TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

HOUSING & HEALTH SERVICES COORDINATION COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEARING

ON

DRAFT HOUSING AND HEALTH SERVICES COORDINATION COUNCIL 2014-2015 BIENNIAL PLAN

Suite 210
REACH Resources Center on Individual Living 8625 King George Drive Dallas, Texas

Monday, June 23, 2014 1:17 p.m.

BEFORE:

TERRI RICHARD, HHSCC Coordinator

I N D E X

SPEAKER	PAGE
Introduction: Terri Richard Paula Margeson	3
David Saunders	10
Bradley McDonald	13
Janet Wilkinson	21
Mavis Ravin	25
David Saunders	27
Adiourn	31

1

PROCEEDINGS

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MS. RICHARD: Good afternoon. Today is Monday, June, 23, 2014. I am Terri Richard with the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs, and I'd like to welcome all of you to the public hearing in Dallas for the Draft Housing and Health Services Coordination Council 2014-2015 Biennial Plan.

This document may be found from the following website: www.tdhca.state.tx.us/hhscc/biennial-plans. A paper copy can be requested by contacting the Housing Resource Center at P.O. Box 13941, Austin at 78711-3941. Or you can just give me a call. My number is 512-475-2953.

Representatives from the Department are here to receive comments from stakeholders and the general public regarding the plan. The hearings give the public an opportunity to give input into the plan prior to submission to the Office of the Governor and the Legislative Budget Board, and we do that on August 1 of 2014 this year.

The plan includes an overview of the council, who they are, what they do, definitions of serviceenriched housing, the importance of service-enriched housing, we talk about council activities, there's a section on the overview of the State of Texas

Comprehensive Analysis of Service-Enriched Housing Finance Practices final report, and council recommendations for the 2014-2015 biennium.

This is the third biennial plan that we will be submitting since the creation of the council in 2009. What we tried to do with this plan was to take a broader look at service-enriched housing, not only here in Texas, but also in other states, six other states.

What the council chose to do was to contract with the Technical Assistance Collaborative to identify best practices in six other states and the council focused their plan on three of the recommendations that came out of that report. You'll also see more in this plan about services, in particular additional resources from the legislature and from additional funding opportunities that Texas has taken on.

I do have a few administrative reminders. If you've not already done so, please take this opportunity to silence any communication devices. For anyone interested in speaking, we'd like to ask you to fill out a witness affirmation form, and those are right over there on the table, and then note the topic that you wish to discuss. If you haven't already completed one, they're right over there on the table. Also, as you speak, please provide your name and who you represent if

you represent at anyone.

As a reminder, we are here to accept public comment and we will not be responding to questions today about the plan. The comment period for the biennial plan began last Friday, June 13, and it's going to run through this Friday, June 27. Any comment that's received at this public hearing will be considered official public comment for these documents.

The Housing and Health Services Coordination

Council was authorized by the 81st Texas Legislature in

2009, based on recommendations of the Legislative Budget

Board. The council includes 17 members. The executive

director of the Texas Department of Housing and Community

Affairs serves as the council chair, and then there are

eight members appointed by the governor, and eight other

members that are state agency representatives. The

council meets quarterly, in January, April, July, and

October. TDHCA staff provides clerical and advisory

support to the council.

And I'd like to now introduce Paula Margeson. She is one of our members, and just ask her if she has anything she's like to add or say.

MS. MARGESON: Well, I think it might help just to clarify that the council has three main purposes: one of them is to try to identify barriers to service-

enriched housing, and one of them is to try to facilitate the creation of more service-enriched housing in Texas, and then the last one is to coordinate and educate the various state entities about each other's work and how that could tie into service-enriched housing.

So that's what we're mandated to do, so this plan kind of summarizes what we've done in a two-year period and the recommendations that we're making that will come out of that and what we'll be working on, say, for the next two years.

And I wanted to make sure that everybody understands what service-enriched housing is. Service-enriched housing is housing where some services are available to the residents.

It's multifamily housing, so that would mean like apartments, for example, where more than one family lives and there's more than one unit, and those complexes or those facilities have some services attached to them that could be on-site or they could be off-site, and they're linked together. Like, say, REACH could link with a housing complex that wanted to have service-enriched housing and we would provide services, specified services.

Typically what might happen would be -- and Terri, you can correct me if I'm wrong -- what happens is

a developer might want to build some housing and the state maybe gives him some tax incentive money to help do that, but in turn, he has to agree that he will provide for or arrange for the provision of some services in exchange for getting that tax incentive and maybe some other considerations. What he has to give back is that the people that move in there, number one, some of the units will have a little bit of a reduction in rent, not like Section 8, not that much, but some reduction in rent for lower income residents, and they would have some services. So, say, there would be maybe a couple of vans available to take people to doctor's appointments or to the grocery store a couple of times a week, that kind of thing. Maybe they would provide one light meal a day, like maybe a breakfast buffet. they would provide an on-site library, or a visiting nurse that came and did routine things once a week, something like that. So it's housing arrangements that's been enriched with some services.

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And typically, for the sake of this council, we are talking about two populations that could benefit from this: that would be people with disabilities and older people who often also have disabilities. So that's our target population that we're trying to address and make available more service-enriched housing for people

with disabilities and older people. So does that help a little bit?

MS. STEWART: And they're not required to access the services but they're there if they want to.

MS. MARGESON: Exactly, yes. You don't have to take part in those services, they're just there if you need them and you want them.

So that's just kind of a little background prior to the release of the plan, and what we really wanted to hear is your comments about the plan, where we are today and what we've done to date, and where we're going for the future.

MS. WILLIAMS: Well, how does that look as far as mixing the housing together, people with disabilities and non disabilities living in the complex, but yet there are services available for those who want to use them. Is it going to be available for everybody, that van to the store, everyone that lives in the complex?

MS. RICHARD: There's lots of different models, and so I think it depends on the property, whether it's going to be available to everyone or just people with disabilities. But there's different models and it depends on what supportive services that they are going to provide, and there's an array of those services that they select which ones they're going to provide when

1	they apply for our housing tax credits.
2	MR. SAUNDERS: (Speaking from audience.) The
3	funding, is it the State of Texas or is it federal
4	government, or what?
5	MS. RICHARD: Service-enriched housing can be
6	funded a number of ways, and some is with state and some
7	with federal dollars.
8	MR. SAUNDERS: But originally it was the state
9	government is what it does. Right?
10	MS. RICHARD: The council is made up of some
11	state agencies, that's correct, agency representatives.
12	It's mostly the health and humans service agency
13	representatives.
14	MR. SAUNDERS: But what I'm trying to find out
15	is who's going to be in charge? Is it state or federal
16	government?
17	MS. RICHARD: Who's going to be in charge?
18	MR. SAUNDERS: Yes.
19	MS. RICHARD: It kind of depends on which
20	initiative or which project or program that you're
21	talking about. So the Housing Tax Credit Program, for
22	example, that's a Texas Department of Housing and
23	Community Affairs, but it's a federally funded program.
24	So that particular program that Paula was
25	talking about, the housing tax credit properties, that's

federally funded. That federal money, though, goes through a state agency, which is the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs. We are the housing finance agency here in Texas, so that federal money goes through our agency.

MR. SAUNDERS: Okay. So you're a state agency then. Okay. The State of Texas is notorious for short-changing the elderly. Having said that, I have a Section 8 apartment and Section 8 in Texas, again, it's been closed for years. How are y'all going to handle the problems of the elderly? There is no more open housing, at least the Dallas-Fort Worth area. How are you going to handle that?

MS. RICHARD: Well, I think that you bring up an issue that a number of people, not just in Texas, but across the nation are bringing up. There is a huge need for service-enriched housing, and one of the things that the council is trying to do is to make more service-enriched housing available, so those are some of the things that we're trying to do.

But it is a national problem and I appreciate your comment about seniors and being short-changed. I think that there are opportunities like this and like the Department of Aging and Disability Services also has public hearings. They just released their state plan on

aging, and so I would just encourage you to continue to participate and bring up the need, and I think it is a huge issue.

And I know the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development recognized that there's a need.

They're trying to do some things to increase availability. Like one of the programs that we applied for some grant funding, and that's something we talk about in the plan is the number of federal funding opportunities that Texas has taken advantage of to try to help increase those services and housing.

So one of them is the Section 811 demonstration program that's going to be offering rental assistance to an additional 350 or so individuals, and I know there's some opportunity there; then there's also other opportunities.

I know Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs has also applied for additional funding, and we haven't heard yet whether we're going to get that additional funding. If we do, though, that's going to be an additional 600 people that might be able to get help with their rent.

But that's the whole purpose of the council is to try to work with the state agencies, the federal agencies, the private, the nonprofits, to try coordinate

how we can leverage the scant resources that are out there to be able to benefit people with disabilities and aging adults.

MR. SAUNDERS: Apparently there's very few people out there, because the last time Dallas Housing had an opening for Section 8, they were almost bombed that day. There was a riot, it was there on TV. You know, this is ridiculous. You've got people looking for housing, and they can't find it.

MS. RICHARD: Right. I really appreciate that comment. One thing I might just want to explain to everyone is the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs -- you mentioned state agencies; we don't have any oversight over the public housing authorities.

There's over 400 of them across the state. We don't fund them, we don't have any authority over them, it's the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban development who does. So we take calls every day, people that have issues, concerns, complaints, just like yours, and so I just want to encourage you to stay in touch with the federal side of things as much as you do the state side of things.

But I have seen things come across the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development where they recognize there's a problem, and they're trying to do

what they can to pass legislation to provide more funding for the public housing authorities across the United States. But I've heard of sometimes wait lists that are four years long, so I know it's huge. I think everyone does recognize there's a huge need, I think it's always a challenge to figure out how you try to address that need.

And that's something in some small way -maybe some bigger ways, right, Paula? -- we're trying to
do that, trying to look at everybody trying to cooperate
and see if there's ways we can leverage some funding. So
you'll see that in the biennial plan, looking at some for
the organizations across the state that we're trying to
get to work together. Thank you.

Does anyone else have some comments that they would like to make for the record?

MR. McDONALD: I have a question. How is that going to affect people that are on like CLASS programs that assist them already?

MS. YEVICH: For the record, could you state your name, please?

MR. McDONALD: Bradley McDonald.

MS. RICHARD: And I'm sorry, let me make sure I understand the question. I understand the CLASS program; that's Community Living Assistance with Support Services. And so your question was how is what going to

1 affect CLASS? 2 If this new program is MR. McDONALD: 3 approved, how is it going to affect people on CLASS? 4 MS. RICHARD: And is that the Section 8 5 demonstration program that I was talking about? 6 MS. MARGESON: Are you talking about service-7 enriched housing? 8 MR. McDONALD: Yes. 9 MS. MARGESON: Well, okay, Bradley, serviceenriched housing is in existence now. It's not brand 10 new; we're just trying to get more of it. 11 So a person 12 could live in a service-enriched housing project who has 13 CLASS, there wouldn't be any problem with that. 14 just providing what we might call auxiliary or ancillary 15 services that people might need that would make their 16 lives easier. So it wouldn't interfere with what you 17 already have in place, it would just make it better, make 18 it go further. 19 MR. McDONALD: That answered my question. 20 MS. MARGESON: Good. Did anybody get to read 21 the plan? 22 (Negative responses from audience.) MS. WILKINSON: This is Janet Wilkinson. 23 24 have read the plan, Paula.

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MS. MARGESON: Because we really kind of need

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your feedback about that plan, did it make sense when you read it, do the recommendations seem relevant, reasonable, doable.

MS. STEWART: Is it possible to give us a quick overview of what's in it since some for the people in the room haven't had a chance to look at it?

MS. MARGESON: Here's the author right here.

MS. RICHARD: Okay, we'll give it a go. Maybe I could just kind of go through the executive summary, perhaps.

So I started out just talking a little bit about the history of the council, when it was created. Senator Jane Nelson and Representative Norma Chavez were the ones who were the authors of the bill. And as I mentioned earlier, there was a Legislative Budget Board report -- they're called GEER reports, they're effectiveness and efficiency reports -- and this is way, way truncated, in that it basically said that gosh, there's some great housing programs out here, there's some great services here, but they don't seem to be working together for the benefit of people, that's kind of the gist of the report.

And so thus came the Coordination Council, which is really focused on trying to get better coordination of all these different resources to make

things better for people. And so I talk a little bit about that.

Then we talk about service-enriched housing, and one of the first duties that the council was charged with doing was developing a definition. And so in the very beginning -- and I know, Paula, you went to some of these -- there were a number of places, I think they went to four or five different places and got some input about service-enriched housing, what it might look like. And then they came up with a definition. That definition was passed, and it's in our Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs rule.

And I'll just tell you what that is and what it is in rule. It's integrated, affordable and accessible housing that provides residents with the opportunity to receive on-site and off-site services and other services and supports that foster independence in living and decision-making for individuals with disabilities and people who are elderly. So that was one of the first things that the council did was create this definition.

What I did in that particular section, I looked at definitions of service-enriched housing, supportive housing in other areas, some other organizations. So for example, the Governor's Committee

on People with Disabilities, they have a definition of supportive housing. And then I looked at the federal definition, SAMHSA, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, they also have a definition of service-enriched housing. So I provided some examples of some other ways and definitions, and pointed out in the report that the council's definition is very consistent with what's going on in this nation.

And so we talk about that and then go into the next section, and what we really wanted people to do was focus on service-enriched housing. I came onboard and when I mentioned that term, and many people don't know what it is, and Charlotte, that was the first question you asked: What is service-enriched housing? So we tried to put in this report here's what it is and so we used these definitions.

Then we went into some stories, people who benefit from service-enriched housing, to really talk about, okay, so now maybe you know what the definition is but why do we care, we talk about why it is so important and how it has changed people's lives for the better.

And so the report includes some people who have been able to benefit.

And you mentioned, sir, earlier, CLASS, for example. So it's how people worked together to receive

those kinds of long-term services and supports, but over here on the housing side they were able to get some assistance with their rent, either reduced rent apartments, or in some cases you actually get help with paying your rent, so those are tenant-based rental assistance. So we go through some examples of people who tell their stories about why it's important because we want people to understand why it's important.

And as I mentioned, it's going to go to the Office of the Governor and the Legislative Budget Board. We wanted them to know that this is important and it affects real people that are in our communities and that their constituents and all of us care about.

And then I also tried to do a little bit about not only does it improve quality of life but it also can be more cost-effective because some people that live in nursing homes, anybody who has been to a nursing home or has had family in a nursing home, you know how costly that is to serve someone in a nursing home.

But looking at if they can have some services and supports, like CLASS or like the home and community based services program but continue to live in their own home -- which, by the way, is in the report; the vast majority of people want to live in their own home, they want to remain in their community where they live, where

they have friends and family and go to church. The vast majority of people don't want to go into nursing homes, most of them don't.

And so we talk about that, talk a little bit about cost-effectiveness, so I put some numbers in there about the differences between the services and the cost of services in a nursing home compared to if you live in the community with home and community based services.

And then what I wanted to do was to really just kind of talk about what the council has done since its inception, so just kind of wanted to take a bigger, broader look, here's how far we've come, so that then we can also talk about, okay, but there's been some great things that have happened but we still need to improve, we still need to do more.

So I go through in the council activities section, as I mentioned before, over this last biennium there have been some huge amounts of federal funding that has become available for home and community based services, and that's from the federal side of it.

There's also been from the legislature, and one example of that, this last legislative session the Department of State Health Services, who manages and operates services for people with mental illness, they had like an unprecedented amount of money that was given to them for

mental health services, \$332 million, and that's additional dollars. So I talk a little bit about the funding that's come in and then what these entities, whether it's a state agency or local areas, are doing with that money to make services more available.

And then the next section I talk about the Technical Assistance Collaborative, and it's an organization that are the gurus or the subject matter experts, if you will, on service-enriched housing.

They're consultants. They asked council members what states we would want them to look at and who they're implementing service-enriched housing, and then they knew of three other states that were doing some really creative things with service-enriched housing. So we worked with them and that was over a year process to produce this report.

And what they did was they looked at what other states were doing, and then they ended up identifying some best practices, and so you'll see that in the report, we list their recommendations. And you can also see that entire report, everything that they did, the research that they did and the best practices that they identified, that's on our website, as well as the biennial plan. So if you want to look at that entire report, you can do that.

And then the last section was explaining how the council came up with identifying the three recommendations. So the Technical Assistance Collaborative identified a number of recommendations, more than 20 or something, I don't know the exact number, and so what the council wanted to do was to really focus on three of them. So the last section of the report really focuses on those three recommendations, and those are to increase funding or to identify additional funding for service-enriched housing, and then the other one was to look at additional resources to expand serviceenriched housing in rural areas, and then the third one was to create incentives for developers to develop more service-enriched housing. And so the recommendations all fall under those three overarching recommendations, and we had work groups that met several times, about three times to kind of talk through what those recommendations might be.

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And then the last part of the report, of course, is just the references, some of the research that I did that was included in the report.

Was that enough detail, too much detail?

MS. WILKINSON: Under the third recommendation it says: Encouraging people with disabilities and advocates to participate in the QAP process.

As a person that deals with QAPs -- and I've tried to understand it -- it's very, very complicated, so when you're asking advocates and people with disabilities to assist in this process, there has to be some type of education on what that is, how it affects them, because I work with a national housing subcommittee, and we all have QAPs, and one of our duties was to look at our state QAP, and I literally forwarded it to our chair and said, You know, this is a 700-page document; what am I looking at?

So it's very difficult, so if you're encouraging people to participate in it, there has to be some type of education on that huge document.

MS. RICHARD: It's a big document. Thank you. I appreciate that.

MS. MARGESON: Janet, I have a question for you. How do providers of service-enriched housing in the Dallas area let people like you, who are in the business of helping people with disabilities find housing, know about their properties?

MS. WILKINSON: Typically, it's servicedriven, so it's the service provider, so I only find out
if they have an opening, that particular person would
have to become a consumer of that. For example, a lot of
medical health housing, they have to be a member of

either ABC Behavioral Health, Metro Care, or Life Net.
Is that what you're talking about?

MS. MARGESON: Well, I know at least of one property where tax and city money was used to build a complex and part of the units are more affordable, and this particular one that I'm thinking about has an age limit, like you have to be at least 50 to move into that complex, and there are services provided on-site.

And then these units that the rents have been adjusted downward, you have to qualify as far as your income and having maybe a disability or being in the age limit before you can apply for one of those units. Do you ever have property managers or owners who get in touch with you and say, hey, I've got one of these projects?

MS. WILKINSON: Well, I have a listing of every tax credit in North Texas. A lot of the tax credits, 55 and older, I guess I would say have services included when you're talking about some of them offer transportation, some of them offer additional on-site things. Typically, people that call me don't even meet the minimum income guidelines.

MS. MARGESON: Well, see, they're all supposed to have services of some type or be linked to services of some type, because that's part of the criteria for tax

incentive funding.

But that's a good point that you bring, because one of the things that the council has struggled with, is that a lot of the existing tax incentive projects are more geared to people who are in the median income range, whereas most of the people that are served by a CIL -- and typically, our consumers are more below the 30th percentile and they're SSI recipients, and so how do we make this kind of housing available for them? That's a huge dilemma.

MS. WILKINSON: And I do agree with you on that, Paula. Like I said, I have a list, and thanks to TDHCA, I do have it broken down, to the best of my ability, in ones that do offer 30 percent rents.

But the people that are living in those units are never going to move out.

And then they typically don't have on-site wait lists, so it's not like you can call a particular complex and put your name on a list. Most of them, if not all of them, don't offer some type of on-site wait list, so they have to continue to call and see if one of those ever becomes available.

MS. MARGESON: Has any one of those property managers ever called you and said, I have a unit available? Has that ever happened?

MS. WILKINSON: No. And typically, I would say lately any tax incentive properties that I've received information from in the mail has been way outside the Dallas service area. I mean, we're talking a small, itty-bitty town in East Texas somewhere, and it's actually for seniors.

Does that answer your question, Paula?

MS. MARGESON: Yes, thank you. Doing a little fact-finding of my own.

MS. RAVIN: I have a question. My name is
Mavis Ravin. I am a relocation specialist and I work
with your department, and I would like to know we can't
even get vouchers for people to relocate out of the
nursing home, so how is this program going to assist us?

MS. RICHARD: I assume that you're talking about the project access program, and it takes some time to get vouchers. One of the things that you probably are already aware of that we're trying to do to help with that is to offer tenant-based rental assistance, and so that's something that someone can go ahead and leave the nursing home and access tenant-based rental assistance until their name comes up on the project access wait list. Are you aware of that program?

MS. RAVIN: I am definitely aware of that program. I have been informed there is no funds for that

program; it ran out.

MS. RICHARD: I know that there's going to be a new release of that funding, but there's definitely limited resources.

MS. RAVIN: So how is the enriched program going to assist the elderly and disabled out of nursing homes?

MS. MARGESON: One way that we can do that is as we negotiate with the legislature, Mavis, and as we negotiate with developers, we can ask that that be a priority group, that within the priority of elderly and people with disabilities, that people who are relocating have a higher priority. So that's one thing we can do as future developments come online.

That's what has been done with the 811 project, that all of the 350 units that are going to become available they have set that as one of the priorities.

MS. RICHARD: Public housing authorities can also have preferences, and so we're working with the public housing authorities as another way to try to encourage them to offer vouchers.

And I just want to be clear, service-enriched housing isn't a program; it's just really about linking housing and services together. And so I think one of the

things you can do -- and that's why we did put in there about the Qualified Allocation Plan; it's a document that's very important -- one of the things that then would be something that the council could do is look at that Qualified Allocation Plan and you could perhaps make a recommendation that there be more units set aside for people with disabilities at the 30 percent, or maybe offer some incentives.

And that's sort of what the incentive suggestions were about, is being able to put some more incentives in that Qualified Allocation Plan that would help, just as you say, be able to get more people out of nursing homes and take advantage of those housing vouchers.

MS. MARGESON: Because one of the problems is it has to meet the developer's bottom line, and in order to attract them to build units that could be affordable for our consumer population -- when I say our, I mean REACH -- they're going to have to have more incentives that typically are offered because it just won't pencil out if they don't.

So that's part of what we face as a council, when we're trying to piece together some recommendations that would maybe move all of this forward, it may mean that we have to go to the legislature and say you're

1 going to have to make some more incentives available so 2 that we can housing stock down to this population, make 3 it affordable to this population. 4 MR. SAUNDERS: Are you including assisted 5 living in these programs? MS. RICHARD: In the ideal world it would 6 7 include assisted living. If the individual chooses to live in assisted living, everyone has a choice to live 8 9 where they would like to live, but as far as the home and 10 community-based services program in the federal rule, 11 assisted living is considered a community-based setting. MR. SAUNDERS: Well, the thing about it is I 12 13 was thinking assisted living would be good to go, and I 14 didn't meet the income requirements. MS. RICHARD: You don't meet the income for 15 16 assisted living. MR. SAUNDERS: Yes. 17 18 MS. RICHARD: It's a challenge, and most all 19 of these programs do have income guidelines of some sort 20 because they really are intended to try to address both 21 low income and very low income. 22 MR. SAUNDERS: Assisted living, at least the 23 one I found, said that you have to have at least a 24 thousand dollars a month income.

MS. RICHARD: Oh, so you didn't have enough

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1 income. 2 MR. SAUNDERS: Yes. 3 MS. RICHARD: Oh, I see. It's a challenge. 4 MS. MARGESON: The council, we excluded 5 assisted living from one of the options when we were 6 talking about the options that we would be advocating 7 for. MS. RICHARD: And I don't have that off the 8 9 top of my head. MS. MARGESON: That's how I remember that we 10 11 decided not to, because it's a little controversial. 12 You know, David, some people within the 13 disability community feel that assisted living is just a 14 step-up type of institutionalization. I'm not saying everybody feels that way, it's just one of those issues, 15 16 so I think the council decided that we weren't going to 17 open that particular can of worms, perhaps, because we're 18 still very new, we're still establishing clout, and right now we don't have much, so we have to kind of pick and 19 20 choose our battles at this point in time until we have some things to really show for our own existence. 21 22 MS. RICHARD: Are there any other comments? 23 (No response.) 24 MS. RICHARD: So if there's not, then let me

thank all of you. Again, really appreciate the feedback

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and the input, and appreciate your time today attending the hearing. And again, you can submit additional public comment, it is still out on the website until June 27.

MS. MARGESON: Can we make them aware of the clearinghouse site? Didn't we do early on a website that has all the listings?

MS. RICHARD: Of the housing tax credit properties? Of course. That's on our Help for Texans website. So if you just to the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs home page, you'll see a button that says Help for Texans, and when you go there, you can click on Vacancy Clearinghouse, and that Vacancy Clearinghouse has the list of the reduced rent apartments all across the state that have been funded and that are monitored by the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

And you can click on individual properties, you can get phone numbers, you can get how many units they have, you can get how many accessible units they have, you can get vacancy information. Just to let you know, though, that it's not updated every day, so you do still have to call because sometimes they may say they have a vacancy but they may not any longer. But we try to keep it updated; I think it's quarterly that it's updated.

1	MS. MARGESON: Another thing to let you know
2	about is we're developing some training videos that kind
3	of go into and even give examples of service-enriched
4	housing and show people out in the community living in
5	service-enriched housing and more about what the council
6	does, and those are going to be available too so that
7	people can view them. So part of what we're tying to do
8	is educate the community, as well as probably ourselves,
9	about what we're doing.
10	FEMALE SPEAKER: What's the email address to
11	submit questions?
12	MS. RICHARD: It's info@tdhca.state.tx.us.
13	That concludes the hearing. Thank you very
14	much.
15	(Whereupon, at 2:00 p.m., the public hearing
16	was concluded.)

<u>CERTIFICATE</u>

IN RE: HHSCC 2014-2015 Biennial Plan

4 LOCATION: Dallas, Texas

DATE: June 23, 2014

I do hereby certify that the foregoing pages, numbers 1 through 32, inclusive, are the true, accurate, and complete transcript prepared from the verbal recording made by electronic recording by Barbara Wall before the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

(Transcriber) (Date)

On the Record Reporting 3636 Executive Ctr Dr., G-22 Austin, Texas 78731