## TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

## HOUSING AND HEALTH SERVICES COORDINATION COUNCIL MEETING

Via GoToWebinar

October 13, 2021 10:00 a.m.

## COUNCIL MEMBERS:

BOBBY WILKINSON, Chair
DONI GREEN, Vice Chair
SUZANNE BARNARD (absent)
SUZIE BRADY
DAVID DANENFELZER (absent)
REV. KENNETH DARDEN (absent)
DIANA DELAUNAY
HELEN EISERT
JENNIFER GONZALEZ, Ph.D (absent)
MICHAEL GOODWIN
BLAKE HARRIS, Ph.D
DONNA KLAEGER
DERRICK NEAL
BARRETT REYNOLDS (absent)
SCOTT STROUFE (absent)

## I N D E X

AGEN	NDA ITEM	PAGE
CALL TO ORDER, WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS ESTABLISH QUORUM		
1.	Approval of July 29 HHSCC Meeting Minutes	5
2.	Texas Rent Relief, CARES Act, and American Rescue Plan Update	6
3.	Update on HHSCC Projects	17
4.	Update on Section 811 Project Rental Assistance Program	23
5.	State Director of CDBG Programs at TDA	28
6.	Public Comment	none
7.	General Updates/Next Steps/Staff Assignment(s)	41
ADJOURN		

1	PROCEEDINGS
2	MR. WILKINSON: Good morning. Welcome,
3	everyone, to the Housing and Health Services Coordination
4	Council meeting on October 13, here at 10:00 a.m. Let's
5	start with the roll call.
6	Suzie, are you here?
7	(No response.)
8	MR. WILKINSON: Jeremy, is it just everyone I
9	can see is here?
10	MR. STREMLER: It looks like Suzie is here.
11	She just got on. I see it on the
12	MS. BRADY: I am here. Hi, everyone. Sorry, I
13	had another thing that just finished.
14	MR. WILKINSON: No worries.
15	MR. STREMLER: But otherwise, yes. It seems
16	that everyone you see here is who is here.
17	MR. WILKINSON: Donna, Mr. Goodwin.
18	MS. KLAEGER: Yes.
19	MR. GOODWIN: (Inaudible response.)
20	MR. WILKINSON: Diana. Helen.
21	MS. EISERT: Yes. I am here.
22	VOICE: I think someone is calling is as well.
23	It sounds like somebody is calling in, doesn't it?
24	VOICE: That was my phone, probably.
25	VOICE: Okay. Sorry.

1	MR. STREMLER: I want to say Doni is here. She
2	stepped away for
3	MS. GREEN: Yes, I'm here.
4	MR. STREMLER: There she is.
5	MR. WILKINSON: Is there anyone else on the
6	phone?
7	(No response.)
8	MR. WILKINSON: I have eight. Is that what you
9	have, Jeremy?
10	MR. STREMLER: Eight, and then nine, including
11	yourself.
12	MR. WILKINSON: I'm counting myself. So, who
13	did I miss?
14	MR. STREMLER: Let's see. Got Blake, Derrick.
15	
16	MR. WILKINSON: Oh, I'm sorry. I missed Blake.
17	Sorry, Blake. Okay.
18	MR. HARRIS: Don't worry.
19	MR. WILKINSON: Great. We have a quorum. So
20	we can now approve our minutes, and what-not. Before we
21	do so, Jeremy, do you want to go over the housekeeping
22	basics?
23	MR. STREMLER: Yes. This will be very quick,
24	because I don't believe we really have many attendees
25	watching. So for those attendees that are watching, your

screen should look something like this.

Your control panel on the right. All of our faces are on the left, in the middle of the screen there.

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You can control your audio and ask any questions in the questions box from your control panel on the right. That also goes for our members as well. If you have any questions, you can put in the questions box, if you don't want to speak.

Just a reminder, if you get disconnected and you are calling in by phone, to hang up, wait a few minutes before getting back in. This takes the system a minute to realize you are not there. You can also test your computer audio from your control panel on the right-hand side, under the audio tab to make sure that you can hear everything.

And then for those attendees that are watching, when we get to public comment and after presentation of items, if you have any questions, please use the Raise Your Hand button, so that we can note that you want to make public comment, and then unmute you, so that you can speak. That is all.

MR. WILKINSON: Thank you, Jeremy. Appreciate it.

Moving on, we can move on to the approval of

1 the July 29th meeting minutes. If no one has any edits, I 2 would entertain a motion. 3 MR. GOODWIN: I so move. MR. WILKINSON: Mike Goodwin. Mr. Goodwin. 4 5 MR. HARRIS: I second. Harris. 6 MR. WILKINSON: Mr. Harris. All those in favor 7 of approving the minutes, say aye. 8 (A chorus of ayes.) 9 MR. WILKINSON: Any opposed? 10 (No response.) MR. WILKINSON: The ayes have it. We will move 11 12 Brooke is going to tell us about Texas Rent Relief, 13 the CARES Act, and the American Rescue Plan, so all our 14 COVID money. 15 MS. BOSTON: Okay. Thanks, everyone. As Bobby 16 said, we're just going to give you an update of what has 17 been going on for us. So first with the Texas Rent Relief program. 18 19 This was one we have talked to you about before. 20 received \$1.3 billion in our first round of funding and then another billion in our second round of funding. 21 22 I am very pleased to share that this week we 2.3 are just on the cusp of hitting our \$1 billion mark of 24 payments made out and approved for households, so that is

So that means we are just on the cusp of

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very exciting.

transitioning to working through the second billion.

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We also -- because we met the federal deadlines associated with that first 1.3, that puts us in a position to potentially be able to receive additional reallocated funds separate from that second billion that would be coming from other grantees across the country who have not spent theirs by the required deadline.

So it will be a couple of months, I think, before we know where Treasury is going to land with that.

They are intending, understandably, to try and keep it at least in the same states as where they are taking it from.

So, for instance, if one grantee is a city and they are not doing well, they may try and give it to the state, or vice versa, as opposed to just moving it across the country to Texas. So we will kind of see where that ends out. We will have to submit a request at some point indicating how much we would be willing to take.

The other dynamic of this resource, the

Emergency Rental Assistance Funds, is that we are allowed
to program a certain portion of the funds for our Housing
Stability Services. Luckily, Treasury has been pretty
expansive about what that can mean.

And so we have programmed -- out of ERA I, we programmed \$71 million for that purpose. That is for both; \$20 million goes to the Texas Access to Justice

Foundation for providing legal services, and then roughly the other \$51 million is going to 30 different providers across the states.

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We will also then be releasing a NOFA for \$85 million out of the ERA II Stability Services, again, just for nonprofits and communities across the state to come in to get funds for stability services, so that is going really well, and we are excited that those funds were there for us to have that flexibility.

MS. EISERT: Can I ask a question.

MS. BOSTON: Yes. Of course. Do it.

MS. EISERT: What falls under Housing Stability Services for this NOFA?

MS. BOSTON: Yes. A lot. It could be anything from -- it doesn't pay for rent itself, but it can pay for deposits, it can pay for incentives to landlords, it can pay for a whole array of homelessness services.

It is really -- and I know that is not a very thorough answer, but it is really comprehensive. So we have something on our website, and I will have Jeremy share that around with you guys.

But it gives a list of what all the eligible activities are. But if you know of an entity that might be interested in the NOFA and you think something that should be a service isn't on there, let me know, because

it is not a list that can't be augmented. We have to kind of check and look into that, but it is not set in stone.

There is still room for flexibility.

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MS. EISERT: Thank you. That is great.

MS. BOSTON: So other CARES Act funds, we received \$48 million in Community Services Block Grant funds, which went out to our Community Action Network.

They are about 80 percent done with that. And that is in addition to their normal CSBG allocation, so that is great.

We also received \$94 million in LIHEAP; that stands for Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. And Texas uses its LIHEAP funds for utility payment assistance. So we are about 60 percent of the way through those funds.

I would note that through ARPA, more recently, we also got a second round of that pot, LIHEAP for another \$134 million. So it is great, because while the Texas Rent Relief pays for utility assistance, it doesn't move as nimbly as a local CEAP provider might. And so it is nice that there is this alternate way to also get utility assistance.

TDHCA also received \$141.8 million in Community

Development Block Grant funds. I think that I told you

quys about this last time. I told you that, you know, it

seems like every time we tried to plan an activity with it, then we would get new federal money that was for that activity, so it was kind of undermining all of our planning.

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We now go are set in moving aside from doing rental assistance, which had started out before the Texas Rent Relief program, which is mostly ramping down now. We are also providing mortgage assistance, food bank assistance, assistance to people with disabilities for legal services through Disability Rights Texas, and then also to organizations that serve people with disabilities to help cover some of their costs of having to adjust to the pandemic.

And then most recently, kind of the balance of funds has been programmed into a new community resiliency NOFA that was just released last week. And that allows mostly rural Texas or small metropolitan areas to come in and try and improve their facilities, which can include mobile facilities, to either better respond to COVID or to respond to future pandemics.

So for communities that were hit pretty hard by the pandemic and didn't have, let's say, a mobile health clinic, they can come in now and get assistance from us for that.

So if you know of rural communities that you

want to get the word out, let me or Jeremy know. We have tried to get the word out through our listservs, through the Association of Rural Counties in Texas, or communities in Texas; Texas municipal leagues, TARC. So we think we are trying to hit a lot of outreach, but we are happy to spread the word.

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And then the last thing under CARES Act was the Emergency Solutions Grant Funds. These were for homelessness assistance in addition to our normal allocations.

We got that in two different tranches. The first was \$33 million. The second was \$64 million. That first batch, we are almost 70 percent of the way through. The second batch we are about 15 percent of the way through.

We are finding an interesting dynamic, and I imagine that some of you guys may be seeing the same thing happening in your communities. But that is one of the challenges, is that local nonprofits can only take so much from these fire hoses of funds flowing to them.

And while they want it, and it is totally in line with their mission, it can only ramp up and get capacity within limitations. And so one of in fact the things that we are trying to be thoughtful about is for instance, if the same subrecipients who are getting our

ESG are also the ones who are getting our Housing Stability Services.

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And so let's say for them to perform on the stability service contract, that may mean they are working a little more slowly on the ESG contract, and that is just kind of a reality of channeling so much money out into our communities.

And then last but not least, we also had gotten 15 mainstream vouchers from the CARES Act, which we issued right away. The second pot of major funding that we received was from the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021.

That was where we first got our first round of TRR, the Texas Rent Relief funds. That also created a new program nationally, called the Low Income Water Assistance Program. And that one is kind of just like the utility assistance program, LIHEAP, I was telling you about, but it is just for water and wastewater, because LIHEAP, the earlier one I mentioned, is only for electric and gas. So this is meant to complement that. We received \$51.8 million. It is funded through HHS.

And they have told us that they wanted us to use our same network as we use for LIHEAP, which makes a lot of sense. We have relationships with a lot of the local utility providers already. We have submitted a plan

to HHS; they have gone through it with a fine-tooth comb.

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We are submitting them some revisions this week, and we are hopeful to be able to enter into contracts, hopefully maybe in the next month, assuming HHS gives us approval.

And then last, the newest big pot of funds that TDHCA had access to is under ARPA, the American Rescue Plan Act. It had second allocations, as I mentioned, for ERA, so the Texas Rent Relief, the LIHEAP, and then they also gave us a second round of LIHWAP, the program I was just talking about. So, a lot of second pots coming through ARPA.

It also established the Homeowner Assistance
Fund, we call that HAF, and that is a pretty meaty one for
Texas as well. That is \$842 million, and it allows the
state to assist homeowners kind of the way the rent relief
program was designed to help tenants.

This alternatively assists the homeowners with mortgage delinquencies, defaults, foreclosures, and other associated costs they may have accrued, like condo fees, that kind of thing. Treasury is the oversight agency, and they require that we do a plan.

That plan was submitted on September 30. We are in the process of contracting for a vendor for this, and we are just going to eagerly await Treasury's approval

so we can move forward.

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A few other things under ARPA. We received 798 emergency housing vouchers. These are focused predominantly on households that are homeless, at risk of homelessness, or from the domestic violence populations. We are working on getting those out.

Spencer has been helping with that significantly. We are focused on trying to get at least a chunk of those into the balance of state. We are required to work with the continuums of care on that activity. And THN, as you guys likely know, is the balance of state coordinator.

THN stands for Texas Homeless Network, and they are working with us. They think they will be able to use at least half of those vouchers in rural areas of the state that wouldn't typically -- or small metro also -- that wouldn't typically have gotten assistance through any other public housing authority. So, that is exciting.

And then I actually saved this one for last, because I think it is one that you guys may be most interested in. The last pot under ARPA is HOME ARP. We received \$132 million.

And this is an interesting hybrid of HOME and what you might have thought of as ESG. It is homeless-oriented HOME funds, and they can be used for some normal

HOME activities like Tenant Based Rental Assistance.

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But then it also can be used for permanent supportive housing, construction of non-congregate shelter, and services. HUD requires, this is not -- whereas normally when we have a HUD fund like CDBG or ESG, we have just a plan amendment.

And in this case, HUD said, no, you need to do a whole different planning process. And it is big. So we are right now on the front end of that, because HUD guidance only recently came out.

We are doing three weeks of consultations. I do think that Jeremy had sent an announcement about those out to you guys. But if not, we can get that out. There is a series of consultations. Some are targeted for public housing authorities, some for service providers.

So we will get initial input from all those folks, and then we will do a draft plan. We will take that to our Board, and it will go out for 15 days of public comments, and then we'll have our Board do a final adoption.

Then we can turn it into HUD, and then we wait, so we are still a little ways away, probably, from getting those funds out through a NOFA.

Initially we are thinking that we have a lot of interest in using the funds in ways that can have a

lasting impact, so capital investments in permanent supportive housing and non-congregate shelter. But we will see what all the consultation yields. And with that, I am happy to answer any other question.

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MR. WILKINSON: Thank you, Brooke. That was a lot. Has anyone kind of what -- seen like a chart, with it, kind of with all this stuff? We -- Brooke has one in the Board book.

Brooke, could we email that around for everybody, so they could kind of at a glance see the difference of COVID activities we have been doing with the various funding sources. It helps me to review it.

Welcome, Diana. Thank you for joining us. Good morning.

So we're excited on crossing this billion. We will probably do a press release this week, I think. We were at 994 disbursed this morning, so it is very close.

Another 52 approved, so we're first in the nation in dollars out, snd I think we are third in percentage of awards behind Virginia, and then New Jersey somehow passed it this last quarter. But we will see.

And then staff has been working hard trying to get all that other money out, you know, like Brooke was describing. Some of it, we are waiting on the feds for like, Treasury for HAP plan. They haven't approved any in

the nation, yet. So that will be slow out in that rental assistance, but it will get there.

All right. If there is no more questions about

all this funding, we'll move on to Item 3, from Jeremy, an

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update on our projects.

MR. STREMLER: Yes. So as I spoke about the last couple meetings, been collecting information for the service-enriched housing database that we have been speaking about and that the Council is trying to produce.

So, for that, of course, as I mentioned before, collected information on HUD funded, HUD directly funded 811 properties and 202 properties. So those are 811 properties that are not funded by money that TDHCA has disbursed.

And then also of course, we have a list of all of the properties that TDHCA has funded through low income housing tax credits that are used for supportive housing.

And that is kind of what we have got.

So the question I wanted to pose to everyone today was, if anybody knew of another source of data that showed, you know, addresses, locations for other supportive housing developments around the state, because obviously those three pots of data do not necessarily make up all of the supportive housing in the state.

So if anybody had any other suggestions of

(512) 450-0342

where they think more information on supportive housing, or service enriched housing could be found, I would love to hear it, because at this point, I have kind of hit -- I have kind of found as much as I can find from what we know of through TDHCA, because obviously there are some. You know, there are different like churches or other organizations that may develop this type of housing, not with federal funding, not with state funding, that could potentially be available to people around the state.

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And we want to, you know, of course, in trying to include as much as we can in anything that we are going to post on our website to provide as a resource for people in the community.

So if anybody had any suggestions, I would love to hear it. If you don't think of it now, and you think of it later, just you know, shoot me an email with where you think some of that information might be found. But I'd love to hear if anybody has any ideas now, as well.

MS. EISERT: You know that first thing you said, you said 811 and something else that you guys had looked at?

MR. STREMLER: 202, HUD 202.

MS. EISERT: I mean, looking at the properties funded through the local Continuums of Care, I notice some overlap there, right? -- because if they have developed

something, well I am just thinking -- I was just trying to think of where all -- I mean, they would have probably used tax credit properties, I am thinking for that.

MR. STREMLER: Right.

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MS. GREEN: I can send you a link to the housing inventory developed by the Aging and Disability Resource Center Housing Navigator. I am not sure if there is any additional information that you guys wouldn't already have.

But I know within our region, he has been working on adding senior communities that may or may not meet the definition of affordable. You know, there are 27 other housing navigators who would be compiling inventories. We haven't gotten a lot of clarity about what to include or exclude.

But again, I will send you a link, let you look at that. And if you see anything that might be new or helpful, let me know. And I can kind of coordinate requests to the other Aging and Disability Resource Center housing navigators.

MR. STREMLER: Thanks, Doni. And then that is another thing, too, you know, if because of course, TDHCA funds through local housing tax credits, you know, elderly only geared, you know, properties, as part of that funding. So, those can also be, you know, something that

could be included separate on this list.

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They are of course also available on the website and other places, too. But to consolidate them all into one place, those could also be added to this list as well, which could of course, potentially include some of what you might have sent Doni, as well as Helen, other things developed with local COCs as part of those developments.

But yes, anything anybody has, let me know, because of course, we want to try and get as much information as possible into this database.

MS. EISERT: Is there a way to organize it, once you have all the data points to organize it, based on a map? Sort of an interactive map that you could click on?

MR. STREMLER: So, yes. Sort of. You know, I guess the question would be, you know, something like what our current 811 program has on their portion of our website.

They have a Google map that shows the, you know, kind of data point where it is located in the state for each of those properties, you know, which is definitely doable in terms of something that is easily accessible by a lot of people.

Because you know, anyone can access Google and

open the map with all the places. And it provides the, you know, address and phone number of the location. So that is something that definitely is doable.

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And that was -- I think once we collect all of the data, that was the next, you know, ask of the Council, is, you know, if we are going to provide this on the website, what type of format do we want to see it in.

Because obviously, you know, a plain Excel spreadsheet with tabs with all these different types of data is always -- you know, serves a purpose and is simple.

But you know, if we want to provide that in a different way that isn't as mundane, you know, we can, you know, look into doing that, and try and get that done. So definitely something that is possible, Helen.

MR. GOODWIN: Have you included the VA, Rural Housing, and housing authorities in this?

MR. STREMLER: I haven't included housing authorities. I think simply because that would -- I mean that is thousands of properties that, you know, are accessible from HUD's website already. It is already all in one place for public housing authorities, for sure.

But definitely, you know, looking at including you know, VA, and see if there is anything from, you know, USDA rural development housing. Of course, some of those overlap, similar to anything else with our tax credit

properties that are geared towards supportive housing, or 1 2 elderly-only housing as well. Because many developers in 3 rural areas are accessing multiple pots of money to build 4 those developments. 5 MR. WILKINSON: Jeremy, what about GLO and 6 their multifamily that they are funding? They don't mix 7 it with tax credits. 8 MR. STREMLER: True. 9 MR. WILKINSON: I don't if it follows the 10 general pop or some --MR. STREMLER: Right. Okay. Well, thank you 11 12 everyone. 13 That is a good list of places to start, you 14 know, gathering more data from, to see if we can find 15 additional properties that are built, that are intended to 16 serve, you know, communities that need access to 17 supportive housing and other forms of service enriched housing. So that is a good place to start. 18 19 And you know, hopefully at the next meeting, I 20 will have a better update on, you know, having collected 21 more of that information. And then maybe we can talk more 22 about what we want it to look like when we put it up on 2.3 the website.

have an update from Spencer Duran on our Section 811

Thanks, Jeremy. Next up we

MR. WILKINSON:

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rental assistance program.

MR. DURAN: Thank you, guys, for timing that so fast. So Section 811, we have basically been hard at work just, you know, operating our program in a pretty -- per usual, essentially.

We're fully staffed up. We are super excited to have Katherine Cole, who is an internal TDHCA transfer from the Compliance Division, join our team.

So we are really hoping to increase our customer service as it relates to properties, providing more detailed training for properties on things like annual, you know, income recertifications and working with tenants, and things like that. So Katherine will provide a really good kind of property focused enhancement to us.

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So, just the top line numbers, we have 450 currently housed. We were kind of stuck at around 430, 440 for quite a while. We were just waiting on vacancy and turnover. And so we finally had that adequate turnover to get 450 housed.

We still have some capacity in our second 811 grant, what we call it the FY '13 grant. So we should be able to keep ramping that number up with our first two grants.

We have 2,100 people on the waiting list

currently, and we have 905 units that are currently under contract with us right now. I think that basically, yeah, things are going well, kind of status quo, our billing units and all that.

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The big news, though, is we have received from HUD, finally, our confirmation that we can start our third grant, what we call the FY '19 grant. So we have FY '12, FY '13, and FY '19. And FY '19 is \$6.4 million for rental assistance. We applied for these funds in February of 2020, and we just now got a draft of the contract documents.

So we are in the process of reviewing those documents, and then I will be routing those along through TDHCA soon. There are a few strange changes in the program. It is a new administration. So I am trying to wrap my head around some of the tweaks that HUD made to the contract, so it's a little confusing. But we are working through those issues now.

But the big -- basically where it all matters is that that \$6.4 million will basically buy us about 128 additional units. So we will just basically continue to fund our existing portfolio. We have a ton of properties that are signed up to the program that are just kind of waiting for, you know, more funding.

So our general strategy, well -- our original

strategy was to absorb all that funding through new construction properties through 2018 and 2019 multifamily cycle, but because it took so long to get our money, a lot of those properties have already been constructed, so we're kind of revising our plan.

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Fortunately, unfortunately, there are quite a few properties that have delayed placed in service, so that means that they are not physically constructed yet. They were delayed due to COVID, due to the weather.

And so we are going to try and grab some of those new construction properties that were delayed and commit our funds to some of those. So we will end up committing the last grant largely through new construction, but -- which will, you know, commit the funds quickly.

But we don't have enough capacity to fully absorb the funds in new constructions, so we are going to end up, you know, filling some units more slowly through the existing property portfolio. As existing families move out, we will make 811 referrals, and we will just fill those units slowly, until we get up to about 128 committed units.

So we're super happy to have the additional money, but our plan was completely blown out of the water by the delay. We're trying to fold in all this money into

our list of resources, and we will just continue to fund properties as we can.

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MS. EISERT: Spencer, would you mind telling them a little bit about some of your strong work with DFPS on helping youth phasing out of foster.

MR. DURAN: Yeah. Thanks. So I think as we have have shared previously, about 92 percent of the households that we serve are people with serious mental illness that are referred to us through the local mental health authority.

So we have not served youth aging out of foster care that well, or people who are exiting out of nursing homes. But with our foster care folks, we have been having a ton of meetings. So we have a multiprong strategy to boost referrals.

Pathway to Assisted Living folks, to redesign process maps and just kind of start from scratch to really figure out what the pathway is for someone who has a disability, who is aging out of foster care, how do we navigate them from you know, 18, out of foster care, and into our program.

So DFPS has been going a really good job of kind of using 811 to create housing strategies for those youth, so the idea is to start a housing plan before they turn 18, six months before they turn 18, and then start

thinking about education and job training, things like that, and housing. And hopefully we can kind of get that housing plan fully integrated into their other health and social outcome planning as well.

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So I want to give a shout of thanks to Jay
Currier. He is new at DFPS. He has been super helpful.

The other thing on the foster care front is Superior Health Plan. They are the sole health insurance provider for youth and young adults in the Texas foster care system.

So health insurance companies have been a really strong ally for us in making 811 work, because they have a lot of members who they are responsible for, and if you have someone in your health insurance pool that doesn't have access to housing, then that could be, you know, pretty problematic.

So we have DFPS, you know, working with us, and we also have Superior, a managed care organization that are now also working with us. And we're just trying to create, you know, process maps and policies to, you know, just try and walk these youth and young adults from foster care into permanent housing.

MS. EISERT: Thank you, Spencer.

MR. GOODWIN: Tongue in cheek, does your 2019 funding require vaccination?

MR. DURAN: It's funny you ask. But no. 1 2 don't think it is related. It is just a housing subsidy. 3 MR. WILKINSON: Thank you, Spencer. 4 MR. DURAN: Sure. 5 MR. WILKINSON: Next up, Suzanne is going to 6 talk to us about the CDBG program at TDA. 7 MS. BARNARD: Thank you. So Jeremy asked if I 8 could give a guick overview of what the CDBG program is. 9 So I just brought some pretty pictures along, to hopefully 10 illustrate what it is that we do as a program here. And I will try to tie it into what this group is most will 11 12 identify with as well. 13 So the CDBG program, you get points if you can 14 say the acronym quickly. But their goal is to provide 15 suitable living environments in rural areas is the goal of 16 our state and our entitlement programs. 17 These are federal funds from HUD. They are part of the overall allocation from Congress for the CDBG 18 19 program, and they come to us as a block grant, based on a 20 So Congress will allocate one number, and then 21 based on some sort of formula, it comes to the state 22 programs to distribute from there. 2.3 The CDBG program was originally created to 24 replace a number of other programs. So, in theory, the

current program should be able to meet any of those needs.

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But it has to be prioritized, of course, so there is never enough funding to meet all the needs of the community. And so we do have to prioritize, both at the state level and also at the local level.

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So the idea behind CDBG is that every community in the country has access to the CDBG program as it's appropriated from Congress. Larger communities will have a relationship directly with HUD, and they will get their funding directly from HUD.

These are going to be your major metro areas and even smaller metro areas. Cities that are greater than 50,000 population, and counties that have a non-metro population of greater than 200,000, or a metro population of greater than 200,000, they will have that relationship directly with HUD.

And then the state program takes care of everybody else, so we are the balance of state, if you will, for the CDBG program.

We do cover a lot of ground. Over 800 separate municipalities and 244 counties are currently eligible for the CDBG program. And that looks like this: So we're the yellow. The red dots and the blue counties have that direct relationship. And then we try to cover everybody else.

To qualify for CDBG funds, we absolutely have

to fit a project into one of these categories. And the vast majority, 98 percent, are going to benefit, principally benefit low to moderate income persons.

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That is the goal of the program, is to serve the communities that don't have the resources because they don't have -- because their population is more the moderate income. That can be a neighborhood, that can be a city, that can be an entire county, whatever the area of the project is serving has to benefit primarily low and moderate income persons in order to participate in most of our programs. There are a couple of other ways the funds can be used, but those are less common.

And then I add this slide in as part of our standard training, just because we can do almost anything. CDBG is a very flexible program, but there are certain things that we just can't do. New housing is one of them. New housing construction can only be used under very limited circumstances. It is possible, but it is an exception to the rule. So we do housing rehabilitation, but doing new housing construction is not a standard activity for CDBG.

There is also a five year -- our planning process that we go through and coordinate with TDHCA for these so that we are part of the overall HUD action plan: five-year plan, one-year plans, and then lots of citizen

participation.

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And we do a fair amount of informal stakeholder input as well, especially as we trying to shift our priorities as the world changes. This is a lovely graph I like to share about our allocations. These are unadjusted dollars. This is our total allocation. You can see at one point in time we received almost \$90 million in 2000 funds.

And then there has been a decrease, and we are starting to see some increase in funding, so we are about up to where we were in terms of this year's funding we received about the same dollar amount as 2010.

But of course, we can't buy as much with that same dollar amount now as we could have before, so we are still working with communities to try and figure out how to make the funding stretch to meet the most important needs.

We divide up our program into several different categories. The slices are a little too -- or the caption is a little too small to actually read here, but the small blue is our fast fund. The orange is our planning grants. Colonia funds are in that gray slice. The yellow is our economic development. And then the great big blue hatband is what we call our regional program, our CD fund.

Most of what we do in the CD fund is lots of

water and sewer and street projects and basic public facilities improvements. These do need to be not maintenance but rehabilitation projects. But that is a lot of what the local priorities are.

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The program really relies on local priorities to drive what is actually funded. The state does prioritize basic infrastructure equivalent to those priorities for housing inside of our programs, but the utilities are a huge priority at the local level.

I love these pictures, because we are replacing some pretty antiquated infrastructure in a lot of cases and ending up with these results.

So when I think of regional program, we do divide our money so that every region is ensured that they have access to funding, for that large slice of that pie.

The smaller programs are statewide competition.

But for the community development programs, you are only competing against those who are within your region, and priorities are set at the regional level, and then the community also gets to choose what they are going to apply for. So there is an emphasis on both regional priorities and then what is really important to that particular community.

The conversation we are starting to have with our regions right now is that our traditional focus on

infrastructure may or may not serve us well for the future, because there is just so much funding out there, both real funding and potential funding that will address infrastructure.

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Is this the program to meet those needs, or do we use the flexibility of this program to meet any of the other needs?

I mentioned housing before. Housing is traditionally a high-priority-on-paper need. But we do not receive applications for that. It is often not prioritized at the regional level, and it is not necessarily prioritized for this type of funding at the local level, either.

We may see some shifts in that, as other fundings are available and we are trying to match different resources to different needs. We may see some different kinds of projects coming through.

And then I think there was a picture -- I may have left it out. But the other thing we can do with our community development fund is use it for community facilities. So when I am talking about shifting priorities, we have funded medical facilities, you know, rural clinics.

We have funded, you know, some multipurpose centers that were community centers and educational

facilities with the local college. We have had some different projects like that. Sometimes that is done as a set-aside pilot experiment, and sometimes it is done because that is just the need for the community.

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When I talk about shifting priorities, those are kind of some of the things that we have done. I am really excited about some of the medical facilities that we funded recently. Now that we are starting to see some of those come on line, that is really exciting for us to have those facilities much closer to home in some of these rural communities.

The image you see now is part of our Main

Street revitalization program, or Downtown Revitalization.

The idea being if it's a nice place to be, people will

want to shop there. So we can improve some of that public

infrastructure in the downtown areas.

We also have -- both the federal legislation and state legislation have identified the Colonia fund as a required set-aside, where we will dedicate 12-1/2 percent of our money, essentially, to funding colonia improvement projects. And a colonia -- every state agency has a different definition of colonia. This is the one that we use.

We are looking at 150 miles of the Texas Mexico border and a lack of basic infrastructure, and in

existence prior to this date. The colonia areas are identified in this slide, based on history of predatory development.

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So while these conditions exist across the state, this particular geography is set aside to receive additional funding. But it does cover a lot more of the state than you might think.

If you see the map on the next page, it covers -- I believe it is 67 counties have some part of their county has been identified as eligible for colonia set-aside funding. And most of those projects are going to be basic infrastructure projects.

This is where we do see housing come into play, is in this colonia set-aside. Where we do see housing rehabilitation is usually these projects. The colonias we are funding now -- we are 30 years into the set-aside -- can be pretty remote.

The thing that I find fascinating about colonias, if you look at the bottom right photo, is that these are home-grown communities that don't have a lot of active development, that were abandoned by the developers or what-not, so you'll see a real mix of housing.

You will see rustic housing, and then you will see a nice big modern structure right next door to it. It is just a real --it's both developed and undeveloped at

the same time. They often don't have the infrastructure in place to support modern development practices, based on that history.

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We also allow for planning and capacity building, comprehensive planning, utility mapping, just so we know what we're dealing with. A lot of communities just really don't know what they have to work with, what are these already -- the current capacity.

We can make small improvements that will make a big difference. The land use policy some of them don't have those well documented, and then you go figure out how they want to go about their future development, and there is funding for that. That will be our next application that we release.

We also have a state urgent-need fund. These are for small-scale disaster events. So large scale disasters are eligible for other federal funding. Those are not the events that we are currently having eligible for this special set-aside.

We are looking at the more localized events, where you are not going to receive that additional federal funding. So tornados, we can go in and help clear debris. Isolated flooding events, where they've knocked out county roads and there is no longer access to that neighborhood, we can go in and improve some of that. That

is an option.

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And then my favorite project is we have the ability to fund ambulances and fire trucks. And this is a program called the fast fund, because they were supposed to spend money fast, because they funds were money that was expiring.

So, we said, What can we do that will make a big impact and is relatively straightforward in terms of, you know what you need; let's go purchase it.

It still has to serve low to moderate income areas, which those of you who are statistics folks, the bigger the area, the harder it is to actually make those kind of percentages work.

But we are really excited about what we are planning to do with this. And we even did a pilot recently with the money that was on a very short timeline. And Dallam County, up in the Panhandle is sponsoring a pilot project where we are actually funding some remote medical support programs that are going to be operating across the state.

We are partnering with our State Office of
Rural Health to provide the -- we provided the vehicle for
the workers that are supported by a different grant, will
be able to travel to these remote communities, or less
remote communities, but rural areas, and bring the medical

care to folks where they are, both in terms of preventative care, and then also being responsive to more urgent needs. It's not emergency care. So we are excited about that little pilot as well.

So these are kind of some of the creative things we can do with the CDBG program as we go. But then of course, while that's the fun part, we do have to follow all the lovely federal requirements, which is why some of the projects don't choose -- some of the choice of projects is based on what can work with these requirements and not make things more difficult than necessary.

So some of our communities choose not to use our funding for housing, because it would trigger some of these additional requirements that they may or may not want to -- they may want to choose a different program to fund housing, for example. Or construction projects have to follow some of these and non-construction builds, so that may impact the kind of projects that they choose.

I have mentioned before that when I talk about housing, there are two different kinds of housing that we do: the owner occupied rehab, which is pretty straightforward, but we also allow for nonprofits to purchase some rehab housing units if it is going to be dedicated to a population that is low to moderate income.

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So that is an option that has been around that 1 2 we haven't had any takers yet, but I keep mentioning it, 3 just in case I have someone who wants to, one, advocate 4 with their community, if this is the one project you want 5 to do this year, and then also advocate at the regional 6 level to make that kind of project a priority. 7 So those are the things, if we want to take 8 advantage of some of the more flexible options for CDBG, 9 it has to be a local choice, and it has to be something 10 often that the region chooses to make a priority as well.

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That in summary is the CDBG program, and I am happy to answer any questions as projects come up. There is my contact information.

MS. EISERT: Suzanne, I had a quick question for you. This is Helen. So you have the owner-occupied projects, and then it was the second, and you said it was rehab projects by nonprofits? I wasn't sure.

MS. BARNARD: If a nonprofit is the owner of the unit, we can rehab those as well. So we don't do rehab of privately owned rental units, but if it is a nonprofit-owned rental unit, we can do that.

MS. EISERT: I see. Okay. Thank you.

MS. BARNARD: The idea being presumably a nonprofit would be mission oriented and would be a good

fit for our low to moderate income requirements in many cases, because that is the kind of thing that we're willing to work with a nonprofit on.

MS. EISERT: Okay.

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MR. WILKINSON: Thanks, Suzanne. For that nonprofit rehab, is that statewide, where you would work directly with a nonprofit? Or does that go through the COGs and their priorities?

MS. BARNARD: So it would still have to go through a regular program, so they would still have to ask for the city or the county to apply. That is one thing I didn't mention: Our applicants can only be cities and counties.

So you have to have the applicant being the local government, even if they are partnering with another entity to actually carry out the project. So if they could partner with a utility, they can partner with a nonprofit to actually make the project work, but the applicant has to be the city or county.

So you have to work with the local government. If you are working through the Community Development Fund, you would be well advised to help your region understand that this is a priority, so that you get maximum points for that project. And then you apply through the state.

MR. WILKINSON: Thank you. 1 2 Any more questions for Suzanne? 3 (No response.) 4 MR. WILKINSON: Okay. Next up is public 5 So for anyone up there who is watching, do the 6 raise-the-hand option that Jeremy showed us how to do at 7 the beginning, and he will -- Jeremy will unmute anyone 8 who requests to make a comment, and then please fill out 9 the Witness Affirmation Form. 10 MR. STREMLER: I don't think we are going to have anybody. We have one person on the other end over 11 12 there that is not a TDHCA employee, also watching. 13 this time, they have not raised their hand to provide any 14 public comment. 15 MR. WILKINSON: Thank you for watching. 16 Without public comment, let's move on to the 17 next meeting, date to be determined. It will be in January, and Jeremy will send out 18 19 a calendar invite sometime before Thanksqiving. If you 20 have any questions or suggested agenda items, send that to Jeremy before the next meeting, and we will get you on the 21 22 agenda. 2.3 With that being said, I will entertain a motion 24 to adjourn. 25 MS. GREEN: I will make a motion.

1	MR. GOODWIN: Second. Mike Goodwin.
2	MR. WILKINSON: All those in favor, say aye.
3	(A chorus of ayes.)
4	MR. WILKINSON: The ayes have it. Have a good
5	one, everybody. See you all next time.
6	(Whereupon, at 10:59 a.m., the meeting was
7	adjourned.)

1 CERTIFICATE 2 3 MEETING OF: Housing and Health Services Coordination Council 4 5 LOCATION: Austin, Texas 6 DATE: October 13, 2021 7 I do hereby certify that the foregoing pages, numbers 1 through 43, inclusive, are the true, accurate, 8 9 and complete transcript prepared from the verbal recording made by electronic recording by Latrice Porter before the 10 11 Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs. DATE: October 18, 2021 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 /s/ Carol Bourgeois 19 (Transcriber) 20 21 On the Record Reporting & 22 Transcription, Inc. 23 7703 N. Lamar Blvd., Ste 515 24 Austin, Texas 78752

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