>\$400-800</b> <b>5 points</b>	<b>\$200-800</b> <b>7.5 points</b>	<b>\$1-200</b> <b>10 points</b>	
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**8) Does the project have competitive matching funds or leverage of funds?**

*10 points possible*

<b>Applicant contribution and any other outside funding (Beneficiary Population &gt;5,000)</b> Percentage of non-CDBG funds invested in project	>40%	30.1-40%	20.1-30%	10.1-20%	<10%	
	<b>10 Points</b>	<b>7.5 Points</b>	<b>5 Points</b>	<b>2.5 Points</b>	<b>0 Points</b>	
<b>Applicant contribution and any other outside funding (Beneficiary Population 1,001-5,000)</b> Percentage of non-CDBG funds invested in project	>30%	23.1-30%	15.1-23%	7.1-15%	<7%	
	<b>10 Points</b>	<b>7.5 Points</b>	<b>5 Points</b>	<b>2.5 Points</b>	<b>0 Points</b>	
<b>Applicant contribution and any other outside funding (Beneficiary Population 501-1,000)</b> Percentage of non-CDBG funds invested in project	>20%	15.1-20%	10.1-15%	5.1-10%	<5%	
	<b>10 Points</b>	<b>7.5 Points</b>	<b>5 Points</b>	<b>2.5 Points</b>	<b>0 Points</b>	
<b>Applicant contribution and any other outside funding (Beneficiary Population &lt;500)</b> Percentage of non-CDBG funds invested in project	>10%	7.1-10%	4.1-7%	1-4%	<1%	
	<b>10 Points</b>	<b>7.5 Points</b>	<b>5 Points</b>	<b>2.5 Points</b>	<b>0 Points</b>	

## Public Housing

BRAG will take several actions to support public housing agencies and enhance resident involvement in management and homeownership opportunities.

- 1. Supporting Public Housing Agencies (PHAs)** – BRAG will collaborate with the Bear River and Logan Housing Authorities to assess regional public housing needs, secure funding for capital improvements, and enhance access to rental assistance programs such as the Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) program. Additionally, BRAG will assist PHAs in applying for state and federal grants to improve housing quality and expand affordable housing options.
- 2. Encouraging Resident Engagement in Management** – BRAG will work with local housing authorities to increase resident participation in housing advisory boards and tenant councils. These efforts will include outreach campaigns, informational meetings, and leadership training opportunities to empower residents to voice concerns, contribute to decision-making, and advocate for improvements in public housing communities.
- 3. Promoting Homeownership Opportunities** – BRAG will support initiatives that help public housing residents transition to homeownership. This includes partnering with financial education programs, credit counseling services, and down payment assistance programs to provide residents with the tools needed to achieve financial stability and homeownership readiness. BRAG will also work with PHAs to explore programs such as Section 8 Homeownership Vouchers, which allow eligible residents to use rental assistance toward mortgage payments.
- 4. Expanding Access to Supportive Services** – BRAG will facilitate connections between public housing residents and workforce development programs, childcare services, and healthcare resources to promote long-term housing stability and self-sufficiency. By partnering with local agencies and nonprofit organizations, BRAG aims to improve economic mobility for public housing residents.

5. **Enhancing Housing Conditions and Community Development** – BRAG will assist PHAs in identifying opportunities to improve public housing facilities, including energy efficiency upgrades, infrastructure improvements, and neighborhood revitalization projects. These efforts will contribute to safer, healthier, and more sustainable housing environments for residents.

Through these coordinated actions, BRAG seeks to strengthen public housing programs, enhance resident engagement, and promote pathways to homeownership and economic self-sufficiency.

## Barriers to Affordable Housing

### Actions to Reduce Barriers to Affordable Housing in the Next 12 Months

Over the next year, BRAG will take proactive steps to reduce barriers to affordable housing by working closely with local governments, developers, and community stakeholders. Key actions include:

1. **Review and Revise Land Use Regulations** – BRAG will assist communities in evaluating zoning ordinances, subdivision requirements, and density restrictions that may limit affordable housing options. Technical assistance will be provided to encourage flexible zoning policies that support diverse housing types, such as accessory dwelling units (ADUs), duplexes, and small-lot developments.
2. **Advocate for Reduced Development Costs** – BRAG will collaborate with local jurisdictions to assess fees, permitting processes, and impact charges that may disproportionately affect affordable housing projects. Efforts will focus on streamlining approval processes, reducing unnecessary fees, and exploring incentives for affordable housing development.
3. **Support Infrastructure Planning for Growth** – Recognizing that infrastructure costs are a major barrier to housing affordability, BRAG will work with local governments to plan for long-term infrastructure investments, particularly for wastewater treatment in rural communities. The goal is to help communities reduce upfront infrastructure costs that are often passed on to developers and homebuyers.
4. **Educate and Engage Communities** – BRAG will continue to distribute educational materials and conduct outreach to address misconceptions about affordable housing. Public workshops, informational sessions, and direct engagement with local leaders will be used to promote policies that support inclusive housing options.
5. **Enhance Coordination Between Housing Providers and Local Agencies** – BRAG will serve as a regional clearinghouse to connect housing developers, service providers, and funding sources. By fostering partnerships, BRAG aims to increase the availability of resources for affordable housing initiatives and streamline project implementation.
6. **Monitor and Adapt Policies** – BRAG will track housing affordability trends and policy impacts throughout the year. This ongoing assessment will help identify new barriers as they arise and allow for timely policy adjustments to improve housing access.

Through these targeted actions, BRAG aims to address regulatory and financial obstacles to affordable housing, ensuring that residents across the region have access to safe, quality, and affordable housing options.

## Other

BRAG will strengthen collaboration between public and private housing providers and social service agencies to improve housing stability and access to essential services. Key actions include:

1. **Facilitating Regional Housing Coordination Meetings** – BRAG will convene regular meetings with housing providers, nonprofit organizations, and local government officials to share updates, align strategies, and coordinate resources for affordable housing initiatives.
2. **Expanding Partnerships with Private Developers and Nonprofits** – BRAG will actively engage with private developers and nonprofit organizations to identify opportunities for joint affordable housing projects, leveraging funding sources such as the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program and Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC).
3. **Improving Cross-Agency Referral Networks** – BRAG will work to streamline referral processes between housing agencies and social service providers, ensuring that individuals and families facing housing instability can quickly access rental assistance, case management, and supportive services.
4. **Supporting Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Efforts** – BRAG will collaborate with shelters, emergency assistance programs, and transitional housing providers to expand access to temporary and permanent housing solutions. Coordination will include maximizing available funding and ensuring resources are directed where they are most needed.
5. **Developing a Regional Housing Resource Database** – To improve access to housing-related services, BRAG will create and maintain a comprehensive database of affordable housing programs, emergency assistance options, and supportive service providers. This resource will be shared with partner agencies and the public to enhance service delivery.
6. **Advocating for Policy Alignment and Funding Opportunities** – BRAG will work with local and state policymakers to advocate for policies and funding mechanisms that support integrated housing and social service efforts, ensuring long-term sustainability of affordable housing programs.

By strengthening coordination between public and private entities, BRAG aims to create a more effective and responsive housing support network, improving outcomes for individuals and families in need.

## Sources

2025-2027 BRAG Community Action Plan Goals: Created by BRAG leadership following the community needs assessment in August 2025. See attached.

2025 Services at a Glance Report: Created using consultation with and input from BRAG leadership, including:

- Lucas Martin: Executive Director
- Adam Chandler: Controller
- Karen Merkley: Administration
- Angela Hauptman: Director of Aging Department
- Shanna Andersen: Veterans Services
- Alyssa Cronin: Mobility
- Brandon Bell: Lead Regional Planner
- Stephanie Gittins: CDBG/CIB Specialist
- Shawn Milne: Director of Community & Economic Development Department
- Tricia Post: Director of Housing Choice Voucher Program
- Deanna Newbold: Director of Human Services Department
- Florence Preslar: HEAT Supervisor
- Jessy Barrett: VITA program
- Kayla Jensen: STEPS program
- Stephanie Carver: Director of START Department
- Jesse Waite: Director of Weatherization & Housing Rehabilitation & Development Department

In-person consultation on February 10, 2026, with Russ Price, Treasurer of the William A. Burnard Warming Center (Logan, Utah). See attached.

Community Development Block Grants page of the Utah Department of Workforce Services, Housing and Community Development Division website

<https://jobs.utah.gov/housing/community/cdbg/documents/bragaogprojects.pdf>

FEMA National Risk Index for Natural Hazards

<https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/products-tools/national-risk-index>

FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT)- County CRCI information

<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/practitioners/resilience-analysis-and-planning-tool>

## 2025-2027 Brag Community Action Plan Goals

This Capital Improvements Plan for the Bear River Association of Governments was informed by an area-wide needs assessment. The needs assessment resulted in the creation of the following Community Action Plan Goals:

1. Housing: Direct Family Services- 75 Low-income households become more self-sufficient through improved housing availability and sustainability. (Annually over 3 years).
  - a. Direct emergency rental assistance
    - i. Avoid eviction
    - ii. Secure housing
  - b. Direct Supportive services
    - i. Case management
    - ii. Vouchers (DI, CSBG, shelter, bus, mobility): 20 households served
  - c. Admin support for the growth of additional supportive services
    - i. Taxes, Utilities, Aging, Veterans, Weatherization, Mobility, etc.
  - d. Central Intake-500 households served per year
    - i. Improve client experience
    - ii. Increase client referrals (internal and external)
    - iii. Improve the BRAG website and increase timeliness
    - iv. Client satisfaction surveys: agency-wide
2. Housing: Community Impact-Faciliate/Build 60 units of affordable housing.
  - a. Explore new housing options
    - i. BRAG-specific options
      1. Crown
      2. Multifamily
      3. ADU grants
      4. State voucher programs
    - ii. Strengthen individual municipality housing options
      1. Strengthen planning and zoning commissions
      2. Deed restrictions
      3. ADU's
      4. Pursue municipal partnerships
    - iii. ADU: Toolkit, how to (find a municipal partner)
      1. Grants: Michael Fortune
  - b. Strengthen existing BRAG housing assets
    - i. Annual reviews with property manager
    - ii. Improve deployment of rentals to balance client need and usage (rooms/household size)
    - iii. Explore additional state vouchers to assist

- iv. Find ways to prioritize START and Section 8 clients on owned-asset waiting lists.
  - c. Build/facilitate 60 units of affordable housing
    - i. Expand the Bear River and Logan Housing Authorities to include a housing arm.
      - 1. Realign existing housing assets under the housing authority.
      - 2. Move towards an agency housing presence in each county.
    - ii. Develop/collaborate to build 60 units utilizing LLP's, tax credits, vouchers etc.
    - iii. Revamp BRAG First Time Homebuyer set-aside funds to focus on larger amounts that target clients transitioning from a Housing Choice voucher to homeownership.
3. Housing: Regional Impact-Improve Coordination of CDBG and related resources. Community Focused Goal-
- a. Maximize CDBG funds
    - i. Form a CDBG Committee within the Human Services Board (and invited community partners)
    - ii. Create a Regional CDBG Project List
      - 1. Work with the BRAG Community Advisors to connect with individual municipalities.
      - 2. Work with each county government
      - 3. Create a list of projects in each county with a proposed timeline
      - 4. Have the CDBG Committee provide a formal recommendation to the Governing Board
      - 5. Submit recommended set aside projects to the state for approval/review
      - 6. Facilitate the application and execution of approved projects
    - iii. Coordinate BRAG plans between Aging, Community and Economic Development, Housing Authority, and CSBG Community Action Plan/Strategic Plan
      - 1. Center plans on the BRAG agency values
    - i. Explore regional partners who are interested in hosting permanent supportive housing/transitional housing.
  - b. Facilitate CDBG program delivery and administration through funding set-asides
    - i. CDBG Program Administration and Planning: Total Project Cost \$50,000
    - ii. CDBG Housing Rehabilitation: Total Project Cost \$120,000
    - iii. CDBG Housing Program Delivery and Administration: Total Project Cost \$40,000
    - iv. CDBG First-Time Home Buyer Assistance: Total Project Cost \$40,000
  - c. Support CDBG-eligible infrastructure projects of local municipalities by providing technical assistance during the application and administration process for the annual CDBG grants administered through BRAG.
  - d. Sponsor CDBG infrastructure needs for nonprofit organizations that provide CDBG-eligible services and activities across multiple counties in the Bear River Region.
4. BRAG Agency Capacity
- a. Anti-poverty focus
    - i. Develop a culture that focuses on building and empowering communities and individuals. All departments have that same role within their programs.

- ii. Explore additional programs to help low-income households increase wages/benefits/education.
- b. Diversify program funding
  - i. Increase efforts to develop/expand non-federal funding sources
  - ii. Develop unrestricted funding streams that can be matched for future programs.
- c. Physical building
  - i. Increase building security to protect clients and staff
  - ii. Create an infrastructure plan to address communication and efficiency.
- d. Build staff supports
  - i. Increase staff training and certification
    - 1. Pursue a ROMA implementer
    - 2. Develop grant-writing skills with more staff
    - 3. Provide leadership training opportunities
    - 4. Build training opportunities into each staff meeting
  - ii. Revise/Update Policies and Procedures to better protect and support staff.

## Services at a Glance 2025 Report



### In General

- Facilitated intergovernmental cooperation and collaboration.
- Provided an efficient shared regional staff.
- Brought state and federal resources in to serve local needs.

### Community Development Administration

- Disaster Mitigation Plans - Update of regional and other hazard mitigation plans. Coordinating with local governments and stakeholders to identify potential hazard risks and mitigation strategies.
- Affordable Home Ownership & Walkable Communities Trainings - Coordinated trainings for affordable home ownership and walkable communities as part of the Housing Task Force. Met with municipal leaders interested in working to promote homeownership opportunities.
- Consulted on statewide project to develop interactive model allowing communities to predict potential impact of new development including financial costs, sales tax, water usage, etc.
- 2nd Annual Box Elder Summit – Facilitated a second annual summit in Box Elder County, focusing on community development and water resource priorities.
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) - Administered single family housing rehabilitation and technical planning programs funded by CDBG grants. Provided coordination and assistance for organizations applying for grants, ensuring their applications met funding requirements, and addressed community needs. Doubled applications for funding in fiscal year 2026. Prepared the Bear River Regional Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plan Update for the CDBG program.
- Permanent Community Impact Fund Board (CIB) Applications - Coordinated State CIB training for the region and provided support for the transition to the Utah Project Portal for project tracking. Assisted communities in preparing and submitting funding applications for infrastructure and development projects, ensuring eligibility and strategic alignment with funding priorities.

### Housing

- Provided on-going rental assistance to 687 low-income households totaling \$3,791,184
- Conducted 779 initial inspections and reinspections of dwelling units to ensure housing quality standards
- Provided funding for 48 emergency home repairs
- Provided financial assistance to 35 first-time home buyers
- Owned and managed 25 affordable housing units in Tremonton City and 15 units in Brigham City
- Performed 25 lead-based paint inspections
- Provided funding for 21 critical needs housing

### Short Term Assistance For Rent (START)

- Provided temporary shelter/hotel vouchers to 247 individuals in 159 unique households.
- Processed 1,229 applications from homeless and housing crisis households.
- Stabilized 237 individuals in 99 households by providing case management and rental assistance.
- Helped 95 individuals in 52 households obtain housing through deposit payments.
- Offered Supportive Services:
  - 1 eyeglass voucher
  - Various fees paid (including late fees and application fees) for 29 individuals in 12 households
  - 1 driver license reinstatement fee paid
  - 1 pair of work boots purchased
  - Utility arrears paid for 10 individuals in 6 households to avoid eviction
  - 8 individual bus vouchers were provided for transportation to the nearest homeless shelter in Ogden

### Human Services

- Provided utility crisis assistance to 10 low-income households
- Helped 5,528 low-income individuals pay winter utility bills
- Prepared 953 income tax returns for lower income families using 60 volunteers
- Supported 77 low-income families in working toward self sufficiency through case management
- Issued 68 Vouchers for household items and clothing to 152 individuals in 57 households

### Transportation Coordination and Mobility

- Provided regional coordinated human services transportation planning.
- Increased Lifeline Mobility transportation services provided by 23.5%.
- Funded 3,274 one-way passenger trips for 88 unique individuals to critical quality-of-life services that covered 65,234 total miles.
- Implemented digital voucher software, improving tracking, accountability, and resource allocation.
- Provided transportation resources and education for the region.
- Assisted local organizations in identifying, applying for, and securing federal funding, bring over \$517,848 in funding for fiscal year 2027 to human services transportation organizations.
- Worked on contracting the \$578,400 transportation software grant, awarded to improve efficiency for providers in the region.
- Deliver in-person training sessions for 18 drivers and staff, enhancing safety and service quality through a partnership with the Utah Urban Rural Specialized Transit Association.

## Area Agency on Aging Services

- The Aging Department's Veterans Service Officer advocated for 485 Veterans, providing dedicated support through over 1,700 engagements. Our VSO successfully secured VA benefits totaling more than \$240,892 in lump-sum payments and \$66,967 in ongoing monthly support. This represents a direct economic impact exceeding \$1 million for our local community.
- Supported Living programs empowered 81 older adults to age with independence and dignity in their own homes through personalized case management and in-home support, effectively helping them avoid premature or unnecessary placement in long-term care facilities.
- Through the Caregiver Support Program, 82 individuals received personalized assistance totaling more than 588 direct-service hours. The program provided critical education, resource navigation, and supportive counseling, directly investing in the well-being of caregivers to prevent burnout and promote sustainable in-home care.
- The Area Agency on Aging supported 4 local senior centers, including Cache County Senior Center, Bear River Valley Senior Center, Brigham City Senior Center, and Rich County Senior Center. These senior centers served over 142,000 Meals on Wheels and over 3,000 unduplicated older adults with a variety of services decreasing the rate of malnutrition for aging adults in our community.
- The Medicare Benefits and Health Insurance programs (SHIP) provided services to 589 individuals. Total individuals contacted through outreach was 4893.
- The Ombudsman program advocated for the well-being and rights of over 1,200+ residents of 23 long-term care facilities.
- The total estimated unduplicated count of persons served through services supported by the Older Americans Act Title III is 2,903.

## Weatherization

- Improved the homes of 35 Elderly, 58 Disabled, and 38 Preschool-aged children.
- Weatherized 43 homes
- Performed 40 Lead-Based Paint inspections
- Attic asbestos abatement in 1 home.
- Updated Knob & Tube wiring in 3 homes
- Replaced 1 roofs
- Replaced 9 furnaces, 4 air conditioning units, 11 water heaters, and 2 refrigerators
- Insulated the attics of 23 homes, insulated the walls of 9 homes, and installed new windows in 11 homes
- Reduced air infiltration in homes by an average of 28%
- Saved clients an estimated 1,344,100,000 BTU in fossil fuels
- For emergency assistance, repaired or replaced 9 water heaters, 19 furnaces, and 1 air conditioners in 31 different homes

## Local Administrative Advisors

- Provided local administrative support services to all 27 eligible communities, including general plan updates, populating into the Utah project portal, initiating and updating CASI (capital asset inventories), and forwarding the wildland urban interface ordinance.
- Completed the .gov conversion for 23 out of 27 communities.
- Forwarded the compliance information needed for all 27 communities to comply with the Government Data Privacy Act, including the local model ordinance, and helping several communities complete their 2025 reporting requirements.

## Economic Development Job Creation

- Administered the prioritization and distribution of \$600,000 per State Rural County Grants.
- Assessing feasibility of a Northern Utah Ag Industry Hub, to be completed in 2026.
- Promoted cultural tourism and heritage products in northern Utah region.
- Provided grant funds and resources to local heritage artists and businesses.
- 11th Annual BRAG/Cache Summit – Expanded approach to the annual regional event, with a focus on broadening our scope and reach. Discussed regional planning, economic development, governance, and business ownership. Continued to increase the reach, importance, and impact of this event.
- Coordinated regional meetings and potential site selection for Inland Port locations.
- Continued providing assistance to local cities and towns for economic development projects and CRA creation
- Organized and hosted industry tours with in-state and national site selectors.
- Hosted various companies and officials for industry-specific site visits and meetings with local leaders.
- Broadband
  - Administered grant funds to build fiber optic high-speed Internet infrastructure to support service in 8 under-served rural communities.
  - Completed \$7 million state broadband grant.



Box Elder



Cache



Rich

# Consultation form: William A. Burnard Warming Center

<https://wabwarmingcenter.org/>

## Consultation Form

1. AOG: BRAG Employee: Stephanie Gittins  
William A. Burnard  
 2. Name of Agency Consulted: Warming Center Date of Consultation: 2/10/2026

### 3. Agency/Group/Organization Type (Check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Services- Victims	<input type="checkbox"/>	Neighborhood Organization
<input type="checkbox"/>	PHA	<input type="checkbox"/>	Services- Broadband Internet Service Providers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional Organization
<input type="checkbox"/>	Services- Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Services- Narrowing the Digital Divide	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planning organization
<input type="checkbox"/>	Services- Children	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health Agency	<input type="checkbox"/>	Business Leaders
<input type="checkbox"/>	Services- Elderly Persons	<input type="checkbox"/>	Child Welfare Agency	<input type="checkbox"/>	Civic Leaders
<input type="checkbox"/>	Services- Persons with Disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agency- Managing Flood Prone Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Development Financial Institution
<input type="checkbox"/>	Services- Persons with HIV/AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agency- Management of Public Land or Water Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Foundation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Services- Victims of Domestic Violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agency- Emergency Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grantee Department
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services- Homeless <u>501 C3</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Publicly funded institution / System of Care*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Major Employer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Services- Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other government- Federal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Private Sector Banking/Financing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Services- Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other government- State	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Services- Employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other government- County	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Part of the plan of the Local Homeless Council</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Services- Fair Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other government- Local	<input type="checkbox"/>	

\*Organizations which may discharge persons into homelessness, such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions.

### 4. What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? (Check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Housing Needs Assessment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homelessness Needs-Unaccompanied Youth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Economic Development
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Housing Needs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homelessness Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lead-based Paint Strategy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homeless Needs-Chronically homeless	<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-Homeless Special Needs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anti-Poverty-Strategy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homeless Needs- Families with Children	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOPWA Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other:

X	Homelessness Needs-Veterans		Market Analysis
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5. Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted?

In person consultation with Russ Price - Treasurer of the William A. Burnard Warming Center

6. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation of areas for improved coordination?

They do not shelter unaccompanied youth. In this case, they have to call a facility in Ogden.

2018 Strategic Plan for Local Homeless council talks about:

- Sheltering
- Permanent Supportive Housing: they do not have funding and are not addressing this need.

In the process of updating the Strategic Plan for the Warming Center (small grant from Logan City)

- Temporary Housing
- Street outreach

This is what they have funding for.

What are the needs?

Nationwide PIT (Point in Time) count was finished 2 weeks ago.

Last year: PIT count identified approx. 140 people not staying in a habitable place.

Warming center serves a portion of those folks.

This year: Fewer individual people, but they are staying longer.