

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
**TDHCA Governing Board Approved Draft of
Substantial Amendment to the 2015-2019 State of Texas Consolidated Plan**

Disclaimer

Attached is a draft of the Substantial Amendment to the 2015-2019 State of Texas Consolidated Plan that was approved by the TDHCA Governing Board on October 11, 2018. The version herein is the version that will constitute the official version for purposes of public comment.

Public Comment

Public Comment Period: Starts: Monday, October 15, 2018

Ends: 6:00 p.m. Austin local time on Thursday, November 15, 2018

Comments received after 6:00 p.m. Austin local time on Thursday, November 15, 2018 will not be accepted.

Written comments may be submitted, in hard copy/fax or electronic formats to:

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs
Attn: Housing Resource Center
P.O. Box 13941
Austin, Texas 78711-3941
Fax: (512) 475-0070
Email: info@tdhca.state.tx.us

Written comments may be submitted in hard copy, fax, or email formats within the designated public comment period. Those making public comment are encouraged to reference the specific draft rule, policy, or plan related to their comment as well as a specific reference or cite associated with each comment.

Please be aware that all comments submitted to the TDHCA will be considered public information.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Street Address: 221 East 11th Street, Austin, TX 78701
Mailing Address: PO Box 13941, Austin, TX 78711-3941
Main Number: 512-475-3800 Toll Free: 1-800-525-0657
Email: info@tdhca.state.tx.us Web: www.tdhca.state.tx.us

Draft 3rd Substantial Amendment to the 2015-2019 State of Texas Consolidated Plan

The purpose of this Draft 3rd Substantial Amendment to the 2015-2019 State of Texas Consolidated Plan is to add a new Goal and activity for the HOPWA program. Updates to the following sections are proposed:

SP-25 Priority Needs

Updates are proposed to the HOPWA priority needs table in SP-25 to associate priority needs to the proposed new goal:

- Supportive Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS (p. 12)

SP-45 Goals Summary

Updates are proposed to the HOPWA Goals Summary and Description tables to add the following new goal:

- HOPWA Housing Information Services (pp. 25 and 29)

The full 2015-2019 State of Texas Consolidated Plan is available at <http://www.tdhca.state.tx.us/housing-center/pubs-plans.htm#consolidated>.

SP-25 Priority Needs – 91.315(a)(2)

Priority Needs

1	Priority Need Name	Rental Assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	State Service Area
	Associated Goals	CDBG Colonia Self-Help Centers HOME Administration HOPWA Permanent Housing Placement Assistance HOPWA Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Tenant-Based Rental Assistance with HOME funding HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Subsidy Assistance HOPWA Resource Identification

	Description	Rental Assistance includes security and utility deposits, and rental subsidies, usually while the household engages in a self-sufficiency program.
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>The Needs Assessment in Section 10 and Section 30 established that cost burden was a housing problem that by far affected the most households with housing problems and were within 0-100% Area Median Income ("AMI"). Needs Assessment Section 10, Table 3, "Housing Problems", shows that 83% of renters with housing problems and income between 0-100% AMI had cost burden (i.e., spending more than 30% of income on rent) or severe cost burden (i.e., spending 50% or more of income on rent). In the answer to the question in that section "What are the most common housing problems", it was found that renters with housing problems in the 0-30% AMI category experienced a severe cost burden 5% higher than homeowners with housing problems, and renters with housing problems in the >30-50% and >50-80% AMI categories experienced non-severe cost burden 9-17% higher than homeowners with housing problems.</p> <p>The Market Analysis Section 15 shows that renters do not have access to enough affordable rental units. First, in the answer to the question in that section "Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?", there is a discussion of housing mismatch which demonstrates that higher income households often reside in market-rate units that could be affordable to the lowest-income households. Low-income households (e.g., 0-80% AMI) make up only 56% of all households occupying housing affordable to them. Even though there appears to be a large number of affordable units, this mismatch is one issue that creates cost burden. Also, in the answer to the question in that section "How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?", even with the increase in median incomes, the rates of cost burden for all renters remained steady over 5 years at 44%. Rental assistance would help to lower this rate of cost burden.</p>
2	Priority Need Name	Production of new units
	Priority Level	High

<p>Population</p>	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Other</p>
<p>Geographic Areas Affected</p>	<p>State Service Area</p>
<p>Associated Goals</p>	<p>CDBG Colonia Set-Aside Construction of single family housing HOME Administration HOME Households in new/rehabed multifamily units NHTF households in new multifamily units NHTF Administration</p>

<p>Description</p>	<p>Multifamily development of new units for the construction of a rental development, which will have units to be offered at below-market-rate rents.</p> <p>CHDOs could be eligible to receive funding for the new construction of affordable single-family homes. New single-family homes must follow certain design and quality requirements and must be sold to low-income homebuyers after completion of construction. The production of new units may be paired with permanent financing to qualified households if needed.</p> <p>Production also includes Self-Help Housing. The Bootstrap Loan Program (“Bootstrap”) allows for self-help housing construction to provide very low-income families—including persons with special needs, such as colonia residents—an opportunity to purchase or refinance real property on which to build new housing or repair their existing homes through "sweat equity." Household income may not exceed 60% of AMI. All Bootstrap households provide at least 65% of the labor necessary to build or rehabilitate their housing under the supervision and guidance of a state-certified administrator or Colonia Self-Help Center. The maximum Bootstrap loan may not exceed \$45,000 per household.</p> <p>The Colonia SHCs provides targeted colonias in border counties with opportunities to improve housing and increase personal capacity for homeownership. The SHCs provide housing services in the form of new construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, small repairs, tool lending, construction skills training, and utility connections. Colonia residents are able to repair and construct their own and others’ housing under the guidance of qualified nonprofit housing developers who provide training in construction methods and homeownership. SHC community development activities include homeownership education, access to and training in computers/technology, consumer rights education, financial literacy, and solid waste disposal assistance.</p>
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	<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p>	<p>As previously established in the "Basis for Relative Priority" for the Rental Assistance Priority Need, the most common housing problem for renters is distinctly cost burden. Creation of new multifamily units that offer reduced rents works hand-in-hand with rental assistance, since both types of assistance alleviate cost burden.</p> <p>Regarding the need for more affordable single-family units, the Needs Assessment Section 10 established that cost burden was a housing problem that by far affected the most homeowners that had housing problems and were within 0-100% AMI. Needs Assessment Section 10, Table 3, "Housing Problems", shows that 87% of homeowners with housing problems and incomes between 0-100% AMI had cost burden (i.e., spending more than 30% of income on mortgage) or severe cost burden (i.e., spending 50% or more of income on mortgage). In the answer to the question in that section "What are the most common housing problems", it was found that homeowners with housing problems in the 0-30% and >80-100% AMI categories experienced a cost burden 7-10% higher than renters with housing problems.</p> <p>Also, Needs Assessment Section 30 discussed the needs of colonia residents, who live in colonias with reduced infrastructure and poor housing. New affordable units would provide options for persons who live in substandard housing.</p> <p>Finally, the Market Analysis Section 15 showed how the affordability of homes for households with median family income compared to the income required to qualify for an 80%, fixed-rate mortgage to purchase a median priced home in most Multiple Listing Services ("MLS") has gone down from 2011 to 2013. When affordability is going down, the need for affordable units increases.</p> <p>Because of these factors, TDHCA will continue to evaluate annually whether a portion of NHTF should be directed to ownership activities to address housing problems within the context of availability of other fund sources.</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>Priority Need Name</p>	<p>Acquisition of existing units</p>
	<p>Priority Level</p>	<p>High</p>

Population	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Other</p>
Geographic Areas Affected	State Service Area
Associated Goals	<p>CDBG Colonia Set-Aside HOME Administration Homebuyer assistance with possible rehabilitation</p>
Description	<p>For HOME, acquisition of existing units would provide funds for downpayment and closing costs. Homebuyer assistance could be paired with rehabilitation, if the home has architectural barriers for persons with disabilities. Homebuyer assistance can also include contract for deed conversions.</p> <p>Finally, TDHCA's Colonia SHCs provides targeted colonias in border counties with opportunities to improve housing and increase personal capacity for homeownership and employment. The SHCs provide housing services in the form of new construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, small repairs, contract for deed conversions, tool lending, construction skills training, and utility connections. Colonia residents are able to repair and construct their own and others' housing under the guidance of qualified nonprofit housing developers who provide training in construction methods and homeownership. SHC community development activities include homeownership education, access to and training in computers/technology, consumer rights education, financial literacy, and solid waste disposal assistance.</p>

	<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p>	<p>As was already established in the "Basis for Relative Priority" for the Production of new units, the most common housing problem for owners is cost burden. Assisting homebuyers with the affordable acquisition of units will help address cost burden for potential homebuyers.</p> <p>As established by Needs Assessment Section 30, unscrupulous practices regarding the use of contracts for deed are often detrimental to the buyers of properties. By converting those contracts for deed to traditional mortgages, the units that were unaffordable through the high interest rates in the contracts for deed become affordable through mortgages, while also providing the homeowner with the full rights of homeownership.</p> <p>Also, as established by Needs Assessments Section 45, persons with disabilities may need assistance with barrier removal. The pairing of homebuyer assistance, which helps make the home affordable, and barrier removal, which allows the person with a disability to function in the home, addresses a housing and special need.</p>
4	<p>Priority Need Name</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of housing</p>
	<p>Priority Level</p>	<p>High</p>

<p>Population</p>	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Other</p>
<p>Geographic Areas Affected</p>	<p>State Service Area</p>
<p>Associated Goals</p>	<p>CDBG Administration CDBG Colonia Self-Help Centers CDBG Colonia Set-Aside HOME Administration Homeless Goals HOME Households in new/rehabed multifamily units Rehabilitation of single family housing</p>

<p>Description</p>	<p>Rehabilitation is the act of making repairs designed to address health and safety concerns, as well as local code requirements, and reconstruction is rebuilding either because it is not cost feasible to repair the home because of the extent of needed repairs, or because a home has been damaged or destroyed beyond repair.</p> <p>Rehabilitation or reconstruction of single-family units involves construction activities on owner-occupied housing on the same site. Activities intended to address rehabilitation needs can also result in new construction of housing units when they replace a previous, existing housing unit. Also permitted are (1) instances where an existing owner-occupied manufactured housing unit is replaced with a site-built house or another manufactured housing unit on the same site; (2) an existing housing unit is demolished and rebuilt on a lot located outside a floodplain or away from other environmental hazards; or (3) when a housing unit is replaced because it has become uninhabitable as a result of disaster or condemnation by local government.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of multifamily units varies from property to property depending on specific needs, and could include exterior and/or interior work. A definition of rehabilitation can be found in the Uniform Multifamily Rules 10 Texas Administrative Code, §10.3.</p> <p>Rehabilitation and reconstruction includes self-help housing, which involves on-site technical assistance to low- and very low-income individuals for outreach and education; housing rehabilitation; construction skills training; tool library access for self-help construction; housing finance; credit and debt counseling; grant writing; contract-for-deed conversions; and capital access for mortgages.</p> <p>Finally, rehabilitation may include renovation or major rehabilitation of an emergency shelter or conversion of a building into an emergency shelter.</p>
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<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p>	<p>As was already established in the "Basis for Relative Priority" for the Production of new units, the most common housing problem for renters and owners is cost burden. The Needs Assessment Section 10 shows that substandard housing is the least commonly identified housing problem, experienced by only 2% of the population under 100% AMI. However, the Market Assessment Section 15 notes the importance of local economies on the housing markets. While substandard housing is not as common of a problem for Texas as a whole compared to other housing problems, in some communities substandard housing may be a substantial problem. This is true in rural areas and especially true in colonias, as noted in Needs Assessment Section 30. Colonias are unique in that they have large amounts of substandard housing but, unlike much of the rest of Texas, have more affordable housing, as described in Market Analysis Section 50.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of multifamily units will help ensure affordability for renters and, as new units are added to the State's affordable housing stock, provide more affordable rental choices. Rehabilitation for single-family housing in colonias is strongly supported by the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis. Rehabilitation outside the colonias may be supported by local markets, as illustrated by comments during the consultation of the 2015-2019 State of Texas Consolidated Plan from TICH and TDCJ (Market Analysis Section 20). Although homeowner cost burden is measured in the Needs Assessment Chapter by comparing the mortgage and utility payments to the income of the homeowner, an analysis of home rehabilitation or reconstruction compared to income of the homeowner may show a substantial hardship for homeowners. Assistance of up to \$85,000, which is the highest amount allowable in the HOME Single Family rehabilitation/reconstruction activity in 2014, would result in a loan of similar size as some mortgages as generated through a private financial institution. If the homeowner already has a mortgage or has income between 0-80% AMI, this large loan payment could create a burden. In this way, rehabilitation could affect affordability for the homeowner. HOME's Single-Family rehabilitation/reconstruction program helps sustain affordability, because it repairs or replaces older housing stock through deferred, forgivable loans or grants with new, more energy-efficient housing stock, thus reducing potential cost burden. Though the focus in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis is on affordability and availability, it should be noted that rehabilitation would also improve the safety of the homeowner.</p> <p>Because of these factors and particularly the needs inside colonias, HOME funds are made available annually for single family rehabilitation activities. TDHCA will continue to evaluate annually whether HOME funds should be directed to other activities that could more directly address common housing problems, such as cost burden, while ensuring that the rural parts of the state have access address the most common housing problems they may be experiencing based on geography or population.</p> <p>Regarding the rehabilitation of emergency shelters, Needs Assessment 40 shows that there are 16,336 unsheltered homeless on a given night. Maintaining the safety and quality of shelters will continue to warrant the rehabilitation of emergency shelters when possible.</p>
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5	Priority Need Name	Supportive Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Persons with HIV/AIDS Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	State Service Area
	Associated Goals	HOPWA-Funded Supportive Services HOPWA Resource Identification <u>HOPWA Housing Information Services</u>
	Description	<p>The Supportive Services program provides case management, basic telephone service, and assistance to purchase smoke detectors to eligible individuals living with HIV and their families. Case managers also assist HOPWA clients with comprehensive housing plans and make referrals such as medical care, mental health and/or substance abuse treatment, and other services based on the client's individual needs.</p> <p>Resource Identification is used for establishing, coordinating and developing housing assistance resources for eligible persons (including conducting preliminary research and making expenditures necessary to determine the feasibility of specific housing-related initiatives).</p> <p><u>Housing information services including, but not limited to, counseling, information, and referral services to assist an eligible person to locate, acquire, finance, and maintain housing. This may also include fair housing guidance for eligible persons who may encounter discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, familial status, or handicap. Housing counseling, as defined in 24 CFR §5.100, that is funded with or provided in connection with HOPWA funds must be carried out in accordance with §5.111. When grantees provide housing services to eligible persons (including persons undergoing relocation) that are incidental to a larger set of holistic case management services, these services do not meet the definition of Housing counseling, as defined in §5.100, and therefore are not required to be carried out in accordance with the certification requirements of §5.111.</u></p>

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>The Market Analysis states that the State HOPWA program provides tenant-based rental assistance; short-term rent, mortgage, and utilities assistance, and some project sponsors provide financial assistance with security deposits and credit checks. HOPWA-eligible individuals who have exited from an institution into the State’s HOPWA program receive supportive services from a case manager which include a comprehensive housing plan and linkage and referrals to health professionals as needed to assist in keeping the client stable and housed.</p> <p>HOPWA eligibility requires an HIV diagnosis and income at 80% or below AMI. HIV disproportionately affects racial/ethnic minorities and males. At the end of 2012, 72,932 persons were living with HIV in Texas, many at incomes below the poverty level, and the number continues to rise every year. According to the DSHS 2012 Texas STD and HIV Integrated Epidemiologic Profile, Texas had the 8th highest rate (19.7/100,000 population) of new HIV diagnoses in the nation in 2011. Housing is a critical need for PLHW and their families.</p>
6	Priority Need Name	Homeless Outreach
	Priority Level	High
	Population	<p>Extremely Low</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>Large Families</p> <p>Families with Children</p> <p>Elderly</p> <p>Rural</p> <p>Chronic Homelessness</p> <p>Individuals</p> <p>Families with Children</p> <p>Mentally Ill</p> <p>Chronic Substance Abuse veterans</p> <p>Persons with HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Victims of Domestic Violence</p> <p>Unaccompanied Youth</p> <p>Other</p>
	Geographic Areas Affected	State Service Area
	Associated Goals	Homeless Goals

	Description	<p>Offering essential services helps unsheltered homeless persons connect with emergency shelter, housing, or critical services, and provides urgent, non-facility-based care to those who are unwilling or unable to access emergency shelter, housing, or an appropriate health facility.</p> <p>Outreach includes engagement, case management, emergency health and mental health services, transportation, and services for special needs populations.</p> <p>Case Management includes using a centralized assessment system, conducting evaluations, counseling, coordinating services, obtaining local benefits, monitoring program participant progress, providing information and referrals, and developing an individualized housing.</p> <p>Emergency health services include assessing a program participant's health problems and developing a treatment plan while helping to understand their health needs. Mental health services are also provided.</p> <p>Transportation assistance is allowed for the homeless population and outreach providers. Outreach to special needs population will vary based on the special need and will be specified in Strategic Plan Section 45.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Needs of individuals and families at risk of homelessness are established in Needs Assessment Section 10. Along with having low-incomes, many individuals and families at risk of homelessness have co-occurring issues, such as needs for essential services like child care or education. Because of these co-occurring issues, outreach to prevent homelessness for these populations is essential.</p> <p>Special needs populations described in Needs Assessment Section 45 have difficulty retaining housing in unique ways and are often vulnerable to homelessness. These populations need outreach tailored to them.</p>
7	Priority Need Name	Emergency shelter and transitional housing
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	State Service Area
	Associated Goals	Homeless Goals HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Subsidy Assistance HOPWA Resource Identification
	Description	Emergency shelter means the provision of a temporary shelter for homeless persons which does not require occupants to sign leases or occupancy agreements. Emergency shelters include shelters that provide overnight accommodation services as well as shelters that provide a space to stay during day time hours. Emergency shelters can offer essential services, such as case management, child care, education services, employment assistance, job training, outpatient health services, legal services, life training skills, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, transportation, and services for special populations.
	Basis for Relative Priority	As was already established in the "Basis for Relative Priority" for Rental Assistance, the most common housing problem is cost burden. As discussed in Needs Assessment Section 10, certain characteristics, such as cost burden, can lead to instability of housing and risk of homelessness. With the 16,336 estimated number of homeless persons unsheltered on a given night listed in the Needs Assessment Section 40, the need for emergency shelter becomes apparent.
8	Priority Need Name	Rapid Re-housing
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	State Service Area
	Associated Goals	Homeless Goals
	Description	Rapid re-housing includes housing relocation, stabilization services, and short- and/or medium-term rental assistance as necessary to help a homeless individual or family move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing. Rapid re-housing may involve providing last month's rent, rental application fees, security deposits, utility deposits, utility payments, and moving costs. Services provided for homelessness prevention may involve housing search and placement, housing stability case management, mediation, legal services for subject matters such as landlord/tenant disputes, and credit repair.
	Basis for Relative Priority	As established in Needs Assessment Section 40, a continuum of care approach for homeless populations necessitates more options than only providing emergency shelter. In addition, Market Analysis Section 30 discusses the cost savings of rapid re-housing.
9	Priority Need Name	Homelessness Prevention
	Priority Level	High

Population	<p>Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Other</p>
Geographic Areas Affected	<p>State Service Area</p>
Associated Goals	<p>HOPWA Permanent Housing Placement Assistance HOPWA Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, & Utilities Asst HOPWA Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Homeless Goals HOPWA Resource Identification</p>
Description	<p>Homelessness prevention includes using relocation and stabilization services and short-and/or medium-term rental assistance to prevent an individual or family from moving into an emergency shelter or another place. Homelessness prevention may involve providing last month's rent, rental application fees, security deposits, utility deposits, utility payments, and moving costs. Services provided for homelessness prevention may involve housing search and placement, housing stability case management, mediation, legal services for subject matters such as landlord/tenant disputes, and credit repair.</p> <p>The Texas HOPWA program prevents homelessness and stabilizes housing for PLWH in Texas with housing subsidy assistance activities and supportive services. TBRA provides tenant-based rental assistance to eligible individuals until they are able to secure other affordable and stable housing. STRMU provides emergency short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments to eligible individuals for a maximum of 21 weeks of assistance in a 52-week period. PHP provides assistance for housing placement costs which may include application fees, related credit checks, and reasonable security deposits necessary to move persons into permanent housing. All of these activities, along with supportive services, helps clients maintain affordable and stable housing, reduces risk of homelessness, and improves access to health care and supportive services.</p>

	Basis for Relative Priority	As established in Needs Assessment Section 40, a continuum of care approach for homeless populations necessitates more options than providing emergency shelter. Market Analysis Section 30 discusses the cost savings of homelessness prevention. PLWH and their families have a critical need for housing in Texas. Stable housing significantly increases rates of improved health outcomes for this population. HOPWA eligibility requires an HIV diagnosis and income at 80% or below AMI. HIV disproportionately affects racial/ethnic minorities and males. At the end of 2012, 72,932 persons were living with HIV in Texas, many at incomes below the poverty level, and the number continues to rise every year. "In 2011...Texas had the 8th highest rate (19.7/100,000 population) of new HIV diagnoses in the nation" (Texas Department of State Health Services, 2014).
10	Priority Need Name	Public Improvements and Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	State Service Area
	Associated Goals	CDBG Administration CDBG Colonia Set-Aside CDBG Disaster Relief / Urgent Need CDBG Economic Development CDBG Other Construction CDBG Planning / Capacity Building
	Description	Public improvements and infrastructure include water and wastewater systems, roads/streets, and other utilities. SHCs in colonias include on-site technical assistance to low- and very low-income individuals and families for community development activities; infrastructure improvements; outreach and education; construction skills training; and infrastructure construction and access.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Although the Non-Homeless Special Need category "other" does not indicate which "other" is specified in the printed version of this document, "other" in this context means colonia residents. The Needs Assessment shows the need for public improvements and infrastructure as a majority of the applications received for CDBG funds include improvements and/or installation of public infrastructure. This predominance demonstrates a priority need for these types of projects.
11	Priority Need Name	Economic development

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	State Service Area
	Associated Goals	CDBG Administration CDBG Economic Development CDBG Other Construction
	Description	Economic development includes projects in support of job creation activity primarily benefiting individuals of low-to-moderate income and downtown revitalization activities to eliminate/prevent slum and blight conditions.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Although the Non-Homeless Special Need category "other" does not indicate which "other" is specified in the printed version of this document, "other" in this context means colonia residents. The Market Analysis shows that economic development is needed as growing urbanization and an increasingly competitive global environment present challenges for the economic conditions of rural, non-entitlement communities.
12	Priority Need Name	Public facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	State Service Area
	Associated Goals	CDBG Administration CDBG Colonia Set-Aside CDBG Disaster Relief / Urgent Need CDBG Economic Development CDBG Other Construction CDBG Planning / Capacity Building
	Description	Public facilities include, but are not limited to neighborhood facilities such as libraries, public schools or community centers, and facilities for persons with special needs such as the homeless and senior citizens.

	Basis for Relative Priority	The Needs Assessment explains how rural, non-entitlement communities frequently face choosing to utilize CDBG funds for public facilities over their public infrastructure needs. Given the importance of public facilities, CDBG is developing the Community Enhancement fund to use deobligated funds to support public facility projects in rural communities.
13	Priority Need Name	Public services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	State Service Area
	Associated Goals	CDBG Administration CDBG Colonia Self-Help Centers CDBG Disaster Relief / Urgent Need CDBG Economic Development CDBG Other Construction CDBG Planning / Capacity Building
	Description	Public service activities include, but are not limited to, employment services, health services, and services for senior citizens.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Needs Assessment shows the need for public services in rural communities is frequently foregone in order to employ CDBG for fundamental public infrastructure improvements. Additionally, many rural communities lack the service providers needed to deliver such services in their communities.

Table 1 – Priority Needs Summary

Narrative (Optional)

Low-income persons with special needs include colonia residents; elderly and frail elderly populations; homeless populations and persons at risk of homelessness; persons with alcohol and substance use disorders; persons with mental, physical, intellectual, or developmental disabilities; persons with HIV/AIDS and their families; public housing residents and persons on wait lists for public housing; veterans and wounded warriors; victims of domestic violence, including persons with protections under the Violence Against Woman Act ("VAWA") (domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking); youth aging out of foster care; and farmworkers are considered special needs groups for housing-related priority goals. Please refer to the Needs Assessment Chapter of this document for more detailed descriptions of the need associated with special needs groups. Note that when the population is listed as "other," this could be one of three populations: colonia residents, youth aging out of foster care, and farmworkers.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.315(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Homeless Goals	2015	2019	Homeless	State of Texas	Emergency shelter and transitional housing Homeless Outreach Homelessness Prevention Rapid Re-housing Rehabilitation of housing	ESG: \$41,195,380	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 22850 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 53555 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 31240 Persons Assisted
2	Construction of single family housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	State of Texas	Production of new units	HOME: \$3,362,570	Homeowner Housing Added: 35 Household Housing Unit
3	Rehabilitation of single family housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	State of Texas	Rehabilitation of housing	HOME: \$5,611,175	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 330 Household Housing Unit
4	Homebuyer assistance with possible rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	State of Texas	Acquisition of existing units	HOME: \$2,408,057	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 200 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance with HOME funding	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	State of Texas	Rental Assistance	HOME: \$28,055,875	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 2550 Households Assisted
6	HOME Households in new/rehabed multifamily units	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	State of Texas	Production of new units Rehabilitation of housing	HOME: \$37,742,675	Rental units constructed: 300 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Unit
7	HOPWA Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	State of Texas	Homelessness Prevention Rental Assistance	HOPWA: \$8,646,610	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 2200 Households Assisted
8	HOPWA Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, & Utilities Asst	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	State of Texas	Homelessness Prevention	HOPWA: \$2,267,963	Homelessness Prevention: 2350 Persons Assisted
9	HOPWA Permanent Housing Placement Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	State of Texas	Homelessness Prevention Rental Assistance	HOPWA: \$42,524	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 65 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
10	HOPWA-Funded Supportive Services	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	State of Texas	Supportive Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS	HOPWA: \$2,267,963	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4450 Persons Assisted
11	CDBG Other Construction	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	State of Texas	Economic development Public Improvements and Infrastructure Public facilities Public services	CDBG: \$224,430,740	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1139215 Persons Assisted
12	CDBG Economic Development	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	State of Texas	Economic development Public Improvements and Infrastructure Public facilities Public services	CDBG: \$74,368,045	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 66610 Persons Assisted Jobs created/retained: 4000 Jobs
13	CDBG Planning / Capacity Building	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	State of Texas	Public Improvements and Infrastructure Public facilities Public services	CDBG: \$2,802,475 CDBG Colonias Set-aside: \$121,250	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 187695 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
14	CDBG Disaster Relief / Urgent Need	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	State of Texas	Public Improvements and Infrastructure Public facilities Public services	CDBG: \$47,036,165	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 661240 Persons Assisted
15	CDBG Colonia Set-Aside	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	State of Texas	Acquisition of existing units Production of new units Public Improvements and Infrastructure Public facilities Rehabilitation of housing	CDBG Colonias Set-aside: \$29,916,560	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 16740 Persons Assisted
16	CDBG Colonia Self-Help Centers	2015	2019	Self-Help Centers	State of Texas	Public services Rehabilitation of housing Rental Assistance	CDBG: \$7,479,140	Other: 72455 Other
17	CDBG Administration	2015	2015	Administration/Technical Assistance		Economic development Public Improvements and Infrastructure Public facilities Public services Rehabilitation of housing	CDBG: \$9,474,965	
18	HOME Administration	2015	2019	HOME Administration	State of Texas	Acquisition of existing units Production of new units Rehabilitation of housing Rental Assistance	HOME: \$12,287,815	

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
19	NHTF households in new multifamily units	2016	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	State of Texas	Production of new units	Housing Trust Fund: \$4,310,529	Rental units constructed: 75 Household Housing Unit
20	NHTF Administration	2016	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	State of Texas	Production of new units	Housing Trust Fund: \$478,948	Other: 0 Other
21	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Subsidy Assistance	2018	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	State of Texas	Emergency shelter and transitional housing Rental Assistance	HOPWA: (allocations will be programmed in the 2018 OYAP)	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations Homelessness Prevention
22	HOPWA Resource Identification	2018	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	State of Texas	Rental Assistance Supportive Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS Homelessness Prevention Emergency shelter and transitional housing	HOPWA: (allocations will be programmed in the 2018 OYAP)	Other
23	<u>HOPWA Housing Information Services</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs</u>	<u>State of Texas</u>	<u>Supportive Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>HOPWA: (allocations will be programmed in the 2019 OYAP)</u>	<u>Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit</u>

Table 2 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Homeless Goals
	Goal Description	Goals for 5-year period based on Program Year ("PY") 2012 performance.
2	Goal Name	Construction of single family housing
	Goal Description	The number will be an estimation of households to be assisted through Single-Family HOME funds for new construction based on PY 2014 allocation and a planned shift in resources from multifamily to single-family activities.
3	Goal Name	Rehabilitation of single family housing
	Goal Description	The number will be an estimation of households to be assisted through Single-Family HOME funds for rehabilitation and new construction based on the PY 2014 allocation for general single family and persons with disabilities set-asides, and a planned shift in resources from multifamily to single-family activities.
4	Goal Name	Homebuyer assistance with possible rehabilitation
	Goal Description	The number will be an estimation of households to be assisted through Single-Family HOME funds for homebuyer assistance and homebuyer assistance with rehabilitation or modification based on the PY 2014 allocation for contract-for-deed conversion and persons with disabilities set-asides, and a shift in resources from multifamily to single-family activities.
5	Goal Name	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance with HOME funding
	Goal Description	The number will be an estimation of households to be assisted through Single-Family HOME funds for TBRA based on the PY 2014 allocation for general single family and persons with disabilities set-asides, and a planned shift in resources from multifamily to single family activities.
6	Goal Name	HOME Households in new/rehabed multifamily units
	Goal Description	The number will be an estimation of units rehabilitated or newly constructed based on the PY 2014 allocation and a planned shift in resources from multifamily to single-family activities. Multifamily Development Funds are available in the form of low interest rate repayable loans to for-profit and nonprofit developers to construct and/or rehabilitate affordable multifamily rental housing. HOME Multifamily Development Funds typically represent 5% to 20% of the total development costs on projects that are layered with 9% HTC's. For non-layered projects, HOME Multifamily Development Funds can represent over 50% of a project's total development cost. If the construction is paired with other sources of TDHCA funding, performance is measured at the time that cost certification is measured. If construction is only HOME funding, then performance is measured at the time of final draw.

7	Goal Name	HOPWA Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	The TBRA program provides tenant-based rental assistance to eligible individuals until they are able to secure other affordable and stable housing. TBRA helps clients maintain affordable and stable housing, reduces risk of homelessness, and improves access to health care and supportive services.
8	Goal Name	HOPWA Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, & Utilities Asst
	Goal Description	STRMU assistance program: The STRMU program provides emergency short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments to eligible individuals for a maximum of 21 weeks of assistance in a 52-week period. STRMU helps low-income HIV-positive clients maintain affordable housing, reduce risk of homelessness, and improve access to health care and supportive services.
9	Goal Name	HOPWA Permanent Housing Placement Assistance
	Goal Description	The PHP program provides assistance for housing placement costs which may include application fees, related credit checks, and reasonable security deposits necessary to move persons into permanent housing. PHP helps low-income HIV-positive clients establish affordable and stable housing, reduce risk of homelessness, and improve access to health care and supportive services.
10	Goal Name	HOPWA-Funded Supportive Services
	Goal Description	HOPWA Supportive Services provides financial assistance for HOPWA case management, basic telephone service, and provision of smoke detectors. Supportive Services may be provided in conjunction with HOPWA housing assistance or as a stand-alone service. HOPWA housing assistance and Supportive Services are integrated with the larger Ryan White Program both in administration and service delivery, which in turn is integrated into the larger, multi-sectoral system for delivering treatment and care to these clients. The goals of the HOPWA program are to help low-income HIV-positive clients establish or maintain affordable and stable housing; to reduce the risk of homelessness; and to improve access to health care and supportive services.
11	Goal Name	CDBG Other Construction
	Goal Description	Total number of beneficiaries for CDBG other construction grants, including basic infrastructure. Funding allocated includes annual allocation in addition to previously deobligated funds.
12	Goal Name	CDBG Economic Development
	Goal Description	Number of jobs created/retained and beneficiaries served by the Texas Capital Fund programs. Funding allocated includes annual allocation in addition to previously deobligated funds.
13	Goal Name	CDBG Planning / Capacity Building
	Goal Description	Total number of beneficiaries served by the CDBG Planning/Capacity Building programs (may include public services). Funding allocated includes annual allocation in addition to previously deobligated funds.

14	Goal Name	CDBG Disaster Relief / Urgent Need
	Goal Description	Total number of beneficiaries served by the CDBG Disaster Relief / Urgent Need programs. Funding allocated includes annual allocation in addition to previously deobligated funds.
15	Goal Name	CDBG Colonia Set-Aside
	Goal Description	Total number of beneficiaries served by the CDBG colonia programs. Funding allocated includes annual allocation in addition to previously deobligated funds.
16	Goal Name	CDBG Colonia Self-Help Centers
	Goal Description	Colonia residents receiving direct assistance through Self-Help Centers..
17	Goal Name	CDBG Administration
	Goal Description	CDBG Administrative costs including Technical Assistance.
18	Goal Name	HOME Administration
	Goal Description	HOME Administrative funds from PY 2015 HOME allocation and projected PI.
19	Goal Name	NHTF households in new multifamily units
	Goal Description	The number will be an estimation of newly constructed units based on average per unit maximum investment. Multifamily Development Funds are available in the form of low interest rate repayable loans to for-profit and nonprofit developers to construct affordable multifamily rental housing. If the construction is paired Tax Credit financing, performance is measured at the time that cost certification is measured. If construction is only Multifamily Direct Loan funds, then performance is measured at the time of final draw.
20	Goal Name	NHTF Administration
	Goal Description	NHTF Administrative funds.
21	Goal Name	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Subsidy Assistance
	Goal Description	HOPWA Facility-Based Housing Subsidy Assistance activities will include Short-term supportive housing (STSH) and Transitional supportive housing (TSH). STSH provides temporary housing assistance to eligible individuals to prevent homelessness and allow an opportunity to develop an individualized housing and service plan to guide the client's linkage to permanent housing. TSH provides up to 24 cumulative months of facility-based rental assistance to households that are homeless or at risk of homelessness, including assistance for shared housing arrangements.

22	Goal Name	HOPWA Resource Identification
	Goal Description	Resource Identification is used for establishing, coordinating and developing housing assistance resources for eligible persons (including conducting preliminary research and making expenditures necessary to determine the feasibility of specific housing-related initiatives).
23	Goal Name	<u>HOPWA Housing Information Services</u>
	Goal Description	<u>Housing information services including, but not limited to, counseling, information, and referral services to assist an eligible person to locate, acquire, finance, and maintain housing. This may also include fair housing guidance for eligible persons who may encounter discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, familial status, or handicap. Housing counseling, as defined in §5.100, that is funded with or provided in connection with HOPWA funds must be carried out in accordance with §5.111. When grantees provide housing services to eligible persons (including persons undergoing relocation) that are incidental to a larger set of holistic case management services, these services do not meet the definition of Housing counseling, as defined in §5.100, and therefore are not required to be carried out in accordance with the certification requirements of §5.111.</u>

