TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

HOUSING AND HEALTH SERVICES COORDINATION COUNCIL MEETING

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

January 8, 2014 10:10 a.m.

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

TIMOTHY IRVINE, Chair
PAULA MARGESON, Vice Chair
STEVE ASHMAN (for MARC GOLD)
FELIX BRIONES
MEGAN CODY
DAVID DANENFELZER
KENNETH DARDEN
MIKE GOODWIN
AMY GRANBERRY (via telephone)
DONI GREEN
ANNA SONENTHAL

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1	<u>PROCEEDINGS</u>
2	MR. IRVINE: It's 10:10 on January 8, and I
3	call to order the meeting of the Housing and Health
4	Services Coordination Council, and I'll begin by calling
5	roll and confirming a quorum. Tim Irvine is present.
6	Paula Margeson?
7	MS. MARGESON: Here.
8	MR. IRVINE: Amy Granberry?
9	MS. GRANBERRY: Yes.
10	MR. IRVINE: Doni Green?
11	MS. GREEN: Here.
12	MR. IRVINE: James Hill?
13	(No response.)
14	MR. IRVINE: Mike Goodwin?
15	MR. GOODWIN: Here.
16	MR. IRVINE: Felix Briones?
17	MR. BRIONES: Here.
18	MR. IRVINE: David Danenfelzer?
19	MR. DANENFELZER: Here.
20	MR. IRVINE: Megan Cody?
21	MS. CODY: Here.
22	MR. IRVINE: Becky Dempsey?
23	(No response.)
24	MR. IRVINE: Anna Sonenthal?
25	MS. SONENTHAL: Here.

1	MR. IRVINE: Jeff Williford?
2	(No response.)
3	MR. IRVINE: Marc Gold?
4	MR. ASHMAN: Steve Ashman.
5	MR. IRVINE: Steve Ashman for Marc Gold.
6	Kenneth Darden?
7	(No response.)
8	MR. IRVINE: Karen Dunn?
9	(No response.)
10	MR. IRVINE: Jonas Schwartz?
11	(No response.)
12	MR. IRVINE: I heard nine ayes, so we have a
13	quorum and we will begin our meeting.
14	Let's go around the room first just so we can
15	refresh memories, like mine.
16	(Introductions.)
17	MR. IRVINE: And let the record reflect that
18	Kenneth Darden is here.
19	As always, we welcome public comment, so if
20	you're not actually a member of the council, don't feel
21	constrained, feel free to comment, but if you're going to
22	comment, we would ask that you step to the table and sit
23	where a microphone can pick you up so that Nancy can get
24	your comments on the record. If you're going to comment,
25	please state who you are and on whose behalf you are

1	speaking.
2	So all of that out of the way, we would ask for
3	a motion to approve the minutes of the October 9 meeting.
4	MR. GOODWIN: So moved.
5	MS. GREEN: Second.
6	MR. IRVINE: Any discussion?
7	(No response.)
8	MR. IRVINE: Hearing none, all in favor say
9	aye.
10	(A chorus of ayes.)
11	MR. IRVINE: Any opposed?
12	(No response.)
13	MR. IRVINE: It's unanimous, the minutes are
14	approved.
15	We also have a bylaw revision and I would ask
16	for a motion on that.
17	MR. GOODWIN: So moved.
18	MS. GREEN: Second.
19	MR. IRVINE: We have a motion and a second.
20	Any discussion?
21	(No response.)
22	MR. IRVINE: Hearing none, all in favor say
23	aye.
24	(A chorus of ayes.)
25	MR. IRVINE: Any opposed?

ON THE RECORD REPORTING (512) 450-0342

(No response.)

MR. IRVINE: The motion is unanimous, the bylaws revision is adopted.

Next Terri will provide us with a discussion of the development of the biennial plan.

MS. RICHARD: Well, it seems like August 1 of 2014 is a long ways away, but actually it comes way sooner than you might think. I know all of you or pretty much all of you have been participating on the phone calls, we started, as we agreed, and we created the three work groups. Work group one was about adding additional resources for service-enriched housing; work group two which is identifying strategies for expanding service-enriched housing in rural areas; and then the third work group is incentives for developers to create more service-enriched housing.

So what I had done was put the meeting notice out on the website and the agenda, and then I also have been sending it to the Listserv. The Housing and Health Services Coordination Council Listserv is getting somewhere around 1,300 people, so it's going out to a pretty big number and so we've been having additional people in the call. And I think that was something that Tim suggested is not limiting the work groups to just the council members, and so we've gotten some -- and you all

can chime in -- some interesting discussion, I think, anyway, and some different perspectives, a lot of different perspectives. So we've had two of those phone calls. I anticipate having a couple more, but we may not need the last one.

What I promised to do at our last meeting was just to summarize the recommendations that we've gotten so far, so that was one of the handouts. It was the work group implementation strategies, and so I'm not going to go through and read each one of them, but we've gotten some good recommendations for strategies to implement some of the goals that we will include in the biennial plan. I've started working on an outline of what the report might look like. And so did anyone have any questions or comments? Have you had a chance to look at the strategies? Do we want to have any more discussion about that? It's in your packet. I don't know if anybody has had a chance to look at that, had thoughts, wanted to add to it.

MR. IRVINE: There's nothing wrong with quick meetings.

MS. RICHARD: Okay. I'm fine with that. I'll continue to update you. After each of the phone calls I'm adding to this list to try to keep a compiled list, so I'll keep communicating back out to each of you any

additional items that get added to the list.

MR. IRVINE: The next item is a discussion of performance measures, and this is a discussion that is particularly directed to the agency participants. As you all know, we work on a biannual legislative cycle and this is a non-legislature convening year, so this is a work year where we're doing legislative appropriation requests and preparing the materials that will form the basis for the next budget cycle, and one of the things that the legislature does with each budget is they adopt -- and therefore, these things take the form of law -- performance measures for tracking how state government is doing, achieving what it's supposed to be achieving.

And one of the things that I think is important is that we think about ways that we can quantify what are we doing, how do we best measure it, and how do we track our progress, because it's great and warm and fuzzy to sit around and talk about issues, but unless you're actually tracking what you're doing concretely to move the dial, you don't know if you're being as impactful as you ought to be.

So this is something that I really want everybody to go back and think about and provide input.

I, for example, had a meeting the other day with my division directors and said I really want you to start

thinking right now about performance measures. Go through your agency's performance measures and look at them, and if they are fine, great, but if there are ways to make them better or if there are additional things that we should be tracking, let's look at them. And I really think that this council's work is probably something that is not as fully reflected in current performance measures as it ought to be.

So that's to kick off the discussion. Anybody got any thoughts on that?

MR. ASHMAN: This is Steve Ashman at DADS. We call them benchmarks, but I have target measures with Money Follows the Person, and I've got a whole category on housing, increasing the number of accessible, integrated and affordable units, the number of rent vouchers that are available, which, of course, TDHCA has been a wonderful partner on visiting PHAs and educating them about the housing needs of individuals with disabilities and things of that nature. I've probably got 15 different housing benchmarks that I have that I track monthly.

But in our budget we don't. When we look at DADS, really DADS's benchmarks are number of individuals served and the average cost per individual served, but from the housing standpoint, I don't know that I've seen anything on the housing side.

MS. GREEN: You have done well in creating some performance measures that I think are fairly unique to a program, and I think one of the things that you have done exceptionally well is look at the impact of MFP on cost savings with the Medicaid program. And MFP is unique in a sense that it's limited to people leaving institutions and are funded by Medicaid, so it's really easy or easier for people in the community to quantify that cost savings, because we know that Medicaid is paying \$150 a day for nursing home care, and with the housing supports that there's a reduction by about 75 percent.

And performance measures are really hard for us as Area Agencies on Aging but we're really trying to develop meaningful measures and to quantify the cost savings when possible, and I wonder through the Department of State Health Services housing voucher program if it might be possible to look at reductions in Medicaid expenditures for crisis-related care. It's not necessarily a direct relationship but I think our assumption is that if people are able to get stabilized that they're less likely to wind up in the emergency room, to have weather-related complications. If you're moving people from the streets into housing, I would expect to see reductions in utilization of emergency room care and impatient admissions as well.

Again, it's not going to be a direct relationship because particularly with the homeless population you're taking people who are, in most cases, unserved and providing services, so I think it's going to be more difficult. But I think if we can include that as one measure in the broader mix, that to the extent that you can identify the cost savings, I think that really resonates with elected officials more than quality of life which, in my mind, is paramount but it's really difficult to quantify that.

MR. ASHMAN: Well, it would be interesting once 811 becomes implemented, once TDHCA and HUD have a cooperative agreement because that kind of analysis might be able to be done with the SMI population and what kind of interventions have they had in the past, state hospitals, homelessness, and we might be able to develop some kind of figures off the people we serve through 811.

MR. IRVINE: Please come up so the mic can catch you and state your name.

MS. SONENTHAL: DSHS developed kind of a projected return on investment and so I heard most of what you said, but just looking at things like emergency rooms, state hospitalizations, things of that nature, criminal justice, and so we're continuing to look at those things now that the funding is being implemented, and so we're in

conversation about doing a return on investment specifically for these dollars. And so any ideas that you have for anything that you're wanting to see, if you would email me that in writing so that we have it down because that's something that we're looking at and wanting to show, most definitely.

MS. GREEN: I think the numbers are more compelling, again, if it's quantifiable. We've also started to develop some rough measures that stick to quality of life and ability to live independently, and with a couple of our programs we ask all the consumers have these services allowed you to remain in the community as opposed to going into a nursing home or assisted living facility, and the numbers aren't high but they've been higher than I expected, where about 20 percent of our consumers will say yes, this respite voucher helped me keep my care receiver in the community. So I think maybe a combination of what is the perceived value to you as a consumer and how is this affecting your utilization of institutional services in particular.

MS. SONENTHAL: So like doing that kind of when they're -- I'm trying to translate that -- so with our program when they're exiting because the goal is for them to get into permanent housing, so kind of having a sort of questionnaire to measure what that is when they're exiting

a program.

MR. IRVINE: Well, you know, there are certainly other ways besides performance measures that you can capture these kinds of things. For example, just data points, data collection from populations we serve can be used to tabulate things and then compare them to benchmarks, for example, for Medicaid. If Medicaid says our average assisted person received these types of assistance, such as emergency room assistance, and you have data points for your population served that said all right, well, our population served was this instead. So that gives you sort of an A-B.

The other thing, though, that I really hear sort of coming out of it is whether some sort of survey of clientele would be useful. How do persons who are being served feel that they are benefitting, where would they like things to improve.

MS. RICHARD: The quality of life survey for Money Follows the Person, that's been tested, validated and it's been used, and Mathematica has even done some of the reports. Do they have some cost savings in it as well?

MR. ASHMAN: I don't know that I've seen any cost saving reports from Mathematica, and they've issued six or eight different reports now. The problem with the

cost savings from Mathematica's standpoint is we are, and many other states are a managed care state anymore, about 85 percent, so the encounter information and the financial information isn't sent over to CMS, they don't know the expenditures. The fee for service expenditures where DADS actually pays a provider, but when it's a capitated rate, they can't break out the acute care versus primary care versus community services. Now, I don't know why they can't, we know what the numbers are. So that's been a problem, on a national level that's been a problem with the expansion of managed care.

MS. GREEN: And I think the best data would be longitudinal data, because if we do population comparisons and you've got a program that targets folks with high acuity levels or in crisis, you don't really want to compare them to average Medicaid beneficiaries, you have to make sure that if you are targeting those that qualify for nursing home care, those who are homeless, that you you're, again, following them over time with the idea that you've got similar populations.

MS. RICHARD: That qualify of life survey, there's a pre-survey before they move into the community, and then there's one, is it at six months and then another one a year later?

MR. ASHMAN: Eleven and 24.

MS. RICHARD: Eleven and 24. It's similar, it's the same exact survey. Right?

MR. ASHMAN: Yes, it's the same survey, and it's a combination of the NCI and PES survey.

MS. RICHARD: National Core Indicators and Participant Experience Survey.

MR. ASHMAN: However, it talks about services and not housing. There's nothing in housing in there, you know, like your living arrangements or what type of living arrangements you have, there's nothing about housing in there, it's all about community long-term services and supports and community engagement satisfaction.

MS. MARGESON: National Core Indicators?

MS. RICHARD: There's two tools and DADS has been using those. DADS joined the -- Texas joined the National Core Indicators. It's a collaborative of like 25 states, it's supported by the Human Services Research Institute and is a way to establish some consistent measures across all of the Medicaid waiver programs. The National Core Indicators was specifically a tool for people with intellectual and development disabilities, and then the Participant Experience Survey was developed by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, and it was more for the aged so it was for community programs for people who are aging Texans.

And so through the Money Follows the Person, that quality of life survey, they really took some of both of those tools and put it in one tool, but I know the National Core Indicators had like one or two questions about housing, did you choose your home, but very little about housing.

MR. ASHMAN: You know, and I can say we can always add questions to that survey instrument, should we desire to do so. Now, I don't know what my contractor is going to do about pricing.

MS. GREEN: But it would be good to look at things like safety and security, which I think would be good measure of housing, to look at financial burden, because we work with a lot of people who are paying 50 percent plus of their income for rent and they're going without medicines, food, so that might be a good kind of quality of life indicator. Are you able to meet your basic needs, and how has that changed over time?

MR. ASHMAN: You know, that is interesting because it would affect my pricing, but I can, in the San Antonio and Austin markets, because of the behavioral health pilot, we can ask additional questions in those two markets. I think we ask four questions for the behavioral health pilot and we can ask up to ten, so we do have some room within the current pricing scheme to ask additional

questions in those two markets, should we desire to do so.

MS. RICHARD: So maybe think about adding some specific housing and financial burden questions to that, try it in kind of a target area first, pilot it.

MR. GOODWIN: Wouldn't that be what I would call a critical indicator for what we've been doing is that what type of housing are you in and how much does it cost. That's a simplification. Essentially, are you receiving any kind of rental assistance and what housing are you in, and that would tell us whether it's tax credit. The things we're aiming at, which are the statefunded housing programs, are effectively increasing the number of people in that housing through service-enriched housing.

MS. GREEN: And I know, as a relocation contractor, we work with consumers who get tired of waiting and make their own housing arrangements and may pay, again, 60-70 percent of their income, and we know that that's a transition that is not going to be sustainable over time and that person is going to wind up back in the facility, that the grants will no longer be available, and so there are very real costs to the system associated with lack of affordable housing.

MS. MARGESON: Who did you say the target population was for the PES?

MS. RICHARD: It is for community-based programs, but particularly people who are physically disabled and seniors, elderly. And there are some questions on the original PES, anyway, about some health and safety kinds of things. There are questions about whether you've been abused or how you've been treated by your staff, so there are some questions.

MR. ASHMAN: And I don't know if I want to say this, we're not asking any of the ANE, abuse, neglect and exploitation questions on the quality of life survey, because in the survey instrument they had to assure confidentiality of the individual and our social workers and nurses would be in conflict with law if they did that. So we don't ask the ANE, however the interviewers do report ANE, they just don't record it on the survey instrument.

MS. RICHARD: And that could be abuse, neglect and exploitation either in the facility or in the community, it could be both.

MR. ASHMAN: Correct, pre or post.

MS. RICHARD: I just want to kind of run by the performance measures that we need to address, and it's the reduction or elimination of barriers in creating service-enriched housing, increasing the coordination between state housing and health service agencies, increasing the

number of state housing and health services staff who are cross-educated who have expertise in both housing and health services programs, and the provision of technical assistance to local communities by state housing and health services staff, to increase the number of service-enriched housing projects.

And so I know one of the thoughts, and it's actually come up on our calls, is to replicate the housing and health services partnership academy -- and I think that came up on the call that you were on -- which is really about local community cross-educating housing and health services. And then the next thing on the agenda is also webinars and training that we can use to cross-educate housing and health services staff. What I just read to you is what's in the statute, and so to keep that in mind as you think about performance measures that we want to create.

Would it be helpful to share the benchmarks that you've already come up with just to give people a guide? They're probably already on the website somewhere, aren't they, Steve?

MR. ASHMAN: Yes. They're in the operational protocol.

MS. RICHARD: Okay, operational protocol. Do you think that would be helpful?

MR. IRVINE: Maybe if you could just be the repository. And with all participants, if you've got things that you track that you think are useful, if you could just email the information to Terri, and if you've got things that you think we ought to track that we aren't tracking, email ideas like that.

One other thing -- this is maybe a bad idea but it's still an idea -- I'm involved in some other councils and organizations, and some other people in this room are, such as the Interagency Council for the Homeless, that look at some of the same types of issues, and I was wondering whether it might not be beneficial, maybe not to have a full joint meeting but to have some sort of a small work group that could coordinate with them, where there are commonalities and intersections. I think the more that state government can do to have uniform approaches to things, the more impactful it can be. Anybody interested in participating in something like that?

MR. ASHMAN: I'm on the council.

MR. IRVINE: I know you are. Well, we'll follow up on that.

MS. RICHARD: Anna, you have some performance measures and you're going to talk about that later, right, some things that you're tracking?

MS. SONENTHAL: Definitely, if you guys want me

to. I didn't bring a copy of our Form H, but I was just 1 going to kind of give an update and everything, but I can share what we were tracking later on, via email, just to 3 4 give you probably a more detailed description. 5 MS. RICHARD: That would be great. And then 6 I'll try to put it in some kind of a format so that 7 everybody could look at the different ideas that are being sent and share that at the next meeting. Form H, I 8 9 couldn't remember what that was called. 10 MS. GREEN: And maybe even something about

MS. GREEN: And maybe even something about locus of control which is something that we've been looking at with some of our evidence-based health prevention programs. I feel like I'm in control of my disease or I feel like I'm in control of my living situation.

MS. SONENTHAL: Are you asking me if that's a part of it?

MS. GREEN: Just an idea.

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MS. MARGESON: Well, is the goal here to come up with performance measures for this council and its effectiveness per its mandates, or to go beyond that to the larger impact?

MR. IRVINE: I think it's twofold. I think it's to have greater levels of awareness among the constituent agencies so that they really think about what

they're doing at the agency level that is synergistic with the council's work and how they're accounting for it. In other words, it doesn't just disappear in rounding or something like that, get lost in commonality. But also, I think it was very useful for Terri to tick off the four things that are in statute that we're supposed to be tracking, and I think that as we develop activities -- we're going to talk, for example, about webinars in a minute -- to me that is a great feed-in to the whole issue of TA, how do we track it.

MS. MARGESON: And do we develop some kind of after assessment for those webinars or for that training module so that people who actually participate in it can give their input about what they might have learned?

MR. IRVINE: I think we need to.

MS. RICHARD: I know some of the webinars that we've done in the past, when the person registers you send out a quick little pre-registration, a few questions, and it's things like how many of you know about Money Follows the Person, or how many of you know what tenant-based rental assistance is, and you do a Likert scale. And then you do the training and then you follow up and ask participants to say, okay, now that we've educated you, do you feel like you know more about certain things.

MS. MARGESON: Pre and post.

MS. RICHARD: Pre and post, exactly. And then
you could have some questions on there about, you know,
some other ideas, maybe it wasn't detailed enough or there

wasn't enough information, or ideas for another training

MS. MARGESON: Right, and that's a pretty standard way to do it. And another thing, too, especially on that particular mandate, you might be able to track how often other agencies in the state are contacting TDHCA regarding the various programs that you have. You're educating them about all these programs that you have, and even some like Veterans Affairs, but is there a way to track whether they're actually trying to access those programs on behalf of consumers, that would be another indicator that you've been successful -- we've been successful, I should say.

MS. RICHARD: One thing, I've been around a while and I was really kind of on the services side, from what I have seen just personally, the sharing of information is better than I've seen in a really long time, having housing representatives sitting on the Promoting Independence Advisory Council, you know, TDHCA reps sitting on the Community Advising and Planning Board at Mental Health. Steve, I know you're on a lot of those, many of you are on those. You do see a lot of crosseducation in those types of work groups. I know we

participate in the Housing Subcommittee, so I've seen a lot of interaction, the Texas Independent Living Council.

MR. ASHMAN: Which is unusual to other states.

A lot of other states envy Texas just for the cooperation that we've seen amongst different agencies and they try to replicate that.

MS. GREEN: I think Paula's idea is really a good one, and you could do a really simple survey where, prior to the training, how many referrals have you made to TBRA, blah-blah-blah, project access during the last six months. Just shoot them another email in six months, during the six months how many referrals, fewer than ten, ten or more.

MS. RICHARD: I think a pre and post would be really good.

I know one of the things that I've seen as far as far as DADS and HHSC, the service coordinators on the services side, those folks turn over so often, so if you do get people in there that are familiar with housing, they know how to navigate the systems, there's so much turnover in that system, and I know that was something that the council supported recommending to DADS is that we do some housing training for service coordinators, case managers in the services world, and I think that's one avenue we can talk about when we look at these webinars.

I know that they get folks together like that, services coordinators and managers, quite often.

MS. MARGESON: Another really cool thing to track, and I don't know how we would do it, but I think it could be done, it would be really interesting to know if developers who have -- a developer in the process of developing SEH have a greater pool of service provider resources because of the work of this council. Are they more aware now of how they could get ancillary support without having to pay for it, so to speak? Because that's a huge part of what we can accomplish here.

MS. RICHARD: For both pre and post, you could ask who they're representing, and so there would be a way to know. You could analyze the data from the developer's perspective, from an individual receiving services perspective, you could break that out if they selfidentify who they are during the pre and post. So that might be one way you could look at that.

MS. MARGESON: Because if we could show that that's effective, then I would think it might not be as -- if it is, indeed daunting to developers to consider that they have this obligation to provide service-enriched housing, but if they know that there's really a network of service providers to help with that, that might change their attitude toward pursuing that, you know.

MS. RICHARD: Isn't that something you kind of talked to me about before?

MR. GOODWIN: We've talked about that before, because when a developer looks at that category on the QAP, they look at how many points they've got, and that's where it starts and they probably don't have a clue in many cases. Now, I'm not talking about the people who are doing this and have done it before, I'm talking about somebody who is trying to build a tax credit in San Antonio is going to see that and they'll make a decision on service-enriched housing based on its point value over somebody else's point value and max the number of points to put out there, and then try to go figure out what happens.

MS. MARGESON: And it's a win-win for the providers because one of the hardest things we face is housing and if the housing piece of the puzzle is addressed, then all of this other stuff that supports that stability, we got that, we can do that. The housing is the hard thing so we'd all be better off the more available we can make that network and more effective.

MS. RICHARD: Lots of ideas. Great.

MR. ASHMAN: And I just have one other. You know, looking at additional resources, and we talk about state-funded rental assistance program -- we'll find out a

lot of good information from State Health Services about that -- but one thing I think Doni and I were talking about at one time, we can look at the waiting list right now at TDHCA for project access vouchers is I'm going to say a year, so we can provide some justification on the cost-effectiveness of a rental assistance program based on paying \$5,000 a month for nursing facility care versus \$1,500 a month for community care plus a rental subsidy of \$600 a month, or whatever the average is, and when you look at the big picture, the State of Texas is a big winner if we can kind of coordinate that way and save millions of dollars just over the cost of care in that least restrictive and more appropriate setting for many folks. Or expand TBRA.

MR. IRVINE: Are we ready to move on to the idea of webinars?

MS. RICHARD: Sounds good.

MR. IRVINE: I'd just like to kick it off by saying something negative. I thought I'd get everybody's attention. Webinars, to me, present a couple of pretty big problems. One is they occur at a fixed time generally, and that means whatever you're doing, you've got to go make yourself available for the webinar. Two - is webinars are great in theory but the reality is they are really slow and cumbersome in their operation. Three

- is often people say that they're participating in a webinar and I know that what's happening is they've logged on and they spend a good bit of time out of the room.

Reality .

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It occurs to me that a lot of the materials that I've seen that Terri has prepared that describe different types of programs and resources really lend themselves not so much to a webinar, at least at the introductory level, as they do to something like a video. So I'm suggesting that we might produce some sort of a streaming video that would walk a person on an introductory level through the range of programs and activities that are out there. We can make it available through agencies' website or through their Facebook pages, or whatever, announce it through Twitter, Listserv, various things, and that way, as people come to the point where they say okay, I now have something that's triggered an active interest in this, okay, I can go access that and now is the time to watch this, and they'll actually pay attention and they'll actually get it. I think in terms of an introductory, first level look, that might be a more effective tool.

MR. ASHMAN: You know, and if you were to do that and if you wanted to expand and get some people's experiences that have been in institutional settings and

gone into the community, we've produced a couple of videos through Money Follows the Person for people to express their opinion about moving from an institutional setting back into a community setting, and it's kind of tearjerking in many cases, but it gives it from the individual's perspective. And it would help a prospective developer see these are just regular people, and they really are, they just have a few more needs than other folks.

MS. MARGESON: I actually really agree with you about webinars, and I did read the slideshow, actually, and that was very effective because when I read something that I didn't quite understand, I could go back and read it again and read it again until I could grasp because some of the programs are a little complex or they're different to me or I don't work in that particular area, so being able to just go back and reread it and say, okay, now what does this really mean.

And by the way, I have things to say about the independent living section.

MS. RICHARD: Okay, great.

MS. MARGESON: But yes, I don't really like webinars, I feel really detached in them, and so I'd probably relate better even to a video myself, and I'm not visual. But just reading, even making the slideshow

available for people to read and then having some way that they could do Q&A or they could followup tech support if they didn't understand a part of it, you know, I'd like that.

MR. IRVINE: And to me, it also ties back into performance measures. I find it much more impactful to say, well, during the first quarter 326 people accessed our first level training video, rather than to say we held a webinar.

MS. MARGESON: That's true too.

MR. DANENFELZER: The only downside I'd say to that is that in other examples of using videos for training in that manner, unless you've got a very accurate system to show that people watched the entire video through, all they have to do is hit start and they can instantly tune out and you still get a count. YouTube is famous for it. There are videos on YouTube that have millions of hits but nobody has actually ever watched the entire thing all the way through.

So I think you still need a two-pronged approach, as well, because I think one of our stated goals is to provide training, and I think that if we're going to provide effective training not just to developers but to staff at the agencies, the question and answer part of a webinar, as long as that is very open and free-flowing,

can be impactful. I think you need the video as well for others who don't have access and can't set aside that time, but I think each agency needs to say: Staff, you do actually need to sit through this entire thing. Maybe each agency needs to say: Look, we're going to sit through this for an hour, we're going to go into the conference room to watch it all together, and we're going to do it, so that you're engaged and you can get questions and answers done.

Otherwise, yes, you're right, if everyone just logs in at their desk, they're going to continue to do work and not pay attention.

MS. GREEN: I think a variety of training approaches is really the best because we do learn in different ways. I would hope that there would be some opportunity for face-to-face as well, and I know it's more difficult to have people in the same room. Three Agencies on Aging, Aging and Disability Resource Centers, have quarterly training in Austin. And so I think if housing training can be brought to service providers at conferences, that there's a lot of -- there tends to be a higher level of engagement, and if you can involve people who are groomed to the audience, it helps get them engaged as well.

MS. MARGESON: And a lot of the ADRCs have

really made service provider training one of their priorities, and that would be a really good avenue too.

MS. RICHARD: And they're supposed to be statewide by the end of this year, the ADRCs?

MR. ASHMAN: Well, we're reviewing applications now which would bring it up to twenty. I think there still would be two regions that will not have an ADRC.

Next year I think they might roll out a couple more and then it would be statewide. Hopefully we'll get pretty close this year.

MS. RICHARD: And then I know DADS always has an annual conference for community-based providers.

Right? The common community-based services, they have an annual conference that's an opportunity for face to face.

You know, one thought I had is that it would just be great, particularly in the face-to-face, but even on the video and webinars, to have some of the council members doing some of it. It would be great for people to see who you are and what you do and to hear directly from you, so any council members, like Mike, developers.

MR. GOODWIN: Does TDHCA still co-sponsor I think it's TAAHP, Texas Association of Affordable Housing Providers? Whatever it is. They had an annual conference, and that, to me, is a place for what I'll say Texas-financed housing is where you get a seminar. And I

hate to say this, but if you get a good-looking, 23-year-1 2 old brunette and you'll get people in the room and get their attention. 3 4 MR. IRVINE: TAAHP has begun quarterly 5 training, and this would be a great subject for quarterly 6 training. 7 MR. GOODWIN: Because that's your developers and financers on tax credit housing, essentially. 8 9 MR. IRVINE: The other thing about training --10 a couple of things about training, one is there are multiple levels, and I think a first-level video 11 introduction could be very effective, but I absolutely 12 agree that it needs to turn quickly down into face-to-face 13 14 at the more detailed interactive level. 15 I also think that training, in terms of 16

educating providers, is great, but we should never underestimate the importance of awareness for larger communities. For example, I would love it if the Texas Municipal League would tell city governments: Hey, you know, get your housing person to log on and watch this video so that you're aware of this issue, solutions and benefits to the people in your community.

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MS. MARGESON: Well, and even consumer groups.

MR. IRVINE: Yes, absolutely.

Well, if nobody objects, I think we'll move

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1 forward with trying to create some sort of a first-level 2 training video, and we'll be tagging some of you, and hopefully getting a bunch of new stars. 3 MR. ASHMAN: And our videos are online, and we 4 5 have permission so I think we could use them again. 6 have media services, but we have releases from every one of those individuals. I don't know if they were that 7 8 specific for that video or they could be used. 9 MS. RICHARD: Are they on the promoting independence? 10 MR. ASHMAN: I'm sure can link on through 11 12 there, and probably go under Success Stories, probably. MS. RICHARD: And you had an outside vendor 13 14 that did that, I believe. Right? You didn't do them in-15 house? MR. ASHMAN: DADS media services did some but 16 17 they also hired the university to do the production portion of it. I think DADS actually did the filming and 18 19 interviewing and the university did the production. MS. GREEN: Steve, were you able to view the 20 21 video that Marty did about a year ago? 22 MR. ASHMAN: No, I haven't seen it yet. 23 MS. GREEN: It's really well done. 24 MS. RICHARD: And that's Marty? 25 MS. GREEN: Our housing navigator worked with a

college class to develop a video on affordable housing. 1 2 MS. MARGESON: Oh, really. How can you access that? 3 MS. GREEN: 4 I can send you a diskette. 5 MR. ASHMAN: I might also mention our housing 6 navigator up in the Tyler region put together a video with an architect and somebody that specialized in accessible 7 housing, and the audience was the homebuilders association 8 9 up there, and put a video together on the costeffectiveness and cost differential of building a home --10 either rehabbing a home to make it accessible or building 11 new accessible housing, what the cost differentials were 12 on that. And of course, obviously ANSI and all the other 13 14 requirements in there, so that was a pretty good video 15 that they put together. 16 MS. RICHARD: Is that something you could share 17 with us? MR. ASHMAN: Sure. I'll get you a copy. 18 19 have a copy on my desk. 20 MS. RICHARD: That would be great. 21 So you had in your packet, and most of you saw 22 the first one -- and this was actually Technical 23 Assistance Collaborative that did this work -- and so 24 you've seen the first one that was specifically for 25 housing and staff, and I know several of you sent me

comments, and I hope that I made all of your comments, corrected those. And then there's one that looks very similar but it was really directed toward developers, and it had some additional slides, it had a different tone in the notes because of the audience, but I'd really appreciate it if you would look at that one too because that's the material we'll use to move forward with the video.

I just wanted to bring your attention to page 7.

MR. ASHMAN: Which one?

MS. RICHARD: It was the first one, the housing and services, it was slide 7, and it was about advantages from a housing perspective and advantages from a service provider perspective about service-enriched housing, and I just wanted to know your thoughts. There was some thought that what they listed here might not really be considered advantage, so I just wanted to know what you all thought about that.

MR. ASHMAN: Terri, I don't know which is which.

MR. GOODWIN: The thick one is the developer one.

MS. RICHARD: The one that is for housing and services staff says Housing and Services Staff in the

notes on the very first page. I know they're kind of hard to tell apart because they're very redundant. But it says Housing and Services Staff on page 1. Have you got it?

MR. ASHMAN: Okay.

MS. MARGESON: Can you read through the one you're talking about?

MS. RICHARD: Sure. It's a slide that says:

Overview of integrated service-enriched housing, advantage from a housing perspective: it's easier to gain community support/less exposure to Not in my Backyard, potentially more cost-efficient, is one of the advantages if you're a housing person. The other one is advantages from service provider perspective: benefits of community living, greater accessibility to community amenities and community-based supportive services, and less stigma.

And so just some of the feedback that I received was that are these really advantages, so I just wanted to know any other perspectives on that.

MR. GOODWIN: If more cost-efficient was true, but I don't see how it is because if you build a modified apartment, then it becomes less attractive to someone who does not have disabilities, so that unit will be your hardest one to rent. The way to do it is to build an adaptable apartment, because then you can go in and you've got the kits and you can go in and modify it if you need

it done, but it's not more cost-efficient because it's more expensive to do that.

MS. RICHARD: So you also agree that that's not an advantage from a housing perspective.

MR. GOODWIN: And the NIMBY thing, you will get support from the political side, you may not get support from the citizen side.

MS. RICHARD: The local community.

MR. GOODWIN: I know in two communities in the San Antonio area we were going to put in what I will call workforce housing which our rents would be less than a straight market rate property of the same quality. In one we were refused bond funding by the county councilman who controlled it because he wasn't going to have that kind of housing in his district, and in the other we had the city manager come to an open house saying you didn't tell me it was going to be this kind of housing. And both of them were essentially better looking than any housing within ten miles, and the residents were as good as any residents in town, but it was just the idea of workforce or affordable tag onto that housing that sort of got their hackles up.

MS. RICHARD: Well, and I guess that's something, as I've been listening to everyone on the phone calls, that I need clarification on, because when I read

the definition of service-enriched housing, it doesn't necessarily mean to me a development that has set aside specific units for somebody. I worked with people who received service-enriched housing. It's where the housing and then the services come together. That may be in an AMLI apartment complex, that has never gotten any funding from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs or anyone else, that happens to have a person who lives in one of those apartment units that happens to be adaptable but that's also receiving services.

And so it seems like I hear a lot of people on the call thinking that service-enriched housing is like this place where it's a development or a property. And I guess, from my experience -- and maybe I'm not reading the definition correctly -- service-enriched housing, to me, is much broader than just a property that has units set aside. And especially when we're talking about moving as many people as we want to move out of institutions, it's not always going to be a property that is receiving money from TDHCA, it's somebody that might have a voucher that goes and finds their own home that's listed by some local person that it's modified. So you all think about it.

MS. GREEN: So going back to Mike's point, I think one of the advantages for a developer would be that by including the service piece it's going to result in a

more competitive application, so by including that piece, it will, all things being equal, have a greater likelihood of being funded. And it's not necessarily the developer bringing that piece to the table, it's finding other people to bring services to bear that will result in a more competitive application.

MR. GOODWIN: That's the key to this. We are one of the strongest partners of Catholic Charities in San Antonio. Now, their specialty is providing assistance to refugees, and they identify some degree of rental assistance that allows the refugees in and then they case follow the refugees, all we have to do is provide the apartment, and we do that at a number of properties in San Antonio. If we took it to this council's mission, if there were an equivalent of Catholic Charities, and said hey, we have persons who need housing who need community services, and we have those services, there's you a match.

MS. GREEN: It's leveraging that support.

MR. GOODWIN: That would be leveraging the support. And in general, many housing providers would, pick a number, discount the apartment \$50 to \$100 a month if that helped that situation because if they had a stable resident who is going be a long-term resident and isn't going to tear up the property, that \$100 a month or \$50 a month is a wise investment.

MS. MARGESON: That's what I was going to say, stability and tenure.

MS. GREEN: And I think that's the advantage for the landlord, it's lack of drama, because they have residents with unmet needs who are not good tenants.

MS. RICHARD: Okay. So give me some ideas then on how you think that we need to frame this particular issue then.

MR. DANENFELZER: And I think what I just heard from Doni and Mike is the idea that one advantage would be the ability to expand your market of eligible tenants, but I also think that the other thing there is -- and I don't know if I'm the only one but I definitely commented on these advantages -- I think it's the ability to leverage supportive service agencies and other groups within the community to build community support. That's the way I look at it, because if you just propose service-enriched supportive housing, whatever, that in itself does not gain community support. What it does is being able to leverage the other agencies you can connect with so they can build and put pressure and get community support.

And then on the cost-effectiveness, I think that it's not that the unit or the housing itself is cost-effective from a developer's perspective because Unit A is going to cost the same as Unit B if it's a two-

bedroom/one-bath -- that's not a cost-effective issue.

But if you are trying to get them interested from a social standpoint, integrated service-enriched housing is more cost-effective overall for the whole system. Just like Steve had mentioned before, if we can get a rental voucher and then the service support vouchers out there, it costs a lot less than drawing down \$5,000 a month from Medicaid just to pay for everything for someone who is in a nursing home.

So that's the cost-effectiveness you need to point out because that also gives the developer the potential to go to potential funders or to the community and say: But look, I'm going to save you money on your service provision. City of Austin, you're not going to have to put as much money into this tenant because they're going to be in here rather than in a nursing home. And that's kind of the way they need to look at it, because the cost-effectiveness doesn't come from the actual housing unit, it comes from the other delivery of things that aren't getting spent because there's a person in the housing.

MS. RICHARD: Well, I can maybe work on that and then send that back out.

MR. GOODWIN: The integrated services is the key because you can open up -- when I'm in these meetings,

I tend to narrow down my focus, I think, okay, we're talking about state tax credit properties or state bonded. You've got a gazillion housing authorities out there or housing finance agencies tied to the city and state that are issuing bonds, in many cases 501(c)(3) bonds, that have no requirements whatsoever in housing, but if they were starting to encourage their applicants, if there was some way to say I can bring services, all we're asking you to do is take three to five persons with disabilities as tenants, and you don't even have to address it, you can suggest discount the rent 50 bucks a month for those people that come in, and then there is, for lack of anything else, the navigators or whoever has that services link brings in the client. I didn't have to market, I don't have to pay a locator, I've got a stable tenant.

Personal opinion, you would open up a huge potential source just by getting the housing finance agencies into the mode of advertising for you, if you will, we have this capability to integrate housing and services if you will encourage people coming in for bond financing to include this in what they do.

MS. RICHARD: It comes back to the education piece and making sure that everybody knows what housing resources are out there and what service resources are out there and trying to get people on the same page about it

for the individual person.

MS. MARGESON: It does go back to quality of life too for the tenants themselves and from a management standpoint not having to deal with being able to mitigate potential crises that people get into, it would promote stability and tenure. Those are some advantages that you might be able to include.

MS. RICHARD: I think that's great.

MR. IRVINE: I think it's important always to remember that being a provider of affordable housing is a business, and businesses need to have stable, predictable sources of income and manageable problems, and providing for an integrated community with mixed incomes and different sources of funds to augment incomes and to augment providing of services, that's just good business.

MS. GREEN: And then if you can realize the component advantage on top of that, then that's icing on the cake.

MR. GOODWIN: But the key is how do you get that attitude to people who have no clue what we're talking about today. I'm out there, I'm going to build a bond property. Fulbright and Jaworski -- it used to be called, they've changed their name now -- is the bond counsel for Bexar County Housing Finance Agency, also the San Antonio Housing Finance Agency, if those people could

get their boards or if their boards were aware of this, then you have the in of San Antonio people encouraging service-enriched housing that's outside of what we're doing, but there's not a tie, I'll say, between TDHCA, DARS, DADS, any of the state agencies and the Bexar County Housing Finance Agency, they're just sitting out there issuing the bonds.

MS. RICHARD: And then beyond the developers, you might get them to understand, but then property managers, you know, property managers being able to understand that if I accept someone in my property that has a mental illness, what kind of problems am I going to have. So I think a whole lot of it is going to be about educating property managers too.

MR. GOODWIN: If you get the developer onboard, the company will follow because you write a little paragraph in there: you understand that.

MR. ASHMAN: Which really broke down into an incentive point for the tax credit program. I mean, that's the incentive is tax credits.

MR. GOODWIN: But there are many more non tax credit properties out there that might buy in, in some small way, if there were an advocate trying to beat into them that we have services, some rental assistance, all we're asking you to do is provide the property.

1	MR. ASHMAN: And actually, we have that. I've
2	got 20 different public housing authorities which also
3	have a finance company that are in on this HUD initiative
4	for housing and supportive services. I think I've got 300
5	units dedicated to this project now, 15 different public
6	housing authorities and/or their finance agencies.
7	MS. RICHARD: Are you continuing that in '14?
8	MR. ASHMAN: Yes. I'm working on Arkansas
9	right now instead of Texas, so as soon as we're finished
10	with Arkansas, we're coming back to Texas.
11	MS. RICHARD: Oh, okay. Doing the same thing?
12	MR. ASHMAN: Yes, and actually, the regional
13	director, which you guys know, Martin Brezina, along with
14	the regional director for Health and Human Services, asked
15	me to contact NAHRO to put on a training session for the
16	April NAHRO meeting in Corpus.
17	MS. RICHARD: NAHRO?
18	MR. ASHMAN: National Association of Housing
19	and Redevelopment Offices. Most of the housing
20	authorities belong to that.
21	MR. GOODWIN: If you need a translator, let me
22	know. I grew up in Arkansas and I still speak their
23	language.
24	(General laughter.)
25	MR. ASHMAN: And actually they're going

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1	national. When I leave here I'm going to a meeting
2	because they want to replicate this thing nationally.
3	MS. RICHARD: That's great. Thanks, Steve.
4	MR. ASHMAN: But NAHRO has been good to me. It
5	doesn't hurt that HUD is bending some elbow, helping.
6	MR. GOODWIN: I'm building a property in San
7	Antonio right now, 288 units in a reasonably nice area,
8	it's at 1604 and Judson Road, and nobody has approached me
9	about hey, we've got services available, will you give us
10	three apartments for service-enriched housing.
11	MR. ASHMAN: I'll approach you.
12	MR. GOODWIN: Who are you that has the
13	services? Do we have a San Antonio, I'll say, coordinator
14	that is looking for housing for persons with disabilities?
15	MR. ASHMAN: Absolutely. I'll put you in
16	contact with her. We can guarantee services, we can
17	guarantee services just as we would under the 811 program.
18	And we have a housing navigator down there, just like
19	Doni is, that actually connects the individual with the
20	housing.
21	MR. GOODWIN: I'm doing another one in
22	Harlingen.
23	MR. ASHMAN: I got you, Mike.
24	MR. IRVINE: Introductions to be made.
25	So we can keep on schedule, are we ready to

move on to the reports on the Rental Assistance Program? 1 MS. SONENTHAL: Sure. I just wanted to give 3 just a quick update. I don't have a whole lot to tell you 4 since the last time we spoke, but I can try to answer any 5 questions that you may have, and I got some of my LMHAs to 6 give me some success stories, so I wanted to share some of 7 those with you as well. 8 I thought that I had the most updated numbers, 9 but the person who was helping me, I'm not sure if those 10 numbers are completely accurate for up until January, but

but the person who was helping me, I'm not sure if those numbers are completely accurate for up until January, but I do have the numbers from the first quarter, and so total people served are at 233, which is great. We had projected that by the end of this year, I think it was 538, and so it seems like they're doing well as far as people being served. There's been a couple of hiccups with one or two of the centers but most of them are utilizing the funds and serving people.

MS. RICHARD: That would be another connect, right, Anna, for Mike, your local mental health authority down there in San Antonio?

MS. SONENTHAL: Sure.

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MS. RICHARD: So that would be great to get that information.

MS. SONENTHAL: And I wanted to share some success stories kind of from my point of view and then I

got some of them to share from a more local point of view.

There were two centers in particular that hadn't really been doing very much as far as housing. They were supposed to be providing supportive housing services to their clients, all of them are, but they just kind of weren't really in the housing game, they didn't know a whole lot about it, and they both applied for this funding and they both received funding.

And so one of them, I'm really, really impressed. They've hired three housing coordinators for the three different regions that they cover and they've utilized these funds in conjunction with other funds and basically have created kind of their own program. They have transitional housing and they've been using this funding to kind of help those people that are coming out of that very temporary housing, and so they've just had a lot of success and they're doing great. They're talking to their public housing authorities, building relationships, they're taking the toolkit and they're really utilizing it. And so a year ago I spoke with them and they were like we're not doing as much in housing as we want to be, and now they're probably one of the more successful center.

MR. ASHMAN: And who is that?

MS. SONENTHAL: It's Bluebonnet.

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1 MR. ASHMAN: Bluebonnet? 2 MS. SONENTHAL: Yes. I'm really, really 3 impressed with all the work that they're doing, so they've 4 been great. 5 And then another one was Andrews Center out in 6 Tyler. They're smaller and they have very passionate 7 people that work there, you know, people that really care, 8 and again, they weren't really doing as much as helping, 9 and they've already met all of their numbers for the year, 10 so they've utilized or they're in the process of utilizing all of their funds. They've already met their numbers and 11 they're doing a really, really great job, also wanting to 12 build relationships with people in their community, taking 13 14 the supportive housing toolkit, really utilizing it. 15 You'd be surprised how many of them will come and say, 16 Gosh, this evidence-based practice is working and we're 17 doing it and it's actually working. And I'm like yep, I would say so. 18 19 MS. GREEN: They came through the academy, both 20 of those were represented on the academy. 21 MS. SONENTHAL: That's right. 22 MS. GREEN: So I think this committee needs to 23 claim responsibility. 24 (General laughter.) 25 MR. ASHMAN: But they do have a plan to move

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them off after this 12 or 24 months. That's what worries me with TBRA or anything else, is once that subsidy is gone, it scares me.

MS. SONENTHAL: Right. And that's what we've been speaking with them from the get-go and so that's how they've been screening and processing clients, people who are going to be successful, and so they all have to have transition plans, and we are in the process of reviewing.

We got them to give three of their transition plans, and so we're providing feedback and letting them know what's going on. We've already had a lot of successful clients, people who have utilized the short-term and have moved on, and so I can share some of those success stories. They're all in supportive employment, a lot of them have gotten jobs. So do you want me to share some of these right now?

MR. ASHMAN: Well, finish your presentation. I don't want to slow things down.

MS. SONENTHAL: Well, that's basically all I have to say. All the centers were very aware of the length of the funding from the get-go, so it's not like they're going to go: Oh, my gosh, there's no funding in two years; what are we going to do? And so they have spoken with the consumers who are utilizing these dollars from the get-go, you know, this is how long it's for, we need to come up with a plan right now from the beginning.

We have one center in particular, their plan is, the way that they utilize these dollars is they wanted to go after the chronically homeless people, so kind of the harder to reach population who are really in need of housing but maybe not temporary housing or this short of housing. But what they did was they're basically going to transition them off into a permanent voucher. They have funding from another source set aside for a permanent voucher after they've stabilized these two years, and so they've been real creative with it like that. So yes, we're definitely in conversation with all of them about that.

And like I said, I can give you guys more updated numbers than what I just told you probably via email. I just want to make sure that I'm giving you the correct numbers. I had some numbers but I just looked at them this morning and it was like I'm not sure if those are the ones that I need to be giving to you guys. And so I'm looking forward to going through Form H and looking through all the data. And like I said earlier, we're looking at a return on investment, and so we're going to be just looking at all of our areas, and the things we're looking at are criminal justice, hospitalizations and emergency room. I think that there are one or two other areas. So hopefully we'll get that information. Well, I

guess we could do it right now, but we're wanting to see kind of maybe after the first year.

And also, there's going to be a new contract for them next year because the contract is only for one year. This year we told them that they all had to become TBRA providers, not necessarily utilize the TBRA funds but we wanted them to have that experience as becoming providers and know that that funding is out there and be aware of it. They all seem to be onboard, they're all doing good, a lot of them are utilizing TBRA and using it in conjunction with these funds, and so it's kind of like they're doing good.

And I wanted to share some success stories. So this is from the one I talked about with Andrews Center. I'm really proud of this local mental health authority, they've done a really good job. The consumer was evicted from his mother's home -- which I don't know how you do that --

(General talking)

MS. SONENTHAL: -- he was kicked out of his mom's home and living at the Salvation Army, and he had a good work history but had difficulty maintaining employment due to his increased anxiety. Supportive housing placed the consumer in an all-bills-paid one-bedroom apartment. After stabilizing in his living

environment, he worked with supportive employment services and found a part-time job. The consumer is currently functioning well and learning to budget and start a savings account.

So they're all receiving supportive services, they have to receive supportive services along with this funding if they're utilizing these dollars, and so they meet with their housing specialist, they meet with supportive employment, they do all of that.

So let's see, consumer was working and maintained fairly well but stopped taking their medication which caused them to be hospitalized. Subsequently, they lost their job and they were forced to live at the Salvation Army. Supportive housing placed this consumer in an all-bills-paid apartment, and he was motivated and started a new job on Monday.

Employed part-time and was receiving disability. There was an issue with Social Security and the consumer's disability was placed on hold for two months. They were placed in supportive housing in a short-term program. Supportive housing helped this consumer avoid eviction, maintain their utilities until the issue with Social Security was resolved and the disability was reinstated.

So they are doing short-term and long-term,

they have both long-term and short-term goals.

MS. RICHARD: So when you talk about supportive housing, you're talking about your, LMHA or the local centers, supportive housing staff or assistance.

MS. SONENTHAL: Right, so that's directly from Andrews Center, and so they have a supportive housing team and this is from their supportive housing specialist, and so I guess when she's referring to supportive housing, she's referring to the funding plus the services being provided, for their program for supportive housing.

MS. RICHARD: Okay. And so then the new funds that you all were allocated, then that's used to pay all of their rent?

MS. SONENTHAL: It depends on what's needed.

MS. RICHARD: It depends on what's needed, maybe all of it until they get the first paycheck.

MS. SONENTHAL: Right, it can be that. What was stipulated is that we do training every month for the local mental health authorities on supportive housing, and we just look at the supportive housing toolkit, so in their contract they're encouraged to meet fidelity with that. And so that tells them to kind of look at there's funding like a bridge subsidy, so say they're going to get another subsidy or they're going to get on Section 8 or whatever it might be. So a lot of our local mental health

authorities are having them pay a percentage of their rent so that it looks like a permanent voucher.

I mean, they're all different. Like I said, the one that they're working with chronically homeless and moving them all to a permanent voucher, I think they're paying for all of their rent because they're a very hard to reach population that they're helping and assisting. So they're different and they're utilizing the funds based on what they need.

MS. MARGESON: I love it that it can be used in a crisis situation to avoid an individual losing their housing. That's really good when you have a big crisis on your hands.

MS. SONENTHAL: Absolutely.

MS. LAVELLE: Can I ask a quick question?

Tanya Lavelle from Easter Seals. You said that you guys have been starting to see kind of the end result of some of the short-term rental assistance. Do you have a grasp on greatest success, how you're going to track that? Is it up to the LMHAs to see if they want to kind of follow up with people to see how long-term that's been affecting them, or is it more just kind of like three months?

MS. SONENTHAL: Well, all these people are enrolled in a level of care, and so I think the last time I kind of explained just the process for the LMHAs, and so

the criteria for getting this funding is that they are enrolled in a level of care, so that means that they're receiving services and they already have a caseworker, and so absolutely, that caseworker is following up with them and maintaining, and if they don't need the funding, then the funding goes to someone else

MS. LAVELLE: Which is great, but I don't know if it's too early to tell, but have you seen any people end up having to recidivate back to the funding?

MS. SONENTHAL: No, but we're in the second quarter, and so nobody at this point.

MR. ASHMAN: You haven't gone through all of the funding yet.

MS. SONENTHAL: And so the percentage of their funding spent, and so a lot of them are over-serving because we projected a certain amount of money but in some areas that can pay for multiple people's rent, and so they're serving more people than we thought. I will assume that by the end of this year it will be more than the 538 that are actually going to be served. And so with supportive housing services, if they're on their caseload they are going to maintain a relationship with them, and their level of care caseworker, even if they're not with a supporting housing specialist, is going to maintain a relationship with them and help them to be as independent

as possible.

And so I know one center, they work really, really hard on making sure that the people are very independent before they're moved on to permanent supportive housing, and so they kind of have a process that they've been doing for a while and they're kind of streaming this funding into that process. And so they kind of have a two-year process of stabilizing people, getting them in supportive employment, medication management, just really intense case management, and then they start working on let's apply and let's you get you on permanent supportive housing.

MS. RICHARD: So that would be an example of service-enriched housing. Right? I'm assuming sometimes they're moved into an apartment or home in the community that's integrated, so that's where in some cases they'll be using a voucher to help with the rental assistance, so is that an example of service-enriched housing where the housing and services are meeting to help an individual?

MS. SONENTHAL: They are receiving housing services and they are receiving supportive services.

MR. ASHMAN: The definition is so broad, the answer is yes.

MS. RICHARD: Okay. I just want to make sure.
MS. SONENTHAL: They're achieving both and so

1 for them to have to applied for this funding, they have to 2 provide the supportive housing services along with it. MS. RICHARD: And most of them are moving to 3 4 like apartments in the community? 5 MS. SONENTHAL: Most of them, yes. I would say 6 yes, almost all of them are moving into apartments. 7 MR. ASHMAN: That was a good question. Are they moving into other housing owned by the authority, or 8 9 are they moving into the community, integrated into the 10 community setting in apartments? MS. SONENTHAL: I would say most of them are in 11 12 integrated settings, and that's, again, fidelity to the toolkit that they have to be meeting, and so it's client 13 14 choice. I mean, some of them when they were first kind of 15 running up, we would have calls just to talk about issues 16 that they're encountering, or there have been cases where 17 no one will take a certain client because of their criminal background, because of all the money that they 18 19 owe, eviction and things of that nature, and so if there 20 is another option and if the LMHA owns an apartment, then I think it's better for them to be housed there than 21 22 nowhere. 23 MS. RICHARD: So like an assisted living or a 24 boarding home? 25 MS. SONENTHAL: Not in unlicensed boarding

1 homes, but if the consumer wanted to live in assisted 2 living, then they would be able to do that if that was their choice. 3 MR. ASHMAN: If they could afford it. 4 5 MS. RICHARD: But that wouldn't meet the 6 definition of service-enriched housing, right, for the 7 purposes of this group. 8 MS. SONENTHAL: And I can actually find all 9 that information because that's on Form H, how many people 10 or what types of housing their consumers are going into, but I can tell you right now a large percentage are just 11 12 integrated into the community apartments. There have been 13 a couple of questions where someone was like they really 14 want to live in assisted living? It's like that's their 15 choice, but they're not allowed to go into unlicensed 16 boarding care facilities with this funding. 17 So I have more success stories, or I can just be quiet, or if you guys have questions just let me know, 18 19 but basically that's my update. 20 Thank you, Anna. MS. RICHARD: MS. MARGESON: Anna, which of the LMHAs in the 21 22 Dallas area are involved in this program? 23 MS. SONENTHAL: So the LMHAs in the Dallas 24 area, it's kind of a different insurance program, like

those are Northstar and Northstar has rental and utility

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assistance funding, but I can't speak to it because I have 1 2 no idea. It's not what I do, I don't work with Northstar, 3 I just work with the local mental health authority. 4 MS. GREEN: What about LifePath or Pecan 5 Valley. 6 MS. SONENTHAL: LifePath is in Dallas, Pecan 7 Valley is an LMHA, and Pecan Valley was not awarded, they 8 didn't even apply. 9 MS. GREEN: But LifePath did apply or did not 10 apply? MS. SONENTHAL: They're in Northstar, LifePath, 11 12 Metrocare, ABC, that's all Northstar service provider 13 network. 14 MS. GREEN: Hills Regional? 15 MS. SONENTHAL: Lakes Regional? 16 MS. GREEN: Lakes Regional. 17 MS. SONENTHAL: Lakes Regional is a hybrid and they did not apply, or I don't remember if they applied or 18 19 not, but they're not a part of this funding. 20 MS. RICHARD: That was one thing we just 21 briefly discussed one other time when you were here was 22 about there was 18, I think, of the 39 LMHAs that were 23 awarded the funding, and then I know that DSHS is going 24 out to try to get ideas for more DSRIP, Delivery System

Reform Incentive Payment program.

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1 MS. SONENTHAL: Right, and I think that that 2 might look different than what this looks like, but we are anticipating -- I mean, I can't say what next session will 3 4 bring, but we are hopeful that if this is successful, that 5 we will continue to get funded for this. We're not going 6 to just not ask for funding again for it, and so I can't 7 speak to it because I don't know what will happen in the 8 future with it. But the DSRIP, that funding, we don't 9 know, I don't think it's going to look exactly like this. 10 MS. RICHARD: But folks in your agency are soliciting ideas, though, for how to spend that, and one 11 12 thought could be to look at encouraging some of the other LMHAs that haven't been awarded the funding to put forward 13 14 some projects. 15 MS. SONENTHAL: Right. And I think that we 16 asked for public comment, and that was before Christmas 17 sometime and so it might be closed at this point, I think it is closed. But I was looking at there is a lot of 18 19 people that commented and had lots of ideas for the 20 housing and then the community collaborative. MS. RICHARD: Great. 21 22 MR. IRVINE: And next the famous Kate Moore 23 will update us on 811.

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So I don't have a lot of update on 811, and I

Thank you.

MS. MOORE:

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do want to comment and say I thought the same thing as you, Doni, listening to Anna's update, is that it's academy participants, so that's exciting. It's exciting to see that our different efforts that are related are hopefully coming to fruition and we're seeing some results, so that's really exciting.

MS. SONENTHAL: At least those two are doing great, I don't know who else were academy participants.

MS. GREEN: I'm sure that they would say it was because of the academy. Right?

MS. SONENTHAL: We're sure that really helps, it can help if you utilize it.

MS. MOORE: That's great.

So 811 update, there are a couple of things that have happened since the last time I talked to you. So those of you, just to give a brief bigger picture, that aren't aware of Section 811, it's a competitive program from HUD at the national level, a federal program that we applied for and we were awarded \$12 million, we were one of 13 states nationally to be awarded these funds. It's specifically project-based housing for persons with disabilities.

We have three target populations that we proposed in our applications, we did a huge amount of outreach, had a lot of public process to create these.

Persons with serious mental illness is one, so we would work closely with Department of State Health Services on that. Persons exiting institutions and that includes nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities for persons with intellectual disabilities, and we would work very closely with DADS on that population. Our last target population is youth with disabilities aging out of the foster care system, so that's a pretty small population but it was definitely identified as a priority population in Texas, and we would work closely with the Department of Family and Protective Services on that population.

So we were told we were awarded -- gosh, it's almost been a year -- February of 2013. We were told that the next step was that we would receive a cooperative agreement that we would negotiate with HUD, and so we waited for that cooperative agreement and we received a draft of it in November, and it had many exhibits to it. We carefully reviewed it and we provided comments to HUD, extensive comments to HUD on the agreement, and we did that in early December.

The next step is that there's a national conference in D.C. next week. They're going to have a meeting. I won't be attending that, but one of our deputy executive directors, Brooke Boston, will be there, and

Megan will be there representing us to talk about Section 811. Our understanding is that they're going to give us some initial reaction to all the feedback that they received on these draft documents which would be nice to hear during this meeting. It's not a really long meeting so I don't expect extensive direction at that point, but I don't really know what to expect.

And so the next step for us is once we start to enter a dialogue, is what we assume, with HUD and we will hopefully come to an agreement on what will be in these documents and we would sign them.

We did go to our Board, TDHCA's Board in December with a Section 811 item, so we specifically got permission from the Board that if we feel comfortable with where all the documents are in this agreement, that we got permission to sign it and execute it. We got permission to release a request for proposal or a request for interest on one of the software systems that we have to use for the program called TRACS. We might hire somebody to do it, we might outsource it. And we got permission to release a notice of funding availability.

So the first step for the program, let's say we are able to enter into this agreement and everything works out, we would release a notice of funding availability to hopefully attract interested properties that would want to

have some of these project-based vouchers in their units.

It targets specifically properties that are funded with

TDHCA Multifamily funds, so that's one of the big caveats.

And one of our main comments, just so you know, about the agreements was that we want to ensure that all of the documents are as user-friendly as possible to our Housing Tax Credit Program because the majority of our properties are funded with housing tax credits and if it doesn't meld well and complement that program well, then it's not going to work well for us. And so that's one of our main priorities on making comments. And it wasn't so much as if they were saying things that were necessarily contradictory to the Housing Tax Credit Program, it was a lot of it was silent or maybe we want to confirm, so a lot of our comments are about things like that.

I guess another thing, the last time I was here we talked about the Qualified Allocation Plan, so Cameron Dorsey was here and he presented, you may remember, and talked about how it's really the guiding principles for how to apply for the next year's Housing Tax Credits. And so our Board adopted our 2014 Qualified Allocation Plan in December, and so originally in the draft Qualified Allocation Plan, 811 was a scoring item and that was taken out at the Board meeting, but the Board did indicate interest in putting it in the 2015 QAP, so I wanted to let

1 you know about that.
2 And that's pretty much it.
3 MS. RICHARD: The 2015 Qualified Allocation
4 Plan process starts around April-May?

MR. IRVINE:

MS. RICHARD: July. Thank you. I know the incentives work group, a lot of the recommendations came from looking at things to do in the Qualified Allocation Plan, and I think that what is going to be really helpful is to have some specific language like Kate, you, and your folks did to be able to have something that everyone can look at and bounce ideas off of.

July.

MR. ASHMAN: And your tax credit application period is currently going on? I was just trying to figure out how we fill in to the next cycle because you lost me here.

MR. IRVINE: We're in the cycle.

MR. ASHMAN: Okay. That's what I thought because I thought I saw some reports on applications. I am concerned that when we go out with the NOFA, you may or may not get any interest, I don't know. You know, what's the enticement without the points?

MR. IRVINE: Well, it's kind of hard to award points on a program that doesn't really exist yet. It's a chicken and egg thing. So I think a lot of it is going to

be depend really on the Board communicating that we will really look at this as a significant scoring item in the 2015 cycle so that the participants will be accruing a competitive advantage.

MR. GOODWIN: And the chance of getting it in 2015, personal opinion, is almost nil because I would bet you there's no federal funding in the '14 budget as far as actual dollars. So once that agreement gets signed, you're probably still six months away from getting your contract and the whole nine yards. But if you did get it, how many tax credit properties have you got out there that could apply? It doesn't have to be new construction; it's anybody that's currently there, so it's state bonds or state tax credits that are still there.

(General talking and laughter.)

MR. IRVINE: Is there anybody with anything else that they would like to suggest we put on the agenda for next meeting, or do we have plans for when the next meeting will be?

MS. RICHARD: April 9. So I've just been sticking with the second Wednesday of each month.

MS. SONENTHAL: The second Wednesday -- well, never mind. I had to cancel my supportive housing calls this month. So it's the second Wednesday of every month? I think that is when I've got my supportive housing

1	calls right in the morning. I can switch those if that's
2	the preferred time for everyone.
3	MS. RICHARD: It seems to be working out for
4	most everybody, but I'll leave that up to the council
5	members for thoughts on that.
6	MR. IRVINE: Well, as always, remember that
7	Terri is there and I'm there, and if you've got any
8	questions, suggestions, things you'd like to have placed
9	on future agendas, just feel free to holler at us.
10	With that, I guess we'll entertain a motion to
11	adjourn.
12	MS. GREEN: So moved.
13	MR. ASHMAN: Second.
14	MR. IRVINE: All in favor say aye.
15	(A chorus of ayes.)
16	MR. IRVINE: Any opposed?
17	(No response.)
18	MR. IRVINE: We're out of here. It's 12
19	minutes until 12:00.
20	(Whereupon, at 11:48 a.m., the meeting was
21	concluded.)

1 CERTIFICATE 2 Housing and Health Services Coordination 3 MEETING OF: Council 4 5 LOCATION: Austin, Texas 6 DATE: January 8, 2014 7 I do hereby certify that the foregoing pages, numbers 1 through 6970, inclusive, are the true, accurate, 8 9 and complete transcript prepared from the verbal recording made by electronic recording by Nancy King before the 10 Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 01/13/2014 18 (Transcriber) (Date) 19 20 On the Record Reporting 21 3636 Executive Ctr Dr., G-22

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