

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

TEXAS INTERAGENCY COUNCIL

FOR THE HOMELESS

Brown Heatly Building  
Room 3501  
4900 N. Lamar Blvd.  
Austin, Texas

November 17, 2016  
10:05 a.m.

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

MICHAEL DOYLE, Chair  
BROOKE BOSTON  
VALINDA BOLTON  
AMY FELKER  
FRANCES GATTIS  
KELLY KRAVITZ  
TODD NOVAK (via telephone)  
PAM MAERCKLEIN  
EMILY SASSER-BRAY  
NAOMI TREJO

ADVISORY MEMBERS PRESENT:

CHRISTINE GENDRON  
ERIC SAMUELS  
DENNIS M. SCHOLL (via telephone)  
JEANNE STAMP  
MOLLY VOYLES (via telephone)

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:

TERRI RICHARD (TDHCA)  
ELIZABETH YEVICH (TDHCA)  
MEGAN SYLVESTER (TDHCA)

*ON THE RECORD REPORTING  
(512) 450-0342*

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1                   P R O C E E D I N G S

2                   MR. DOYLE: Welcome, everybody, those that are  
3                   on the phone with us and those that are present. Let me  
4                   call this meeting to order, the special meeting of the  
5                   Texas Interagency Council for the Homeless, for the  
6                   purpose of hearing the reports from Senate Bill 80 on  
7                   veterans homelessness and youth homelessness that Naomi is  
8                   going to present to us in just a second.

9                   First, let's kind of go around and introduce  
10                  each other so that people on the phone will know who all  
11                  are here. I'll start. I'm Mike Doyle from Fort Worth,  
12                  and I represent the Governor's Office.

13                  DR. NARENDORF: Sara Narendorf, University of  
14                  Houston.

15                  MS. TREJO: Naomi Trejo, TDHCA.

16                  MR. SAMUELS: Eric Samuels, Texas Homeless  
17                  Network.

18                  MS. KRAVITZ: Kelly Kravitz, Texas Education  
19                  Agency.

20                  MS. FELKER: Amy Felker, HHSC.

21                  MS. STAMP: Jeanne Stamp, Texas Homeless  
22                  Education Office.

23                  MS. GATTIS: Frances Gattis, TDCJ.

24                  MS. HISSAN: Jessica Hissan, DSHS/HHSC.

25                  MS. BOSTON: Brooke Boston, TDHCA.

1 MS. RICHARD: Terri Richard, TDHCA.

2 MR. DOYLE: Elizabeth.

3 MS. YEVICH: Elizabeth Yevich, TDHCA.

4 MS. SYLVESTER: Megan Sylvester, Federal  
5 Compliance Counsel for TICH and TDHCA.

6 MS. HARVEY: Robin Harvey from Representative  
7 Reynolds' office.

8 MS. HERZOG: Julia Herzog, also from  
9 Representative Reynolds' office.

10 MR. GOURIS: Tom Gouris, TDHCA.

11 MS. HALL: Brenda Hall, TDHCA.

12 MS. MOLINARI: And Jennifer Molinari from  
13 TDHCA.

14 MS. MAERCKLEIN: Pam Maercklein with the Texas  
15 Veterans Commission.

16 MR. DOYLE: And then I think we have Todd Novak  
17 on the phone and Dr. Dennis Scholl on the phone. Is that  
18 correct?

19 MR. NOVAK: Yes, sir, that is correct.

20 DR. SCHOLL: That is correct.

21 MR. DOYLE: Okay. Well, welcome everyone.

22 MS. VOYLES: Molly Voyles with the Texas  
23 Council on Family Violence.

24 MR. DOYLE: Thank you. Well, I appreciate all  
25 of your attendance. We have more than a quorum and that's

1 great for us, so we're off to a good morning.

2                   Along with the introductions, I'm going to ask  
3 Brooke to kind of give an update on the organizational  
4 chart for TDHCA and how it applies to this council and to  
5 the homeless work that's going on. So Brooke.

6                   MS. BOSTON: Thank you. I had just wanted to  
7 mention, I'm one of the voting members of the TICH and  
8 will continue to be, but I also for years had been the  
9 deputy executive director that oversaw all of the  
10 homelessness activity. And so Naomi Trejo has been the  
11 homelessness coordinator, she reported to the director  
12 Michael DeYoung, for Community Affairs, and then he  
13 reported to me. We recently went through a  
14 reorganization, so all homelessness issues are staying  
15 with Naomi, but Naomi and homelessness issues have moved  
16 into a new division that's called the HOME and  
17 Homelessness Programs, which is run by Jennifer Molinari,  
18 who was the HOME director before.

19                   So HOME and ESG are both programs under HUD  
20 that are operated through their Community Planning and  
21 Development Program, CPD, and so they follow the same  
22 regulations and there's a lot of synergies there, they use  
23 the same HUD reporting system. And so effectively, all  
24 homelessness programs have moved from under the Community  
25 Affairs Division into the HOME and Homeless Programs

1       Division, and then also, that division where Jennifer is  
2       now under a different deputy which is Tom Gouris right  
3       there. So Naomi has been the constant but it's kind of  
4       the chain above that has changed.

5                 I am actually still going to remain on the TICH  
6       because the division that staffs administratively the TICH  
7       is the Housing Resource Center, which Elizabeth runs, and  
8       that division has now been moved under me, so it kind of  
9       still gives me entree, so to speak, to stay on the TICH,  
10      which is what I'd like to do. So over time we may see how  
11      that evolves, but anyway, I just wanted to make sure  
12      people knew that. I know we talk a lot about the  
13      different programs and contracts that TDHCA runs, and so I  
14      thought it was helpful for you to know about that.

15                MR. DOYLE: Wonderful. Thank you so much.

16                Okay. I don't have any remarks other than  
17      thank you for being here, and I know it's going to get  
18      busy with the legislative session coming up. I know that  
19      there are some legislative issues that are on the agenda  
20      that I've already heard about that I'm sure some of you  
21      will be asked to testify about, so keep that in mind that  
22      some of these are very, very important and we'll be  
23      getting those to you at some point in time before the  
24      session or shortly after the session starts.

25                So we need a motion to approve the draft

1 minutes that you should have seen online, so if somebody  
2 would make a motion.

3 MS. BOSTON: So moved.

4 MR. DOYLE: So moved by Brooke. Is there a  
5 second?

6 MS. MAERCKLEIN: Second.

7 MR. DOYLE: Second by Pam. Any corrections,  
8 additions, discussion?

9 (No response.)

10 MR. DOYLE: All in favor say aye.

11 (A chorus of ayes.)

12 MR. DOYLE: Opposed same sign.

13 (No response.)

14 MR. DOYLE: That does pass.

15 Okay, here we go. Dr. Narendorf, you're going  
16 to tell us about House Bill 679's requirement of the  
17 report on homeless youth.

18 DR. NARENDORF: All right. Great. Well,  
19 thanks for having me.

20 So I'm going to spend some time, I know you  
21 guys have probably heard quite a bit about the veterans  
22 report and this is sort of your big introduction to this  
23 one, so I'm going to spend some time walking you all  
24 through our process in generating this report and then  
25 also just what's in the report.

1                   So the report is obviously in response to House  
2 Bill 679. There were sort of four things that were asked  
3 for as part of that, and this report is the result of the  
4 third phase of the three-phase process. So the first  
5 thing that the bill asked for was to collect data on the  
6 number of homeless youth in the state, and so that  
7 happened through phases one and two of the project which  
8 TNOYS oversaw, and so phase three we actually are  
9 analyzing the data and pulling together multiple sources  
10 to come up with this report. So this report focuses sort  
11 of on two, three and four in here, as well, which were to  
12 examine the needs of homeless youth, the degree to which  
13 current programs are meeting those needs, identify sources  
14 of funding, and then develop a strategic plan that  
15 established steps to be taken and timelines for the steps.  
16                   So that is what the report responds to.

17                   So the process that we took to get here, we  
18 started in June so there it was a pretty rushed time frame  
19 to collect that data for phases one and two, and then  
20 quite a lot has happened, we brought a lot together to get  
21 here from June. So the first thing we did was start with  
22 data analysis, so we had three sources of data that  
23 informed the report, data sets. We have other data that  
24 we collected as well to bring in, but our three data sets  
25 that we're looking at and I talk about in Chapter 1 of the

1 report related to the number of homeless youth in Texas.

2                 One is from TEA administrative data. TEA  
3 identifies homeless youth under the McKinney-Vento  
4 definition. The definition for the legislation is a  
5 little bit different than that, it's provided in here,  
6 focusing on young people under 19. So the TEA data was  
7 given to us by county, we had three school years of data  
8 from 2012 to 2015 by county, so not by school district but  
9 by county, and so that's the way we reported the data in  
10 Chapter 1.

11                 Then we have data from DFPS. Certain parts of  
12 the legislation talk about kids that are awaiting foster  
13 care placement, those that have been abandoned in  
14 hospitals, and so DFPS looked at that definition and  
15 identified some categories in their data that would  
16 provide information about that. So we had four different  
17 populations that they identified which the largest group  
18 was young people that were runaway or in emergency  
19 shelters. And then there were also young people  
20 identified as having a referral due to a refusal to accept  
21 parental responsibility. There's just a handful that came  
22 through as Baby Moses which would be babies that are  
23 abandoned in a hospital. And then some for mental health  
24 specific reasons that ended up in hospitals. So not a  
25 large number of young people were identified through those

1 categories, and those are reported separately in the  
2 report.

3 And then the third source of data is from the  
4 actual original data collection in phases one and two  
5 which was a statewide survey of young people conducted in  
6 conjunction with the point in time counts across the  
7 state. So 16 communities participated in that we had data  
8 from across those.

9 So our process was we analyzed that data  
10 beginning in June, and then in August, in conjunction with  
11 the TNOYS conference, statewide conference which was held  
12 in Houston, a pre-conference workshop where we presented  
13 some of our initial findings, and then we had a whole  
14 afternoon where stakeholders from across the state went  
15 through a process of giving us feedback on what they  
16 thoughts the needs of homeless youth were, what was  
17 interesting about the data, what they're seeing in their  
18 own practice, so their perspective. We had people from  
19 across the state attend that session, we had 53 people  
20 there.

21 And so from that then we generated five broad  
22 areas of recommendation that we then started talking with  
23 people more, specifically around those: are these the  
24 right recommendation areas, what should be the specific  
25 things underneath each of those overarching areas. We had

1       two additional stakeholder feedback sessions. One was a  
2       virtual roundtable, we had 30 people participate in that,  
3       and then we presented at the Texas Homeless Network  
4       Conference in September and got feedback from people after  
5       that.

6           We also had individual interviews with a number  
7       of people. Both Christine Gendron and myself talked to  
8       some members of the TICH working group on youth  
9       homelessness, as well as key informants and providers in  
10      the community that we thought can give us more specific  
11      information to help us with the recommendations. And then  
12      there were two additional sources of data. So we  
13      contracted with TNOYS to help us identify providers across  
14      the state, funding sources, and then they help conduct a  
15      provider survey which went out to their list and was  
16      advertised on their website and had 55 people respond to  
17      that. And also a survey of homeless liaisons that went to  
18      all the homeless liaisons across the state, and 392 of  
19      them responded so we got some feedback from them as well.

20           We also conducted a literature review, really  
21      focused on the last five years. There were certain  
22      domains in terms of identifying the needs of homeless  
23      youth that were identified. Chapter 2 is sort of broken  
24      down across these data sources by those needs areas. We  
25      conducted literature searches specific to those areas, not

1       a systematic comprehensive literature review but we  
2       definitely wanted to get the most current and sort of  
3       bring together the literature to inform us.

4                   So those are the sources that informed the  
5       report. We sort of spent October trying to bring those  
6       sources together. We really had a team of people that  
7       worked on this report so several key people from TNOYS  
8       that were our subcontractors on it, as well as Katherine  
9       Barillas from One Voice Texas, and my team included some  
10      young people who have experienced homelessness that worked  
11      on the project, and Diane Santa Maria at UT School of  
12      Nursing.

13                  So that's sort of how we got these  
14      recommendations and what is in front of you comes out of  
15      that process. So I can walk you through just quickly  
16      what's in the report and then sort of walk through the  
17      recommendations which is probably the point where you guys  
18      have the most questions and maybe have some feedback for  
19      us.

20                  MR. DOYLE: Can I interject just a second?  
21      Does anybody have any questions at this point for Sarah,  
22      other than me?

23                  DR. NARENDORF: Jump on in.

24                  MR. DOYLE: So I'm just thinking about the  
25      Governor's Office and legislators, that are here, offices

1       that are represented, saying that the TEA estimated  
2       111,881 homeless youth, the youth in time count by the  
3       Continuum of Care showed 758. That's a big difference  
4       between 111,000 and 758. Are the recommendations going to  
5       have anything to do with trying to make -- one person is  
6       going to hear 111,000, another is going to hear 758, the  
7       one that hears 758 is going to say there's no need for any  
8       more money, there's only 758 of them, the one with 111,000  
9       is going to say we need more money. So someplace in  
10      between there, how do we do that?

11             DR. NARENDORF: I mean, I think the way that I  
12       tried to present the data in the report is we have these  
13       different sources of data, and our first recommendation  
14       really is about trying to get those sources of data to  
15       speak to one another. So they're using different  
16       measurement questions, operationalizing those differently  
17       in terms of what does homelessness look like from a school  
18       definition, from a point in time definition, at different  
19       periods of time, over different periods of time. So  
20       111,000 is over the course of an entire school year, or a  
21       much broader definition of homelessness. And then the 758  
22       number is on one single night.

23             MR. DOYLE: So even with an annualized number,  
24       though, the 758 annualized is not going to be more than  
25       5,000.

1                   MR. SAMUELS: I don't think it will be that  
2 high, but the definition is the key, that's the big  
3 difference.

4                   MR. DOYLE: So then here's my question for you,  
5 Eric, I guess, primarily, or for you, Brooke, or Naomi.  
6 The hard fact was supposed to bring those things close  
7 together, it doesn't look like they're very close together  
8 to me.

9                   MR. SAMUELS: They're not too close together  
10 right now. The school district definition is a wider  
11 definition and the HUD Continuum of Care definition is  
12 very narrow and it's a point in time.

13                  MS. GENDRON: We're talking to legislative  
14 offices about this, and I agree the definition is a huge  
15 issue but I don't think it's just that. We know that  
16 point in time counts are not the best way to measure youth  
17 homelessness, and I think everybody knew that going into  
18 this. The exciting thing about this is that we got to  
19 actually survey the 758 youth and young adults to find out  
20 what they're dealing with, and you're not able to do that,  
21 get that information in school district data. But I think  
22 it's okay to tell people, well, we know this isn't the  
23 right method for understanding the numbers of youth who  
24 are homeless, this is a good method for understanding  
25 those needs.

1                   MR. DOYLE: That's a good point. I don't think  
2 anybody would argue, at least I don't think anybody in  
3 this room would argue whatever need there is, whether it's  
4 111-, those kids that are living on somebody else's couch  
5 that aren't counted in the HUD definition need help,  
6 nobody is arguing that. But when it comes to the  
7 legislative session and you've got numbers this opposingly  
8 different, usually it's let's figure this out and we'll  
9 talk about it in two years, and we don't want to do that.

10                  So I think as the TICH we have to have some  
11 kind of explanation that says they're both right but from  
12 a different definition and a different methodology, and I  
13 think we have to lean towards the bigger number to make  
14 sure we've got resources to help. Are they in each  
15 other's number, are the 758 in the 111,000?

16                  MR. SAMUELS: They are, but the 758 is a point  
17 in time and the 111,000 --

18                  MS. GENDRON: A lot of them aren't in the  
19 111,000, half of them are beyond the age of being in  
20 school and some of them in school probably dropped out.  
21 So I wouldn't even say the 758 is an estimate of the  
22 number who are homeless, I would say we interviewed 758  
23 about what they need and this is what they said.

24                  MR. DOYLE: That's a good point.

25                  MS. YEVICH: And I hate to interrupt. For

1 administrative purposes for the people on the phone and  
2 for the court reporter, if you could introduce yourselves  
3 before you speak so we know.

4 MR. DOYLE: Thank you, Elizabeth.

5 DR. NARENDORF: I can also just speak a little  
6 bit. So 111,000 is like the biggest number, these are  
7 kids from age three to twenty which is what the  
8 legislation provided super broadly, and so there are  
9 different ways to talk about that. So about 15,000 of  
10 those are unaccompanied young people, and so that maybe  
11 suggests a different intervention or maybe a different set  
12 of supports than 111,000. Eighty percent of them are  
13 double dots from unstable housing situations, we're  
14 talking about a lot of family homelessness reflected in  
15 this data, and so the legislation defines this very  
16 broadly and so we followed up on that.

17 But I think absolutely in talking about this,  
18 there are some sub-groups within that large number. And  
19 the 758 is probably much more close to people that are in  
20 homeless service providing agencies right now, in a  
21 shelter today, it's one night, versus over the course of a  
22 school year every kind that's identified. And I think one  
23 of the strikes that I see in is we have 111,000 kids who  
24 are being identified, so the 758 you've got the huge  
25 problem of identification. Kids are hard to identify in

1 point in time counts, there's all kinds of under-counting  
2 that happens in that, and a lot of attention focused on  
3 trying to find them and count them, but schools are  
4 identifying them all the time.

5 So is there a way to sort of bring the two  
6 systems together a little better around service delivery,  
7 which is some of what our recommendations are focused on,  
8 at least trying to capitalize on identification to connect  
9 them with services. The recommendation around schools is  
10 related to trying to screen a little bit more and connect  
11 them with housing service agencies.

12 MR. SAMUELS: and this is Eric Samuels, Texas  
13 Homeless Network.

14 I think that's the focus. The argument about  
15 these numbers, creating these mechanisms where you can  
16 make those connections, you can identify these kids when  
17 they become homeless and get them into the systems that  
18 they need to be into. Ultimately, 758 is too high of a  
19 number; if it's 758, that's way too high. So the  
20 importance in this thing, I think, is getting those  
21 connections made and pointing out that those connections  
22 aren't being made.

23 MR. DOYLE: Someone on the phone had a  
24 question.

25 DR. SCHOLL: Mr. Chairman. It's Dr. Scholl

1 down on Somerset.

2 I want to endorse both your question and your  
3 approach. Having done this kind of stuff in a different  
4 state and with the legislature, they're really not  
5 interested and sometimes you don't have the time to delve  
6 into the processes and the issues of how you get different  
7 under showing data for your recommendations. In fact,  
8 I've read the whole report -- of course, the attachments  
9 weren't all there -- and frankly, from the Governor's  
10 Office perspective that you're representing in terms of a  
11 comprehensive and integrated approach to youth  
12 homelessness in Texas, the kind of recommendation -- even  
13 the 111,000 is under-reporting, from my perspective --  
14 that you'd be better off recommending a comprehensive and  
15 integrated program for about 125,000 across the state and  
16 then state that there were various sources of information  
17 used.

18 All of this has shortcomings, but from the key  
19 informants that are represented on the TICH that you would  
20 recommend a budget for 125,000 youth in homeless type  
21 situations that need some kind of services. The cleanup  
22 data, they don't want to dwell about where you got your  
23 data, they want a hard number to work from.

24 MR. DOYLE: An thank you, Dennis. And I just  
25 want to encourage the TICH members and advisory members

1       that if you get asked the question which one of these  
2       numbers do you support, our answer is both, we support  
3       both of them, and we want reacted based on the methodology  
4       by which they were obtained. We don't want to start  
5       getting into legislators calling I'm on this side, I'm on  
6       this side. That's not what it's about. We're on the side  
7       of helping these kids stay out of homelessness. The point  
8       in time and the study with the kids at the school  
9       districts really just gives us a point of reference to how  
10      big is the scope, but it's still a problem.

11             DR. SCHOLL: I'll just add real quick, the  
12      point in time being in January, et cetera, to me that's  
13      flagrantly set up to provide some kind of under-reporting,  
14      and again, to present too much information does become an  
15      opportunity for the legislature to say, hey, this program  
16      still isn't integrated, they still don't know what they  
17      really need, let's study it for two more years, and you  
18      don't get as much done.

19             MR. DOYLE: Well, the point in time is really  
20      more for adults. You count the children because you want  
21      to know it but it's really more for adults, particularly  
22      chronic adults. And obviously the January count hopes  
23      that they drive them into the shelters so it's easier to  
24      count. That's a different strategy altogether than year-  
25      round homelessness in schools.

1 MS. HOWARD: Mr. Chairman, Ann Howard.

2 MR. DOYLE: Hi, Ann.

3 MS. HOWARD: How are you? With the Travis  
4 County-Austin CoC, Continuum of Care.

5 I love seeing the data. What I think would be  
6 so helpful for those of us working to get resources that  
7 really address the need of certain ages because the  
8 younger children are in families or out of families and  
9 involved in the foster care system, the older kids may be  
10 aged out of the foster care system, and there are state  
11 grants that go to different age groups, there's the  
12 federal government that we know today does address the  
13 different populations. And so for example, right now all  
14 of the cities in Austin are applying for a multimillion  
15 dollar demonstration grant coming out of HUD, and it's  
16 specifically for age -- they call it youth but youth to  
17 them is 17 to 24, and we're doing all this work to figure  
18 out the data and to have such a large number that says  
19 just students won't match with any of the data we're  
20 working on.

21 So I would really appreciate if we could break  
22 this out in the report by the ages because we address it  
23 as different sort of groups because they have different  
24 needs. And so I think the big number is fine but it  
25 doesn't really help us get resources unless it's more

1 narrowly defined.

2                   MR. DOYLE: And I agree with Ann that that  
3 would be very helpful, Sarah, but I think that your report  
4 only went to age 20, didn't it, so you're still going to  
5 have five years on the top that's lopped off there that  
6 you're not going to have any data from this particular  
7 report.

8                   DR. NARENDORF: Well, in school data, everybody  
9 in that data, it goes up to 21 and there were no 21-year-  
10 olds in there. We can certainly break it down more  
11 specifically by age. I'm not sure how fine-grained would  
12 be helpful to you.

13                  MS. HOWARD: Just something above like 17 and  
14 up or 15 and above. Christine, I don't know what you  
15 think.

16                  MS. GENDRON: So I agree with what Ann is  
17 saying and I'll even add a little to that. So one of the  
18 challenges of this was coming up with that minimum age  
19 range because anyone who is homeless and on their own we  
20 wanted to be counted. There's not an official age range  
21 at which you become an unaccompanied youth, but they tend  
22 to be older, 16 would probably work. So TNOYS is one of  
23 the organizations that lobbied for this bill. Obviously  
24 the text changed before it was final, it's a little more  
25 complicated than we had hoped. But what we wanted to see

1 from this is looking at all these data sources together,  
2 because even though they all have strengths and they all  
3 have limitations, none of them give us the full picture.

4                   And so I'm not even sure I would accept this  
5 111- as the high number, I think it's something we need to  
6 build on an add to. And personally, I'm more interested  
7 in unaccompanied youth than the homeless with families,  
8 which I think the PIT sometimes does a better job of  
9 capturing family homelessness. But regardless, we know  
10 that the school district data doesn't include data on  
11 youth that have dropped out of school, it doesn't include  
12 data on youth who have aged out of foster care because  
13 most of them are no longer in high school. And so we want  
14 to use the school district data as part of the most  
15 crucial data that we have, but I would argue that in  
16 addition to breaking that out, that then we should be  
17 adding things on top of that.

18                   I don't know off the top of my head how many  
19 kids aged out of foster care last year but we can easily  
20 get that from DFPS data book, and research overwhelmingly  
21 suggests that about a quarter of them end up homeless, and  
22 we even now have some data on that in Texas, so adding  
23 them to the number. And we're not going to come up with a  
24 number that we know for a fact is right, but we'll come up  
25 with a good ballpark and we'll be able to break that out

1 by different populations to get a good understanding of  
2 the issue.

3                   And I want to highlight why I think both the  
4 education data and the PIT data are important. So for  
5 example, one of my concerns has been that obviously we  
6 want to let people know that there are almost 16,000  
7 unaccompanied homeless youth identified by school  
8 districts because we need services for those youth, we  
9 don't really have anything. But at the same time, we  
10 don't want people to think that means we have 16,000 youth  
11 on the street right now and start opening shelters for all  
12 those youth because that's probably not what we need.  
13 Whereas, the data collected through the PIT methodology,  
14 that gives us a sense of how many are on the street on a  
15 given night and we do need emergency beds for them.

16                   So the point I'm trying to make is I think all  
17 the data is important and I think it would be helpful to  
18 drill down into it more, as well as instead of looking at  
19 these as different estimates, kind of adding them up.

20                   MR. DOYLE: Well, I think at this point in  
21 time -- and I agree with everything you said, Christine --  
22 I think this report when it becomes final is what's going  
23 to be reported due to legislation, what we have to do for  
24 our legislation. We need to be there if there's any open  
25 discussions about that, bring these points of view to the

1       table, but I think this is what we're going to go with.  
2       And what I really want us to understand as members of the  
3       TICH, if you're called is that we agree that this is a  
4       minimal number but that it's somewhat accurate based on  
5       the research that the University of Houston has done. So  
6       I just want us to not say it's wrong, not say it's  
7       absolutely right. I think our point of view from us would  
8       be it's a great start in getting a more accurate number  
9       and to at least this.

10                    MR. SAMUELS: This is Eric Samuels, Texas  
11                    Homeless Network.

12                    I think when we're talking about the numbers, a  
13                    little time educating where that number came from is a  
14                    good idea.

15                    MR. DOYLE: Again, I love our legislators but  
16                    they're going to see numbers and they're going to hear  
17                    their staff quote numbers and that's all they're going to  
18                    remember unless we are there to make sure they understand  
19                    what the good and the bad of those calculations are.

20                    Yes, ma'am.

21                    MS. STAMP: This is Jeanne Stamp with the Texas  
22                    Homeless Education Office.

23                    One other complication that 15,608 number for  
24                    unaccompanied homeless youth, there's no lower age limit  
25                    on that, so we've been talking about 15-year-olds, 17-

1 year-olds, these could be three-year-olds, five-year-olds,  
2 eight-year-olds, ten-year-olds because the school district  
3 is going to count them as unaccompanied if they're not  
4 with a parent or a legal guardian, they're not in their  
5 physical custody. So it includes all those younger age  
6 groups as well, kids that aren't going to be on the street  
7 most likely, and as Christine said, aren't going to need  
8 shelter beds on their own.

9 MR. DOYLE: And how many liaisons do you have  
10 now in the school districts?

11 MS. STAMP: There's one in every school  
12 district in Texas.

13 MR. DOYLE: So that would be how many?

14 MS. STAMP: Well, we've got a little over 1,200  
15 school districts in Texas, and that fluctuates because we  
16 count public charter schools and they come and go,  
17 sometimes school districts come and go.

18 MR. DOYLE: If we're asked by a legislator  
19 about the liaisons, we can legitimately say there's a  
20 homeless liaison in every school district in Texas.

21 MS. STAMP: It's required by law, that's what  
22 we can say, it's required by law. If you go both into  
23 TEA's Ask TED database and then our online directory, you  
24 can find the ones that we have that have been identified  
25 that have been sent in by school district, alphabetical

1 order, so you can figure out who that person is, along  
2 with their contact information. But I'm sure that we  
3 don't have them for all of them.

4 MR. DOYLE: But by law we're supposed to.

5 MS. STAMP: Yes.

6 MR. DOYLE: Okay. Well, let me move us to the  
7 recommendations and I'm sure we'll have more questions as  
8 these come about.

9 MS. KRAVITZ: Could I add one more thing just  
10 to piggyback on the data piece? Kelly Kravitz, TEA.

11 We also know that there's an under-reporting of  
12 students in homeless situations in schools, so the older  
13 students significantly ramps up schools' need to identify  
14 students. We know by looking at our data, I believe when  
15 we look at our socioeconomic status, economically  
16 disadvantaged that we're reporting 60 percent probably of  
17 students in homeless situations in the schools. So when  
18 you talk about that being the higher number, I would argue  
19 that there is a higher number, and that the 111- or the  
20 113- is the best that we have but we need to do better.

21 MR. DOYLE: Good point.

22 MR. DOYLE: Dennis.

23 DR. SCHOLL: Just real quick, Mr. Chairman. I  
24 was wondering if when the reports have been finalized  
25 you're actually going to be sending them with a

1 transmittal letter from yourself and that you did approve  
2 the general type figures where your data supports or the  
3 TICH data supports there being X number of homeless of  
4 which at least or more of this percent is youth and this  
5 percent is veterans. Essentially this one paragraph of  
6 your letter of transmittal capturing everything else  
7 behind it. I don't know if you do that, a transmittal  
8 letter or not.

9                   MR. DOYLE: I don't know. That sounds to me  
10 like somebody -- like I'm going to get a lot of phone  
11 calls, I'm not sure about that. And I would certainly not  
12 send out anything over my letterhead without the  
13 Governor's Office approving that that letter is okay.

14                   But I've not heard any plans, Naomi, that  
15 there's going to be anything coming out from the TICH as  
16 this is the official, is there? Brooke?

17                   MS. BOSTON: I was just going to say we're  
18 required to submit them all to the legislative offices by  
19 December 1, and so other than a very basic transmittal  
20 letter probably just under Tim's signature, you know,  
21 attached find compliant with bill whatever. Not to say if  
22 you wanted to that wouldn't be fine, but I think from us  
23 it's probably going to be just a transmittal letter.

24                   MR. DOYLE: Here it is, here's the final thing.

25                   MS. TREJO: And both of the studies are under

1 TDHCA with TICH input, so they're not officially from the  
2 TICH

3 MR. DOYLE: Did you catch that, Dennis?  
4 They're not officially from the TICH, they'll be from  
5 TDHCA, but Tim Irvine is going to send out a communiqué  
6 with the final reports that says this is what we found  
7 out.

8 MS. BOSTON: And I think they're both coming to  
9 our Board in December.

10 MS. YEVICH: As a report item, but not for  
11 approval, after the fact.

12 MS. BOSTON: Right, right.

13 MS. BOLTON: This is Valinda Bolton from DFPS.  
14 Will any of the nonprofits or advocacy groups be visiting  
15 with the legislators about this report?

16 MS. GENDRON: We have been and we will be. We  
17 have specific requests that this supports but that aren't  
18 in here, so we have specific asks that we definitely want  
19 to talk to you about it.

20 MS. BOLTON: So are you doing like a one-pager  
21 or something to leave with them?

22 MS. GENDRON: We have a one-pager. We'll be  
23 adding to it once this is officially released. So we've  
24 been going around telling people this is coming out, this  
25 identifies a need for funding for services, and then we've

1       got some ideas related to funding for services that we're  
2       promoting. And there are others here and others not here  
3       who are also working on it.

4                    MR. DOYLE: But that will come from TNOYS.  
5       Right? That will just come from you, you're not going to  
6       send it out as a matter of fact.

7                    MS. GENDRON: It has nothing to do with the  
8       TICH.

9                    MR. DOYLE: Right.

10                  MS. GENDRON: It's TNOYS and then our partners.  
11       Yes.

12                  MR. DOYLE: So if there's another group that  
13       wanted to glean from that data, could you make that  
14       executive summary available to them so they could point to  
15       it when they may be asked for comments?

16                  MS. GENDRON: I would be thrilled to work with  
17       anyone who wants to partner on this. Yes.

18                  MR. SAMUELS: And we absolutely will be about  
19       homelessness in general, including youth homelessness.

20                  MS. GENDRON: Eric and I talked about this.

21                  MR. DOYLE: Could that possibly be on the  
22       websites so that we could draw that?

23                  MR. SAMUELS: It could. We don't have our  
24       legislative agenda done yet, so we don't have anything on  
25       the website yet.

1                   MS. GENDRON: I think ours is on the website;  
2 if it's not, it will be.

3                   MR. DOYLE: Or maybe we could just take these  
4 final executive summaries and put them on the website.

5                   MR. SAMUELS: On the TICH website.

6                   MS. TREJO: The report will be on the TICH  
7 website.

8                   MR. DOYLE: So that's where they would access  
9 that if they wanted to see data that they could use with  
10 their own local legislators, representatives and senators,  
11 would be on the TICH website.

12                  Okay. Recommendations.

13                  DR. NARENDORF: Okay. So I'll go through sort  
14 of each one and then maybe you guys have questions about  
15 them.

16                  So this comes from us sort of synthesizing  
17 across sources. So the first one is around improving data  
18 sources for counting homeless youth or maybe counting is  
19 the wrong word. So the first one is about standardizing  
20 data collection tools to accompany point in time counts.  
21 It comes specifically out of some of the efforts that  
22 happened in phase one and two. There was a standardized  
23 instrument developed, it was distributed to communities,  
24 and we got data that was very inconsistent across  
25 communities, people didn't use it. So at a very baseline,

1       trying to get everybody to measure really basic  
2       information about homelessness in the same way.

3                 The first recommendation related to point in  
4       time counts. That's the first one, so even very basic  
5       information about age, about where did you stay last  
6       night, that isn't consistent across communities. So  
7       people are trying to capture the same thing but they're  
8       asking different questions to get there, so you can  
9       imagine that that's kind of a nightmare from a data  
10      analysis perspective. And I think when you think about  
11      that 758 number, how people got in varied a lot across  
12      communities, so I would say any time anybody is asking  
13      about that 758 number, I would just be really clear that  
14      it's really more like a survey than it is any kind of --  
15      it's not like there are more homeless people in Corpus  
16      Christi because we got more surveys in Corpus Christi,  
17      it's about how people surveyed in various communities. So  
18      I think that's really important to keep in mind in terms  
19      of that 758, I would push back really hard about that.

20                 MR. DOYLE: So let me just stop right there for  
21       just a second. So how do we get all the CoCs who are  
22       doing the point in times to use the same questions?

23                 MR. SAMUELS: So we have talked about that and  
24       in our conference we talked some more about that, and  
25       that's difficult. I mean, that's something I ran into

1       with the vet analysis. You ask questions in different  
2       ways to get the same answer. Age, for example, is asked  
3       in several different ways, but you wouldn't think it would  
4       be.

5                    MR. DOYLE: How do you ask age?

6                    MR. SAMUELS: Some people will say are you 16  
7       and 20, other people just ask for your age.

8                    MR. DOYLE: So they don't ask just your age.

9                    DR. NARENDORF: They ask birthdays, they ask  
10      their age.

11                  MR. SAMUELS: And when you're doing an  
12      analysis, you can't compare those two -- or you can't do  
13      it very accurately in most cases.

14                  So we would like to get there, and I and a few  
15      others sat down and talked and we want to work towards  
16      that, and I'm really pessimistic that it would happen in  
17      2017.

18                  MR. DOYLE: That's a little quick.

19                  DR. NARENDORF: So I threw out a dream scenario  
20      in which communities are given a computerized programmed  
21      tablet with the questions on it to facilitate the same  
22      questions being asked and sort of clean exit on the data,  
23      because another thing we had is paper surveys, people  
24      asking questions, self-administered. There's all kinds of  
25      various in how questions are administered even if they are

1       the same questions. So any efforts to standardize is just  
2       something to put on the radar there.

3                 The next recommendation is round aligning  
4       school eligibility determinations with the PIT count  
5       criteria. So the schools also identify students. There  
6       are not standardized questions that are used, they have  
7       standardized elements that they report, there's a standard  
8       definition, but in terms of the questions specifically  
9       that are asked to determine that, and then how that aligns  
10      with the questions that are happening in PIT counts,  
11      there's just lots and lots of variation and it becomes  
12      hard for those numbers to speak to each other. So if  
13      everyone were asking the same questions, that would  
14      facilitate, even if you're going to define it broadly, at  
15      least we could have the option to define it narrowly and  
16      see what that number would look like in schools and be  
17      able to compare that a little more closely to PIT count  
18      numbers.

19                 So there are some efforts. I know in Houston  
20      we have our CoC working with the school district where the  
21      school district is using HMIS, and so there's a lot of  
22      challenges to doing that but maybe the dream scenario is  
23      communities use more the Homeless Management Information  
24      System, is there a way to get school districts also to be  
25      able to use those and sort of have a standardized

1       eligibility determination. So these are all really  
2       challenging things to accomplish but we're putting them  
3       out there. So that's the second one.

4                   And then the third one is a recommendation that  
5       is probably a federal issue, the point in time count  
6       happens in January which just doesn't facilitate a close  
7       connection with schools. Schools are doing their  
8       eligibility determination primarily in the fall, October  
9       is kind of the peak time. If you could do the point in  
10      time count at the same time that all the schools are  
11      assessing eligibility, at least it's happening at the same  
12      time. So that's a recommendation that that would be the  
13      ideal scenario. I know there are a lot of things way  
14      above that feed into that but just wanted to acknowledge  
15      that.

16                  And then collecting data on homelessness across  
17      administrative sources also using consistent questions, so  
18      DFPS, Juvenile Justice, there are probably additional  
19      sources. Lots of systems see people that are in homeless  
20      situations, and it would be wonderful if you could just  
21      administratively talk about across any system that sees  
22      young people, how many of them in their system are  
23      homeless, using the same questions. So it's really sort  
24      of about getting consistent assessment.

25                  So those are the four recommendations around

1 data. I don't know if people have any comments or  
2 questions about those.

3 MR. DOYLE: Let's go ahead and go through the  
4 report.

5 DR. NARENDORF: Do you want me to do the whole  
6 thing?

7 MR. DOYLE: Yes. I don't want to get us  
8 behind, so let's go through the report. Write your  
9 questions down on the paper and we'll come back to them.

10 MS. TREJO: And just to interrupt, this is  
11 Naomi Trejo. Just to let you know that the veterans  
12 summary will not be as in-depth as this.

13 MR. DOYLE: Okay, good. Thanks.

14 MS. TREJO: You'll have more time for the youth  
15 one.

16 DR. NARENDORF: Okay. So the second  
17 recommendation is providing a full continuum of supports  
18 to promote housing stability. Thinking about service  
19 providers and the different communities as we were talking  
20 to them, people identified sort of different gaps,  
21 different service needs.

22 And so the first recommendation is a solution  
23 to that seemed to be just to identify some of the specific  
24 funding. Christine can speak a little bit better to this,  
25 but there isn't really a youth-specific funding source, or

1 there's various ones that kind of feed into this, that's  
2 in Chapter 4, but money that's given to communities for  
3 housing that could be designated specifically for youth to  
4 help communities fill in gaps in the continuum that  
5 they've identified. That's the first recommendation  
6 there.

7 MS. GENDRON: Can we get the thoughts of those  
8 who've read this on that, because we worked really hard to  
9 include information on every funding stream that relates  
10 to this issue in some way so people know that we've done  
11 our homework, that we know what we're talking about. But  
12 I'm afraid it looks like there is a lot available because  
13 there's a lot listed here, but for example, we list  
14 Homeless Housing and Services Programs, that doesn't  
15 support services for unaccompanied youth. But we want  
16 people to know that we've done our homework, we've  
17 overturned every rock.

18 I mean, what do you guys think? Did anybody  
19 look at this? I'm just kind of curious about what the  
20 take-away was.

21 MR. SAMUELS: I can say that these are where  
22 you would get the funding, and just like with youth and  
23 any other population, it's not sufficient. It looks like  
24 you've covered all the bases.

25 DR. NARENDORF: I think it's hard to put a

1       number on how much money is really out there for this.  
2       There's some money that's impacting the schools but it's  
3       not really specifically for that.

4                  MS. GENDRON: I'm concerned. Like we put it  
5       all in here because we want to show the whole picture, but  
6       I'm concerned the legislative offices see you've got four  
7       pages of stuff, what are you talking about, you know.

8                  MS. TREJO: This is Naomi Trejo. So how we  
9       dealt with this in the veterans study, we had two  
10      different funding source appendices. One was for funding  
11      sources that could be used by anyone experiencing  
12      homelessness, including veterans, and then another one  
13      that specific had a set-aside or preference for veterans.

14                 And so the one that was for everyone experiencing  
15      homelessness, that was a very long list, but the one that  
16      was specific to veterans was a page. So that's how we  
17      differentiated that.

18                  MR. DOYLE: That would be a good contrast for a  
19      visual.

20                  MR. SAMUELS: I was going to say a graph would  
21      really show this.

22                  MS. GENDRON: That's good to know. Thank you.  
23                 And this is a little tricky because like the Federal  
24      McKinney-Vento funding, the funds don't actually house  
25      people who are homeless but it's related. And STAR is

1 family counseling, that's kind of like the current use,  
2 but it can reunite runaways with their parents. So like  
3 these connect but they don't really get at the heart of  
4 it.

5 So we struggled with this so figuring out how  
6 to lay it out, and so I'm just kind of curious.

7 MR. SAMUELS: You could break it into of  
8 funding that is specific to housing or shelter and  
9 separate that from these other funding sources so it  
10 doesn't look as diluted, I guess.

11 DR. NARENDORF: So we're trying to incorporate  
12 the idea that the focus of the legislation was under 19,  
13 that the primary solution is housing, housing is certainly  
14 part of it, and it changes as developmental age, but  
15 certainly family counseling is an important part of  
16 preventing homelessness or addressing homelessness in 14-  
17 and 15-year-olds or 13- and 14-year-olds. So I think  
18 that's one of the challenges with the really broad  
19 definition that we have in these numbers that incorporate  
20 lots of young people with kind of a wide variety of needs.

21 So that's part of our rationale for putting in  
22 the continuum language is sort of like can we prevent  
23 homelessness, can we intervene, can we reunite, but then  
24 what about shelters, what about transitional housing  
25 programs, things like that.

1                   MR. SAMUELS: And it would be interesting just  
2 to focus on the prevention. I think that's a huge part of  
3 this with this population compared to other sources of  
4 prevention funding. I don't know what that would look  
5 like but it might be interesting to see that.

6                   DR. NARENDORF: So the prevention funding that  
7 we have listed here is not homelessness. And I think  
8 homelessness intersects with so many other issues, which  
9 is one of the reasons we'd love to track it across all  
10 kinds of service agencies

11                  So we heard a lot about mental health needs.  
12 That come out pretty strongly in the survey data, young  
13 people self-identifying that mental health was something  
14 that related directly to them. So it seemed to fit best  
15 in offering that in conjunction with all the different  
16 levels of housing supports. Health care, similar, not as  
17 much self-identified, dental care was self-identified a  
18 lot, but preventative health care services it seems like  
19 is an important piece of this too.

20                  Recommendation 2.4 seems to make sense with  
21 what I heard from a lot of different people in a lot of  
22 different ways around licensing requirements. It created  
23 barriers to housing young people, and so it came across in  
24 a number of different ways in terms of shelters saying we  
25 can't accept younger young people because we can't house

1       18-year-olds with 17-year-olds. Foster homes, talking  
2       about licensing requirements that when a young person  
3       turns 16 they don't want to keep them in a foster home because  
4       because then they have to find a different bedroom, or  
5       things like that. Young people that were challenging had  
6       particularly problematic issues maybe not getting accepted  
7       in group homes or residential treatment facilities because  
8       they were a risk and that had to do with licensing.

9                   So we heard about licensing in a variety of  
10      ways and there are sort of two aspects of that: one is the  
11      actual licensing regulations and then there was a second  
12      piece that was the enforcement or the education of the  
13      licensing reps who were giving information to agencies  
14      about those recommendations. So it seems that people have  
15      some misinformation in terms of what the actual  
16      recommendations are and then what people perceive them to  
17      be. It seemed that people in Houston might have a  
18      different perception of who they can serve in their  
19      emergency shelter than people in Austin, for example. So  
20      some of that seems to be about information and  
21      implementation, and then some of it may also be about the  
22      regulations themselves.

23                  So this is just a recommendation that those  
24      regulations be reviewed specifically with an eye towards  
25      how they impact this issue of youth homelessness because

1 we kept hearing about it but it was sort of not one clear  
2 cut like change this licensing requirement, but it seemed  
3 to come up in various places as a barrier. So that is  
4 what that recommendation is about.

5                   The next set is around increasing service  
6 delivery and supports to youth identified through schools,  
7 so I sort of touched on this earlier. Lack of  
8 identification, the first recommendation is offering  
9 screening in conjunction, so schools identify young  
10 people, they need to remove educational barriers for young  
11 people -- that's what McKinney-Vento requires them to do.

12                  There isn't any broader identification of needs or  
13 connection with services that's a part of that. Some  
14 school districts around the state do that, do a lot of  
15 that, but there isn't any sort of systematic way that that  
16 happens. So this is a recommendation to try and  
17 disseminate out some screening that could be used to  
18 identify the needs and connect young people to services in  
19 the community in a more systematic way.

20                  3.2 basically is kind of the corollary to that  
21 is developing closer partnerships in terms of  
22 identification and referral to places in the community.  
23 So I mentioned Houston CoC working with the school  
24 district even through their determining eligibility. That  
25 sort of gave them direct entry into the service system

1       when needs were identified. So it's sort of aiming  
2       towards these closer partnerships so that when a school  
3       identifies a need, they have a really quick easy  
4       facilitated process to get it filled.

5                 3.3 is about those older unaccompanied young  
6       people who are transitioning. Other young people are in  
7       foster care, people in special education system have  
8       transition planning that's various things required for  
9       them. Young people who are homeless often don't have that  
10      adult support, needing some more specific designated  
11      transition planning could be provided through the  
12      counselor or homeless liaison. And so that's what that  
13      one is about.

14                 So the fourth one is specifically around  
15       preventing homelessness by addressing the needs of youth  
16       in foster care and juvenile justice. There is quite a bit  
17       of legislation for young people aging out of foster care  
18       specifically, not as much for juvenile justice, but the  
19       issues are pretty similar in some ways. We have a system  
20       that has an opportunity to intervene and facilitate a  
21       process out of the system that doesn't result in a  
22       homeless episode.

23                 So we divided the recommendations here and  
24       they're a bit more specific because there is more specific  
25       legislation out there where people have identified this

1 part is marking but then there's a gap here or there. So  
2 increasing housing options available at the time of  
3 transition. So young people who exit the foster system  
4 can stay in care longer, you can extend care. There are  
5 certain requirements around that that are described in the  
6 report, so some of it's around working and being in  
7 school. But there is also a housing component so if you  
8 stay in care longer, then you have access to housing  
9 support.

10 A lack of housing options seems to be resulting  
11 in young people not staying in extended care. Some of  
12 that was about capacity, so there's a problem with  
13 capacity that we heard about, not just for young people  
14 exiting foster care but even high needs young people in  
15 the foster care system. And so not having any kind of a  
16 housing option, like a supportive independent living,  
17 heard a lot about those, not having enough of those, that  
18 sort of a structured transition program for young people,  
19 so increasing capacity there was one recommendation.

20 There's an after-care allowance for six months.  
21 Young people can get like \$500 a month for six months  
22 after they leave. Young people were leaving to take  
23 advantage of that so they could get housing because they  
24 couldn't find other housing options potentially. And  
25 these are all sort of reports from people, this isn't

1 something that comes across in the DFPS data, so bear that  
2 in mind. But maybe extending the amount of money or time  
3 that that could be used, and really thinking  
4 systematically about other ways to incentivize foster  
5 parents to take young people for longer, things like that,  
6 so trying to increase those housing options.

7 In terms of juvenile justice, there isn't a lot  
8 available for young people exiting those systems  
9 specifically. There's a small TJJD talked about, they  
10 have some limited amount of funding for transitioning  
11 young people into independence there, but not a lot of  
12 resources available specifically for that population, and  
13 that ends when they exit parole. So facilitating some  
14 closer connections with housing systems might address  
15 that, but trying to think about more housing option for  
16 those young people, that's what that is.

17 Improving transition planning itself in foster  
18 care. There's legislation specifically targeting this.  
19 There isn't for juvenile justice as much, so juvenile  
20 justice, the recommendations there they could look at the  
21 foster care system as a model for potentially putting some  
22 more in place there.

23 For foster care, the role of the courts came  
24 out as something that might be helpful in terms of  
25 increasing the frequency of hearings in that last year as

1 young people are getting ready to turn 18 to make sure  
2 that all the benefits that they have access to that young  
3 people are actually knowing about and accessing those  
4 benefits and having a good plan for transition. There are  
5 some models for doing that. Also, young people currently  
6 have to ask to stay in extended care. Some places there's  
7 just sort of a default that you will stay in extended care  
8 and you have to leave, so that tends to result in more  
9 young people staying in care longer which tends to be  
10 better for their housing situations. So that's those.

11 Increasing placement options for young people  
12 with high levels of need. This is related more  
13 specifically to young people who are in the system and  
14 have challenging behaviors. These are young people who  
15 will end up in that runaway or emergency shelter category  
16 and foster youth that we were talking about, high risk  
17 when they leave, and currently there is a lack of  
18 capacity, it seems, to address those needs. So that  
19 definitely was part of the equation and trying to think  
20 about how to increase those placement options for those  
21 young people, particularly young people who have like an  
22 assault or something like that that there are barriers.  
23 There tended to be a group that tended to end up with just  
24 no good housing situations for those young people.

25 In juvenile justice a barrier that was noted

1 was juvenile records and some issues around juvenile  
2 records sealing, so there's some legislation around  
3 juvenile records sealing, but there's concerns about it.  
4 It actually takes some proactive action that isn't funded  
5 so people think that they're records are getting sealed  
6 but it's not actually happening, so some recommendations  
7 around looking at that process and making it more  
8 automatic. It also two years after you complete before  
9 that is sealed, and in that time young people encounter  
10 barriers in getting placements, finding an apartment,  
11 things like that, so maybe shortening the time frame and  
12 making the process more automatic.

13 Recommendation five is around removing barriers  
14 to exiting homelessness. This is more targeted at those  
15 like 18-year-olds moving on into the higher definition.  
16 We are trying to keep these to under 19 but there's  
17 definitely this transition period. And things like  
18 documentation, so trying to get access to birth  
19 certificates, IDs, state IDs, things like that. There's  
20 some foster care legislation that sort of could serve as  
21 the mode in terms of having a variety of people who could  
22 help you get identification, if you're unaccompanied and  
23 don't have a parent who can do that and waiving some of  
24 the fees.

25 Transportation, a huge identified issue. A

1 corollary is helping young people to get driver's  
2 licenses. Texas CASA had some recommendations  
3 specifically around that -- CASA is a group that advocates  
4 for young people in foster care -- for making that process  
5 easier for young people. And I'm not sure precisely how  
6 it would happen, but if there are ways to facilitate in  
7 people having access to public transportation.  
8 Transportation was identified as a barrier.

9 Increasing access to employment, job training  
10 and post-secondary education, all of those were identified  
11 as barriers to young people exiting homelessness, things  
12 that were encountered, service providers, young people  
13 noted those things. Trying to partner and include those  
14 things specifically in conjunction with housing services.

15 And then the last one is around connecting  
16 young people with positive adults so the literature  
17 supports mentoring.

18 Mr. DOYLE: Okay. Thank you for holding the  
19 questions. Are there some more questions? I have a  
20 question and then we'll get into comments.

21 Todd, are you still on the phone?

22 MR. NOVAK: Yes, sir, I am.

23 MR. DOYLE: Are people in the youth facilities  
24 homeless?

25 MR. NOVAK: We see it very rarely but we don't

1 want to see it at all.

2                   Mr. DOYLE: By definition, while they're in  
3 there are they homeless?

4                   MR. NOVAK: Oh, while they're in there, I would  
5 say no.

6                   MR. DOYLE: Youth Detention facilities, are  
7 they homeless?

8                   MR. SAMUELS: Are they wards of the state?  
9 They're not considered homeless under HUD's definition, I  
10 can tell you that.

11                  MS. STAMP: Beginning in December, the  
12 definition for foster includes anybody who is a ward of  
13 the state and those kids are not McKinney-Vento eligible.

14                  Prior to that we've been looking at even if they were  
15 wards of the state, if they were placed in an emergency  
16 shelter, we were counting them homeless at that point.  
17 That will all go away in December, though, with the new  
18 re-authorization. So we will be just looking at those are  
19 totally separate of this plan.

20                  MS. GENDRON: I think anyone in child welfare  
21 or housing would argue they are not homeless even if CPS  
22 has them in an emergency shelter. The problem is the  
23 legislature used language in the bill that was vague and  
24 suggests they wanted some kids in shelters to be counted,  
25 and so I think that's why TDHCA for all three phases of

1       youth count has asked us to include those youth. As far  
2       as I'm concerned, they're not homeless.

3            MR. DOYLE: So would it be the same, and you  
4       went to 20 in your research, right, age 20?

5            DR. NARENDORF: That's what TEA does, and DFPS,  
6       I think they go to 21 in their data because young people  
7       are still in DFPS.

8            MR. DOYLE: So what about those in Windham that  
9       are 18 to 21?

10          DR. NARENDORF: That are in a TDCJ facility?  
11       They would not be considered homeless.

12          MR. DOYLE: They're not homeless.

13          DR. NARENDORF: So the problem comes at exit,  
14       at the time of exit, those young people are  
15       disproportionately likely to become homeless, and that's  
16       why we've framed those recommendations around preventing  
17       homelessness because we know that the foster care system,  
18       in spite of all the things that are in place, and the  
19       juvenile justice system kind of feed into homelessness.  
20       So we have this window of opportunity.

21          MR. DOYLE: That's just clarification.

22          DR. NARENDORF: I think it's a little bit  
23       tricky, and there are sort of related things, people talk  
24       to us about we have a kid that's in a detention center,  
25       they can leave, but we don't have any parents to come pick

1 them up. Are they homeless at that point? So there are  
2 these situations that kind of hit the radar as sort of  
3 homeless situations, even though there are systems  
4 involved, so it's complicated and they certainly are  
5 related, so that's sort of the backdrop for working on  
6 this recommendation.

7 MS. GENDRON: I think it's an important thing  
8 to discuss, so on page 19 there's this table and it's got  
9 populations in DFPS data who meet homeless definitions of  
10 HB 679. Well, this emergency shelter runaway column, I  
11 would not call them homeless, I don't think DFPS would  
12 call them homeless, I don't anyone who thinks they're  
13 homeless except there's some wording in HB 679 who  
14 suggests they're included in the legislature's definition.

15 MR. SAMUELS: When we're saying emergency  
16 shelter in this case, we're talking about not like a  
17 Salvation Army emergency shelter.

18 MS. GENDRON: Like Lifeworks is a shelter, they  
19 have CPS placement, and they have homeless community kids.  
20 This is DFPS data so this is CPS placement.

21 MR. SAMUELS: Yeah, CPS placement.

22 DR. NARENDORF: Yeah, they're in the same  
23 place. It doesn't matter who, does somebody have  
24 ownership for them.

25 MR. SAMUELS: I worked at a facility just like

1       that and we had our beds we differentiated in our minds so  
2       we had emergency shelter or CPS beds.

3            MR. DOYLE: Well, anybody that's working with a  
4       population that has an issue with housing and they're not  
5       considered homeless are figuring out ways to try to make  
6       them homeless so they can have access to housing. That's  
7       reality but that's what we try to do. If we can make you  
8       homeless, we can get you in -- maybe.

9            MS. BOLTON: So that kind of takes me back to  
10      your earlier question about breaking out these funding  
11      sources. So I actually am a former legislator, I served  
12      in the Texas House, and so I'm trying -- this is my  
13      official capacity -- I'm trying to put that that on for  
14      just a minute and kind of look at this, and this  
15      overwhelms me. And if it's a House member, the senators  
16      have bigger staffs, but the House members have two or  
17      three people, and they're going to take all these reports  
18      from every agency and every entity and have to try to make  
19      sense of them. So if this chart was like, okay, here's  
20      funding about prevention. I mean, I know these all have  
21      different things they do, but if you could pull out the  
22      thing they are mostly focused on, like this is mostly  
23      about prevention and this is mostly about actual housing,  
24      and kind of prioritize that.

25           And then when you're talking to the

1 legislators, which the advocacy groups can do, which the  
2 agencies can't do in the same way, what is the most  
3 important thing you want them to know about all of this.  
4 Which doesn't mean you're not telling them the truth.  
5 Obviously, you're going to stick with what the truth and  
6 the facts are, but you can highlight the things like  
7 there's plenty of this kind of money but not enough of  
8 this. Anyway, that's just trying to filter this chart, I  
9 was just like, that's a lot of money but what does it all  
10 do.

11 MS. GENDRON: Okay. Thank you.

12 MR. DOYLE: Any other comments?

13 MR. SAMUELS: I was going to say I love a lot  
14 of these recommendations. The 3.2, I think Jeanne and I  
15 and our agencies tried to do a little bit of that at the  
16 Texas Annual Conference on Ending Homelessness, and that's  
17 getting Continuum of Care leaders together with homeless  
18 liaisons, and I think we had some success in doing that,  
19 some communities more than others. So I think that's  
20 something that's happening. We need to bolster our  
21 efforts in that, I believe.

22 MR. DOYLE: I agree.

23 MR. SAMUELS: Because if we can get those  
24 school districts involved in the coordinated entry process  
25 and their communities can make a little difference.

1 Houston is using HMIS, Waco is using HMIS, their school  
2 districts, and I think if we can do more of that, that  
3 will really help a lot. And I think it's doable for us to  
4 have a common point in time, it's going to take a lot of  
5 back and forth but it's doable.

6                   And on point four, getting all the state  
7 agencies to use the same definitions, that's something  
8 we've looked at over the years several times, and maybe  
9 I'm too optimistic, I think it is doable but it's far, far  
10 from the fact right now.

11                  And I had another one on point two, but I  
12 forgot what it was -- oh, that was about the -- I forgot  
13 what it was.

14                  I think the recommendations were great.

15                  MR. DOYLE: Good job, Sara.

16                  MS. KRAVITZ: Something to just add to how it  
17 appears, even like the caveat regarding the funding, if  
18 there was some kind of visual graphic at the start that  
19 explained the different funding pots and the constraints  
20 and the numbers, something that highlights these are the  
21 funding sources, these are the areas where things are  
22 lacking. Something to help you visually when you're  
23 thumbing through a report and you're trying to find some  
24 action items, I think adding that would be very helpful  
25 for folks understanding it and then not getting lost in

1 the weeds.

2 MR. SAMUELS: I'm sorry. I had one more  
3 question. I'm not saying my name, Eric Samuels. The  
4 110,000, the estimate --

5 MR. DOYLE: Hundred and eleven.

6 MR. SAMUELS: That's the TEA. What I was  
7 referring to was the 110-, there was an estimate, right,  
8 somewhere in here that we assert 110,000. So can that be  
9 broken down into the categories that are under the TEA  
10 columns?

11 DR. NARENDORF: Which categories, the types of  
12 housing?

13 MR. SAMUELS: Yeah.

14 MR. DOYLE: What's the 110,000?

15 MR. SAMUELS: Somewhere in there it says an  
16 assertion can be made that there's at least 110,000. So  
17 what I'm thinking is if we can break down that number, we  
18 might have something that will be a little bit more  
19 comparable to the point in time. It's still not going to  
20 be comparable really, but the difference won't be quite as  
21 vast as the TEA.

22 MS. GENDRON: That goes back to the discussion  
23 we had earlier that a lot of us think it's more than  
24 110,000.

25 MS. STAMP: This is Jeanne Stamp again, Texas

1 Homeless Education Office.

2                   So the Urban Institute did a study saying that  
3 they felt like 10 percent of poverty level children would  
4 be homeless at any given time in a school year. So for  
5 2015, that would be over 160,000 kids in Texas if we look  
6 at the Texas poverty level. The reason I know this, we're  
7 working on our year-end report and we've got all kinds of  
8 really good data charts that break down by grade and type  
9 of housing with the four slots that we have to report to  
10 USDE, to TEA and USDE. So I can get those charts to you  
11 if you think those would be any of help to you at all in  
12 looking at a breakdown in any of this.

13                  DR. NARENDORF: Sure. I mean, I guess my  
14 concern at this point is just time frame. We're basically  
15 out all next week for Thanksgiving and then we need it the  
16 next week. If people could give me some sort of target.  
17 Kelly, if you have a specific visual that you could say if  
18 you could do this. If there's something like make this  
19 graph, I can do that, try to figure out which graph to  
20 make. That is a little bit more challenging. Anything  
21 that's super specific that you guys would like to see in  
22 the report, the breakdown by age, we can certainly do  
23 that. Maybe we can talk more if there's one or two things  
24 that you think would really help on the report, that would  
25 be wonderful.

1                   MR. DOYLE: Okay. We're going to move on to  
2 veterans. This was not a voting item but I would like for  
3 the voting members of the TICH to just by acclimation  
4 confirm that we are in support of this report  
5 fundamentally. I think that would be good for the TDHCA  
6 Board to know, and for Brooke or whoever carries that,  
7 that the TICH has seen this and has affirmed that we think  
8 it's a good report. So can we just affirm by acclimation  
9 from the voting members that you affirm that this report  
10 has our approval at this point, say aye.

11                   (A chorus of ayes.)

12                   MR. DOYLE: Opposed?

13                   (No response.)

14                   MR. DOYLE: Okay. So we have a unanimous  
15 affirmation.

16                   MS. KRAVITZ: I have one question just kind of  
17 regarding some of the recommendations. Like possibly  
18 there's some things we can't do because of certain  
19 constraints, like the TEA, what we can tell districts to  
20 do or not do, and so it's like I don't want to set folks  
21 up to then we'll pass a law where it's like then we have  
22 competing federal law or that's actually not something we  
23 could do. Do you know what I mean? And I'm wondering at  
24 this kind of late stage if any edits regarding any of that  
25 is something you would want, or do you want this to go

1 kind of forward as is and then we get into maybe  
2 constraints later as folks are getting more into the  
3 details of the report.

4 MR. DOYLE: Do we have to report on this every  
5 year?

6 MS. BOSTON: No.

7 MR. DOYLE: So just one time. Then what we can  
8 is we can point to it in the discussions going forward as  
9 the University of Houston report and we can amend that as  
10 we go forward. We can always find something.

11 DR. NARENDORF: If there's anything that jumps  
12 out right away, please send me anything that just, well,  
13 this is a problem. It needs to happen pretty fast to do  
14 any major changes, but absolutely if there are certain  
15 things that change the wording or put in this disclaimer  
16 or something like that, I think we can definitely do that  
17 at this point.

18 MR. DOYLE: Okay, Naomi.

19 MS. TREJO: So everyone take a deep breath.  
20 We're going to change gears here.

21 MR. DOYLE: Just one second.

22 (Audience member requested recess.)

23 MR. DOYLE: Let's take a break, restroom break,  
24 coffee break, whatever you need to break for.

25 (Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)

1                   MR. DOYLE: All right. Let's reconvene,  
2 please.

3                   Are you still there on the phone?

4                   MR. NOVAK: Yes, sir.

5                   MR. DOYLE: Thanks, Todd.

6                   Okay. Naomi, you're going to report out on the  
7 veterans homelessness.

8                   MS. TREJO: Right. So at this point in terms  
9 of the TICH discussion, it appears that the veterans study  
10 and the youth study have switched roles because at  
11 previous meetings it was mainly about the veterans study,  
12 and we've presented and it talks about all for the  
13 recommendations at the last at least three meetings and  
14 before that we also had an update, so the TICH has been  
15 working on the veterans study for over a year, so I'm not  
16 going to go into as much depth as Dr. Narendorf has.

17                  You have the report on homelessness among  
18 veterans in front of you, and the TICH representatives and  
19 advisory members have spent times during the last three  
20 meetings discussing recommendations from the public on how  
21 to end veteran homelessness, and your input is and has  
22 been incorporated in the final report and the study.

23                  I'm going to talk a bit about what the TICH has  
24 done over this past year. So you also approved a contract  
25 with the Texas Homeless Network to conduct analysis of

1 point in time counts over the last three years, and this  
2 analysis is detailed in Appendix B of the report and  
3 study, which revealed several facts, such as veterans  
4 experiencing homelessness were more likely to experience  
5 repeated episodes of homelessness.

6 Special thanks goes out to the TICH veteran  
7 work group which reviewed the entire report and study  
8 before it was presented to the TICH membership as a whole.

9 The TICH veteran work group also created a survey,  
10 administered by the Health and Human Services Commission,  
11 for the eight cities that had taken the federal challenge  
12 to end veteran homelessness. The survey found several  
13 trends. We had talked about homeless liaisons before and  
14 how there's one in every school district. One of trends  
15 we found in this survey for the eight cities was that many  
16 of them use the veterans housing service officers which  
17 are in almost every county by law. So a correlation there  
18 in terms of function.

19 HHSC also pulled data from 211 information and  
20 referral service network for the last three years for the  
21 cities that took the challenge to end veteran  
22 homelessness. An analysis again showed several trends,  
23 such as callers who were veterans most commonly stated  
24 that they had served in the Army, and that analysis is in  
25 Appendix F.

1                   Finally, the TICH also contributed to the list  
2 of programs and the funding sources available for veterans  
3 experiencing or at risk of homelessness, and these  
4 programs and these programs and their funding sources are  
5 included in appendices L and M.

6                   So as you can hear, the report is supported by  
7 the study which consists of over a dozen appendices with  
8 detailed data and information gathered by the TICH, TICH  
9 veteran work group, and TDHCA. So the study is composed  
10 of six different parts, the first one is determining the  
11 definition of homeless veteran, and we went over the HUD  
12 definition with the point in time count for that one  
13 because unlike youth, the point in time count is focused  
14 on adults and also captures veteran homelessness over  
15 several different years, so that is the most consistent  
16 data source that we have.

17                  We also talked about the status of homeless  
18 veterans in Texas so that's section two, with data from  
19 the Texas Veterans Commission, HHSC, needs of veterans and  
20 a summary of the mayor's challenge because there have been  
21 some federal initiatives to end veteran homelessness, so  
22 that is the status. We were pleased that Houston was the  
23 first city in Texas to effectively end veteran  
24 homelessness, and since then, San Antonio and Austin have  
25 also met those federal benchmarks, so we reported those in

1 the study.

2                   Sections three and four is about the entities  
3 serving and funding sources to serve homeless veteran  
4 populations, so that again includes the spreadsheets  
5 created by the TICH about funding sources and programs,  
6 again in two separate charts, one for everyone  
7 experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness, and  
8 then again the second chart specifically for set-asides or  
9 programs just for veterans. And then we also talked about  
10 nonprofit providers with data that we purchased from the  
11 Lone Star Foundation with five star and 211.

12                   Sections five and six are the recommendations  
13 which we spent a lot of time talking about here. We  
14 gathered the recommendations from the public. So TDHCA  
15 and TVC hosted two roundtables, one last year at the Texas  
16 Conference on Ending Homelessness, and one this year at  
17 the Texas Veterans Summit, so stakeholders included  
18 veterans, service providers, nonprofits, for-profits,  
19 apartment associations, and others. TDHCA also hosted an  
20 online forum where we gathered recommendations from the  
21 public on how to effectively end veteran homelessness.

22                   We grouped these recommendations into five  
23 broad categories and also then also presented all the  
24 recommendations to the TICH and considered consequences  
25 and ramifications of each recommendation. So the five

1 broad categories and what's going to be in the study and  
2 the report is: number one, increase partnerships with the  
3 rental market; number two, identify veterans, share  
4 information and increase coordination; number three,  
5 increase housing and service resources; number four,  
6 improve access to employment resources; and number five,  
7 improve access to mental and physical health resources.

8 So in the report we have samples of what those  
9 recommendations from the public look like and all the  
10 recommendations from the public are included in the  
11 appendices, which I think that one appendix is over 30  
12 pages long because of all the considerations that go into  
13 each recommendation.

14 So the report is required to be submitted to  
15 the Texas Legislature no later than December 1. The  
16 legislature may then take their prerogative regarding any  
17 of the recommendations.

18 Any questions?

19 MR. DOYLE: This was a Senate bill. Will it go  
20 to the House members?

21 MS. TREJO: Most likely it will go to TDHCA's  
22 oversight committees, and so that's the Senate and the  
23 House, Urban Affairs on the Senate and Intergovernmental  
24 Relations on the House side.

25 MS. STAMP: I have just a quick question. Did

1 it come up at all around access to education and training?

2 MS. TREJO: We did have that. I think we put  
3 that under services, increase housing and resource  
4 services, so education was included as one of the  
5 recommendations that we considered.

6 MS. STAMP: Because I can see that going with  
7 the employment piece as well.

8 MS. TREJO: That's true.

9 MR. DOYLE: Except that the VA, in their  
10 wisdom, is now not supported sheltered workshops any  
11 longer. We had one close down in Fort Worth. Very  
12 successful, the vets were getting \$8.84 an hour average  
13 wage for doing piecemeal work. We were getting a lot of  
14 them to move from there into permanent employment through  
15 the workforce centers, and then they decided to unfund  
16 sheltered workshops which was that piecemeal training  
17 piece. And so now our community is looking to how in the  
18 world do we sustain that which was such a great program  
19 through the VA.

20 DR. SCHOLL: Mr. Chairman.

21 MR. DOYLE: Yes.

22 DR. SCHOLL: Just a quick question. This is  
23 Dr. Scholl from Somerset.

24 I know from reading the report that this item  
25 essentially alluded or stated they were looking for

1 recommendations to increase the effectiveness of the  
2 approach of the state addressing veterans homelessness.  
3 I'm just wondering whether or not the other board members  
4 feel that that item, the fifth item of the assignment from  
5 Bill 1580, was addressed.

6 MR. DOYLE: Is that on page 23? Is that where  
7 you're looking, Dennis? Improve access to mental health  
8 and physical resources.

9 DR. SCHOLL: In the bill language, the fifth  
10 item.

11 MR. DOYLE: Oh, in the bill language.

12 DR. SCHOLL: Recommendations to increase the  
13 effectiveness of the state's approach. Here's why I'm  
14 asking that. When I see something like that in  
15 legislation, I read between the lines where they're  
16 saying: Hey, I think the state approach to this problem  
17 is not adequately effective; what can be done to make it  
18 more effective? I'm just wondering if you feel that the  
19 recommendations with regard to answering that item, the  
20 relative ineffectiveness to what they have spent, perhaps,  
21 has been answered in the report.

22 MR. DOYLE: Naomi, do you have a comment on  
23 that?

24 MS. TREJO: Well, one thing that we found  
25 overall, and it is mentioned in the report, is that many

1 of the recommendations focused on things that we actually  
2 already do as a state. So I'm not sure that we can  
3 highlight any ineffectiveness in the report insofar as  
4 specific programs, but we can say and have said that there  
5 could be a greater outreach with the existing programs  
6 that we have.

7 MR. DOYLE: Good. Thank you, Dennis.

8 Any other comments on this? We've gone through  
9 it at several meetings. Would you like us to affirm this  
10 was well? Would that be helpful to be able to say that?  
11 So I would ask the voting members of the council then to  
12 affirm by acclamation that this veterans report has been  
13 seen by us, reviewed, and we are in support of the report.

14 Is there any comments or questions about the way that was  
15 phrased?

16 (No response.)

17 MR. DOYLE: Then if you would affirm this  
18 report say aye.

19 (A chorus of ayes.)

20 MR. DOYLE: Not affirm same sign.

21 (No response.)

22 MR. DOYLE: And that's unanimous.

23 Thank you, Naomi. It's been a great project  
24 for a while and you've done a great job on it

25 Item number VI, the use of the \$10,000 from

1 Texas Workforce Commission, who's reporting on that?

2 MR. SAMUELS: Well, we don't have the Texas  
3 Workforce Commission here.

4 MS. BOSTON: I mean, I think what we had talked  
5 about at the last TICH when we were at the conference was  
6 the idea -- there had been some synergy around the idea of  
7 THN potentially working to help coordinate all of the CoCs  
8 together, and that that was not de facto, that's been  
9 something that they have the role on, but that wasn't  
10 something that they were required to do or that anyone was  
11 funding them to do. And so I think one of the ideas was  
12 that we could provide the \$10,000 to them for that effort.

13 MR. SAMUELS: That's exactly what we talked  
14 about, and the Continuum of Care representatives in the  
15 room talked about how maybe that could benefit them. One  
16 of them happens to be a board member of mine. Yeah,  
17 that's what it was for, but the Texas Workforce connection  
18 to it, it would be nice to hear the feelings from that  
19 side.

20 MR. DOYLE: Well, serving on our local  
21 workforce board, not on the commission itself, of course,  
22 but I can tell you that if, in fact, this money is used to  
23 build better pathways to the local continuums, which can  
24 build better pathways to the local workforce boards in  
25 those continuum areas, including balance of state, that

1 would, in my mind, increase the possibility of that  
2 population finding work. And I think you can make a solid  
3 line from that \$10,000 to jobs for homeless people.

4 MR. SAMUELS: I think that would be underneath  
5 the coordination on the state level with CoCs.

6 MR. DOYLE: The best use would be to use it to  
7 coordinate with the CoCs and ask them to coordinate it  
8 with the jobs effort through their local workforce boards.

9 MS. BOSTON: Is that an existing need?

10 MR. SAMUELS: We as the CoC for the Texas  
11 Balance of State, we saw that as an existing need, of  
12 course, because we have a pilot project around that very  
13 issue. So I would assume that's an issue with all of the  
14 CoCs; I can't say right now without talking to each one of  
15 those.

16 MR. DOYLE: Well, I can tell you, too, this  
17 summer TWC issued an RFP, Texas Workforce Commission sent  
18 out a request for proposal for a jobs initiative for  
19 homeless people, and I would certainly think in the  
20 context of their thinking let's find jobs for homeless  
21 people, this \$10,000 to coordinate with local continuums  
22 to do that would be a great use of their money.

23 MR. SAMUELS: I'd personally like for it to  
24 include that and overall coordination, of course, because  
25 it's not just needed for veterans, as you know, it's

1         needed for everybody.

2                 MS. BOSTON: Perhaps what we could do, so that  
3         we aren't held up until January when George is here, is  
4         that -- because obviously, TWC and TDHCA sign the  
5         agreement, so perhaps what we could do is if we could get  
6         approval from the group that that's the general purpose  
7         and then follow up if everyone is okay that we'll make  
8         sure Mike has signed off on the actual document -- not  
9         sign the document, the document is signed by Tim Irvine as  
10        our E-D, and TWC -- that this kind of went the direction  
11        that we discussed. Because that way we can work on the  
12        document getting into play and signed and moved forward  
13        between now and the January meeting.

14                 MR. DOYLE: So can we entertain a motion that  
15         we would instruct Brooke and TDHCA to work with TWC on a  
16         document based on the conversation we just had, and that  
17         before documents are signed, I'll be able to look at it  
18         and make sure that it reads the way we think the council  
19         would like for it to read before signature, something like  
20         that? Members, are you all okay with that? So then I'll  
21         entertain a motion to that effect.

22                 MS. BOSTON: So moved.

23                 MR. DOYLE: Is there a second to that motion?

24                 MS. MAERCKLEIN: Second.

25                 MR. DOYLE: Second by Pam.

1 Any further discussion or questions?

2 (No response.)

3 MR. DOYLE: All in favor say aye.

4 (A chorus of ayes.)

5 MR. DOYLE: Opposed same sign.

6 (No response.)

7 MR. DOYLE: That passes and we'll move forward  
8 on working on that.

9 Any public comment?

10 (General talking and laughter.)

11 MR. DOYLE: We are on that part of the agenda.

12 The next date is Tuesday, January 31, 2017, but we don't  
13 know if it's going to be at the Omni.

14 (General talking and laughter.)

15 MR. DOYLE: Is there any other comments?

16 (No response.)

17 MR. DOYLE: Okay. Thank you. We are  
18 adjourned.

19 (Whereupon, at 11:46 a.m., the meeting was  
20 adjourned.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

3 MEETING OF: Texas Interagency Council for the  
4 Homeless

5 || LOCATION: Austin, Texas

6 DATE: November 17, 2016

I do hereby certify that the foregoing pages,  
numbers 1 through 70, inclusive, are the true, accurate,  
and complete transcript prepared from the verbal recording  
made by electronic recording by Nancy H. King before the  
Texas Interagency Council for the Homeless.

/s/ Nancy H. King 11/25/2016  
(Transcriber) (Date)

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