

## Attachment A

The PY19 Action Plan / PY19-23 ConPlan have been substantially amended to add COVID-19 response projects.

One project is added for the CDBG-CV-1 reallocation of \$136,500. Two projects as well as admin & planning have been added for the CDBG-CV-3 allocation of \$888,025.

Please note, all proposed substantial amendments are noted in **red text**.

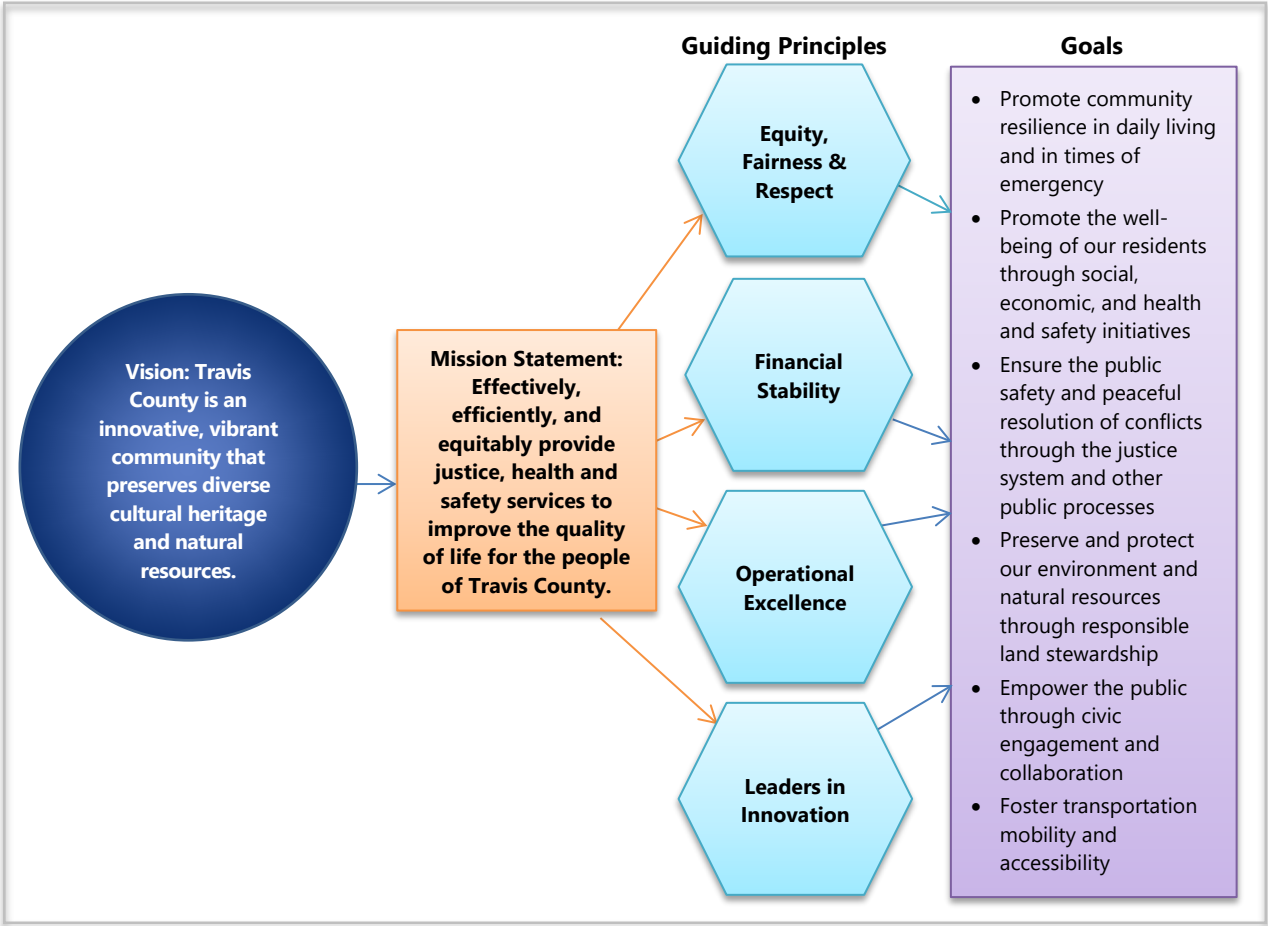
# SECTION I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

Under the provisions of Title 1 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5301), the Federal government, through the U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), sponsors a program that provides Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) to cities and counties to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and by expanding economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons. Since 2006, Travis County has received CDBG funds from HUD on an annual basis.

Designated as the lead agency by the Travis County Commissioners Court, the Health and Human Services Department (HHS) prepares and submits this Consolidated Plan to HUD. HHS oversees the public notification process, approval of projects, and the administration of these grants.

Figure 1. Travis County Vision, Mission & Goals



The Consolidated Plan for Program Years 2019 to 2023 (PY19–23) presents a coordinated approach for addressing Travis County’s housing and community development needs for the next

five years. This coordinated approach encompasses the work of multiple County Departments and feeds into the newly formed Travis County Vision, Mission and Goals outlined in Figure 1 above.

A new Consolidated Plan is prepared every three to five years. It combines, in one report, important information about Travis County demographics, as well as detailed information on the housing and other community development needs of its residents, focusing on the unincorporated areas and the Villages of San Leanna and Webberville. For each succeeding year, the County is required to prepare a one-year Action Plan to notify the public and HUD of the County's intended actions during that fiscal year.

In preparation of the PY19-23 Consolidated Plan, CDBG staff consulted 59 plans that County Departments and other local and regional agencies use to inform their work. Furthermore, HHS, along with nine other regional HUD recipients, collaborated on a Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (Regional AI), and a smaller subset of that group collaborated on a Travis County Comprehensive Housing Market Study. With the completion of the Regional AI and the County's first Comprehensive Housing Market Study, Travis County will work to create its first Affordable Housing Strategy. That strategy will include geographic goals, likely based on zip code, for affordable housing development and will support the fair housing goals identified in the Regional AI.

This Consolidated Plan weaves together a snapshot of the community and economic development, housing, and housing choice needs, gaps, and investments for County residents. A new feature of the County's Consolidated Plan is Appendix F, which includes a series of matrices that outline and summarize the available plans and investments. These matrices provide a quick one-stop review of the available literature and will be updated as new plans are published or existing plans are updated. For a detailed accounting of the County Departments and entities that impact the work contained within this Plan, see Section III (The Process).

The Action Plan for Program Year 2019 (PY19) is the County's strategy for utilizing CDBG funds to address the community's critical housing and community development needs in the CDBG service area. This Plan is developed under the guidelines established by HUD. The Plan allocates a total of \$1,164,240 for PY19, which will assist low- and moderate-income Travis County households in the CDBG service area through infrastructure improvements, fair housing work, community engagement, coordination, planning, and advocacy. **The PY19-23 ConPlan and PY19 Action Plan has been substantially amended to include the reallocation of the remaining \$136,500, which was a part of the original allocation of \$700,683 in CDBG-CV-1 funds for PY19, which will assist low- and moderate-income Travis County households in the CDBG service area through community services in response to COVID-19. The first substantial amendment for CDBG-CV-1 for the funding allocation of \$700,683 was completed and approved on June 23, 2020. The Plan has been substantially amended again in June 2021 to include the allocation of \$888,025 in CDBG-CV-3 funds.**

Community engagement and participation are essential components of this program and the

residents of Travis County were instrumental in developing this Plan. County staff drew on a variety of data sources to provide a quantitative analysis of community needs and provided multiple opportunities to collect public input. The draft Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan were made available for public review and additional comments were received at one public hearing and considered in the final preparation of the Plan. For more information about the public engagement for this project, see Section III (The Process) and Appendix A (Public Engagement).

At the end of each fiscal year, the County must also prepare a Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) to provide information to HUD and the public to evaluate the County's performance and to determine whether the activities undertaken during the program year helped to meet the County's five-year goals and to address priority needs identified in the Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plan. This annual performance report, prepared with public review and comment, must be submitted to HUD annually, no later than December 31.

## Revenue Caps & Funding Limitations

Travis County receives the majority of its funding from property tax dollars and has limited authority, as compared to cities, from the State of Texas to issue debt via Certificates of Obligation or General Obligation bonds for needs identified in this Plan. Fewer statutory limitations exist for the issuance of debt for infrastructure and public facilities, and more so for affordable housing needs. Further complicating matters, during the 86th Session of the Texas Legislature in 2019, the State Legislature, in an effort to address public concerns about property taxes and their impact on housing affordability, passed legislation restricting city and county taxing entities' ability to increase their property tax revenue. The legislation limits increases in property tax revenue over the previous year to 3.5 percent (down from the previous limit of eight percent), unless the increase is approved by voters through an election.

Travis County's revenue has grown on average just over five percent annually, in part to keep pace with population growth and the provision of increased need for mandated and discretionary services for its residents. The County is statutorily required to pass a balanced budget. An analysis completed by the County's Planning and Budget Office forecasts an estimated \$30 million shortfall for the County's current rate of growth by Fiscal Year 2024 (FY24), or PY23 for the CDBG program. This anticipated shortfall will impact future decisions about new or expanding programs and will likely require difficult decisions about funding priorities and cuts for existing programs.

Revenue caps influence the PY19-23 Consolidated Plan in three ways: 1) current general fund investments may change during the Plan period, possibly impacting how the County is responsive to the needs identified in the plan; 2) general fund revenue may be limited to pay for studies that inform the Consolidated Plan, including, but not limited to the Comprehensive Housing Market Study and the Regional AI; and 3) limitations of the County to be responsive to growing needs around housing affordability and access to neighborhoods of opportunity (neighborhoods that have access to quality services, infrastructure, and housing). These impacts will be most notable in the development of the PY24-28 Consolidated Plan, the implementation of the County's first

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, and the new fair housing goals identified in the Central Texas Fair Housing Assessment, as well as the affordable housing goals established during PY19.

## Summary of the Objectives and Outcomes Identified in the Plan

### Needs Assessment Overview

The PY19-23 Consolidated Plan lays out a variety of needs and gaps in the CDBG service area, primarily centering on the need for expanded affordable housing options, services, and local and regional coordination as well as improved access to opportunity and infrastructure. CDBG-CV funds will be directed toward community service programs to respond to needs created by COVID-19. CDBG funds are limited for specific projects; however, several actions will be taken over the next five years to better coordinate and maximize impact in the CDBG service area.

### List of Actions

- Collaborate with the City of Austin to create policy alignment and efficiencies for development and permitting in its Extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ).
- Evaluate and update the effectiveness of the Public Improvement District (PID) policy to meet the County's affordable and fair housing goals.
- Review and evaluate policies related to septic systems to determine what, if any, actions can be taken to reduce the issues preventing repair or installation of systems.
- Review and clarify the County's policy, authority, and actions taken to ensure that accessibility standards and requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Fair Housing Amendments Act (FHAA) are achieved.
- Execute the Central Texas Regional Fair Housing Implementation Plan.
- Develop a Travis County Homelessness Investment Strategy across multiple departments.
- Collaborate with Emergency Services and TNR to address gaps/needs for disaster recovery and resilience.
- Collaborate and coordinate with internal and external partners around investments which improve opportunity across the CDBG service area.
- Work with internal and external partners to coordinate engagement opportunities and set up times to meet with different Homeowners Associations (HOAs), community, and faith-based groups.
- Maintain updated matrices for Community & Economic Development and Housing.
- Develop an affordable housing strategy based on the Fair Housing Plan and Comprehensive Housing Market Study.
- Oversee the HHS Housing Continuum competition for general fund dollars.
- Complete fair housing reviews and opportunity analyses for a variety of projects.

- Complete County Code, Chapter 277, Affordable and Fair Housing policies in alignment with the affordable housing strategy based on the Fair Housing Plan and Comprehensive Housing Market Study.

### Project Selection

To guide decision making around project selection for CDBG funds, the following table summarizes the priorities for the Consolidated Plan five-year period. For a detailed discussion of priorities and objectives for the Consolidated Plan, please see Section VI. For a detailed discussion of projects, please see Section VII and Appendix E.

After considering the housing, community development, and public service needs of Travis County’s low- to moderate-income residents summarized in Section IV, the public engagement efforts outlined in Section III and Appendix A, and the goals identified in the Regional AI, Travis County Commissioners Court identified the following priorities as the focus for the five-year consolidated planning period.

The addition of Table 1.1 reflects the amended priority ranking to include Community Services as a high priority due to the need to prepare for, prevent, and/or respond to COVID-19.

Table 1. Priorities for the PY19-23 Consolidated Plan (8.26.2019)

Category	Ranking
Infrastructure	High
Housing	High
Community Services	Low
Populations with Specialized Needs	Low
Public Buildings and Facilities	Low
Business and Jobs	Low

Table 1..1 Priorities for the PY19-23 Consolidated Plan (Revised 6.23.2020)  
CDBG-CV COVID-19 Response Category Ranking

Category	Ranking
Infrastructure	High
Housing	High
Community Services*	High
Populations with Specialized Needs	Low
Public Building and Facilities	Low
Business and Jobs	Low

*\*Based on the needs survey, Community Services was determined to be a high priority for COVID-19 Response.*

Based on these priorities, the following projects were approved by the Commissioners Court for PY19 which will benefit 12,305 people once completed:

Table 2. PY19 Projects (8.26.2019)

Project	Allocation
Street Improvements: Austin's Colony	\$641,392
Street Improvements: Forest Bluff	\$135,000
Wastewater Improvements: Kennedy Ridge	\$155,000
Administration & Planning	\$232,848

Based on the priorities established in the CDBG-CV COVID-19 Response needs survey and funding application process, the following additional projects **were** proposed for approval for PY19, which **was slated to** benefit an additional 2,598 low-moderate income individuals once completed:

Table 2.2 PY19 Projects (6.23.2020)

Project	Allocation
Virtual Group Day Services for Adults with Disabilities	\$100,000
COVID-19 Integrated Care Response Team	\$324,046
COVID-19 Telemental Health Services	\$100,000
Help at Home Food Kits (REMOVED in Table 2.3)	\$136,500

Based on the priorities established in the CDBG-CV COVID-19 Response needs survey and funding application process from May 2020, the Teletherapy Program for Underserved Children and Families is proposed for approval and inclusion in the PY19 action plan, which will benefit an additional 124 low-moderate income individuals, once completed. The Help at Home Food Kits was proposed to serve 2,321 low-moderate income clients. The program was not funded due to a determination, after the funding recommendation, that clients to be served would not fall exclusively within the Travis County CDBG service area, which is a funding eligibility requirement. The \$136,500 for COVID-19 response is proposed for reallocation as noted in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 PY19 Projects (8.10.2021)

Project	Allocation
Help at Home Food Kits	\$0
Teletherapy Program for Underserved Children and Families (CDBG-CV-1, reallocation of funds from Help at Home Food Kits)	\$136,500
Children's Mental Health Technology Project (CDBG-CV-3)	\$41,000
Community Services for Preparation, Prevention, Response to COVID-19 (CDBG-CV-3)	\$669,420

For additional information about other funding and investments anticipated over the next five years outside of the CDBG program, see Appendix F.

## Evaluation of Past Performance

The PY19-23 Consolidated Plan is the fourth Consolidated Plan for Travis County with PY19 marking the fourteenth year that Travis County will receive CDBG funds. Funds from 2015-2018 are currently being spent with four projects crossing over from the PY14-18 Consolidated Plan into this one. The goals and anticipated resources carried over into this Consolidated Plan are outlined in Sections VI and VII.

As projects are implemented, internal monitoring is taking place to ensure grant compliance and project effectiveness. HUD monitored Travis County's CDBG program in April 2010 and June 2013 with no findings and one concern related to timely spending of funds. The County's external auditor also reviewed the program in 2013, 2015, and 2018 and had no findings or concerns.

As part of the mandate from Congress, HUD is required to determine whether CDBG grantees carry out their program in a timely manner. A grantee is considered to be timely if 60 days prior to the end of the grantee's program year, the balance in its line-of-credit does not exceed 1.5 times the annual grant. If the grantee exceeds the amount allowed at that 60-day mark, they are considered to be non-compliant. For Travis County, the timeliness test occurs every August. If the grantee fails to meet the timeliness requirements for two consecutive years, HUD can reduce the grant amount available for the next program year by the exact amount of the credit balance in excess of 1.5 times the annual grant.

The County met its timeliness test in August 2019.

## Summary of Citizen Participation and Consultation Process

For the PY19-23 Consolidated Plan and PY19 Action Plan, information on community needs was gathered through a variety of mechanisms. The public and service providers had the opportunity to provide input by 1) attending a public hearing in March 2019 and/or 2) completing a Needs Assessment survey. In addition, residents were invited to request and/or attend neighborhood or community meetings, and service providers were invited to participate in consultation meetings with CDBG staff.

Development of the Consolidated Plan was also supported by research that informed the Central Texas Regional AI and the Comprehensive Housing Market Study. This research, completed by Root Policy Research, included a resident survey, focus groups, agency consultations, and community meetings. As a result of the public participation process:

- 3 people offered comments at the needs gathering public hearing;
- 6 meetings were held with neighborhood/community groups by CDBG staff;
- 2 meetings were held with neighborhood/community groups by the Consultant;
- 444 residents and 16 providers participated in a Needs Assessment survey;
- 666 residents participated in a Fair Housing survey;

- 21 service provider consultations were completed by CDBG staff; and
- 7 focus groups were held by the Consultant.

To assist in broadening participation, residents were invited to request and/or attend neighborhood or community meetings, and service providers were invited to participate in consultation meetings with CDBG staff. Further, notices went out on the NextDoor app, which in combination with the community meetings, increased participation in the needs survey by almost double from last year. Finally, despite the rollback of the increased public engagement requirements associated with the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Rule released in July 2015, the Regional AI maintained the more rigorous engagement requirements voluntarily. The Regional AI and Consolidated Plan combined efforts improved engagement to inform this Plan by more than threefold from the last Consolidated Plan.

Information collected in the public participation process from the Consolidated Plan and the Regional AI helped CDBG staff determine priorities for the PY19-23 Consolidated Plan and PY19 Action Plan, as well as projects for PY19. For more details and the full results of the process, please see Appendix A: Public Participation.

The draft of the PY19-23 Consolidated Plan and PY19 Action Plan was posted for public comment for thirty days beginning July 3, 2019 through August 1, 2019. A public hearing was held at the Travis County Commissioner Court on Tuesday, July 9, 2019. One speaker offered comments at the July 9, 2019 public hearing to solicit feedback on the draft Plan.

## Summary of Public Comments

Two comments were received during the 30-day public comment period. At the July 9, 2019 hearing, one individual offered oral testimony; the speaker encouraged the Court to prioritize funding for programs that address homelessness. The written comment, received during the 30-day comment period, encouraged the County to prioritize investments in infrastructure projects in the Apache Shores neighborhood. Transcripts of written and oral testimony are included in Attachment B to Appendix A-1.

## Summary of Comments or Views Not Accepted and the Reasons for Not Accepting Them

All comments were accepted, but no funding decisions were changed due to the comments. Funding for homelessness services are provided by several County departments through the General Fund, a non-CDBG funding source. Those investments will continue, or if changed, will be responsive to the current identified needs. Funding for infrastructure improvements for Apache Shores is a potential project for consideration in later years of the planning period. That being said, Apache Shoes received infrastructure improvements through CDBG funds in 2006 and 2007. Other neighborhoods that need infrastructure improvements, but haven't received CDBG funding to date, are prioritized. To review the full responses, see Attachment B to Appendix A-1.

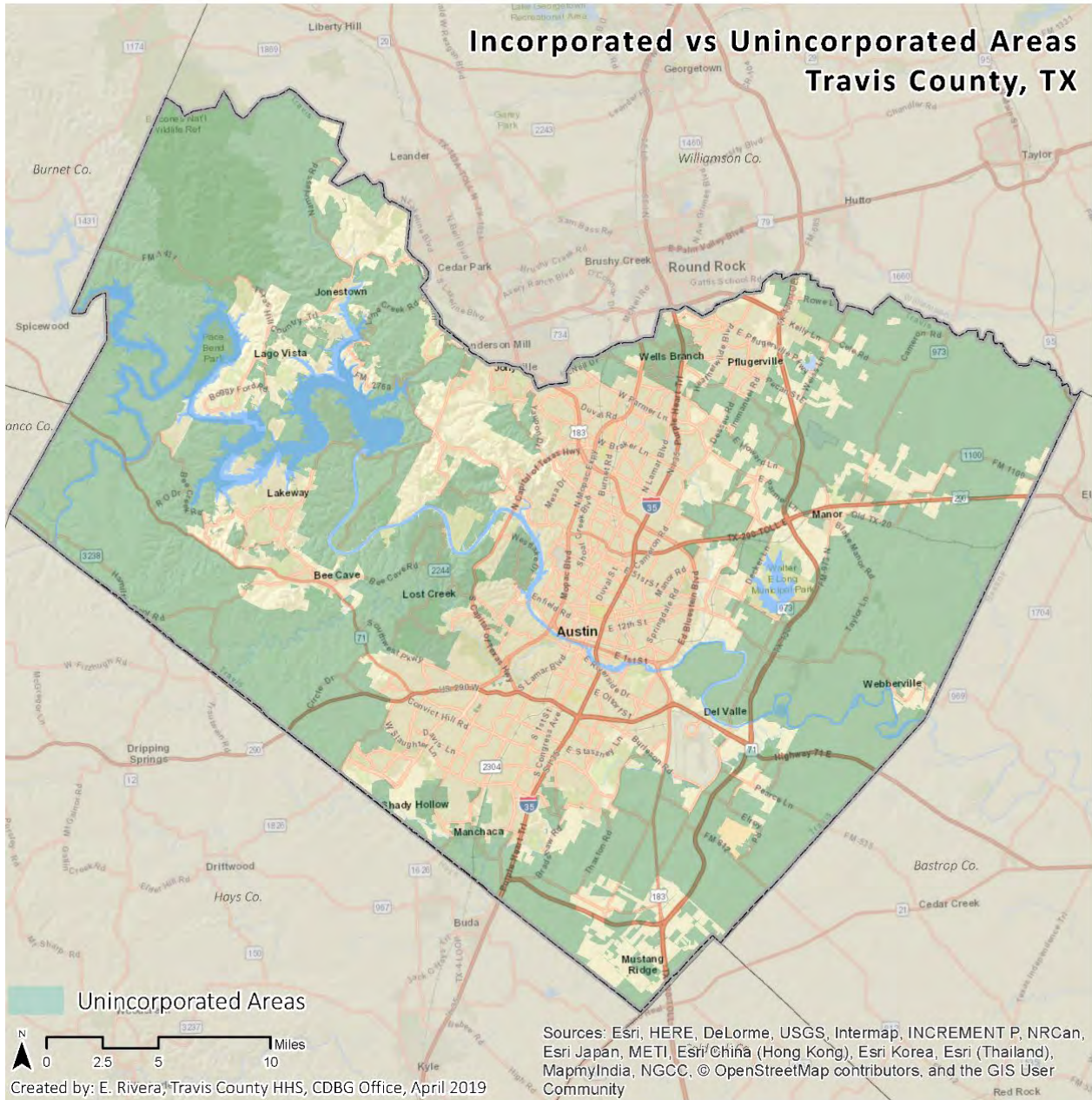
## SECTION II: COMMUNITY PROFILE

Travis County is located in Central Texas and lies along the IH-35 growth corridor. The Austin-Round Rock, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Travis County and Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays and Williamson counties. Most of the City of Austin is located in Travis County, as well as some or all of smaller cities including Manor, Pflugerville, Round Rock, Elgin, Lago Vista and others. As a result, Travis County is predominantly urban, with approximately 84 percent of residents residing in areas incorporated as cities or villages and 16 percent residing in unincorporated areas (Table 3 and Map 1). Areas outside of city or village limits are the unincorporated areas of the county, and are referred to throughout the Consolidated Plan. Travis County’s Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program focuses solely on the unincorporated areas as well as the Villages of Webberville and San Leanna. See the table below for a breakdown of the county’s population by municipality.

Table 3. Travis County Population by Municipality, 2017

Incorporated Areas	Population <i>(only within Travis County)</i>
Austin city	898,796
Bee Cave city	6,739
Briarcliff village	1,718
Cedar Park city	8,288
Creedmoor city	218
Elgin city	1,026
Jonestown city	2,071
Lago Vista city	6,815
Lakeway city	15,154
Leander city	1,884
Manor city	9,217
Mustang Ridge city	502
Pflugerville city	63,136
Point Venture village	958
Rollingwood city	1,560
Round Rock city	1,696
San Leanna village	524
Sunset Valley city	687
The Hills village	2,544
Volente village	592
Webberville village	448
West Lake Hills city	3,396
<b>Total Incorporated Areas</b>	<b>1,027,969 (83.8%)</b>
<b>Total Unincorporated Areas</b>	<b>198,729 (16.2%)</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,226,698 <i>(only within Travis County)</i></b>

Map 1. Unincorporated and Incorporated Areas of Travis County



## Population

Travis County has been experiencing rapid population growth since the 1990's. This trend has continued over the past decade, as the U.S. Census Bureau data indicates that the overall population in Travis County increased by 20 percent from 2008-2017. The greatest increase (35%) occurred in suburban cities outside of Austin (Table 4).

Table 4. Travis County Population and Growth, Unincorporated and Incorporated

Area	2008	2017	Percent Increase
Incorporated Areas (not Austin)	83,883	129,173	54%
Incorporated (City of Austin)	731,580	898,796	23%
Unincorporated Areas of Travis County	165,236	198,729	20%
Travis County	980,699	1,226,898	25%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau<sup>1</sup>

As shown in Table 5, projections made by the Texas Demographic Center indicate that the population growth of Travis County is expected to continue over the next thirty years,<sup>2</sup> and these increases are expected across most racial demographic groups. Within Austin, and across the county, strongest growth is projected for the Hispanic proportion of the population, while the White proportion of the city's population is projected to decline.<sup>3</sup> The Hispanic growth within Austin has been centralized to specific neighborhoods, but movement into unincorporated areas of Travis County is also evident.<sup>4</sup>

Table 5. Travis County Racial Population Projection

Year	Total	Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Other	
		number	%total	number	%total	number	%total	number	%total	number	%total
2010	1,024,266	58,404	6%	82,805	8%	342,766	33%	517,644	51%	22,647	2%
2015	1,157,414	71,247	6%	94,302	8%	394,810	34%	569,051	49%	28,004	2%
2020	1,291,415	85,897	7%	106,355	8%	449,060	35%	616,018	48%	34,085	3%
2025	1,418,130	98,934	7%	118,428	8%	505,073	36%	655,161	46%	40,534	3%
2030	1,540,376	111,200	7%	129,991	8%	563,309	37%	688,629	45%	47,247	3%
2035	1,658,849	123,777	7%	140,709	8%	621,780	37%	718,119	43%	54,464	3%
2040	1,773,152	136,867	8%	150,447	8%	678,419	38%	745,486	42%	61,933	3%
2045	1,880,085	150,026	8%	158,994	8%	732,079	39%	769,608	41%	69,378	4%
2050	1,974,018	162,148	8%	166,051	8%	781,657	40%	787,545	40%	76,617	4%

Source: Texas Demographic Center<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Total Cities and Towns," U.S. Census Bureau, last accessed February 26, 2019, <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/demo/popest/total-cities-and-towns.html>.

<sup>2</sup> "Texas Populations Projections Program," Texas Demographic Center, last accessed February 26, 2019, <https://demographics.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/>.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

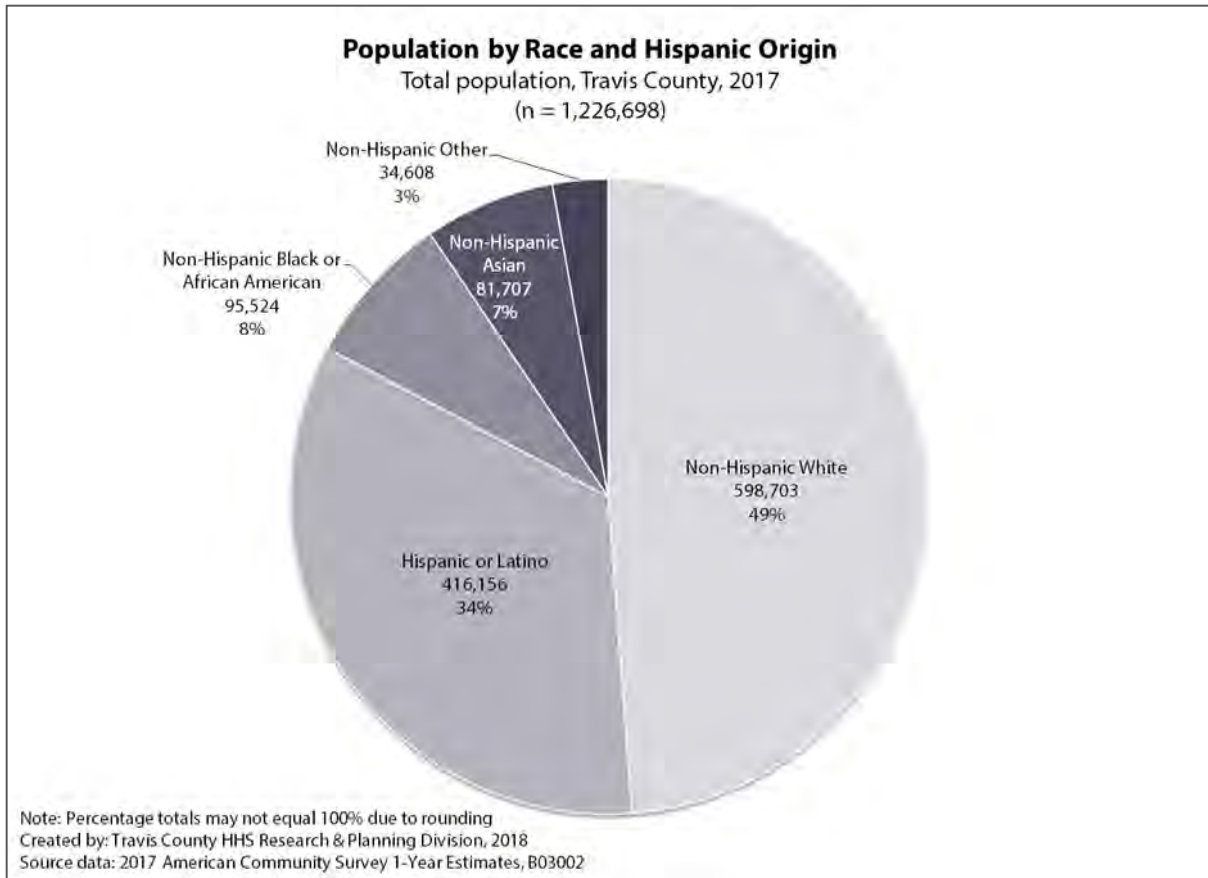
<sup>4</sup> "Top Ten Demographic Trends in Austin, Texas," City of Austin, last accessed February 26, 2019, <http://www.austintexas.gov/page/top-ten-demographic-trends-austin-texas>.

<sup>5</sup> "Texas Populations Projections Program," Texas Demographic Center, last accessed February 26, 2019, <https://demographics.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/>.

The following sections—Race and Hispanic Origin, Language, Age, Education Levels, Income, Employment and Unemployment, Housing Values, and Housing Cost Burden—are excerpts from *Travis County Snapshot from the American Community Survey 2017*,<sup>6</sup> prepared by Travis County Health and Human Services Department, Research and Planning Division. Except where otherwise noted, all data is from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey 1-year and 5-year estimates.

## Race and Hispanic Origin

Figure 2. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin



**Race and Hispanic Origin:** Almost one-half of the Travis County population identifies as Non-Hispanic White (49%), followed by Hispanic or Latino (34%), Non-Hispanic Black or African American (8%), Non-Hispanic Asian (6%), and Non-Hispanic Other<sup>7</sup> (3%). From 2013 to 2017 the

<sup>6</sup> Travis County Health and Human Services, *Travis County Snapshot from the American Community Survey 2017*, [https://www.traviscountytexas.gov/images/health\\_human\\_services/Docs/2017-ac-snapshot.pdf](https://www.traviscountytexas.gov/images/health_human_services/Docs/2017-ac-snapshot.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> Non-Hispanic Other includes the following: Non-Hispanic Other Race, Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native

number of Non-Hispanic Whites increased by 78 percent, Hispanic or Latinos (10%)<sup>8</sup>, Non-Hispanic Black or African Americans (9%), and Non-Hispanic Asians (25%).

**Geographic comparison:** The table below provides a comparison of the racial and ethnic compositions of Travis County, Texas, and the U.S.

Table 6. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin (Travis County, TX, & U.S., 2017)

Race &/or Ethnicity	Travis County	Texas	U.S.
Non-Hispanic White	49%	42%	61%
Hispanic or Latino	34%	39%	18%
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	8%	12%	12%
Non-Hispanic Asian	7%	5%	6%
Non-Hispanic Other	3%	2%	4%

*Note: Percentage totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.*

*Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018.*

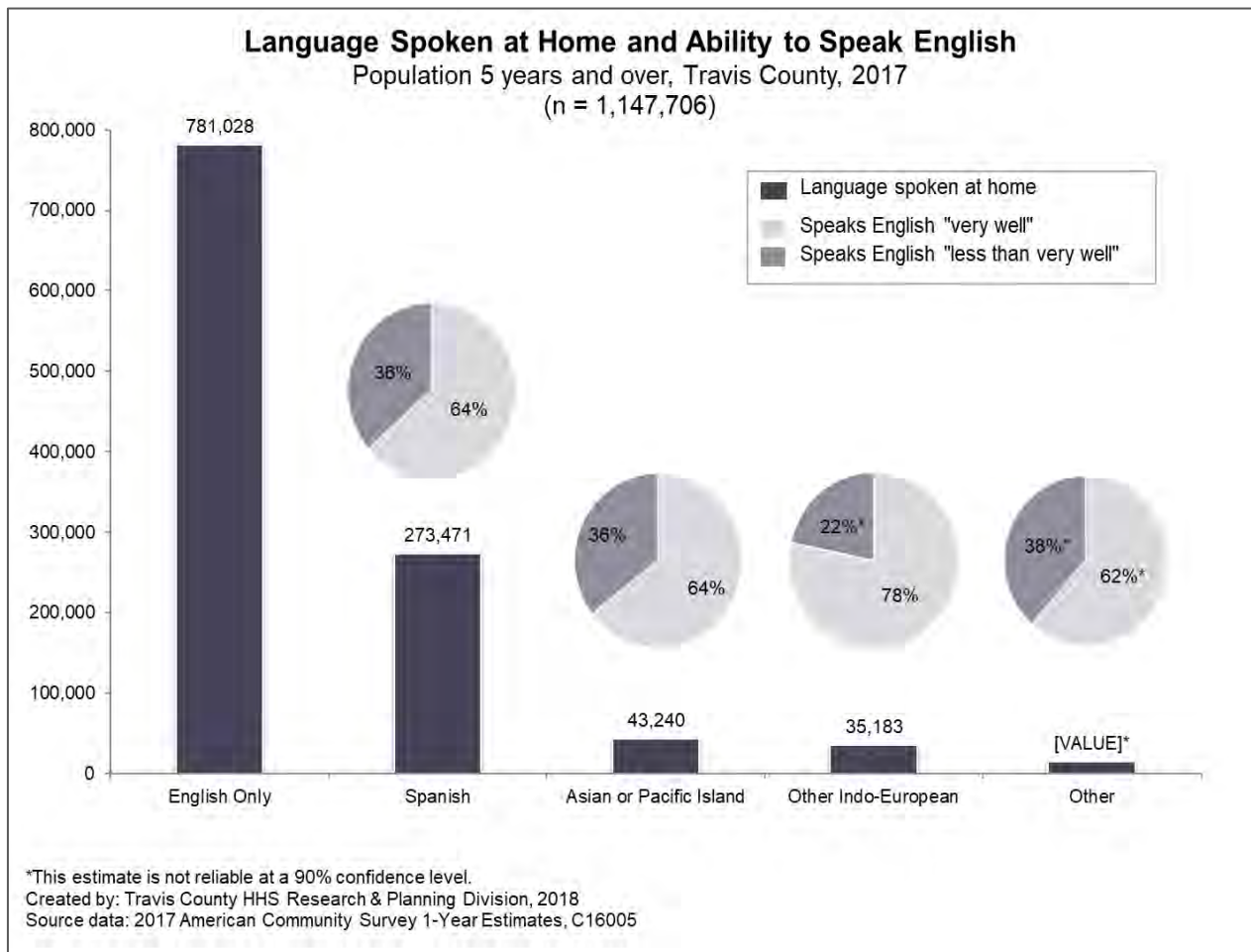
*Source data: 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, B03002*

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<sup>8</sup> A statistical test for sampling variability was not appropriate for changes over time due to use of a controlled estimate. For more information on controlled estimates, please see [https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech\\_docs/accuracy/ACS\\_Accuracy\\_of\\_Data\\_2017.pdf](https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2017.pdf)

## Language

Figure 3. Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

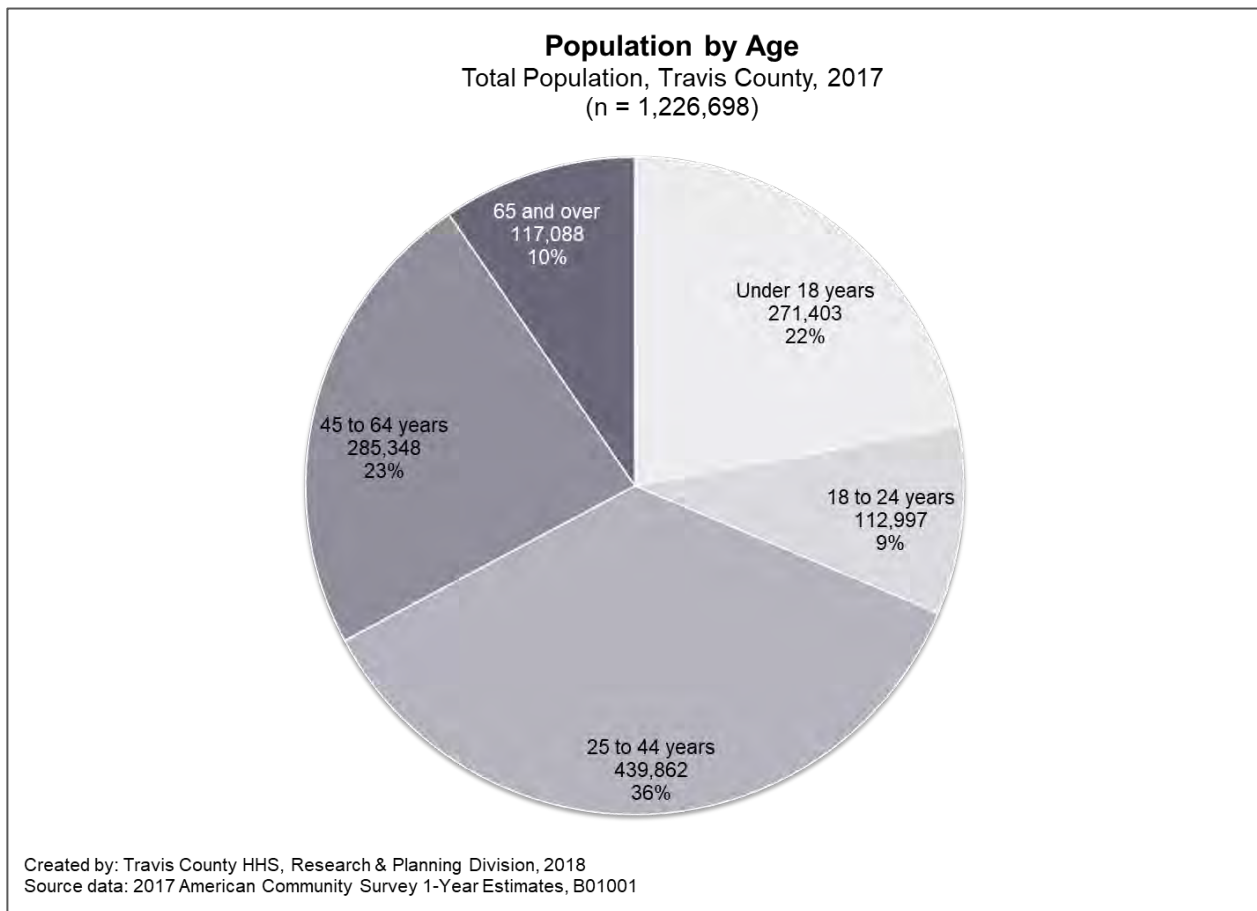


**Languages Spoken at Home:** Almost one-third of the Travis County population (32 percent or 366,678 residents) speaks a language other than English at home. In comparison, 22 percent of U.S. residents and 36 percent of Texans speak a language other than English at home.

**Ability to Speak English:** Sixty-five percent of Travis County residents who speak a language other than English at home also speak the English language "very well," and 35 percent speak English "less than very well."

**Limited English Speaking Households:** Six percent of all Travis County households (29,045 households) are limited English speaking households. Seventy-six percent of limited English speaking households speak Spanish (22,214 households)

Figure 4. Population by Age



**Age Distribution:** Age distribution in Travis County continues to be characterized by a large working age population (18-64). Working age adults comprise about 68 percent of the county’s population. In comparison, the 18-64 year old age group comprises 62 percent of the Texas population and of the United States as a whole.

**Median Age:** The median age in Travis County is 34.3. This reflects a slightly younger population than that of Texas (34.7) and the U.S. population (38.1).

**Trends to Watch:** Since 2013, the Travis County total population has increased by nine percent, compared to seven percent statewide and four percent nationally. During the same time, the population 65 years and older in Travis County had the largest population increase by 29 percent compared to 17 percent statewide and 14 percent nationally.

Table 7. Growth in Population by Age (Travis County 2013 – 2017)

Age	2013	2017	Difference	Percent Change
Under 18	261,404	271,403	9,999	4%
18 to 24	117,803	112,997	-4,806*	-4%
25 to 44	395,706	439,862	44,156	11%
45 to 64	254,933	285,348	30,415	12%
65 and over	91,108	117,088	25,980	29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,120,954</b>	<b>1,226,698</b>	<b>105,744</b>	<b>9%</b>

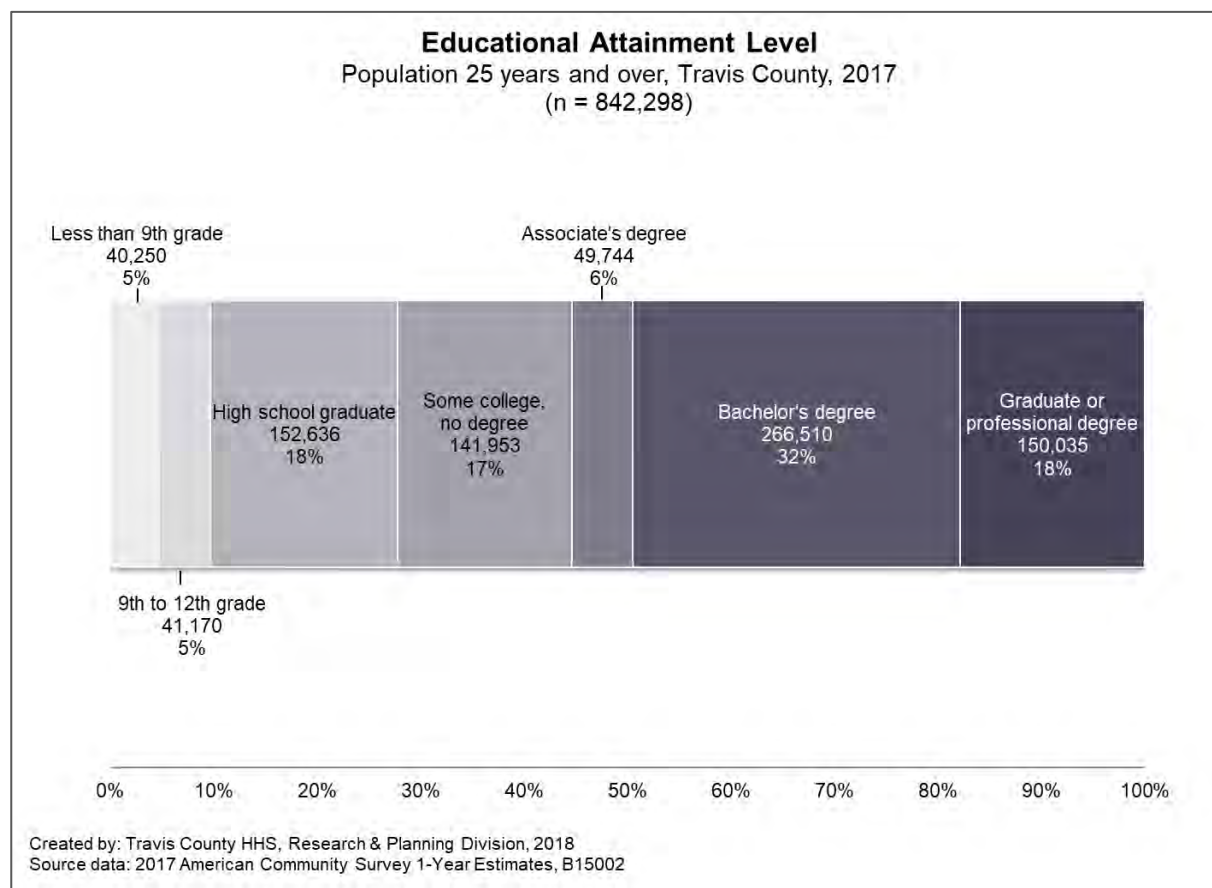
\*The difference between the estimates is not statistically significant.

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018.

Source data: 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, B01001

# Educational Level

Figure 5. Educational Attainment Level



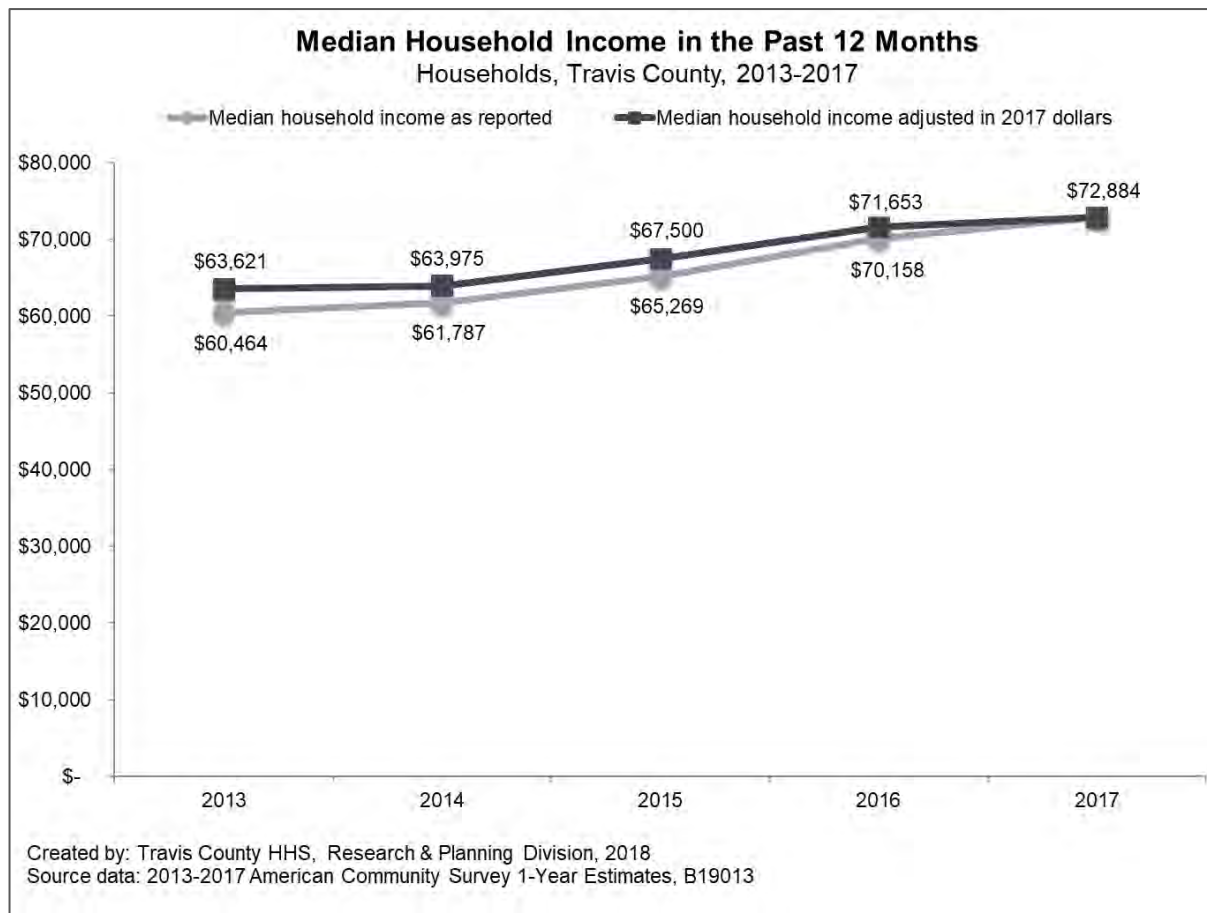
**Educational Attainment Level:** Travis County continues to have a highly educated population. In comparison to Texas and the U.S., proportionately more Travis County residents have a college degree and fewer lack a high school diploma. Forty-nine percent of adults in Travis County have a Bachelor’s degree or higher, compared with 30 percent in Texas and 32 percent in the U.S. Ten percent of adults in Travis County report having less than a high school diploma or equivalency, compared with 16 percent in Texas and 12 percent in the U.S.

**College or Graduate School Enrollment:**<sup>9</sup> About 10 percent of Travis County’s population is enrolled in college or graduate school. This compares with about eight percent of the Texas population and eight percent of the U.S. population.

<sup>9</sup> School enrollment is only recorded if the schooling advances a person toward a college, university, or professional school (such as law or medicine) degree. People enrolled in “vocational, technical, or business school” such as postsecondary vocational, trade, hospital school, and on the job training were not reported as enrolled in school. (American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2018 Subject Definitions, 123.)

## Income

Figure 6. Median Income in the Past 12 Months



**Median Household Income:**<sup>10</sup> In 2017, Travis County's reported median income was \$72,884. Between 2013 and 2017, the reported median income increased by \$12,420. When adjusted in 2017 dollars, the reported median income increased by \$9,263.

**Geographic Comparison:** In 2017, the Travis County median household income was higher than Texas (\$59,206) and the U.S. (\$60,336). In addition, between 2013 and 2017, Travis County had a greater increase in the median household income than Texas and the U.S.

<sup>10</sup> The ACS asks respondents how much was earned during the past 12 months. Consequently, a person answering the questions in December 2017 would respond based on income earned between December 2016 and November 2017.

Table 8. Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (Travis County, TX, & U.S., 2013 & 2017)

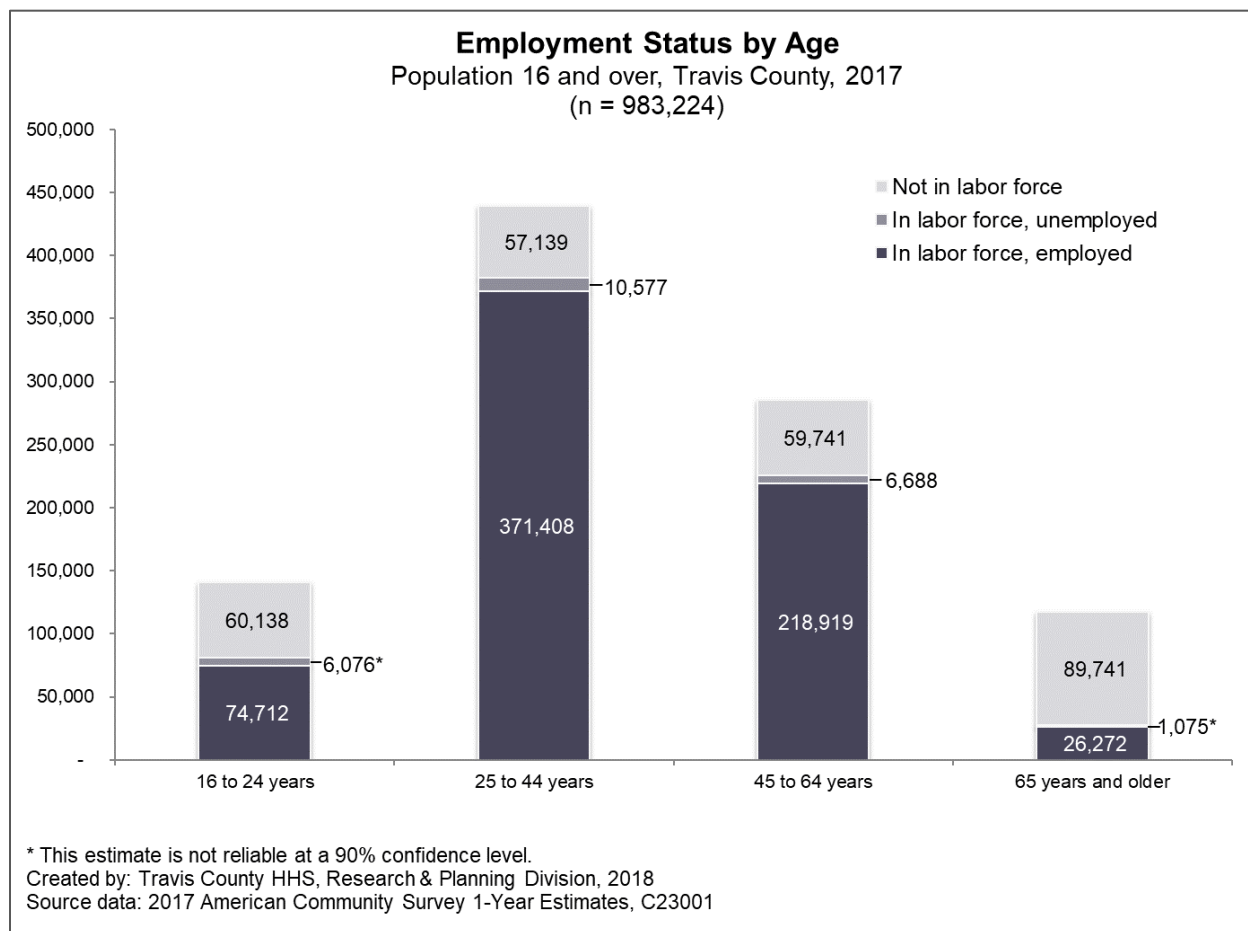
<b>Households</b>	<b>Travis County</b>	<b>Texas</b>	<b>U.S.</b>
Median Household Income 2013 (in 2017 inflation-adjusted dollars)	\$63,621	\$54,404	\$54,978
Median Household Income 2017	\$72,884	\$59,206	\$60,336
Difference between 2013 and 2017	\$9,263	\$4,802	\$5,358
Percent change between 2013 and 2017 (in 2017 inflation-adjusted dollars)	15%	9%	10%

*Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2018*

*Source data: 2013 & 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, B19013 and the Consumer Price Index*

# Employment

Figure 7. Employment Status by Age



**Travis County’s Labor Force:** In Travis County, 73 percent (716,465 individuals) of the population age 16 and over are in the labor force, and 27 percent (266,759 individuals) are not in the labor force.<sup>11</sup> Of the population in the labor force, 691,331 were employed and 24,416 were unemployed.<sup>12</sup>

**Labor Force by Age:**<sup>13</sup> Individuals between the ages of 25 and 44 constitute more than half (53%) of Travis County’s labor force. The 45 to 64 age group comprises 32 percent of the labor force, followed by the 16 to 24 age group (11%) and finally those 65 years and older (4%).

<sup>11</sup> The category for “not in the labor force” consists mainly of students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers interviewed in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people, and people doing only incidental unpaid family work. (American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2017 Subject Definitions, 67).

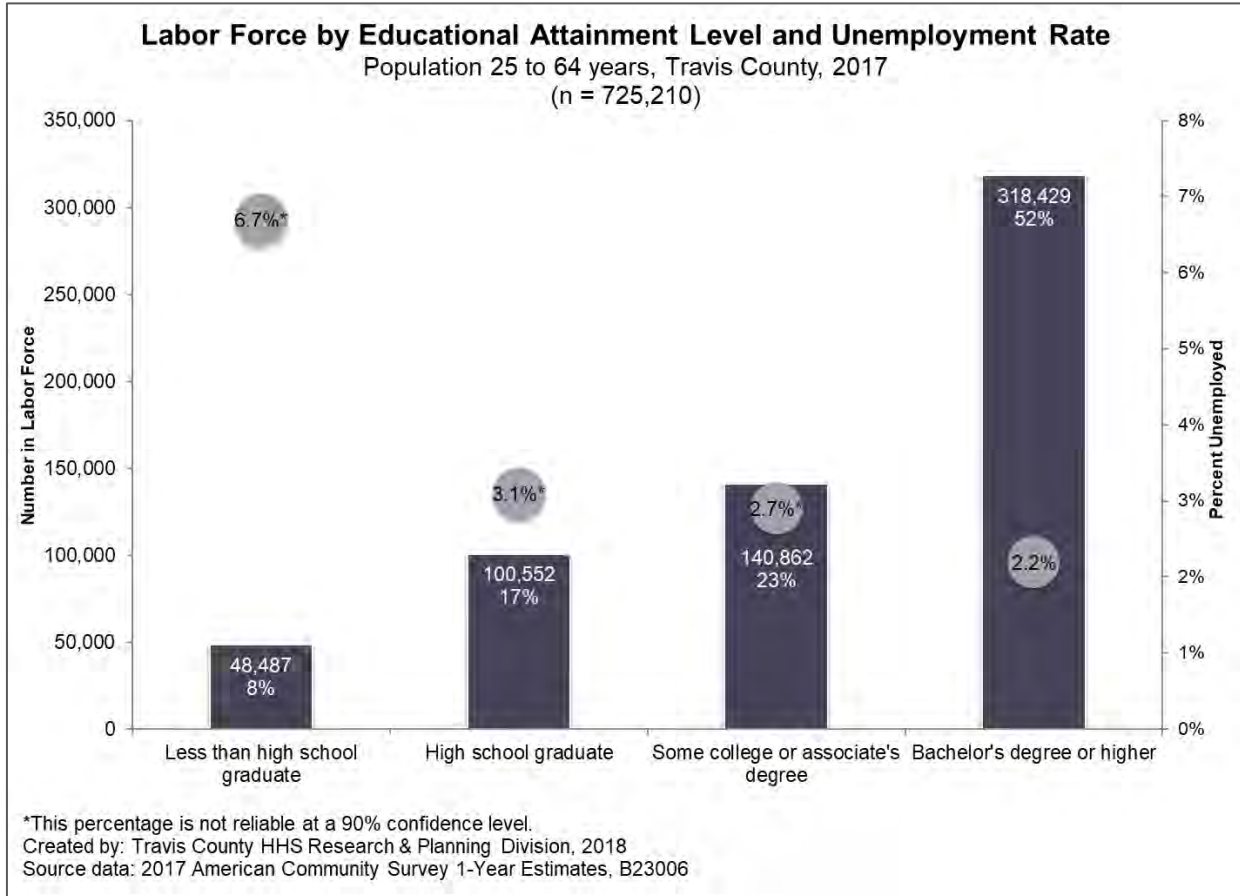
<sup>12</sup> All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were neither “at work” nor “with a job not at work” during the reference week, and were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks and were available to start a job. (American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2017 Subject Definitions, 66).

<sup>13</sup> This includes the sum of individuals in labor force, employed and in labor force, unemployed.

**Unemployment by Age:** Travis County's overall unemployment rate (which is the percent of unemployed individuals of those in the labor force) was three percent (24,416 individuals) in 2017.

Figure 8. Labor Force by Educational Attainment Level and Unemployment Rate

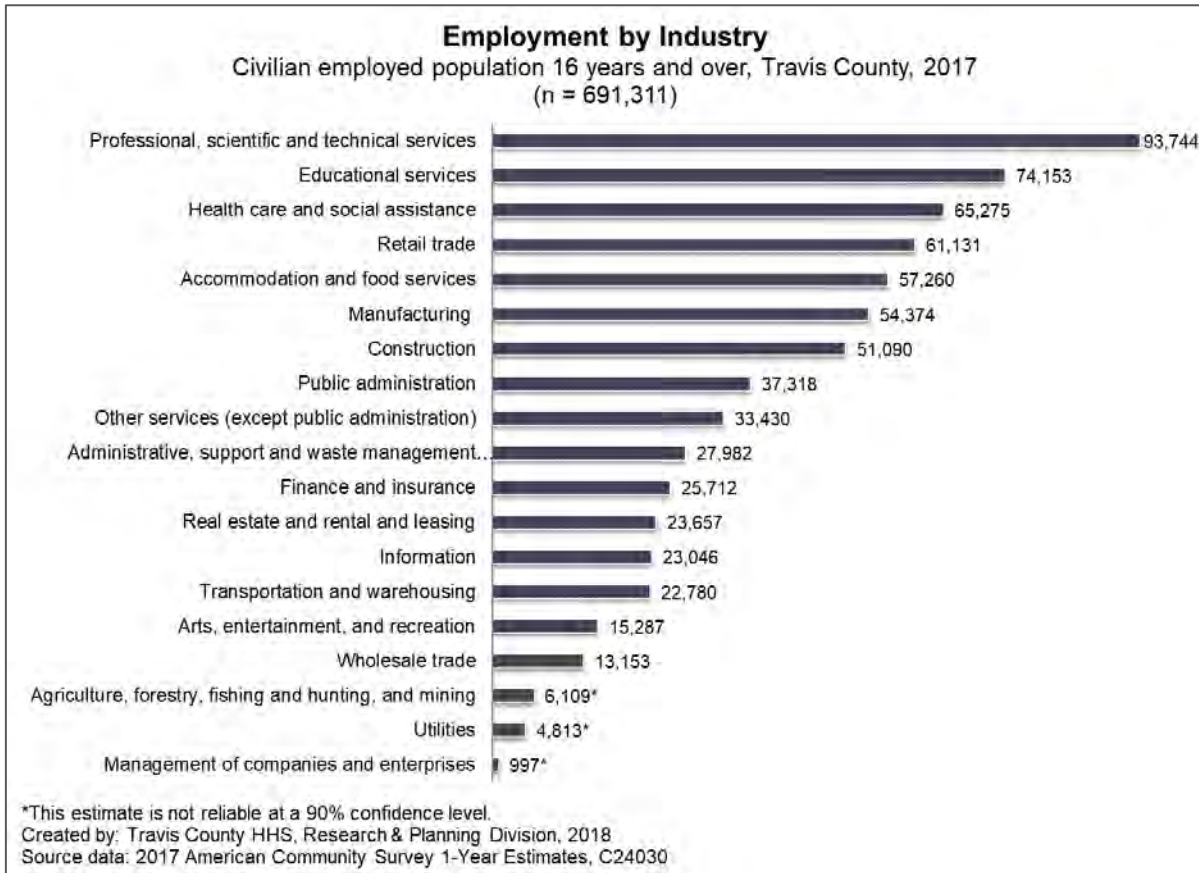
**Educational Attainment in the Labor Force:** Among the Travis County population in the labor



force between the ages of 25 and 64, more than one half (52%) have a bachelor's degree or higher and 23 percent have some college or an associate's degree. High school graduates make up 17 percent of the labor force and the remaining eight percent have less than a high school degree.

**Geographical Comparison:** In comparison to Texas and the U.S., the Travis County labor force is more highly educated. In Travis County, 52 percent of workers age 25 to 64 have a bachelor's degree or higher compared to 33 percent in Texas and 37 percent in the U.S.

Figure 9. Employment by Industry



**Employment by Industry:** Half (51%) of Travis County’s civilian employed population age 16 and over is employed in the following five industries: professional, scientific, and technical services; educational services; health care and social assistance; retail trade; and accommodation and food services.

**Geographic Comparison:** The proportion of Travis County workers in the professional, scientific, and technical services industry (14%) nearly doubles the proportion in Texas (7%) and the United States (7%). The following table displays the top five industries for Travis County, Texas, and the U.S.

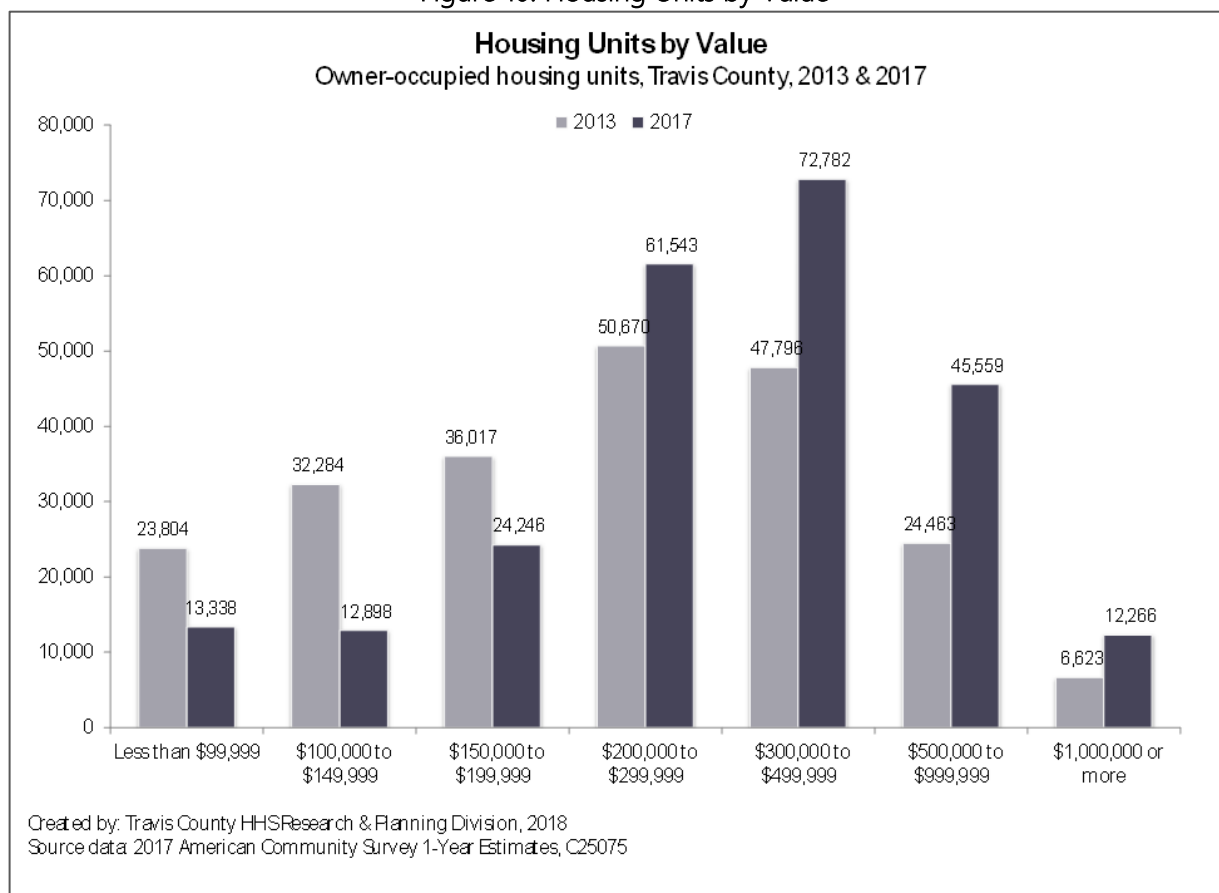
Table 9. Employment in the Top Five Industries (Travis County, TX, & U.S., 2017)

Travis County		Texas		U.S.	
Professional/ scientific /technical	14%	Health care & social assistance	12%	Health care & social assistance	14%
Educational services	11%	Retail trade	11%	Retail trade	11%
Health care & social assistance	9%	Educational services	9%	Manufacturing	10%
Retail trade	9%	Construction	9%	Educational services	9%
Accommodation & food services	8%	Manufacturing	9%	Accommodation & food services	8%

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning, 2018. Source data: 2017 ACS 1-Year Estimates, C24030

# Housing Values

Figure 10. Housing Units by Value



**Housing Value<sup>14</sup> Distribution:** In 2017, fewer than one-fourth (21%) of Travis County owner-occupied homes were valued under \$200,000 (approximately 50,482 units), while one-quarter (25%) were valued between \$200,000 to \$299,999, and more than one-half (54%) were valued at or over \$300,000.

The number of owner-occupied units by values shifted during the past five years. From 2013 to 2017, the total number of owner-occupied homes increased by nine percent (20,975 units). Homes valued below \$200,000 decreased by 45 percent (-41,623 units) while homes valued at or above \$200,000 increased by 48 percent (62,598 units).

**Geographic Comparison:** The following table shows the percentage of housing value categories for Travis County, Texas, and the U.S.

Table 10. Housing Units by Value (Travis County, TX, & U.S., 2017)

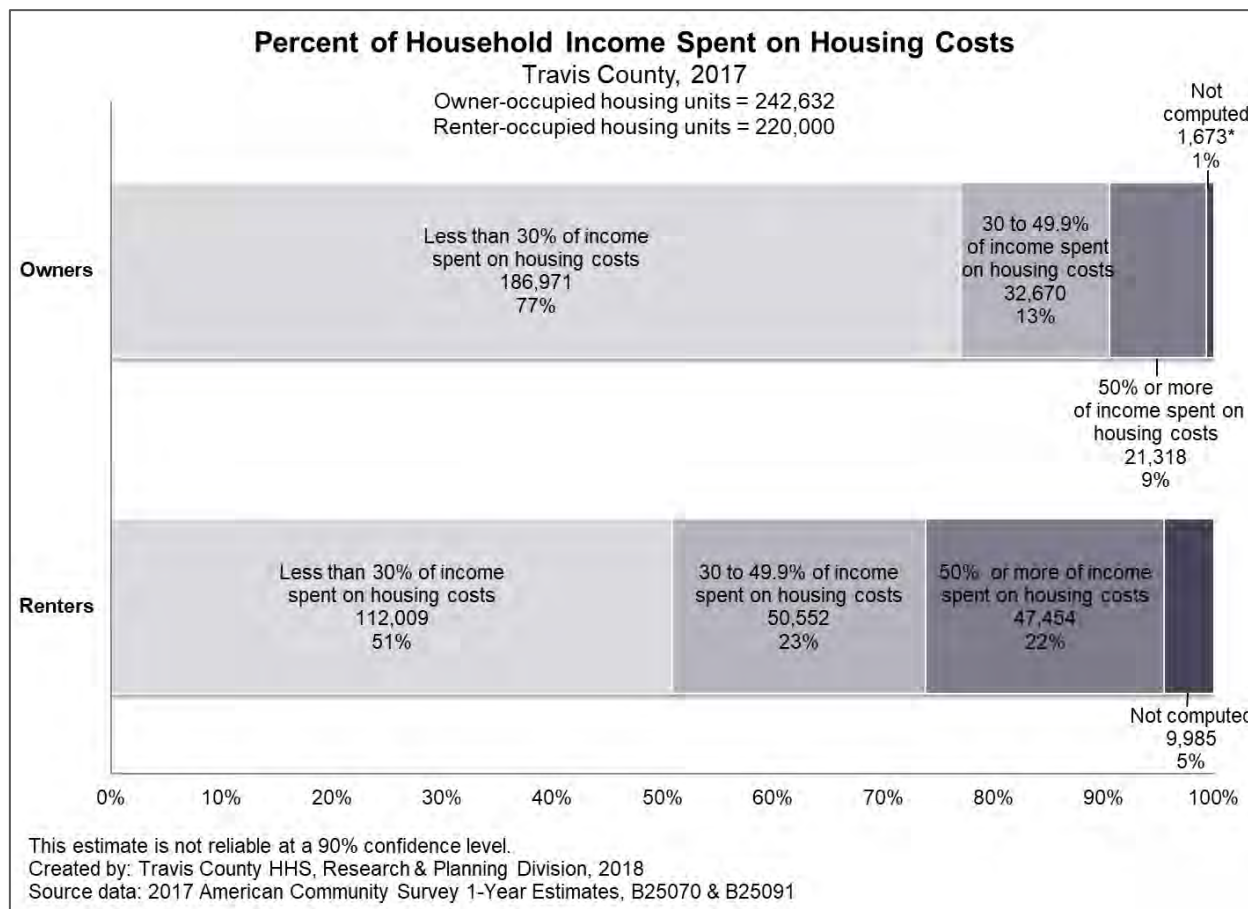
<sup>14</sup> Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property. (American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2017 Subject Definitions, 44.)

<b>Housing Values</b>	<b>Travis County</b>	<b>Texas</b>	<b>U.S.</b>
Less than \$200,000	21%	58%	46%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	25%	20%	20%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	30%	15%	19%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	19%	6%	11%
\$1,000,000 or more	5%	2%	3%

*Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018. Source data: 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, C25075*

# Housing Cost Burden

Figure 11. Percent of Household Income Spent on Housing Costs



**Cost Burden:**<sup>15</sup> Forty-eight percent of occupied housing in Travis County is renter-occupied and 52 percent is owner-occupied. Many renters and owners experience a housing cost burden, which is defined as spending 30 percent or more of household income on housing costs,<sup>16</sup> although the percent of households that are cost burdened is higher among renters. Almost one-half (45 percent or 98,006 units) of renter households spend 30 percent or more of their income on housing costs and 22 percent (47,454 units) spend 50 percent or more of their income on housing costs. Comparatively, 22 percent (53,988 units) of owner-occupied households experience a cost

<sup>15</sup> Cost burden is determined as the percentage of household income spent on housing costs. Monthly owner costs are the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities; and fuels. It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities and fuels. (American Community Survey/Puerto Rico Community Survey 2017 Subject Definitions, page 19 and 34.)

<sup>16</sup> See U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, [http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program\\_offices/comm\\_planning/affordablehousing/](http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/).

burden and nine percent (21,318 units) spend 50 percent or more of their income on housing costs.

Between 2013 and 2017, the number of renter-occupied units and owner-occupied units increased by six percent (12,768 units) and nine percent (20,975 units), respectively. The number of households without a cost burden (spending less than 30 percent of household income on housing costs) increased for renter-occupied and owner-occupied households, by 12 percent and 13 percent respectively. Conversely, there wasn't a statistically significant change in the number of either household group with a cost burden.

The following section--Poverty and Economic Disparity--is summarized from *Travis County Poverty Brief April 2019*,<sup>17</sup> prepared by Travis County Health and Human Services Department, Research and Planning Division. Except where otherwise noted, all data is from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey estimates.

## Poverty and Economic Disparity

Poverty is defined as living at or below 100 percent of the poverty threshold for household income, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (see Table 11 below). However, living at or below 200 percent of the poverty threshold is an indicator of economic hardship.

Table 11. 2017 100% vs 200% Poverty Thresholds for Certain Populations

2017 Poverty Threshold	100% of Poverty	200% of Poverty
One person under age 65	\$12,752	\$25,504
A family of four, including two related children under 18	\$24,858	\$49,716

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

From 2013-2017, 14 percent of Travis County residents lived below 100 percent of the poverty threshold, a similar but slightly lower rate than both Texas and the United States (see table below).

Table 12. 2013-17 Poverty Thresholds: County vs State vs US

	Travis County	Texas	United States
Total Population	1,152,639	26,794,198	313,048,563
Number in Poverty	159,948	4,291,384	45,650,345
Poverty Rate	14%	16%	15%

Source Data: 2013-2017 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, B17001

From 2013-2017, 30 percent of Travis County residents had incomes below 200 percent of the poverty threshold, a five percent decrease from 2008-2012 (see Figure 12 below). Individuals of certain demographic characteristics experience higher rates of poverty than others in Travis County. As evident by the figures below, the rate of poverty for Black and Hispanic residents is much higher than the Travis County poverty rate overall, and is also higher than the poverty rate for Whites and Asians in Travis County. The rate of families with children in poverty is higher for single female-headed households. While the poverty rate of 18-24 years olds in Travis County is the highest, it is important to note that this demographic is made up largely of college students not living in a family household or college dorm.

<sup>17</sup> Travis County Health and Human Services, *Travis County Poverty Brief, April 2019*, [https://www.traviscountytexas.gov/images/health\\_human\\_services/Docs/2013-2017\\_poverty\\_brief\\_3.25.19\\_final.pdf](https://www.traviscountytexas.gov/images/health_human_services/Docs/2013-2017_poverty_brief_3.25.19_final.pdf).

## Ratio of Income to Poverty

Figure 12. 2017 Poverty Thresholds

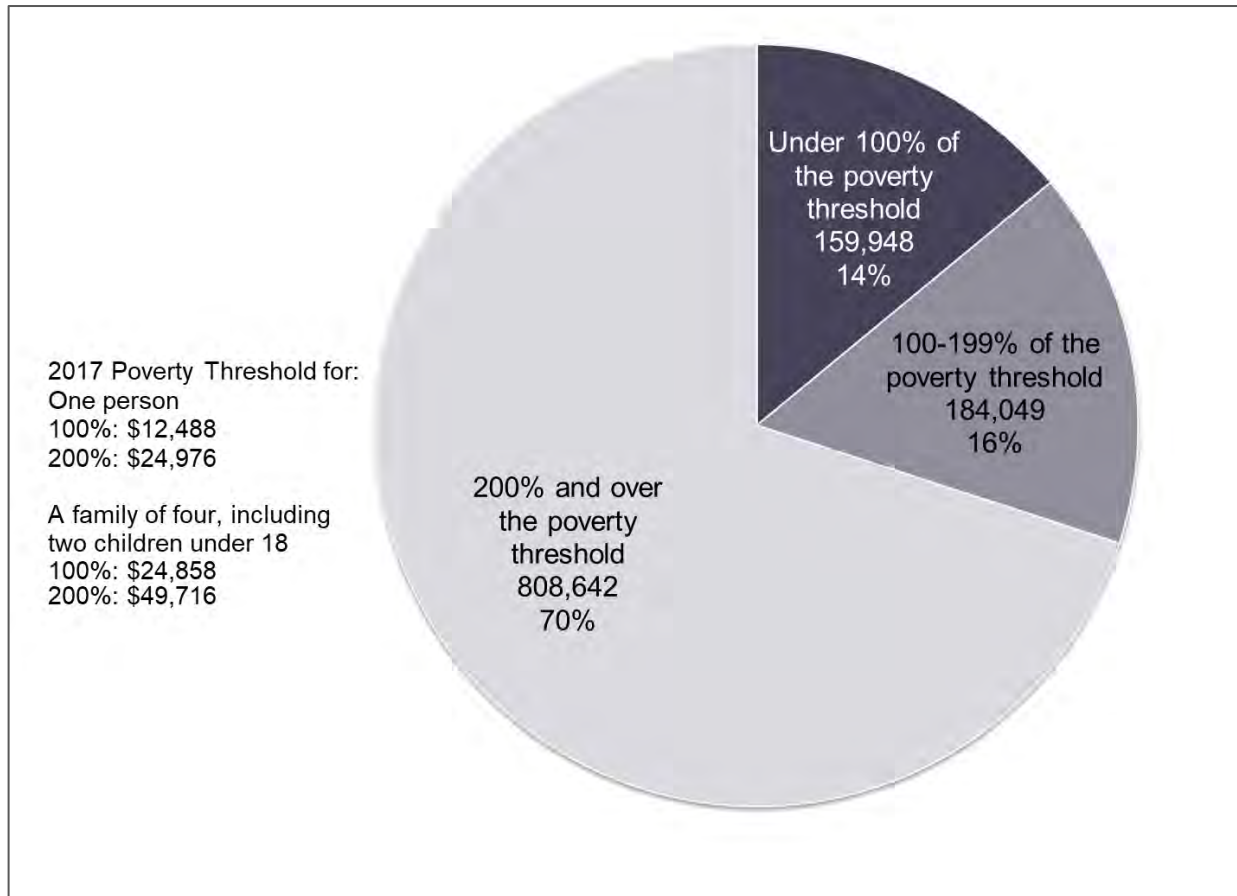


Figure 13. Ratio and Number of Individuals in Poverty by Race and Hispanic Origin

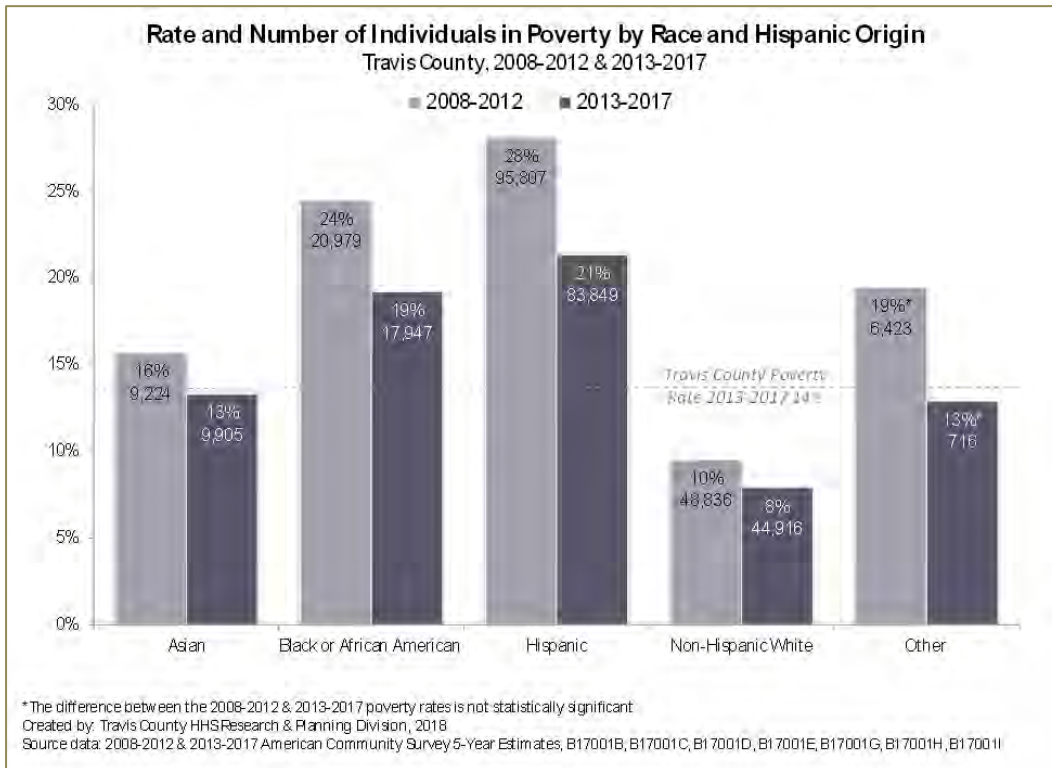
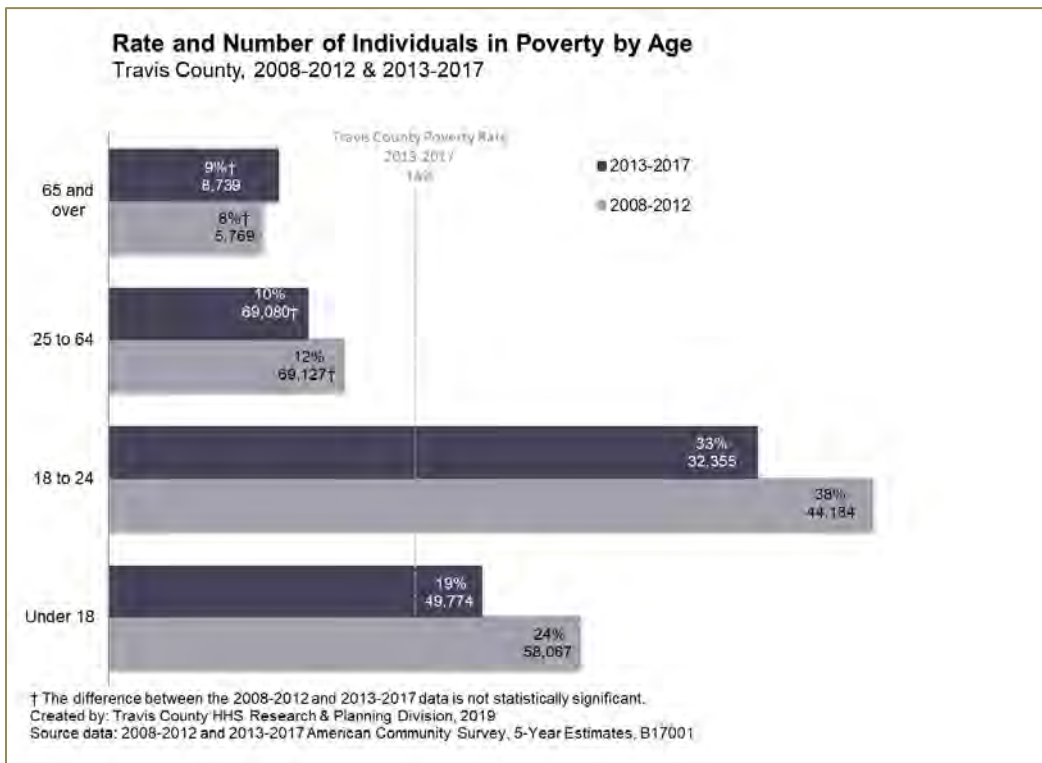


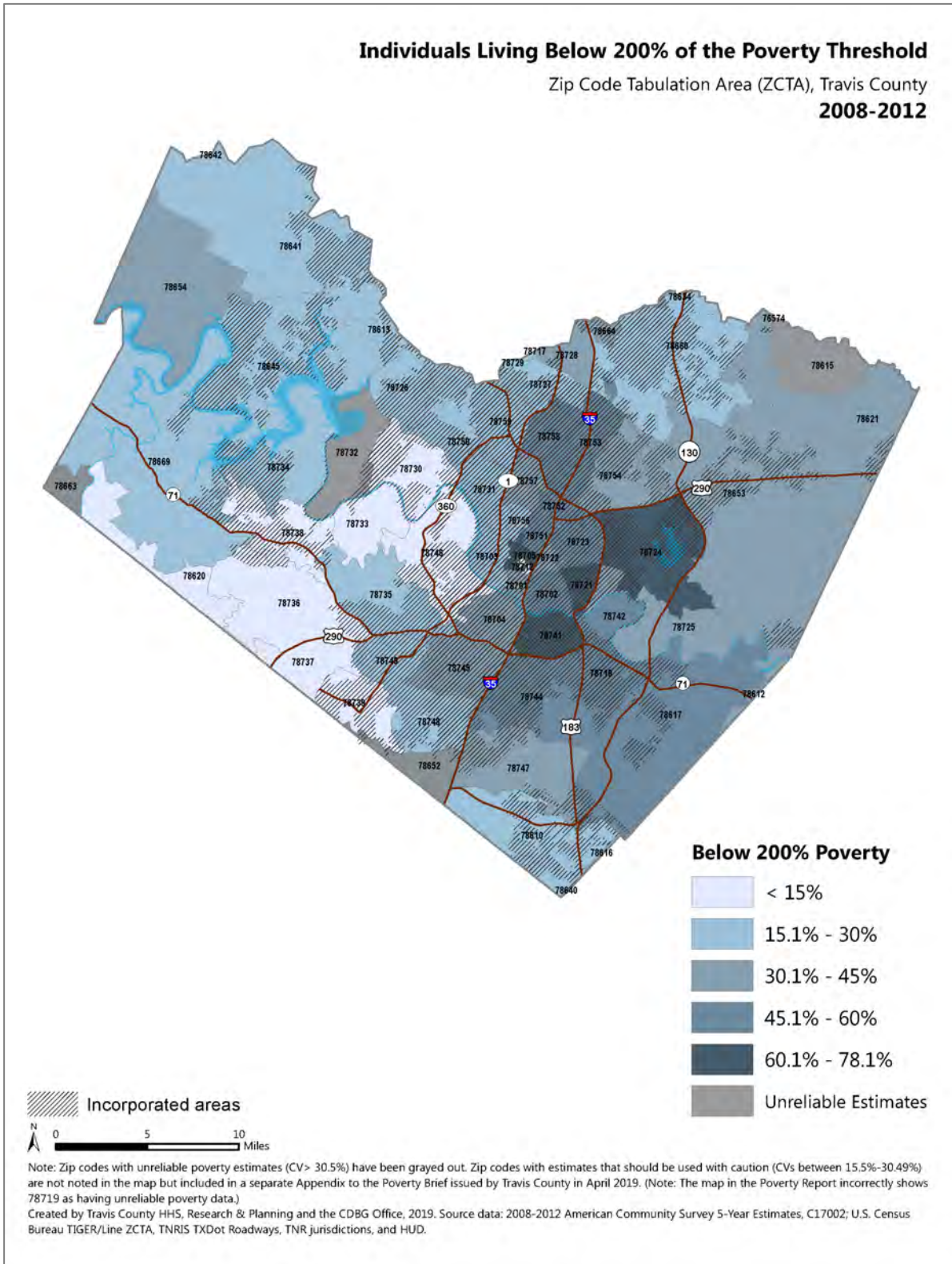
Figure 14. Rate and Number of Individuals in Poverty by Age



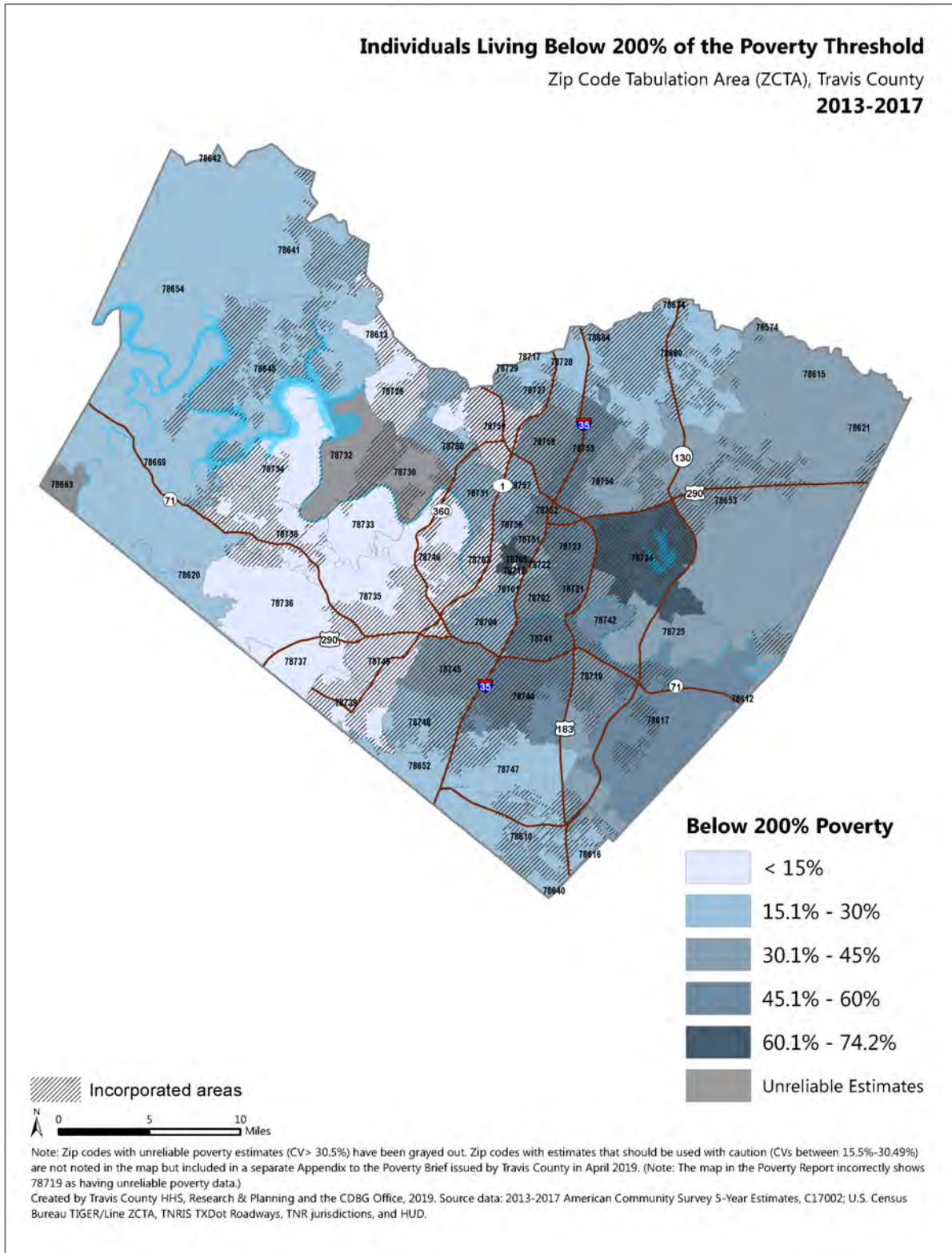
## **Geographic Concentration of Poverty in Travis County**

The following two maps were created using Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) to explore where individuals living at or below 200 percent of the poverty threshold are concentrated, and how trends in the geographic concentration of poverty have shifted over time. The maps below illustrate that while higher rates of poverty continue to persist along the east side of the I-35 corridor, there has been some decrease in the rates of poverty in these ZCTAs, which could be considered part of the urban core of the city of Austin.

Map 2. Individuals Living Below 200% of the 2008-2012 Poverty Threshold

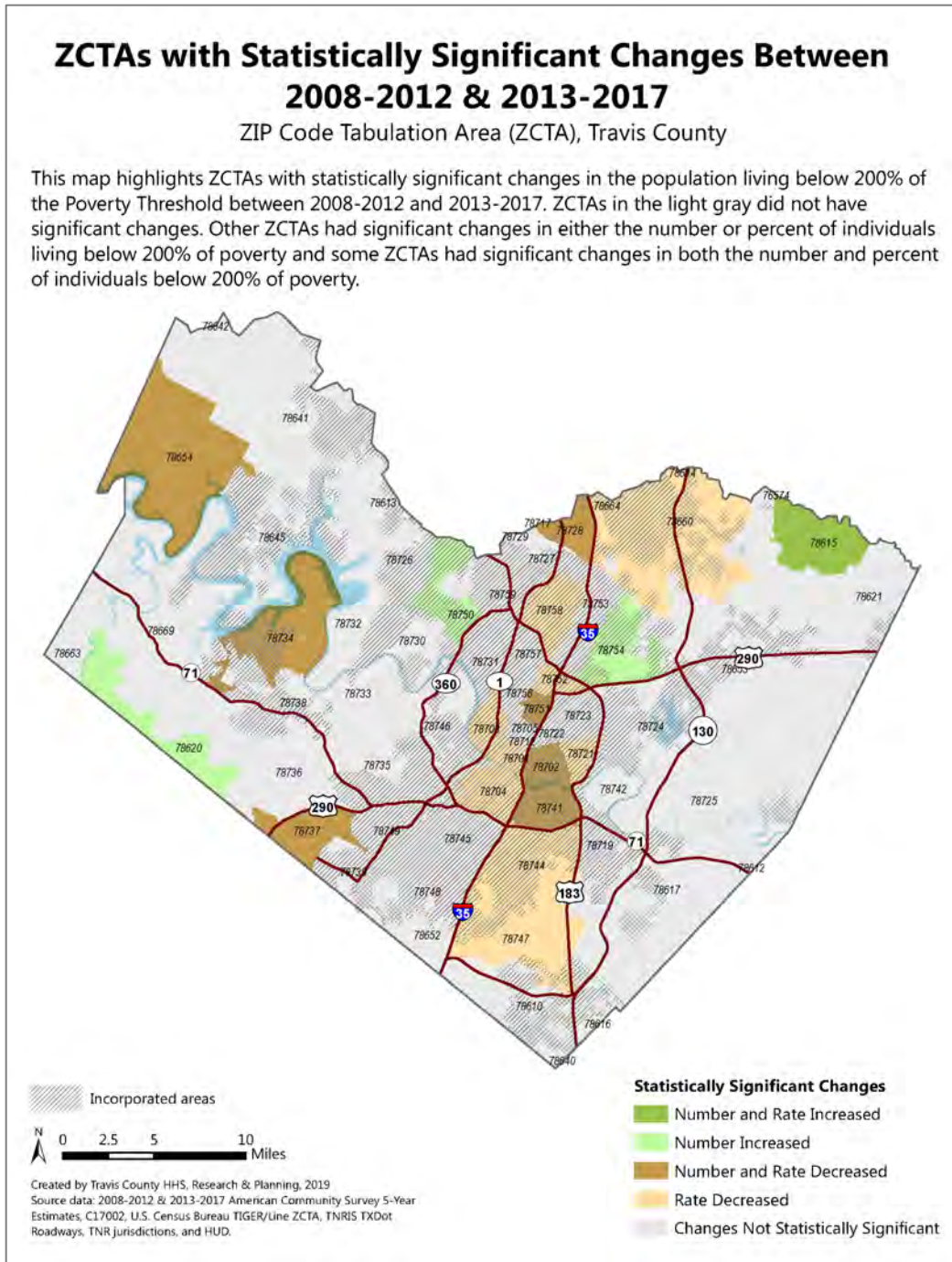


Map 3. Individuals Living Below 200% of the 2013-2017 Poverty Threshold



The map below illustrates that ZCTAs largely centered in Austin’s urban core have experienced significant decreases in either the number of individuals or rate of individuals living below 200 percent of the poverty threshold. Conversely, four ZCTAs have experienced significant increases in either the number or rate of individuals living in poverty; these ZCTAs are either fully unincorporated or overlap with unincorporated regions of Travis County.

Map 4. ZCTAs with Statistically Significant Changes Between 2008-12 & 2013-17



## Geographic Displacement

Over the past two decades across the United States, clear geographic shifts in the demographic, cultural, and economic landscape of metropolitan areas have been evident. High rates of poverty across the U.S. were largely concentrated in urban centers often occupied by low-income individuals and communities of color. While poverty rates in city centers do remain high, an inversion in the cultural and economic landscape is apparent as these high rates of poverty have begun to shift from urban to suburban communities.<sup>18</sup> Gentrification is a common factor where these shifts are evident, and often results in the displacement of low-income families and communities of color, while a more affluent and largely White demographic moves in.<sup>19</sup> Travis County, which encompasses the Austin Metro Area, is no different, as the Brookings Institute recently reported a 129 percent increase in Austin's suburban poor.<sup>20</sup>

Demographic trends highlighted by the City of Austin Demographer indicate that communities of color are possibly being pushed out of the city as home and rent values increase. The displacement of Black families from urban to suburban areas is evident, with a projected decline in their share of Austin's population from 15 percent to five percent over several decades.<sup>21</sup> The Hispanic population in Austin has been increasing in Travis County for decades, but in recent years, this population has been intensely concentrated in Dove Springs and St. Johns/Coronado Hills neighborhoods, with more and more continuing to move into unincorporated areas of Travis County.<sup>22</sup> This has been occurring alongside gentrification and resulting property value increases, and an increase of more affluent and largely White communities into urban parts of Travis County.<sup>23,24</sup> The maps provided in the previous section on poverty support the changing demographic landscape of Travis County.

Communities of color are historically more at risk to experience poverty as well as displacement due to gentrification. As the Needs Highlight: Social Service Investments section (see Appendix B-5) of this report will highlight, service locations of many public social services intended to improve

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<sup>18</sup> "The Changing Geography of U.S. Poverty," The Brookings Institution, last accessed March 17, 2019, <https://www.brookings.edu/testimonies/the-changing-geography-of-us-poverty/>.

<sup>19</sup> The University of Texas Center for Sustainable Development in the School of Architecture & the Entrepreneurship and Community Development Clinic in the School of Law, *Uprooted: Residential Displacement in Austin's Gentrifying Neighborhoods and What Can Be Done About It*, last accessed March 17, 2019, <https://sites.utexas.edu/gentrificationproject/>.

<sup>20</sup> "The Changing Geography of U.S. Poverty," The Brookings Institution, last accessed March 17, 2019, <https://www.brookings.edu/testimonies/the-changing-geography-of-us-poverty/>.

<sup>21</sup> "Top Ten Demographic Trends in Austin, Texas," City of Austin, last accessed February 26, 2019, <http://www.austintexas.gov/page/top-ten-demographic-trends-austin-texas>.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> The University of Texas Center for Sustainable Development in the School of Architecture & the Entrepreneurship and Community Development Clinic in the School of Law, *Uprooted: Residential Displacement in Austin's Gentrifying Neighborhoods and What Can Be Done About It*, last accessed March 17, 2019, <https://sites.utexas.edu/gentrificationproject/>.

the quality of life for low-income and marginalized groups do not fully extend into suburban and unincorporated areas of Travis County. The information provided here suggests that some low-income families and individuals in Travis County that could benefit the most from public social services are being pushed into outlying areas of the county and away from service locations, which could limit their accessibility.

### **Key Findings**

- City of Austin and Travis County population is projected to continue increasing, with the largest percent increase expected in suburban areas;
- The population of all racial demographic groups is expected to increase; however, the proportion of Non-Hispanic Whites is expected to decline, while the proportion of the Hispanic population is expected to increase;
- Household income in Travis County is rising, but at a slower pace than increasing costs of housing and living;
- There are more homeowners than renters in Travis County, but the number of people experiencing a housing cost burden is higher for renters;
- The poverty rate of both Hispanics (21%) and Black or African Americans (19%) is more than twice the poverty rate of Non-Hispanic Whites (8%);
- The City of Austin and Travis County are experiencing a shift in the cultural and demographic make-up of urban centers as increasing costs of housing and living in these areas cause low-income families and individuals to relocate.

## SECTION III. THE PROCESS

### Lead & Responsible Agencies

***Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source***

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Table 13. Responsible Agencies

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	Travis County	Health and Human Services

### Narrative

The HHS Department is the lead county agency responsible for the administration of the County's CDBG funding. This Department has the primary responsibility of assessing community needs, developing the Consolidated Plan and annual Action Plans, managing project activities in conjunction with other County departments and community partners, administering the finances, and monitoring and reporting. The CDBG office is located in the Office of the County Executive within HHS. The Department reports to the Travis County Commissioners Court for oversight authority.

That being said, Coordination across all County Departments is necessary to address the needs identified in this Consolidated Plan. The figure below outlines the major Departments involved in work identified in this Plan, but it is not an exhaustive list. Additional partners include Travis County Constables' Offices, Purchasing, the Auditor's Office, and the County Attorney's Office.

Figure 15. Departments Providing Community and Economic Development & Housing Services



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## Consultation

### Introduction

A series of consultations and focus groups occurred in preparation for the Consolidated Plan and the Regional AI. These meetings helped identify needs, policy issues, and coordination gaps for residents in the CDBG service area. For CDBG-CV funds received from the CARES Act, information on community needs was gathered through a needs survey completed by local organizations. For more information, see Appendix H.

***Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).***

In the months leading up to the development of the Consolidated Plan, research was conducted to identify current housing, supportive services, community development, and public infrastructure needs. This research informed both the Consolidated Plan and the Central Texas Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (Regional AI). Surveys and focus groups with residents identified points where institutional structure could be strengthened and where gaps in service provision exist. Stakeholder meetings helped build capacity for enhanced coordination by exploring solutions to address those gaps.

For example, participants in a behavioral health and recovery focus group discussed the importance of living in a peer support environment where all of the residents are sober or are sticking to their mental health recovery plan. In their experience, getting on a waitlist for affordable housing only addresses costs, and their stability could be compromised living in a building where people are actively using or are not treating their mental illness.

For a full listing of coordination needs and actions, see Sections VI and VII and Appendix A.

***Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness***

Travis County provides funding and staff resources to assist those who are literally homeless as well as those who are precariously housed or at risk of homelessness. The Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO), which serves as a decision making body for the Continuum of Care, published an Action Plan to End Homelessness in 2018 and in it, five key actions are identified: Outreach & Shelter, Housing & Support Services, Addressing Disparities, Community Commitment and Effective System Response. Various County Departments participate in planning or coordination of services and/or invest in each of the five areas within the Action Plan. For more information, see Sections III, V, VI, and VII and Appendices B & F.

With regard to those who are precariously housed, HHS makes significant investments and participates in planning groups in a variety of issues areas to combat poverty and housing insecurity. For more information, see Sections III and VI and Appendices B & F.

Through the consultation process, actions needed to improve coordination internal to Travis County and its homeless investment strategy were identified and are detailed in Sections IV and VI. Additional actions are identified in the Anti-Poverty Strategy (Section VI) to address investment and planning for those experiencing housing insecurity.

***Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS***

The jurisdiction does not receive ESG funds from HUD; therefore, these funds are granted to agencies from the State. However, CDBG staff participate in ECHO's Membership Council which serves as a decision making body for the Continuum of Care. The Council oversees and coordinates homeless planning, HMIS, housing, the continuum of care, application, and events and activities related to the Continuum of Care.

***Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities***

Housing and social service agencies, groups, organizations, and other entities ("service providers") participated in the process by 1) attending a public hearing; 2) completing a Needs Assessment survey; and/or 3) participating in consultation meetings with CDBG staff and/or Root Policy Research, the consultant that prepared the Regional AI and the Comprehensive Housing Market Study.

During the Consolidated Plan process, CDBG staff completed 21 Needs Assessment consultations with service providers and County Departments while the consultant completed an additional seven focus groups. In addition, fair housing public engagement results from the Regional AI informed, and are included in, the five-year Strategic Goals and one-year Action Plan.

For a full listing of those who participated in the process, see Appendix A.

***Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting***

No known agency types were excluded from the consultations.

***Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan –***

In order to assess current efforts, goals, and plans related to Community Development, Economic Development, and Housing needs in the region, CDBG staff considered 59 various reports and strategic plans issued by local and regional agencies. For information about the efforts considered, see Appendices B and F.

***Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan***

COUNTY DEPARTMENTS

Addressing the needs of the Consolidated Plan requires the work of multiple County Departments.

For more information, see Appendix F.

REGIONAL/STATE AGENCIES

Various regional and state agencies implement programs that impact key issue areas such as transit, emergency management, and housing, among others. Various County employees participate in planning groups to improve coordination (i.e. CAPCOG, CAMPO, TDHCA, CapMetro, etc.)

ADJACENT UNITS OF GENERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Through the Regional AI Fair Housing Plan, Travis County will act as facilitator for a regional working group to oversee the implementation of the Regional AI. This regional working group will also help facilitate regional housing planning. The regional working group will include the Cities of Austin, Round Rock and Pflugerville; the Counties of Travis and Williamson, and the Housing Authorities of Travis County, Austin, Georgetown, Taylor, and Round Rock. Further, Travis County and City of Austin staff have begun and will continue to coordinate on fair housing, affordable housing goals, and policy alignment in the Extra-territorial Jurisdiction where the pace of development has increased.

## Citizen Participation

### ***Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation***

To assist in broadening participation, residents were invited to request and/or attend neighborhood or community meetings, and service providers were invited to participate in consultation meetings with CDBG staff. Further, notices went out on the NextDoor app, which in combination with the community meetings, increased participation in the needs survey by almost double from last year. Finally, despite the rollback of the increased public engagement requirements associated with the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Rule released in July 2015, the Regional AI maintained the more rigorous engagement requirements voluntarily. The Regional AI and Consolidated Plan combined efforts improved engagement to inform this Plan by more than threefold from the last Consolidated Plan.

### ***Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting***

For the PY19-23 Consolidated Plan and PY19 Action Plan, information on community needs was gathered through a variety of mechanisms. The public and service providers had the opportunity to provide input by 1) attending a public hearing in March 2019 and/or 2) completing a Needs Assessment survey.

Development of the Consolidated Plan was also supported by research that informed the Regional AI and the Comprehensive Housing Market Study. This research, completed by Root Policy Research, included a resident survey, focus groups, agency consultations, and community meetings. As a result of the public participation process:

- 3 people offered comments at the needs gathering public hearing;
- 6 meetings were held with neighborhood/community groups by CDBG staff;
- 2 meetings were held with neighborhood/community groups by the Consultant;
- 444 residents and 16 providers participated in a Needs Assessment survey;
- 666 residents participated in a Fair Housing survey;
- 21 service provider consultations were completed by CDBG staff; and
- 7 focus groups were held by the Consultant.

Information collected in the public participation process helped CDBG staff determine priorities for the PY19-23 Consolidated Plan and PY19 Action Plan, as well as projects for PY19. For more details about and the full results of the process, please see Appendix A: Public Participation.

## SECTION IV. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

### Needs Assessment Overview

This portion of the Consolidated Plan identifies the resident groups in Travis County with housing needs that are disproportionate to their representation in the county overall. It also discusses housing provided by the public housing authority, the needs of persons experiencing homelessness, the needs of residents with special needs in housing (special needs populations), and community development needs. The analysis is based on a combination of HUD-provided affordability data; American Community Survey (ACS) census data; and primary data collected directly from residents and stakeholders who work in housing and community development. Additionally, needs were identified for community development through the review of 59 local and regional plans. This section also addresses a new HUD requirement to examine gaps in access to broadband (“digital inclusion”). Risks of and readiness to respond to natural disasters (“natural hazard risks”) are assessed in Section V (under Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing).

The primary findings from the needs assessment include the following:

#### RESIDENT SATISFACTION WITH HOUSING SITUATION:

In general, Travis County residents are satisfied with their housing situation. Residents with housing challenges identify affordability and limited access to places of employment and services as their main concerns.

Travis County residents responding to a survey about their housing needs were asked if they wanted to move from their current house or apartment or neighborhood. Thirty-six percent of residents said they would move if given the opportunity. The top reasons that Travis County residents said they wanted to move include:

- Desire a different town or neighborhood;
- To be closer to work;
- To be in a more walkable or bikeable neighborhood;
- To rent or buy a less expensive home; and
- To live in a different county.

#### POPULATION GROWTH:

Travis County overall, including Austin, grew by 50 percent between 2000 and 2017. Median income increased by 56 percent and is now at \$72,884.

Growth was considerably stronger outside of City of Austin boundaries, increasing nearly five times outside the City of Austin and doubling in CDBG service areas. Income growth in these areas was much slower than the county overall: median income rose by 21 and 25 percent respectively.

#### DISPROPORTIONATE NEEDS:

Severe cost burden is highest for African American and Hispanic households in the county’s CDBG

Service Areas: 21 and 19 percent of these households are cost burdened, respectively, compared to 12 percent of Non-Hispanic White households. By household type, non-related and single households have the highest rates of severe cost burden (21%), followed by large families (15%).

Disparities in mortgage loan approvals exist between Non-Hispanic White loan applicants and minority applicants, although the disparities are much lower in Travis County's CDBG Service Areas than in other parts of the Central Texas region. Fourteen percent of Non-Hispanic White and Asian applicants were denied mortgage loans in 2017, compared to 19 percent of African American applicants and 17 percent of Hispanic applicants (a difference of three to five percentage points). For the region overall, African Americans were denied mortgage loans 24 percent of the time; Hispanic applicants were denied 20 percent of the time; and Non-Hispanic White applicants were denied 11 percent of the time (a difference of 9-13 percentage points).

#### HOMELESSNESS:

Based on the data available from HUD's Continuum of Care (CoC) Analysis tool, African Americans are disproportionately likely to experience homelessness in the Austin/Travis County region even after adjusting for poverty. This is true of both individuals and families, as well as unaccompanied youth. African Americans make up 37 percent of individuals who are homeless and 41 percent of families who are homeless. Yet African Americans make up just 11 percent of those living in poverty. In contrast, Hispanic residents and families are disproportionately less likely to experience homelessness relative to their share of individuals living in poverty. Homelessness initiatives need an additional investment of nearly \$38 million in 2019.

#### NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS:

An assessment of the housing and supportive service needs of special needs residents in the county found the largest number of need for elderly households and households with disabilities. Countywide, approximately 30,000 elderly households and 33,000 households with disabilities have some level of housing need (with some duplication between the two categories). For CDBG service areas only, 3,600 elderly and 3,960 households with disabilities have housing needs.

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS:

An analysis of neighborhood services found that, compared to the Central Texas region overall, Travis County residents are more likely to live in a neighborhood without a grocery store, to be unable to access public transit and to lack job opportunities in the area. Travis County's Transportation and Natural Resources (TNR) Department forecasts the gap funding for Roadways, Bike/Pedestrian, and Transit for the Consolidated Planning period totals more than \$76 million. Water and wastewater needs are not fully known, but between aging septic systems and the need for expanded or improved infrastructure, the estimate will likely approach 100 million dollars. Travis County's HHS Department's Anti-Poverty strategy, discussed in Section VI, demonstrates a need for additional funding to keep pace with current and future social service needs.

Residents in the southeastern and south central part of the county have a relatively high exposure

to flooding. Nearly a dozen neighborhoods in this part of the county experienced flood damage in 2013, 2015, and 2016, when recent flooding was most severe. Funding gaps to protect against future flooding issues, in light of Atlas 14 detailed in Appendix B, will total millions of dollars of improvements.

DIGITAL INCLUSION:

In addition to the topics discussed above, Travis County evaluated broadband infrastructure and needs of low- and moderate-income households. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) maps indicate the number of fixed residential broadband providers is high throughout the county (at least three providers in all areas). In other words, the county's broadband infrastructure is good. However, not all residents are accessing that infrastructure in a meaningful way.

Countywide, 85 percent of households have a desktop or laptop computer and 92 percent have a smartphone. Seventy-six percent of households have broadband access by cable, fiber, or DSL and 90 percent have some type of broadband access. However, ACS data indicate that access is much lower for low and moderate income households. In Travis County just three percent of households earning \$75,000 or more per year are without an internet subscription compared to 29 percent of households earning less than \$20,000 per year and 14 percent of households earning between \$20,000 and \$75,000 per year.

Stakeholders were consulted about challenges with digital inclusion as part of a focus group conducted for this Consolidated Plan. These stakeholders confirmed that low-income households, many living in the southeastern portion of the county, have limited access to broadband, while the western portion of the county is "well covered." Some residents will travel to downtown Austin for public access to the Internet.

Much of the challenge in expanding access is due to economic inefficiencies with wiring in sparsely populated areas. Internet Service Providers (ISPs) gravitate toward larger scale projects where they can maximize their return on the infrastructure investment. It's a chicken or egg situation: if ISPs put fiber in these areas, people will move there, but ISPs won't do that until people are there.

The challenges with access are most significant for children, seniors, and persons with disabilities. Some seniors are reluctant to use electronic forms of communication because they are worried about privacy, are intimidated by the technology, and/or cannot afford devices—yet they could benefit from using technology to improve health outcomes. School-aged children need access to complete their homework, and those who don't have access to devices or broadband will often use phones. Expanding free or discounted device provision and hotspots to families without access is needed.

Stakeholders believe expanding knowledge of the options for discounted service and devices is needed: "Take the education to the residents, don't make them seek out the help." Workforce centers were recommended as good access points. Libraries are less effective because they depend on the knowledge of the staff, not all of whom have high levels of technology

competencies. Stakeholders also emphasized the need for follow up after access and devices have been provided.

*FUTURE NEEDS:*

A model of current and future housing needs developed for this study projects that, during the five years of this Consolidated Plan, housing needs in the county will grow on average 14 percent by 2024, and more specifically as follows:

- Extremely low income families: 5,915 with housing needs now v. 6,830 in 2024;
- Very low income families: 5,025 with housing needs now v. 5,796 in 2024;
- Low income families: 5,970 with housing needs now v. 6,844 in 2024;
- Moderate income families: 2,765 with housing needs now v. 3,133 in 2024;
- Renters: 7,435 with housing needs now v. 8,829 in 2024;
- Owners: 17,350 with housing needs now v. 19,553 in 2024;
- Elderly households: 6,945 with housing needs now v. 7,864 in 2024;
- Single person households: 1,719 with housing needs now v. 1,914 in 2024;
- Large family households: 4,805 with housing needs now v. 5,437 in 2024;
- Limited English Proficiency (LEP) households: 195 with housing needs now v. 242 in 2024;
- Households with a member with a disability: 6,049 with housing needs now v. 6,891 in 2024. Of households with a disability with current needs: 2,425 have hearing or vision impairments, 3,280 have ambulatory limitations, 2,560 have cognitive limitations, and 2,740 have self-care or independent living limitations.
- Households with a domestic violence survivor: 249 with housing needs annually and 1,642 lifetime, v. 263 annually and 1,864 lifetime in 2024.
- Homelessness initiatives need an additional investment of approximately \$30-\$35 million each year beginning in 2020.

## Housing Needs Assessment

### Summary of Housing Needs—Travis County Overall

Table 14. Housing Needs Assessment Demographics-Travis County Overall

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	812,280	1,226,698	51%
Households	320,766	462,632	44%
Median Income	\$46,761	\$72,884	56%

### Summary of Housing Needs—Incorporated Areas (excluding City of Austin)

Table 15. Housing Needs Assessment Demographics-Incorporated Areas (excluding City of Austin)

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	49,594	290,898	487%
Households	18,870	101,083	436%
Median Income	\$75,853	\$91,820	21%

### Summary of Housing Needs—CDBG Service Area

Table 16. Housing Needs Assessment Demographics-CDBG Service Area

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	56,448	164,680	192%
Households	20,526	56,953	177%
Median Income	\$66,570	\$82,929	25%

### Summary of Housing Needs—Unincorporated County (includes block groups that are partially captured in incorporated cities and towns)

Table 17. Housing Needs Assessment Demographics-Unincorporated County  
(including partially unincorporated)

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	80,141	242,759	203%
Households	28,700	82,929	188%
Median Income	\$68,981	\$75,503	10%

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

**Number of Households Table—HUD CDBG Service Area<sup>25</sup>**

Table 18. Total Households Table

	<b>0-30% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;30-50% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;50-80% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;80-100% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;100% HAMFI</b>
Total Households	5,625	6,520	9,875	5,705	35,255
Small Family Households	2,209	2,617	4,422	2,404	20,625
Large Family Households	544	1,183	1,323	660	3,340
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	815	1,299	1,712	1,013	6,195
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	564	560	782	417	1,724
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	1,268	2,009	1,991	1,092	6,086

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

<sup>25</sup> The HUD-defined CDBG area differs slightly from the county’s CDBG Service Area in that it excludes partially incorporated Census tracts. Travis County’s CDBG Service Area used in this report includes all unincorporated tracts plus the Villages of Webberville and San Leanna.

## Housing Needs Summary Tables—HUD CDBG Service Area

### 1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

Table 19. Housing Problems (one listed need)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0- 30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	35	0	160	0	195	70	0	50	20	140
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	30	75	4	125	234	0	49	40	35	124
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	250	255	330	50	885	184	225	190	65	664
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,929	953	348	59	3,289	1,554	1,573	933	260	4,320
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	234	1,139	1,644	360	3,377	285	828	1,884	878	3,875
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	160	0	0	0	160	339	0	0	0	339

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

Table 20. Housing Problems (one or more severe housing problems)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Having one or more of four housing problems	2,244	1,278	849	234	4,605	1,804	1,848	1,218	380	5,250
Having none of four housing problems	363	1,364	3,450	1,849	7,026	725	2,017	4,365	3,255	10,362
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	160	0	0	0	160	339	0	0	0	339

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

3. Cost Burden >30%

Table 21. Cost Burden >30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Small Related	935	1,068	789	2,792	675	992	1,463	3,130
Large Related	260	295	304	859	154	544	385	1,083
Elderly	329	319	279	927	677	724	577	1,978
Other	874	589	695	2,158	564	275	460	1,299
Total need by income	2,398	2,271	2,067	6,736	2,070	2,535	2,885	7,490

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

4. Cost Burden >50%

Table 22. Cost Burden >50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Small Related	910	454	244	1,608	632	618	503	1,753
Large Related	230	95	0	325	90	314	90	494
Elderly	245	159	64	468	486	537	194	1,217
Other	714	299	45	1,058	505	150	165	820
Total need by income	2,099	1,007	353	3,459	1,713	1,619	952	4,284

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

Table 23. Crowding Information

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Single family households	245	280	354	30	909	169	224	189	85	667
Multiple, unrelated family households	35	50	105	55	245	14	55	30	14	113
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	90	90	0	0	4	0	4
Total need by income	280	330	459	175	1,244	183	279	223	99	784

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

**Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.**

Based on Census data of the number of single person households, both elderly and non-elderly living in poverty, 1,700 single person households have housing needs. The Regional AI resident survey gathered information on the characteristics of single person households in Travis County with needs. Those respondents represented a range of ages, were mostly homeowners; and included very low income households.<sup>26</sup>

According to that survey, the largest concern of single person homeowners was increasing property taxes: Overall, 15 percent of homeowners say they “can’t pay my property taxes.”

Of the renters responding to the survey, nearly four in five of those who rent worry about their rent increasing more than they can afford and two in five want to buy a home but cannot afford the down payment.

In addition to housing needs, single person respondents identified home health care, transportation, access to healthy food, and employment opportunities as top service and community development needs.

- More than one in 10 single person households (13%) say they “need help taking care of myself/my home and can’t find or afford to hire someone.”
- Lack of access to public transportation is a significant challenge for two in five single person households in Travis County, as is a lack of nearby grocery stores.

<sup>26</sup> Overall, 13 percent of respondents to the Central Texas Fair Housing Survey were Travis County residents living alone (single person households). Median age ranged from 55 to 64 and one in four was elderly. The majority—84 percent—of participating single person households were homeowners. One in four (25%) had household incomes less than \$25,000.

- Among non-elderly single person households, one in five have difficulty finding job opportunities close to where they live.
- Inadequate sidewalks, street lights, drainage, or other infrastructure in their neighborhood is a challenge for 16 percent of single person households. One in 50 report that their home is in poor condition.

***Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.***

According to Census data, approximately 6,050 residents of Travis County (excluding those in the city of Austin) have a disability and have some type of housing need.

In the survey and focus groups, residents with disabilities, especially those reliant on disability income, report being cost burdened and fear their rent being increased more than they can afford to pay. Based on responses to the Central Texas Fair Housing Survey, one in five households that include a member with a disability in Travis County experienced displacement—having to move when they did not want to move—in the past five years.

Among all Travis County households that include a member with a disability of any type, one in four (25%) live in housing that does not meet the accessibility needs of the member with a disability. Among these respondents to the Central Texas Fair Housing Survey, two-thirds need grab bars installed in a bathroom, one in four require wider doorways, and one in three needs (28%) ramps installed within or to the home. One in 20 (5%) of Travis County’s households that include a member with a disability reports that they “can’t afford the housing that has accessibility features needed.”

An estimated 1,642 residents in Travis County (excluding Austin) have experienced domestic violence and have housing needs. In a focus group with domestic violence survivors living in an Austin safe house, which included former residents of Travis County, all were extremely concerned about their ability to afford housing in the private market and worry that they have lost their place on publicly supported housing waitlists because they are unable to receive mail at their prior addresses. Many of these women have large families, increasing the difficulty associated with finding housing once their time at the shelter expires.

***What are the most common housing problems?***

According to HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, in Travis County CDBG Service Areas, the greatest housing needs include:

- 1) Housing cost burden, as measured by the number of households with needs. Housing cost burden is the top need of renters and owners across income categories.
- 2) Severe housing cost burden—when households pay more than 50 percent of their income in housing costs—is nearly as significant a need for 0-30 percent area median income (AMI) renters and 0-50 percent AMI owners as is cost burden. Of the 0-30 percent AMI renters, 2,398 are cost burdened and 2,099, or 88 percent, are severely cost burdened. Of the 0-50 percent

AMI owners, 83 percent of 0-30 percent AMI owners and 64 percent of 30-50 percent AMI owners are severely cost burdened.

Other common housing problems, gathered through the resident survey for the Regional AI, include: Unmanageable rent increases (80 percent of renters worry about rent increases); property tax increases (15 percent of owners); and lack of accessibility features in homes where residents with disabilities reside (25%).

***Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?***

Households most vulnerable to housing problems include extremely low income renters and owners; persons with disabilities; elderly households; and large families. African American households are most likely to experience homelessness, and African American and Hispanic loan applicants are more likely to be denied mortgage loans. CHAS data for the CDBG Service Area also identified small households and single person households with disproportionately higher rates of cost burden.

***Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance***

Respondents to the Central Texas Fair Housing Survey included households with incomes less than \$25,000 and among these low-income households, nine percent are precariously housed—couch-surfing or otherwise not included on a lease, staying in emergency shelters or living in transitional housing programs. Characteristics of households with incomes less than \$25,000 living in Travis County who participated in the survey include: 22 percent have children under 18, 24 percent are elderly, 16 percent rely on disability benefits, one in four is retired, and 13 percent are unemployed.

Housing challenges among low income households include: “I can’t pay my property taxes” (28%), “I can’t pay my utilities” (24%); “I need help taking care of myself/my home and can’t find or afford to hire someone” (22%); and “my house is in poor condition” (13%). In addition to housing-specific needs, other needs include a lack of access to public transportation (34%); lack of access to job opportunities (31%); lack of access to grocery stores (28%); and “inadequate sidewalks, street lights, drainage, or other infrastructure in my neighborhood” (28%).

***If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:***

The Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO) in Austin/Travis County defines what it means to be homeless as:

An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence meaning,

- 1) Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation (cars, parks, sidewalks, abandoned buildings); or
- 2) Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, and local government programs); or
- 3) Is exiting an institution where s/he has resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for habitation immediately before entering that institution.

According to the Regional AI survey, indicators of at-risk population(s) include: being precariously housed (e.g., couch-surfing, living in hotel/motel); reporting being unable to pay utilities; reporting being unable to pay property taxes; being in the process of eviction or foreclosure; and being unable to find a place to rent due to criminal history, history or eviction or foreclosure. Based on this survey, we estimate that three percent of Travis County's households are precariously housed.

***Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness***

Prior history of eviction or foreclosure, being precariously housed, difficulty paying utilities or property taxes, bad credit history, criminal history, mental illness, prior episodes of homelessness, domestic assault, LGBTQ youth, extremely low income households. Among these residents who are precariously housed in Austin and Travis County, 25 percent live in households with five or more members (large families); 28 percent have children under 18; 35 percent are between the ages of 25 and 34; and 32 percent are ages 55 to 64. More than one in five (22%) are unemployed, 19 percent receive disability benefits, 17 percent are employed full time; and 17 percent perform temporary work or odd jobs.

**Discussion**

Travis County Health and Human Services (HHS), Justice Planning (JP), and the Travis County Corporations (Corporations) make investments to support the Housing Continuum. Those investments are anticipated to continue unless the budget constraints, necessitated by revenue caps, reduce or eliminate current funding levels. HHS has requested additional funding for the Housing Continuum Issue Area in anticipation of competing the portfolio for FY2021, and JP is currently negotiating a contract for the Pay for Success Initiative to support a project to house chronically homeless, frequent users of the jail and emergency rooms. Corporations will continue to issue and invest in projects to increase the affordable housing stock throughout the County.

## Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

### Introduction

This section uses HUD-provided Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data to discuss disproportionate housing needs. According to HUD, “disproportionately greater need” occurs when the needs of a resident group—typically defined by race, ethnicity, and income range—is 10 percentage points or higher than that of the jurisdiction as a whole, or of the largest resident group. Typically, minority racial and ethnic groups are compared to the majority racial group, which is often non-Hispanic White residents.

The tables that follow show the number of households with housing problems by race and ethnicity and income level. The tables include All Housing Problems; Severe Housing Problems; and the range of cost burden (not cost burdened, moderate cost burden, and severe cost burden). The analysis of the tables appears further ahead in this section, in the paragraph titled Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion.

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income—HUD CDBG Service Area

Table 24. Disproportionally Greater Need 0-30% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems <sup>27</sup>	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,579	573	499
White	2,018	273	245
Black / African American	645	20	45
Asian	104	10	10
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,723	209	179

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

<sup>27</sup> The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3. More than one person per room; 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income—HUD CDBG Service Area

Table 25. Disproportionally Greater Need 30-50% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems <sup>28</sup>	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,093	1,428	0
White	2,104	748	0
Black / African American	368	8	0
Asian	88	34	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,414	639	0

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income—HUD CDBG Service Area

Table 26. Disproportionally Greater Need 50-80% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems <sup>29</sup>	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,596	4,280	0
White	2,917	2,185	0
Black / African American	815	563	0
Asian	120	244	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,664	1,303	0

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

<sup>28</sup> The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3. More than one person per room; 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income—HUD CDBG Service Area

Table 27. Disproportionally Greater Need 80-100% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems <sup>30</sup>	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,849	3,846	0
White	1,102	2,281	0
Black / African American	84	418	0
Asian	30	249	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	500	867	0

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

### Discussion

Disproportionate need exists for African American households earning 30-50 percent AMI, with 98 percent experiencing a housing problem, compared to 78 percent for all households. Disproportionate need also exists for American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) households across income levels; however, the number of AI/AN households represented in the table is too small for those needs to be statistically significant.

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<sup>30</sup> \*The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3. More than one person per room; 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

## Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income—HUD CDBG Service Area

Table 28. Severe Housing Problems 0-30% AMI

Severe Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems <sup>31</sup>	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,048	1,088	499
White	1,698	613	245
Black / African American	589	75	45
Asian	80	35	10
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,623	314	179

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income—HUD CDBG Service Area

Table 29. Severe Housing Problems 30-50% AMI

Severe Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems <sup>32</sup>	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,126	3,381	0
White	1,292	1,557	0
Black / African American	294	82	0
Asian	38	90	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,479	1,589	0

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

<sup>31</sup> The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3. More than 1.5 persons per room; 4. Cost Burden over 50%

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

## 50%-80% of Area Median Income—HUD CDBG Service Area

Table 30. Severe Housing Problems 50-80% AMI

Severe Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems <sup>33</sup>	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,067	7,815	0
White	1,113	3,990	0
Black / African American	260	1,119	0
Asian	95	269	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	565	2,388	0

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income—HUD CDBG Service Area

Table 31. Severe Housing Problems 80-100% AMI

Severe Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems <sup>34</sup>	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	614	5,104	0
White	319	3,079	0
Black / African American	0	513	0
Asian	20	259	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	185	1,188	0

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

## Discussion

Similar to housing needs overall, African American and AI/AN households experience disproportionate rates of severe housing problems compared to the region overall. This is also true of Hispanic residents earning 0-30 percent AMI. Disproportionate needs exist for: African American, AI/AN, and Hispanic residents earning 0-30 percent AMI; and African American and AI/AN households earning 30-50 percent AMI.

<sup>33</sup> The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3. More than 1.5 persons per room; 4. Cost Burden over 50%

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

## Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

### Housing Cost Burden—HUD CDBG Service Area

Table 32. Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Housing Cost Burden	< or =30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	43,267	10,426	8,771	529
White	28,060	5,967	4,618	245
Black / African American	3,433	814	1,059	45
Asian	2,128	453	240	10
American Indian, Alaska Native	39	50	29	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	8,865	2,984	2,688	209

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

### Discussion

American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) is the only minority racial or ethnic group to experience disproportionate needs. Forty-two percent are cost burdened and 25 percent are severely cost burdened compared to 16 percent and 14 percent, respectively, for the jurisdiction overall. However, the numbers of AI/AN households is very small; the needs data for AI/AN represent just 118 households.

## Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion

### ***Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?***

Yes, according to the HUD disproportionate needs tables, African American households and American Indian/Alaska Native households earning less than 50 percent AMI experience disproportionate housing needs when compared the jurisdiction overall.

### ***If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?***

Based on the data available from HUD's Continuum of Care (CoC) Analysis tool, African Americans are disproportionately likely to experience homelessness in the Austin/Travis County region even after adjusting for poverty. This is true of both individuals and families, as well as unaccompanied youth. African Americans make up 37 percent of individuals who are homeless and 41 percent of families who are homeless. Yet African Americans make up just 11 percent of those living in poverty. In contrast, Hispanic residents and families are disproportionately less likely to experience homelessness relative to their share of individuals living in poverty.

Disparities in mortgage loan approvals exist between Non-Hispanic White loan applicants and minority applicants, although the disparities are much lower in Travis County's CDBG Service Areas than in other parts of the Central Texas region. Fourteen percent of Non-Hispanic White and Asian applicants were denied mortgage loans in 2017, compared to 19 percent of African American applicants and 17 percent of Hispanic applicants (a difference of three to five percentage points). For the region overall, African Americans were denied mortgage loans 24 percent of the time, Hispanic applicants 20 percent of the time, and Non-Hispanic White applicants 11 percent of the time (a difference of 9-13 percentage points).

### ***Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?***

Residents with disproportionate needs live throughout the eastern portion of the county, where the highest number of neighborhoods are more than 50 percent Non-White and Hispanic. Six Racially/ethnically-concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs)<sup>35</sup> and fifteen ECAPs<sup>36</sup> are located within Travis County. Of these, one R/ECAP (census 23.19) and two ECAPs (census tracts 22.02 & 23.10) are within the CDBG Service Area, since a portion of these census tracts are in the unincorporated area (Map 5).

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<sup>35</sup> Per HUD, R/ECAPs are census tracts with a non white population of 50% or more and with extreme poverty, meaning 40% or more of individuals are living at or below the poverty line. Because overall poverty levels are substantially lower in many parts of the country, HUD supplements this with an alternate criterion. Thus, a neighborhood can be a R/ECAP if it has a poverty rate that exceeds 40% or is three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower. Source: [https://hudgis-hud.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/56de4edea8264fe5a344da9811ef5d6e\\_0](https://hudgis-hud.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/56de4edea8264fe5a344da9811ef5d6e_0)

<sup>36</sup> ECAPs, or 'edge' R/ECAPs, are census tracts which are just under the qualifying 40% poverty threshold.

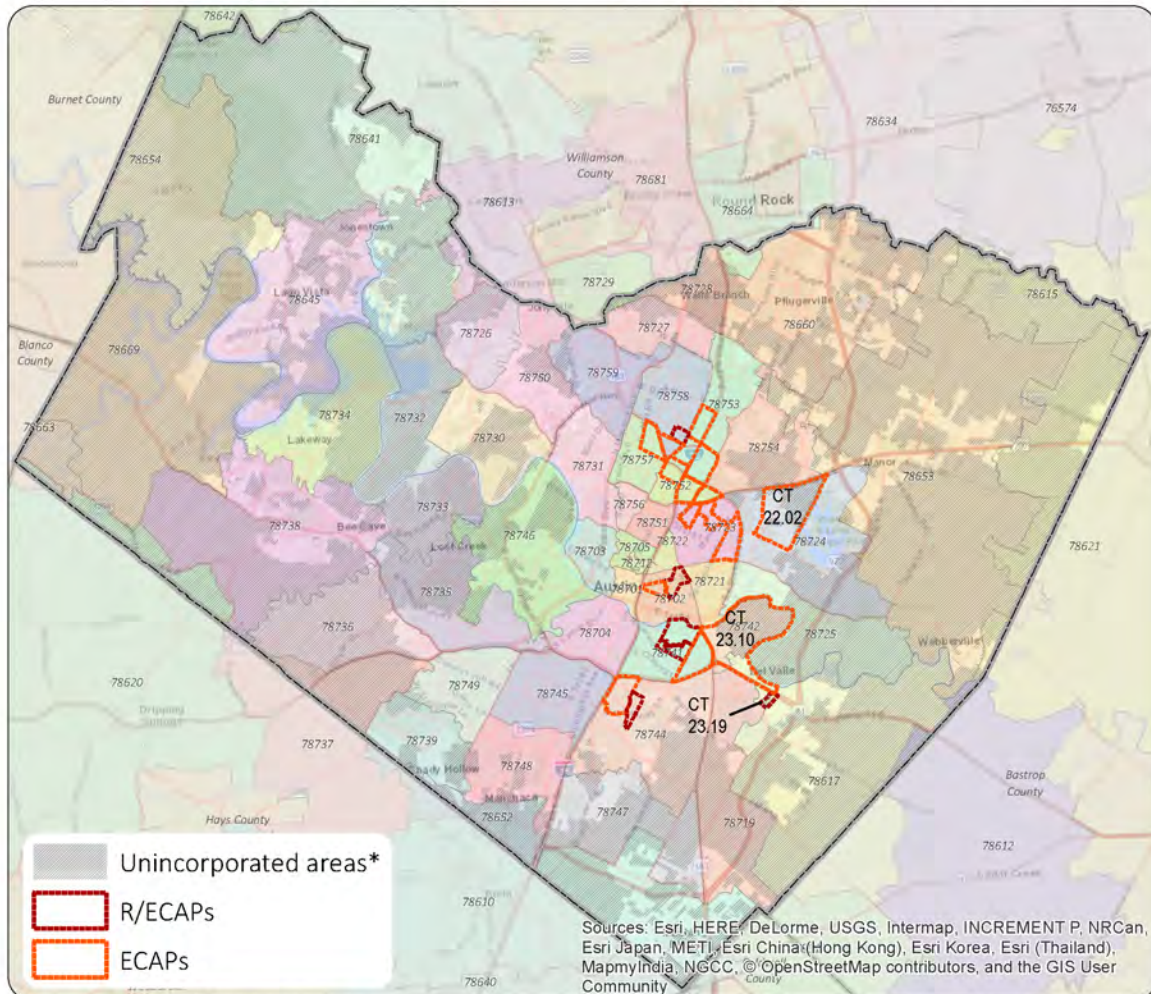
Map 5. R/ECAP and ECAP Census Tracts in Travis County and the CDBG Service Area

### R/ECAP and ECAP Census Tracts in Travis County

This map shows that there are 6 R/ECAPs and 15 ECAPs in Travis County. Of these, one RECAP census tract (23.19) and two ECAP census tracts (22.02 and 23.10) are within the Travis County CDBG service area.

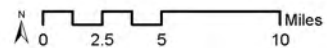
Racially/ethnically-concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs) per HUD's definition are census tracts with a non-white population of 50 percent or more and with extreme poverty, meaning 40 percent or more of individuals are living at or below the poverty line. Because overall poverty levels are substantially lower in many parts of the country, HUD supplements this with an alternate criterion. Thus, a neighborhood can be a R/ECAP if it has a poverty rate that exceeds 40% or is three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower.

On this map, the ECAPs, or 'edge' R/ECAPs, are census tracts which are just under the qualifying 40% poverty threshold.



\*The Travis County CDBG Service Area includes all unincorporated areas and the entire Villages of Webberville and San Leanna. There are no R/ECAPs or ECAPs in either village.

Map created by Travis County HHS, CDBG Office, June 2019.  
Data source: Travis County R/ECAPs and ECAPs data provided by Root Policy Research (June 2019)



## Public Housing

### Totals in Use

Table 33. Public Housing by Program Type

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled <sup>37</sup>
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	104	771	17	771	0	0	1

Data source: PIC (PIH Information Center) & Housing Authority of Travis County Data

### Characteristics of Residents

Table 34. Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	11,713	14,773	0	14,773	0	0	
Average length of stay	0	0	4	6	0	6	0	0	
Average Household size	0	0	2	2.21	0	2.21	0	0	
# Homeless at admission	0	0	1	20	0	19	0	0	
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	15	159	0	159	0	0	
# of Disabled Families	0	0	18	425	6	425	0	0	
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	0	0	
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Data source: PIC (PIH Information Center) & Housing Authority of Travis County Data

<sup>37</sup> Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition.

## Race of Residents

Table 35. Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Vouchers		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled <sup>38</sup>
White	0	0	34	298	0	298	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	68	444	0	444	0	0	1
Asian	0	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	19	0	19	0	0	0

Data source: PIC (PIH Information Center) & Housing Authority of Travis County Data

## Ethnicity of Residents

Table 36. Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Vouchers		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled <sup>39</sup>
Hispanic	0	0	25	141	0	141	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	79	630	0	630	0	0	1

Data source: PIC (PIH Information Center) & Housing Authority of Travis County Data

<sup>38</sup> Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

## **Section 504 Needs Assessment**

### ***Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:***

The Housing Authority of Travis County (HATC) has gone through a Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) conversion of all of its public housing properties, meaning that technically, HATC no longer has any public housing units. HATC provided the most up to date statics on August 1, 2019. Currently, one hundred fifteen people are on the wait list for a housing choice voucher. Generally speaking, those on the wait list are primarily female (85%), Non-Elderly (87%), Non-Disabled (86%), Black/African American (59%), Non-Hispanic (73%), and Families with Children (59%).

Multifamily housing (formerly public housing) residents face similar challenges to accessibility as does the general population. HATC identified the following needs of its multi-family housing tenants and wait list applicants:

- Accessible routes to enter/exit housing;
- ADA compliant doors, countertops, and thresholds;
- ADA compliant showers, toilets, cabinets, and towel holders;
- Electrical outlets and audio/visual smoke detectors for both the hearing and/or vision impaired;
- Access to public transportation;
- Assistance in applying for the program including audio/visual aid for the hearing and/or vision impaired.

***The identified needs above were addressed through recent rehabilitation projects made possible by the RAD conversion. Additionally, the need for transportation is being addressed through a transportation grant HATC acquired.***

### ***Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders***

Assistance navigating the complex system of securing public housing and/or a voucher and finding landlords who accept voucher holders are the two most immediate needs of residents who receive or are seeking to receive public housing subsidies. Voucher holders who were looking for housing and were interviewed for the Regional AI and Consolidated Plan estimated that only two percent of landlords they contact accept vouchers.

### ***How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large***

Residents in non-entitlement areas of Travis County responding to the Regional AI survey identified top housing needs of 1) Inability to purchase a home because of the down payment required; and 2) Rents increasing faster than they can afford. Public housing residents would not share the latter need; however, for those who would like to buy, difficulty coming up with a down payment is a barrier to ownership.

According to the Regional AI survey, compared to residents in the region overall, public housing residents and voucher holders report much higher rates of housing discrimination when seeking housing on the private market (40 percent for voucher holders and 25 percent for current public housing authority residents, v. nine percent for all residents).

## Homeless Needs Assessment

### Introduction

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's definition of homelessness<sup>40</sup> is described below.

An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:

- Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;
- Is living in a supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing);
- Resided in a shelter or place not meant for human habitation and is exiting an institution where he or she temporarily resided;
- Will imminently lose their housing [as evidenced by a court order resulting from an eviction action that notifies the individual or family that they must leave within 14 days, having a primary nighttime residence that is a room in a hotel or motel and where they lack the resources necessary to reside there for more than 14 days, or credible evidence indicating that the owner or renter of the housing will not allow the individual or family to stay for more than 14 days, and any oral statement from an individual or family seeking homeless assistance that is found to be credible shall be considered credible evidence for purposes of this clause]; has no subsequent residence identified; and lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing; and
- Unaccompanied youth and homeless families with children and youth defined as homeless under other Federal statutes who have experienced a long-term period without living independently in permanent housing, have experienced persistent instability as measured by frequent moves over such period, and can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse, the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or multiple barriers to employment.

There are a variety of contributing factors that can lead to homelessness. Often it is the breakdown of multiple systems and supports. Below is a list of the potential factors:

- Lack of affordable housing: The cost of living is rising and rent in Austin has only continued to increase.

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<sup>40</sup> [https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/HomelessDefinition\\_RecordkeepingRequirementsandCriteria.pdf](https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/HomelessDefinition_RecordkeepingRequirementsandCriteria.pdf)

- Employment factors: Unemployment, low wages, and limited job skills can all contribute to an individual experiencing homelessness.
- Poverty: Fifty-seven percent of individuals experiencing homelessness reported they do not have any income.
- Lack of access to services for mental health, substance abuse, and/or healthcare: Thirty-six percent of individuals experiencing homelessness suffer from mental illness and 70 percent reported having experienced trauma or abuse in their lives. Lacking access to basic healthcare can lead to individuals or families seeking help only in emergencies, resulting in even larger medical bills.
- Domestic violence: Thirty-nine percent of individuals reported having experienced domestic violence in their lifetime.
- Racial inequality: African Americans are incarcerated and experience poverty at significantly higher rates compared to the general population. This disproportionate rate is also found in the homeless population. (Source: Ending Community Homelessness Coalition. Analysis of Coordinated Assessment Surveys of 4,717 Households. Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS) 29 January 2018).

## Homeless Needs Assessment

Table 37. Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	541	13	1,322	900	548	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	12	1	93	25	9	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	616	1,072	7,027	2,200	704	155 days (all HH types)
Chronically Homeless Individuals	183	325	2543	N/A	0	989 days
Chronically Homeless Families	6	0	229	N/A	0	N/A
Veterans	107	37	955 (split between 355 CH & 600 non-CH)	50	225	N/A
Unaccompanied Child	12	1	85	25	6	N/A
Persons with HIV	13	25	57	N/A	N/A	N/A

Data Source: Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

## Homeless Subpopulations

Table 38. Homeless Subpopulations

<b>UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH HOUSEHOLDS (including SAFE)</b>						
	<b>Sheltered</b>			<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>	
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven			
Total Number of Unaccompanied Youth Households	35	19	0	27	81	
Total Number of Unacc Youth	35	19	0	27	81	
Number of Unacc Youth (under 18)	12	0	0	1	13	
Number of Unacc Youth (18 - 24)	23	19	0	26	68	
<b>Gender (unacc youth)</b>						
Female	13	9	0	6	28	
Male	21	8	0	20	49	
Transgender	1	1	0	0	2	
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	1	0	1	2	
<b>Chronically Homeless (unacc youth)</b>						
Total Number of Households	2		0	8	10	
Total Number of Persons	2		0	8	10	
<b>Homeless Subpopulations (including SAFE)</b>						
	<b>Sheltered</b>			<b>Sheltered Total</b>	<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Overall Total</b>
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven			
Adults with a Serious Mental Illness	225	35	9	269	108	377
Adults with a Substance Use Disorder	118	9	5	132	72	204
Adults with HIV/AIDS	12	1	0	13	5	18
Victims of Domestic Violence (Optional)	101	70	0	171	9	180
<b>VETERAN HOUSEHOLDS ONLY</b>						
	<b>Sheltered</b>			<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>	
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven			
<b>Veteran Households without Children</b>						
Total Number of Households	57	34	13	35	139	
Total Number of Persons	57	34	13	49	153	
Total Number of Veterans	57	34	13	37	141	
<b>Gender (veterans only)</b>						
Female	4	6	1	1	12	
Male	53	28	12	36	129	

Data Source: Austin/Travis County 2019 Point in Time Count/Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

## Homeless Household Breakdowns with and without Children

	2019	2019		2019	2019	
<b>Households with at least one Adult and one Child</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>			<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>	
	Emergency	Transitional				
	Total Number of Households	638	133	939	1710	
	Total Number of Persons (Adults and Children)	849	307	1086	2242	
	Number of Children (Under Age 18)	210	162	4	376	
	Number of Young Adults (Age 18-24)	34	43	30	107	
	Number of Adults (Over Age 24)	605	102	1052	1759	
<b>Households without Children</b>	2019	2019		2019	2019	
	<b>Sheltered</b>			<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>	
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven			
	Total Number of Households	88	69	0	3	160
	Total Number of Persons (Adults)	298	243	0	13	554
	Number of Young Adults (Age 18-24)	198	162	0	3	363
	Number of Adults (Over Age 24)	9	25	0	2	36
<b>Households with Only Children (under age 18)</b>	2019	2019		2019	2019	
	<b>Sheltered</b>			<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>	
	Emergency	Transitional				
	Total Number of Households	188	159	7	354	
Total Number of Children (Under 18)	110	84	6	200		

Table 39. Homeless Household Breakdowns with and without Children

Data Source: Austin/Travis County 2019 Point in Time Count/Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

### **Indicate if the homeless population is rural:**

Has No Rural Homeless

***If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):***

See tables above.

## Nature and Extent of Homelessness

Table 40. Nature and Extent of Homelessness

Race	Sheltered	Unsheltered
White	347	673
Black or African American	773	355
Asian	0	5
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	23
Pacific Islander	1	2
Ethnicity	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Hispanic	433	236
Not Hispanic	736	850

Data Source: Austin/Travis County 2019 Point in Time Count

### ***Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.***

ECHO housed 263 veterans across all formal programs from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019. These programs are: Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH), Front Steps Supportive Services Veterans Families (SSVF), Caritas SSVF, and Healthcare for Homeless Veterans. Thirteen of those households included minor children, but the vast majority were individuals or couples.

### ***Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group***

The following graphs summarize local data compiled by ECHO.

The bars in each category on the graphs below represent the percentage of the specific population each group represents. Black/African American individuals account for eight percent of Travis County's total population, and 11 percent of families of families living in poverty, but 37 percent of the population experiencing homelessness. This is a dramatic overrepresentation and a key challenge facing our homelessness response system and the Austin/Travis County community generally.

The following charts display program entry information for prevention, shelter, and housing programs. Apart from prevention programs, entry rates are roughly aligned with broad population percentage. Information is provided for head of household (HoH) members only. This data is from Austin/Travis County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Data is current as of August 2018.

Figure 16. Specific Population Demographics Compared to the County

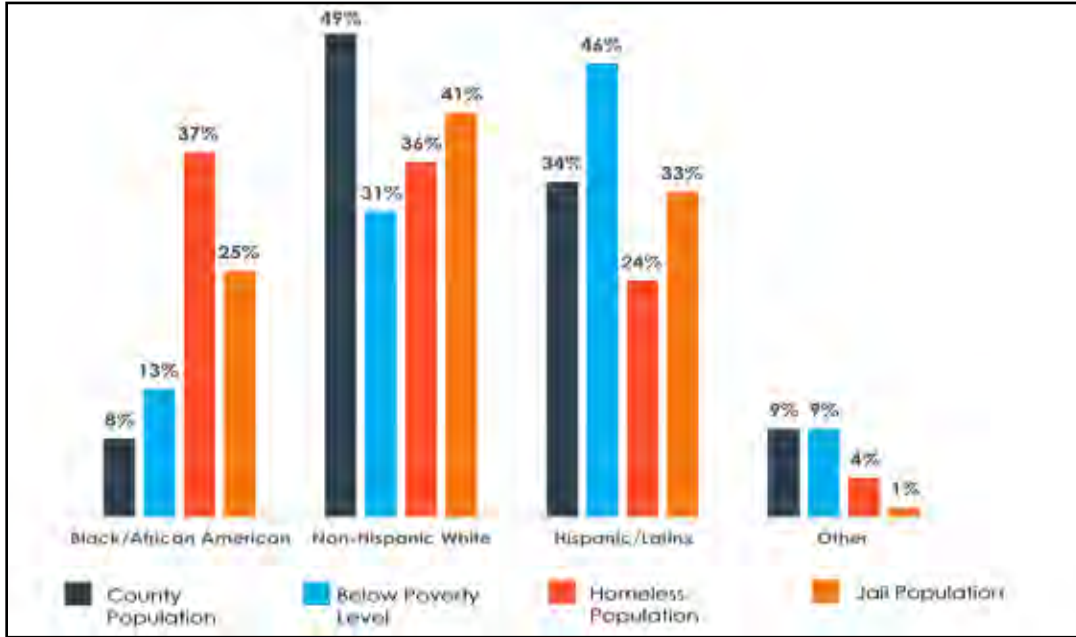


Figure 17. Housing Entry by Race/Ethnicity – Head of Household

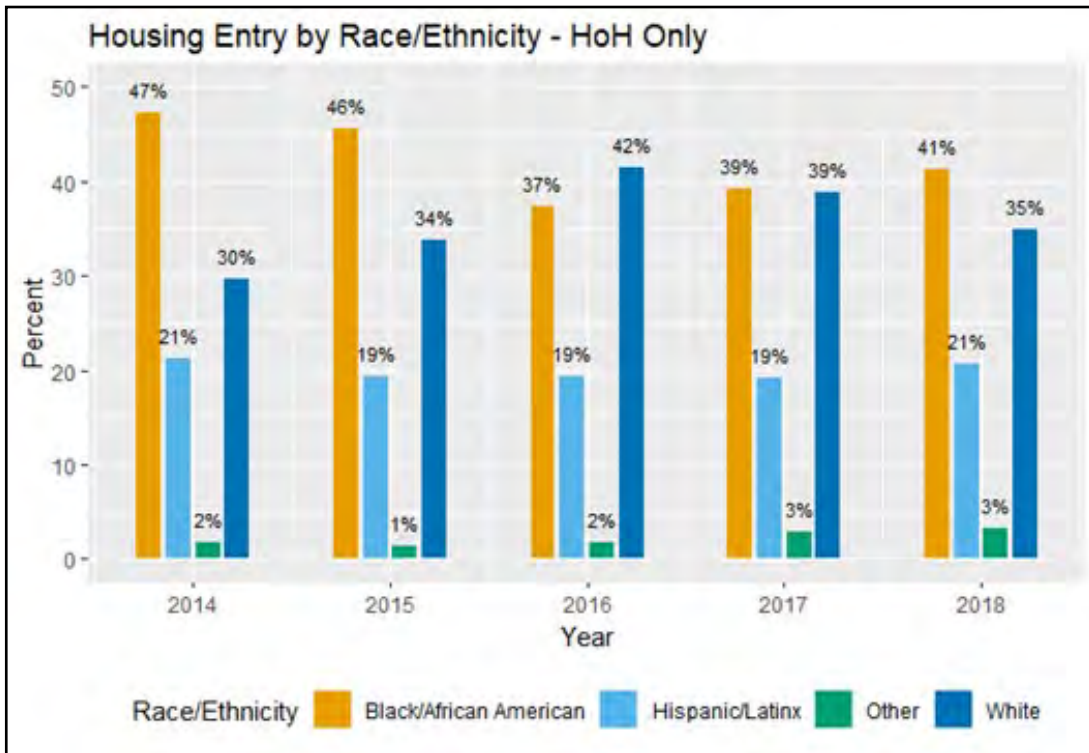


Figure 18. Prevention Entry by Race/Ethnicity – Head of Household

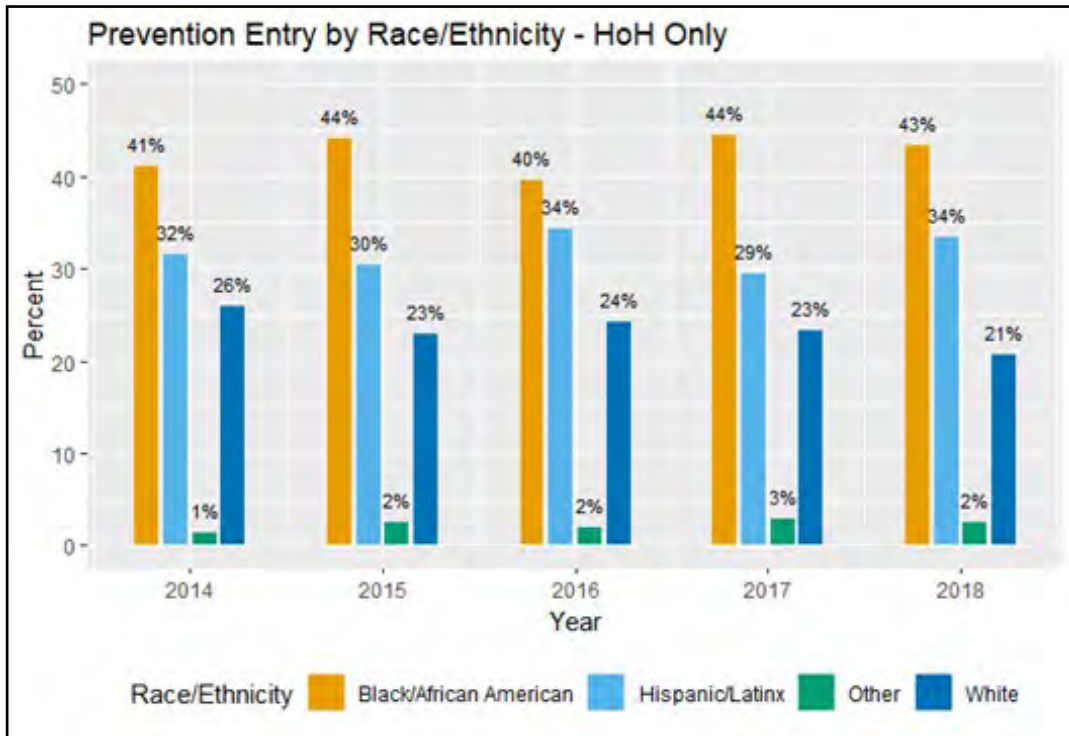
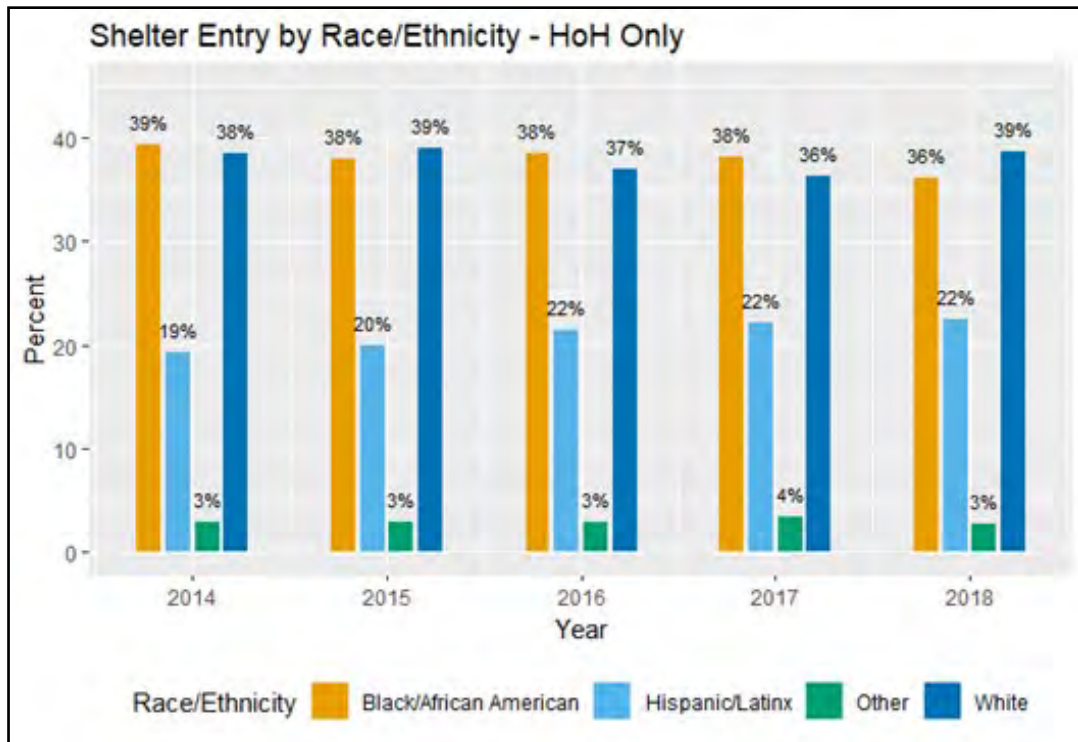


Figure 19. Shelter Entry by Race/Ethnicity – Head of Household



### ***Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.***

The 2019 Annual Point In Time (PIT) Count provided a snapshot of the Austin area homeless population, at a total of 2,255 homeless individuals. Fifty-two percent (1,169) of these individuals were sheltered at the time of the count and 48 percent (1,086) were unsheltered. While there was a five percent overall increase in the unsheltered count this year, Austin saw an impressive 15 percent overall reduction in Veteran homelessness. Additionally, there was a 56 percent reduction in unsheltered homelessness among youth adults (18 -24). Austin did see a significant rise in those who were unsheltered in unincorporated Travis County – from six in 2018 to 46 in 2019. It should be noted that there are individuals without permanent housing who do not fall within traditional definitions of homelessness and who may not be included in the PIT count (for example, families who have lost their homes but are residing with friends or relatives). Therefore, the PIT number provides only an indication of the size of the homeless population, and may not demonstrate the extent of a community’s homelessness needs.

### **Discussion**

Travis County’s main revenue source is property tax. Cities have more tools available to them to generate revenue including sales tax and General Obligation (GO) bonds for affordable housing. Travis County cannot issue GO bonds to support affordable housing, but may issue Certificates of Obligation to purchase land to support affordable housing. Consequently, the City of Austin has taken the lead in addressing the needs of people experiencing homelessness while Travis County has focused on investments providing services to prevent people from falling into homelessness. The County is currently negotiating a new Pay for Success initiative in partnership with others. Further, during the Consolidated Planning period, Travis County Departments will meet to align investments around this issue area to better coordinate the County’s response to this growing need, particularly in the unincorporated areas of the county. For a listing of Travis County investments, see Appendix F.

Austin City Council advanced a strategy that was instrumental in creating 350 new units of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) from 2010-2014, including units funded by the City and tenant-based vouchers in market-rate units. In 2014, the City made a strong commitment to the Housing First model of PSH, with the goal of lowering barriers to house those most vulnerable by setting a new 400 PSH unit goal<sup>41</sup> with 200 being Housing First. In addition, the Austin Strategic Housing Blueprint<sup>42</sup> calls for the City to support the production of 50 PSH units each year over a period of 10 years starting in 2017. With the \$250 million Affordable Housing Bond passed by voters in 2018, dedicated revenue from the downtown density bonus program, and the new Pay for Success initiative, there is expected to be continued movement towards housing the chronically homeless population in Austin.

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<sup>41</sup> <https://data.austintexas.gov/stories/s/5qbv-6e6u>

<sup>42</sup> <https://austintexas.gov/housingblueprint>

## Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment

### Introduction

For the purpose of this analysis, special needs populations include: Elderly, frail elderly, residents with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities, persons in recovery from drug and alcohol addiction, persons with HIV/AIDS, and domestic violence survivors.

#### ***Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:***

For the purposes of this Consolidated Plan, special needs populations include elderly and frail elderly; persons with disabilities; persons with substance abuse and mental health challenges; persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families; Limited English Proficiency (LEP) residents; and survivors of domestic violence.

ELDERLY AND FRAIL ELDERLY. Overall in Travis County, approximately 150,000 residents are age 62 and older. Excluding the City of Austin, 36,500 residents are age 62 and older. Approximately 1,400 residents are frail elderly and have mobility challenges.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES. More than 19,000 residents in Travis County, excluding the City of Austin, have some type of disability. These residents live in 6,049 households. Of those households, 2,425 have residents with hearing or vision impairments, 3,280 have residents with ambulatory limitations, 2,560 have residents with cognitive limitations, and 2,740 have residents with self-care or independent living limitations.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE CHALLENGES. An estimated 12,700 residents living in Travis County, excluding Austin, have substance abuse challenges, based on incidence rates from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Association.

HIV/AIDS. The Austin area Comprehensive HIV Planning Council estimates that 5,500 residents in the county, including residents living in the City of Austin, are living with HIV infection. The estimate of residents with HIV infection in unincorporated Travis County is 1,000.

LEP RESIDENTS. An estimated 3,400 households in Travis County, excluding Austin, do not have a household member over the age of 14 who speaks English "well" or "very well." These households may have difficulty obtaining needed services and receiving vital information needed to function well in a community. They are likely to rely on their young children for translation, which can be problematic when information is complex and sensitive.

SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. An estimated 10,000 Travis County residents, excluding Austin, have experienced domestic violence, based on incidence rates from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). This includes rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner.

#### ***What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?***

Housing needs and supportive service needs are determined by CHAS data, Census data, and qualitative research conducted to support the development of this Consolidated Plan.

- Of the county's elderly residents, approximately 7,000 have housing needs, based on CHAS data. The most significant housing needs include cost burden (especially for renters); and, based on the residents survey conducted for the Regional AI, difficulty managing rising property taxes, and accessibility improvements to their homes.
- An estimated 6,049 households with a member with a disability have housing needs. Of those, 2,425 have hearing or vision impairments, 3,280 have ambulatory limitations, 2,560 have cognitive limitations, and 2,740 have self-care or independent living limitations.
- Households with disabilities who rent are very vulnerable to displacement. In the past five years, according to the Regional AI resident survey, one in five households that include a member with a disability had to move when they did not want to move. One in four (25%) lives in housing that does not meet the accessibility needs of the member with a disability.
- The 12,700 residents in Travis County who have substance abuse challenges are in need of counseling, treatment, and long term support to address their illness. When their illness has led to a criminal record, they will have difficulty qualifying for rental housing, especially publicly-assisted housing, whose providers must comply with federal regulations on criminal history. It is important that these residents receive community support throughout their recovery. Limitations on where they can find housing often limits access to support networks.
- Residents with HIV/AIDS and their families face many of the same challenges of persons with disabilities and residents with substance abuse challenges: they may have limitations on work and income, need affordable housing, and could have past criminal records which compromises their access to assisted housing.
- An estimated 195 Limited English Proficiency (LEP) households live in poverty and, as such, are likely to have housing needs. The refugees who participated in focus groups for this plan experienced challenges in finding affordable housing near transportation systems that allowed them to commute to work, especially given that many worked night shifts.
- Households with a domestic violence survivor generally have short term needs related to leaving their abuser, and long term needs associated with economic stability. An estimated 249 domestic violence survivors have housing needs annually and 1,642 have lifetime needs. Focus groups conducted with domestic violence survivors living in a City of Austin safehouse were seeking public housing because they could not afford private market rents.

***Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:***

The Austin area Comprehensive HIV Planning Council estimates that 5,500 residents in the county, including residents living in the City of Austin, are living with HIV infection. The estimate of residents with HIV infection in unincorporated Travis County is 1,000.

New diagnoses average about 300 per year in Travis County overall. By race and ethnicity, about

40 percent are Non-Hispanic White, 40 percent are Hispanic, and 20 percent are African American. After adjusting for population, African Americans have a much higher incidence rate of HIV infection—nearly 50 times higher than the overall population.

The Planning Council estimates that 15 percent of residents with HIV infection, or about 840, do not receive medical care. These individuals are at a higher risk of negative health outcomes, potentially infecting others. By race and ethnicity, Hispanic residents are most likely to have unaddressed needs, followed by African Americans.

## Non-Housing Community Development Needs

### ***Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:***

During the public outreach for the Consolidated Plan, Travis County residents ranked parks, health clinics, neighborhood or community centers, and recreational facilities as most important. Whereas some of these types of public facilities—in particular, parks and community centers—are available in the unincorporated areas, residents that live further out and/or who have limited or no access to public or other types of transportation have difficulty accessing these.

In the outreach that was conducted for the Regional AI, residents identified access to healthy food/grocery stores as a top need.

### ***PARKS***

Travis County Parks is a 10,570 acre system with 26 parks open to the public. Travis County Parks serves the entire Travis County population but is responsible for building and maintaining parks primarily in unincorporated Travis County.

The Travis County park system has evolved over the decades, both growing in size and changing in character. It initially consisted of small parks, many of which were lake-front properties deeded to the County as parkland in exchange for the County building a road to the new park and the donor's nearby property. By the 1980s, the County was operating a substantially larger system. It managed seven LCRA properties on Lake Travis and had acquired larger parks of its own including Hamilton Pool and Webberville Park.

The emphasis on providing water-related recreational opportunities continued through the 1990s. In the latter part of the decade, however, the county started developing metropolitan parks that are primarily facility-based: they have major sports complexes and special use facilities such as skateboard parks and BMX tracks as their main attractions. By locating them near high growth areas – Pflugerville, Manor, and Del Valle – Travis County Parks established a greater presence in eastern Travis County.

Most recently, Travis County Parks has renewed its focus on natural resource-based recreation. With voter-approved bond funds, the county initiated development of river and creek corridors throughout the county, a commitment supported by the successful passage of ongoing bond programs.

Presently, approximately 80 percent of the park system consists of regional, connector, and preserve properties with strong nature-based recreational opportunities. The largest portion of this property is regional-type parkland, all of which is found in western Travis County. The other significant portion is connector-type parkland, which forms the backbone of the greenway system and is found exclusively in eastern Travis County. Currently, the majority of the greenway system is under development and/or requires further land acquisition.

As development continues to push into eastern Travis County, agricultural and rural land is

increasingly converted to developed land. Additionally, as discussed elsewhere in this report, the demographics of the eastern part of the county include higher concentrations of low income households who may rely on public facilities for recreational activities. Finally, the rise in population and demand for new park services coupled with heavy use and aging infrastructure in existing parks are creating challenges for the entire Travis County Parks system.

### HEALTH CLINICS

As discussed elsewhere in this report, rising housing costs in the City of Austin have pushed many low-income families to settle in eastern portions of Travis County. This area, known as the "Eastern Crescent," has seen development and population growth over the last several years but a lack of accompanying social services. A recent analysis of health outcomes in the region by Community Advancement Network (CAN) found disparities in health outcomes for African American and Hispanic residents in Travis County; these are many of the same households who have moved to the Eastern Crescent to find affordable housing. In the resident survey conducted for the Regional AI, when asked if they agreed with the statement of "the location of health care facilities is convenient to where I live," Travis County residents were the least likely of all residents in the region to agree.

In 2015, the Eastern Travis County Health and Wellness Collaboration, a group of agencies and governmental entities including Travis County HHS, was formed to identify and plan for health care needs in this growing area. That work continues. In 2016, Central Health, the local public entity that works to provide health care for uninsured, low-income residents of Travis County, opened a new health and wellness center in Southeast Travis County. Since then, it has developed three community advisory committees in partnership with residents of neighborhoods in southeast Travis County. As a result of those efforts, three more clinics are currently in the planning stages for the Eastern Crescent, along with services to be offered via a new mobile health care clinic. Even as providers are planning expansion efforts, residents in the Eastern Crescent indicated on the needs survey that they are experiencing a lack of health clinics and services in their communities.

Western Travis County is also experiencing increasing development and population, but does not have the high concentration of low-income residents that exists in the Eastern Crescent. Challenges for low-income residents of Western Travis County include a lack of health care clinics for uninsured and low-income individuals and families, geographic isolation, and a lack of public transportation.

### COMMUNITY CENTERS

In addition to park facilities, residents of the unincorporated areas have access to seven community centers located throughout the county that are managed by Travis County Health and Human Services (HHS). The community centers house a variety of programs including a senior luncheon program, utility and rent/mortgage assistance, food assistance, and medical care. The centers also offer the following types of social services: case management services, including

referrals for employment, housing, medical, and mental health needs; goal planning and assessment; brief counseling sessions, including crisis intervention, individual/family counseling, and youth services; and community outreach services.

These centers are important to the unincorporated community as they provide centralized locations—five outside of the urban core—for residents to access social services and community meeting rooms.

However, as the population continues to be pushed further out in the unincorporated area, even these public facilities may not be accessible to residents without, or with limited, access to personal or public transportation.

### GROCERY STORES

Residents were asked about the needs for neighborhood services as part of the resident survey conducted for the Regional AI. When asked if they agreed with the statement of: “there are grocery stores with fresh and healthy food choices convenient to where I live,” Travis County residents were most likely of all residents in the region to disagree. A 2014 study found that 17 percent of Travis County households were food insecure.

### ***How were these needs determined?***

Each year, the CDBG program engages the public to elicit needs and feedback on CDBG proposed projects and performance. As a result of that work, the Program has a good data set of the needs and interests of those living in and serving the unincorporated areas. Since 2006, a consistent message of the need for increased access to services, quality infrastructure facilities, and safe and decent housing has been voiced.

The need for recreational and other public facilities in eastern Travis County is supported by comments received during the CDBG Public Engagement process. Through public meetings and surveys, residents, primarily from east/southeast and west/southwest Travis County, have requested public facilities such as neighborhood parks, community and recreational centers, and health facilities.

Overall, needs are determined through analyzing census data and social service contract data, and through information obtained through our public engagement (e.g., public hearings and surveys); communication with and survey responses from service providers; and individual consultations with other Travis County departments, along with other agencies and organizations. For more information, please see the paragraphs on Citizen Participation and Consultation included in Section III.

### ***Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:***

Many areas of unincorporated Travis County are in need of infrastructure improvements. In the most recent public engagement effort, residents ranked infrastructure as the top priority category, with street improvements; other infrastructure (e.g. sidewalks, street lights, curb and gutter, etc.); water and sewer; and broadband/internet access as the top needs within the category.

## STREETS

Local roadways in Travis County that are outside of any municipal jurisdiction fall under the jurisdiction of the County's Department of Transportation and Natural Resources (TNR). Unmaintained roads may make it difficult for property owners, school buses, and emergency service providers to access properties. Bringing these roads to standard to qualify for the county's maintenance program may require environmental and geotechnical review; roadway drainage, surface, and signage improvements; surveying; and more. This is a competitive program and projects that include funds from the neighborhood homeowner's association receive preference. Typically, low-income neighborhoods will not be able to contribute these resources; therefore, these neighborhoods may rely on CDBG funds for assistance. The most frequently requested infrastructure project from residents is improvements to roads.

## WATER & WASTEWATER

While residents of towns and cities have access to the infrastructure of the municipalities in which they reside, residents of some unincorporated areas instead rely on wells or pay to connect to the nearest municipal water line, which can be a significant financial burden for low- and moderate-income residents.

Since the inception of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, there has been strong interest in water and wastewater projects from residents in the unincorporated areas. To date, the Travis County CDBG office has received public requests for \$19 million in water infrastructure projects and \$12 million in wastewater infrastructure projects. In particular, residents in economically disenfranchised areas communicated that they lacked access to running water and were without infrastructure and/or funding to access the area water utility. Many of these residents rely on onsite septic systems that need costly repairs to be brought to current standards. Travis County currently has records for 41,114 septic systems, but because some of these records date from as long ago as the 1950's and exist in different record sets, that number is approximate. The state of existing septic systems is a bigger concern, however, because failed septic systems can present a public health hazard. If even 20 percent of the existing systems need assistance to pay for repair or replacement, the estimated costs will be over \$100 million.

Travis County does not provide water or wastewater infrastructure services. The cost must be borne by either the immediate beneficiaries of the improvements or the customers of the system as a whole.

### ***How were these needs determined?***

Each year, the CDBG program engages the public to elicit needs and feedback on the CDBG proposed projects and performance. As a result of that work, the Program has a good data set of the needs and interests of those living in and serving the unincorporated areas. Since 2006, a consistent message of the need for increased access to services, quality infrastructure facilities, and safe and decent housing has been voiced.

The need for public improvements in Travis County is supported by comments received during

the CDBG Public Engagement process. Public Engagement efforts with residents of Travis County revealed a high need for community infrastructure implementation or improvements. Through recent public meetings and surveys, residents, primarily from east/southeast and west/southwest Travis County, have expressed the need for road improvements and repairs, other infrastructure, and utility infrastructure, such as water and wastewater systems.

Overall, needs are determined through analyzing census data and social service contract data, and through information obtained through public engagement (e.g., public hearings and surveys); communication with and survey responses from service providers; and individual consultations with other Travis County departments, along with other agencies and organizations. For more information, please see the sections on Citizen Participation and Consultation included in Section III.

***Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:***

Public services, traditionally called social or community services, meet an array of community needs, from basic needs and children and youth programs through workforce development and public health. Public services, referred to as social services in the remainder of this section, are funded through public and private dollars and are provided by nonprofits, faith-based organizations, and local government. The Travis County Commissioners Court, through Travis County Health and Human Services Department (HHS), currently has an annual budget of \$19.95 million for investments in social service contracts across all issue areas.

Economics and demographics, as well as social structures and systems, influence the level of need within a community and the resources available to successfully address community needs. Most social service programs and needs described below pertain to Travis County residents who live in or near poverty.

Some programs assist vulnerable populations, such as those experiencing abuse and neglect, regardless of their income. The most obvious challenge facing HHS, and Travis County overall, is continued rapid population growth. Between 2013 and 2017, the population of Travis County grew by more than 100,000 people. Population growth is not uniform across all sub-sets of the population. In many cases, population is growing most among those groups that are more likely to need public support. These include:

- Aging: Seniors (age 65 and over) increased by 29 percent.
- Diversity: While Non-Hispanic White residents are still the largest racial/ethnic segment of the total population, every other major ethnic/racial group (Hispanic, non-Hispanic Black or African American, non-Hispanic Asian) continues to grow at a faster rate.
- Children: While the number of children in Travis County is not growing as rapidly as other age groups, poverty remains highest among children.

An analysis of our social service contracts reveals that residents in incorporated areas receive a disproportionate proportion of the county's social services. Sixteen percent of Travis County

residents reside in unincorporated areas of the county; these residents receive five percent of services provided by the county. In comparison, 64 percent of services specifically directed to social services addressing basic needs, behavioral health, child and youth development, education, public health, and workforce development were provided to residents living in the incorporated areas of the county, and 31 percent to those living in areas that are a mix of incorporated and unincorporated.

For additional information please see Appendices B & F.

***How were these needs determined?***

Each year, the CDBG program engages the public to elicit needs and feedback on the CDBG proposed projects and performance. As a result of that work, the Program has a good data set of the needs and interests of those living in and serving the unincorporated areas. Since 2006, a consistent message of the need for increased access to services, quality infrastructure facilities, and safe and decent housing has been voiced.

During the current Consolidated Planning process, the message continues to resonate with social service providers and residents alike. In a survey of community need, both residents and providers ranked public services (identified as community services in the survey) as the 2nd highest priority need.

However, residents ranked transportation services as by far the highest priority, followed by youth supports or programs and supports for seniors and people with disabilities as their next two top priorities, while providers identified case management and outreach for both adults and youth, transportation services, and interim housing assistance as top priorities within the community (public) services category. In the outreach that was conducted for the Regional AI, residents identified access to public transportation as a top need.

Based on public input received throughout the life of the Travis County CDBG Program, lack of transportation is an ongoing concern for low income residents of the unincorporated areas. Lack of transportation can make it difficult for residents to access both public services and basic needs such as food stores, which tend to be located in more densely populated urban areas.

Overall, needs are determined through analyzing census data and social service contract data, and through information obtained through our public engagement (e.g., public hearings and surveys); communication with and survey responses from service providers; and individual consultations with other Travis County departments, along with other agencies and organizations. For more information, please see the sections on Citizen Participation and Consultation included in Section III.

## SECTION V. HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

### Overview

As this Consolidated Plan was under development, a housing market and affordability analysis was being conducted for Travis County. The primary findings from that analysis include:

- 1) The median value of homes in the county, excluding the City of Austin, is currently \$275,800, up from \$191,700 in 2000. This is a 43 percent increase. Since the last Consolidated Plan was completed, the median home value has risen by 28 percent, exceeding the increase of median household income (21%).
- 2) The median-priced home for sale in Austin is \$369,900. At this price point, renters would need to earn more than \$100,000 to afford to buy a home. Just 23 percent of the county's renters earn enough to buy the median-priced home.
- 3) There is some good news for renters, however: Renter income growth has kept pace with rent increases: rents have risen by 22 percent since 2012 compared to 27 percent for the median renter income.
- 4) Even given renters' increased purchasing power, the inventory of affordable rentals falls well short of the need. A rental gaps model that compares the supply of units at various price points with demand (as measured by renter income) found a shortage of affordable rental units or subsidies of 1,400 units priced under \$625 per month, and affordable to renters earning less than \$25,000 per year. Nineteen percent of renters in Travis County, or 2,400 renters, excluding the City of Austin, earn less than \$25,000 per year. They have six percent of the county's rental units, or 1,000, to choose from. In other words, every affordable rental unit in Travis County has 2.4 renters who need it.

Housing pressures in the county are unlikely to improve if the region continues to be a destination for economic development and resident migration. Eastern Travis County, overall, has grown in attractiveness for moderate-income households including many households of color for its affordability and access to amenities in the City of Austin and northeastern suburbs. Yet households who have moved to the county from areas where services were more plentiful can be challenged by longer commutes and lower levels of public services. By far, the top community development need reported by Travis County residents was transportation.

## Number of Housing Units

### Introduction

This section discusses the supply of housing in Travis County. In the county overall, a little more than half of the units are single family detached structures, with the next highest proportion being larger, multifamily structures. About 10 percent are attached to fourplex units, which are becoming a more common solution to meet the needs of moderate-income renters and buyers.

The distribution of unit type for the CDBG Service Area is much different: Seventy percent of units are single family detached, many more are mobile homes (14%), and fewer are attached to four-plex units (4%).

By size, the majority of owner-occupied units in the county are large, having three bedrooms and more. In the CDBG Service area, 90 percent of owner-occupied units have three bedrooms and more. Rental units are also quite large as measured by number of bedrooms, especially in the CDBG Service Area, where nearly three-fourths of rental units have two or three or more bedrooms.

### All Residential Properties by Number of Units—Travis County Overall

Table 41. Residential Properties by Unit Number-Travis County Overall

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	269,249	52.55%
1-unit, attached structure	23,779	4.64%
2-4 units	32,408	6.32%
5-19 units	75,289	14.69%
20 or more units	94,193	18.38%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	17,490	3.41%
<b>Total</b>	<b>512,408</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### All Residential Properties by Number of Units—HUD CDBG Service Area

Table 42. Residential Properties by Unit Number-HUD CDBG Service Area

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	48,080	71%
1-unit, attached structure	1,133	2%
2-4 units	1,419	2%
5-19 units	4,215	6%
20 or more units	3,920	6%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	9,275	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,042</b>	<b>100%</b>

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Unit Size by Tenure—Travis County Overall

Table 43. Unit Size by Tenure-Travis County Overall

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	1,247	0.5%	14,036	6%
1 bedroom	5,430	2%	80,833	37%
2 bedrooms	28,128	12%	79,310	36%
3 or more bedrooms	207,827	86%	45,821	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>242,632</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Unit Size by Tenure—HUD CDBG Service Area

Table 44. Unit Size by Tenure-HUD CDBG Service Area

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	157	0%	495	3%
1 bedroom	658	1%	4,013	23%
2 bedrooms	3,510	8%	5,382	31%
3 or more bedrooms	41,344	91%	7,420	43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,669</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17,310</b>	<b>100%</b>

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### ***Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.***

According to HUD's assisted housing database, 68 affordable rental developments, providing more than 4,000 affordable units, are located in Travis County. Four developments are located outside of the City of Austin boundaries and are all Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) properties; these units provide 853 affordable rental units. By income level and type of family served:

- The LIHTC units located in Travis County serve a mix of household types earning less than 60 percent MFI.
- About 40 percent of all of the developments serve persons with disabilities earning less than 80 percent MFI.
- Ten percent are deeply affordable senior projects.
- The remainder serve a mix of households and the vast majority are affordable to less than 80 percent MFI households.
- By bedroom size: Four percent are studios; 43 percent are 1-bedroom units; 32 percent are 2-bedroom units; 17 percent are 3-bedroom units; and the remainder are larger units.

***Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.***

According to HUD, 26 of the 68 assisted developments have contracts expiring in years 2019 (3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarter) and 2020. All of these developments are located in the City of Austin. The remainder of the developments expire in 2027 or later.

***Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?***

To determine how well Travis County residents' housing needs are met, a rental gaps analysis was conducted. The gaps analysis compares the supply of rental units at various price points to demand, determined by income level. Two gaps analysis were conducted: one for the county overall and one for the county excluding the City of Austin.

That gaps analysis found a shortage of affordable rental units or subsidies of 1,400 units priced under \$625 per month and affordable to renters earning less than \$25,000 per year. Nineteen percent of renters in Travis County, or 2,400 renters, excluding the City of Austin, earn less than \$25,000 per year. They have six percent of the county's rental units, or 1,000, to choose from. In other words, every affordable rental unit in Travis County has 2.4 renters who need it.

On the homeownership side, the median home value has increased by 43 percent since 2000. The median list price of homes in 2018 was \$369,900—affordable to just 23 percent of the county's renters.

***Describe the need for specific types of housing:***

Based on the above data and analysis, the housing types most needed in the CDBG Service Area of Travis County include:

- 1) Affordable rentals for renters earning \$25,000 and less, renting at less than \$625 per month.
- 2) Starter homes, including attached products, for renters who want to buy.
- 3) Housing that is located in closer proximity to services, potentially onsite or integrated into master planned communities.

**Discussion**

Travis County has limited tools to create or influence affordable housing with the exception of the Travis County Corporations. The Corporations and the CDBG Office work closely together to review potential site locations and target incomes (e.g. 30%, 60%, 80% MFI or market rate) for each project based on proximity to amenities, services and transit. With the completion of the Regional AI and the County's first Comprehensive Housing Market Study, Travis County will work to create its first Affordable Housing Strategy. That strategy will include geographic goals, likely based on zip code, for affordable housing development to support the specific needs identified above and meet fair housing goals in the Regional AI.

Of note, economic development tools such as Public Improvement Districts are the main tools the County can use to influence development.

## Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing

### Introduction

This section addresses housing cost. It begins with an overview of how housing costs have changed, examines Fair Market Rents relative to market rents, and summarizes top needs based on the gaps analysis (discussed in Section V [under Overview]), resident surveys, and stakeholder consultation.

In the county overall, the median home value has increased by 139 percent since 2000 and rents have increased 71 percent, largely due to rising costs in the City of Austin. The increase in home values and rents in the CDBG Service Area is considerably lower than home values and rents in the City of Austin — explaining, in part, the demand for housing in that area.

### Cost of Housing—Travis County Overall

Table 45. Cost of Housing-Travis County Overall

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	\$134,700	\$321,400	139%
Median Contract Rent	\$727	\$1,245	71%

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Table 46. Rent Paid – Travis County Overall

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	8,627	4%
\$500-999	72,451	34%
\$1,000-1,499	86,160	40%
\$1,500-1,999	33,400	16%
\$2,000 or more	14,610	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215,248</b>	<b>100%</b>

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Cost of Housing—HUD CDBG Service Area

Table 47. Cost of Housing-HUD CDBG Service Area

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	191,700	237,100	24%
Median Contract Rent	722	886	23%

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Table 48. Rent Paid-HUD CDBG Service Area

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,692	9.8%
\$500-999	9,211	53.2%
\$1,000-1,499	4,942	28.6%
\$1,500-1,999	835	4.8%
\$2,000 or more	657	3.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,337</b>	<b>100.2%</b>

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Housing Affordability—HUD CDBG Service Area

Table 49. Housing Affordability-HUD CDBG Service Area

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	424	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,013	3,884
80% HAMFI	8,666	9,185
100% HAMFI	No Data	12,938
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,103</b>	<b>26,007</b>

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

### Monthly Rent

Table 50. Monthly Rent-HUD CDBG Service Area

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	931	1,086	1,315	1,734	2,099
High HOME Rent	931	1,086	1,315	1,564	1,725
Low HOME Rent	828	887	1,065	1,230	1,372

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

#### **Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?**

No. The gaps analysis conducted for this Plan found a cumulative shortage of rental units and/or subsidies of 1,400 units for renters earning less than \$25,000. An analysis of affordable ownership found a shortage of starter homes for renters who would like to buy.

#### **How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?**

In the resident survey conducted to inform the Regional AI and this Consolidated Plan, residents were asked why they chose to live in the county. The top five reasons included:

- 1) Cost/affordability;

- 2) Liked neighborhood;
- 3) Type of home/layout of home;
- 4) Low crime/safety; and
- 5) Large yard/size of yard.

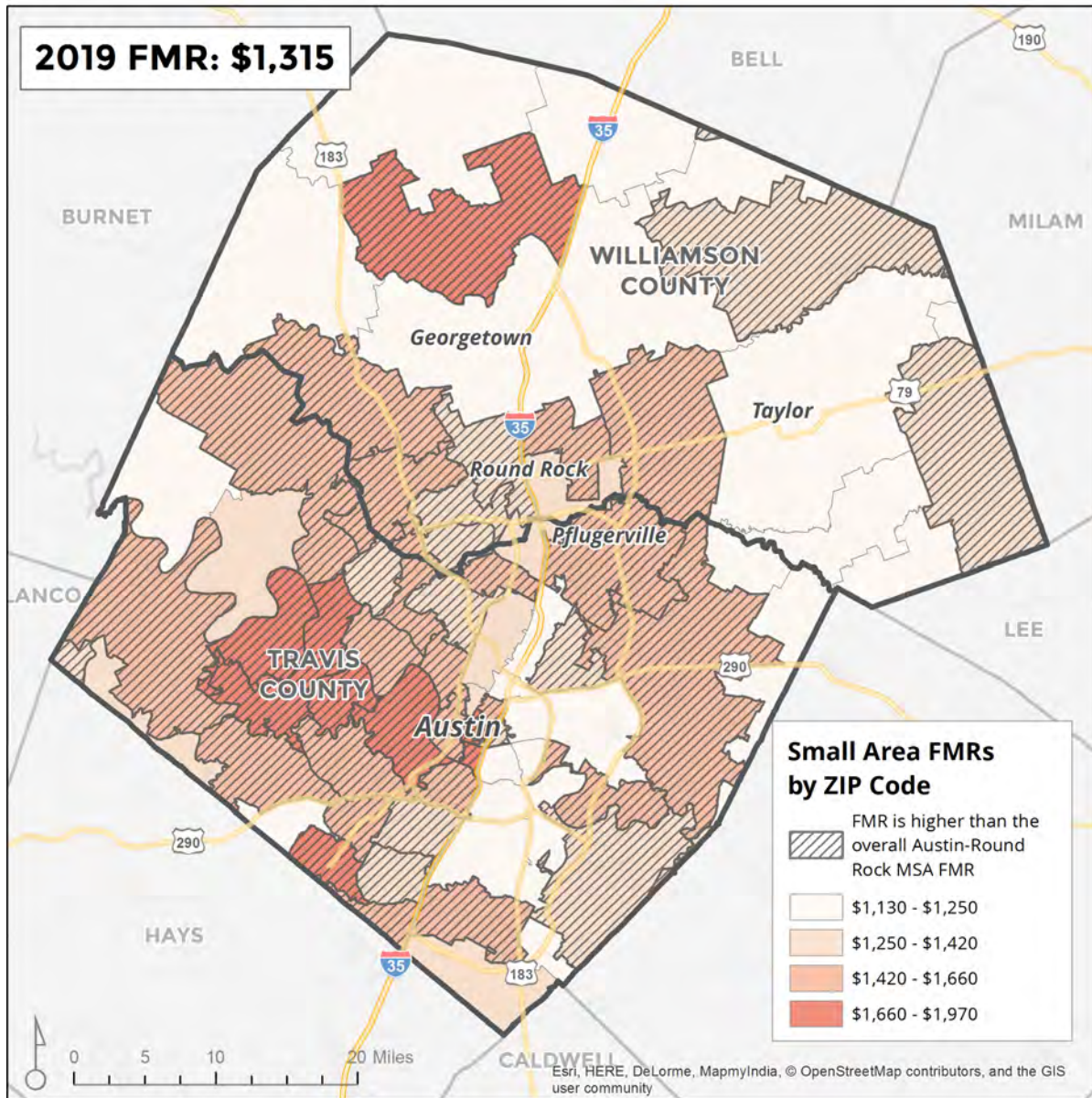
If housing affordability becomes more of a challenge in the City of Austin, and as the city grows denser to accommodate needs, it is likely that residents seeking affordability and a suburban or ex-urban setting will continue to look to Travis County for housing. This could increase the cost of housing if residential development in the county does not keep pace with demand.

The survey also found that Travis County residents who have considered moving have not due to the lack of affordable housing in other areas and/or because friends and family live nearby. Given these factors, it is unlikely that turnover of existing housing will play a significant role in meeting demand.

***How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?***

Travis County does not receive HOME funds, so this analysis is based on Fair Market Rent (FMR). The map below shows the differences in the range of market rents (determined by HUD small area rents) and the regional FMR. The crosshatch identifies where the small area rent ("market" rent) is higher than the regional FMR. Per Map 6, eastern Travis County is one of the only areas in the region where the regional FMR is close to the market, with some small pockets in north, south and west Travis County where the market rent is close to or slightly higher than the regional FMR (\$1,250-1,420 vs \$1,315). As Travis County develops its affordable housing strategy, it will review the benefits of using small area rents and other factors in determining affordable housing goals.

Map 6. Small Area FMRs for the Austin-Round Rock MSA, 2019



Note: The 2019 2-bedroom FMR for the Austin-Round Rock area is \$1,315. The crosshatch indicates a ZIP code where the zip code FMR is higher than metro wide FMR.

Source: [www.huduser.org](http://www.huduser.org); Fair Market Rent database.

## Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing

### Introduction

This section discusses housing condition. It begins by addressing the new HUD requirement for assessing natural disaster risks; describes challenges in housing condition from the perspective of residents; and concludes with an assessment of lead-based paint risk.

#### NATURAL HAZARD RISKS

HUD now requires that jurisdictions assess natural hazard risks to low- and moderate-income residents, including risks expected to increase due to climate change.

The County's Office of Emergency Management (OEM) coordinates disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery for the county, working closely with the Transportation and Natural Resources Department (TNR), which does disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery with respect to flood. The OEM office issued an updated Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2017. In addition to documenting short term risks, this plan also examines the long-term hazards associated with climate change. According to the report, the State of Texas is one of the more vulnerable states in the U.S. to both abrupt climate change and gradual changes to the natural and built environment. Risks include extreme summer temperatures and fire risk, which could reduce the availability of water resources.

For Travis County, flooding is the most significant natural hazard risk. The report ranks this risk as "Highly Likely" with the potential severity as "substantial." Moderate-risk hazards include wildfire, drought, tornado, thunderstorm winds, extreme heat, expansive soils, hail, lightening, and winter storms, with thunderstorms and extreme heat having the most substantial impact.

The 2017 plan does not evaluate how natural hazards affect low- and moderate-income residents in particular. However, the plan does acknowledge that elderly persons and persons with disabilities, people on fixed incomes, and residents who work directly in the agricultural industry are most vulnerable and likely to be negatively affected by natural disasters.

Stakeholders consulted about disaster risks agreed that low income households, as well as minority households, are disproportionately impacted by local floods, primarily because of where affordable housing, both natural and subsidized, is located.

These residents also have the fewest resources to recover from natural disasters: Unlike homeowners, renters are not provided with funds to rebuild or rehabilitate their homes; instead, they must relocate, often into more expensive rental housing.

These stakeholders had many recommendations for how to mitigate natural disaster risks and address the needs of low- and moderate-income households who are most likely to be affected:

- **Outreach and education:** Provide residents with information about obtaining flood insurance and what to do when a flood occurs. To make this outreach effective, public entities need to build relationships with residents who are least likely to seek out help for various reasons

(either they don't know about what assistance is available or they don't trust the government). Cities/counties should partner with already trusted community sources who can help bridge the gap including churches, Community Health Workers, trusted doctors/health care workers, and offices that offer other types of assistance and operate in rural areas, such as USDA.

- **Focused outreach:** Outreach should focus on low income renters and elderly and Limited English Proficiency (LEP) residents. Information needs to be in Spanish, as well as English, and be user-friendly. This applies to both outreach and education materials and post-flood damage assessment procedures and forms.
- **Standardize and simplify the process for damage assessments:** Different types of assessments are required by different government agencies. Streamlining these requirements is needed.

### DEFINITIONS

Travis County defines housing in substandard condition as a house that cannot have the health and safety repairs addressed through the resources available. Any other home is considered substandard condition, but suitable for rehabilitation.

### CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Stakeholders who were consulted for this plan discussed two types of housing condition issues that are prevalent in the county. The first arises when homeowners become unable to maintain their property due to age, disability, or lack of funds. The second is attributed to housing providers who fail to maintain rental properties. With respect to homeowners, stakeholders believe that much of the problem could be resolved by increasing services and support; this is discussed in Section V (under Special Needs Facilities and Services). However, even when support programs, such as weatherization or minor home repair are available, some homeowners are reluctant to participate due to mistrust, fear of increased property taxes, or concern about taking on debt or liens.

The second is due to property owners lacking incentives to improve rental properties in a tight market where vacancies are low, regardless of condition, and fear that improvements will raise property taxes.

The HUD tables on condition in the CDBG Service Area, shown below, suggest that owner occupied units have fewer condition problems than do rental units. Overall, nearly three-fourths of owner-occupied units are in good condition, compared to just half of renter-occupied units. This is consistent in the county overall.

This is not due to a difference of when the units were built, according to the Year Built table. Both owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing is relatively new with more than 40 percent of units built since 2000.

HUD also provides estimates of units that have lead based paint hazards (based on year built) and that are occupied by children (the latter measure is provided for the county overall). Based on

these data, as many as 10,000 units could contain lead paint hazards. If, as suggested in the HUD table, 25 percent of owner-occupied units and 47 percent of renter-occupied units were built before 1980, have lead risk and are occupied by children, the upper bound estimates of risks of lead hazards are 1,656 owner-occupied units and 1,353 renter-occupied units.

### Condition of Units—Travis County Overall

Table 51. Condition of Units-Travis County Overall

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	54,069	22%	93,798	43%
With two selected Conditions	1,273	0.5%	9,272	4%
With three selected Conditions	0	0.00%	185	0.08%
With four selected Conditions	0	0.00%	44	0.02%
No selected Conditions	187,290	77%	116,701	53%
<b>Total</b>	<b>242,632</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Year Unit Built—Travis County Overall

Table 52. Year Unit Built-Travis County Overall

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	83,382	34%	69,907	32%
1980-1999	87,284	36%	83,874	38%
1950-1979	60,035	25%	57,515	26%
Before 1950	11,931	5%	8,704	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>242,632</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

### Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard—Travis County Overall

Table 53. Risk of Lead-Based Paint-Travis County Overall

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	73,690	33%	70,165	34%
Housing Units built before 1980 with children present	10,064	5%	11,325	5%

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

## Condition of Units—HUD CDBG Service Area

Table 54. Condition of Units-HUD CDBG Service Area

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	12,310	27%	7,695	44%
With two selected Conditions	415	1%	650	4%
With three selected Conditions	15	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	32,925	72%	8,970	52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,665</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17,315</b>	<b>100%</b>

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Year Unit Built—HUD CDBG Service Area

Table 55. Year Unit Built-HUD CDBG Service Area

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	20,400	45%	7,341	42%
1980-1999	18,625	41%	7,089	41%
1950-1979	6,200	14%	2,584	15%
Before 1950	424	1%	294	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,649</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>17,308</b>	<b>100%</b>

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

## Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard—HUD CDBG Service Area

Table 56. Risk of Lead-Based Paint-HUD CDBG Service Area

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	6,624	15%	2,878	17%
Housing Units built before 1980 with children present	11,505	25%	8,130	47%

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

## Vacant Units

The county does not maintain an inventory of vacant units by suitability for rehabilitation. American Community Survey data from 2012-2017 show that the primary reason for vacancies for all geographies in the county is seasonal or recreational units, followed by vacant for rent, as shown below.

## Vacant Units by Primary Reason for Vacancy

Table 57. Vacant Units

	Total Vacant Units	% Vacant for Seasonal/ Recreational Use	% Vacant and For Rent
Travis County Overall	39,958	22%	34%
Incorporated Areas, excluding Austin	7,341	32%	30%
CDBG Service Area	4,833	32%	21%
Unincorporated Area	7,106	30%	22%

### Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The resident survey conducted to support the Consolidated Plan and Analysis of Impediments to housing choice asked a number of questions about housing condition and needed repairs.

In Travis County, three percent of homeowners and nine percent of renters said their home or apartment is in poor condition. Nine percent of renters said their landlord refuses to make repairs when asked. This is equivalent to 7,300 owners and 19,800 renters whose homes or apartments are in poor condition and need rehabilitation.

Of persons with disabilities living in Travis County, 25 percent said they live in a home that does not meet their needs. Among these households, the improvements or modifications needed include:

- Grab bars (64 percent of residents whose housing does not meet the accessibility needs of the member with a disability);
- Wider doors (39%);
- Ramps (31%);
- Fire alarm/doorbell made accessible for person with hearing disability/deaf (19%)
- Service or emotional support animal allowed in the home (18%);
- Stair lifts (17%);
- Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance (17%); and
- Alarm to notify if a non-verbal child leaves the home (7%).

### ***Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards***

Lead was banned from residential paint in 1978, prior to which it was a major ingredient in most interior and exterior oil-based house paint. Housing built before 1978, therefore, may present a lead hazard if any coat of paint contains lead. The older the home, the more likely it is to contain lead-based paint. Eighty-three percent of private housing and 86 percent of public housing built prior to 1980 in the U.S. contain some lead-based paint. House paints peel, chip, chalk, and crack

as they deteriorate.

According to HUD data, in the Travis County CDBG service area, 11,505 owner occupied units and 8,130 renter occupied units were built before 1980 and have children living in the home.

Exterior paints can contaminate soil, and interior paints can contaminate dust when dry scraped or sanded or when paint surfaces rub together. Young children most frequently become exposed by inadvertently ingesting dust or soil containing lead through the course of normal play and hand-to-mouth activities, or during the remodeling or repair of older homes. Small children may also be exposed to lead by touching or chewing on high-use surfaces such as windows, doors, stairs, porches, and fences. Older plumbing fixtures, painted toys and furniture, and lead-glazed ceramic ware or pottery are less common sources of lead hazards found in homes.

Lead poisoning affects children of every demographic group. Low-income families, however, are disproportionately affected. Housing that has not been adequately maintained is potentially the most hazardous to young children due to the likelihood of chipping, peeling, or flaking paint. Much of the older housing stock available to low-income families is likely to be in deteriorated condition.

## Public and Assisted Housing

### Introduction

The Housing Authority of Travis County (HATC) manages three public housing sites, a Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, and a Continuum of Care Grant. There are more than 200 people on the waiting list for both public housing and the Housing Choice Voucher (HVC) Programs. HATC has successfully converted its three public housing properties to project base rental assistance (PBRA) under the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) conversion program. This will allow it to leverage debt in order to reinvest in the public housing facilities and to shift units to the Section 8 platform with the guarantee of long term affordability.

There are no public housing units in the CDBG jurisdiction; however, CDBG program staff is actively engaged with housing authority staff in various capacities, most especially with the implementation of the Regional AI.

The Housing Authority's affiliated entity, Strategic Housing Finance Corporation, is the general partner in three tax credit multifamily properties, including 208 units of Senior Housing in Pflugerville, 70 units of senior housing in Austin, and a 192-unit family property in Austin. The Shelter Plus Care projects provide rental assistance for people with chronic disabilities experiencing homelessness in the Austin-Travis County area. The program utilizes integrated rental housing and flexible and intensive support services to promote community tenure and independence.

### Totals Number of Units<sup>43</sup>

Table 58. Total Number of Units by Program Type

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled <sup>44</sup>
# of units vouchers available	0	0	105	568	5	563	0	0	507
# of accessible units	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

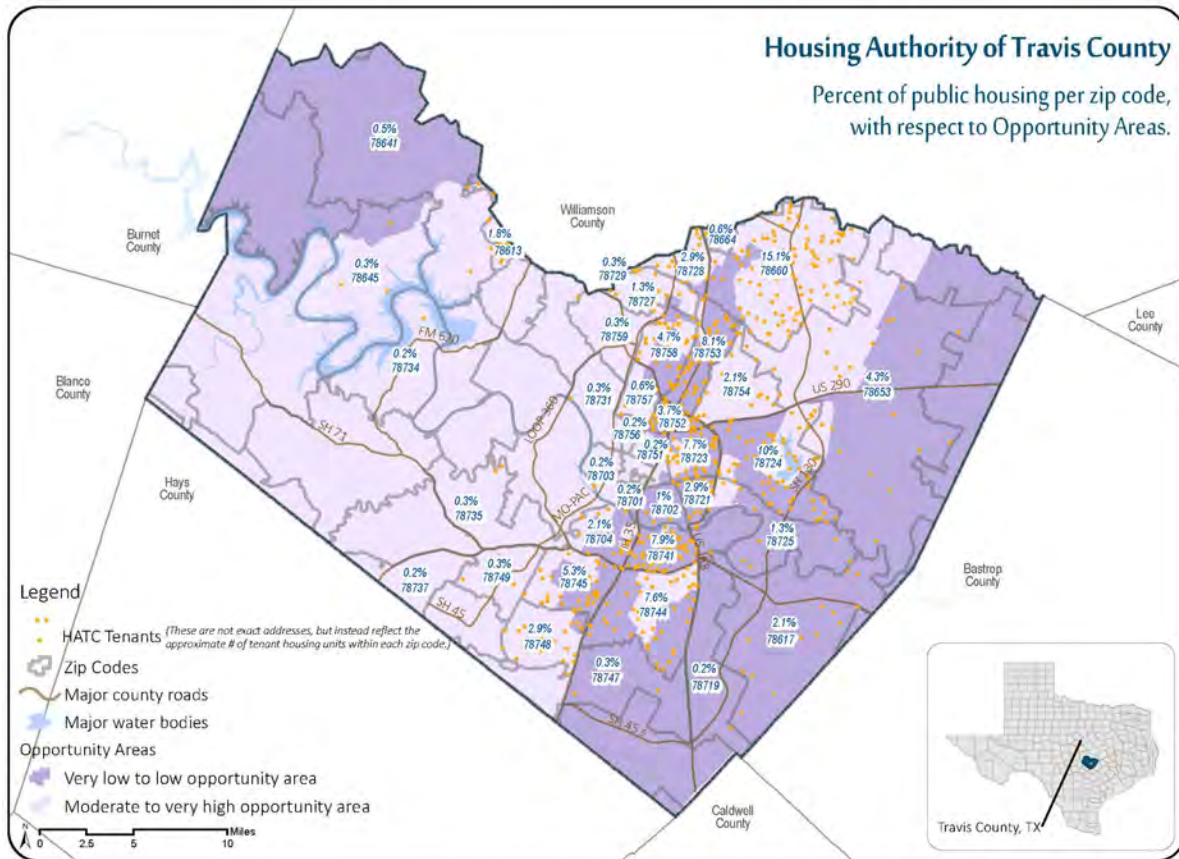
<sup>43</sup> Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

**Describe the supply of public housing developments:**

There are currently no Public Housing Units in the Travis County CDBG service area; publicly supported housing in the service area consists of Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs). The map below, based on data provided by HATC, shows the distribution of publicly supported housing by zip code and opportunity area designation, based on indices created in 2012. Supply of both units and HCVs is much higher in the eastern portion of the county and the City of Austin. In the western portion of the county, both units and HCVs are limited.

Map 7. Percent of Public Housing per ZIP Code



Source: Housing Authority of Travis County.

**Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:**

N/A; there are currently no Public Housing Units in the Travis County CDBG service area. All public housing units have undergone a RAD conversion and units are being improved as result of the conversion.

**Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:**

N/A; there are currently no Public Housing Units in the Travis County CDBG service area, however all the Housing authority units have successfully completed a RAD conversion. The Housing Authority of Travis County (HATC) has successfully converted its three public housing properties to project base rental assistance (PBRA) under the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) conversion program. This will allow it to leverage debt in order to reinvest in the public housing facilities and to shift units to the Section 8 platform with the guarantee of long term affordability.

***Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:***

N/A; there are currently no Public Housing Units in the Travis County CDBG service area, however, HATC has started a Foundation as a funding source to provide a variety of services to its clients.

## Homeless Facilities and Services

### Introduction

The following chart is based on the 2018 Housing Inventory Chart (HIC)<sup>45</sup> count of the number of beds as of the date of the Point in Time Count (PIT) on January 26, 2019.

### Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Table 59. Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	274	40	271	229	0
Households with Only Adults	530	124	60	806	55
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	956	55
Veterans	42	0	32	590	0
Unaccompanied Youth	20	0	33	0	0

Data Source: 2018 HIC Report

### **Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons**

ECHO has a full-time staff person dedicated to coordinating local SSI/SSDI Outreach Assistance and Recovery (SOAR) activity. This staff member works to increase the number of households with access to mainstream benefits. ECHO also coordinates an employment and income workgroup that brings together community members to work on strategies for increasing employment and income for those experiencing homelessness. In addition, as part of the Performance Scorecard for Continuum of Care funded agencies, projects are evaluated on multiple factors, including increasing the income of their participants.

ECHO augments support services by advocating for other local, state, and federal monies. ECHO partnered with Seton Healthcare and SAFE Alliance to create a navigation center/clinic that

<sup>45</sup> [https://files.hudexchange.info/reports/published/CoC\\_HIC\\_State\\_TX\\_2018.PDF](https://files.hudexchange.info/reports/published/CoC_HIC_State_TX_2018.PDF)

provides primary healthcare, behavioral healthcare, housing assistance, and human trafficking prevention for highly vulnerable individuals experiencing chronic homelessness with multiple co-occurring high service needs.

Homeless service providers work closely with local agencies such as Integral Care (the local mental health authority) and CommUnityCare to ensure persons experiencing homelessness receive the services needed most. Integral Care staff are placed at the Austin Resource Center for the Homeless (ARCH) to ensure mental health services are accessible. Additionally, Goodwill employment specialists are located across the city, have co-located staff on site at the ARCH and The Salvation Army, and have partnered with other PSH programs. Providers also work closely with CommUnityCare Health Centers to provide services at 23 locations across the city and Travis County. CommUnityCare provides outpatient primary healthcare, dental care, limited specialty care, behavioral health services, and care for income-qualified individuals throughout the community.

***List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.***

Emergency Shelter can be defined as "any facility with overnight sleeping accommodations, the primary purpose of which is to provide temporary shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of homeless persons. The length of stay can range from one night up to three months." According to the 2018 homeless housing inventory, there were 804 emergency shelter beds in Austin/Travis County.

HUD defines transitional housing as "a project that is designed to provide housing and appropriate support services to homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living within 24 months."

The Austin community has a wide variety of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) units serving the needs of the homeless and chronically homeless communities. According to the Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO), the total PSH inventory in the City is 1,090 units. By April 2019, a total of 327 PSH units funded or incentivized by the City were constructed or under development. There are also hundreds of additional PSH units that use tenant-based vouchers in market-rate units or were developed by other partners. Many of these PSH programs also include additional services that help to meet basic and critical needs, such as food and housing, as well as other services to assist the homeless population in becoming self-sufficient. Supportive services include assistance with health and substance abuse issues, employment, education, childcare, transportation, case management, and counseling in areas such as life skills and mental health. Outreach services including mortgage, rental and utilities assistance, counseling and advocacy, and legal assistance are also available. Many of these services are available to participants on the same site as their housing.

## Special Needs Facilities and Services

### Introduction

This section begins with an estimate of the needs of special populations living in the CDBG Service Area of Travis County.

***Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs.***

Top supportive housing needs include:

- 1) Home modifications are needed to expand the supply of accessible housing for frail elderly and persons with disabilities: One in four (25%) lives in housing that does not meet the accessibility needs of the member with a disability.
- 2) More supportive housing options, especially for very low income seniors and non-elderly disabled. Boarding houses are the only option in some areas, and these can be in very poor condition and lack needed services.
- 3) Expanded housing options for persons in recovery. The recovery home model residents function as a family unit, and outcomes for long term stability and recovery are strongest when these residents are integrated into the community.
- 4) For those seeking housing, enhanced counseling to help residents move through the application process, which is extremely difficult to navigate and manage.
- 5) Flexibility in considering poor rental histories for special circumstances, such as domestic violence. Some survivors have challenges with prior rental histories that limit access to housing. These poor rental histories are due to frequent moves, changes in income, and evictions as a consequence of domestic violence.
- 6) Expanded services into areas where affordable housing can be found. As the distance to affordability grows, residents who rely on programs or services to maintain their stability and independence have to choose between affordability and accessing those critical supportive services.

Supportive service challenges are not just reserved to special populations: More than one in 10 single person households (13%) say they "need help taking care of myself/my home and can't find or afford to hire someone."

***Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing***

ECHO members have taken a two-pronged approach to ensuring that persons are not routinely discharged from health care settings into homelessness. The Central Texas Recuperative Care Program identifies clients who are homeless and too sick to be discharged to a shelter or the streets, but not sick enough to warrant acute hospital placement. They are placed in a nursing

home for the duration of their illness. Front Steps provides intensive case management to address income, housing, and self-care needs.

The EMS ER Community Collaboration Coalition meets monthly. Providers discuss “high alert” patients and identify safety net services and plans. Seton hospital identifies individuals who are homeless during the intake process and flags them as high alert. Case managers are trained in service and housing options. Front Steps collaborates with the high alert program at Seton and contacts them when it is felt there have been “unsafe” discharges to the shelter to review where the breakdown occurred. The Central Texas Recuperative Care Program is a collaboration between Front Steps, Central Health, and The Religious Coalition for the Homeless.

The EMS ER Community collaboration includes Seton UMCB hospital, the Salvation Army, Austin Travis County Integral Care, Front Steps, SAFE Alliance (domestic violence shelter), St. David’s Hospital, Community Care (local clinic system), Central Health (the local healthcare district), Foundation for the Homeless, Department of Family and Protective Services, and the Austin Travis County Emergency Medical Services. Also, ECHO and Catholic Charities are in discussion to see how their involvement might bring resources to the system.

The State of Texas and Austin Travis County Integral Care (ATCIC), the local mental health authority, developed a discharge planning policy protocol to prevent or reduce the number of persons identified as homeless upon entry or exit from the Austin State Hospital (ASH), a state-funded psychiatric hospital, from being released into homelessness. Austin Travis County Integral Care is a key ECHO member and staff provides leadership to the Housing Work Group. ECHO and ATCIC are joint applicants in a state grant focused on increasing housing and support services for the chronically homeless with mental illness. ECHO provides advocacy to ensure that housing and services are available when leaving ASH.

At discharge, an individual is offered treatment at the Inn, a 16-bed facility providing short-term community based residential crisis treatment. The Inn is open 24/7 and is co-located with Psychiatric Emergency Services, the Mobile Crisis Outreach Team and the 24/7 Crisis Hotline. If individuals need more time to recover and stabilize, they can stay at ATCIC's crisis respite program, Next Step, which provides short-term psychiatric respite services for adults recovering from a psychiatric crisis. Those who choose not to participate are provided options for boarding homes and transitional living facilities. The Housing Work Group provides Mental Health First Aid training for landlords to mitigate and prevent evictions and reviews the implementation and effectiveness of discharge planning policies. ECHO advocated for an 1115 waiver that will provide more PSH options for individuals with severe mental illness.

***Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals.***

CDBG funds are intended to be used to make improvements to owner occupied homes for ADA accessibility. Additionally, infrastructure projects will be undertaken to address ADA accessibility in neighborhoods via improvements to sidewalks. Beyond CDBG funds, investments in the housing continuum will occur with General Revenue funding and through low income housing tax credits. Other issue areas within the HHS social service investment portfolio also address some of these needs. Finally, the Affordable Housing Policy Committee is looking at different incentives to help address the special housing needs.

## Barriers to Affordable Housing

### **Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment**

Barriers to residential development and affordable housing associated with public policies were analyzed as part of the Regional AI. That analysis found the following:

Travis County's power to affect land use and residential development is limited by state law, although the County can achieve this through property deed restrictions and subdivision regulations allowing density and intensity of use, which are jointly coordinated with the City of Austin within the ETJ. Austin/Travis Subdivision Regulations include standards for small lot, townhouse, and attached single-family development.

The County's Public Improvement District (PID) policies favor creation of PIDs that increase opportunities for low to moderate affordable housing. The PID policy includes an affordable and fair housing policy section that establishes the County's commitment to mechanisms to create affordable housing, diversity in housing types, and mixed-income neighborhoods dispersed throughout the county. The PID policy supports the creation of PIDs that increase affordable housing for households with incomes 80 percent or below the MFI.

The County does not prescribe a minimum dwelling unit size. However, regulations governing on-site storage of sewage in areas without public sewer connections require a one-acre/residential unit, regardless of whether public water supply is used. Multiple units may be on a single lot but must have one acre of land for each unit.

The County has not adopted the International Building Code. As such, it is unclear whether buildings constructed in unincorporated areas follow the accessibility standards and requirements of the ADA and FHAA. It is unclear how complaints about accessibility infractions are investigated and how compliance is obtained in the absence of an adopted building code.

## Non-Housing Community Development Assets

### Introduction

Travis County uses economic development tools and investments in workforce development to forward the needs identified in its Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) and the Master Community Workforce Plan. This section contains an analysis of the current job market, overview of investments in workforce development, overview of the CEDS, and information about the current economic development tools used to influence housing and commercial markets. While no targeted economic or workforce investments are expected to be made using CDBG funds, coordination with the Consolidated Plan and CDBG's programs is anticipated during the planning period.

### Economic Development Market Analysis

#### BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Table 60. Business Activity for Travis County Overall

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	% Share of Workers	% Share of Jobs	% Jobs less worker
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	6,109	2,120	0.88%	0.29%	-0.60%
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	72,547	88,148	10.49%	11.92%	1.42%
Construction	51,090	42,635	7.39%	5.76%	-1.63%
Education and Health Care Services	139,428	150,650	20.17%	20.36%	0.20%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	49,369	47,542	7.14%	6.43%	-0.71%
Information	23,046	26,759	3.33%	3.62%	0.28%
Manufacturing	54,374	40,340	7.87%	5.45%	-2.41%
Other Services	33,430	26,096	4.84%	3.53%	-1.31%
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	122,723	150,526	17.75%	20.35%	2.60%
Public Administration	37,318	45,647	5.40%	6.17%	0.77%
Retail Trade	61,131	65,403	8.84%	8.84%	0.00%
Transportation and Warehousing	27,593	16,790	3.99%	2.27%	-1.72%
Wholesale Trade	13,153	37,100	1.90%	5.02%	3.11%
Total	691,311	739,756	100.00%	100.00%	

Data Source: 2017 ACS 1-Year and U.S. Census Bureau Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI), 4th Quarter 2017

LABOR FORCE

Table 61. Labor Force for Travis County Overall

Labor Force	Number of People
Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	715,727
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	691,311
Unemployment Rate	3.40%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	8.04%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	2.85%

Data Source: 2017 ACS 1-Year

Table 62. Occupations by Sector for Travis County Overall

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	136,312
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,230
Service	101,600
Sales and office	146,743
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	37,403
Production, transportation and material moving	47,015

Data Source: 2017 ACS 1-Year

TRAVEL TIME

Table 63. Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	369,356	63.43%
30-59 Minutes	178,250	30.61%
60 or More Minutes	34,656	5.95%
<b>Total</b>	<b>582,262</b>	<b>100%</b>

Data Source: 2017 ACS 1-Year

EDUCATION

Table 64. Educational Attainment by Employment Status  
(Population 16 and Older, Travis County Overall)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	45,234	3,253	17,927
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	97,262	3,123	29,111
Some college or Associate's degree	136,431	4,020	24,131
Bachelor's degree or higher	311,400	6,869	45,711

Data Source: 2017 ACS 1-Year

Table 65. Educational Attainment by Age, Travis County Overall

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	2,057	9,495	11,951	17,868	8,942
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10,502	11,530	10,746	12,953	5,851
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	26,921	39,462	28,865	46,940	20,404
Some college, no degree	54,541	44,828	32,195	52,119	19,238
Associate's degree	3,318	12,483	10,039	16,959	4,979
Bachelor's degree	15,567	83,928	57,508	75,048	23,896
Graduate or professional degree	1,250	32,800	33,880	49,282	21,034

Data Source: 2017 ACS 5-Year

Table 66. Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months, Travis County Overall

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	\$25,092
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$31,116
Some college or Associate's degree	\$37,397
Bachelor's degree	\$55,261
Graduate or professional degree	\$75,512

Data Source: 2017 ACS 5-Year

**Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?**

The major employment sectors within Travis County are: Education and Health Care Services, Professional and Scientific Management Services, Construction and Manufacturing, Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations, and Retail Trades.

**Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:**

WORKFORCE:<sup>46</sup>

In the Austin Metro Area, strong demand for workers is expected to continue and the labor market is expected to continue to tighten. Between 2017-2021, the region is expected to add another 121,000 new jobs. Over this same period, about 132,000 replacement jobs are expected to require filling; these are openings due to general turnover as well as workers leaving the workforce.

By 2021, the Austin Metro Area is projected to have more than 60,000 job openings that require more than a high school diploma but less than a bachelor’s degree.

INFRASTRUCTURE:

According to the Master Community Workforce Plan (MCWP), affordable housing is also a major

<sup>46</sup> The information in the “Workforce” was taken from the Master Community Workforce Plan.

infrastructure need of the region and business community. In order to have a skilled labor force to draw upon, the cost of housing must be in balance with wages and cost of living. Median household income from 2010-2015 increased by 20 percent, yet the median home sale price increased by 35 percent and average rental rates increased by 35 percent during the same time period.

Transportation is another infrastructure need of the region and business community. Greater connectivity to employment hubs, training and education facilities, and public amenities are needed, especially outside of the Capital Metro operating area. These needs are particularly great in the unincorporated areas of the county. For more information about workforce development and transit needs, see Appendix B.

***Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period.***

The Travis County Health and Human Services (HHS) Department currently invests in eight different social service programs with six different community-based service providers for workforce development. The HHS's investments in workforce development provide a continuum of employment, training, and adult education services to help individuals improve workplace skills, obtain employment, and succeed in the workplace, and to help employers secure a skilled workforce. Services may include: Literacy, General Education Diploma (GED), and adult basic education; English as a Second Language (ESL) classes; job readiness and occupation-specific training (including, but not limited to, vocational certification and formal higher education opportunities); job search and job placement assistance; and related instruction, coaching, or counseling leading to employment and earnings gain. Other County Departments invest in workforce development type activities, but are more narrowly targeted to specific populations.

During the most recent Consolidated Planning period spanning October 1, 2014-September 30, 2019, the County created the Office of Economic Development and Strategic Investments (EDSI) within the Planning and Budget Office. The EDSI manages the County's economic development programs,<sup>47</sup> County Corporations,<sup>48</sup> real estate redevelopment opportunities, facilities and strategic planning, investment portfolio, and depository contract. EDSI seeks to create conditions for economic growth to improve quality of life and affordability, and address economic equity through the use of financing mechanisms beyond ad valorem taxes. The creation of EDSI provides the opportunity for improved coordination and expansion of the County's investment in economic development, workforce development, housing, and the creation of opportunity. These programs have the ability to shape, support, or incentivize the types of jobs that move into the county, encouraging coordination with the MCWP and HHS investments.

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<sup>47</sup>Travis County webpage pertaining to Economic Development & Strategic Investments: <https://www.traviscountytexas.gov/planning-budget/economic-development-strategic-investments>

<sup>48</sup> Travis County Corporations website: <https://corporations.traviscountytexas.gov/>

The primary economic development program for the County, prior to the creation of EDSI, has been the Property Tax Rebate/Abatement Program.<sup>49</sup> On January 26, 2016, Commissioners Court approved a new economic development tool, the Public Improvement District (PID) policy,<sup>50</sup> to allow the review, creation, and management of PIDs. Local Government Code Chapter 372 allows counties to create PIDs to help spur economic development by providing a means to improve infrastructure and promote economic growth. Moreover, PIDs provide for the financing of the costs of public improvements or services that benefit a definable part of the County with the costs borne by those landowners within the PID boundaries who receive special benefits from the public improvements or services. A PID can include solely commercial or residential structures or a mix of both.

***Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.***

Our community has adopted, and the County Commissioners have formally endorsed, a Master Community Workforce Plan with the goal to move 10,000 low income residents into middle skill jobs that offer family sustaining wages, by 2021. To do this, stakeholders across the community have come together and identified 1) the industry sectors and career paths that offer the greatest number of opportunities, and 2) key strategies that are necessary to move low-income residents into the identified career paths.

Analysis of the best available labor market information identified the following three priority industries:

- Healthcare
- Information Technology
- Skilled Trades in Construction and Manufacturing

These three industries offer the greatest volume of potential openings in middle skill jobs that offer family sustaining wages and that require more than a high school diploma but less than a 4-year degree. These jobs require post-secondary education/credentials that can be earned in a reasonable time, or can be earned while working.

To take advantage of these opportunities for 10,000 low-income residents, the community plan identifies four broad strategy areas:

- 1) Raise awareness and increase enrollment: cultivate interest in high-demand, middle-skill careers, with a goal to enroll 30,000 low-income residents in training for middle skill jobs;
- 2) Training: equip workers with the skills they need to succeed, with a goal for 12,000 low-income residents to earn middle-skill credentials;

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<sup>49</sup> Travis County Chapter 381. Property Tax Rebate/Abatement Program: <https://www.traviscountytexas.gov/planning-budget/economic-development-strategic-investments/chapter-381-property-tax-rebate-abatement-program>

<sup>50</sup> Chapter 481. Travis County Public Improvement District Policy and Procedures: [https://www.traviscountytexas.gov/images/commissioners\\_court/Doc/county-code/subtitle19/chap481.pdf](https://www.traviscountytexas.gov/images/commissioners_court/Doc/county-code/subtitle19/chap481.pdf)

- 3) Placement: connect employers with local talent to fill middle-skill jobs, with a goal to place 8,000 low-income residents in new jobs;
- 4) Advancement: assist frontline workers in acquiring skills to advance into middle-skill jobs, with a goal to upskill and advance 2,000 low-wage, incumbent workers into middle-skill jobs.

***How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?***

It is estimated that by 2020, 62 percent of jobs in Texas will require postsecondary education. In 2017, 37 percent of Texas residents age 25 and older had an Associate's degree or higher level of educational attainment. In Travis County, 55 percent of residents 25 and older had an Associate's degree or higher. While educational attainment in Travis County is higher than Texas overall, these figures could indicate that there is still a deficit of skills and education within the labor force needed to fulfill existing employment opportunities, especially considering that jobs in education, health care, and professional management services are the county's major employment sectors.

***Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations***

The Master Community Workforce Plan (MCWP) is the primary workforce development initiative in Travis County. MCWP lays out a common agenda and establishes a framework for collaboration to coordinate the efforts of the region's workforce development organizations and educational institutions in the Austin-Round Rock Texas, MSA. The sector-based approach focuses on employment in three major drivers of the Austin Metro Area economy: healthcare, information technology, and skilled trades. The strategy and related activities include:

- **Awareness and Enrollment** activities to cultivate interest in high-demand, middle-skill careers,
- **Training** to equip workers with the skills they need to succeed,
- **Placement** of middle-skill level local talent into employment opportunities, and
- **Advancement** by assisting frontline workers with skills needed to advance into middle-skill jobs.

The overarching goal of the MCWP is to move 10,000 low-income residents into middle skill jobs that offer family sustaining wages over the next five years.

***Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.***

CDBG staff convenes the County's Affordable Housing Policy Committee (AHPC) as a part of its fair housing implementation plan. In February 2018, the AHPC presented a report to the Commissioners Court about the available tools to generate and/or support affordable housing. Of the more than forty tools reviewed, most are economic development tools such as Public Improvement Districts (PIDs), Neighborhood Empowerment Zones, etc. The current and future economic development tools and investments in workforce development should be coordinated to create the most impact for county residents. As outlined in the Strategic Plan and Action Plan, coordination will be a key component of CDBG work to align investments, resources, and policy.

**Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?**

Yes

***If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.***

Travis County's Economic Development and Strategic Investments division began the process of developing a Countywide, comprehensive economic development strategy in late 2017. The purpose of the strategy is to provide recommendations for a holistic, community-driven approach to economic development that focuses on shared prosperity and sustainability.

The Strategic Action Plan provides a framework for County economic development activities that focuses on the County's role as a convener and connector of regional initiatives and resources. By convening stakeholders, aligning resources, connecting related activities, and spanning gaps in services, both across and beyond the County's departments, Travis County can strengthen its role in regional economic development and positively influence outcomes, even with its limited land use tools and statutory authority.

Travis County's Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) is fully drafted and awaiting budgetary approval for implementation from the Commissioner's Court. For more information about the drafted plan, see Appendices B & F.

**Discussion**

Revenue caps, discussed in the Executive Summary, will have a significant impact on the direction for the CEDS action plan and further investment in workforce development. Strategies to address needs without increasing general fund investment will be critical for forward progress. Further, coordination between these investments, CDBG, and other resources (e.g. transit) will be necessary to promote the impact of investments.

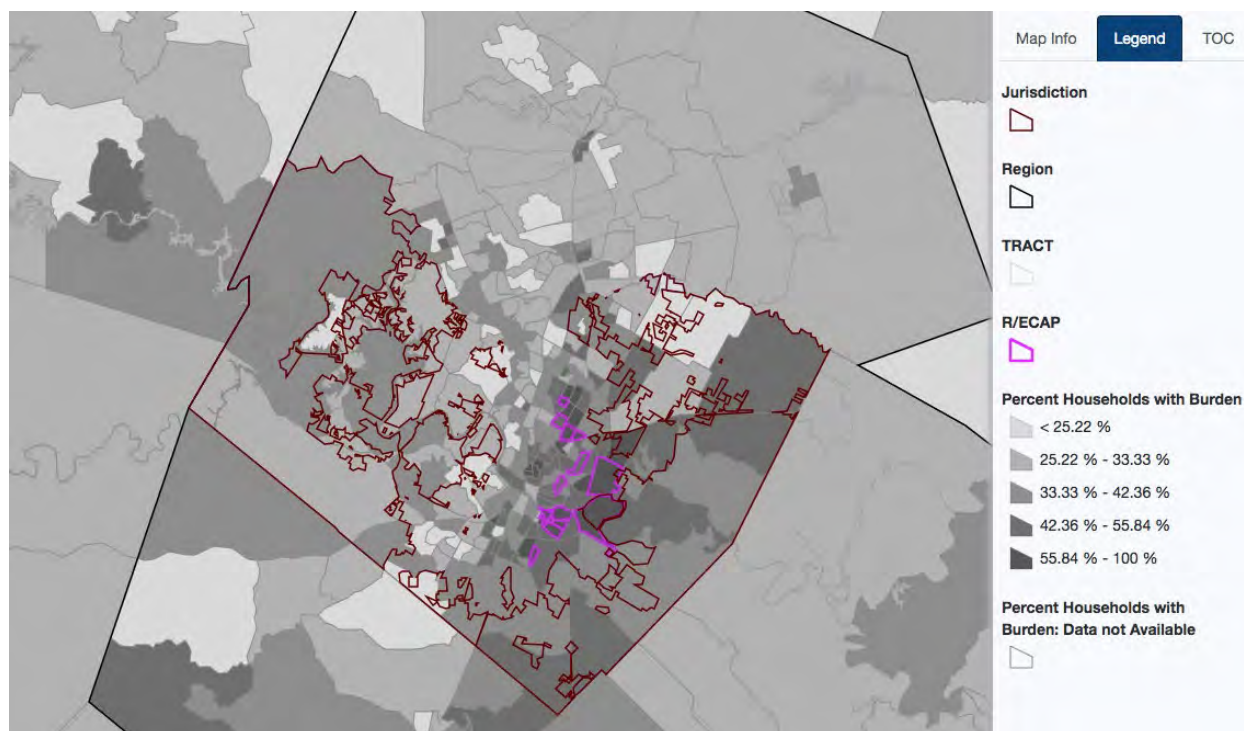
## Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

### ***Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")***

The most significant housing problem in Travis County is cost burden, with severe cost burden—when households pay more than 50 percent of their income in housing costs—the most worrisome housing problem. In Travis County overall, 18 percent of households experience severe cost burden; in the CDBG service areas, 14 percent of households experience severe cost burden. By race and ethnicity, cost burden is highest for African American and Hispanic residents of Travis County—about one-fifth (approximately 20 percent) of these households are severely cost burdened, compared to 12 percent of Non-Hispanic White households. Single and non-related households face higher severe cost burden (21%) than family households, including large families (15%).

HUD's Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) mapping tool was used to identify areas in the county where housing problems, mostly consisting of cost burden, are concentrated. The map below shows the proportion of households with the highest levels of cost burden in Travis County; Travis County CDBG Service Area boundaries are shown with a dark red outline. As the map indicates, except for the southwest portion of the county, in nearly all areas in Travis County more than one-third of households are experiencing cost burden. And, as discussed above, nearly one-fifth (18%) of households are severely cost burdened.

Map 8. Proportion of Households Experiencing Cost Burden, Travis County 2011-2015



***Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")***

In nearly all Census tracts in eastern Travis County, people of color comprise more than 50 percent of residents (see maps in Appendix D-1). Compared to 2000, the number of majority people of color Census tracts has grown to include most areas of northeast Travis County. Western Travis County remains predominantly Non-Hispanic White. Additionally, compared to 2000, the percentage of families in poverty has grown and concentrates primarily to the east of I-35, but particularly in southeast Travis County (see maps in Appendix D-1).

HUD uses the terms R/ECAPs, Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty, to define racial, ethnic and low-income concentrations. To assist communities in identifying R/ECAPs, HUD has developed a census tract-based definition of R/ECAPs. The definition involves a racial/ethnic concentration threshold and a poverty test. The racial/ethnic concentration threshold is straightforward: R/ECAPs must have a non-white population of 50 percent or more. Regarding the poverty threshold, Wilson (1980) defines neighborhoods of extreme poverty as census tracts with 40 percent or more of individuals living at or below the poverty line. Because overall poverty levels are substantially lower in many parts of the country, HUD supplements this with an alternate criterion. Thus, a neighborhood can be a R/ECAP if it has a poverty rate that exceeds 40 percent or is three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower. Census tracts with this extreme poverty that satisfy the racial/ethnic concentration threshold are deemed R/ECAPs.<sup>51</sup>

Six Racially/ethnically-concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs) and fifteen ECAPs ('edge' R/ECAPs)<sup>52</sup> are located within Travis County (including all incorporated areas). Of these R/ECAPs and ECAPs, one R/ECAP (census 23.19) and two ECAPs (census tracts 22.02 & 23.10) are within the CDBG Service Area since a portion of these three census tracts are unincorporated (Map 9 below). The RECAP that is located in the Travis County CDBG Service Area is located in zip code 78617 and one ECAP is in 78724 while the other one is mostly in 78742, with a portion in 78617 (Map 10 below). These R/ECAP and ECAPs are all located in an area in eastern Travis County referred to as the Eastern Crescent (see Appendix B-8) discussed below.

***What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?***

***EASTERN TRAVIS COUNTY***

Eastern Travis County overall has grown in attractiveness for moderate-income households, many of whom are households of color. Households have moved into the county for its affordability and access to some amenities in the City of Austin and northeastern suburbs. Yet households who have moved to the county from areas where services were more plentiful are being challenged by longer commutes, fewer public transit options, and lower levels of traditional amenities such as

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<sup>51</sup> Source: [https://hudgis-hud.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/56de4edea8264fe5a344da9811ef5d6e\\_0](https://hudgis-hud.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/56de4edea8264fe5a344da9811ef5d6e_0)

<sup>52</sup> ECAPs, or 'edge' R/ECAPs, are census tracts which are just under the qualifying 40% poverty threshold.

grocery stores, banks, and social services. Racial and ethnicity and socioeconomic concentration patterns are mimicking the patterns experienced within the City of Austin. Within eastern Travis County, the area referred to as the Eastern Crescent includes multiple census tracts and zip codes (or portions thereof) including, but not limited to, the census tracts and zip codes discussed below. Only those census tracts and zip codes associated with R/ECAPs or ECAPs in the Travis County CDBG Service Area are included below. For more information about historical patterns, please see the Regional Analysis of Impediments and Appendix B (Geographic Focus: Eastern Crescent).

#### R/ECAPs IN THE TRAVIS COUNTY CDBG SERVICE AREA

**Census tract 23.19 (Zip Code 78617):** Census tract 23.19 is a small census tract located within zip code 78617, which is located within the Eastern Crescent and therefore reflects similar characteristics described above and in Appendix B. The area has a higher percentage of African American and Hispanic residents compared to the County as a whole. There are fewer employment opportunities in these areas. School performance is currently low. Access to amenities, such as public transit and grocery stores, is limited. This area includes access to parks with trails and other recreational areas. Currently proposed commercial development is expected to bring in job opportunities, along with improved access to traditional amenities. Proposed development may bring more funds to the school district through property taxes.

The median income for residents in the 78617 neighborhood is lower than in the City of Austin and Travis County overall. The 78617 neighborhood, with a 19 percent poverty rate, is characterized as having a higher than average proportions of persons with disabilities, larger households and higher unemployment. More than 75 percent own their homes, but many live in mobile homes. Sixty-two percent of renters in this zip code are cost burdened. Cost burden for owners is 26 percent. Renter income in this zip code has been increasing as have rents.<sup>53</sup>

Nine percent of current renters moved into this zip code in the past year, where rents are higher than average, the number of evictions is more than three times the County rate, and foreclosures are almost twice the rate for the County<sup>54</sup>

In terms of access to opportunity, 78617 has fewer job opportunities, less access to public transit, and higher transportation costs. Food access appears to be robust.<sup>55</sup>

#### ECAPs ("EDGE R/ECAPs") IN THE TRAVIS COUNTY CDBG SERVICE AREA

**Census tract 22.02 (Zip Code 78724):** Census tract 22.02 is located within zip code 78724 and within the Eastern Crescent. The area has low performing schools, a high concentration of African American and Hispanic residents, and limited access to traditional amenities such as grocery stores, hospitals, and public transit, as well as limited access to jobs.

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<sup>53</sup> Data from the 2019 Housing Equity Model, which is still under development, anticipated to be published Sept 2019.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

Similar to the 78617 neighborhood, the median income for residents in the 78724 neighborhood is lower than in the City of Austin and Travis County overall. The 78724 neighborhood, with a 27 percent poverty rate, is characterized as having larger households, more families with children, and higher unemployment. Sixty percent own their homes, but many live in mobile homes. Sixty-seven percent of renters in this zip code are cost burdened. Cost burden for owners is 26 percent. Renter income in this zip code dropped in 2012 and has been increasing as have rents.<sup>56</sup>

Twenty percent of current renters moved into this zip code in the past year, where rents are slightly lower than average, the number of evictions is about half the County rate, and foreclosures are more than twice the rate for the County<sup>57</sup>

In terms of access to opportunity, 78724 has fewer job opportunities, less access to public transit, and higher transportation costs. Food access is significantly lower than that for the City of Austin or the County overall.<sup>58</sup>

**Census tract 23.10 (Zip Code 78742):** Census tract 23.10 is mostly located within zip code 78742, with a portion in 78617. The 78742 neighborhood, with the county's highest poverty rate, is characterized as having a higher than average proportions of seniors and persons with disabilities who live in poverty. Many live in mobile homes. Seventy-one percent of renters in this zip code are cost burdened. Cost burden is relatively low for owners at just 18 percent. Renter income in this zip code has been on a declining trend, dropping 27 percent between 2012 and 2017. Rents, in comparison, have risen by 64 percent.

The 78742 neighborhood is also in one of the only remaining census tracts in the region where rents are below the Fair Market Rent (FMR) and, as such, voucher holders have a better chance of finding rental units. Nearly half of current renters in this zip code—46 percent—moved into this zip code in the past year.

Residents living in this zip code have strong access to employment centers, but transportation costs are higher than in the City of Austin and Travis County as a whole, and transit use is more limited.

An extension of the University of Texas' Gentrification Study titled *Uprooted: Residential Displacement in Austin's Gentrifying Neighborhoods and What Can Be Done About It*,<sup>59</sup> was completed for areas not studied within Travis County using the same methodology. This expansion of the Study found that census tract 23.10 is the only census tract outside the City of Austin that falls into a gentrification category. It is categorized as Susceptible, meaning the census tract has a low to moderate average current residential real estate value (2012-2016), low to moderate recent appreciation, and it touches a tract with high value and/or high recent

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<sup>56</sup> Data from the 2019 Housing Model, which is still under development.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>59</sup> Source: <https://sites.utexas.edu/gentrificationproject/>, accessed on 30 July 2019.

appreciation.

***Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?***

Access to community assets in these R/ECAPs and surrounding areas is limited. The community does have access to parks, trails, and related recreational areas; however, access to grocery stores, healthcare, public transit, jobs, high performing schools, and other services have been and are currently limited in comparison to other parts of the County. It appears that current and proposed development may improve access to amenities and opportunities, as described below.

***Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?***

Growth continues to push out to the east, influenced by several Public Improvement Districts (PIDs) in the areas identified above, which include the Manor area and east/southeast Travis County. PIDs are intended to help spur economic development by facilitating improvements to infrastructure and promoting economic growth. PIDs help finance public improvements and services that benefit area residents since the costs are borne by those landowners or developers within the PID boundaries who in turn receive special benefits from the public improvements or services.<sup>60</sup> Examples of improvements that are expected from current and proposed commercial and residential development include improvements to roads, creation of job opportunity from commercial development, potential for improved school performance as school district revenues increase from property taxes, improved access to amenities such as grocery stores, and an increase in affordable housing.

Furthermore, several large census tracts in eastern Travis County qualify as Opportunity Zones, a relatively new investment tool, to influence investment in underserved areas. Specifically, census tract 23.19 (located in 78617) is designated as an Opportunity Zone, as well as census tract 24.33 which is the census tract immediately adjacent to and southeast of 23.19, and which is a large tract within zip code 78617.<sup>61</sup> Overall, neighborhood investment for census tract 23.19 and the 78617 neighborhood appears to be high since a higher percentage of housing units (14%) were added to zip code 78617 between 2010 and 2017 compared to the County (8%). The same applies to census tract 23.10 and the 78724 neighborhood, where 12 percent of housing units were added between 2010 and 2017.<sup>62</sup>

When compared to school districts in western Travis County such as Eanes and Lake Travis, the school districts in these census tracts and zip codes, Manor and Del Valle Independent School Districts, do not perform as well. That being said, both school districts are actively working to improve overall school district performance. For example, Manor New Technology High School is the highest performing high school in its district and recently expanded the model to a new

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<sup>60</sup> Source: <https://www.traviscountytx.gov/planning-budget/economic-development-strategic-investments/public-improvement-districts>, accessed 31 July 2019.

<sup>61</sup> Opportunity Zones throughout Eastern Travis County: <https://traviscountytx.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=b8802b8bb9074294b360c98b7343943>.

<sup>62</sup> Source: <https://sites.utexas.edu/gentrificationproject/>, accessed on 30 July 2019.

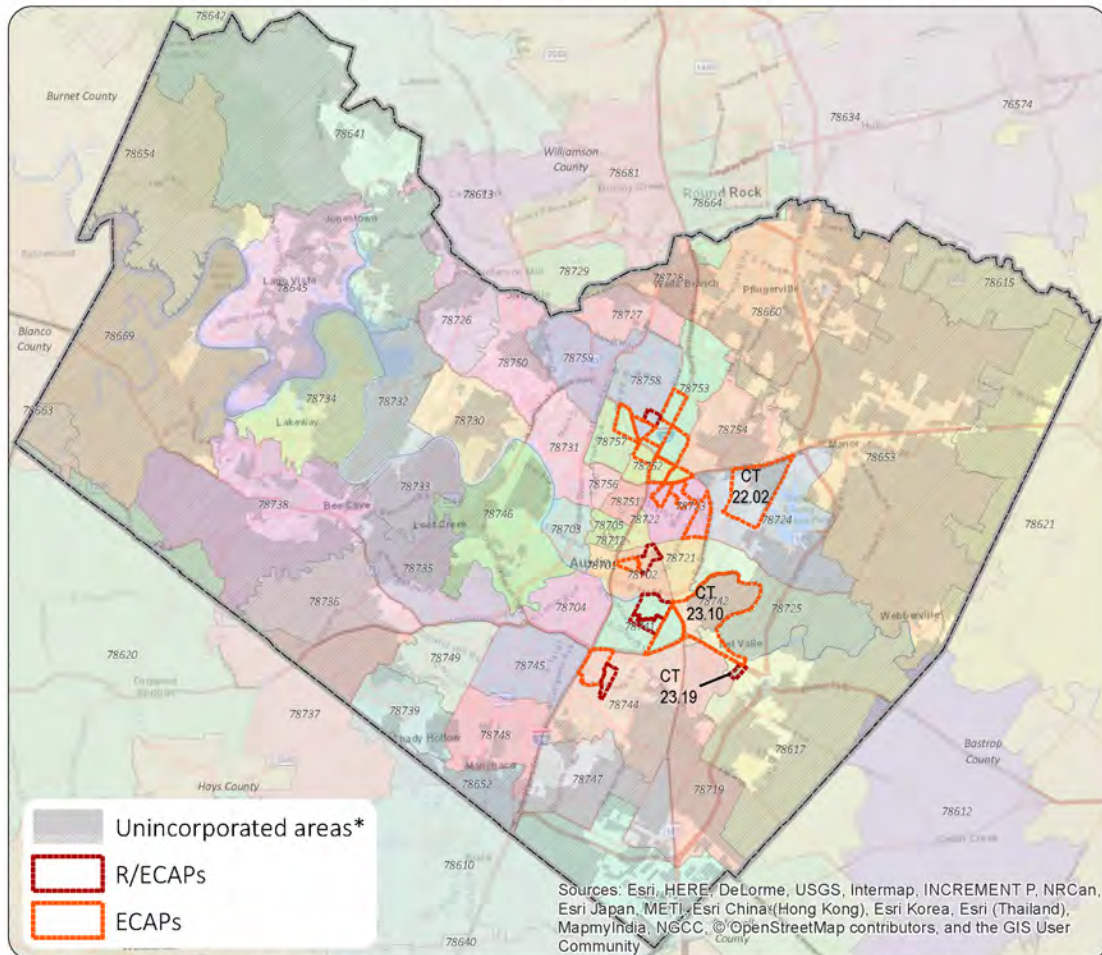
middle school. Del Valle is working on a total district transformation. County staff met with Del Valle ISD leadership to learn more about the school district's plan to transform itself and create curriculum to meet the unique needs of its students focused on: 1) individualized learning plans; 2) literacy achievement in elementary school; 3) robust Career Technical Education programming in high school; and 4) holistic services which serves the whole child. The implementation of the district wide plan is ongoing and preliminary data is promising regarding student achievement.

Map 9. R/ECAP and ECAP Census Tracts in Travis County and the CDBG Service Area

### R/ECAP and ECAP Census Tracts in Travis County

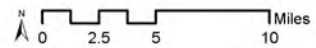
This map shows that there are 6 R/ECAPs and 15 ECAPs in Travis County. Of these, one R/ECAP census tract (23.19) and two ECAP census tracts (22.02 and 23.10) are within the Travis County CDBG service area.

Racially/ethnically-concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs) per HUD's definition are census tracts with a non-white population of 50 percent or more and with extreme poverty, meaning 40 percent or more of individuals are living at or below the poverty line. Because overall poverty levels are substantially lower in many parts of the country, HUD supplements this with an alternate criterion. Thus, a neighborhood can be a R/ECAP if it has a poverty rate that exceeds 40% or is three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower. On this map, the ECAPs, or 'edge' R/ECAPs, are census tracts which are just under the qualifying 40% poverty threshold.



\*The Travis County CDBG Service Area includes all unincorporated areas and the entire Villages of Webberville and San Leanna. There are no R/ECAPs or ECAPs in either village.

Map created by Travis County HHS, CDBG Office, June 2019.  
Data source: Travis County R/ECAPs and ECAPs data provided by Root Policy Research (June 2019)

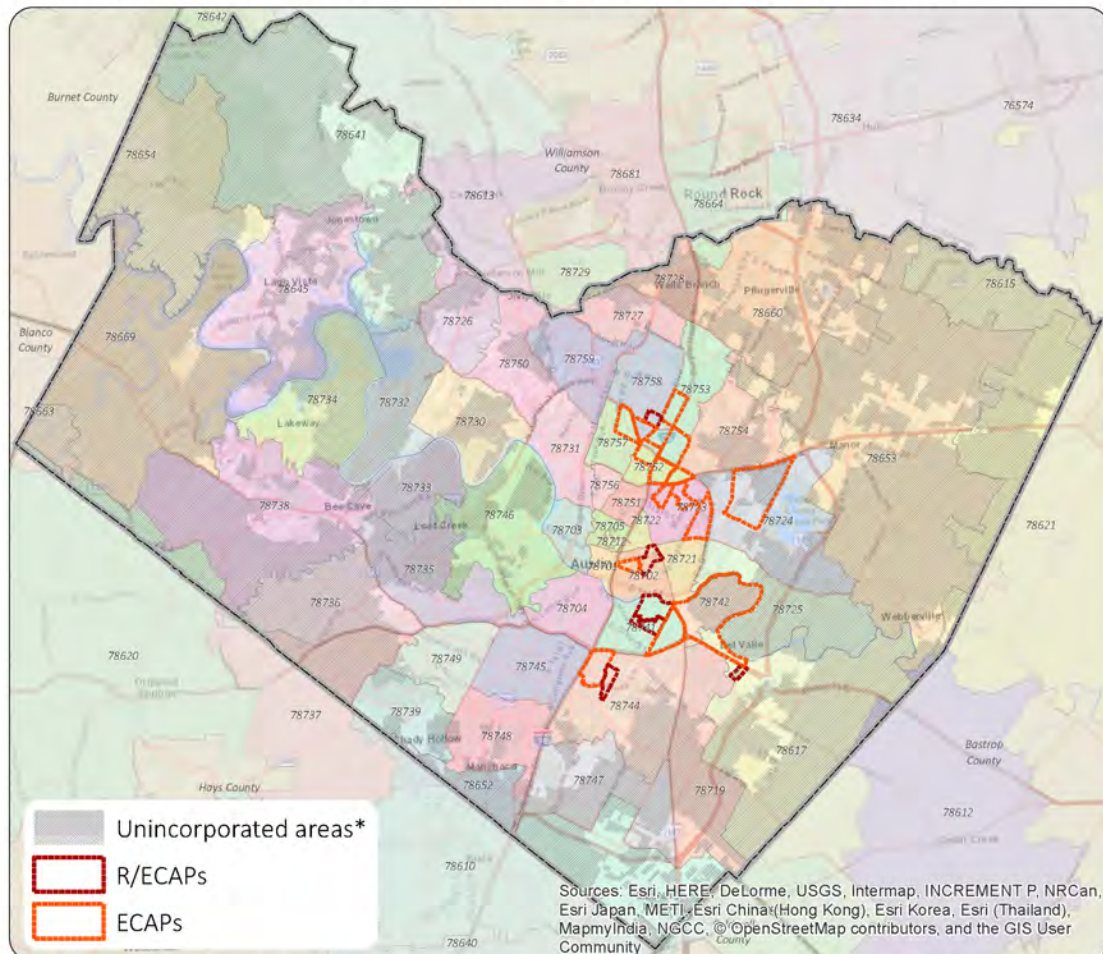


Map 10. R/ECAP and ECAP Census Tracts in Travis County with Respect to Zip Codes

### Travis County R/ECAPs and ECAPs with respect to Zip Codes

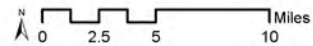
This map shows R/ECAPs and ECAPs in Travis County with respect to zip code boundaries. Of the 6 R/ECAPs and 15 ECAPs in Travis County, one RECAP and two ECAPs are within the Travis County CDBG service area. The RECAP is in zip code 78617 and one ECAP is entirely in 78724 while the other one is mostly in 78742 and partially in 78617.

Racially/ethnically-concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs) per HUD's definition are census tracts with a non-white population of 50 percent or more and with extreme poverty, meaning 40 percent or more of individuals are living at or below the poverty line. Because overall poverty levels are substantially lower in many parts of the country, HUD supplements this with an alternate criterion. Thus, a neighborhood can be a R/ECAP if it has a poverty rate that exceeds 40% or is three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower. On this map, the ECAPs, or 'edge' R/ECAPs, are census tracts which are just under the qualifying 40% poverty threshold.



\*The Travis County CDBG Service Area includes all unincorporated areas and the entire Villages of Webberville and San Leanna. There are no R/ECAPs or ECAPs in either village.

Map created by Travis County HHS, CDBG Office, June 2019.  
Data source: Travis County R/ECAPs and ECAPs data provided by Root Policy Research (June 2019)



# SECTION VI. STRATEGIC PLAN

## Strategic Plan Overview

The priority needs for housing and non-housing community development efforts were determined using data presented in the Needs and Housing Market Analysis of this Plan, and through public hearings, community meetings, surveys, consultation with County staff and consultation with service providers serving low- and moderate-income residents of Travis County. Key factors affecting the determination of the five-year priorities included: 1) the types of target income households and populations with the greatest need for assistance; 2) those activities that will best address their needs; 3) the limited amount of funding available to meet those needs. Activities to be undertaken over the consolidated planning period were organized into six broad categories as follows: Infrastructure, Housing, Community Services, Populations with Specialized Needs, Public Facilities and Business and Jobs. The categories were ranked as High or Low Priorities:

### High Priority

Travis County plans to use funds made available for activities that address this unmet need during the period of time designated in the Strategic Plan.

### Low Priority

If funds are available, activities to address this unmet need may be funded by Travis County during the period of time designated in the Strategic Plan. Also, Travis County will take actions to locate other sources of funds to address this identified unmet need.

The table below summarizes the priorities for the next five years.

Table 67. PY19-23 Priorities

Category	Priority
Infrastructure	High
Housing	High
Public Buildings & Facilities	Low
Business & Jobs	Low
Community Services	High
Populations w/Special Needs	Low

*\*Based on the needs survey, Community Services was determined to be a high priority for COVID-19 Response.*

## Geographic Priorities

### Geographic Area

Travis County does not specifically prioritize areas geographically.

### General Allocation Priorities

#### ***Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction***

The jurisdiction of the County's CDBG program is the unincorporated areas of the County and the Villages of Webberville and San Leanna. In PY20, the cities of Creedmoor, Lago Vista, and West Lake Hills were added to the CDBG service area. In PY21, pending the completion of all requirements, the City of Bee Cave will also be added to the Travis County CDBG service area. While the program does not specifically target geographic areas within the jurisdiction, geography is a consideration when evaluating different types of projects. In historically underinvested areas, primarily in the eastern/southeastern parts of the jurisdiction, projects that improve access to services and improve neighborhood quality are prioritized. New housing development projects are prioritized in areas of high opportunity that would further fair housing goals. Infrastructure projects are considered in areas of need throughout the jurisdiction and are typically located in neighborhoods characterized by isolated pockets of poverty.

## Priority Needs

Table 68. Priority Needs Summary

1	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b>
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Not applicable
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Street Improvements Water/Wastewater Improvements
	<b>Description</b>	Residents of the unincorporated areas have consistently indicated a need for water/wastewater systems and roads. In particular, residents in economically disenfranchised areas lack access to running water and wastewater and are without infrastructure or funding to access the area water utility. Drainage improvements often are associated with other street improvement work. Bike paths and sidewalks as an added benefit can provide more livable, sustainable neighborhoods. Current gap/need for infrastructure is estimated to be in the hundreds of millions of dollars.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Since the inception of the CDBG program, infrastructure has been at the forefront of the program. It is the project type that caused communities to organize and request funds, and still remains the most requested project by neighborhoods. During the Public Participation process, residents ranked "Infrastructure" as the most urgent need for the Consolidated Planning period and for the next program year.
2	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Housing</b>
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Not applicable
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Owner Occupied Home Rehabilitation & Rental Housing

<b>Description</b>	Rapid population growth in the Austin area has resulted in an imbalance between supply and demand in the housing market; the most recent data shows a historically low housing inventory. Housing prices and rents have been steadily increasing in Travis County, while median incomes have not increased at the same rate. Cost burden (paying more than 30% of income towards housing costs) is the most prevalent housing problem facing Travis County residents.
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Housing costs have become increasingly expensive in Travis County over the last decade, and there is a scarcity of housing affordable to low-income households. This trend is likely to continue. Residents of the unincorporated areas indicate that the most urgent need related to housing is repairs for owner-occupied housing.
<b>3 Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Public Buildings &amp; Facilities</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	Low
<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Not applicable
<b>Associated Goals</b>	None
<b>Description</b>	<p>Parks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eastern Travis County currently has less park acreage than western parts of the county, and the need for additional recreational areas in the eastern parts of the county is likely to increase.</li> <li>• As development continues to push into eastern Travis County, agricultural and rural land is increasingly converted to developed land.</li> <li>• Additionally, the demographics of the eastern part of the county include higher concentrations of low income households who may rely on public facilities for recreational activities.</li> <li>• Finally, the rise in population and demand for new park services coupled with heavy use and aging infrastructure in existing parks are creating challenges for the entire Travis County Parks system.</li> </ul> <p>Health Clinics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health care agencies along with governmental entities are working together to plan the expansion of health clinics and services for low-income individuals and families in eastern Travis County.</li> <li>• Even as providers are planning expansion efforts, residents in the eastern Travis County indicated on the needs survey that they are</li> </ul>

	<p>experiencing a lack of health clinics and services in their communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges for low-income residents of Western Travis County include a lack of health care clinics for uninsured and low-income individuals and families, geographic isolation, and lack of public transportation.</li> </ul> <p>Community Centers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community centers are important to the unincorporated community as they provide centralized locations—five outside of the urban core—for residents to access social services and community meeting rooms. However, as the population continues to be pushed further out in the unincorporated area, even these public facilities may not be accessible to residents with limited transportation options.</li> </ul>
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	<p>While public interest for these types of facilities is high, it is often in conjunction with expanded community services. Access to funding from other sources is better suited to address this type of capital expansion. CDBG staff recommends providing advocacy and communication about the interests expressed by the public during the public comment periods rather than prioritizing funding during this strategic planning period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residents, primarily from E/SE and W/SW Travis County, have requested the following types of public facilities: neighborhood parks (including playgrounds and walking trails), recreational centers, community centers, health facilities, and childcare centers. Often times, the discussion around public facilities also centers on access to community services, which residents rank as a more pressing need.</li> <li>Whereas some of these types of public facilities—in particular, parks and community centers—are available in the unincorporated areas, even these public facilities may not be accessible to residents without, or with limited, access to personal or public transportation.</li> </ul>
<b>4 Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Business &amp; Jobs</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	Low
<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Not applicable
<b>Associated Goals</b>	None

<b>Description</b>	<p>The 2018 unemployment rate in Travis County began at 2.9% in January and decreased to 2.6% in November. Over the past two years, Travis County’s unemployment rate has been consistently lower than that of Texas and the United States. Some individuals face additional barriers to accessing educational attainment, workforce development, and employment opportunities, though, including Opportunity Youth, formerly incarcerated, and foreign-born individuals, as well as those who live in rural areas; the unemployment rate in the outskirts of Travis County is 3.7% compared to 2.7% in the City of Austin. Approximately 7% of the services related to workforce development reach the residents of the unincorporated areas of the county, and another 30% reach residents in areas that are a mix of incorporated and unincorporated. Programs and services within this issue area provide a continuum of employment, training, and adult education services to help individuals improve workplace skills, obtain employment, succeed in the workplace, and help employers secure a skilled workforce.</p>		
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	<p>Having job centers distributed throughout the County is preferable to reduce traffic and promote sustainable living. The development of job centers has not kept pace with the sprawl and growth of the unincorporated areas. Due to the high cost and economic development tools needed to attract businesses to particular locations, it may be preferable that CDBG focuses on linking clients from housing projects and ongoing community engagement efforts to current workforce programs.</p>		
<b>5</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Priority Need Name</b></td> <td><b>Community Services</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Community Services</b>
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Community Services</b>		
<b>Priority Level</b>	High		
<b>Population</b>	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development</p>		
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Not applicable		
<b>Associated Goals</b>	None		
<b>Description</b>	<p>Compared to residents of more densely developed urban neighborhoods, residents in unincorporated areas find it more difficult to access both public services and basic needs, which tend to be located in more densely populated urban areas. They may also experience higher transportation costs, as they generally must travel farther and have less access to public transit options. An estimated 15% of Travis County residents overall, including 21% of Travis County</p>		

	<p>children, are food insecure. Child care is a significant challenge to Travis County residents, as the demand outweighs the supply, and the cost of childcare can be comparable to what a household spends on housing, which is typically the highest living expense. An estimated 99,231 residents or about 8.7% of the Travis County population has one or more disabilities. The older adult population in Travis County continues to increase in number and share and is projected to comprise a growing percentage of the total population in the coming decades.</p>
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	<p>Since the inception of the CDBG program, access to social services for residents of the unincorporated areas has been an issue. While 16% of Travis County residents live in the unincorporated areas, during 2018, only 5% of services funded through Travis County's social service contracts were provided in the unincorporated areas (with an additional 31% provided to residents of areas that include both incorporated and unincorporated geographies). During the Public Participation process, both residents and social service providers confirm the need for Community Services, with both groups ranking it as the second most urgent need for the Consolidated Planning period. In response, Travis County HHS is considering adding geographically targeted earmarks within requests for social services investments in future years, in order to push services out to low-income populations in unincorporated areas of the county. During the needs assessment process for CDBG-CV funds, Community Services was ranked as a high priority related to COVID-19 response.</p>
<b>6 Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Populations with Special Needs</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	Low
<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Not applicable
<b>Associated Goals</b>	None
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An estimated 99,231 residents, or about 8.7% of the Travis County population, have one or more disabilities. The rate of disability increases with age—1 in 3 older adults in Travis County has one or more disabilities. As the population grows older, the number of people living with a disability who may need services or supports will also likely increase. The older adult population in Travis County continues to increase in number and share and is projected to</li> </ul>

	<p>comprise a growing percentage of the total population in the coming decades.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately 7% of clients receiving services for individuals who are impacted or potentially impacted by crime—predominately victims of abuse or neglect of children, victims of family violence, and victims of sexual assault—were from the unincorporated areas of the county; and approximately 4% of clients receiving supportive services for community living—predominately, the elderly and persons with disabilities—were from the unincorporated areas of the county.</li> <li>• Elderly renter households are more likely to have a housing problem than either owner-occupied households or non-elderly households. Since the elderly population is expected to rise and the rate of disability is known to increase with age, the needs for services for the elderly and disabled is expected to grow as well.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Basis for Relative Priority</b></p>	<p>Data indicates that elderly and disabled households, in particular, are in need of more directed services. Due to the high demand for services in the unincorporated areas, whether the person is considered part of a special population or not, specific program targeting only to a particular population is not a best practice. Access to funding from other sources is better suited to address these types of services. CDBG staff recommends providing advocacy and communication about the interests expressed by the public during the public comment periods rather than prioritizing funding during this strategic planning period.</p>

## Influence of Market Conditions

### ***Influence of Market Conditions***

Based on the market analysis conducted to support this Consolidated Plan, Travis County will prioritize community infrastructure and home repair during the Five-Year plan period, along with rental housing creation as a carry-over project from the last consolidated planning period. This prioritization is based on the assessment of needs by residents and stakeholders, and an analysis of current market conditions.

During the next five years, housing pressures in the county are unlikely to improve as the region continues to be a destination for economic development and resident migration. Eastern Travis County, overall, has grown in attractiveness for moderate-income households, including many households of color, for its affordability and access to amenities and employment in the City of Austin and northeastern suburbs. This demand will continue as regional growth continues.

The most critical needs of residents identified by this Consolidated Plan include: 1) A shortage of affordable rental housing; 2) Need for rehabilitation for units in poor condition and units occupied by persons with disabilities who need accessibility improvements; and 3) Better community infrastructure, including access to predictable and affordable transportation. The market conditions that will continue to influence the use of funds during the Five-Year planning period—and which are linked to the most acute needs—include: 1) A low vacancy rental market; 2) Shortage of lower priced private sector rentals to accommodate affordability needs; 3) Stagnant wages and incomes for very low income households, including seniors and persons with disabilities, limiting their ability to make needed improvements to their homes; and 4) Very limited revenue to address community infrastructure needs.

Table 69. Influence of Market Conditions

<b>Affordable Housing Type</b>	<b>Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type</b>
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Travis County will prioritize creation of affordable rental units over TBRA due to the current shortage of rental units for voucher holders
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Travis County will prioritize creation of affordable rental units over TBRA due to the current shortage of rental units for voucher holders
New Unit Production	The continued gap in affordable rentals needed by very low income households and difficulty voucher holders encounter in finding rental developments that accept vouchers has made creation of affordable rental units the highest priority. Funding sources, other than HUD funds, are primarily used to address this need. If the rental market slows considerably and rental units become more plentiful, this priority could change—however, this is unlikely except in a very depressed market.
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of existing homes is top priority of the County with regard to use of HUD funds. Limited funds exist to address repair needs in the CDBG service area.
Acquisition, including preservation	Acquisition of available, appropriate land (located near transportation, proximity to services, employment, and schools) is needed to support rental housing development. Acquisition of naturally occurring affordable housing is needed to maintain the affordable housing stock. Other funds and potentially some HUD funds will be used to acquire land to support affordable housing development and preserve affordability.

## Anticipated Resources

Table 70. Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation	Program Income	Prior Year Resources	Total		
CDBG	Public/federal	Admin & Planning Housing Public Improvements Public Facilities	\$1,164,240	\$0	\$1,342,000	\$2,506,240	\$4,656,965	CDBG funding and Prior Year Funds for four projects
CDBG-CV	Public/federal	Admin & Planning  Community Services	\$700,683 (CDBG-CV-1)  \$888,025 (CDBG-CV-3)	\$0	\$0	\$1,588,708	\$0	CDBG-CV COVID-19 Response funding for Program Year 2019

***Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied***

No matching requirements exist for CDBG funding; however, several projects expect to use private, state or local funds. The County is also in receipt of CDBG Disaster Recovery funds from the State of Texas to address housing and infrastructure issues related to the 2015 Floods.

***If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan***

No County owned land in the CDBG service area has been identified for affordable housing development for the five-year planning period. One project on County owned land, within the City of Austin, is currently under construction and will provide 146 affordable housing units. Another property within the City of Austin has been identified for redevelopment to include affordable housing, but the timeline extends outside of the planning period.

## Institutional Delivery Structure

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Table 71. Institutional Delivery Structure

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Travis County HHS	Government	Planning	Other
Travis County Commissioners Court (TCCC)	Government	Planning & Decision Maker	Other
Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources	Government	Planning neighborhood improvements	Other
Travis County Auditor's Office	Government	Planning	Other
Travis County Purchasing Office	Government	Planning	Other
Travis County Housing Finance Corporation (TCHFC)	Government	Ownership Rental	Other
Housing Authority of Travis County (HATC)	Government	Public Housing	Other
State of Texas	Government	Funder & Decision Maker	Other
Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO)	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Other

### Assessment of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The CDBG Program is concluding its thirteenth year now and with time and experience, its capacity to implement programs and work within the institutional structure has grown.

Improved coordination with internal County Departments and with external partners will be key to addressing Consolidated Plan needs during this resource constrained time period. Furthermore, advocacy at the State level will be needed to try to reduce constraints on tools to generate affordable housing, support fair housing, and protect vulnerable populations.

**Availability of Services Targeted to Homeless Persons and Persons with HIV and Mainstream Services**

Table 72. Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
<i>Homelessness Prevention Services</i>			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X		
Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
<i>Street Outreach Services</i>			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics	X		
Other Street Outreach Services	X		
<i>Supportive Services</i>			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X		
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X		
Healthcare	X		
HIV/AIDS	X		X
Life Skills	X		
Mental Health Counseling	X		
Transportation	X		

**Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)**

The Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO) is a collaborative funding and planning nonprofit that is the lead agency for the Austin/Travis County Continuum of Care. The organization is charged with bringing together other nonprofit resources and making them accessible to the homeless population. ECHO utilizes a system of outreach to assess and determine the needs of men, women, children, veterans and families who are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless. Working with a group of nonprofits, individuals experiencing homelessness are connected to resources including prevention strategies, emergency shelters, rapid re-housing, and permanent housing.

As detailed in the Market Analysis, there are units of emergency and transitional housing specifically targeted to families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth in which each of these groups can be housed and receive appropriate services. The services above support people experiencing homelessness and people experiencing poverty. Funding comes from State, local and private funders.

***Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above.***

ECHO is outreaching to the county to ensure that coordinated assessment is occurring outside the urban core. The Travis County Community Centers play a key role in providing a location for service delivery.

There are not sufficient resources to meet the demand for services. Additionally, there is a need for a coordinated system for intake and assessment of clients. The community has acknowledged the great need for services as demonstrated by the support for the creation of additional Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) units.

Additionally, African Americans disproportionately experience homelessness. An Equity Task Force has been established to identify and take necessary steps to address the systemic and policy issues contributing to the issue.

Finally, as affordability issues contribute to people experiencing homelessness and poverty, service providers will need to adapt service delivery methods to meet the changing geographic location of clients away from the city center.

***Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs***

The CDBG program has prioritized coordination and collaboration with internal and external partners for the planning period. This coordination will help push needed services out further into the CDBG service area.

# Strategic Plan Goals Summary

## Goals Summary

Table 73. Strategic Plan Goals Summary

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Yr	End Yr	Category	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Infrastructure	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Street Improvements & Water/Wastewater Improvements	CDBG: \$4,131,248 PY19-23 & Prior Year Funding	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 13,000 Persons Assisted
2	Housing	2019	2023	Substandard Housing	Owner Occupied Home Rehabilitation & Septic Installation and Repair	CDBG: \$1,407,714 PY19-23 & Prior Year Funding	40 Housing Units Prior year funds are estimated and won't be known until the end of the PY18 Program Year
3	Housing	2018	2020	Affordable Housing	Rental Housing	CDBG: \$2 Prior Year Funding	Acquisition to support 312 housing units, of which 279 are affordable at or below 80% of the Median Family Income
4	Populations with Specialized Needs	2015	2020	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Park with accessibility features and play equipment for all abilities	\$460,000 Prior Year Funding	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 27,000 Persons Assisted
5	Community Services – COVID-19 Response	2019	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	Services to prepare, prevent, or respond to COVID-19	CDBG-CV-1 \$660,546  CDBG-CV-3 \$710,420	Public/Community Service Activities in response to COVID-19.  <i>CV-1 Benefit: 297 Persons Assisted. (revised to remove Help at Home Kits)</i>  <i>CV-3 Benefit: 2,290 Persons Assisted.</i>

## Goal Descriptions

Table 74. Strategic Plan Goal Descriptions

	Goal Name	Goal Description
1	Infrastructure	Improve neighborhood quality through infrastructure projects including but not limited to street improvements, water/wastewater improvements, drainage and sidewalks.
2	Housing	Provide assistance to maintain or improve affordable housing stock for low to moderate income homeowners.
3	Housing	Through land acquisition, support the creation of affordable housing stock for low to moderate income residents.
4	Populations with Specialized Needs	Provide public facilities that benefit populations with specialized needs that may include but are not limited to elderly and disabled individuals.
5	Community Services	Provide public services for low- to moderate-income residents for the preparation, prevention, or response to COVID-19.

***Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)***

McKinney Falls Apartments, Occupancy by Q1 2020: 279 of 312 units of housing for low income households (at or below 80% AMI).

## Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement

### ***Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)***

The Housing Authority of Travis County (HATC) is not under a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

### ***Activities to Increase Resident Involvement***

#### RESIDENT SERVICES

HATC has started a Foundation to raise funds specifically for programming for its residents. Since no properties are in the CDBG service area, no CDBG funds can assist HATC clients.

#### HATC BOARD

The Travis County Commissioners Court is responsible for appointing the Board for HATC. The State Legislature recently passed a bill allowing a recipient of the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program to be on the Board. The CDBG Office will work with the Travis County Intergovernmental Relations Office to update the application and process to account for this change. Encouraging HCV recipients to participate on the Board means increased understanding with policies based on lived experience.

### ***Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?***

No, HATC is not designated as a troubled agency.

### ***Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation***

Not applicable

## Barriers to Affordable Housing

Barriers to residential development and affordable housing associated with public policies were analyzed as part of the Regional AI. That analysis found the following:

Travis County's power to affect land use and residential development is limited by state law, although the County can achieve this through property deed restrictions and subdivision regulations allowing density and intensity of use, which are jointly coordinated with the City of Austin within the ETJ. Austin/Travis Subdivision Regulations include standards for small lot, townhouse, and attached single-family development.

The County's Public Improvement District (PID) policies favor creation of PIDs that increase opportunities for low- to moderate affordable housing. The PID policy includes an affordable and fair housing policy section that establishes the County's commitment to mechanisms to create affordable housing, diversity in housing types, and mixed-income neighborhoods dispersed throughout the county. The PID policy supports the creation of PIDs that increase affordable housing for households with incomes 80 percent or below the MFI.

The County does not prescribe a minimum dwelling unit size. However, regulations governing on-site storage of sewage in areas without public sewer connections require a one-acre/residential unit, regardless of whether public water supply is used. Multiple units may be on a single lot but must have one acre of land for each unit.

The County has not adopted the International Building Code. As such, it is unclear whether buildings constructed in unincorporated areas follow the accessibility standards and requirements of the ADA and FHAA. It is unclear how complaints about accessibility infractions are investigated and how compliance is obtained in the absence of an adopted building code.

### **Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing**

- Collaborate with the City of Austin to create policy alignment and efficiencies for development and permitting in its ETJ.
- Evaluate and update the effectiveness of the PID policy to meet the County's affordable and fair housing goals.
- Review and evaluate policies related to septic systems to determine what, if any, actions can be taken to reduce the issues preventing repair or installation of systems.
- Review and clarify the County's policy, authority, and actions taken to ensure that accessibility standards and requirements of the ADA and FHAA are achieved.

## Homelessness Strategy

### ***Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs***

For the five-year period covered in this Plan, Travis County does not intend to target CDBG funds toward efforts to address homelessness. Travis County is a member of the Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO), whose mission is to identify specific strategies and oversee ongoing planning and implementation of a plan to end chronic homelessness in Austin and Travis County. ECHO's Austin's Action Plan to End Homelessness outlines a model of homeless services continuum, intended to address the needs of all persons from those at immediate risk of becoming homeless to the chronically homeless. In accordance with this plan, Travis County invests more than \$300,000 in general fund dollars in contracts with social service providers targeting the homeless.

Over the five year period, CDBG staff will participate in ECHO committees to assist in selection of projects for the Continuum of Care grant, point in time count and other planning functions to advocate for homeless needs identified in the unincorporated areas of the county. Additionally, staff will review the investments of general fund dollars in the homelessness issue area and advocate that investments increase or remain at level funding.

### ***Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons***

For the five-year period covered in this Plan, Travis County does not intend to target CDBG funds toward efforts to address homelessness. For information on the County's strategies relating to homelessness issues, please see the response to the first question in this section.

### ***Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.***

For the five-year period covered in this Plan, Travis County does not intend to target CDBG funds toward efforts to address homelessness. For information on the County's strategies relating to homelessness issues, please see the response to the first question in this section.

### ***Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs***

For the five year period covered in this Plan, Travis County does not intend to target CDBG funds toward efforts to address homelessness. For information on the County's strategies relating to homelessness issues please see the response to the first question in this section.

## Lead Based Paint Hazards

### ***Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards***

Travis County partners may consider applying for a Healthy Homes grant over the Consolidated Planning period to address lead hazards. When implemented, the CDBG funded Home Repair Project will follow the lead-based paint hazards regulations, as needed, and any work performed on homes will be according to the program's prescribed lead based paint standards.

### ***How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?***

There are a limited number of homes with lead-based paint hazards in the unincorporated areas. The strategy outlined above allows lead to be addressed when it is found.

### ***How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?***

The CDBG program reviews and updates its Lead Based Paint Guidelines to conform to HUD standards. The guidelines are integrated into the program guidelines for any CDBG-funded housing project and are included in subrecipient manuals that are created by CDBG staff for subrecipients implementing housing projects.

## Anti-Poverty Strategy

### **Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for Reducing the Number of Poverty-Level Families**

Travis County's lead agency for administering CDBG funds is the Health and Human Services Department (HHS). The goal of the department is to address community needs through internal and external investments and services. The department strives to accomplish the following:

- Maximize quality of life for all people in Travis County
- Protect vulnerable populations
- Invest in social and economic well-being
- Promote healthy living: physical, behavioral, and environmental
- Build a shared understanding of our community.

Travis County operates a number of anti-poverty programs that assist individuals and families on multiple fronts in transitioning from crisis to self-sufficiency. The County carries out its anti-poverty programs both through the direct delivery of services managed by HHS and by purchasing services from private and not-for-profit agencies in the community. In addition to the provision of direct services, Travis County continually assesses the poverty and basic needs of county residents, works with stakeholders in facilitating anti-poverty efforts, and supports public policy initiatives that prevent and ameliorate conditions of poverty.

### **Issue Areas Supported by HHS and Relation to Poverty**

Many underlying factors contribute to the cycle of poverty, such as health, educational attainment, and access to resources for employment and basic supports such as food and housing. The County invests in a range of issue areas which aim to provide the resources and support that residents need to live self-sufficiently in the community and avoid or discontinue economic hardship and poverty. A list of HHS supported issue areas are listed below. For more information on each issue area see Table 73 below and Section IV and Appendices B & F.

- Safety Intervention Services
- Public Health Social Services
- Behavioral Health
- Child and Youth Development
- Supportive Services for Community Living
- Housing Continuum
- Access to Basic Supports
- Workforce Development

#### DESCRIPTION OF DIRECT AND PURCHASED SOCIAL SERVICES

HHS coordinates the purchasing of services from community-based organizations as well as

provides direct services for the issue areas discussed above. The table below provides examples of the direct and purchased social services and programs provided to Travis County residents and related community planning and policy efforts in which HHS is involved.

Table 75. Examples of Travis County Social Services and Programs

Issue Area	Purchased Services	Direct Services	Community Planning and Policy Work
<b>Safety Intervention Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Services for individuals who are victims of or committed an act of domestic violence, abuse and/or neglect of a child</li> <li>• Trauma informed services to promote healing and resilience</li> <li>• Advocacy for victims of crimes and/or abuse/neglect</li> <li>• Restorative justice services</li> <li>• Supportive services for youth and adult offenders</li> <li>• Crisis and transitional housing for those affected by violence, abuse, and/or neglect</li> <li>• Counseling</li> <li>• Educational/Psycho-educational groups</li> <li>• Case management</li> <li>• Individual and systems advocacy</li> <li>• Information and referral services to prevent victimization of individuals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children’s F.I.R.S.T Program</li> <li>• CPS Reintegration Project</li> <li>• Family Drug Treatment Court</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in annual community planning with the Family Violence Task Force</li> </ul>
<b>Public Health Social Services</b>	<p><u>Interlocal Agreements with City of Austin:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health education</li> <li>• Improving treatment, care, and support for persons living with or facing health concerns</li> <li>• Case management and advocacy for additional or other client services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family and Consumer Science Programs</li> <li>• Wildlife Services</li> <li>• Emergency Preparedness (Department-wide)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate on the Steering Committee and the Core Coordinating Committee for the Austin Travis County Community Health</li> </ul>

Issue Area	Purchased Services	Direct Services	Community Planning and Policy Work
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting environmental health</li> </ul> <p><u>Social Service Contracts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supportive services that promote linkage to and maintenance in care</li> <li>• Teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted disease prevention</li> </ul>		<p>Assessment (CHA) and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in the Collaborative Health Planning group</li> <li>• Attend meetings and support the Austin Travis County Fast Track Cities/Getting to Zero initiative</li> </ul>
<b>Behavioral Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual/Family/Group counseling</li> <li>• Case management</li> <li>• Education and training</li> <li>• Assessments and evaluations</li> <li>• Medication management</li> <li>• Inpatient/residential treatment</li> <li>• Outpatient service</li> <li>• Wraparound services and support</li> <li>• Support group</li> <li>• Para-professional supports</li> <li>• Non-traditional therapies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth and Family Assessment Center (YFAC) Support Services</li> <li>• Child Protective Services Reintegration Project</li> <li>• Parenting In Recovery/Family Drug Treatment Court</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in Kids Living Well</li> <li>• Support the implementation of the Travis County Plan for Children’s Mental Health</li> <li>• Support the implementation of the Travis County Plan for Substance Use Disorders</li> </ul>
<b>Child and Youth Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case management</li> <li>• Early care and education</li> <li>• Head Start/Early Head Start services</li> <li>• Home visiting services</li> <li>• Parenting education</li> <li>• Quality improvements to care and education settings</li> <li>• Skill building</li> <li>• Academic enrichment activities</li> <li>• Physical/sports activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4-H and Youth Development Programs</li> <li>• Summer Youth Employment Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in the Success by 6 Coalition for Austin/Travis County planning and implementation process (formerly known as the School Readiness Action Plan)</li> </ul>

Issue Area	Purchased Services	Direct Services	Community Planning and Policy Work
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy social and civic/community engagement</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in the Austin/Travis County 2-Gen Strategic Planning Process and implementation plan</li> <li>• Participate in the City of Austin Early Childhood Council as the Travis County Appointment</li> </ul>
<b>Supportive Services for Community Living</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In-home care services</li> <li>• Bill payer/money management</li> <li>• Independent living support</li> <li>• Case management</li> <li>• Supported employment services</li> <li>• Day habilitation</li> <li>• Guardianship assistance and/or alternatives to guardianship</li> <li>• Home delivered meals</li> <li>• Congregate meals</li> <li>• Early Childhood Intervention Services</li> <li>• Volunteer engagement</li> <li>• Individual advocacy and systems navigation</li> <li>• Clinical therapies (OT, PT, Speech, Hearing)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coming of Age Program</li> <li>• Services for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in the Aging Services Council of Central Texas collaboration</li> <li>• Participate in the Intellectual &amp; Developmental Disabilities Alliance of Central Texas</li> <li>• Support the development and implementation of the Age Friendly Austin Action Plan</li> </ul>
<b>Housing Continuum</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency shelter and supplies</li> <li>• Safe and affordable transitional housing</li> <li>• Short and long term financial assistance for rent, mortgage and utilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fair Housing Counseling, Training &amp; Outreach</li> <li>• First Time Homebuyer Assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in the Membership Council for the Continuum of Care</li> <li>• Convene the Travis County Affordable</li> </ul>

Issue Area	Purchased Services	Direct Services	Community Planning and Policy Work
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case management to promote housing stability and reduce housing discrimination</li> <li>• Repair of rental and owned housing to address substandard housing</li> <li>• Assess energy usage and living patterns to educate clients regarding energy usage</li> <li>• Identify and provide needed repairs/retrofits to address energy efficiency</li> <li>• Homebuyer assistance and education</li> <li>• Assistance in the creation of affordable housing units</li> <li>• Infrastructure improvements to assist with neighborhood quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapter 72 Rent/mortgage and Utilities Support</li> </ul>	<p>Housing Policy Committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in the Home Repair Coalition</li> <li>• Partially fund the Comprehensive Housing Market Study and the Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice</li> <li>• Participate in the Homeland Security Task Force: Recovery &amp; Resiliency Committee</li> </ul>
<b>Access to Basic Supports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food bank, fixed and mobile food pantries, hot meals, prepared meals</li> <li>• Fresh food cultivation and/or distribution</li> <li>• Education about health, nutrition, and wellness</li> <li>• Technical assistance and consulting for urban farms and gardens to increase food production</li> <li>• Legal representation for civil legal assistance</li> <li>• Non-representational legal services and assistance</li> <li>• Trained SSI/SSDI Outreach Access and Recovery (SOAR) representation</li> <li>• Public benefits system navigation assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture and Natural Resource Programs: Urban Farming; Large and Small Acreage Farming</li> <li>• Food Pantry</li> <li>• Provision of Bus Passes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in Austin Travis County Food Policy Board – Healthy Food Security and Access Working Group</li> <li>• Participate in Immigration Services Network of Austin</li> </ul>

Issue Area	Purchased Services	Direct Services	Community Planning and Policy Work
<b>Workforce Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literacy, GED, and adult basic education</li> <li>• English as a Second Language (ESL) classes</li> <li>• Job readiness and occupation-specific training</li> <li>• Job search and job placement assistance</li> <li>• Related instruction, coaching, or counseling leading to employment, job retention, and earnings gain</li> </ul>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in the 2-Gen Leadership Advisory Council Access Working Group</li> <li>• Support the development and implementation of the 2-Gen strategic plan</li> <li>• Participate in the Austin Opportunity Youth Collaborative (AYOC)</li> <li>• Support the Austin/Travis County Success by 6 Coalition and Strategic Plan</li> <li>• Support the development and implementation of the Austin/Travis County Master Community Workforce Plan</li> </ul>

DESCRIPTION OF HHS INVESTMENT PROCESS

HHS invests in community-based social service programs to address community goals and outcomes and meet the critical needs of local residents. HHS has recently transitioned from an annual non-competitive contract renewal system, to a system of phased, competitive, five-year planning and funding cycles for all issue areas and social service contracts. The new investment strategy will allow the department to:

- Conduct cyclical assessment, planning, and evaluation for each issue area;
- Ensure that our purchased services remain responsive to community conditions and community needs;

- Enhance our stewardship of public dollars through the cyclical application of quality standards for fiscal, administrative, programmatic, and performance compliance;
- Provide more open access, consistent processes, and increased transparency for contractors.

CURRENT BUDGET AND PLAN UPCOMING INVESTMENT CYCLE

HHS currently maintains an annual budget of \$19.95 million for investments in social service contracts across all issue areas. In 2018, HHS worked with the Commissioner’s Court and other stakeholders to identify programmatic and process priorities for the investment systems and develop a social services funding plan. The social services investments funding plan layers three funding strategies to create a strategic and sustainable funding system. These three layers consider the financial resources needed to:

- Address issue areas that are critically underfunded in relation to purchased community level-outcomes;
- Address issue-area specific targeted gaps and needs;
- Keep pace with potentially increasing costs of maintaining services across the investment cycle.

The funding plan also identifies the goals and outcomes, activities and services, and programmatic targeting strategy for each issue area.

Future planning efforts have identified a financial resource gap of roughly \$8 million needed to fully fund all issue-area programs and services in alignment with the funding plan. Several issue areas which directly impact poverty (housing continuum and access to basic supports) have been identified as critically underfunded. HHS is in the process of requesting an \$8 million dollar budget increase to fully fund social service contracts beginning in FY 2020. Two other budget plans and requested amounts have been developed to make meaningful programmatic improvements in the case that the full request is not granted. Furthermore, contingency planning efforts are underway to consider how to manage the current investment portfolio in the case of no new funding. The anticipated future budget shortfall due to revenue caps will impact decisions about new or expanding programs and will likely require difficult decisions about funding priorities and cuts for existing programs.

***How are the Jurisdiction’s poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan?***

HHS understands that certain demographic groups are disproportionately impacted by poverty, and that in Travis County, poverty is more concentrated in some geographic areas than in others. HHS intends to enhance our investment system by taking steps, including:

- Increasing rigor in application process related to geographic access;
- Considering geographically targeted earmarks within requests for services;
- Researching models and best practices for place-based initiatives or other models that increase service accessibility.

The CDBG Office will provide information about the CDBG service area and needs identified in this plan to help better geographically target future investments.

## Monitoring

***Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements***

As the lead agency for the development and implementation of the Consolidated Plan, the Travis County HHS Department implements standard policies and procedures for monitoring CDBG programs. These monitoring activities ensure compliance with program regulations and compliance with financial requirements. Federal guidelines include: 2 CFR Part 200, 24 CFR Part 570, 2 CFR Part 58, 2 CFR Part 55 and any other related standards.

HHS provides contract administration for community development activities in conjunction with the Transportation and Natural Resources Department, including but not limited to contract negotiations, compliance monitoring, and payment and contract closeout.

Travis County's Purchasing Department administers the Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) Program to ensure that minority and woman-owned businesses receive a fair and equal opportunity to participate in the County's procurement process. Subrecipient agreements will be used to conduct housing activities. The subrecipient agreement will be the foundation for programmatic monitoring. Subrecipients will be monitored for programmatic compliance onsite or remotely in the following manner: 1) All invoices and reports will be routed via HHS CDBG staff prior to final approval by financial services and the Auditor's Office. 2) All new subrecipients will be desk-audited monthly, and quarterly reports will be reviewed and monitored at least annually.

Financial monitoring will be completed as necessary and as directed by the subrecipient fiscal performance and the external monitoring needs of the Travis County Auditor's office. Programmatic and fiscal monitoring may not occur concurrently. CDBG staff will utilize HUD checklists to conduct monitoring, as appropriate. Contractors may be used to provide some housing, community development and public services. Contractors will submit periodic reimbursement requests that document and verify expenditures. The contract agreement will be used as the primary basis for monitoring. The following steps are an integral part of the monitoring process for each contract: 1) Onsite or remote reviews at an established periodic interval (prior to project commencement) will occur to ensure compliance with terms of the contract, HUD guidelines, state/local building and construction standards, and review of engineering plans and specifications. 2) If a contractor is found to be out of compliance, a notice is sent stating their contractual obligation and required action. Failure to comply may result in loss of current and/or future contracts as well as a hold on any payments. 3) All HHS invoices and HHS and TNR Contractor reports will be routed via HHS CDBG staff prior to final approval by financial services and the Auditor's Office. Internal Travis County projects will be monitored through Travis County HHS CDBG staff. Monitoring activities will include documentation and tracking mechanisms, such as review of invoices prior to being paid, regular meetings with project

management staff, and review of eligibility files, if applicable. Travis County HHS staff will maintain files to document each project and meet its respective compliance with HUD and related regulations.

## SECTION VII. ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

### Expected Resources

For the Consolidated Planning period, the County anticipates receiving an estimated \$5,821,205. This estimate is based on receiving approximately the same amount of funding annually for the next five years. Due to tightening domestic spending, the CDBG allocation is expected to remain level or likely decrease over the next four years; however, staff believe the population growth will offset an allocation reduction because the CDBG formula takes into account population and percent of poverty. In PY19, the County expects to receive \$1,164,240. Additionally, four projects from prior year funds will continue to be implemented:

- Austin's Colony Street Improvement Project;
- Land Acquisition to Support Affordable Multi-family Development;
- All Abilities Park at Southeast Metro and
- Owner Occupied Home Repair and Septic Tank Repair and Installation.

On April 2, 2020, Travis County was allocated an additional \$700,683 for the preparation, prevention, and/or response to COVID-19. Of that total, \$660,546 were allocated to four (4) public/community service projects. The remaining funds will be used for planning and administration of these projects.

### Anticipated Resources

Table 76. Annual Action Plan Expected Resources – Priority Table

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation	Program Income	Prior Year Resources	Total		
CDBG	Public/federal	Admin & Planning Housing Public Improvements Public Facilities	\$1,164,240	\$0	\$1,342,000	\$2,506,240	\$4,656,965	CDBG funding for Program Year 2019
CDBG-CV-1	Public/federal	Admin & Planning  Community Service	\$700,683	\$0	\$0	\$700,683	\$0	CDBG-CV COVID-19 Response funding for Program Year 2019
CDBG-CV-3	Public/federal	Admin & Planning  Community Service	\$888,025	\$0	\$0	\$888,025	\$0	CDBG-CV COVID-19 Response funding for Program Year 2019

***Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied***

No matching requirements exist for CDBG funding. All projects funded with the exception of McKinney Falls Apartments and Administration and Planning are 100 percent funded by CDBG. Administration and Planning leverages approximately \$130,000 of General Fund annually and the McKinney Falls Apartments project anticipates leveraging approximately \$54,000,000 in federal, state and local resources.

The substantial amendment to this plan, which reflects the funding allocation provided to prepare for, prevent, and/or respond to COVID-19, did not change or affect the explanation about the leveraging of additional resources.

***If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan***

The Economic Development and Strategic Investment Division within the Planning and Budget Office completed an assessment of County owned land and its appropriateness for affordable housing development. No County owned parcels in the CDBG service area were determined to be appropriate for affordable housing development at this time. Outside the CDBG service area, a

development, Travis Flats, is currently under construction. It is a mixed-use development that includes affordable housing and office space. An additional parcel outside the CDBG service area has been identified for development, but the development timeline extends beyond this consolidated planning period.

### **Discussion**

Millions of dollars of additional investments will be spent to address needs identified in this plan through multiple departments. For details on those investments, see Appendix F.

# Annual Goals and Objectives

## Goals Summary

Table 77. Annual Goals Summary

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Yr	End Yr	Category	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Infrastructure	2019	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	Street Improvements & Water/Wastewater Improvements	CDBG: \$1,755,676 (plus PY18 prior year funding)	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 12,305 Persons Assisted
2	Housing	2019	2020	Substandard Housing	Owner Occupied Home Rehabilitation & Septic Installation and Repair	CDBG: Estimated \$57,714 (Prior Year funding)	8 Housing Units
3	Housing	2018	2020	Affordable Housing	Rental Housing	CDBG: \$2 (Prior Year funding)	Acquisition to support 312 housing units, of which 279 are affordable at or below 80% of the Median Family Income
4	Populations with Specialized Needs	2015	2020	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Park with accessibility features and play equipment for all abilities	\$460,000 (Prior Year funding)	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 27,000 Persons Assisted
5	Community Services – COVID-19 Response	2019 2021	2021 2022	Non-Housing Community Development	Services to prepare, prevent, or respond to COVID-19	CDBG-CV-1 \$660,546  CDBG-CV-3 \$710,420	Public/Community Service Activities in response to COVID-19.  <i>CV-1 Benefit: 297 Persons Assisted. (revised to remove Help at Home Kits)</i>  <i>CV-3 Benefit: 2,290 Persons Assisted.</i>

## Goal Descriptions

Table 78. Annual Goal Descriptions

	Goal Name	Goal Description
1	Infrastructure	Improve neighborhood quality through infrastructure projects including but not limited to street improvements, water/wastewater improvements, drainage and sidewalks.
2	Housing	Provide assistance to maintain or improve affordable housing stock for low to moderate income homeowners.
3	Housing	Through land acquisition, support the creation of affordable housing stock for low to moderate income residents.
4	Populations with Specialized Needs	Provide public facilities that benefit populations with specialized needs that may include but are not limited to elderly and disabled individuals.
5	Community Services	Provide public services for low- to moderate-income residents for the preparation, prevention, or response to COVID-19.

# Projects

## Introduction

Travis County residents, services providers, and County departments had the opportunity to provide information about potential CDBG projects through a variety of mechanisms including: 1) participating in public hearings, 2) attending a community meeting, 3) requesting a meeting with CDBG staff, or 4) participating in a consultation.

The following projects (1-4) for PY19 were approved by Travis County Commissioners Court on June 18, 2019. Projects (6-9) were approved on June 23, 2020. Projects 5, 10, and 11 are proposed to be approved on August 10, 2021. For a full description of projects, including relevant maps, please see Appendix E.

Table 79. Project Information

#	Project Name
1	PY19 Austin’s Colony Street Improvements
2	PY19 Forest Bluff Street Improvements
3	PY19 Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements
4	PY19 Administrative & Planning
	CDBG-CV 1 and 3 (COVID-19 Response) Approved 6/2020 and 8/2021
5	PY19 Teletherapy Program for Underserved Children and Families (CV-1)
6	PY19 Virtual Group Day Services for Adults with Disabilities (CV-1)
7	PY19 COVID-19 Integrated Care Response Team (CV-1)
8	PY19 COVID-19 Telemental Health Services (CV-1)
9	PY19 Administrative & Planning (CDBG-CV-1)
10	PY19 Administrative & Planning (CDBG-CV-3)
11	PY19 Children's Mental Health Technology Project (CV-3)
12	PY19 Community Services for the Preparation, Prevention, or Response to COVID-19 (CV-3)

***Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs***

Travis County CDBG staff considered and weighed all potential projects. First, the CDBG Office staff assessed whether potential projects: 1) met one of HUD’s national objectives, 2) were eligible CDBG activities, and 3) were feasible to complete in a timely manner.

Second, CDBG staff further evaluated the projects according to the following criteria:

ADDRESSES A HIGH PRIORITY GOAL OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

Projects addressing one of the high priority categories identified in the strategic (consolidated) plan are given a priority.

FEASIBILITY OF PROJECT

Projects that have the ability to be implemented and completed within 18 months receive a more favorable review. Phased projects for which 12-18 months of work would leave an incomplete project with little to no impact are considered with less priority.

IMPACTS A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

Project scope and the number of persons benefiting are considered to determine the level of project impact.

BENEFIT TO LOW/MODERATE-INCOME PERSONS

Projects that benefit low- and moderate-income households receive a more favorable review.

LEVERAGES/MATCHES WITH FUNDING FROM ANOTHER SOURCE

Projects that utilize other funds (federal, state, local, private) and public/private joint efforts receive a more favorable review.

ADDRESSES A GOAL IN THE FAIR HOUSING PLAN

Projects that further the County's fair housing goals receive a more favorable review. In addition, the Action Plan includes approved alternate projects. This allows for the pre-planning of unforeseen incidents, and allows the CDBG program to utilize the funds in a timely manner toward pre-identified alternate projects. Resources, including time and money, that would otherwise be used to add or delete projects through the customary Substantial Amendment process described in the Citizen Participation Plan can be saved.

## Project Summary

Table 80. Project Summary

<b>1</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>PY19 Austin's Colony Street Improvements</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Not applicable
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Infrastructure
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Street Improvements
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$641,392
	<b>Description</b>	Removal and replacement of existing sidewalks, driveways, intersection sidewalk ramps, and pavement overlay to achieve ADA compliance, and repair roadway to acceptable standards for County maintenance. This project is phased over multiple program years. PY19 funding will provide the remaining construction costs. For more information, refer to Appendix E.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/30/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	The project will benefit 6,555 people with a low to moderate income percentage of 57.13%
	<b>Location Description</b>	Austin's Colony, Precinct 1 of Travis County. Please see Appendix E for a map of the neighborhood.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The project will be broken up into two phases and will include improvement to sections of: Austin's Colony Blvd, Peavey Drive, Crownover, Amy Francis, Cottingham, James Vincent, Hartsmith, and Oliphant. Procurement for design and environmental clearance will occur in August 2019. Design and environmental services will occur between November 2019 and April 2020. Construction is estimated to be completed by the end of 2020.
<b>2</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>PY19 Forest Bluff Street Improvements</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Not applicable
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Infrastructure
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Street Improvements
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$135,000
	<b>Description</b>	Removal and replacement of existing sidewalks, driveways, intersection sidewalk ramps, and pavement overlay to achieve ADA compliance, and repair right-of-way to acceptable standards for County maintenance. This project will be phased over multiple program years. PY19 funding would include design and environmental clearance.
	<b>Target Date</b>	09/30/2021

<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	The improvements impact 2,875 persons, of which 80.7% are low-to-moderate income.
<b>Location Description</b>	Forest Bluff, Precinct 1 of Travis County. Please see Appendix E for a map of the neighborhood.
<b>Planned Activities</b>	The project will be broken up into two or three phases and will include improvement to sections of: Arizona Oak Lane, Stave Oak Lane, Bigelow Drive, Catsby Court, English Avenue, and Delta Post Drive. The first phase of the project, funded with PY19 funds, will include: 1) design services; 2) land surveying services; 3) geo-technical services; 4) drainage design services; 5) utility location and relocation coordination services; 6) environmental review and related regulatory permits; and 7) project management time. Construction will be phased over one or two years. Refer to Appendix E for more detailed information.
<b>3 Project Name</b>	<b>PY19 Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements</b>
<b>Target Area</b>	Not applicable
<b>Goals Supported</b>	Infrastructure
<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Water/Wastewater Improvements
<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$155,000
<b>Description</b>	The project includes improvements to divert a portion of the wastewater system with a new low-pressure sewer main which would avoid the high elevations of the Kennedy Ridge Estates Subdivision Sections 1 and 2, reducing static pressure at the individual sewer services. Individual grinder pumps are failing due to high pressure related to the topography of the neighborhood, and this improvement will mitigate the issues. This project will be phased over multiple program years. PY19 funding would include design and environmental clearance. Refer to Appendix E for more detailed information.
<b>Target Date</b>	October 2020
<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	The improvements impact 2,875 persons, of which 80.7% are low-to-moderate income.
<b>Location Description</b>	Kennedy Ridge, Precinct 1 of Travis County. Please see Appendix E for a map of the neighborhood.

<b>Planned Activities</b>	The project will be broken up into two or three phases and will include improvement to a wastewater system. The first phase of the project, funded with PY19 funds, will include: 1) design services; 2) land surveying services; 3) geo-technical services; 4) drainage design services; 5) utility location and relocation coordination services; 6) environmental review and related regulatory permits; and 7) project management time. Construction will be phased over one or two years.
4	<b>Project Name</b>
	<b>PY19 Administrative &amp; Planning Expenses</b>
<b>Target Area</b>	Not applicable
<b>Goals Supported</b>	Not applicable
<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Not applicable
<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$232,848
<b>Description</b>	The funds allocated for administration and planning will pay for the administration expenses associated with the grant.
<b>Target Date</b>	9/30/2020
<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Location Description</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Planned Activities</b>	The funds allocated for administration will pay for the operating expenses associated with the grant including office supplies, training, contracted services, interpreting, fair housing activities, membership, Action Plan, annual report, reporting and other business-related expenses. Additionally, the funds will pay for a portion of the salaries for the two CDBG Senior Planners and Administrative Associate. These positions are responsible for project development, action plan and annual report development, monitoring, and reporting and other tasks relating to administration and planning.
<b>Location Description</b>	Not applicable

5	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Teletherapy Program for Underserved Children and Families</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Not applicable
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Community Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Behavioral Health (COVID-19 Response)
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG-CV-1: \$136,500
	<b>Description</b>	Austin Child Guidance Center (ACGC) will offer teletherapy services for consultation, intervention, counseling, and psychiatric treatment.
	<b>Target Date</b>	9/30/2022
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	124 LMI clients
	<b>Location Description</b>	Clients may be located anywhere in the PY19 Travis County CDBG service area.
<b>Planned Activities</b>	In response to COVID-19, ACGC offers teletherapy services for consultation, intervention, counseling, and psychiatric treatment. Due to the nature of remote services, ACGC let staff go in our psychological services department as these assessments must be conducted in person. As we bring services back in-house in the near future, we will reinstate the psychological services department and hire staff to provide psychological assessments to clients from underserved communities (Spanish-speaking families, BIPOC, non-urban areas of Travis County) whom have been most impacted by COVID. Increasing outreach efforts and psychological staff numbers, as well as highlighting teletherapy services will allow us to best respond to their needs.	
6	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Virtual Group Day Services for Adults with Disabilities</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Not applicable
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Community Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Behavioral Health (COVID-19 Response)
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG-CV-1 \$100,000
	<b>Description</b>	Support adults with disabilities to continue attending virtual services, providing education and preventing social isolation.
	<b>Target Date</b>	9/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	46 LMI clients
	<b>Location Description</b>	Clients may be located anywhere in the PY19 Travis County CDBG service area.
<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project will provide gap funding to enable this program, which supports adults with disabilities, to continue.	

7	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>COVID-19 Integrated Care Response Team</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Not applicable
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Community Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Behavioral Health (COVID-19 Response)
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG-CV-1 \$324,046
	<b>Description</b>	Support the Integrated Response Team in providing behavioral health services at Travis County Emergency Protective Facilities for six months.
	<b>Target Date</b>	9/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	70 LMI clients
	<b>Location Description</b>	Clients may be located anywhere in the PY19 Travis County CDBG service area. Homeless clients are not subjected to this requirement.
<b>Planned Activities</b>	Project funds will support salaries and benefits for the Integrated Response Team.	
8	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>COVID-19 Telemental Health Services</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Not applicable
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Community Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Behavioral Health (COVID-19 Response)
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG-CV-1 \$100,000
	<b>Description</b>	Further efforts with telemental health, HIPPA compliant Zoom services to clients along with warm line telephone services.
	<b>Target Date</b>	9/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	57
<b>Location Description</b>	Clients may be located anywhere in the Travis County CDBG service area.	
<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project will cover costs incurred with warm line telephone services and premium zoom services. Funds will also support staff salaries for clinical staff and care coordination manager.	
9	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>PY19 Administrative &amp; Planning Expenses (CDBG-CV-1)</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Not applicable
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Not applicable
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Not applicable
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG-CV-1 \$40,137

<b>Description</b>	The funds allocated for administration and planning will pay for the administration expenses associated with the grant.
<b>Target Date</b>	9/30/2021
<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Location Description</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Planned Activities</b>	The funds allocated for administration will pay for the operating expenses associated with the grant including office supplies, training, contracted services, interpreting, fair housing activities, membership, Action Plan, annual report, reporting and other business-related expenses. Additionally, the funds will pay for a portion of the salaries for the two CDBG Senior Planners and Administrative Associate. These positions are responsible for project development, action plan and annual report development, monitoring, and reporting and other tasks relating to administration and planning.
<b>10 Project Name</b>	<b>PY19 Administrative &amp; Planning Expenses (CDBG-CV-3)</b>
<b>Target Area</b>	Not applicable
<b>Goals Supported</b>	Not applicable
<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Not applicable
<b>Funding</b>	CDBG-CV-3 \$177,605
<b>Description</b>	The funds allocated for administration and planning will pay for the administration expenses associated with the grant.
<b>Target Date</b>	9/30/2022
<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Location Description</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Planned Activities</b>	The funds allocated for administration will pay for the operating expenses associated with the grant including office supplies, training, contracted services, interpreting, fair housing activities, membership, Action Plan, annual report, reporting and other business-related expenses. Additionally, the funds will pay for a portion of the salaries for the two CDBG Senior Planners and Administrative Associate. These positions are responsible for project development, action plan and annual report development, monitoring, and reporting and other tasks relating to administration and planning.

11	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Children's Mental Health Technology Project</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Not applicable
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Community Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Behavioral Health (COVID-19 Response)
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG-CV-3 \$41,000
	<b>Description</b>	Provide mental health services - individual and family therapy support groups workshops. This service will ensure ACGC staff have the necessary and reliable technology/equipment to successfully provide services in order to respond to COVID-19 related mental health needs. Clients will receive individual and family therapy, support groups, workshops. This service will ensure clients have the necessary and reliable technology/equipment to successfully receive services in order to address COVID-19 related mental health needs.
	<b>Target Date</b>	9/30/2022
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	1) 750 total clients (children, family members, caregivers) utilizing staff equipment 2) 40 clients (children) through technology lending program equipment
	<b>Location Description</b>	Clients may be located anywhere in the PY19 Travis County CDBG service area.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Funds will be used to purchase adobe pro CD licenses, laptops and accessories, scanners, and accessories-antivirus software. As part of ACGC's technology lending program, purchase and provide the eligible clients with tablets and accessories and hotspots.
12	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>COVID-19 Response (CDBG-CV-3)</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Not applicable
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Community Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Highest Priorities per May 2021 COVID-19 Needs Assessment
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG-CV-3 \$669,420
	<b>Description</b>	The funds will be used to fund CDBG eligible community (public) service projects or programs that are will prepare for, prevent, or respond to COVID-19.
	<b>Target Date</b>	9/30/2022
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	1,500 (estimated based upon last year's project estimates)
	<b>Location Description</b>	Clients may be located anywhere in the PY19 Travis County CDBG service area.

<p><b>Planned Activities</b></p>	<p>The funds allocated will be provided to fill funding gaps to organizations providing services within the PY19 Travis County CDBG service area, that or working to prevent, prepare for, or respond to the COVID-19 Pandemic.</p> <p>In May 2021, Travis County opened a funding opportunity announcement. Due to low response, Travis County will issue another funding announcement in fall 2021 for the remaining \$669,420.</p>
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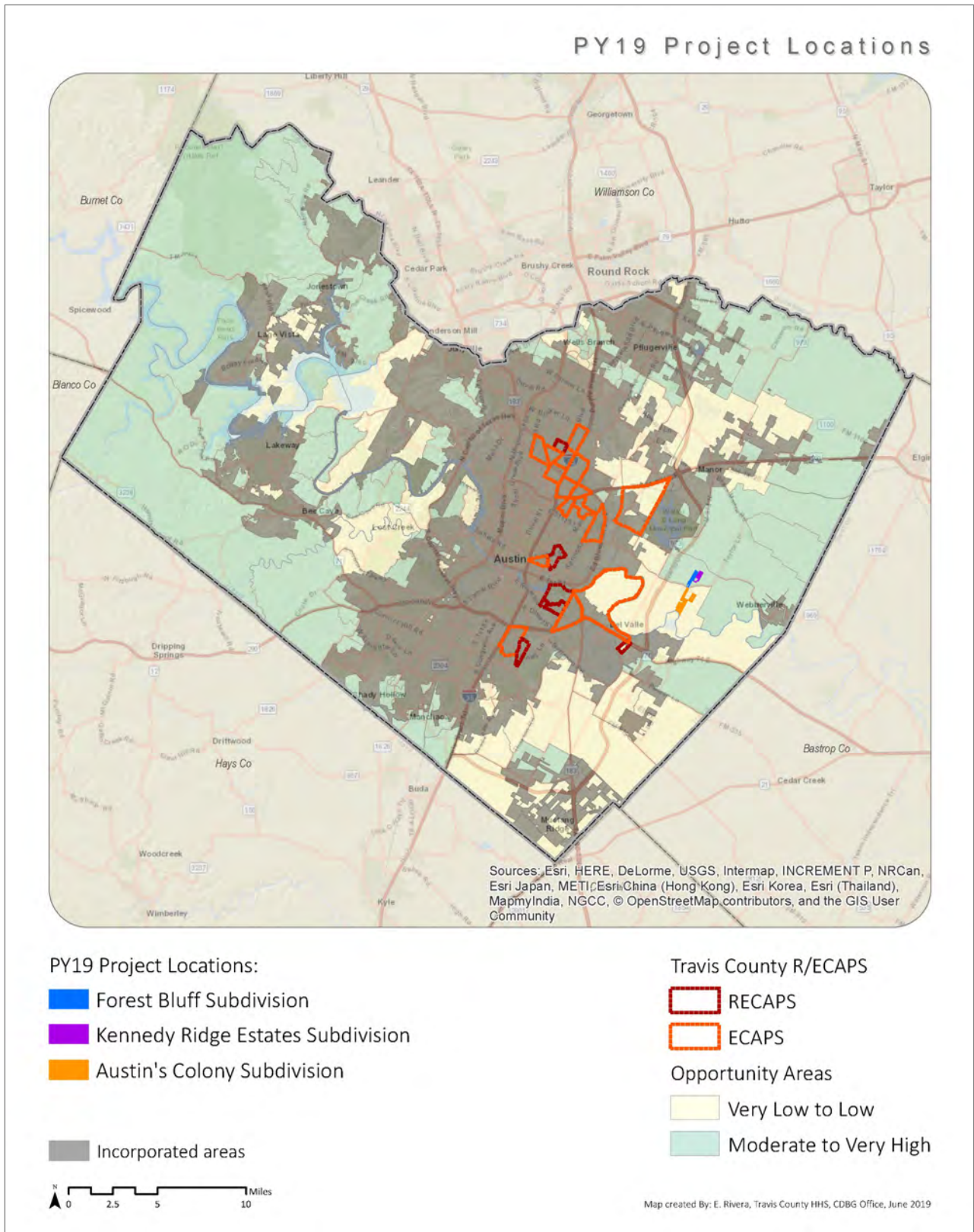
## Geographic Distribution

The CDBG service area includes the unincorporated areas of the County and the Villages of San Leanna and Webberville. The three projects funded within PY19 are located within a few miles of one another. The home repair and septic tank program, funded with project savings from prior year funds, will serve eligible households throughout the CDBG service area.

No specific target areas are identified for this Consolidated Plan, however the projects funded for PY19 are all in eastern Travis County, a historically underinvested area of the county. Identified on the map below, all three infrastructure projects are located off of FM 969, east of SH130.

CDBG-CV funded projects will benefit residents who reside anywhere in the Travis County CDBG service area.

Map 11. PY19 Project Locations



### ***Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically***

While the CDBG program does not specifically target geographic areas within the jurisdiction, geography is a consideration when evaluating different types of projects. In low opportunity areas, primarily in the eastern and southeastern parts of the county, projects that improve access to services and improve neighborhood quality are prioritized. New housing development projects are prioritized in areas of high opportunity that would further fair housing goals. Infrastructure projects are considered in areas of need throughout the jurisdiction and are typically located in neighborhoods characterized by isolated pockets of poverty.

### **Discussion**

With the County's obligation to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing, housing investments are reviewed for fair housing compliance and community development investments are reviewed for their positive impact on opportunity. This is true for all types of investments or decisions no matter the funding source. Even if Travis County resources are not used, but an action of the County is required for a project to move forward, a fair housing or opportunity review occurs. These reviews take geography into account in order to support investments that improve opportunity and support housing choice throughout the county. Refer to maps in Appendix D for more information about project location with respect to opportunity, race, ethnicity, low to moderate income areas and racially or ethnically concentrated areas (R/ECAP).

# Affordable Housing

## Introduction

CDBG will use HUD funding to support the following affordable housing goals.

Table 81. One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	287
Special-Needs	0
Total	0

Table 82. One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	279
Rehab of Existing Units	8
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	287

## Discussion

### LAND ACQUISITION TO SUPPORT AFFORDABLE HOUSING: MCKINNEY FALLS APARTMENTS

This project began in PY17 and construction is anticipated to be complete in late 2019 or early 2020. The project will serve low- to moderate-income individuals at or below 80 percent of Area Median Income.

### OWNER OCCUPIED HOME REPAIR AND SEPTIC REPAIR AND INSTALLATION

This project is anticipated to repair up to eight homes during PY19 with prior year resources. While there are no specific goals associated with assisting Disabled and Elderly households, the Home Repair project does target these populations through affirmative marketing.

Travis County will also support affordable housing through other avenues outside of HUD funding through the Travis County Corporations, HHS Housing Continuum Investments, and Travis County Commissioners Court-approved Resolutions of No Objection for Low Income Housing Tax Credits. Finally, an affordable housing strategy with specific goals will be created based on the results of the Comprehensive Housing Market Study and the Regional AI.

***The Affordable Housing section of this plan did not change due to the amendments for COVID-19 response funds.***

## Public Housing

### Introduction

There are no public housing units in the jurisdiction. Therefore, there are no actions related to public housing for the CDBG program in PY19.

### ***Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing***

There are no public housing units in the jurisdiction. Therefore, there are no actions related to public housing for the CDBG program in PY19.

### ***Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership***

#### RESIDENT SERVICES

HATC has started a Foundation to raise funds specifically for programming for its residents. Since no properties are in the CDBG service area, no CDBG funds can assist HATC clients.

#### HATC BOARD

The Travis County Commissioners Court is responsible for appointing the Board for HATC. The State Legislature recently passed a bill allowing a recipient of the Housing Choice Voucher program to be on the Board. The CDBG Office will work with the Travis County Intergovernmental Relations Office to update the application and process to account for this change. Encouraging HCV recipients to participate on the Board means increased understanding with policies based on lived experience.

### ***If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance***

The Housing Authority of Travis County is not designated as troubled.

### ***The Public Housing section of this plan did not change due to the amendments for COVID-19 response funds.***

## Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities

### Introduction

***Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs***

HHS provides general fund dollars to variety of agencies that work on homelessness issues through its social service contract investments. No federal funds will be used in PY19 for emergency or transitional housing. In addition, the Precinct 3 Constable's Office works with Integral Care to reach out to homeless encampments outside the urban core to facilitate connection to services. Finally, Justice Planning will likely finalize the new Pay for Success initiative which will fund services and housing for 250 chronically homeless individuals.

***Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons***

HHS provides general fund dollars to a variety of agencies that work on homelessness issues through its social service contract investments. No federal funds will be used in PY19 for emergency or transitional housing.

***Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again***

The Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO) is a collaborative funding and planning nonprofit that is the lead agency for the Austin/Travis County Continuum of Care. The organization is charged with bringing together other nonprofit resources and making them accessible to the homeless population. ECHO utilizes a system of outreach to assess and determine the needs of men, women, children, veterans and families who are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless. Working with a group of nonprofits, individuals experiencing homelessness are connected to resources including prevention strategies, emergency shelters, rapid re-housing, and permanent housing.

Austin/Travis County achieved functional zero for Veterans' Housing and new initiatives are underway to move toward functional zero for unaccompanied youth. Planning has begun to move chronically homeless families to functional zero though no funds have been set aside to address the issue to date.

***Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions);***

***or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs***

HHS provides general fund dollars to variety of agencies that work on homelessness and poverty issues through its social service contract investments.

***The Homeless and Special Needs Activities section of this plan did not change due to the amendments for COVID-19 response funds.***

## Barriers to Affordable Housing

Barriers to residential development and affordable housing associated with public policies were analyzed as part of the Regional AI. That analysis found the following:

Travis County's power to affect land use and residential development is limited by state law, although the County can achieve this through property deed restrictions and subdivision regulations allowing density and intensity of use, which are jointly coordinated with the City of Austin within the ETJ. Austin/Travis Subdivision Regulations include standards for small lot, townhouse, and attached single-family development.

The County's Public Improvement District (PID) policies favor creation of PIDs that increase opportunities for low to moderate affordable housing. The PID policy includes an affordable and fair housing policy section that establishes the county's commitment to mechanisms to create affordable housing, diversity in housing types, and mixed-income neighborhoods dispersed throughout the county. The PID policy supports the creation of PIDs that increase affordable housing for households with incomes 80 percent or below the MFI.

The County does not prescribe a minimum dwelling unit size. However, regulations governing on-site storage of sewage in areas without public sewer connections require a one-acre/residential unit, regardless of whether public water supply is used. Multiple units may be on a single lot but must have one acre of land for each unit.

The County has not adopted the International Building Code. As such, it is unclear whether buildings constructed in unincorporated areas follow the accessibility standards and requirements of the ADA and FHAA. It is unclear how complaints about accessibility infractions are investigated and how compliance is obtained in the absence of an adopted building code.

***Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment***

- Collaborate with the City of Austin to create policy alignment and efficiencies for development and permitting in its ETJ.
- Evaluate and update the effectiveness of the PID policy to meet the County's affordable and fair housing goals.
- Review and evaluate policies related to septic systems to determine what, if any, actions can be taken to reduce the issues preventing repair or installation of systems.
- Review and clarify the County's policy, authority and actions taken to ensure that accessibility standards and requirements of the ADA and FHAA are achieved.

***The Barriers to Affordable Housing section of this plan did not change due to the amendments for COVID-19 response funds.***

## Other Actions

### **Introduction**

The CDBG Office will take on a variety of actions to support the needs identified in the PY19-23 Consolidated Plan.

### ***Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs***

- Execute the Fair Housing Implementation Plan
- Develop a Travis County Homelessness Investment Strategy across multiple Departments
- Collaborate with Emergency Services and TNR to address gaps/needs for Disaster Recovery & Resilience
- Collaborate and coordinate with internal and external partners around investments that improve opportunity across the CDBG service area
- Work with internal and external partners to coordinate engagement opportunities and set up times to meet with different HOAs, community and faith-based groups.
- Maintain updated matrices for Community & Economic Development and Housing
- Create a template for the first round of one-pagers to summarize CDBG and other investments indicated in the Community & Economic Development and Housing matrices

### ***Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing***

- The Home Repair program will be funded in PY19, which will assist in maintaining owner occupied homes for low- and moderate-income households. Finally, Street Improvement projects will help maintain neighborhood quality, thereby helping to preserve home values of low- and moderate-income households.
- Develop an affordable housing strategy based on the Fair Housing Plan and Comprehensive Housing Market Study
- Oversee the HHS Housing Continuum competition for general fund dollars
- Complete Fair Housing Reviews & Opportunity Analysis for a variety of projects

### ***Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards***

The CDBG funded Home Repair Project will assess homes for lead based paint hazards as part of intake into the program and any work performed on homes will be according to the program's prescribed lead based paint standards.

### ***Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families***

Travis County's lead agency for administering CDBG funds is the Health and Human Services Department. The goal of the department is to address community needs through internal and external investments and services. The department strives to accomplish the following: maximize quality of life for all people in Travis County; protect vulnerable populations; Invest in social and economic well-being; promote healthy living: physical, behavioral, and environmental; and build a shared understanding of our community. Travis County operates a number of anti-poverty

programs that assist individuals and families on multiple fronts in transitioning from crisis to self-sufficiency. The County carries out its anti-poverty programs (discussed in Section VI) both through the direct delivery of services managed by HHS and by purchasing services from private and not-for-profit agencies in the community. In addition to the provision of direct services, Travis County continually assesses the poverty and basic needs of county residents, works with stakeholders in facilitating anti-poverty efforts, and supports public policy initiatives that prevent and ameliorate conditions of poverty. For more information on specific social service contract investments please see the paragraph titled Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment included in Section IV.

***Actions planned to develop institutional structure***

- Evaluate and update the effectiveness of the Public Improvement District (PID) policy to meet the County's affordable and fair housing goals.
- Review and evaluate policies related to septic systems to determine what, if any, actions can be taken to reduce the issues preventing repair or installation of systems.
- Review and clarify the County's policy, authority, and actions taken to ensure that accessibility standards and requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Fair Housing Amendments Act (FHAA) are achieved.
- Collaborate with Emergency Services and TNR to address gaps/needs for disaster recovery and resilience.
- Work with internal and external partners to coordinate engagement opportunities and set up times to meet with different Homeowners Associations (HOAs), community, and faith-based groups.
- Maintain updated matrices for Community & Economic Development and Housing.
- Complete County Code, Chapter 277, Affordable and Fair Housing policies in alignment with the affordable housing strategy based on the Fair Housing Plan and Comprehensive Housing Market Study.

***Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies***

- Collaborate with the City of Austin to create policy alignment and efficiencies for development and permitting in its Extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ).
- Execute the Central Texas Regional Fair Housing Implementation Plan.
- Develop a Travis County Homelessness Investment Strategy across multiple departments.
- Collaborate and coordinate with internal and external partners around investments which improve opportunity across the CDBG service area.
- Develop an affordable housing strategy based on the Fair Housing Plan and Comprehensive Housing Market Study.
- Complete fair housing reviews and opportunity analyses for a variety of projects.

## Program Specific Requirements

### Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

One hundred percent of the projects funded meet a low to moderate income national objective.

#### Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed.   | \$0 |
| 2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan. | \$0 |
| 3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements.   | \$0 |
| 4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan.  | \$0 |
| 5. The amount of income from float-funded activities.  | \$0 |
| Total Program Income   | \$0 |

#### Other CDBG Requirements

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. The amount of urgent need activities | \$0 |
|---|-----|

# Attachment B

## Appendix E – Projects and Alternate Projects

Please note, all proposed additions for this substantial amendment are noted in red text.

# PROJECTS

## Project # 1: Austin’s Colony Street Improvement, Phase 2—\$641,392

**Project Description:** The sidewalks in this neighborhood were built to pre-ADA standards and have not been accepted by Travis County TNR for road maintenance. The roads in this subdivision are not adequately maintained, causing accelerated neighborhood roadway deterioration. This project would include removal and replacement of existing sidewalks, driveways, intersection sidewalk ramps, and pavement overlay to achieve ADA compliance, and repair roadway to acceptable standards for maintenance.

The improvements impact 6,555 people, of which 57.13% are considered low- to moderate-income. The project will be completed in two phases. The first phase, funded with PY18 grant funds, includes design services and environmental assessment, and partial construction. Construction will be completed during the second phase of the project with PY19 grant funds. Due to increased construction costs, the cost estimates have been updated to reflect anticipated increases since the project was funded in PY18.

- Phase 1 (PY18) - Design and Environmental for all streets
- Construction on the following streets:
  - Austin’s Colony Boulevard, Peavey Drive, and Crownover Street- estimated \$333,300
  - Amy Francis- estimated \$133,500
  - Cottingham- estimated \$133,000
  - James Vincent- estimated \$131,825
- Phase 2 (PY19) – Complete Construction on the following streets:
  - Hartsmith- estimated \$145,500
  - Oliphant- estimated \$149,325

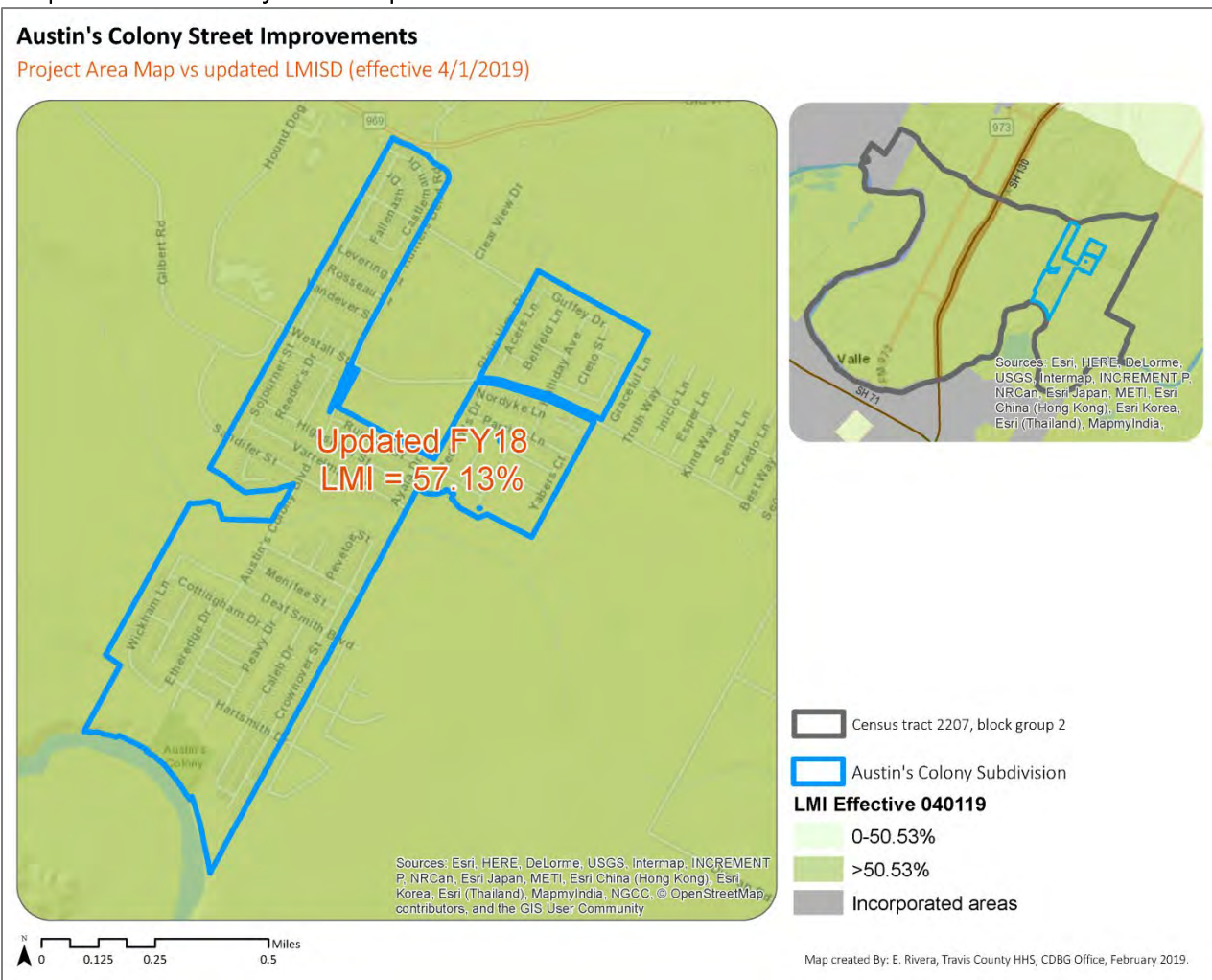
Streets designated for construction in Phase 1 may be moved to Phase 2, and streets designated for Phase 2 may be moved to Phase 1. The final scheduling of street construction will be based on the results of the design work for the project.

<b>Figure 1: Project 1 - General Project Information</b>	
<b>CDBG Funding</b>	\$641,392
<b>Leverage Funding</b>	N/A
<b>Program Delivery</b>	Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources Department
<b>Program Oversight</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Estimated Start/Completion Date</b>	June 1, 2020 – September 30, 2020
<b>Location</b>	Austin’s Colony, see Map 1.

**Figure 2: Project 1 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)**

<b>Priority Need Category</b>	Infrastructure	<b>Project</b>	Street Improvements
<b>Eligible Activity</b>	Street Improvements	<b>Outcome Category</b>	Sustainability
<b>Objective Category</b>	Suitable Living Environment	<b>Specific Objective</b>	Improve quality of public infrastructure for lower income persons
<b>Citation</b>	§570.201 (c)	<b>Accomplishment</b>	6,555 individuals
<b>Eligibility</b>	LMA	<b>Matrix Code</b>	03 K Street Improvements
<b>Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan</b>	High	<b>Travis County SAP #</b>	TBD

Map 1: Austin's Colony Street Improvements



## Project # 2: Forest Bluff Street Improvements, Phase 1—\$135,000

**Project Description:** The sidewalks in this neighborhood were built to pre-ADA standards and have not been accepted by Travis County TNR for road maintenance. The roads in this subdivision are not adequately maintained, causing accelerated neighborhood roadway deterioration. This project would include removal and replacement of existing sidewalks, driveways, intersection sidewalk ramps, and pavement overlay to achieve ADA compliance, and repair right-of-way to acceptable standards for maintenance.

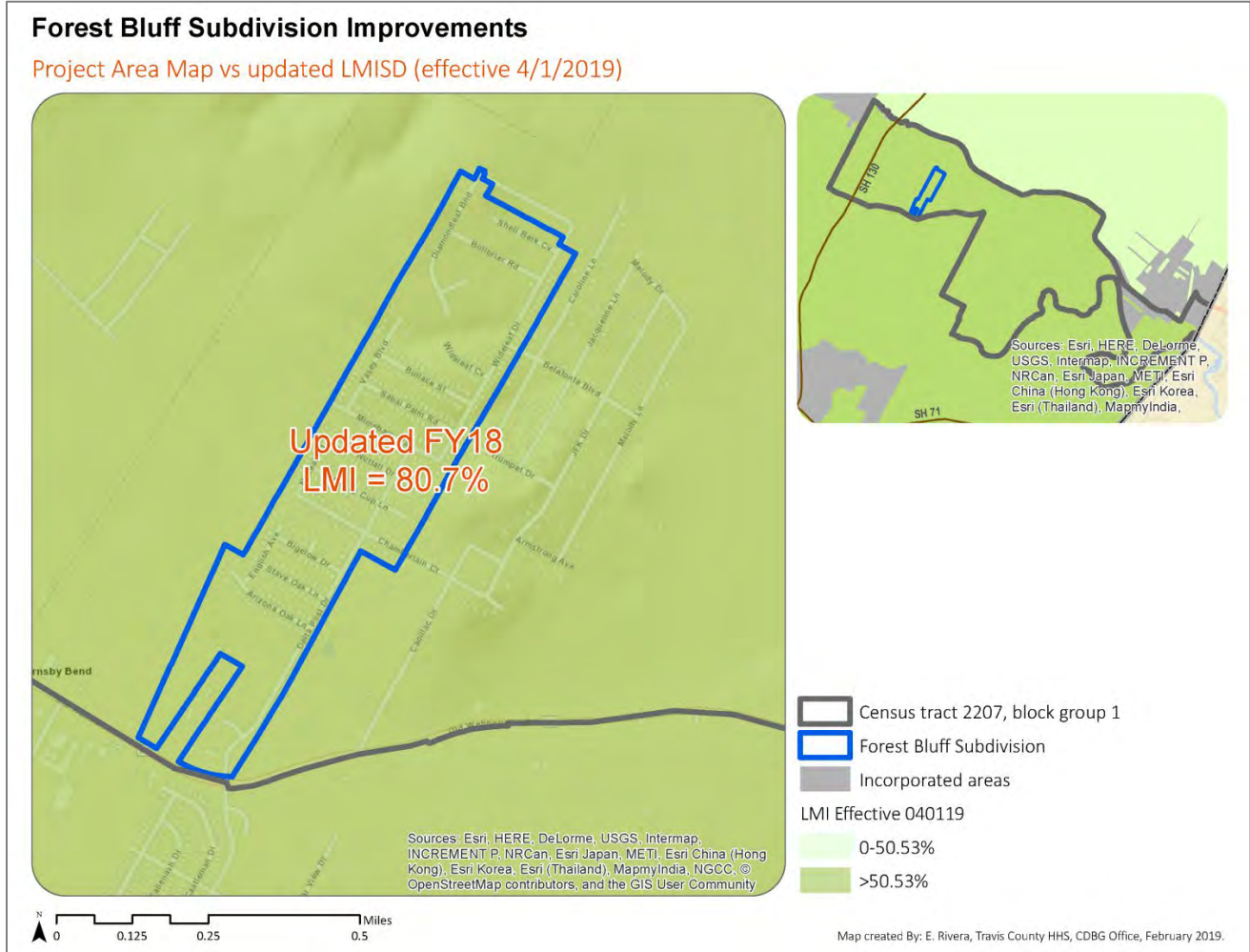
The improvements impact an estimated 2,875 individuals, of which 80.70% are considered low-to moderate-income. The project will be completed in multiple phases. The first phase includes design services and environmental assessment. Construction will be completed with PY20-PY23 funds, depending upon future allocations and prioritization of construction projects.

- The project supports construction on the following streets:
  - Arizona Oak-estimated \$209,100;
  - Bigelow and Catsby-estimated \$181,500;
  - Delta Post-estimated \$175,100;
  - English Ave-estimated \$124,000;
  - Stave Oak-estimated \$175,900.

Figure 3: Project #2—General Project Information	
<b>CDBG Funding</b>	\$135,000
<b>Leverage Funding</b>	N/A
<b>Program Delivery</b>	Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources Department
<b>Program Oversight</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Estimated Start/Completion Date</b>	January 2020 – October 2020
<b>Location</b>	Forest Bluff, see Map 2.

Figure 4: Project #2—Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)			
<b>Priority Need Category</b>	Infrastructure	<b>Project</b>	Street Improvements
<b>Eligible Activity</b>	Street Improvements	<b>Outcome Category</b>	Sustainability
<b>Objective Category</b>	Suitable Living Environment	<b>Specific Objective</b>	Improve quality of public infrastructure for lower-income persons
<b>Citation</b>	§570.201(c)	<b>Accomplishment</b>	2,875 individuals
<b>Eligibility</b>	LMA	<b>Matrix Code</b>	03 K Street Improvements

<b>Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan</b>	High	<b>Travis County SAP #</b>	TBD
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Map 2: Forest Bluff Subdivision Improvements

### Project # 3: Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements, Phase 1— \$155,000

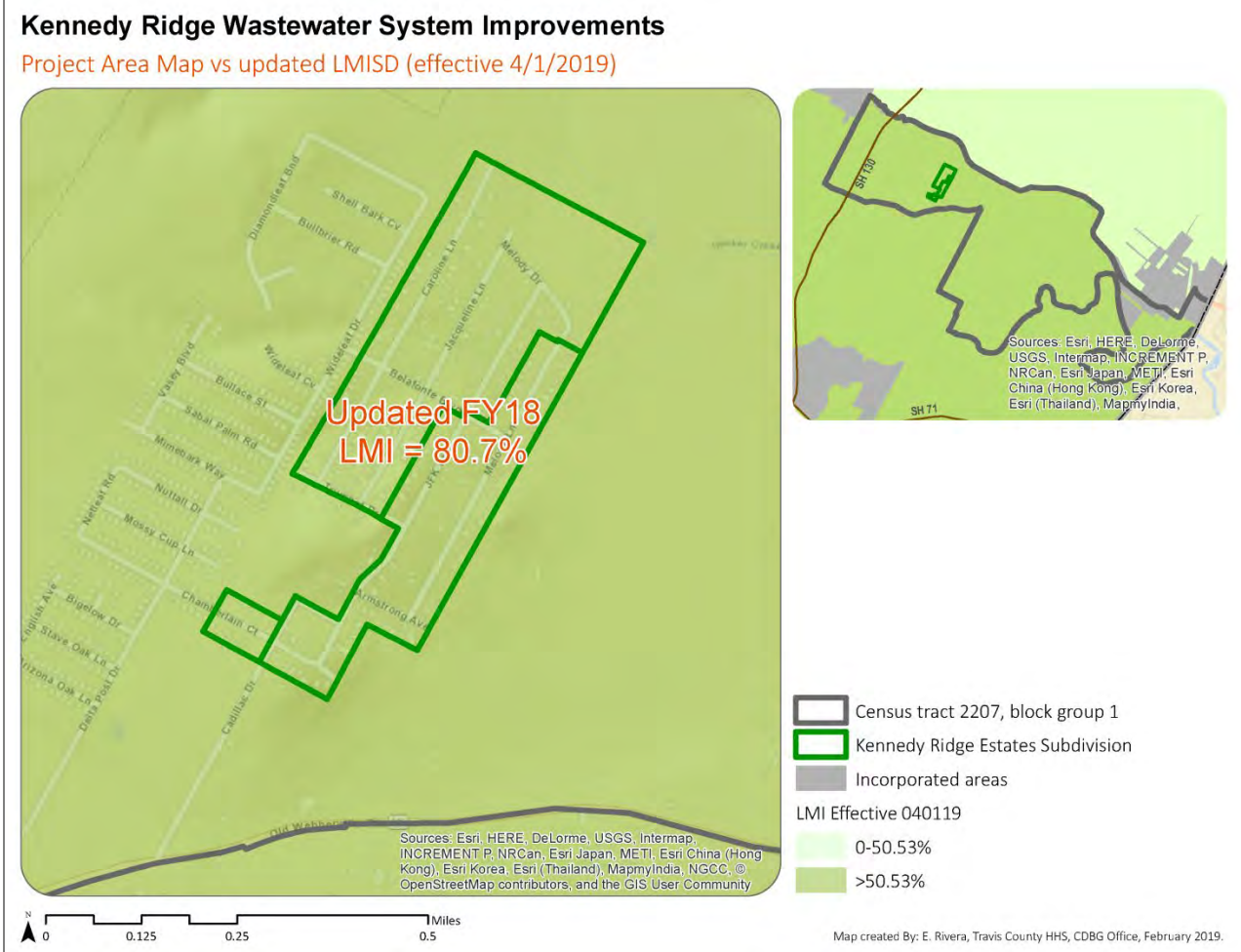
**Project Description:** The project includes improvements to divert a portion of the wastewater system with a new low pressure sewer main which would avoid the high elevations of the Kennedy Ridge Estates Subdivision Sections 1 and 2, reducing static pressure at the individual sewer services. Individual grinder pumps are failing due to high pressure related to the topography of the neighborhood, and this improvement will mitigate the issues. This project will be phased over multiple program years. PY19 funding would include design and environmental clearance.

The improvements impact an estimated 2,875 individuals, of which 80.70% are considered low-to moderate-income. The project will be completed in multiple phases. The first phase includes design services and environmental assessment. Construction and, if needed, acquisition of right of way will be completed with PY20-PY23 funds, depending upon future allocations, estimated costs to complete, and prioritization of construction projects.

<b>Figure 5: Project #3—General Project Information</b>	
<b>CDBG Funding</b>	\$155,000
<b>Leverage Funding</b>	N/A
<b>Program Delivery</b>	Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources Department
<b>Program Oversight</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Estimated Start/ Completion Date</b>	January 2020 – October 2020
<b>Location</b>	Kennedy Ridge, see Map 3.

<b>Figure 6: Project #3—Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)</b>			
<b>Priority Need Category</b>	Infrastructure	<b>Project</b>	Wastewater Improvements
<b>Eligible Activity</b>	Wastewater Improvements	<b>Outcome Category</b>	Sustainability
<b>Objective Category</b>	Suitable Living Environment	<b>Specific Objective</b>	Improve quality of public infrastructure for lower income persons
<b>Citation</b>	§570.201(c)	<b>Accomplishment</b>	2,875 individuals
<b>Eligibility</b>	LMA	<b>Matrix Code</b>	03 J Water/Sewer Improvements
<b>Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan</b>	High	<b>Travis County SAP #</b>	TBD

Map 3: Kennedy Ridge Wastewater System Improvements



## Project #4: Administrative & Planning Expenses – \$232,848

**Project Description:** The funds allocated for administration will pay for the operating expenses associated with the grant including office supplies, training, contracted services, rule interpretation, fair housing activities, membership, action plan, annual report, reporting, and other business-related expenses. Additionally, the funds will pay for a portion of the salaries for the two CDBG Senior Planners and a full time Administrative Associate. These positions are responsible for planning and policy development, project development, action plan and annual report development, monitoring and reporting, and other tasks relating to administration and planning.

<b>Figure 7: Project 4 - General Project Information</b>	
<b>CDBG Funding</b>	\$232,848
<b>Leverage Funding</b>	Travis County General Fund estimated \$120,000
<b>Program Delivery</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Program Oversight</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Expected Start/Completion Date</b>	October 1, 2019 - September 30, 2020
<b>Location</b>	Not Applicable

<b>Figure 8: Project 4 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)</b>			
<b>Priority Need Category</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Project</b>	Program Administration
<b>Eligible Activity</b>	Administration and Planning	<b>Outcome Category</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Objective Category</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Specific Objective</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Citation</b>	§570.206	<b>Accomplishment</b>	Other, Effective administration of the grant
<b>Eligibility</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Matrix Code</b>	21A, General Program Administration
<b>Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Travis County SAP #</b>	TBD

**This Action Plan has been**  
**Substantially Amended**  
**to Include Projects 5-12**  
**on the following pages**

**Project #5 Teletherapy Program for Underserved Children and Families– \$136,500**

**Project Description:** Austin Child Guidance Center (ACGC) will offer teletherapy services for consultation, intervention, counseling, and psychiatric treatment. In response to COVID-19, ACGC offers teletherapy services for consultation, intervention, counseling, and psychiatric treatment. Due to the nature of remote services, ACGC let staff go in our psychological services department as these assessments must be conducted in person. As we bring services back in-house in the near future, we will reinstate the psychological services department and hire staff to provide psychological assessments to clients from underserved communities (Spanish-speaking families, BIPOC, non-urban areas of Travis County) whom have been most impacted by COVID. Increasing outreach efforts and psychological staff numbers, as well as highlighting teletherapy services will allow us to best respond to their needs.

<b>Project 5 - General Project Information</b>	
<b>CDBG-CV-1 Funding</b>	\$136,500
<b>Leverage Funding</b>	TDB
<b>Program Delivery</b>	Austin Child Guidance Center (“ACGC”)
<b>Program Oversight</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Expected Start/Completion Date</b>	Immediately Upon Contract Execution - September 30, 2022
<b>Location</b>	Travis County PY19 CDBG Service Area

<b>Project 5 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)</b>			
<b>Priority Need Category</b>	Public Services	<b>Project</b>	Teletherapy Program for Underserved Children and Families
<b>Eligible Activity</b>	Public Services	<b>Outcome Category</b>	Availability/Accessibility
<b>Objective Category</b>	Provide Behavioral Health Services	<b>Specific Objective</b>	Behavioral health services for LMI clients in response to COVID-19
<b>Citation</b>	§570.201 (e)	<b>Accomplishment</b>	124 Individuals
<b>Eligibility</b>	LMC	<b>Matrix Code</b>	050, Mental Health Services
<b>Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan</b>	High	<b>Travis County SAP #</b>	TBD

## **Project #6 Virtual Group Day Services for Adults with Disabilities – \$100,000**

**Project Description:** Essential for adults with disabilities and their caregivers in Travis County, virtual group day programs play a critical role in the health and wellness of socially-isolated, vulnerable individuals confined to their residences due to COVID-19. CDBG-CV will fund the gap to support adults with disabilities so they may continue attending virtual services, which provide education and help prevent social isolation. At least fifty-one percent (51%) of the recipients will be at or below 80% of the Median Family Income (MFI). This project addition is a project proposed to prepare for, respond to, and/or prevent COVID-19.

<b>Project 6 - General Project Information</b>	
<b>CDBG-CV-1 Funding</b>	\$100,000
<b>Leverage Funding</b>	TBD
<b>Program Delivery</b>	The Arc of the Capital
<b>Program Oversight</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Expected Start/Completion Date</b>	Immediately Upon Contract Execution - September 30, 2021
<b>Location</b>	Travis County CDBG Service Area

<b>Project 6 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)</b>			
<b>Priority Need Category</b>	Public Services	<b>Project</b>	Virtual Group Day Services for Adults with Disabilities
<b>Eligible Activity</b>	Public Services	<b>Outcome Category</b>	Availability/Accessibility
<b>Objective Category</b>	Provide Behavioral Health Services	<b>Specific Objective</b>	Behavioral health services for LMI clients in response to COVID-19
<b>Citation</b>	§570.201 (e)	<b>Accomplishment</b>	46 Individuals
<b>Eligibility</b>	LMC	<b>Matrix Code</b>	05B, Services for Persons with Disabilities
<b>Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan</b>	High	<b>Travis County SAP #</b>	TBD

## **Project #7 COVID-19 Integrated Care Response – \$324,046**

**Project Description:** Integral Care's Integrated Response Team provides behavioral health services, health care navigation, and housing navigation and linkage for those experiencing homelessness by telehealth, telephone, or in-person to Travis County residents staying at Travis County Emergency Protective Facilities. Individuals at these facilities have been identified as high risk for contracting or spreading COVID-19. As new facilities open, Integral Care will expand its team to support this at-risk population. Funds will be spent on salaries and benefits for Integrated Response Team providing behavioral health services at Travis County Emergency Protective Facilities for six months. Staff include: 2 FTE Program Managers, who oversee ongoing program services; 1 FTE LPHA, who provides treatment and interventions; 4 FTE Peer Support Specialists, who help clients engage in the recovery process; and 5 FTE QMHPs, who provide treatment and interventions. Ninety percent (90%) of the clients to be served by this program will be at or below 80% of the Median Family Income (MFI). This project addition is a project proposed to prepare for, respond to, and/or prevent COVID-19.

<b>Project 7 - General Project Information</b>	
<b>CDBG-CV-1 Funding</b>	\$324,046
<b>Leverage Funding</b>	TBD
<b>Program Delivery</b>	Integral Care
<b>Program Oversight</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Expected Start/Completion Date</b>	Immediately Upon Contract Execution - September 30, 2021
<b>Location</b>	Travis County CDBG Service Area

<b>Project 7 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)</b>			
<b>Priority Need Category</b>	Public Services	<b>Project</b>	COVID-19 Integrated Care Response
<b>Eligible Activity</b>	Public Services	<b>Outcome Category</b>	Availability/Accessibility
<b>Objective Category</b>	Provide Behavioral Health Services	<b>Specific Objective</b>	Behavioral health services for LMI clients in response to COVID-19
<b>Citation</b>	§570.201 (e)	<b>Accomplishment</b>	70 Individuals
<b>Eligibility</b>	LMC	<b>Matrix Code</b>	050, Mental Health Services
<b>Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan</b>	High	<b>Travis County SAP #</b>	TBD

## **Project #8 COVID-19 Telemental Health Services – \$100,000**

**Project Description:** With CDBG funding, YWCA will offer care coordination, a warm line, and counseling services all through online means. Through Care Coordination, collaborative work is done with the on-site therapist, external resources, and community organizations to provide effective comprehensive care for clients. Funds will be spent to further efforts with our telemental health HIPPA-compliant Zoom services to clients, along with warm-line telephone services. Costs incurred with warm-line telephone services and premium Zoom services will be covered. Staff salaries for clinical staff and care coordination manager will also be supported by this funding. Eighty percent (80%) of the clients to be served by this program will be at or below 80% of the Median Family Income (MFI). This project addition is a project proposed to prepare for, respond to, and/or prevent COVID-19.

<b>Project 8 - General Project Information</b>	
<b>CDBG-CV-1 Funding</b>	\$100,000
<b>Leverage Funding</b>	TBD
<b>Program Delivery</b>	YWCA of Greater Austin
<b>Program Oversight</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Expected Start/Completion Date</b>	Immediately Upon Contract Execution - September 30, 2021
<b>Location</b>	Travis County CDBG Service Area

<b>Project 8 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)</b>			
<b>Priority Need Category</b>	Public Services	<b>Project</b>	COVID-19 Telemental Health Services
<b>Eligible Activity</b>	Public Services	<b>Outcome Category</b>	Availability/Accessibility
<b>Objective Category</b>	Provide Behavioral Health Services	<b>Specific Objective</b>	Behavioral health services for LMI clients in response to COVID-19
<b>Citation</b>	§570.201 (e)	<b>Accomplishment</b>	57 Individuals
<b>Eligibility</b>	LMC	<b>Matrix Code</b>	050, Mental Health Services
<b>Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan</b>	High	<b>Travis County SAP #</b>	TBD

## **Project #9 PY19 Administration and Planning (CDBG-CV) – \$40,137**

**Project Description:** The funds allocated for administration will pay for the operating expenses associated with the grant including office supplies, training, contracted services, rule interpretation, fair housing activities, membership, action plan, annual report, reporting, and other business-related expenses. Additionally, the funds will pay for a portion of the salaries for two CDBG Senior Planners and a full time Administrative Associate. These positions are responsible for planning and policy development, project development, action plan and annual report development, monitoring and reporting, and other tasks relating to administration and planning. This project addition is a project proposed to prepare for, respond to, and/or prevent COVID-19.

<b>Project 9 - General Project Information</b>	
<b>CDBG-CV-1 Funding</b>	\$40,137
<b>Leverage Funding</b>	N/A
<b>Program Delivery</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Program Oversight</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Expected Start/Completion Date</b>	Immediately Upon Contract Execution - September 30, 2021
<b>Location</b>	Not Applicable

<b>Project 9 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)</b>			
<b>Priority Need Category</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Project</b>	Program Administration
<b>Eligible Activity</b>	Administration and Planning	<b>Outcome Category</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Objective Category</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Specific Objective</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Citation</b>	§570.206	<b>Accomplishment</b>	Other, Effective administration of the grant
<b>Eligibility</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Matrix Code</b>	21A, General Program Administration
<b>Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Travis County SAP #</b>	TBD

**Project #10 PY19 Administration and Planning (CDBG-CV) – \$177,605**

**Project Description:** The funds allocated for administration will pay for the operating expenses associated with the grant including office supplies, training, contracted services, rule interpretation, fair housing activities, membership, action plan, annual report, reporting, and other business-related expenses. Additionally, the funds will pay for a portion of the salaries for two CDBG Senior Planners and a full time Administrative Associate. These positions are responsible for planning and policy development, project development, action plan and annual report development, monitoring and reporting, and other tasks relating to administration and planning. This project addition is a project proposed to prepare for, respond to, and/or prevent COVID-19.

<b>Project 9 - General Project Information</b>	
<b>CDBG-CV-3 Funding</b>	\$177,605
<b>Leverage Funding</b>	N/A
<b>Program Delivery</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Program Oversight</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Expected Start/Completion Date</b>	Immediately Upon Contract Execution - September 30, 2022
<b>Location</b>	Not Applicable

<b>Project 9 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)</b>			
<b>Priority Need Category</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Project</b>	Program Administration
<b>Eligible Activity</b>	Administration and Planning	<b>Outcome Category</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Objective Category</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Specific Objective</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Citation</b>	§570.206	<b>Accomplishment</b>	Other, Effective administration of the grant
<b>Eligibility</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Matrix Code</b>	21A, General Program Administration
<b>Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Travis County SAP #</b>	TBD

## **Project #11 Children’s Mental Health Technology Project– \$41,000**

**Project Description:** Austin Child Guidance Center (ACGC) will provide mental health services - individual and family therapy support groups workshops. This service will ensure ACGC staff have the necessary and reliable technology/equipment to successfully provide services in order to respond to COVID-19 related mental health needs. Clients will receive individual and family therapy, support groups, workshops. This service will ensure clients have the necessary and reliable technology/equipment to successfully receive services in order to address COVID-19 related mental health needs. Funds will be used to purchase adobe pro CD licenses, laptops and accessories, scanners, and accessories-antivirus software. As part of ACGC's technology lending program, purchase and provide the eligible clients with tablets and accessories and hotspots.

<b>Project 5 - General Project Information</b>	
<b>CDBG-CV-3 Funding</b>	\$41,000
<b>Leverage Funding</b>	\$50,000 (St. David’s Foundation)
<b>Program Delivery</b>	Austin Child Guidance Center (“ACGC”)
<b>Program Oversight</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Expected Start/Completion Date</b>	Immediately Upon Contract Execution - September 30, 2022
<b>Location</b>	Travis County PY19 CDBG Service Area

<b>Project 5 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)</b>			
<b>Priority Need Category</b>	Public Services	<b>Project</b>	Teletherapy Program for Underserved Children and Families
<b>Eligible Activity</b>	Public Services	<b>Outcome Category</b>	Availability/Accessibility
<b>Objective Category</b>	Provide Behavioral Health Services	<b>Specific Objective</b>	Behavioral health services for LMI clients in response to COVID-19
<b>Citation</b>	§570.201 (e)	<b>Accomplishment</b>	790 Individuals
<b>Eligibility</b>	LMI	<b>Matrix Code</b>	050, Mental Health Services
<b>Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan</b>	High	<b>Travis County SAP #</b>	TBD

**Project #12 COVID-19 Response– \$669,420**

**Project Description:** The funds will be used to fund CDBG eligible community (public) service projects or programs that are will prepare for, prevent, or respond to COVID-19. The funds allocated will be provided to fill funding gaps to organizations providing services within the PY19 Travis County CDBG service area, that or working to prevent, prepare for, or respond to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

In May 2021, Travis County opened a funding opportunity announcement. Due to low response, Travis County will issue another funding announcement in fall 2021 for the remaining \$669,420.

<b>Project 5 - General Project Information</b>	
<b>CDBG-CV-3 Funding</b>	\$669,420
<b>Leverage Funding</b>	TBD
<b>Program Delivery</b>	TBD (future funding announcement)
<b>Program Oversight</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Expected Start/Completion Date</b>	Immediately Upon Contract Execution - September 30, 2022
<b>Location</b>	Travis County PY19 CDBG Service Area

<b>Project 5 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)</b>			
<b>Priority Need Category</b>	Public Services	<b>Project</b>	Eligible Community (Public) Services
<b>Eligible Activity</b>	Public Services	<b>Outcome Category</b>	Availability/Accessibility
<b>Objective Category</b>	Provide Behavioral Health Services	<b>Specific Objective</b>	Eligible programs/projects serving LMI clients for the preparation, prevention, or response to COVID-19
<b>Citation</b>	§570.201 (e)	<b>Accomplishment</b>	1,500 Individuals
<b>Eligibility</b>	LMI	<b>Matrix Code</b>	TBD
<b>Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan</b>	High	<b>Travis County SAP #</b>	TBD

## Alternate Project # 1: Disaster Response Interim Assistance – up to \$100,000

**Project Description:** Since 2011, Travis County has increasingly experienced disasters either from flooding or wildfires. In an effort to facilitate a quick response, this alternate project is available to enact, should it be needed. HUD has provided specific guidance about interim assistance and disaster response activities. Below is a summary that explains when and under what conditions these types of activities qualify for CDBG funds.

**Activities:** The types of activities that may be considered are repairing streets, sidewalks, publicly owned utilities, and public buildings (excluding parks or playgrounds); special garbage, trash or debris removal; and clearing of streets (e.g., of snow, debris, etc.).

This project will use one of two National Objectives for this project. If the area qualifies as low-to-moderate income, it will use the Low to Moderate Income Area (LMA) Benefit as the national objective. If not, the project will use the urgent need national objective.

The work will be completed by County employees and/or contractors and will be overseen by one of the following County Departments: Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources Department, Health and Human Services, or Emergency Services.

**Figure 9: Alternate Project #1—General Project Information**

<b>CDBG Funding</b>	Up to \$100,000
<b>Leverage Funding</b>	TBD – FEMA likely
<b>Program Delivery</b>	Contractor and/or Travis County Staff
<b>Program Oversight</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services, Transportation and Natural Resources, or Emergency Services
<b>Estimated Start/Completion Date</b>	TBD
<b>Location</b>	CDBG Service Area (wherever a disaster may occur). More detailed information will be provided, if the project is needed.

**Figure 10: Alternate Project #1—Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)**

<b>Priority Need Category</b>	Infrastructure or Public Facility	<b>Project</b>	Disaster Response
<b>Eligible Activity</b>	Interim Activity	<b>Outcome Category</b>	Availability/Accessibility
<b>Objective Category</b>	Suitable Living Environment	<b>Specific Objective</b>	Address health and safety conditions to create a suitable living environment after a state or federally declared disaster.
<b>Citation</b>	§570.201(f)	<b>Accomplishment</b>	TBD
<b>Eligibility</b>	LMA or URG	<b>Matrix Code</b>	06
<b>Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan</b>	High/Infrastructure Low/Public Facility	<b>Travis County SAP #</b>	TBD

## Alternate Project # 2: Forest Bluff Street Improvements—up to \$900,000

**Project Description:** The sidewalks in this neighborhood were built to pre-ADA standards and have not been accepted by Travis County TNR for road maintenance. The roads in this subdivision are not adequately maintained, causing accelerated neighborhood roadway deterioration. This project would include removal and replacement of existing sidewalks, driveways, intersection sidewalk ramps, and pavement overlay to achieve ADA compliance, and repair right-of-way to acceptable standards for maintenance.

The improvements impact an estimated 2,875 individuals, of which 80.70% are considered low-to moderate-income. The project will be completed in multiple phases. The first phase includes design services and environmental assessment. Construction will be completed with PY20-PY23 funds, depending upon future allocations and prioritization of construction projects.

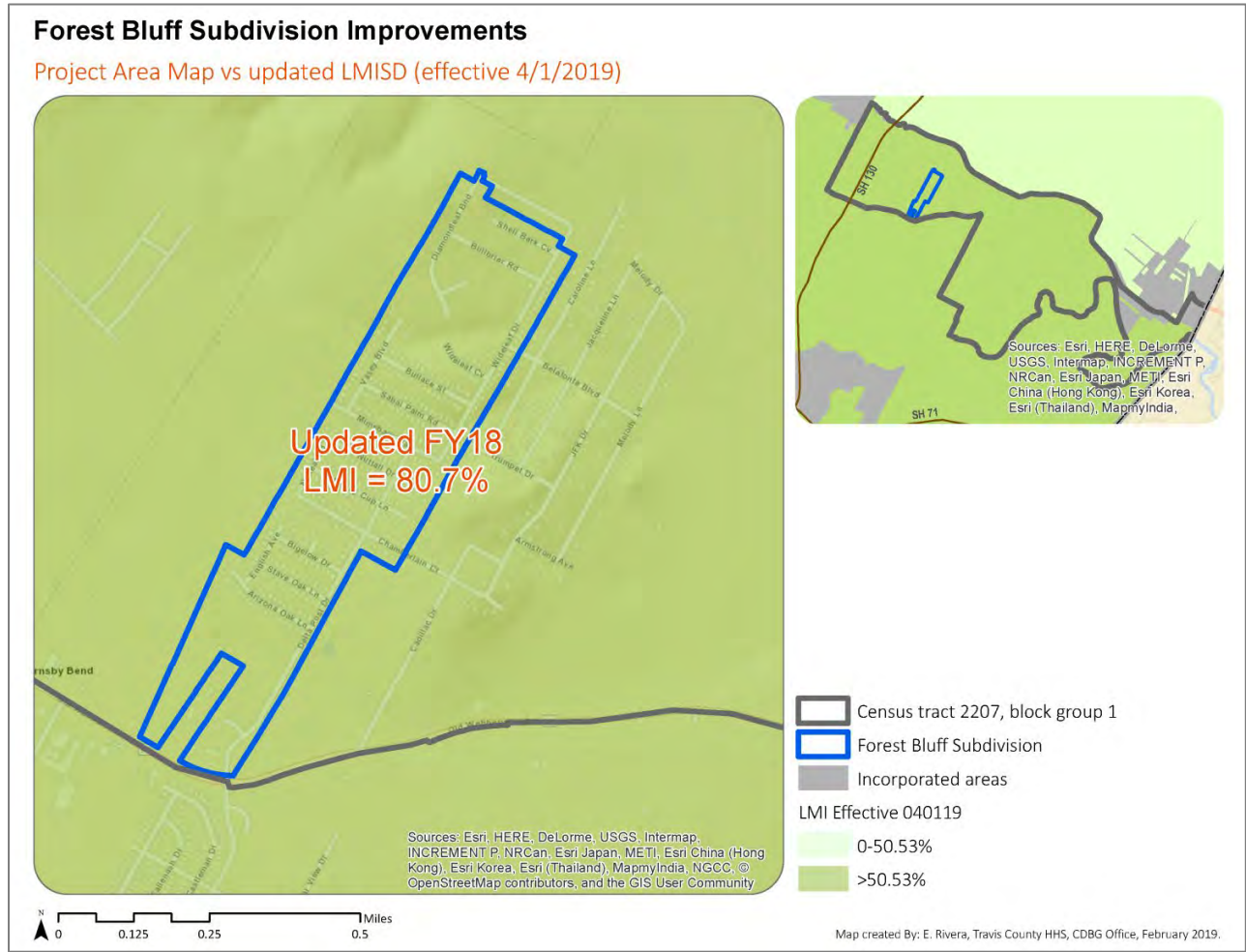
- The project supports construction on the following streets:
  - Arizona Oak-estimated \$209,100
  - Bigelow and Catsby-estimated \$181,500
  - Delta Post-estimated \$175,100
  - English Ave-estimated \$124,000
  - Stave Oak-estimated \$175,900

<b>Figure 11: Alternate Project #2—General Project Information</b>	
<b>CDBG Funding</b>	\$900,000
<b>Leverage Funding</b>	N/A
<b>Program Delivery</b>	Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources Department
<b>Program Oversight</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Estimated Start/Completion Date</b>	TBD
<b>Location</b>	Forest Bluff, see Map 4.

<b>Figure 12: Project #2—Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)</b>			
<b>Priority Need Category</b>	Infrastructure	<b>Project</b>	Street Improvements
<b>Eligible Activity</b>	Street Improvements	<b>Outcome Category</b>	Sustainability
<b>Objective Category</b>	Suitable Living Environment	<b>Specific Objective</b>	Improve quality of public infrastructure for lower-income persons
<b>Citation</b>	§570.201(c)	<b>Accomplishment</b>	2,875 individuals

<b>Eligibility</b>	LMA	<b>Matrix Code</b>	03 K Street Improvements
<b>Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan</b>	High	<b>Travis County SAP #</b>	TBD

Map 4: Forest Bluff Subdivision Improvements



### Alternate Project # 3: Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements, Phase 2 — \$875,000

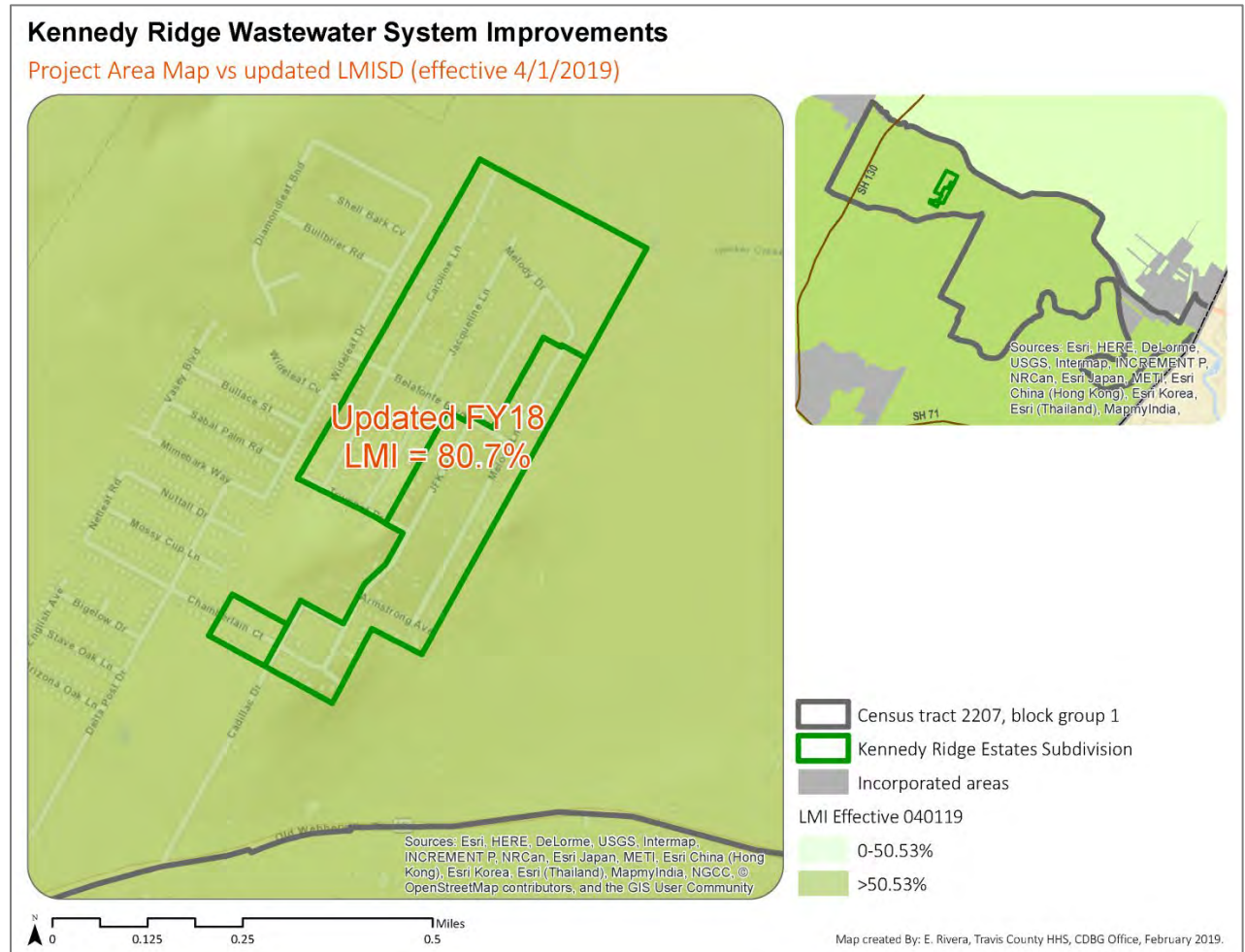
**Project Description:** The project includes improvements to divert a portion of the wastewater system with a new low pressure sewer main which would avoid the high elevations of the Kennedy Ridge Estates Subdivision Sections 1 and 2, reducing static pressure at the individual sewer services. Individual grinder pumps are failing due to high pressure related to the topography of the neighborhood, and this improvement will mitigate the issues. This project will be phased over multiple program years. PY19 funding would include design and environmental clearance.

The improvements impact an estimated 2,875 individuals, of which 80.70% are considered low-to moderate-income. The project will be completed in multiple phases. The first phase includes design services and environmental assessment. Construction and, if needed, acquisition of right of way will be completed with PY20-PY23 funds, depending upon future allocations, estimated costs to complete, and prioritization of construction projects.

<b>Figure 13: Alternate Project #3—General Project Information</b>	
<b>CDBG Funding</b>	\$875,000
<b>Leverage Funding</b>	N/A
<b>Program Delivery</b>	Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources Department
<b>Program Oversight</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Estimated Start/Completion Date</b>	January 2020 – October 2020
<b>Location</b>	Kennedy Ridge, see Map 5.

<b>Figure 14: Alternate Project #3—Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)</b>			
<b>Priority Need Category</b>	Infrastructure	<b>Project</b>	Wastewater Improvements
<b>Eligible Activity</b>	Wastewater Improvements	<b>Outcome Category</b>	Sustainability
<b>Objective Category</b>	Suitable Living Environment	<b>Specific Objective</b>	Improve quality of public infrastructure for lower income persons
<b>Citation</b>	§570.201(c)	<b>Accomplishment</b>	2,875 individuals
<b>Eligibility</b>	LMA	<b>Matrix Code</b>	03 J Water/Sewer Improvements
<b>Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan</b>	High	<b>Travis County SAP #</b>	TBD

# Map 5: Kennedy Ridge Wastewater System Improvements



## Alternate Project # 4: Owner Occupied Home Rehabilitation – Up to \$270,000

**Project Description:** This project funds minor home repair services for low- and moderate-income homeowners in the unincorporated areas of Travis County and the Villages of San Leanna and Webberville to move homes towards Housing Quality Standards. The program seeks to improve the energy efficiency, physical living conditions, and safety in owner-occupied homes. The project provides a grant of up to \$24,999 to eligible homeowners for approved repairs. Examples of potential improvements include, but are not limited to: connections of houses to long-term viable sources of water (not part of a stand-alone infrastructure project); complementing weatherization services of other funding sources; septic tank installation or repairs; and electrical and plumbing repairs.

These funds are targeted toward homeowners at or below 80% MFI in the CDBG service area. This project will go through a competitive process to identify a new administrator for the PY19-23 Consolidated Planning cycle. Some of the allocation will be used for project delivery costs of the project and some of the allocation may partially fund a CDBG employee to complete environmental reviews, final inspections and sign off, and any other needed project delivery related costs.

<b>Figure 15: Alternate Project 4 - General Project Information</b>	
<b>CDBG Funding</b>	Up to \$270,000
<b>Leverage Funding</b>	To be determined
<b>Program Delivery</b>	TBD – a competition for an Administrator for PY19-23 will occur
<b>Program Oversight</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Estimated Start/Completion Date</b>	October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018
<b>Location</b>	Eligible homes in the unincorporated areas of Travis County and the Villages of San Leanna and Webberville

<b>Figure 16: Alternate Project 4 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)</b>			
<b>Priority Need Category</b>	Owner Occupied Housing	<b>Project</b>	Rehabilitation of existing units
<b>Eligible Activity</b>	Rehabilitation	<b>Outcome Category</b>	Availability/ Accessibility
<b>Objective Category</b>	Decent Housing	<b>Specific Objective</b>	Improve the quality of owner housing
<b>Citation</b>	§570.202	<b>Accomplishment</b>	28 households
<b>Eligibility</b>	LMH	<b>Matrix Code</b>	14A, Rehabilitation, Single Unit Residential and 14H Rehabilitation Project Delivery
<b>Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan</b>	High	<b>Travis County SAP #</b>	TBD

## Alternate Project # 5: Land Acquisition for Affordable Housing Development – up to \$500,000

**Project Description:** This project would provide funds to a subrecipient (to be identified) for the purpose of developing affordable housing in the CDBG service area. The funds could be used for leveraged funding for a project with multiple funding streams, or used as sole funding for lot purchase. The land purchased could be used for the development of either rental or owner occupied affordable housing. A subrecipient will be identified through an RFS process or other approved procurement process. Once the subrecipient identifies a parcel for purchase and a plan for development, the project would go out for public comment.

<b>Figure 17: Alternate Project # 5 - General Project Information</b>	
<b>CDBG Funding</b>	Up to \$500,000
<b>Leverage Funding</b>	TBD
<b>Program Delivery</b>	TBD
<b>Program Oversight</b>	Travis County Health and Human Services
<b>Expected Start/Completion Date</b>	TBD
<b>Location</b>	CDBG Service Area

<b>Figure 18: Alternate Project #5 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)</b>			
<b>Priority Need Category</b>	Housing	<b>Project</b>	Land Acquisition for Affordable Housing
<b>Eligible Activity</b>	Land Acquisition	<b>Outcome Category</b>	Affordability
<b>Objective Category</b>	Decent Housing	<b>Specific Objective</b>	Provide land for development of affordable housing
<b>Citation</b>	§ 570.201 (a)	<b>Accomplishment</b>	TBD
<b>Eligibility</b>	LMH	<b>Matrix Code</b>	1
<b>Priority in the 2014-2018 Strategic Plan</b>	High	<b>Travis County SAP #</b>	TBD

# Attachment C

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Needs Assessment Survey for COVID-19 Response

Please note, all additions for the second substantial amendments are noted in **red text**. The original needs assessment survey results from May 2020, will remain.



# CDBG-CV FUNDS PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

For CDBG-CV funds received from the CARES Act, information on community needs was gathered from local organizations through a survey. Several list-serves, including the County’s contracted social service providers, were used to email the link to the online survey. **A total of 8 surveys were completed by agency personnel between May 7 and May 21, 2021.**

Of the 8 organizational staff who responded:

- 7 were staff from non-profit organizations;
- 1 were staff from governmental agencies; and

Information collected through the needs survey helped CDBG staff prioritize which projects should receive CDBG-CV funds. The survey is included below as Appendix A.

## SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

To assist in determining priorities for CDBG-CV funds, organizations were asked to identify the greatest needs related to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) in the Travis County CDBG service area in two different ways. First, they were asked to select all needs that apply (from a list of 39 pre-identified needs). Table 1 below summarizes the results of this part of the survey. Only needs that received a response are listed below.

Table 1. Needs Marked by Greatest Number of Respondents (from the 39 pre-identified needs)		
Need	# Marked	Ranking
Affordable housing (to rent)	7	1
Homeless shelters/facilities	5	2
Affordable housing (to buy)	4	3
Mental health services or counseling	3	4 (tie)
Services for Seniors or Disabled Persons	3	4 (tie)
Help avoiding eviction or foreclosure	3	4 (tie)
Transitional housing	3	4 (tie)
Grocery stores/healthy food options	2	5 (tie)
Sidewalks, curbs, or gutters	2	5 (tie)
Improved street drainage	2	5 (tie)
Equipment, supplies, materials for public service	2	5 (tie)
Help avoiding discrimination in renting or buying housing	2	5 (tie)
Public transit	2	5 (tie)
Acquire and rehab or construct a group living facility	1	6 (tie)

Acquire and rehab a motel/hotel to expand hospital capacity to isolate patient recovery	1	6 (tie)
Disaster preparedness	1	6 (tie)
Street improvements	1	6 (tie)
Street lighting	1	6 (tie)
Water and sewer improvements	1	6 (tie)
Access to the internet	1	6 (tie)
Job training for health workers	1	6 (tie)
Deliver meals to quarantined individuals	1	6 (tie)
Food pantries	1	6 (tie)
Gather data and develop non-project specific emergency infectious disease response plans	1	6 (tie)

In addition to marking all needs that apply, organizations were also asked to list the top three COVID-19 needs in the Travis County CDBG service area in order of importance: 1, 2, 3; with 1 being the most important. The top-ranking results are detailed in Table 2 below, using weighted totals where the top need was given 3 points, the second need given 2 points, and the third need given 1 point. The greater the sum of the points, the greater the indicated need. Respondents had the option of write in answers. Staff was able to tie written-in responses to the existing needs and categories; therefore, written-in responses are reflected in the results summarized in Table 2. Furthermore, the needs shown in Table 2 combine needs that were similar or related.

<b>Table 2. Top COVID-19 Needs, Ranked</b>		
<b>Need</b>	<b>Weighted Total</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
Affordable housing (to rent)	10	1
Services for Seniors or Disabled Persons	7	2
Transitional housing	6	3
Help avoiding eviction or foreclosure	5	4
Mental Health Services and Counseling	3	5
Job training for health workers	3	
Equipment, supplies, materials for public service	3	
Homeless shelters/facilities	2	
Acquire and rehab or construct a group living facility (may be used to centralize patients undergoing treated)	2	
Acquire and rehab a motel/hotel to expand hospital capacity to isolate patient recovery	1	
Grocery stores/healthy food options	1	
Affordable housing (to buy)	1	
Gather data and develop non-project specific emergency infectious disease response plans	1	

## PUBLIC COMMENT RECEIVED DURING NEEDS HEARING

This public hearing was held during the normally scheduled Travis County Commissioner's Court voting session to inform and enable the community to comment on the needs for COVID-19 response funding on June 8, 2021 via a virtual, online format due to the COVID-19 pandemic. CDBG staff issued a public notice ad on the CDBG website on May 14, 2021. Ads were also issued in three newspaper publications beginning the week of May 17, 2021. The public was able to provide written comment or call into the meeting to ask questions or make comments. One public comment was offered at the June 8, 2021 needs hearing. The commenter expressed concerns about the funding choices and suggested that transit initiatives should be prioritized instead. The full comment is included below.

## PUBLIC COMMENT RECEIVED DURING NEEDS HEARING

### *Public comment received at the public hearing on 6/8/2021*

**Judge Brown:** Larry, do we have any callers on this item? 4?

**Larry Schooler:** Yes, sir, I believe we do. I know the call screener has been chatting with our caller. I believe it's in reference to this. Let me just communicate that we need to go live. So I believe we are just about ready to take the call forgive me for the delay. We should have Zenobia Joseph on the line. Ms. Joseph?

**Zenobia Joseph:** Yes.

**Judge Brown:** Go ahead, Ms. Joseph.

**Larry Schooler:** Go ahead.

**Zenobia Joseph:** Are you wanting me to speak now?

**Larry Schooler:** Yes. You have the floor.

**Zenobia Joseph:** Ok, thank you, Judge, Commissioners. I'm Zenobia Joseph. I am really frustrated today. I am calling really to ask once again as it relates to the \$888,000 .5, \$888,000 I'll just round off, specifically I had a comment about the Hogeye Apartments and was told to call back after lunch and I understand you've taken that item up which is frustrating because there's no transportation out there. I get it. It says .5 from the development, but what I want you to understand you are complicit in the discrimination occurring in the City of Austin. In that area, as you may well be aware, Community First Village will expand 1400 units, which takes up approximately a third of the 3,000 units that the City of Austin wants to create for the homeless. So I would ask you to place a moratorium on northeast Austin development in this area specifically. Wheelchair walker or cane, individuals can't really get to the site, it's 0.4 miles from the project that you approved, the Decker Apartments, on January 12, 2021. I would ask Andrea Shields to give you a map that shows you the level of density and the area median income so that you understand my frustration. 30% area median income, which this development would have,

and 60% area median income, that's a different item. At any rate, I'm trying to give you the example so you understand. I'm asking that these funds be utilized to uncouple route 237 and then separate it basically from route 339, which is the Tuscany bus, so that the individuals who live in this vicinity can simply go to the store on a one-seat ride. Today it takes about two hours because the bus runs once an hour and it starts too late to get them to work. And so part of this funding can be used for economic development and so I'm just asking you to recognize the need to get people to work that is related to COVID-19 and the response. And so I would just ask for you to get cost benefit analysis. It really shouldn't cost you any money, in my estimation, because you are spending about \$87,000 or so on the route same as you are in southeast Austin but you're not getting the same return on investment. In the event that you need to spend money, I would ask that some of the coronavirus relief funds be used for this purpose, to get people to and from work. And if that means including a little bit of money so the bus can run earlier in the morning, that would be fine. But again, you pay about the same amount in southeast Austin and you have more run time on the buses there. That's my frustration. My other frustration, is I would ask staff to please put the red numbers for the agenda item in the backup. It's difficult to find these items sometimes. 800 pages, 1,000 pages. That's just a technical request. And I appreciate you can click on individual items, but the red numbers, a simple task really does help. If you have any questions, I'll gladly answer them at this time and thank you for allowing me to make my comments.

**Judge Brown:** Thank you, Ms. Joseph. Any other callers, Larry? I think that's all the callers. Any other comments or discussion from court members?

**Computer System Voice:** you have been muted. To unmute yourself, press the star key twice.

**Unknown Speaker:** Hi Ms. Joseph, are you still on the line?

**Zenobia Joseph:** Yes.

**Unknown Speaker:** I was just hoping to test.

**Judge Brown:** Alright, I think that's all the callers. Is there a motion or anything for item 4?

**Monique Coleman:** No, sir, Judge. It is just a public hearing.

**Judge Brown:** Its just a hearing, you're right, you're right. Thank you for that.

**Monique Coleman:** Yes, sir

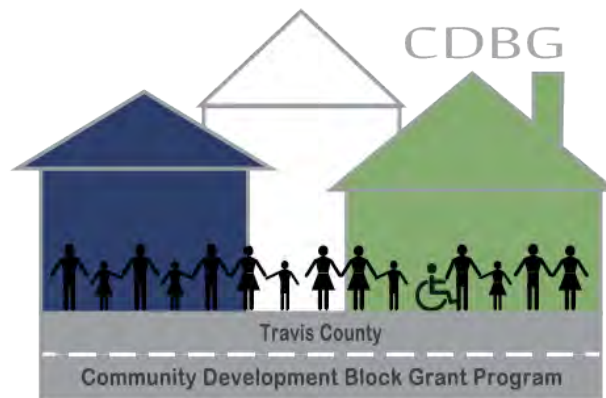
**Judge Brown:** I think that's all the callers. Larry, correct me if I am wrong. If you are talking, Larry, I cannot hear you. Let's see. Oh, there. No callers. Okay. That's all the callers. So, do I have a motion to close the public hearing? Motion from commissioner Howard, second from commissioner Gomez. All those in favor? All right. The public hearing is closed on item 4.

# **Attachment D**

Funding Announcement Application

# TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS

## CDBG-CV FUNDING COVID-19 RESPONSE Round Two APPLICATION



Travis County HHS  
CDBG Office  
P.O. Box 1748  
Austin, TX 78767

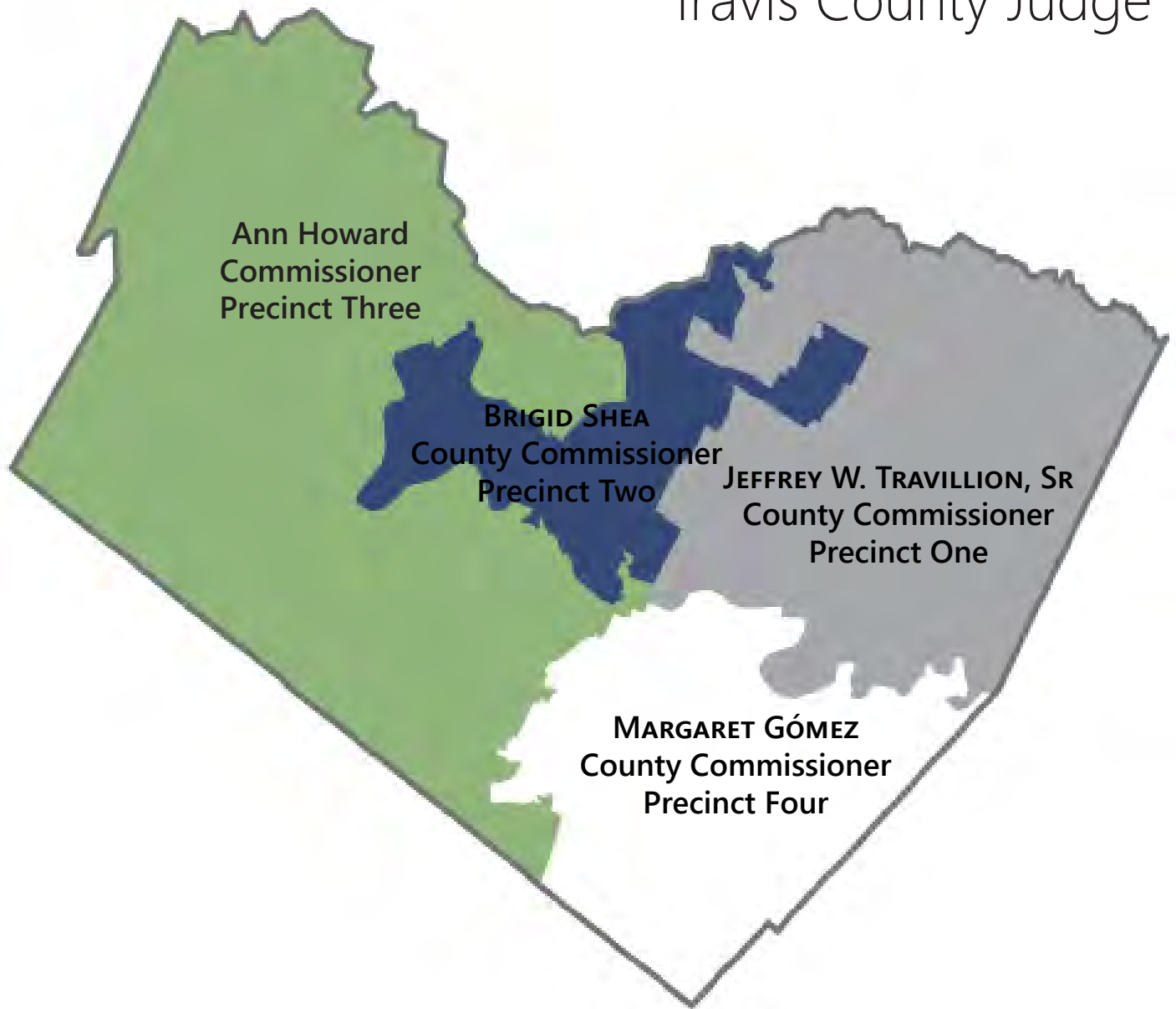
[cdbg@traviscountytx.gov](mailto:cdbg@traviscountytx.gov)

<https://www.traviscountytx.gov/health-human-services/cdbg>



# TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS COMMISSIONERS COURT

**Andy Brown**  
Travis County Judge





Travis County Health and Human Services & AgriLife  
CDBG Program  
P.O. Box 1748  
Austin, Texas 78767  
PH (512) 854-3460  
[www.traviscountytexas.gov/cdbg](http://www.traviscountytexas.gov/cdbg)



## Travis County COVID-19 ("CDBG-CV") (Round 2)

### Notice of Funding Opportunity - \$888,025

#### Application Timeframe: May 7, 2021 – May 21, 2021 (5pm CST)

**CFDA:** 14.218 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

**Awarding Federal Agency:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD")

**Federal Award Number:** B-20-UC-48-0503

**Federal Award Year:** 2020

**Pass Through Entity:** Travis County

**HUD Entity Type:** Recipient/Grantee

**Unique Entity Identifier Number or DUNS #:** 030908842

#### Program Overview

Travis County received a second allocation of \$888,025 for preparation, prevention, or response to COVID-19. Non-profit service providers are encouraged to apply. Please note the application timeframe is May 7-May 21, 2021. Each application and all requested supporting documents must be submitted by the application deadline. **Late applications will not be accepted.** Due to COVID-19, all applicants are encouraged to email applications. Please email CDBG staff at [cdbg@traviscountytexas.gov](mailto:cdbg@traviscountytexas.gov) no later than 12pm on Friday, May 14, 2021, if arrangements are needed to mail applications to the CDBG office.

#### FUNDING APPLICATION

The CDBG-CV (Round 2) Funding Application is below.

Please note there are two (2) components to the funding application:

1. Funding application via a fillable PDF document
2. Budget Excel spreadsheet, containing multiple worksheets visit the link below to download: <https://www.traviscountytexas.gov/health-human-services/cdbg>

**A complete funding packet, included all required documents is DUE by May 21, 2021 (5pm CST)**

**Questions? Please email [cdbg@traviscountytexas.gov](mailto:cdbg@traviscountytexas.gov)**



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**PY 19 Action Plan and PY19-23 ConPlan Substantial Amendment Schedule (for CDBG-CV 3 Funds)**

Activity	Start Date (2021)	End/Due Date (2021)	Staff Commentary
<b>Notice of Funding Opportunity</b>	May 7		Emailed Notice to service providers.
<b>Needs Assessment Survey</b> CDBG-CV (Round 2)	May 7	May 21	Assessment of needs from service providers.
<b>Application Timeframe</b> CDBG-CV (Round 2)	May 7 (OPEN)	May 21 (by 5:00 p.m.) (CLOSE)	Download the application, complete electronically and submit application and documents to the Travis County CDBG Office at: <a href="mailto:cdbg@traviscountytexas.gov">cdbg@traviscountytexas.gov</a> <u>Questions? Call: (512) 854-3460</u>
<b>Public Notice</b> PY19-23 ConPlan/ PY19 Action Plan Substantial Amendment	May 21		Notices issued via social media, newspaper, via the CDBG website and via email to service providers, per Citizen Participation Plan.
<b>Public Hearing</b> CDBG-CV 3 Needs Assessment		June 8	Survey results and preliminary application data will be presented to the Commissioner's Court. Public comments encouraged and welcomed.
<b>Public Comment Draft</b> to include all proposed Amendments		June 22	Public the public comment draft of the revised PY19-23 ConPlan and PY19 Action Plan amendments.
<b>Public Comment Period</b> on Amended PY19-23 ConPlan/ PY19 Action Plan (no less than 5-days)	<b>July 12 (OPEN)</b>	<b>July 16 (CLOSE)</b>	Public comments may be submitted on CDBG-CV projects published for review on the CDBG website.
<b>Public Hearing</b> on Proposed Amendments		July 13	Accept public comment on proposed amendments and projects.
<b>Final Approval</b> PY19-23 ConPlan/ PY19 Action Plan Amendment to include CDBG-CV Projects		August 10	Commissioner's Court to Approve PY 19 Action Plan Substantial Amendment to include CDBG-CV Projects.

**Notification letters to awarded grant applicants will be sent by August 13.** Staff will be working follow-up to advise awarded applicants of the next steps, including but not limited to the execution of the subrecipient agreement, which will be slated for approval by September 30, 2021.



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# **CDBG-CV (COVID-19 Response) Funding Rules**



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Before submitting a project application, please ensure your project complies with the following rules:

- Funds must be used for the preparation, prevention, or response to COVID-19
- Projects must be *eligible* per [24 CFR 570.201](#). See eligible project descriptions listed below
- Projects must meet a *national objective* per [24 CFR 570.208](#). See national objective descriptions below. **Check one.**
  - Low-to-moderate income (LMI) clientele – **Use 2021 income limits**
  - Benefit an area where at least 51% of the clients will be LMI
  - Limited clientele activities (presumed to benefit clients who are principally low and moderate income persons – 51% of whom are low and moderate income: (abused children, battered spouses, elderly persons, severely disabled, homeless persons, illiterate adults, persons living with AIDS, migrant farm workers).
  - Housing activity where at least 51% of the clients will be LMI
  - Job creation or retention activities were at least 51% involve employment of LMI clientele
  - Activities that aid in the prevention or elimination of slum & blight
  - Activities to address slums or blight on an area basis
  - Activities to address slums or blight on a spot basis
  - Activities to address slums or blight in an urban renewal area
  - Additional criteria (assisted activity is acquisition of real property)
  - Activity designed to meet community development needs have a particular urgency (Urgent Need)
- Projects must benefit residents within the **Travis County CDBG service area** (unincorporated Travis County or the Villages of San Leanna and Webberville). **If your program does NOT serve clients in unincorporated Travis County, San Leanna or Webberville, your program is INELIGIBLE for Travis County CDBG-CV funding. Please do not apply.** See the [CDBG Service Area Map](#).
- The applicant must disclose all funding sources to help the County ensure there is no duplication of benefits (“DOB”). If expenses are paid twice, the County must be refunded. Establish good practices and policies.
- Only eligible expenses per 2 CFR 200 and 24 CFR 570.506 will be reimbursed. Develop budgets based upon what is known to be an eligible expense. If a funding application is awarded, Travis County will provide a allocable/allowable cost guidance document to subrecipients.
- Funds requested must be a gap filler. Indicate other funding sources in the budget documents requested with this application. If there is a need (COVID-19 related), and you have a shortage, if the project is eligible under all other criteria, CDBG-CV funds may be a good fit!



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**HUD APPROVAL – HUD shall screen all projects for eligibility.** To ensure the proper administration of CDBG-CV funds, project applicants understand if HUD screens a project, and determines the project *ineligible* that may have been initially determined as eligible by Travis County, the project application will not be considered. Please note – we know there are many rules, but the Travis County CDBG Office will work with you to provide guidance and assistance along the way to make the process as smooth and efficient as possible.

**COVID-19 Tieback (HUD requirement).** All eligible CDBG activities and programs must demonstrate how all grant funded activities tieback to the preparation, prevention, or response to COVID-19. That includes all expenditures and performance measures. This should be thoroughly documented in the 5-page program policies and procedures. If an activity, included those that are CDBG eligible per 24 CFR 570, are not able to demonstrate a tieback to the preparation, prevention, or response, the expenditure may be deemed ineligible. Please keep this HUD requirement in mind when developing COVID-19 program policies and procedures as well as grant applications.

**Privacy/HIPPA/PII/PHI Disclosure & Requirement.** Please do not provide client/beneficiary data in this application. Please capture/retain all required client data internally. Instructions will be provided to observe Privacy/HIPPA laws during a monitoring. Please do not include client/employee names on the 504 form. But retain the information internally so it is available if requested during a monitoring. Note, funding applicants, who become Subrecipients are the only organizations that will be monitored.

**LEP Requirement.** Travis County has an established Language Access Plan (LAP), which reiterates HUD’s limited English proficiency (LEP) requirement. Applicant should have all client forms, including but not limited to intake forms, marketing flyers, forms, etc. in English and Spanish as well as any other requested languages. Agencies/organizations must explain how LEP requirements are met in program policies and procedures. There should also be a policy and procedure for LEP outreach and interpretation.

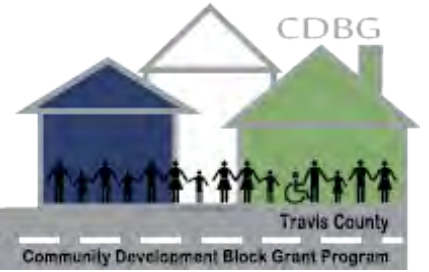
**Other Requirements/Disclosures**

- If funded, applicants shall execute a Subrecipient agreement with Travis County. Due to the COVID-19 epidemic until further notice, signature requests on all documents must be coordinated and executed remotely (signed, scanned, and emailed). Travis County is required to have a hard signature on all HUD documents, including Subrecipient Agreements. At this time, Travis County is not permitted to use DocuSign for HUD documentation.
- If funded, Subrecipients shall provide quarterly performance reports
- If funded, Subrecipients understand **ALL** CDBG-CV activities must tieback to the prevention, preparation, or response to COVID-19. Funding may only be spent on activities that can demonstrate a tieback to COVID-19. Expenditures determined ineligible, even after reimbursement, must be refunded to Travis County.



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# Eligible Projects Overview



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Travis County  
Community Development Block Grant Program

**Eligible Projects** 24 CFR 570.201(c), (e), (f), (o); 570.202(b); 570.203(b); 570.205;

Under one of the four categories, **check one** project type that best fits the description of your project.

**Public/Community Service Project Type (15% public service cap waived for COVID-19 response projects)**

- Job training (to expand pool of health care workers or technicians that are available to treat the disease within the community).
- Provide testing, diagnosis, or other services at a fixed or mobile location.
- Increase the capacity and availability of targeted health services for infectious disease response within existing health facilities.
- Provide equipment, supplies, and materials necessary to carry-out a public service.
- Deliver meals on wheels to quarantined individuals or individuals that need to maintain social distancing due to medical vulnerabilities.

**Building and Improvements, Including Public Facilities**

- Construct a testing and diagnosis, or treatment facility.
- Rehabilitate a community facility to establish an infectious disease treatment clinic.
- Acquire and rehabilitate or construct a group living facility that may be used to centralize patients undergoing treatment.
- Rehabilitate a commercial building or closed school building to establish an infectious disease treatment clinic (e.g. replacing HVAC system).
- Acquire and quickly rehabilitate if necessary a motel or hotel building to expand capacity of hospitals to accommodate isolation of patients during recovery.
- Make interim improvements to private properties to enable an individual patient to remain quarantined on a temporary basis.

**Planning, Capacity Building, and Technical Assistance**

- Gather data and develop non-profit specific emergency infectious disease response plans

**Assistance to Businesses, Including Special Economic Development Assistance**

- Provide grants or loans to support new businesses or business expansion to create jobs and manufacture medical supplies necessary to respond to infectious disease.
- Avoid job loss caused by business closures related to social distancing by providing short-term working capital assistance to small businesses to enable retention of jobs held by low-moderate income persons.
- Provide technical assistance, grants, loans and other financial assistance to establish, stabilize, and expand microenterprises that provide medical, food delivery, cleaning, and other services to support home health and quarantine.



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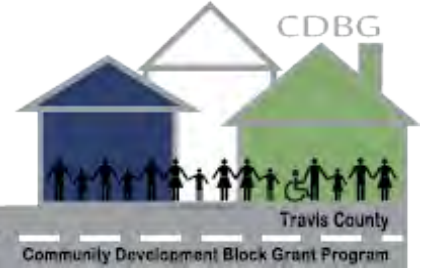


# Application



Travis County Health and Human Services & AgriLife

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Is project funding needed prepare for, prevent, or respond to the spread of COVID-19: [ ] YES [ ] NO
\* If you selected NO, STOP. The application below may ONLY be used for applicants requesting CDBG-CV funding, which must be used strictly for the preparation, prevention, or response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table with 3 columns: Applicant Name (Submitter), Organization Name, Application Date; Contact Email, Contact Address, Contact Phone; Amount of Funding Requested, Program Name, Contact Fax.

Organization Type: [ ] 501(c)3 [ ] Public/Governmental Entity [ ] Faith-Based Institution

Is your organization a HUB? [ ] YES [ ] NO If yes, please attach certification.

Is your organization a registered Section 3 Business? [ ] YES [ ] NO

How many years has the organization been in business: \_\_\_\_\_

Organizations Tax ID (EIN): \_\_\_\_\_ DUNS #: \_\_\_\_\_

Registered with the federal System for Award Management (SAM): [ ] YES [ ] NO

SAM Unique Entity Identifier (if known): \_\_\_\_\_

Will a contractor be hired for the services provided by this application? [ ] YES [ ] NO [ ] N/A

- If YES, the applicant must provide proof the contractor is not suspended or debarred per 2 CFR 200.318(h) and 200.214. If the project will require the hiring of a subcontractor, such contractors must also be procured per 2 CFR 200.318-326.
Your agency/organization must have procurement procedures that are consistent with 2 CFR 200.318-326.



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**Program Description**

Complete the Work Statement below. If this application is awarded grant funds, the Work Statement will become "Attachment A" of the executed subrecipient agreement.

**Program Budget**

What is the **total budget** to administer the program for which funding is requested: \_\_\_\_\_

How much of the total budget are you requesting is funded by CDBG-CV: \_\_\_\_\_

How much of the total budget is currently funded by other sources: \_\_\_\_\_

Provide a breakdown of all sources (the sum of each line should equal the **total budget**):

Budget Source	Amount
	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$
<b>TOTAL:</b>	\$

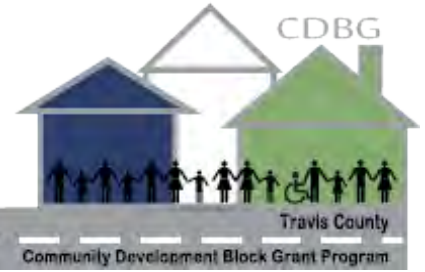
Complete the Budget Documents below. If this application is awarded CDBG-CV grant funding, the budget documents will become "Attachment C" of the executed Subrecipient Agreement, which include:

- A detailed Line Item Budget (see the website link on page 1 above)
- Duplication of Benefits Budget and Certification (attached below)
- CARES Act Certification (attached below)
- Indirect Cost Certification (attached below)



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**Client Intake Application and Income Verification**

Did you enclose a copy of the intake form your organization will use?  YES  NO

*\*Travis County will review and screen intake forms to ensure information sub-recipients (or awarded applicants) will collect client information needed to properly report demographic information of all clients or beneficiaries of funding received.*

Certification: Applicant shall use the [CPD calculator to verify all income](#)  YES  NO

*\*If funding is awarded, training will be provided for use of the CPD calculator, if needed. All awarded applicants shall use the CPD calculator to verify income eligibility of all clients/beneficiaries.*

**Personnel/Staff Capacity**

Program Manager: \_\_\_\_\_

Years in Position: \_\_\_\_\_

# of Staff Member and/or Volunteers: \_\_\_\_\_

**Segregation of Financial Duties**

Please provide the name of the appropriate staff member who does the following activities:

Approves expenses: \_\_\_\_\_

Print checks: \_\_\_\_\_

Sign checks: \_\_\_\_\_

Records transactions: \_\_\_\_\_

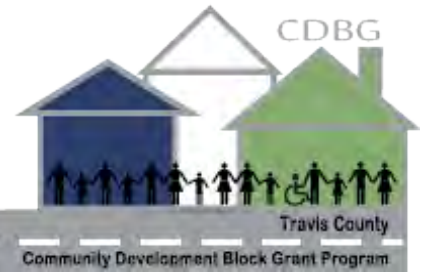
Reconciles accounts: \_\_\_\_\_

**Accounting system used:** \_\_\_\_\_



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**Conflict of Interest Certifications:**

YES	NO	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	My organization maintains a written code or standards of conduct that governs performance of its employees and officers
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>None of our board members or employees responsible for carrying out this project or members of their immediate families or their business associates are also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input type="checkbox"/> Employed by Travis County.</li> <li>• <input type="checkbox"/> Members of Travis County Commissioner’s Court</li> <li>• <input type="checkbox"/> Members of or closely related to an employee of Travis County</li> <li>• <input type="checkbox"/> Current beneficiaries or related to beneficiaries of the funded project</li> <li>• <input type="checkbox"/> Paid providers of goods or services to the program or having other financial interest in the program or related to such individuals</li> </ul>
<b>If applicable, disclose details including the name of party and any potential conflict here:</b>		



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**REQUIRED DOCUMENTS CHECKLIST**

**Please submit a copy of the following items with your application:**

**Note – Items on the list with an asterisk (\*) are documents attached to this application from the Travis County CDBG Office**

<input type="checkbox"/>	*Contractor Eligibility Form (Suspension & Debarment) (required per 2 CFR 200)
<input type="checkbox"/>	*Work Statement (Program Description & Performance)
<input type="checkbox"/>	*Budget Documents (Line Item Budget, Duplication of Benefits, CARES Cert., and Indirect Cost Cert.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Program Policies & Procedures (for the program for which funding is requested)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Program Outreach Plan (this is required). Applicants must explain how outreach to residents within the Travis County CDBG service area specifically for COVID-19 response will be executed. <i>5-page Maximum</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Organizational Chart
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agency/Organization Policies & Procedures
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Procurement Policy. If included in agency policies & procedures (P&Ps) provide page #:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Articles of Incorporation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bylaws
<input type="checkbox"/>	501c3 (Tax-Exempt) IRS Determination Letter
<input type="checkbox"/>	Audit (within last 3 years) or CPA Financial Review
<input type="checkbox"/>	Most recent Form 990
<input type="checkbox"/>	Has your organization had an Audit Finding in the last 3 years? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
<input type="checkbox"/>	Did your organization exceed the \$750,000 in federal/state expenditure threshold by 9/30/2020? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
<input type="checkbox"/>	If YES, expenditures exceeded \$750K, was the <a href="#">Single Audit</a> reported per <a href="#">2 CFR 200.512</a> ? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
<input type="checkbox"/>	Employee and/or volunteer job descriptions (resumes will suffice) – <i>only for those working on this program</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-discriminatory policy. If included in agency (P&Ps) provide page #:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Confidentiality Statement/PII Policy. If included in agency (P&Ps) provide page #:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Insurance Certificate (D&O, general liability, crime, worker’s comp)
<input type="checkbox"/>	*Section 504 Self Evaluation Form (complete the form attached)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Conflict of Interest Policy (24 CFR 570.611). If included in agency (P&Ps) provide page #:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Code of Conduct Policy. If included in agency policies & procedures (P&Ps) provide page #:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Board of Directors roster (include position/title on board). Provide a contact number and email address for officers (chair, vice chair, secretary, and treasurer). <i>1-page maximum. Table format requested.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Board Minutes or Informal Action such as letter from Board Chairman (if permitted by governing documents) to show approval to submit application. The information shall indicate who will be designated or authorized to sign documents on behalf of the organization.

**ATTACHMENT A**  
**PROGRAM WORK STATEMENT**

**PY19** \_\_\_\_\_ **Program**

SUBRECIPIENT will use CDBG-CV funds as set forth in the budget documents to provide the services described below to eligible clients in the Travis County CDBG Service Area, defined for PY19 as the unincorporated areas of Travis County and anywhere in Webberville or San Leanna.

**1.0 SERVICES:** The major tasks and associated goals, that SUBRECIPIENT will perform include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

Service	Description	Goal
1.1		
1.2		
1.3		
1.4		

*NOTE: If needed, provide additional attachment if above table does not accommodate. Be sure to include item # and title on the attachment.*

**2.0 ELIGIBLE CLIENTS:** SUBRECIPIENT will verify that all clients meet the following CDBG eligibility requirements:

Parameter	Criteria
<p><b>2.1</b></p> <p><b>Residence</b></p>	<p>Clients must be residents of the Travis County PY19 CDBG service area. An interactive map showing the CDBG service area is available online:  <a href="#">Travis County CDBG Service Area Interactive Map</a></p> <p>If services are being provided to homeless populations, for recipients experiencing homelessness, residence will be determined based on the location in which:</p> <p>a) Services are provided to the recipient, if services are provided in person; or</p> <p>b) The location of the recipient, if services are provided virtually.</p>
<p><b>2.2</b></p> <p><b>Income</b></p>	<p>Activities must meet the Low-to-Moderate (LMI) national objective under 24 CFR 270.208(a)(2), and should benefit clients that fall under the limited clientele (LMC) category as described below.</p> <p><b>Limited Clientele (LMC):</b> <i>Select all that apply.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presumed benefit: Clients must be part of a group of persons in any one or a combination of the following categories that are presumed to be principally LMI persons (at least 51 percent LMI):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• abused children,</li> <li>• battered spouses,</li> <li>• elderly persons,</li> <li>• adults meeting the Bureau of the Census' Current Population Reports definition of "severely disabled,"</li> <li>• homeless persons,</li> <li>• illiterate adults,</li> <li>• persons living with AIDS, and</li> <li>• migrant farm workers; <b>OR</b></li> </ul> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Clients must provide information on family size and income so that it is evident that at least 51 percent of the clientele are persons whose family income does not exceed 80 percent MFI (see LMI definition below); <b>OR</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If the program or the activity are limited exclusively to LMI persons, all clients must meet the LMI requirements (see LMI definition below); <b>OR</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Clients being provided a service or being served at a location that is designed to primarily serve LMI clients (e.g., a day care center that is designed to service residents of a public housing complex).</p> <p><b><u>Low-to-Moderate Income (LMI) definition:</u></b> <i>Client total household income cannot exceed 80 percent of Median Family Income (MFI) for Travis County, as defined annually by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Income will be verified using the <a href="#">CPD Income Eligibility Calculator</a>. Also see the <a href="#">CPD Income Eligibility Calculator User Manual</a>.</i></p>

Parameter		Criteria
2.3	Target Population	Clients will belong to one of the following categories ( <i>Indicate the appropriate category/categories here, e.g., Seniors (age 62 and older), persons with a disability, veterans that are homeless or at risk for homelessness, etc.</i> ):
2.4		

*NOTE: If needed, provide additional attachment if above table does not accommodate. Be sure to include item # and title on the attachment.*

**3.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTREACH PLAN:** SUBRECIPIENT will create and submit an Implementation and Outreach Plan (“Plan”) to the CDBG Office within fifteen (15) days of contract execution. The Plan will identify how the SUBRECIPIENT will advertise services to all residents of the Travis County CDBG service area and major milestones to connect clients to services and meet their annual performance goals.

**4.0 GEOGRAPHIC ACCESS:** SUBRECIPIENT will ensure that CDBG-CV-funded services are accessible within the Travis County CDBG service area as follows:

Indicate how SUBRECIPIENT will ensure geographic access:	
4.1	
4.2	

Indicate how SUBRECIPIENT will ensure geographic access:	
4.3	

*NOTE: If needed, provide additional attachment if above table does not accommodate. Be sure to include item # and title on the attachment.*

**5.0 LANGUAGE ACCESS:** SUBRECIPIENT will ensure that materials are accessible to clients as follows:

**5.1 SUBRECIPIENT will:**

- Make available in English and Spanish all outreach materials and any forms signed by the client;
- Ensure Spanish language and American Sign Language translators are available for client communication; and
- Submit all client forms and outreach materials, in English and Spanish, to the CDBG Office within fifteen (15) days of contract execution for review and approval.

**5.2 If a client speaks a language other than English or Spanish, SUBRECIPIENT must:**

- Make appropriate accommodations either through the use of an interpreter or some form of language line; and
- Must make available any documents clients must sign in their language.

**6.0 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

**6.1 National Objective:** Must be a national objective per 24 CFR Part 570.208(a)(2).

**6.2 Activity:** SUBRECIPIENT will act to provide the services described above to eligible people. This eligible activity is defined in 24 CFR Part 570.201(e).

**6.3 Goal:** The goal for performance under the Contract is to provide services to prepare for, prevent, or respond to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19).

**6.4 Other HUD CDBG-CV requirements:** SUBRECIPIENT will ensure the services do not duplicate benefits provided to a client or program beneficiary; and program development and planning that prepares for, prevents, or responds to COVID-19.

**6.5 Performance Measures:** SUBRECIPIENT will ensure that program performance remains on target by developing and reporting on Output and Outcome Measures tied to program services and goals, and reported quarterly (via the Performance Report template that will be based on the performance measures entered below). Data sources, calculation methods,

etc. used for performance reporting must be documented and available to CDBG and/or HUD upon request for monitoring. See the CDBG Performance Measure Guidelines document for guidance and requirements for developing Output and Outcome Measures.

**6.5.1 Purpose & Value:** SUBRECIPIENT must ensure that at least one Outcome Measure ties to one or more of the purposes or values. Select all that apply to this program and indicate to which outcome measure(s) it applies.

- Maximize quality of life for clients in the CDBG Service Area
- Protect vulnerable populations
- Invest in social and/or economic well-being
- Promote healthy living: physical, behavioral, and/or environmental
- Build a shared understanding of our community

**6.5.2 Output Measure:** The Output Measures should address the core services that are being provided, such as case management, counseling, etc., and can count a number of things, such as the number of people or households or units of service, as appropriate. The Output Measure entered below is required. Add others as appropriate to the services being provided. For example: *Number of unduplicated clients provided telephone counseling services.*

<b>Output Measures:<sup>1</sup></b> <u>A minimum of two Output Measures are required.</u>		<b>Performance Goal (annual)</b>
<i>NOTE: If needed, provide additional attachment if this table does not accommodate. Be sure to include item # and title on the attachment.</i>		
OP-1	Number of unduplicated clients served.	
OP-2		
OP-3		

**6.5.3 Outcome Measure:** The Outcome Measures should address the level of performance achieved due to the activity or services provided. Outcomes are expressed as a percentage rate and should demonstrate program success (i.e., encapsulate the core goals of the program and what success looks like).

<sup>1</sup> See the **CDBG Performance Measure Guidelines** document for guidance and requirements for developing Output and Outcome Measures.

<b>Outcome Measures:<sup>2</sup></b> A minimum of two Output Measures are required. <i>NOTE: If needed, provide additional attachment if this table does not accommodate. Be sure to include item # and title on the attachment.</i>		
OC-1a)	<i>Numerator:</i>	<i>Target #</i>
OC-1b)	<i>Denominator:</i>	<i>Target #</i>
OC-1c)	<i>Percentage:</i>	<i>Target % (a/b x 100 = %)</i>
OC-2a)	<i>Numerator:</i>	<i>Target #</i>
OC-2b)	<i>Denominator:</i>	<i>Target #</i>
OC-2c)	<i>Percentage:</i>	<i>Target % (a/b x 100 = %)</i>

<sup>2</sup> See the **CDBG Performance Measure Guidelines** document for guidance and requirements for developing Output and Outcome Measures.

<b>Outcome Measures:<sup>2</sup></b> A minimum of two Output Measures are required. <i>NOTE: If needed, provide additional attachment if this table does not accommodate. Be sure to include item # and title on the attachment.</i>		
OC-3a)	<i>Numerator:</i>	<i>Target #</i>
OC-3b)	<i>Denominator:</i>	<i>Target #</i>
OC-3c)	<i>Percentage:</i>	<i>Target % (a/b x 100 = %)</i>

**7.0 REPORTING:** Subrecipient will submit invoices and performance reports via email to [cdbg@traviscountytexas.gov](mailto:cdbg@traviscountytexas.gov), unless otherwise directed, as noted below.

Type of reporting	Due date or frequency
7.1. Performance report, and any related supplemental reports	Quarterly, on the 15 <sup>th</sup> of the month following the end of the quarter.  <i><u>Must be submitted with the invoice due that month.</u></i>
7.2. Invoices: Payment Request, Expenditure Report, with backup documentation	Monthly, by the 15 <sup>th</sup> of each month.  <i>If the 15th of the month falls on a weekend or County holiday, monthly performance reports, supplemental reports, and invoices will be due the first business day after the 15th.</i>

Note: This project does not require Section 3 compliance and reporting.

## Attachment C

### Subrecipient: CDBG-CV Program Budget for:

**NOTE:** This information should cover the Travis County CDBG-CV funded program that will be in effect from the date the Subrecipient Agreement (Contract) is executed through September 30, 2022.

Grantees are required to prevent the duplication of benefits that is caused when a person, household, business, or other entity receives financial assistance from multiple sources for the same purpose, and the total assistance is more than the total need. CDBG-CV funds should be used to fill funding gaps for COVID-19 response. Section 6.3 of the Subrecipient Agreement addresses the No Duplication provisions for CDBG-CV subrecipients. Please complete the budget in Part A below and answer the certification questions listed in Part B. This completed program budget, which is Attachment C to the subrecipient agreement, will become a part of the executed subrecipient agreement for CDBG-CV program identified above.

Per Section 15.1.7 - Subrecipient Liability of the Subrecipient Agreement - Subrecipients shall be liable to the County and refund money paid and/or advanced to Subrecipient upon determination by County of assistance that was determined to be duplicative.

#### Program Budget (Part A) - Detailed Budget

Budget Line Item (Description)	Budget Amount	Budget Source	Federal <i>non-HUD</i> funding source?		CARES Act Source?	
			YES	NO	YES	NO
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### Program Budget (Part B) - Duplication of Benefits (DOB) Certifications

**Subrecipient certifies the following:**

Funding from sources other than federal financial assistance will be provided to a person or entity through a program to address losses resulting from a Federally-declared emergency or disaster.

The person or entity has **not** received (or will not receive, by acting reasonably to obtain available assistance) financial assistance for the same costs from any other sources (including insurance).

If multiple federal funding sources are received, is there a time distinction for the use of funding?

If multiple federal funding sources are received, is there a program or unit of service distinction for the use of funding?

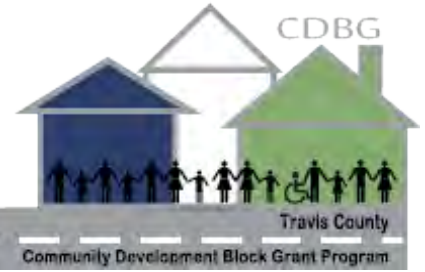
The total amount of funding received **does not** exceed the total need for those costs (budgeted above)

Are CDBG-CV funds being used to fill funding gaps for COVID-19 response needs?

	YES	NO
Funding from sources other than federal financial assistance will be provided to a person or entity through a program to address losses resulting from a Federally-declared emergency or disaster.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The person or entity has <b>not</b> received (or will not receive, by acting reasonably to obtain available assistance) financial assistance for the same costs from any other sources (including insurance).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If multiple federal funding sources are received, is there a time distinction for the use of funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If multiple federal funding sources are received, is there a program or unit of service distinction for the use of funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The total amount of funding received <b>does not</b> exceed the total need for those costs (budgeted above)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are CDBG-CV funds being used to fill funding gaps for COVID-19 response needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Name of Subrecipient Authorized Representative	Title	Signature	Date
Travis County CDBG Authorized Representative	Title	Signature	Date

Travis County Health and Human Services & AgriLife  
CDBG Program  
P.O. Box 1748  
Austin, Texas 78767  
PH (512) 854-3460  
www.traviscountytexas.gov/cdbg



### Indirect Costs Certification

In accordance to [Appendix IV to Part 200 – Indirect \(F&A\) Costs Identification and Assignment, and Rate Determination for Nonprofit Organizations](#), the following shall be certified herein:

- My organization, \_\_\_\_\_ **included** indirect costs in the budget submitted for the CDBG-CV subrecipient agreement.
- My organization, \_\_\_\_\_ **did not include** indirect costs, only allowable direct costs, in the budget submitted for the CDBG-CV subrecipient agreement.

(1) **Required Certification.** No proposal to establish indirect facilities and administration (F&A) cost rates must be acceptable unless such costs have been certified by the non-profit organization using the Certificate of Indirect (F&A) Costs set forth in section j. of this appendix. The certificate must be signed on behalf of the organization by an individual at a level no lower than vice president or chief financial officer for the organization.

(2) Each **indirect cost rate proposal** must be accompanied by a certification in the following form:

Certificate of Indirect (F&A) Costs

This is to certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief:

- (1) I have reviewed the indirect (F&A) cost proposal submitted herewith;
- (2) All costs included in this proposal [identify date] to establish billing or final indirect (F&A) costs rate for [identify period covered by rate] are allowable in accordance with the requirements of the Federal awards to which they apply and with Subpart E—Cost Principles of Part 200.
- (3) This proposal does not include any costs which are unallowable under Subpart E—Cost Principles of Part 200 such as (without limitation): public relations costs, contributions and donations, entertainment costs, fines and penalties, lobbying costs, and defense of fraud proceedings; and
- (4) All costs included in this proposal are properly allocable to Federal awards on the basis of a beneficial or causal relationship between the expenses incurred and the Federal awards to which they are allocated in accordance with applicable requirements.

I declare that the foregoing is true and correct.

Nonprofit Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Official: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Execution: \_\_\_\_\_

# Travis County CDBG Office

## Certification of Other CARES Act Sources

There are various [CARES Act Programs through SBA, FEMA, IRS, Treasury, USDA, HHS and CDBG](#).

Has your organization received funds from any of the following sources or another unlisted source for which you have also received CDBG-CV funds? Subrecipient:

	Agency	Program Name	YES	NO	Amount (\$)
1	SBA	Paycheck Protection Program Loans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	SBA	Economic Injury Disaster Loans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	SBA	Express Bridge Loans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	SBA	Debt Relief Program	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	FEMA	Disaster Relief Fund	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	FEMA	Public Assistance Program	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7	FEMA	Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8	Treasury	Unemployment Insurance Provisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9	Treasury	The Coronavirus Relief Fund	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10	IRS	Economic Impact Payments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11	USDA	Commodity Supplemental Food Program	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12	USDA	Child Nutrition Programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13	USDA	Supplemental Nutrition for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14	USDA	Nutrition Assistance Block Grant to Territories	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15	USDA	Disaster Household Distribution	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
16	USDA	Summer Food Service Program	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
17	USDA	The Emergency Food Assistance Program	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
18	USDA	Pandemic EBT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
19	USDA	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Emergency Allotments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
20	HHS	Community Living Allocation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
21	Labor	Dislocated Workers Grants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
22	EDA	Supplemental Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other CARES Act, Federal or Non CARES, or Non Federal Assistance for Coronavirus Response Not Listed Above:					
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

If the answer is “YES” your organization has also received funds from any of the other listed 22 CARES Act Programs through SBA, FEMA, IRS, Treasury, USDA, HHS, or other sources listed above, take the necessary precaution and ensure: **1) YOU DO NOT** Pay for the same expense twice; **2) YOU DO** divide funding sources to ensure program expenses paid by various CARES Act or non-CARES Act sources are paid during a different timeframe or for a different component of your program all together; and **3) YOU DO** only request funding needed to meet unmet needs and fill in the gaps to provide the services needed.

If you follow these rules, you will likely avoid duplicating benefits. If it is determined upon analysis of reimbursement requests that benefits have been duplicated, subrecipients will be required to repay reimbursed funds to Travis County.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Certifying Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

**Travis County CDBG**  
**CONTRACTOR/SUBCONTRACTOR/SUBCONSULTANT ELIGIBILITY VERIFICATION FORM**  
To be completed by the Prime Contractor and submitted to Travis County

The Prime Contractor must submit and complete this form for themselves, and one for each subcontractor or subconsultant, and wait for clearance from Travis County PRIOR to entering into a contractual agreement.

Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Contract/Subcontract Amount \$ \_\_\_\_\_

The firm is a: (check all that apply):

Sole Proprietorship	Partnership	Corporation
Owner/Operator	Woman-Owned Business	Section 3 Business Concern <sup>1</sup>
HUB (Historically Underutilized Business)		

Company's full legal name: \_\_\_\_\_

Company's Tax ID # \_\_\_\_\_ DUNS # \_\_\_\_\_

Prime contractor has verified, via Dun & Bradstreet, that this DUNS # corresponds to the contractor or subcontractor/subconsultant listed above.

Verification attached (**required**).

Business Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Company's Contact for Wage Compliance questions:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone # \_\_\_\_\_ Fax No. \_\_\_\_\_

e-mail address: \_\_\_\_\_

Company Principals:

Name	Title	Phone Number
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

**Submit completed form and a screen shot of the DUNS information from the Dun & Bradstreet website to [cdbg@traviscountytexas.gov](mailto:cdbg@traviscountytexas.gov).** If you have questions regarding this form, please email [cdbg@traviscountytexas.gov](mailto:cdbg@traviscountytexas.gov) or call 512-854-3460 and leave your contact information for a call back.

**The prime and subcontractors/subconsultants are prohibited from entering into any formal agreements or beginning any work on a project until the Travis County Purchasing Office provides notice that the contractor and subcontractor/subconsultant have been cleared.**

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:**  
**Verifications completed:**  
No Debarred/Suspension Record on SAM.gov - Date: \_\_\_\_\_ By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Clearance sent to Purchasing - Date: \_\_\_\_\_ By: \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup> Provide documentation that this is a Section 3 business concern: A business that is ≥51% owned by Section 3 residents; employs Section 3 residents for at least 30% of its full-time, permanent staff; or provides evidence of a commitment to subcontract to Section 3 business concerns, at least 25% of the dollar amount of the awarded contract.

# SECTION 504/ADA COMPLIANCE SELF-EVALUATION

## Purpose

This Section 504/ADA compliance self-evaluation form is designed to assist Travis County subrecipients of U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funds in evaluating the current state of accessibility of their programs and activities to disabled participants and employees. More specifically, this guidebook is intended to assist organizations in their efforts to:

- a) comply with HUD regulations implementing Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, including the preparation of a self-evaluation of all programs, activities, policies, and procedures to determine areas of noncompliance, and
- b) better understand the relationship between Section 504 and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

## Introduction

Section 504 provides for equal opportunity to enter facilities and participate in programs and activities. **It does not require that every facility or program be accessible. The important considerations are that disabled persons have the same opportunities in employment, the same opportunities to enter and move around in facilities, and the same opportunities to participate in programs and activities as non-disabled persons.** Further, it is important to offer employment, programs and services in settings that are integrated rather than to segregate disabled persons with special programs.

Under Section 504, a self-evaluation survey and, if needed, a transition plan is required of all recipients and subrecipients of federal funds. It also applies to any person to whom federal financial assistance is extended for any program or activity directly or through another recipient, including any successor, assignee, or transferee of a recipient, but excluding the ultimate beneficiary of the assistance.

## Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan

The self-evaluation survey instrument contained in this guidebook will help you to evaluate the degree of accessibility of your programs, activities, and facilities so that you can plan full program accessibility. Your self-evaluation must include a review of all HUD-funded functions of your organization, as well as some functions that may not be HUD-funded but are required to facilitate delivery of funded services, i.e. entry and exit into facilities to receive services, etc. Disabled individuals and/or organizations that represent disabled individuals should be included in the self-evaluation process. The self-evaluation must include an examination of:

- employment and personnel policies and procedures;
- the extent to which program and activities are readily accessible and usable by persons with disabilities;
- the extent to which the delivery of benefits and services are free from discriminatory effects on disabled persons; and
- the extent to which contractual arrangements are free from subjecting disabled persons to discrimination.

Through the self-evaluation process, the agency identifies and changes policies or practices that discriminate against qualified individuals with disabilities so that individuals with disabilities can participate fully in the agency's programs and activities. These policy and practice changes are documented and tracked in the form of a transition plan. The transition plan should include all action items to be taken by your agency to obtain compliance with Section 504. If any action item cannot be completed within a reasonable time frame due to budget constraints, the plan should identify this barrier.

The self-evaluation and transition plan process should include:

- A) **A review the inventory of programs and activities** conducted by the agency.
- B) **Collecting and documenting the policies and practices that govern the administration** of the agency's programs and activities. An agency's policies may be in the form of regulations, administrative manuals, memoranda, or simply be a matter of customary practice. Some policies may not be written down at all. It is important that this review be complete, both to ensure that all relevant policies are identified and to enable the agency to identify potential problem areas when no policy exists.
- C) **Analyzing how the agency's policies and practices affect individuals with disabilities** who seek to participate in the agency's programs and activities. In this analysis, the agency must take into account the fact that discrimination can happen not only as a result of what is in its policies, but also as a result of what is not in its policies.
- D) **Making and documenting changes and additions to agency policy.** The changes required by the self-evaluation process should not require an extended period of time to complete.
- E) **Obtaining comments on the draft self-evaluation from individuals with disabilities** and other interested persons. Based on these comments, the self-evaluation should be revised as necessary, put in final form, and fully implemented. Periodically, it should be reviewed and updated to ensure that new policies are not discriminatory and disabled individuals continue to be able to participate fully in the agency's programs.

The survey included in this workbook is designed to assist agencies in fulfilling the self-evaluation requirement. In developing answers to the survey questions, your agency will be preparing most of the information that Section 504 requires. It should assist you in pinpointing areas where action is likely to be required to achieve compliance with Section 504. **It should be emphasized, however, that this survey is not intended as a substitute for your agency's judgment or analysis of the pertinent regulations issued pursuant to Section 504. Any information in this survey cannot be used as a sole basis for determining compliance with Section 504. You are advised to review the Section 504 regulations at 24 CFR Part 8.**

Upon completion of your self-evaluation and transition plan an agency must create and maintain a file documenting activities related to completing the self-evaluation, consultation with persons with disabilities or organizations representing persons with disabilities and development of the transition plan. **This file should also include a copy of a completed self-evaluation reviewed by the agency's board of directors and signed by an authorized official and the transition plan.** This file should be readily available for inspection during any program monitoring visits conducted by Travis County or HUD.

### **Relationship of 504 to ADA**

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in employment (Title I), state and local government services (Title II), and places of public accommodation and commercial facilities (Title III).

The ADA extends the requirements of 504 to all activities of state and local governments under Title II, and under Title III, to "places of public accommodation" operated by private entities.

The requirements of ADA for places of public accommodation and state and local governments are based on, and are essentially the same as, the requirements of Section 504. Under Title II, state and local government entities are covered by the same standard as is used under Section 504 with respect to existing facilities. They must ensure that the services, programs and activities they offer are accessible to individuals with disabilities, but they may use

alternative methods for providing access. However, compliance with Section 504 does not guarantee compliance with ADA.

The most rigorous physical accessibility requirements apply to new construction and alterations. The Department of Justice's ADA regulations adopt specific architectural standards for new construction and alterations. Places of public accommodation and commercial facilities covered by Title III must comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities (ADAAG). State and local governments may use either ADAAG or the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS), which is the standard used under Section 504.

#### **Travis County's Enforcement of Section 504**

Subrecipients of Travis County HUD funding agree to comply with Section 504 requirements in their contract with the County. The Travis County CDBG Program takes enforcement of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and the Americans with Disabilities Act seriously. If Travis County discovers that a recipient is in noncompliance with Section 504 Regulations and/or ADA, the County has the authority to suspend and/or terminate funding.

## Section 504 Self-Evaluation Survey

**Instructions**

Subrecipients of Travis County CDBG funds are required to complete a Section 504 self- evaluation survey and if needed a transition plan and maintain it on file for review during program monitoring. In many cases, an agency may have already completed such a review several years ago as required. If you have an existing self-evaluation and transition plan in place, you should review your existing evaluation and plan, attach it to this completed survey, make updates if needed to your existing plan, and maintain it in a readily accessible file for review during program monitoring.

This survey instrument is separated into three sections. All subrecipients are required to complete Part I and III. Subrecipients that employ 15 or more full time employees are required to complete Part I, Part II, and Part III. **All subrecipients** are required to complete the relevant portions of this survey and maintain this information in one file for public review and on-site monitoring by Travis County and HUD.

Organization/Subrecipient Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of person completing self-evaluation survey: \_\_\_\_\_

Title of person completing self-evaluation survey: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Name and Physical Location(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Brief Description of Program including purpose, scope, activities and participants (include target populations if applicable, i.e. youth, seniors, homeless, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

How many full time employees does your organization have? \_\_\_\_\_

-----

When answering the following questions, check whatever statements apply to your agency and list any additional steps taken under "Other." The statements listed are some of the most common actions or procedures taken by agencies and are only listed in order to simplify the evaluation process.

**Part I (to be completed by all subrecipients)**

**A. Notification/Communication**

1. What Steps have been taken to make certain that all beneficiaries and employees are aware of their rights under Section 504?

\_\_\_\_\_ Policy Statement regarding Equal Employment Opportunity is posted in a prominent place for public notice

\_\_\_\_\_ It is our policy to discuss information concerning Section 504 during all employment interviews and to answer questions concerning applicant and employee rights

\_\_\_\_\_ An EEO/Affirmative Action Specialist is available to offer consultation to applicants for employment

\_\_\_\_\_ Public notices about meetings, hearings, etc. include a statement regarding accommodations for disabled can be made upon request

\_\_\_\_\_ Other (Explain): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Describe any policy that needs to be established as a result of this review: \_\_\_\_\_

2. How does your organization ensure that communication with disabled applicants, participants, and members of the public are as effective as communications with non-disabled individuals?

a. For any written materials produced on a program or service, indicate whether the following alternative formats are provided:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Audio tape
- \_\_\_\_\_ Braille
- \_\_\_\_\_ Reader
- \_\_\_\_\_ Aide
- \_\_\_\_\_ Mailed to home
- \_\_\_\_\_ Large print format
- \_\_\_\_\_ Interpreter
- \_\_\_\_\_ Other assistance: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- b. How would a disabled person learn about these auxiliary aids and services, and how could they request such assistance from you? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. How will you ensure that meetings, hearings, and conferences are accessible for individuals with communication disabilities? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Do you currently offer TDD (telecommunication device for the disabled) access within your communications system?  YES  NO
- e. Is 911 or E-911 emergency service offered within your jurisdiction?  YES  NO. If so, is there a TDD connected to your system? \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Do you have a toll-free phone number to access services and programs?  YES  NO. If so, is it usable by persons with hearing impairments? \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Do you have any public telephones located within your facilities?  YES  NO. If so, is at least one phone hearing aid compatible? \_\_\_\_\_
- h. If you determine that equally effective communication cannot be provided, please state why the service, program, or activity would be fundamentally altered or result in undue financial and administrative burdens.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Describe alternative actions that will be taken to provide the benefits or services to the maximum extent possible. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3. Are procedures in place to ensure that appropriate initial and continuing steps to notify participants, beneficiaries, applicants, etc. that you do not discriminate on the basis of disability are taken? YES/NO If yes, check which actions apply:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Public notice issued which contains a non-discrimination on the basis of disability statement.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Agency letterhead has TDD# listed
- \_\_\_\_\_ Agency business cards, have TDD# listed
- \_\_\_\_\_ Policy statement regarding non-discrimination on the basis of disability is posted in conspicuous places.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Other (Explain): \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Policies and Procedures**

1. In the area of employment, can you ensure that no discrimination based on disability exists in your agency in the area of: (Check answer)

- Recruitment/advertising and the application process for employment?  YES  NO
- Hiring, upgrading, promotion, award of tenure, demotion, transfer, layoff, termination, right of return from layoff, and rehiring?  YES  NO
- Rates of pay or any other form of compensation and changes in compensation?  YES  NO

Job assignments, job classifications, organizational structures, position descriptions, lines of progression, and seniority lists?  YES  NO

Leaves of absence, sick leave or any other leave?  YES  NO

Selection of financial support for training, including apprenticeships, professional meetings, conferences and other related activities, and selection for leaves of absence to pursue training?  YES  NO

Employer-sponsored activities, including social and recreational programs?  YES  NO

Any other term, condition, or privilege of employment?  YES  NO

2. What policies, procedures, or modifications have been taken to ensure that no qualified disabled person is denied the opportunity to participate in or benefit from services because of his/her disability and all qualified disabled persons are afforded opportunities to participate in or benefit from services provided to non-disabled persons:

\_\_\_\_\_ There is a policy in place to assure that appropriate assistance can be made available upon request.

\_\_\_\_\_ Application procedures have been developed for disabled individuals requiring special accommodations

\_\_\_\_\_ Physical accommodations have been made to accommodate disabled persons (water fountains, elevator buttons, pay phones, bathrooms, etc.)

\_\_\_\_\_ Other (Explain): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Are these policies written?  YES  NO If no, what actions are taken to ensure that they are maintained?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Identify any program qualifications, eligibility, admission requirements, or licensing standards that an individual must meet that might negatively affect individuals with disabilities. For each item answered that appears to have a negative effect, describe action(s) planned to reduce or eliminate the disparate impact.

a. Do you currently provide a qualified disabled individual the opportunity to participate in, or benefit from, the aid, benefit, or service you provide?  YES  NO Examples might include accessibility to the spectator seating area at the city's baseball field, or the rodeo arena at the county fairgrounds.

b. Do you provide opportunities for participation or benefit to the disabled, equal to opportunities afforded the population at large?  YES  NO

c. Do you avoid providing different or separate aids, benefits, or services to a qualified individual with a disability unless proven necessary to make them as effective as the aids, benefits, or services provided to others?  YES  NO

e. Do you allow qualified disabled individuals a full opportunity to participate in all local policy planning or advisory boards?  YES  NO This includes providing reasonable accommodations in the scheduling of time and/or location of meetings, use of auxiliary aids including guide dogs, etc.

4. Describe procedures established to ensure that no disabled person will be discriminated against as a result of methods of administration or through direct or contractual arrangements with your agency.

\_\_\_\_\_ All contractors and subcontractors are made aware of Section 504 requirements and appropriate training is offered.

\_\_\_\_\_ Language is included in agency contracts that ensures that contractors take steps to facilitate the participation of qualified individuals with disabilities in activity they operate on behalf of the agency.

\_\_\_\_\_ During monitoring, contractor's/subcontractor's policies are reviewed for compliance with Section 504 requirements.

\_\_\_\_\_ Other (Explain): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### C. Program Accessibility

**NOTE:** One of the most effective approaches to examining service and program accessibility is to conduct a "client path analysis." This analysis is simply a walk-through of the process needed for a citizen to participate in a service you provide. There are generally two aspects to the analysis: (a) analysis of the physical path traveled, and (b) analysis of the administrative requirements of the service delivery (i.e. eligibility criteria, application procedures).

1. Are all qualified disabled persons given the opportunity to participate in or benefit from services or activities that your organization offers?       YES    NO

2. Check all actions which apply to your organizations policies on program accessibility:

\_\_\_\_\_ Employment practices

\_\_\_\_\_ Common areas (bathrooms, hallways, doors, meeting rooms, etc.) are accessible

\_\_\_\_\_ Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TDD) is available and advertised

\_\_\_\_\_ All material relating to agency and services it provides can be made available in other formats (i.e. Braille, audiotape, etc.) upon request and public is aware that this service is available.

\_\_\_\_\_ Public meetings are held in areas that are accessible.

\_\_\_\_\_ Other (Explain): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Are any structural changes needed to make programs accessible?  YES    NO. If yes, describe: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Describe alternatives to structural changes that have been used or considered (e.g. rescheduling or relocating activities, redesigning of equipment) in order to achieve program accessibility. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. If the agency undertakes acquisition, rehabilitation, or construction of facilities with federal funds, is there a policy in place that ensures that such facilities will be accessible for persons with disabilities? (Carried out in accordance with the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS)):  YES    NO

5. Describe any other policies, practices, or methods your agency has developed to include disabled persons in its programs and activities: \_\_\_\_\_

#### D. Emergency Evacuation

1. Describe how your agency notifies employees and members of the public of an emergency.

2. Are adequate policies/methods in place to ensure that individuals with disabilities can be accommodated in the event of an emergency?  YES  NO Please describe your policies, methods.

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### Part II (to be completed by subrecipients with 15 or more employees)

1. Do you have a written policy regarding non-discrimination on the basis of disability that is in compliance with HUD requirements?

Yes  No

If you answered No to this question, you may contact the HCCSD office for a sample policy.

2. Does your Notice of Nondiscrimination include the following?

a. Contact information for your 504/ADA coordinator  Yes  No

b. How to request auxiliary aids or other services  Yes  No

c. That alternative formats are available  Yes  No

d. That a complaint grievance procedure has been adopted  Yes  No

4. Do you have a grievance procedure?  Yes  No

If you answered No, then you must adopt one for compliance with Section 504. If you answered Yes, does it include the following?

a. A statement allowing an individual to submit a grievance in alternative formats

Yes  No

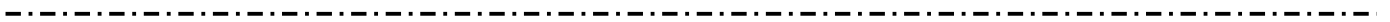
b. A time limit for filing a grievance  Yes  No

c. Information on how to also file a complaint through appropriate local, State or Federal agencies

Yes  No

5. Who in your agency has been designated to coordinate grievance procedures? Title only. Please do not provide names.

6. Who is responsible for coordinating the agency's Section 504 responsibilities? Title only. Please do not provide names.



**Part III Consultation (to be completed by all subrecipients)**

What steps have been taken to consult with interested persons, including disabled persons or organizations representing disabled persons, in achieving compliance with Section 504? To be HIPPA Compliant and to protect PII and PHI information, please DO NOT include names in this section. Retain names in internal files. If needed during monitoring, the Travis County CDBG Office may request additional information. Please do not include employee name or client/beneficiary names in this section.

\_\_\_\_\_ Disabled staff within agency consulted  
Name of person consulted and date of consultation: LEAVE BLANK. See message above.

\_\_\_\_\_ Disabled program participants or beneficiaries consulted  
Name of person consulted and date of consultation: LEAVE BLANK. See message above.

\_\_\_\_\_ Organization(s) representing disabled persons consulted  
Name of organization and date of consultation: LEAVE BLANK. See message above.

Describe any alterations that need to be made within facilities or program design as a result of consultation: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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To the best of my knowledge and belief, the statements made in this self-evaluation are true and correct and this document has been reviewed and authorized by the board of the agency I represent.

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Printed Name and Title, Authorized Official**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature, Authorized Official**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**