Travis County, Texas

PY19-23 Consolidated Plan & PY19 Action Plan

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CDBG
Travis County
Community Development Block Grant Program

Travis County, Texas

Consolidated Plan
Program Years 2019-23
&
Annual Action Plan
Program Year 2019

Prepared by:

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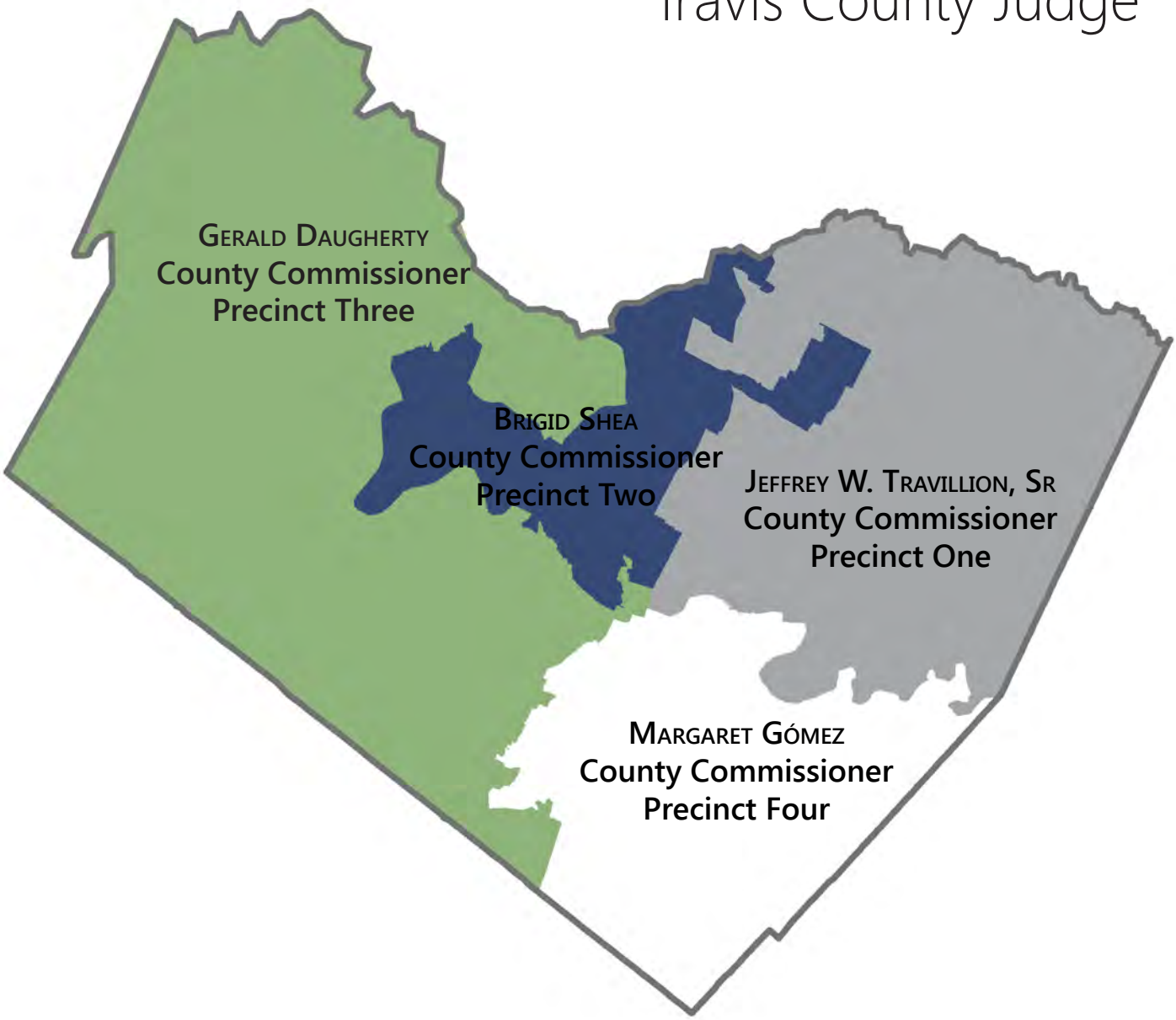


ACRONYMS

Throughout this report, the reader will note the following acronyms:

ACS	American Community Survey
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AFFH	Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
AI	Central Texas Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice
AI/AN	American Indian/Alaska Native
AMI	Area Median Income
APR	Annual Performance Report
ARCH	Austin Resources Center for the Homeless
ASH	Austin State Hospital
ATCIC	Austin Travis County Integral Care
AYOC	Austin Opportunity Youth Collaborative
BCP	Balcones Canyonlands Preserve
BCCP	Balcones Canyonlands Conservation Plan
CAN	Community Advancement Network
CAMPO	Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization
CAPCOG	Capital Area Council of Governments
CAPER	Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEDS	Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
CH	Chronically Homeless
CHA	Community Health Assessment
CHAS	Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy
CHIP	Community Health Improvement Plan
CJP	Criminal Justice Planning
CoC	Continuum of Care
ConPlan	Consolidated Plan
ECHO	Ending Community Homelessness Coalition
ESL	English as a Second Language
ESG	Emergency Shelter Grant
ETJ	Extraterritorial Jurisdiction
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FHAA	Fair Housing Amendments Act
GED	General Educational Development

GO	General Obligation
HATC	Housing Authority of Travis County
HCV	Housing Choice Voucher
HHS	Travis County Department of Health & Human Services
HIC	Housing Inventory Chart
HMIS	Homelessness Management Information System
HOA	Homeowners Association
HoH	Head of Household
HUB	Historically Underutilized Business
HUD	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
ISP	Internet Service Provider
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
LIHTC	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit
MCWP	Master Community Workforce Plan
MFI	Median Family Income
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
PBRA	Project-Based Rental Assistance
PIC	PIH (Public and Indian Housing) Information Center
PID	Public Improvement District
PIT	Point In Time
PSH	Permanent Supportive Housing
PY	Program Year
QWI	Quarterly Workforce Indicators
RAD	Rental Assistance Demonstration
R/ECAP	Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Area of Poverty
SOAR	SSI/SSDI (Supplemental Security Income/Social Security Disability Insurance) Outreach Assistance and Recovery
SSVF	Supportive Services for Veterans Families
SysPMs	System Performance Measures
TCCC	Travis County Commissioners Court
TCHFC	Travis County Housing Finance Corporation
TDHCA	Texas Department of Housing & Community Affairs
TNR	Travis County Department of Transportation and Natural Resources
USC	United States Code
VASH	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing
YFAC	Youth and Family Assessment Center
ZCTA	Zip Code Tabulation Area

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1
Introduction 1
Revenue Caps & Funding Limitations 3
Summary of the Objectives and Outcomes Identified in the Plan 4
Needs Assessment Overview 4
List of Actions 4
Project Selection 5
Evaluation of Past Performance 5
Summary of Citizen Participation Process and Consultation Process 6
Summary of Public Comments 7
Summary of Comments or Views Not Accepted and the Reasons for Not Accepting Them 7
SECTION II: COMMUNITY PROFILE 8
Population 10
Race and Hispanic Origin 11
Language 13
Age 14
Educational Level 16
Income 17
Employment 19
Housing Values 22
Housing Cost Burden 24
Poverty and Economic Disparity 26
Ratio of Income to Poverty 27
Geographic Concentration of Poverty in Travis County 29
Geographic Displacement 33
Key Findings 34
SECTION III: THE PROCESS 35
Lead & Responsible Agencies 35
Narrative 35
Consultation 37
Introduction 37
Citizen Participation 40
SECTION IV: NEEDS ASSESSMENT 41
Needs Assessment Overview 41
Housing Needs Assessment 45

Summary of Housing Needs-Travis County Overall 45
Summary of Housing Needs- Incorporated Areas (excluding City of Austin) 45
Summary of Housing Needs-CDBG Service Area 45
Summary of Housing Needs- Unincorporated County (includes block groups that are partially captured in incorporated cities and towns) 45
Number of Households Table—HUD CDBG Service Area 46
Housing Needs Summary Tables—HUD CDBG Service Area 47
Discussion 52
Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems 53
Introduction 53
0%-30% of Area Median Income—HUD CDBG Service Area 53
30%-50% of Area Median Income—HUD CDBG Service Area 54
50%-80% of Area Median Income—HUD CDBG Service Area 54
80%-100% of Area Median Income—HUD CDBG Service Area 55
Discussion 55
Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems 56
0%-30% of Area Median Income—HUD CDBG Service Area 56
30%-50% of Area Median Income—HUD CDBG Service Area 56
50%-80% of Area Median Income—HUD CDBG Service Area 57
80%-100% of Area Median Income—HUD CDBG Service Area 57
Discussion 57
Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens 58
Housing Cost Burden—HUD CDBG Service Area 58
Discussion 58
Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion 59
Public Housing 61
Totals in Use 61
Characteristics of Residents 61
Race of Residents 62
Ethnicity of Residents 62
Section 504 Needs Assessment 63
Homeless Needs Assessment 65
Introduction 65
Homeless Needs Assessment 66
Homeless Subpopulations 67
Homeless Household Breakdowns with and without Children 68
Nature and Extent of Homelessness 69
Discussion 72
Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment 73
Introduction 73

Non-Housing Community Development Needs 76

SECTION V: HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS 82

Overview 82
Number of Housing Units 83
Introduction 83
All Residential Properties by Number of Units—Travis County Overall 83
All Residential Properties by Number of Units—HUD CDBG Service Area 83
Unit Size by Tenure—Travis County Overall 84
Unit Size by Tenure—HUD CDBG Service Area 84
Discussion 85
Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing 86
Introduction 86
Cost of Housing—Travis County Overall 86
Cost of Housing—HUD CDBG Service Area 86
Housing Affordability—HUD CDBG Service Area 87
Monthly Rent 87
Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing 90
Introduction 90
Condition of Units—Travis County Overall 92
Year Unit Built—Travis County Overall 92
Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard—Travis County Overall 92
Condition of Units—CDBG Service Area 93
Year Unit Built—HUD CDBG Service Area 93
Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard—HUD CDBG Service Area 93
Vacant Units 93
Vacant Units by Primary Reason for Vacancy 94
Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation 94
Public and Assisted Housing 96
Introduction 96
Total Number of Units 96
Homeless Facilities and Services 99
Introduction 99
Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households 99
Special Needs Facilities and Services 102
Introduction 102
Barriers to Affordable Housing 105
Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment 105
Non-Housing Community Development Assets 106
Introduction 106

Economic Development Market Analysis 106
Discussion 112
Needs and Market Analysis Discussion 113
SECTION VI: STRATEGIC PLAN 121
Strategic Plan Overview 121
High Priority 121
Low Priority 121
Geographic Priorities 122
Geographic Area 122
Geographic Allocation Priorities 122
Priority Needs 123
Influence of Market Conditions 129
Anticipated Resources 131
Institutional Delivery Structure 132
Assessment of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System 132
Availability of Services Targeted to Homeless Persons and Persons with HIV and Mainstream Services ... 133
Strategic Plan Goals Summary 135
Goals Summary 135
Goals Descriptions 136
Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement 137
Barriers to Affordable Housing 138
Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing 138
Homelessness Strategy 139
Lead Based Paint Hazards 140
Anti-Poverty Strategy 141
Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for Reducing the Number of Poverty-Level Families 142
Issue Areas Supported by HHS and Relation to Poverty 142
Monitoring 148
SECTION VII: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 150
Expected Resources 150
Anticipated Resources 150
Discussion 151
Annual Goals and Objectives 152
Goals Summary 152
Goal Descriptions 153
Projects 154
Introduction 154

Project Summary 156
Geographic Distribution 159
Discussion 161
Affordable Housing 162
Introduction 162
Discussion 162
Public Housing 163
Introduction 163
Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities 164
Introduction 164
Barriers to Affordable Housing 166
Other Actions 167
Introduction 167
Program Specific Requirements 169

List of Appendices

Appendix A. Public Engagement
Appendix A-1. Public Participation
Appendix A-2. Citizen Outreach Table
Appendix A-3. PY19-23 Consolidated Plan-Consultations
Appendix A-4. Fair Housing Stakeholder Focus Group Notes-Digital Inclusion
Appendix A-5. Fair Housing Stakeholder Focus Group Notes-Disaster Recovery
Appendix A-6. Fair Housing Stakeholder Focus Group Notes-Special Needs & Homelessness
Appendix A-7. Results of PY19-23 ConPlan Needs Assessment Survey – Residents
Appendix A-8. Needs Survey in English
Appendix A-9. Needs Survey in Spanish
Appendix A-10. Needs Survey-Providers
Appendix A-11. Spring Public Hearing Ad in English
Appendix A-12. Spring Public Hearing Ad in Spanish
Appendix A-13. Invitation to Comment Ad in English
Appendix A-14. Invitation to Comment Ad in Spanish
Appendix A-15. Travis County Citizen Participation Plan (CPP)
Appendix B. Plan Highlights & Spotlights
Appendix B-1. Issue Area Highlight: Criminal Justice
Appendix B-2. Issue Area Highlight: Transportation
Appendix B-3. Issue Area Highlight: Travis County Water & Wastewater
Appendix B-4. Issue Area Highlight: Mitigating Risks and Hazards
Appendix B-5. Needs Highlight: Social Service Investments
Appendix B-6. Plan Highlight: Austin's Action Plan to End Homelessness
Appendix B-7. Plan Highlight: Travis County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
Appendix B-8. Geographic Focus: The Eastern Crescent
Appendix B-9. Geographic Focus: Western Travis County
Appendix C. Housing Inventory
Table 1. Tax Credit Properties in Travis County
Table 2. Travis County Housing Finance Corporation Financed Properties with Affordable Units
Table 3. Housing Authority of Travis County Properties
Table 4. Emergency Shelter Beds, Austin/Travis County
Table 5. Transitional Housing Beds, Austin/Travis County
Table 6. Permanent Supportive Housing, Austin/Travis County
Table 7. HUD Subsidized Multifamily Housing Units
Table 8. Licensed Nursing Facility Providers in Travis County
Table 9. Licensed Assisted Living Providers in Travis County

Appendix D. Maps

Appendix D-1. Jurisdiction-Level Maps (Provided by Root Policy Research)
Figure 1. Percent Decline in African American Residents by Census Tract, 2010-2016
Figure 2. Percent Increase in African American Residents by Census Tract, 2010-2016
Figure 3. Percent Decline in Hispanic Residents by Census Tract, 2010-2016
Figure 4. Percent Increase in Hispanic Residents by Census Tract, 2010-2016
Figure 5. Percent Decline in Non-Hispanic White Residents by Census Tract, 2010-2016
Figure 6. Percent Increase in Non-Hispanic White Residents by Census Tract, 2010-2016
Figure 7. Percent African American by Census Tract, 2000
Figure 8. Percent African American by Census Tract, 2016
Figure 9. Percent Hispanic by Census Tract, 2000
Figure 10. Percent Hispanic by Census Tract, 2016
Figure 11. Majority People of Color by Census Tract, 2000
Figure 12. Majority People of Color by Census Tract, 2016
Figure 13. Percent Foreign Born by Census Tract, 2000
Figure 14. Percent Foreign Born by Census Tract, 2016
Figure 15. Percent Limited English Proficiency by Census Tract, 2000
Figure 16. Percent Limited English Proficiency by Census Tract, 2016
Figure 17. Percent Persons with Disabilities by Census Tract, 2000
Figure 18. Percent Persons with Disabilities by Census Tract, 2016
Figure 19. Percent of Residents with Cognitive Difficulty by Census Tract
Figure 20. Percent of Residents with Ambulatory Difficulty by Census Tract
Figure 21. R/ECAPs and Edge R/ECAPs, 2000
Figure 22. R/ECAPs and Edge R/ECAPs, 2016
Figure 23. Percent Poverty by Census Tract, 2000
Figure 24. Percent Poverty by Census Tract, 2016
Figure 25. Percent African American Ownership, 2000
Figure 26. Percent African American Ownership, 2016
Figure 27. Percent Hispanic Ownership, 2000
Figure 28. Percent Hispanic Ownership, 2016
Figure 29. 2018 Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Developments and 2016 Poverty Rate by Census Tract
Figure 30. 2019 Small Area Fair Market Rents (FMR) and 2016 Poverty Rates by Census Tract
Appendix D-2. PY19 Action Plan Maps
Map 1. PY19 Project Locations
Map 2. PY19 Project Locations with Respect to Low-to-Moderate Income (LMI) Concentrations
Map 3. PY19 Project Locations with Respect to Opportunity Areas
Map 4. PY19 Project Locations with Respect to African American Residents
Map 5. PY19 Project Locations with Respect to Asian Residents
Map 6. PY19 Project Locations with Respect to Hispanic Residents
Map 7. PY19 Project Locations with Respect to White Residents
Map 8. PY19 Project Locations with Respect to Racial/Ethnic Concentrations
Map 9. PY19 Project Locations with Respect to Travis County R/ECAPs

Appendix E. PY19 Projects & Alternate Projects
Appendix F. Community Development, Economic Development & Housing Matrices
Appendix F-1. Plans Consulted for the PY19-23 ConPlan
Appendix F-2. CDBG Plan Review Matrix for Community Development
Appendix F-3. CDBG Plan Review Matrix for Community Development: Anti-Poverty Investments
Appendix F-4. CDBG Plan Review Matrix for Housing
Appendix F-5. CDBG Plan Review Matrix for Economic Development
Appendix G. Certifications

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Travis County Vision, Mission & Goals 1
Figure 2. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin 11
Figure 3. Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English 13
Figure 4. Population by Age 14
Figure 5. Educational Attainment Level 16
Figure 6. Median Income in the Past 12 Months 17
Figure 7. Employment Status by Age 19
Figure 8. Labor Force by Educational Attainment Level and Unemployment Rate 20
Figure 9. Employment by Industry 21
Figure 10. Housing Units by Value 22
Figure 11. Percent of Household Income Spent on Housing Costs 24
Figure 12. 2017 Poverty Thresholds 27
Figure 13. Ratio and Number of Individuals in Poverty by Race and Hispanic Origin 28
Figure 14. Rate and Number of Individuals in Poverty by Age 28
Figure 15. Departments Providing Community and Economic Development & Housing Services 36
Figure 16. Specific Population Demographics Compared to the County 70
Figure 17. Housing Entry by Race/Ethnicity – Head of Household 70
Figure 18. Prevention Entry by Race/Ethnicity – Head of Household 71
Figure 19. Shelter Entry by Race/Ethnicity – Head of Household 71

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Priorities for the PY19-23 Consolidated Plan 5
Table 2. PY19 Projects 5
Table 3. Travis County Population by Municipality, 2017 8
Table 4. Travis County Population and Growth, Unincorporated and Incorporated 10
Table 5. Travis County Racial Population Projection 10
Table 6. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin (Travis County, TX, & U.S., 2017) 12
Table 7. Growth in Population by Age (Travis County 2013 – 2017) 15
Table 8. Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (Travis County, TX, & U.S., 2013 & 2017) 18
Table 9. Employment in the Top Five Industries (Travis County, TX, & U.S., 2017) 21
Table 10. Housing Units by Value (Travis County, TX, & U.S., 2017) 23
Table 11. 2017 100% vs 200% Poverty Thresholds for Certain Populations 26
Table 12. 2013-17 Poverty Thresholds County vs State vs US 26
Table 13. Responsible Agencies 35
Table 14. Housing Needs Assessment Demographics-Travis County Overall 45
Table 15. Housing Needs Assessment Demographics-Incorporated Areas (excluding City of Austin) 45
Table 16. Housing Needs Assessment Demographics-CDBG Service Area 45
Table 17. Housing Needs Assessment Demographics-Unincorporated County (including partially unincorporated) 45
Table 18. Total Households Table 46
Table 19. Housing Problems (one listed need) 47
Table 20. Housing Problems (one or more severe housing problems) 48
Table 21. Cost Burden >30% 48
Table 22. Cost Burden >50% 48
Table 23. Crowding Information 49
Table 24. Disproportionally Greater Need 0-30% AMI 53
Table 25. Disproportionally Greater Need 30-50% AMI 54
Table 26. Disproportionally Greater Need 50-80% AMI 54
Table 27. Disproportionally Greater Need 80-100% AMI 55
Table 28. Severe Housing Problems 0-30% AMI 56
Table 29. Severe Housing Problems 30-50% AMI 56
Table 30. Severe Housing Problems 50-80% AMI 57
Table 31. Severe Housing Problems 80-100% AMI 57
Table 32. Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI 58
Table 33. Public Housing by Program Type 61
Table 34. Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type 61
Table 35. Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type 62
Table 36. Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type 62
Table 37. Homeless Needs Assessment 66
Table 38. Homeless Subpopulations 67
Table 39. Homeless Household Breakdowns with and without Children 68
Table 40. Nature and Extent of Homelessness 69
Table 41. Residential Properties by Unit Number-Travis County Overall 83

Table 42. Residential Properties by Unit Number-HUD CDBG Service Area 83
Table 43. Unit Size by Tenure-Travis County Overall 84
Table 44. Unit Size by Tenure-HUD CDBG Service Area 84
Table 45. Cost of Housing-Travis County Overall 86
Table 46. Rent Paid-Travis County Overall 86
Table 47. Cost of Housing-HUD CDBG Service Area 86
Table 48. Rent Paid-HUD CDBG Service Area 87
Table 49. Housing Affordability-HUD CDBG Service Area 87
Table 50. Monthly Rent-HUD CDBG Service Area 87
Table 51. Condition of Units-Travis County Overall 92
Table 52. Year Unit Built-Travis County Overall 92
Table 53. Risk of Lead-Based Paint-Travis County Overall 92
Table 54. Condition of Units-HUD CDBG Service Area 93
Table 55. Year Unit Built-HUD CDBG Service Area 93
Table 56. Risk of Lead-Based Paint-HUD CDBG Service Area 93
Table 57. Vacant Units 94
Table 58. Total Number of Units by Program Type 96
Table 59. Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households 99
Table 60. Business Activity for Travis County Overall 106
Table 61. Labor Force for Travis County Overall 107
Table 62. Occupations by Sector for Travis County Overall 107
Table 63. Travel Time 107
Table 64. Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older, Travis Co. Overall) 107
Table 65. Educational Attainment by Age, Travis County Overall 108
Table 66. Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months, Travis County Overall 108
Table 67. PY19-23 Priorities 121
Table 68. Priority Needs Summary 123
Table 69. Influence of Market Conditions 130
Table 70. Anticipated Resources 131
Table 71. Institutional Delivery Structure 132
Table 72. Homeless Prevention Services Summary 133
Table 73. Strategic Plan Goals Summary 135
Table 74. Strategic Plan Goal Description 136
Table 75. Examples of Travis County Social Services and Programs 142
Table 76. Annual Action Plan Expected Resources – Priority Table 150
Table 77. Annual Goals Summary 152
Table 78. Annual Goal Descriptions 153
Table 79. Project Information 154
Table 80. Project Summary 156
Table 81. One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement 162
Table 82. One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type 162

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1. Unincorporated and Incorporated Areas of Travis County 9
Map 2. Individuals Living Below 200% of the 2008-2012 Poverty Threshold 30
Map 3. Individuals Living Below 200% of the 2013-2017 Poverty Threshold 31
Map 4. ZCTAs with Statistically Significant Changes Between 2008-12 & 2013-17 32
Map 5. R/ECAP and ECAP Census Tracts in Travis County and the CDBG Service Area 60
Map 6. Small Area FMRs for the Austin-Round Rock MSA, 2019 89
Map 7. Percent of Public Housing per ZIP Code 97
Map 8. Proportion of Households Experiencing Cost Burden, Travis County 2011-2015 113
Map 9. R/ECAP and ECAP Census Tracts in Travis County and the CDBG Service Area 119
Map 10. R/ECAP and ECAP Census Tracts in Travis County with Respect to Zip Codes 120
Map 11. PY19 Project Locations 160

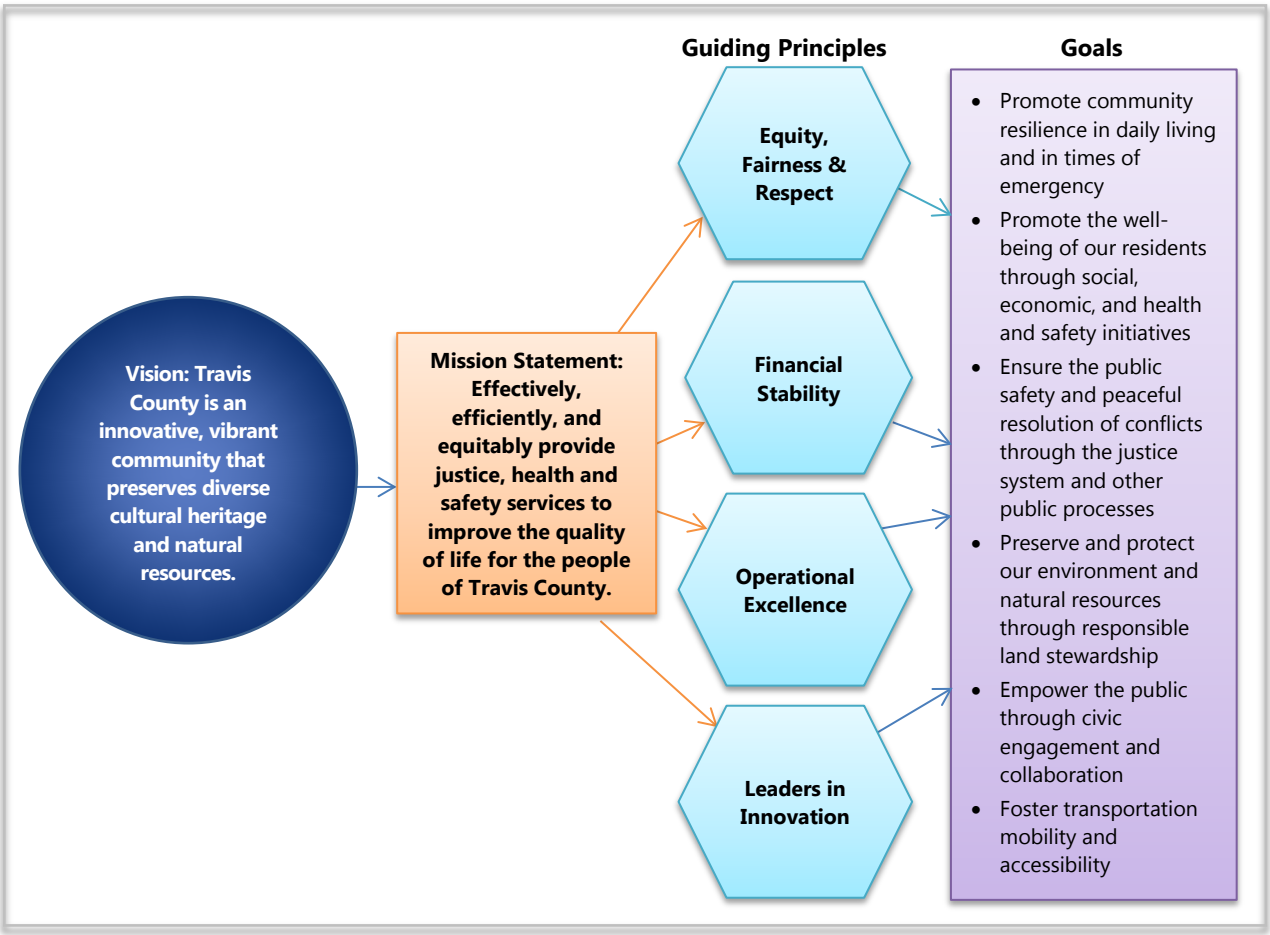
SECTION I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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.

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 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.

Table 1. Priorities for the PY19-23 Consolidated Plan

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

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

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

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.

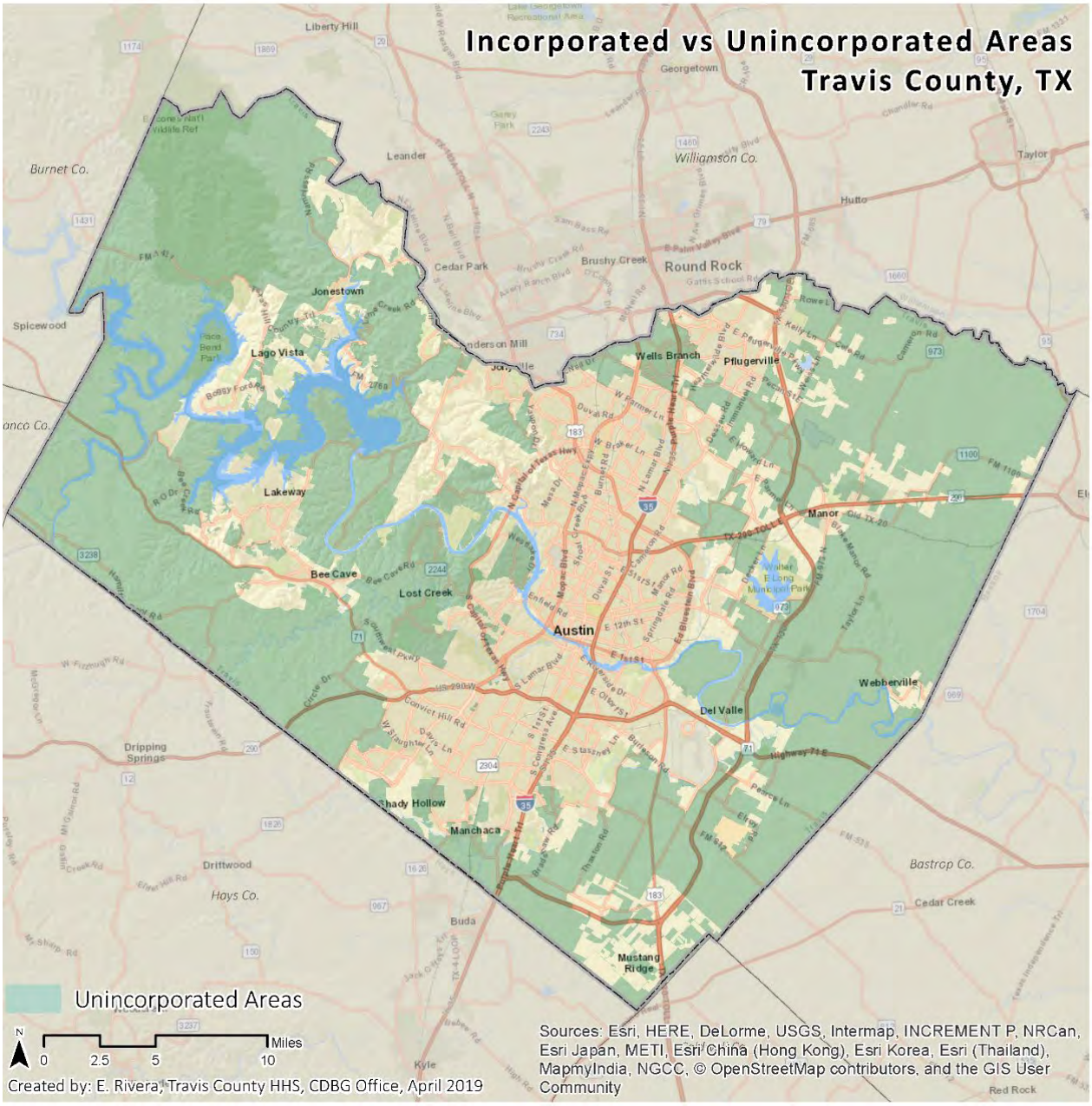
SECTION II: COMMUNITY PROFILE

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** *(only within Travis County)*
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
Total Incorporated Areas	**1,027,969** (83.8%)
Total Unincorporated Areas	**198,729** (16.2%)
Total Population	**1,226,698** *(only within Travis County)*

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[1]

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,[2] 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.[3] The Hispanic growth within Austin has been centralized to specific neighborhoods, but movement into unincorporated areas of Travis County is also evident.[4]

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[5]

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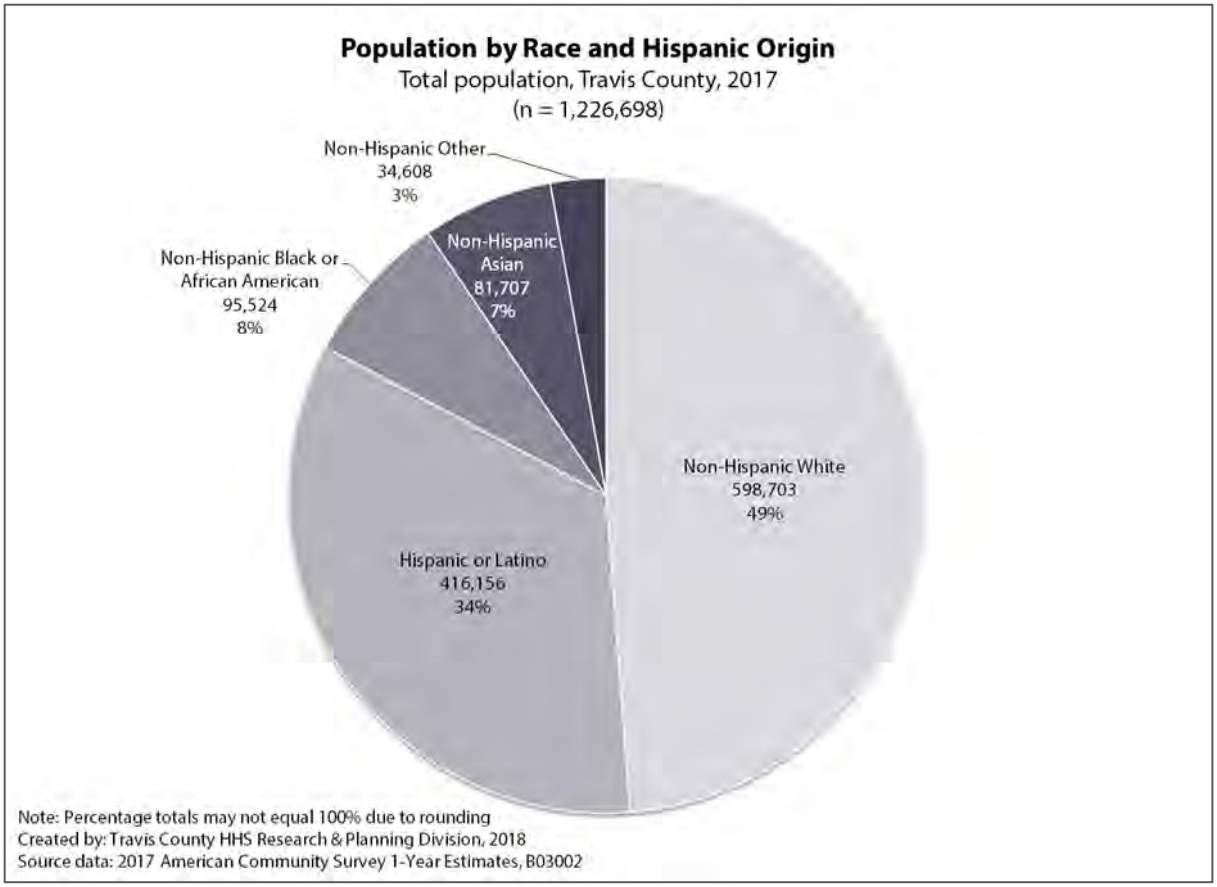
[1] "Total Cities and Towns," U.S. Census Bureau, last accessed February 26, 2019, https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/demo/popest/total-cities-and-towns.html.
[2] "Texas Populations Projections Program," Texas Demographic Center, last accessed February 26, 2019, https://demographics.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/.
[3] Ibid.
[4] "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.
[5] "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,*[6] 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[7] (3%). From 2013 to 2017 the

[6] Travis County Health and Human Services, *Travis County Snapshot from the American Community Survey 2017*, https://www.traviscountytx.gov/images/health_human_services/Docs/2017-acs-snapshot.pdf.

[7] 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%)[8], 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)

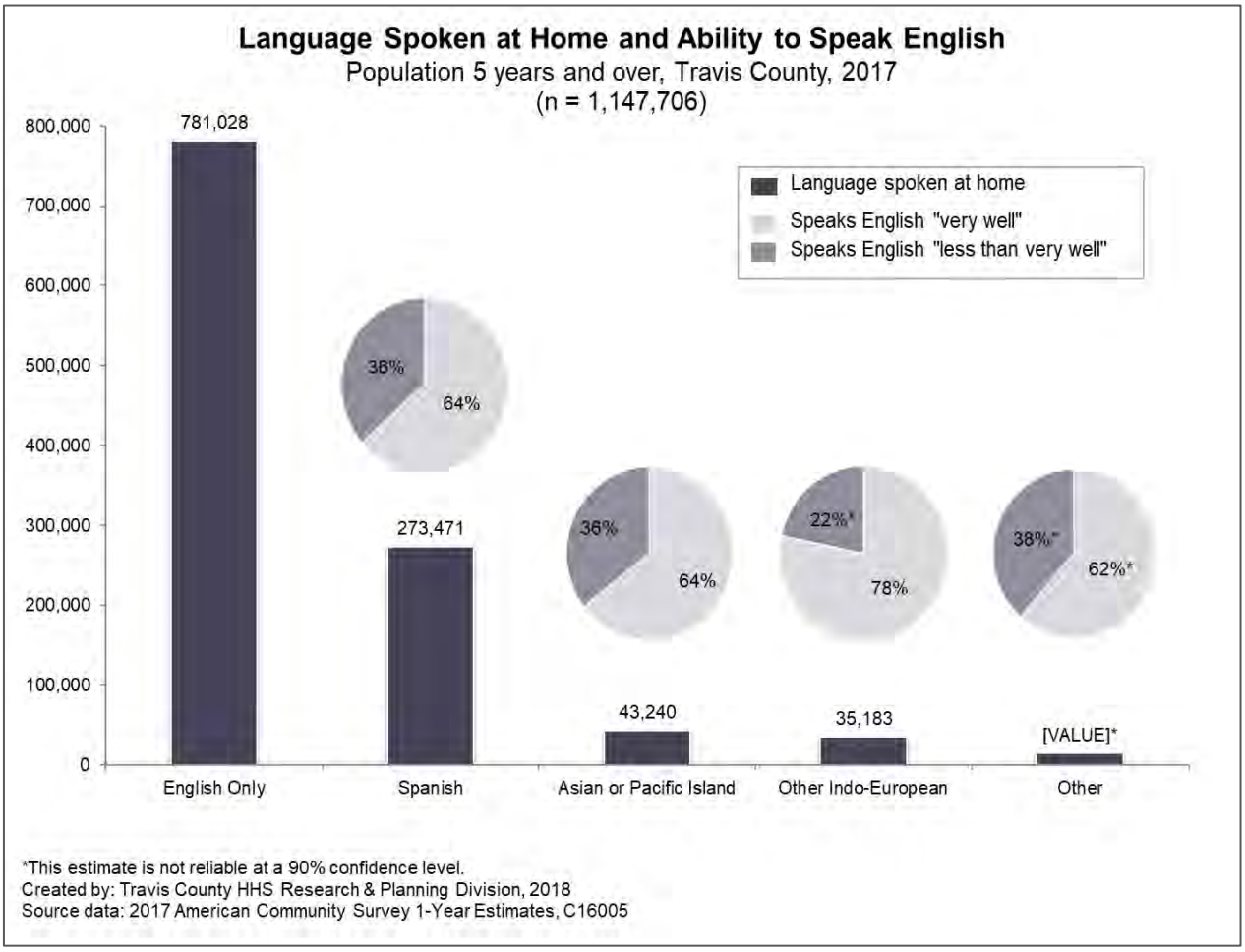
Race &/or Ethnicity	Travis County	Texas	U.S.
Non-Hispanic White	49%	42%	61%
Hispanic or Latino	34%	39%	18%
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	8%	12%	12%
Non-Hispanic Asian	7%	5%	6%
Non-Hispanic Other	3%	2%	4%

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

[8] 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

Language

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



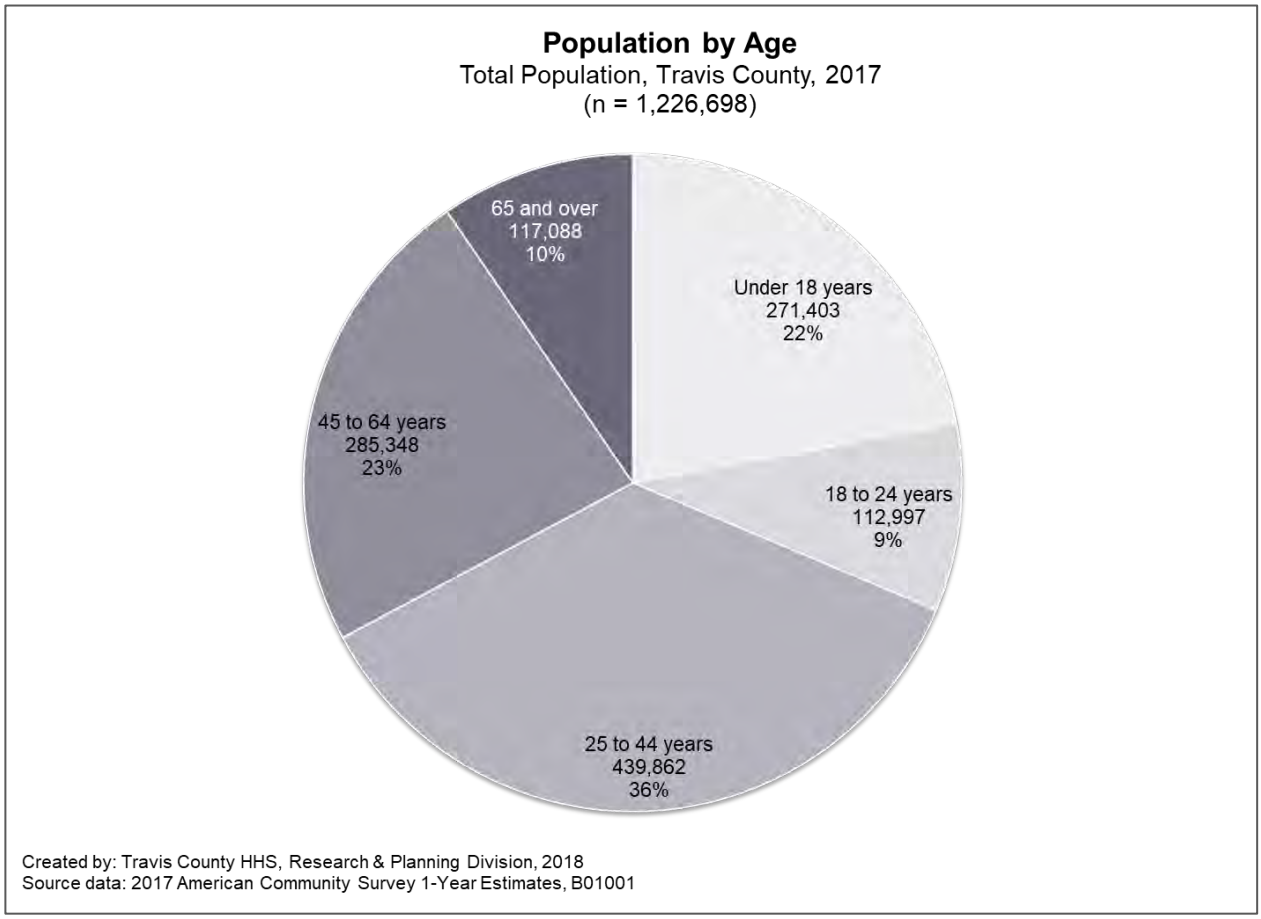
Languages Spoken at Home: Almost one-third of the Travis County population (32 percent or 366,678 residents) speaks a language other than English at home. In comparison, 22 percent of U.S. residents and 36 percent of Texans speak a language other than English at home.

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)

Age

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.

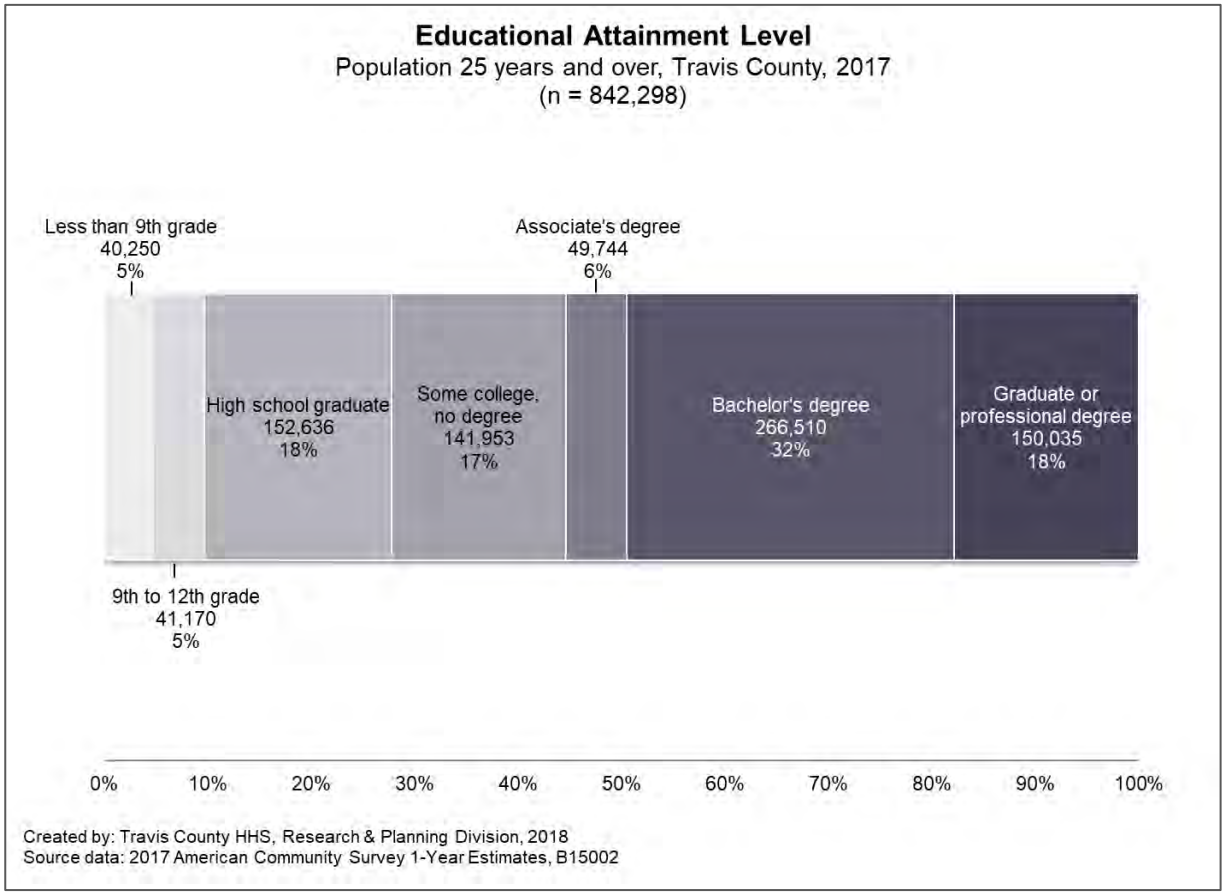
Table 7. Growth in Population by Age (Travis County 2013 – 2017)

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%
Total	**1,120,954**	**1,226,698**	**105,744**	**9%**

**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



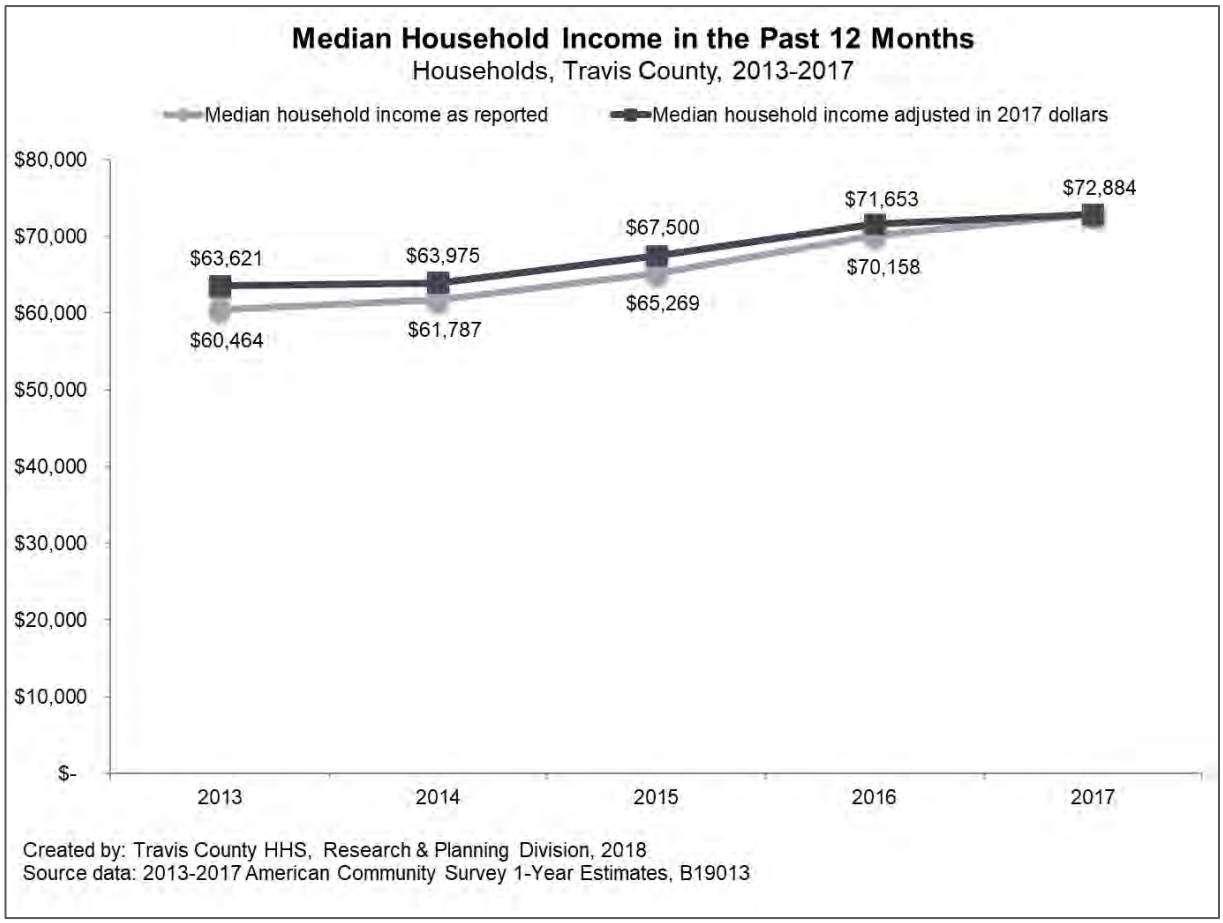
Educational Attainment Level: Travis County continues to have a highly educated population. In comparison to Texas and the U.S., proportionately more Travis County residents have a college degree and fewer lack a high school diploma. Forty-nine percent of adults in Travis County have a Bachelor's degree 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:[9] 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.

[9] 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:[10] 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.

[10] 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.

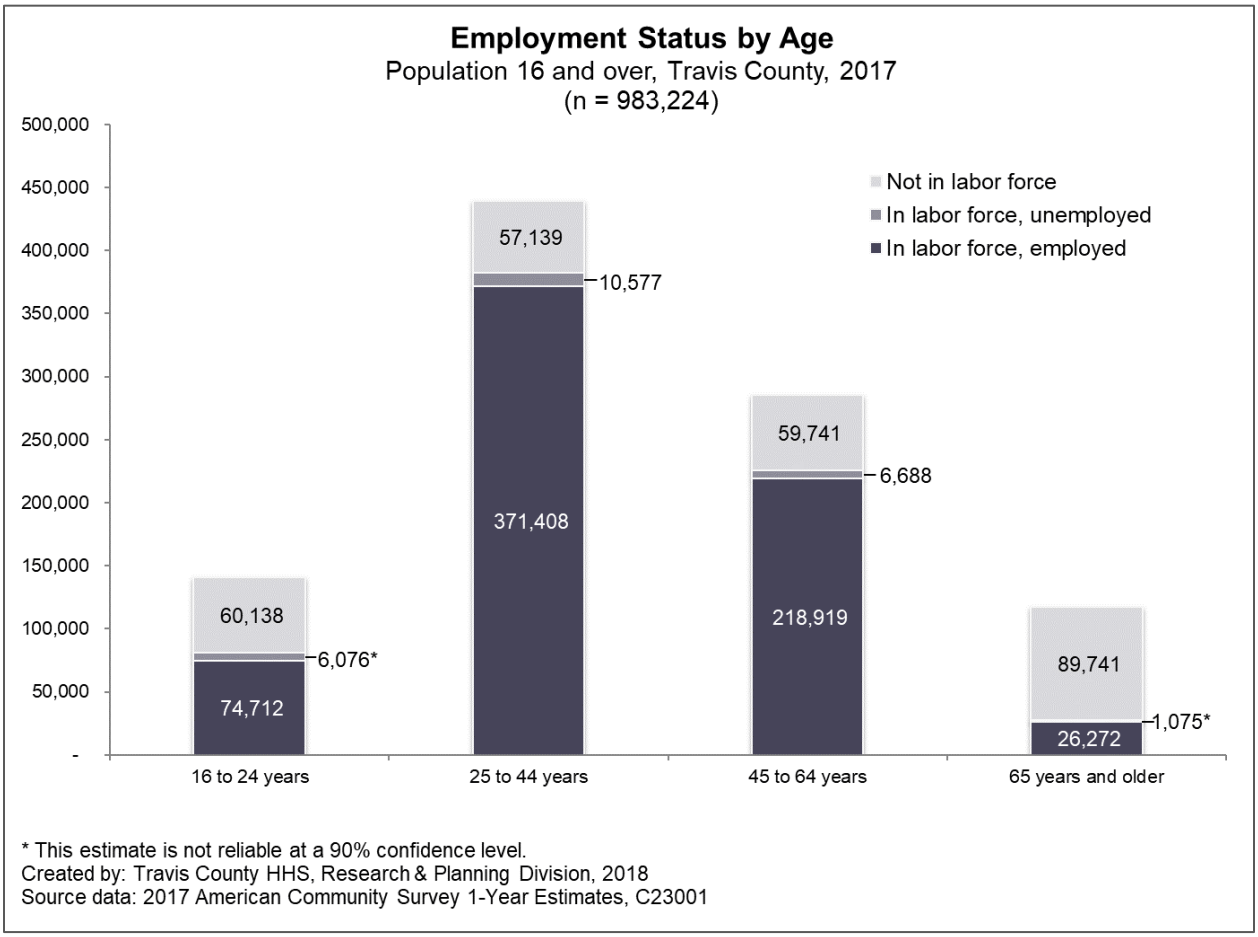
Table 8. Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (Travis County, TX, & U.S., 2013 & 2017)

Households	Travis County	Texas	U.S.
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.[11] Of the population in the labor force, 691,331 were employed and 24,416 were unemployed.[12]

Labor Force by Age:[13] 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

[11] 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).

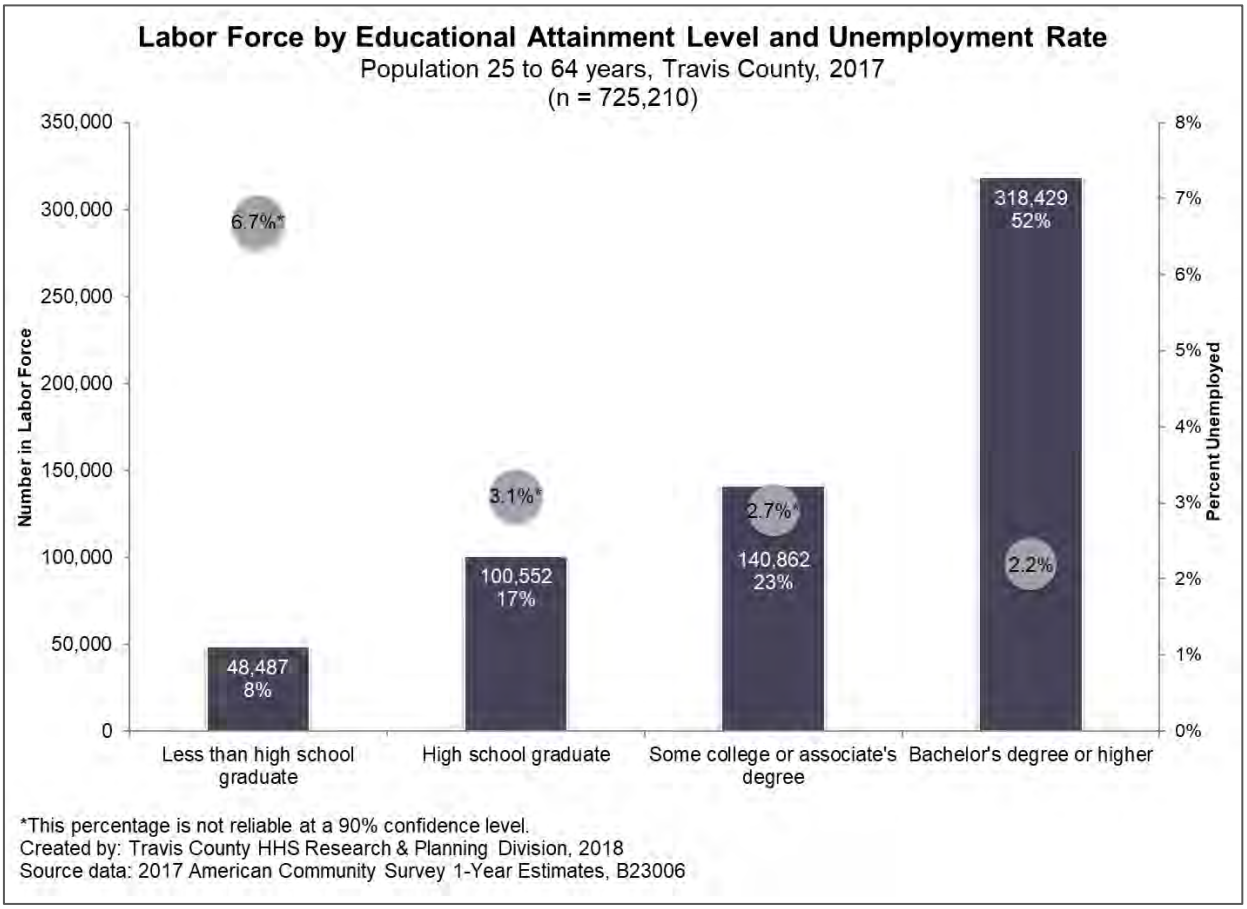
[12] All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were neither "at work" nor "with a job not at work" during the reference week, and were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks and were available to start a job. (American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community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

[13] This includes the sum of individuals in labor force, employed and in labor force, unemployed.

force, followed by the 16 to 24 age group (11%) and finally those 65 years and older (4%).

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.

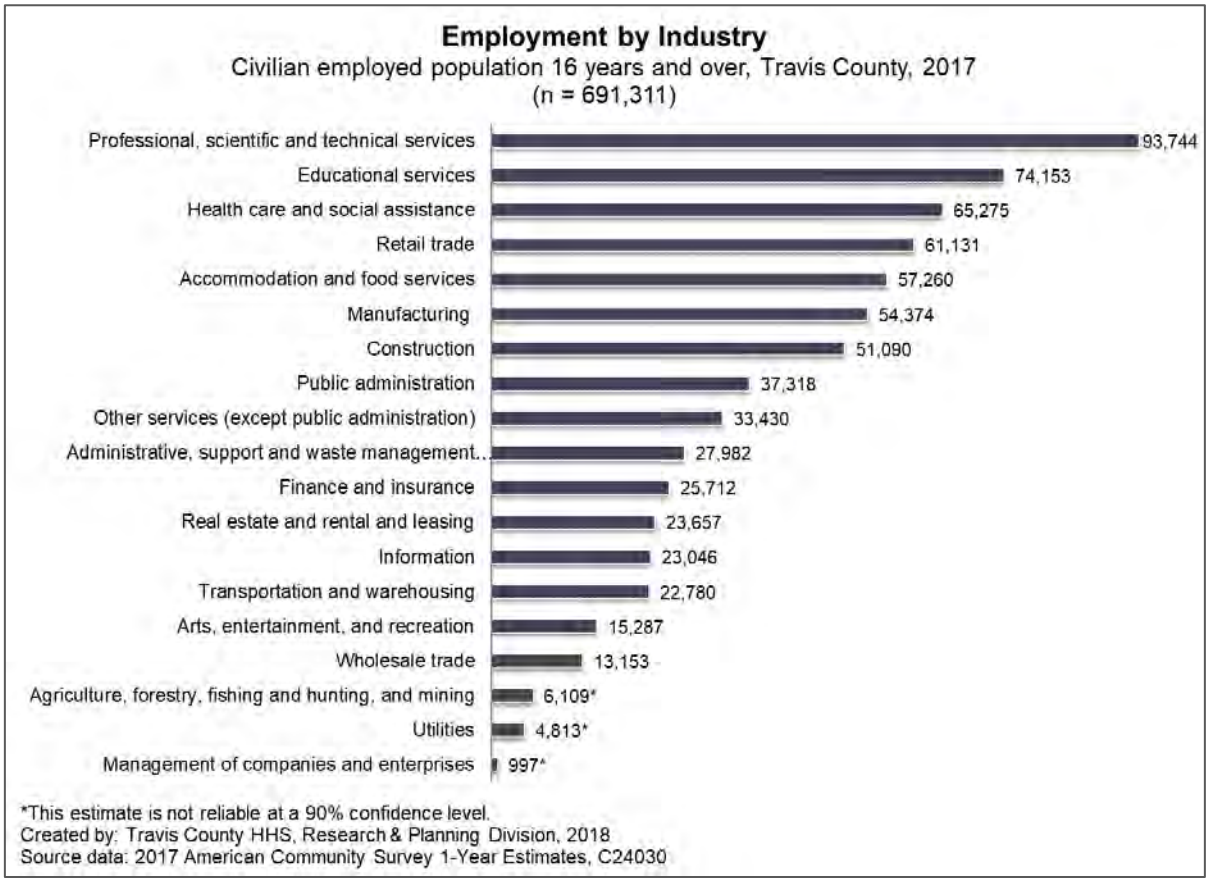
Figure 8. Labor Force by Educational Attainment Level and Unemployment Rate



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.

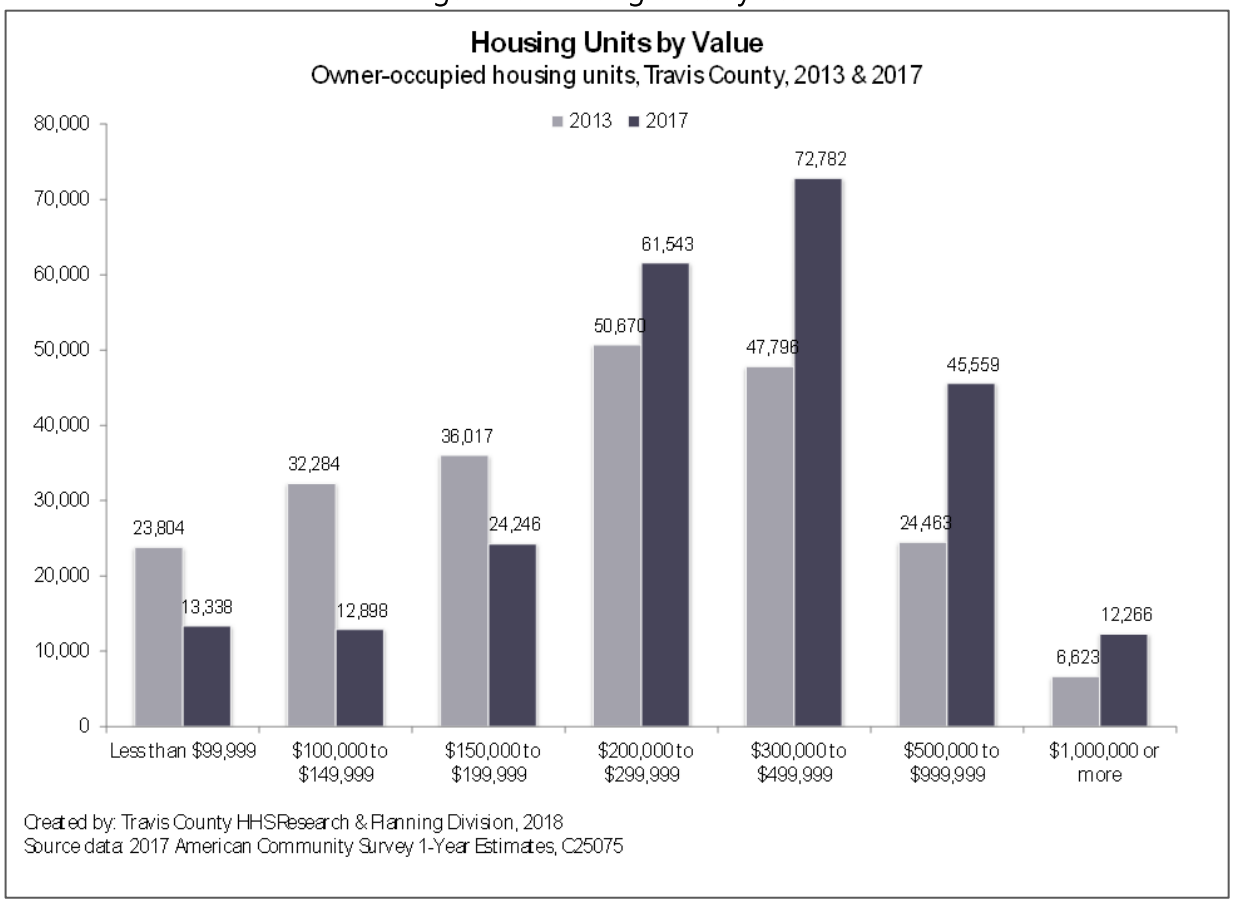
Table 9. Employment in the Top Five Industries (Travis County, TX, & U.S., 2017)

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[14] **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.

[14] 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.)

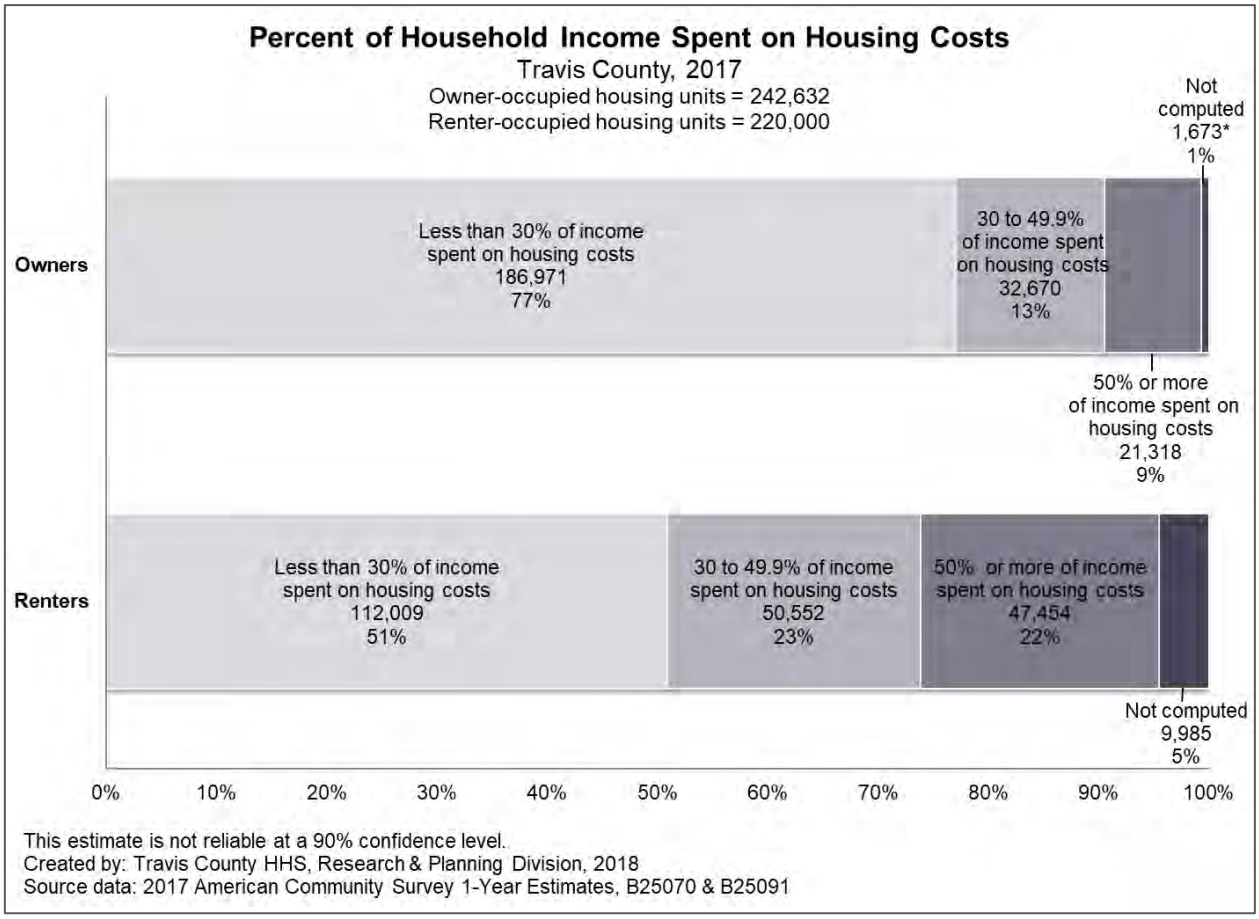
Table 10. Housing Units by Value (Travis County, TX, & U.S., 2017)

Housing Values	Travis County	Texas	U.S.
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:[15] 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,[16] 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

[15] 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.)

[16] See U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/.

income on housing costs. Comparatively, 22 percent (53,988 units) of owner-occupied households experience a cost 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,*[17] 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.

[17] Travis County Health and Human Services, *Travis County Poverty Brief, April 2019*, https://www.traviscountytx.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

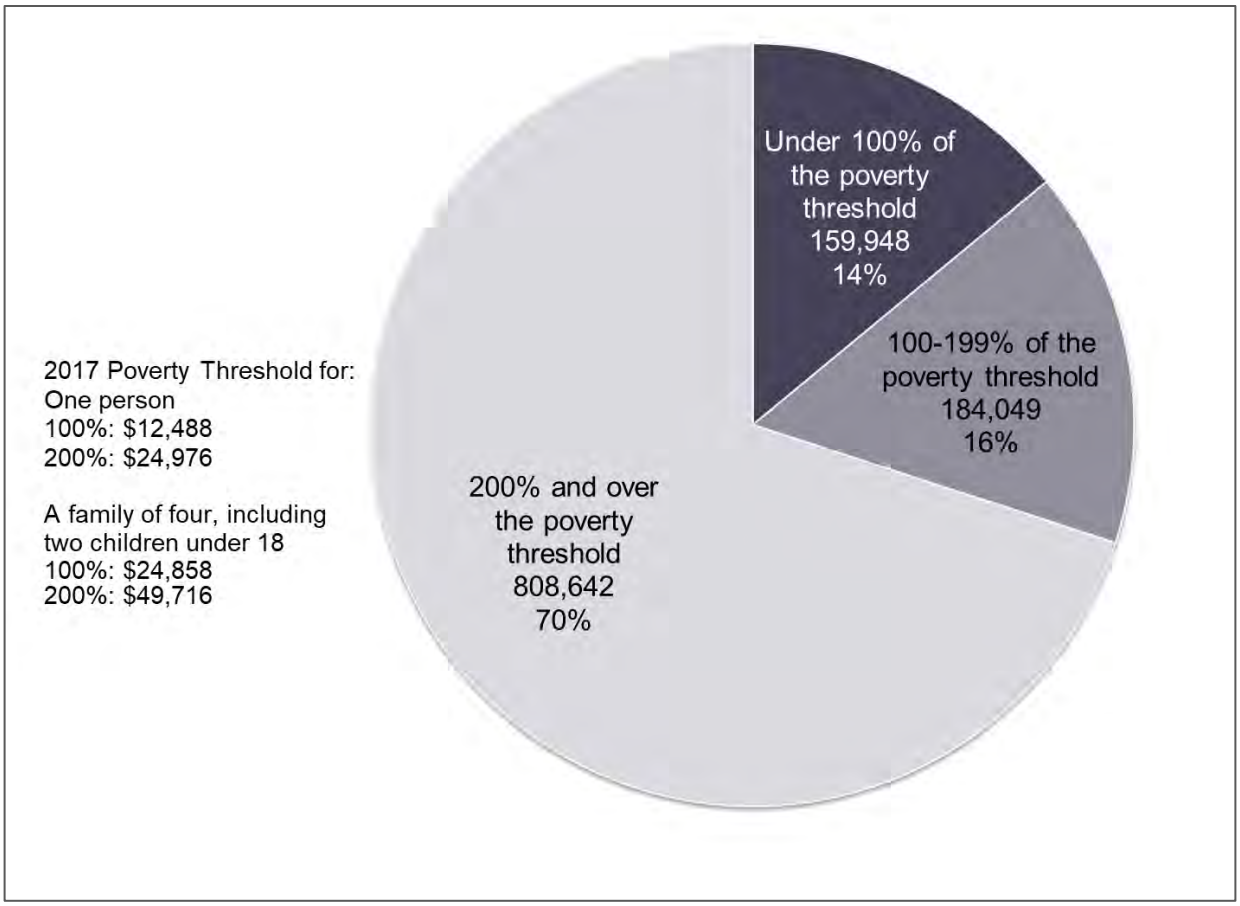


Figure 13. Ratio and Number of Individuals in Poverty by Race and Hispanic Origin

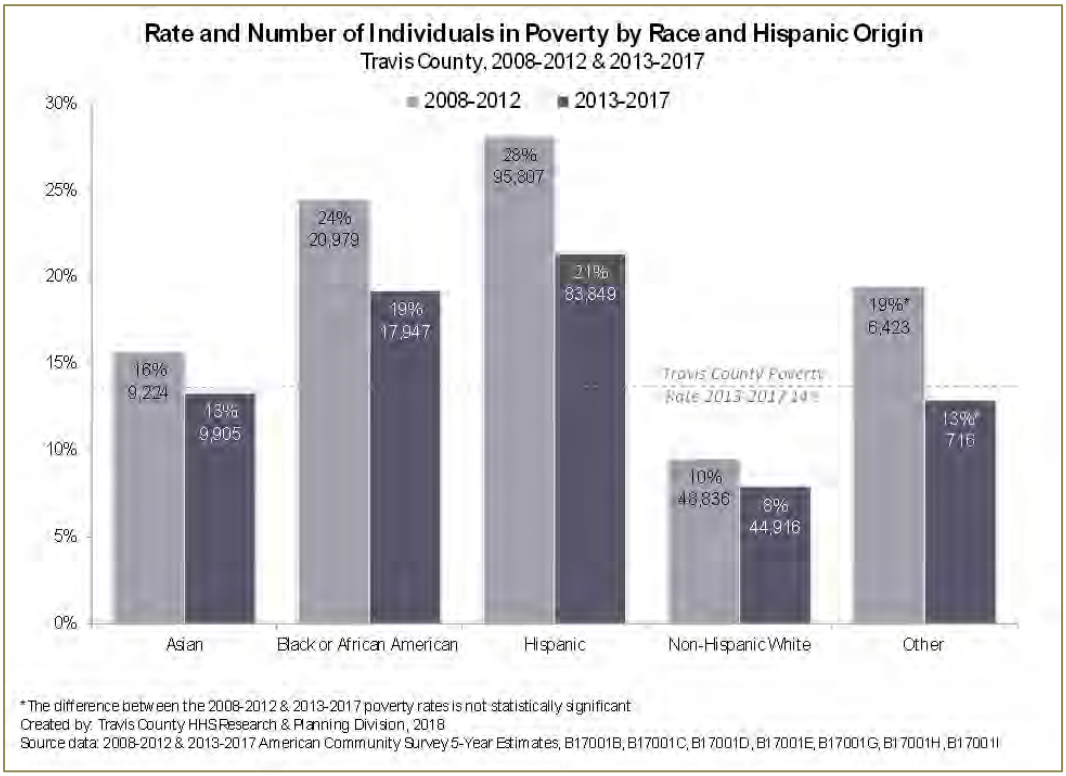
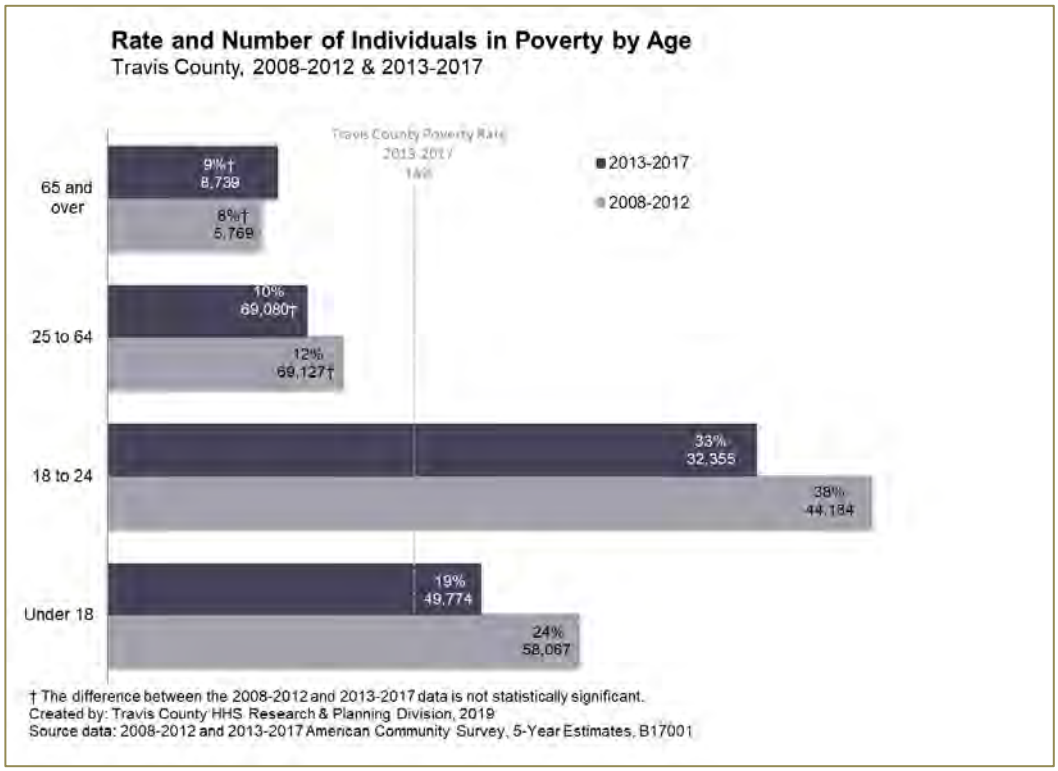


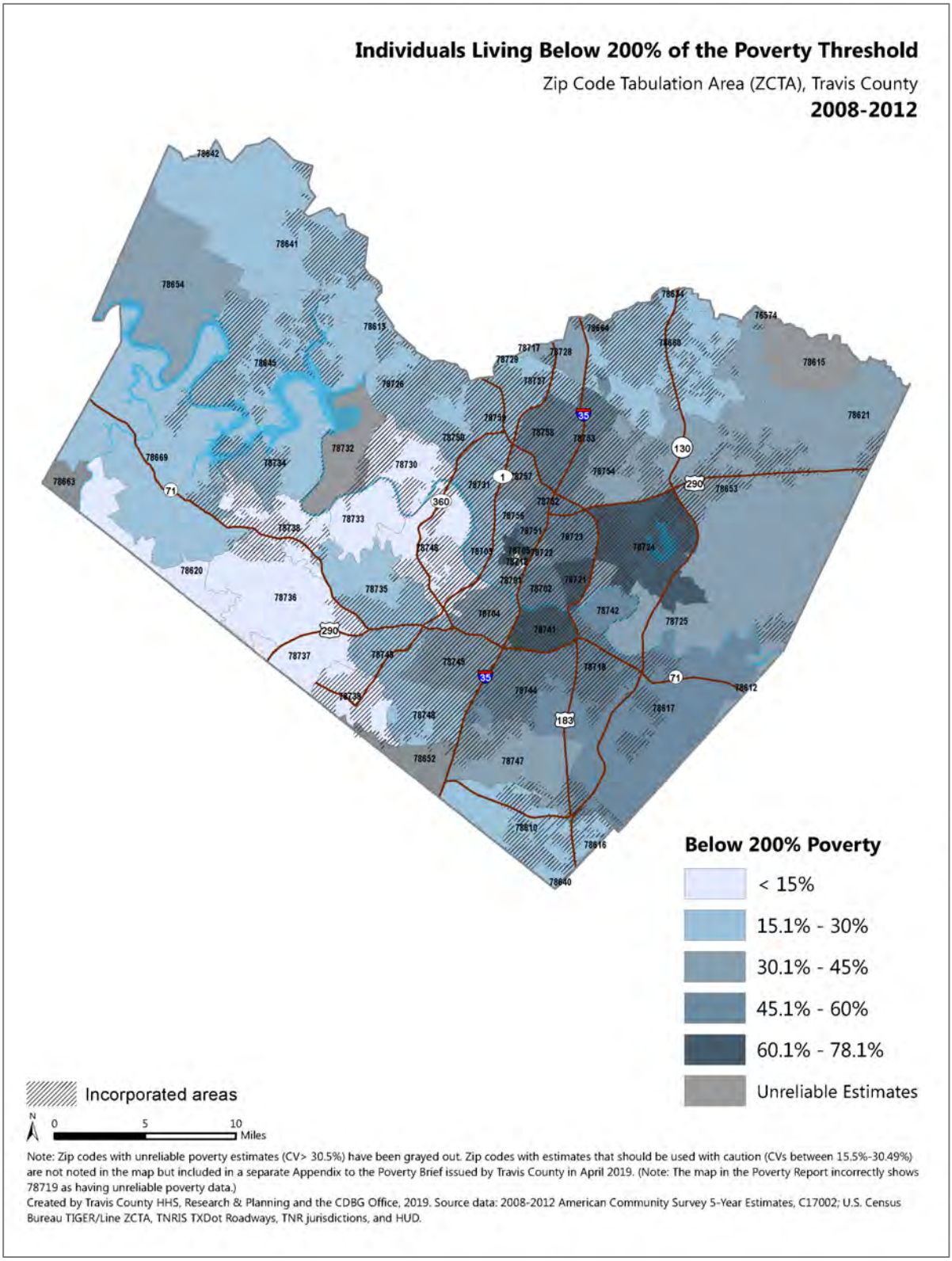
Figure 14. Rate and Number of Individuals in Poverty by Age



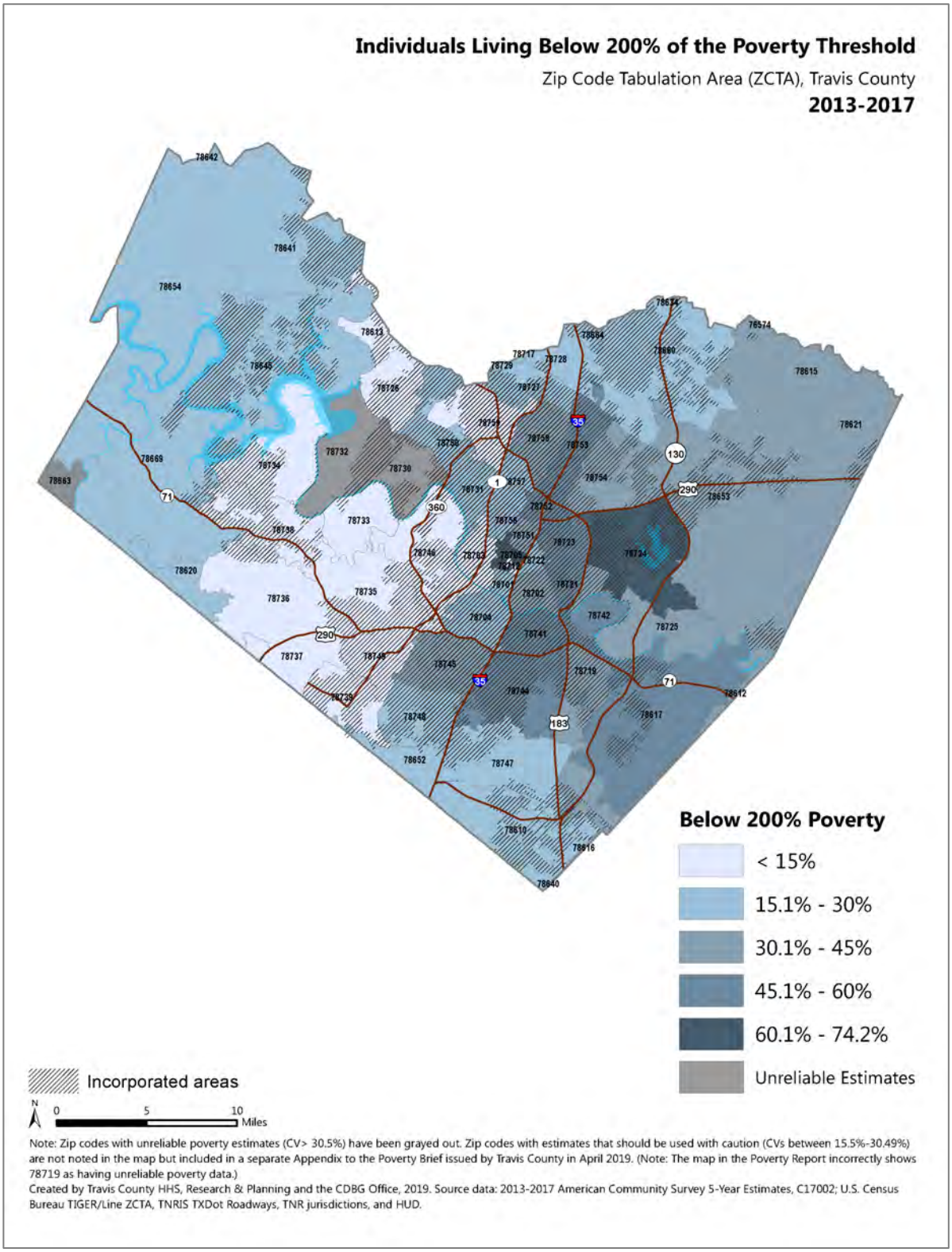
Geographic Concentration of Poverty in Travis County

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

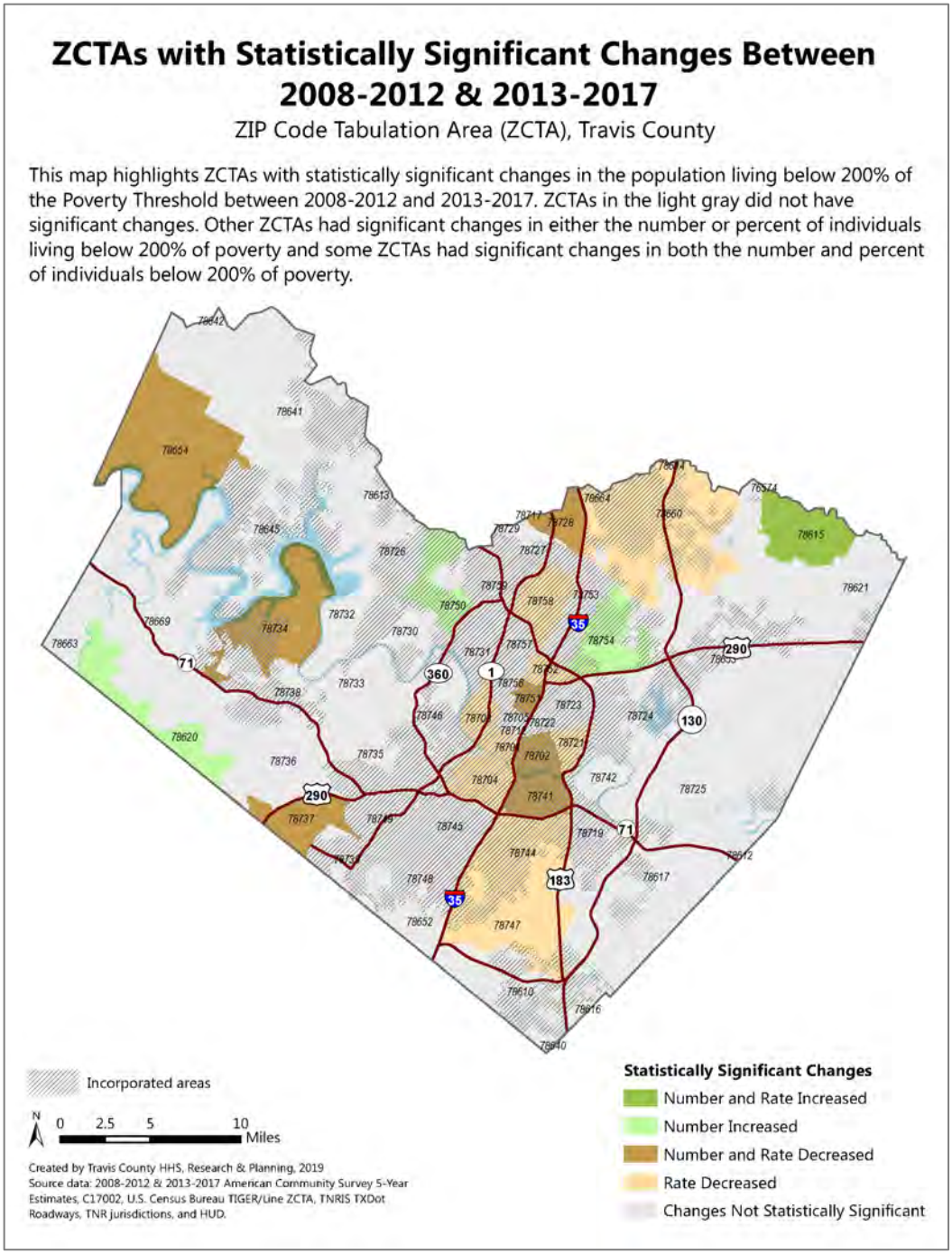


Map 3. Individuals Living Below 200% of the 2013-2017 Poverty Threshold



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.[18] 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.[19] 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.[20]

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.[21] 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.[22] 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.[23],[24] 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

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[18] "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/.

[19] 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/.

[20] "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/.

[21] "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.

[22] Ibid.

[23] Ibid.

[24] 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/.

improve 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

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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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.

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(l)).

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[25]

Table 18. Total Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
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

[25] 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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
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 Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
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.[26]

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.

[26] 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[27]	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

[27] 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[28]	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[29]	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

[28] 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%

[29] 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[30]	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.

[30] *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[31]	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[32]	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

[31] 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%

[32] 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[33]	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[34]	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.

[33] 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%

[34] 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)[35] and fifteen ECAPs[36] 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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[35] 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

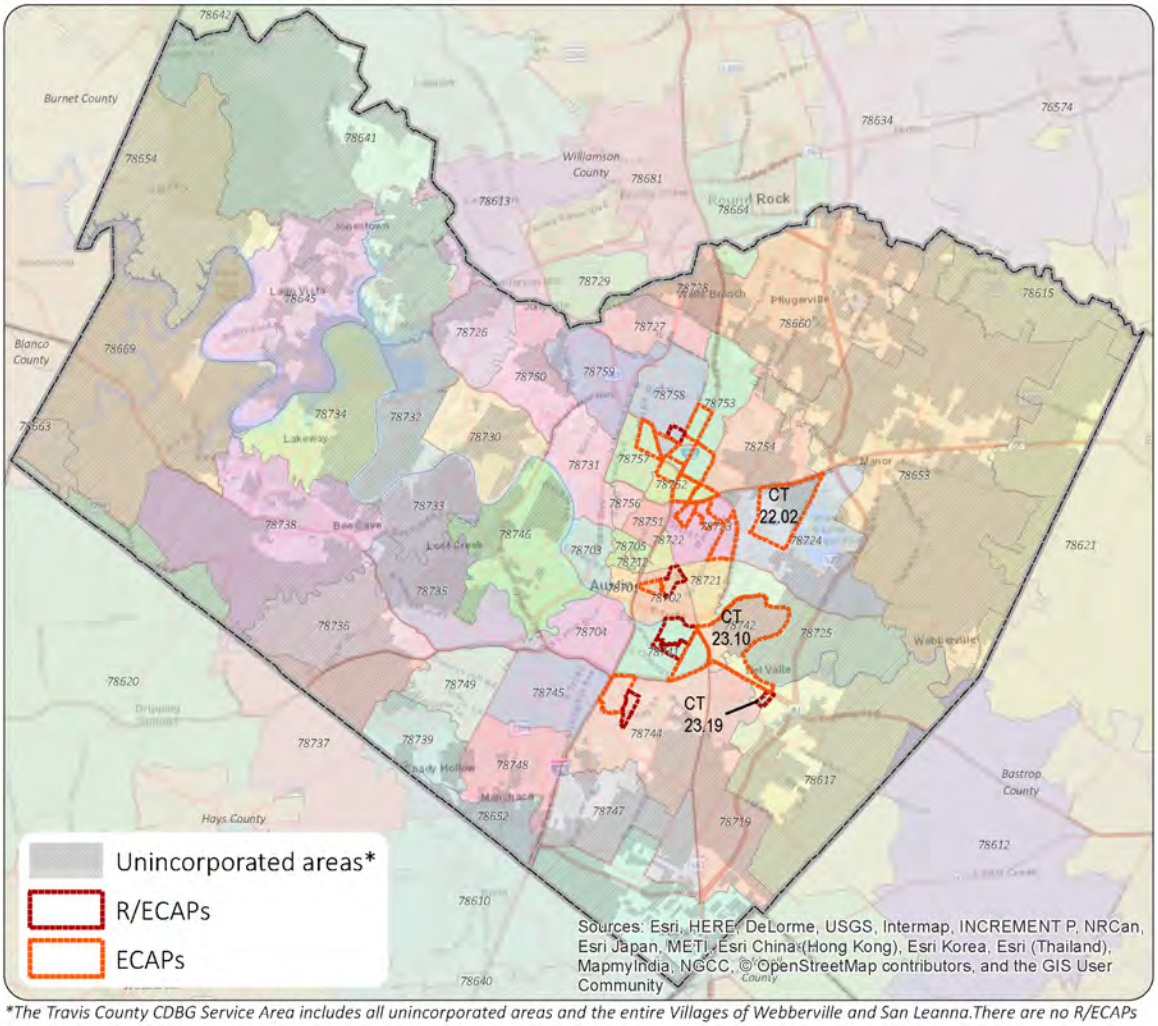
[36] ECAPs, or 'edge' R/ECAPs, are census tracts which are just under the qualifying 40% poverty threshold.

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)

N 0 2.5 5 10 Miles

Public Housing

Totals in Use

Table 33. Public Housing by Program Type

	Program Type								
				Vouchers					
							Special Purpose Voucher		
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled[37]
# 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							
				Vouchers				
							Special Purpose Voucher	
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	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

[37] 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

Program Type									
				Vouchers					
							Special Purpose Voucher		
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled[38]
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

Program Type									
				Vouchers					
							Special Purpose Voucher		
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled[39]
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

[38] Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition.
[39] 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[40] 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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[40] 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

UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH HOUSEHOLDS (including SAFE)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	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
Gender (unacc youth)					
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
Chronically Homeless (unacc youth)					
Total Number of Households	2		0	8	10
Total Number of Persons	2		0	8	10

Homeless Subpopulations (including SAFE)

	Sheltered			Sheltered Total	Unsheltered	Overall Total
	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

VETERAN HOUSEHOLDS ONLY

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
Veteran Households without Children	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
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
Gender (veterans only)					
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

Table 39. Homeless Household Breakdowns with and without Children

Households with at least one Adult and one Child	2019 Sheltered Emergency	2019 Sheltered Transitional		2019 Unsheltered	2019 Total
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

Households without Children	2019 Sheltered Emergency	2019 Sheltered Transitional	Safe Haven	2019 Unsheltered	2019 Total
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

Households with Only Children (under age 18)	2019 Sheltered Emergency	2019 Sheltered Transitional		2019 Unsheltered	2019 Total
Total Number of Households	188	159		7	354
Total Number of Children (Under 18)	110	84		6	200

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

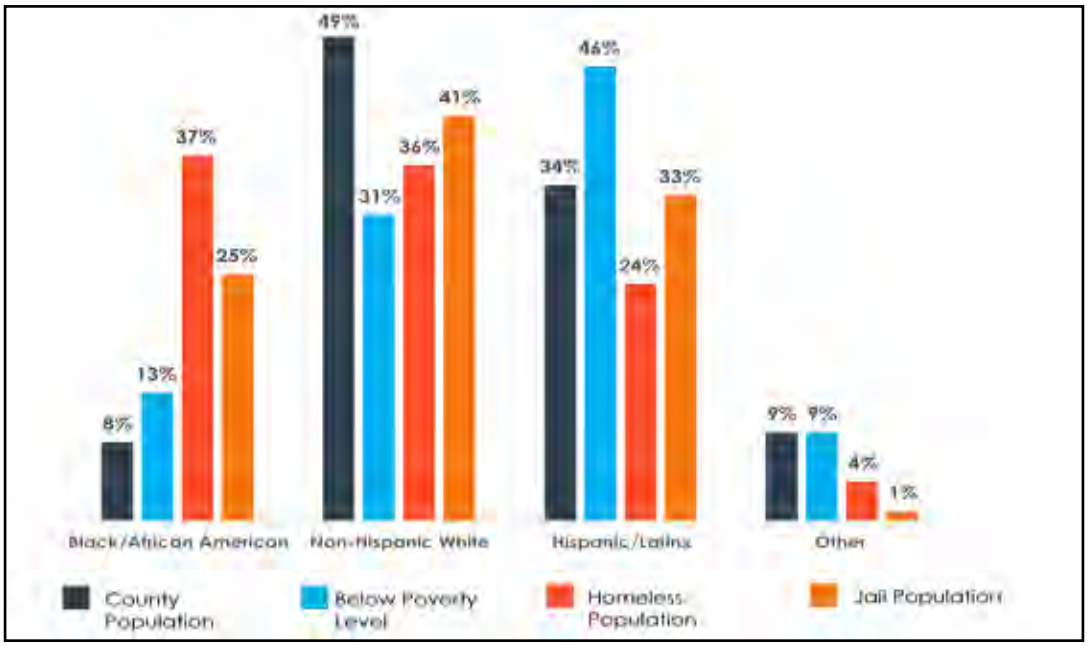


Figure 17. Housing Entry by Race/Ethnicity – Head of Household

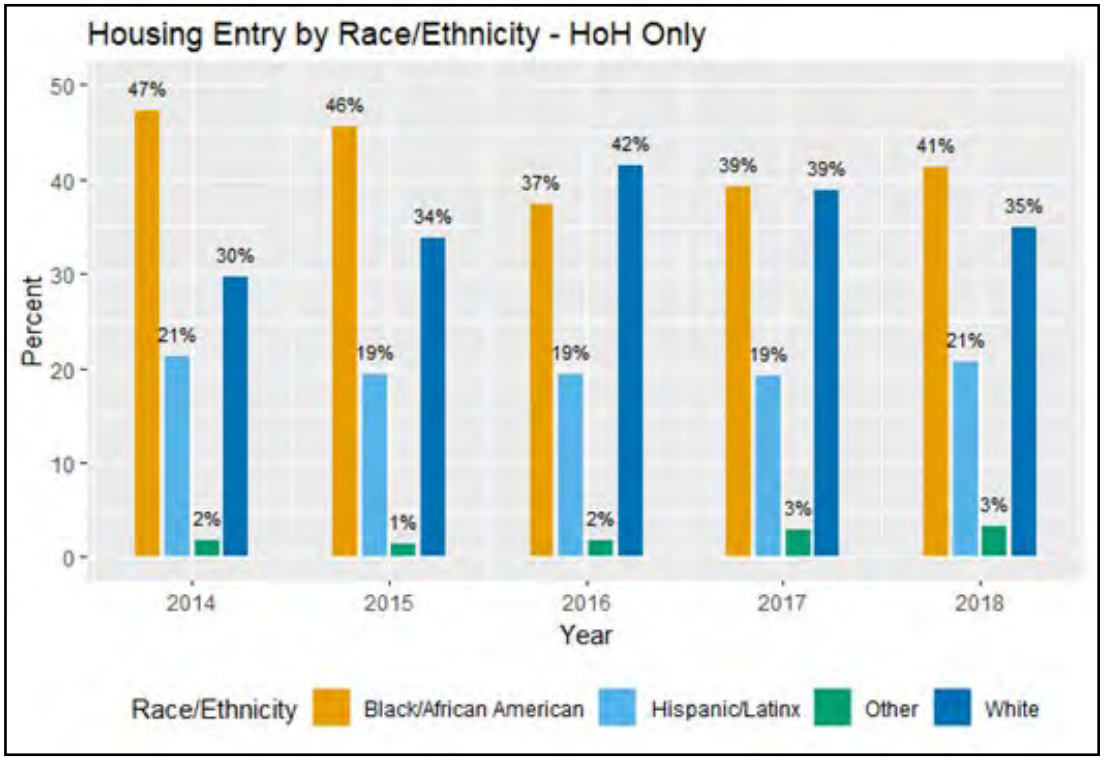


Figure 18. Prevention Entry by Race/Ethnicity – Head of Household

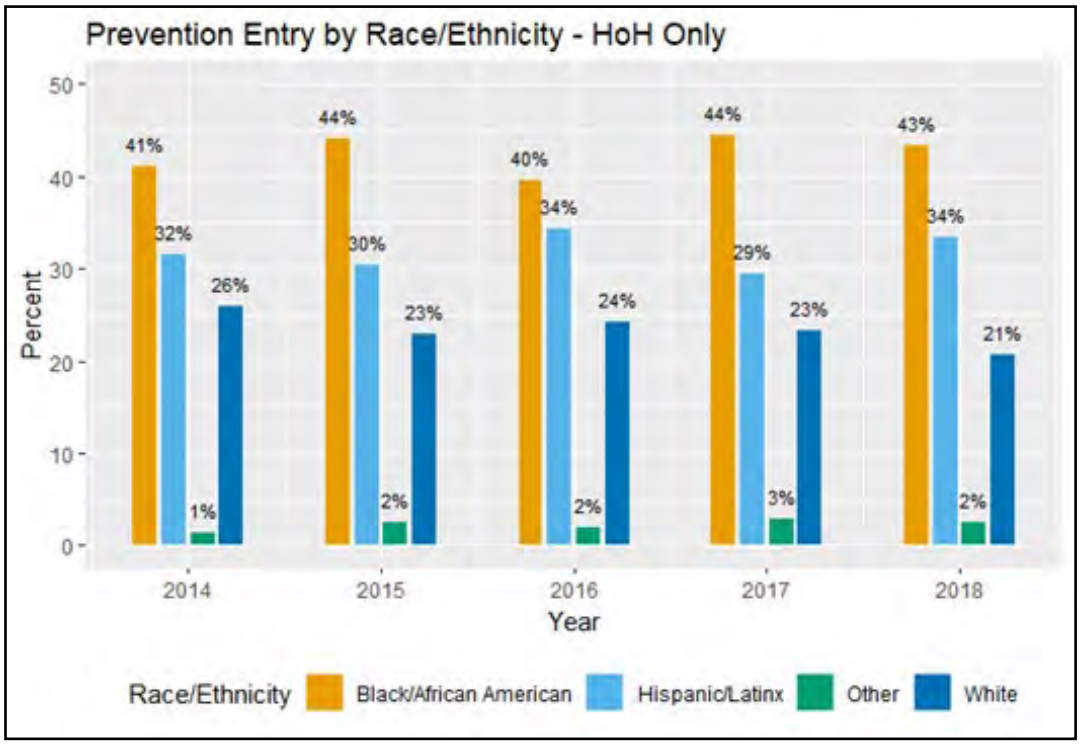
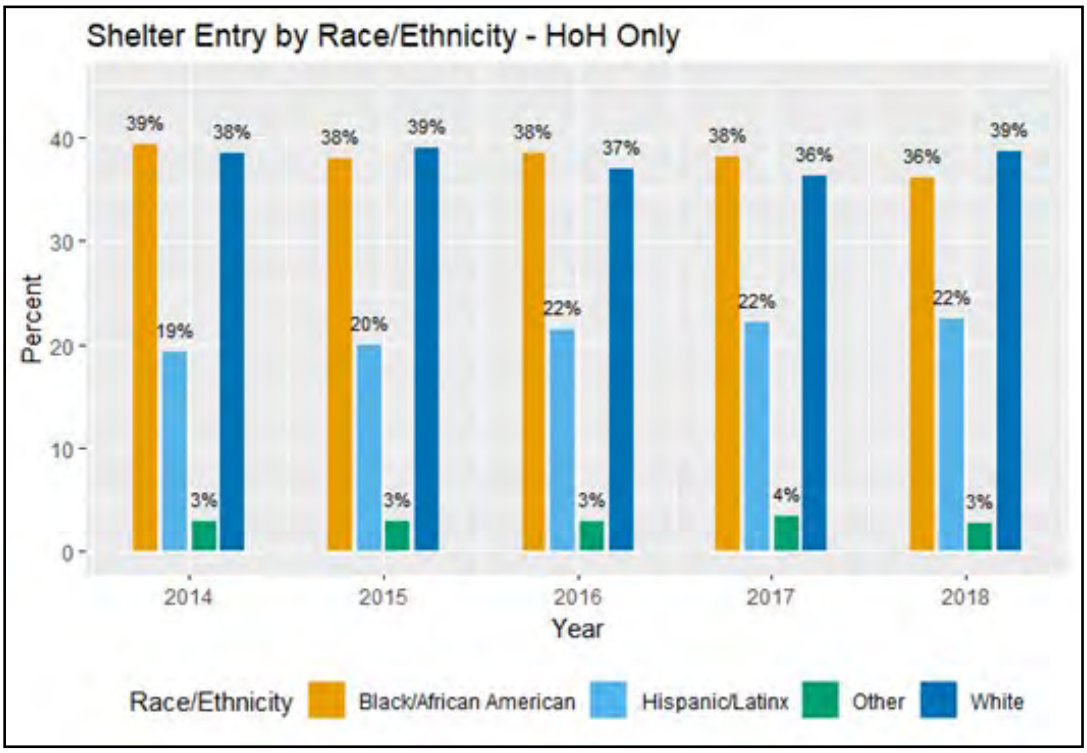


Figure 19. Shelter Entry by Race/Ethnicity – Head of Household



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[41] with 200 being Housing First. In addition, the Austin Strategic Housing Blueprint[42] 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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[41] https://data.austintexas.gov/stories/s/5qbv-6e6u
[42] 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 addition, 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%
Total	***512,408***	***100.00%***

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%
Total	***68,042***	***100%***

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%
Total	***242,632***	***100.00%***	***220,000***	***100.00%***

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%
Total	***45,669***	***100%***	***17,310***	***100%***

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 (3rd and 4th 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%
Total	***215,248***	***100%***

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%
Total	***17,337***	***100.2%***

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
Total	***11,103***	***26,007***

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.

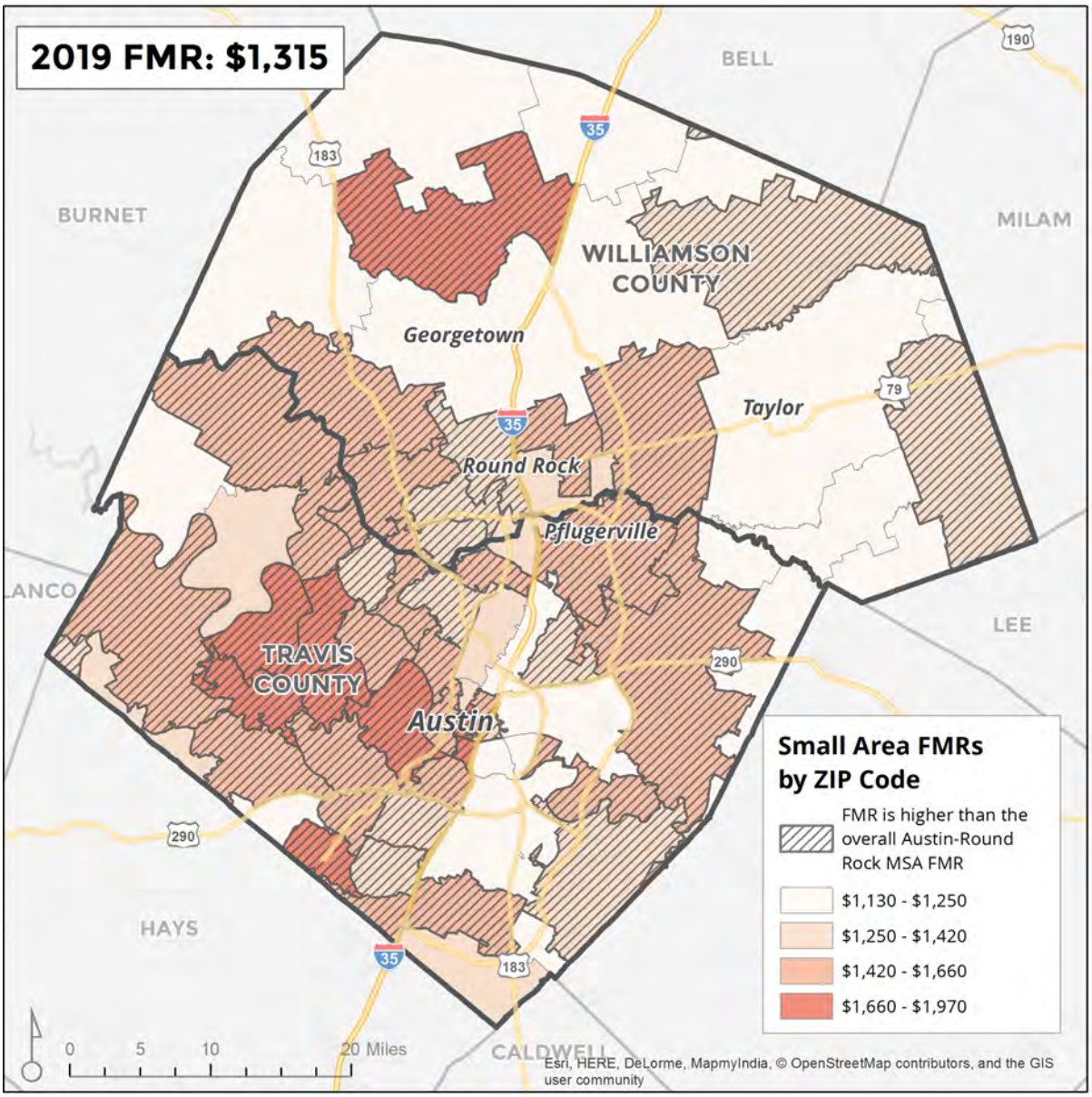
If housing affordability becomes more of a challenge in the City of Austin, and as the city grows denser to accommodate needs, it is likely that residents seeking affordability and a suburban or ex-urban setting will continue to look to Travis County for housing. This could increase the cost of housing 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; 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%
Total	***242,632***	***100%***	***220,000***	***100%***

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%
Total	***242,632***	***100%***	***220,000***	***100%***

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%
Total	***45,665***	***100%***	***17,315***	***100%***

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%
Total	***45,649***	***101%***	***17,308***	***100%***

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[43]

Table 58. Total Number of Units by Program Type

Program Type									
				Vouchers					
							Special Purpose Voucher		
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled[44]
# 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

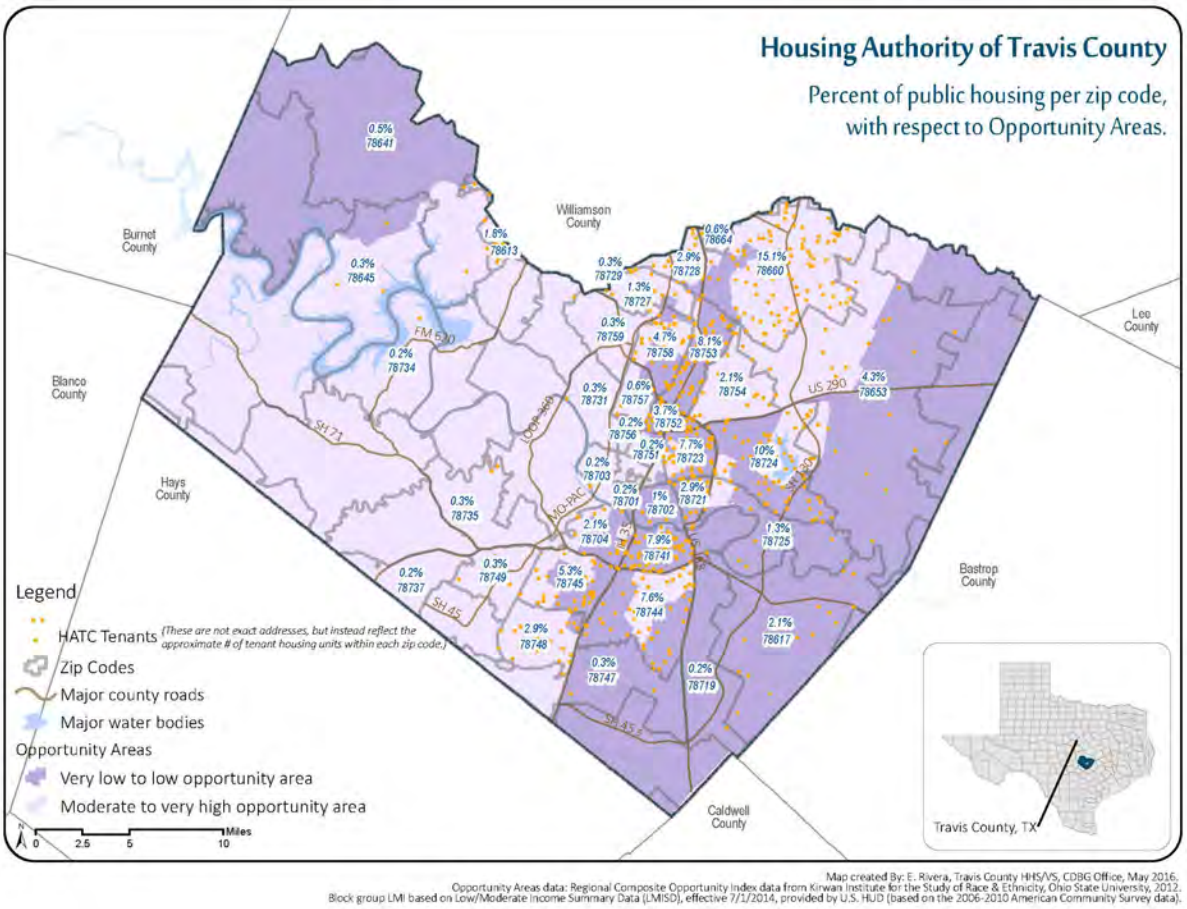
Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

[43] Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition.
[44] 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)[45] 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.

[45] https://files.hudexchange.info/reports/published/CoC_HIC_State_TX_2018.PDF

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 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%
Total	***582,262***	***100%***

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:[46]

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.

[46] The information in the "Workforce" was taken from the Master Community Workforce Plan.

INFRASTRUCTURE:

According to the Master Community Workforce Plan (MCWP), affordable housing is also a major 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,[47] County Corporations,[48] 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

[47]Travis County webpage pertaining to Economic Development & Strategic Investments: https://www.traviscountytx.gov/planning-budget/economic-development-strategic-investments

[48] Travis County Corporations website: https://corporations.traviscountytx.gov/

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.

The primary economic development program for the County, prior to the creation of EDSI, has been the Property Tax Rebate/Abatement Program.[49] On January 26, 2016, Commissioners Court approved a new economic development tool, the Public Improvement District (PID) policy,[50] 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

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

[50] Chapter 481. Travis County Public Improvement District Policy and Procedures: https://www.traviscountytx.gov/images/commissioners_court/Doc/county-code/subtitle19/chap481.pdf

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;
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.

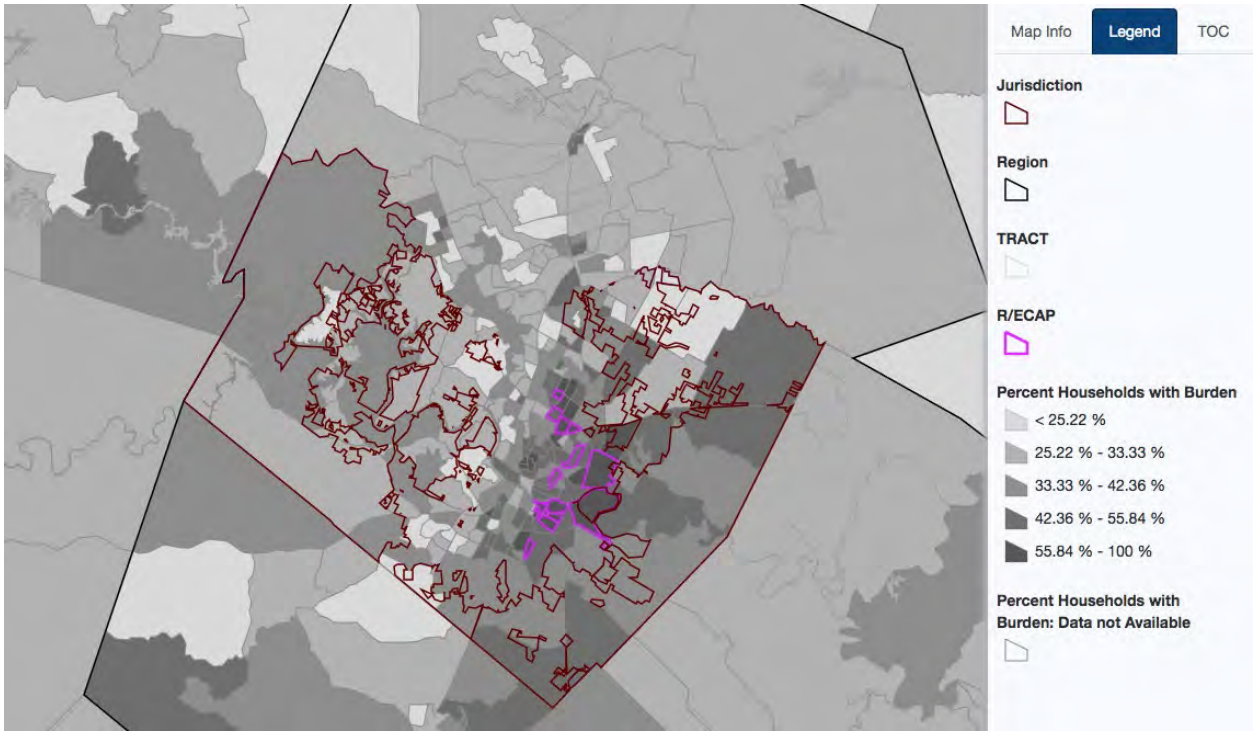
Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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.[51]

Six Racially/ethnically-concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs) and fifteen ECAPs ('edge' R/ECAPs)[52] 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

[51] Source: https://hudgis-hud.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/56de4edea8264fe5a344da9811ef5d6e_0

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

traditional amenities such as 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.[53]

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[54]

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.[55]

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

[53] Data from the 2019 Housing Equity Model, which is still under development, anticipated to be published Sept 2019.
[54] Ibid.
[55] Ibid.

grocery stores, hospitals, and public transit, as well as limited access to jobs.

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.56

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 County57

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.58

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,*[59] 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

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[56] Data from the 2019 Housing Model, which is still under development.
[57] Ibid.
[58] Ibid.
[59] Source: https://sites.utexas.edu/gentrificationproject/, accessed on 30 July 2019.

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 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.[60] 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.[61] 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. [62]

When compared to school districts in western Travis County such as Eanes and Lake Travis, the

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

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

[62] Source: https://sites.utexas.edu/gentrificationproject/, accessed on 30 July 2019.

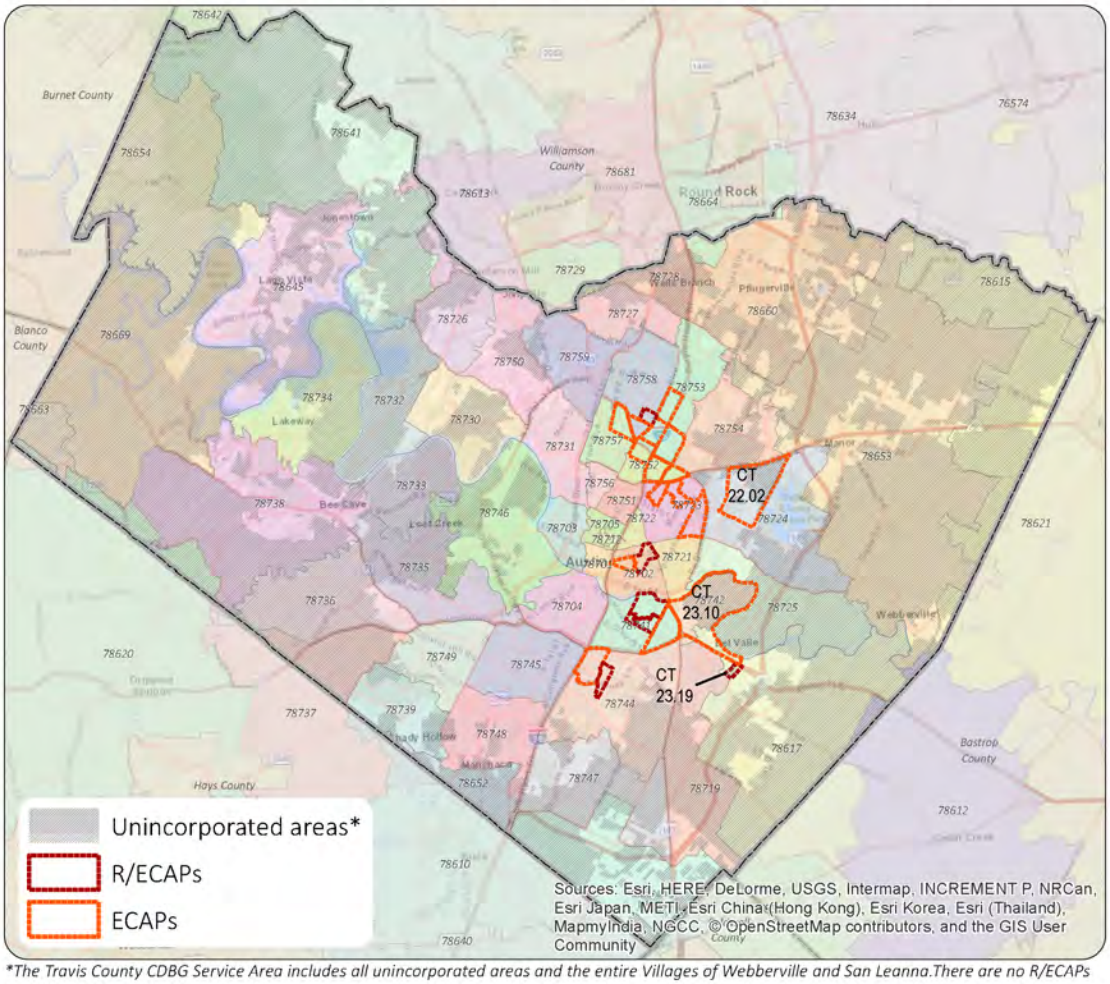
school districts in these census tracts and zip codes, Manor and Del Valle Independent School Districts, do not perform as well. That being said, both school districts are actively working to improve overall school district performance. For example, Manor New Technology High School is the highest performing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

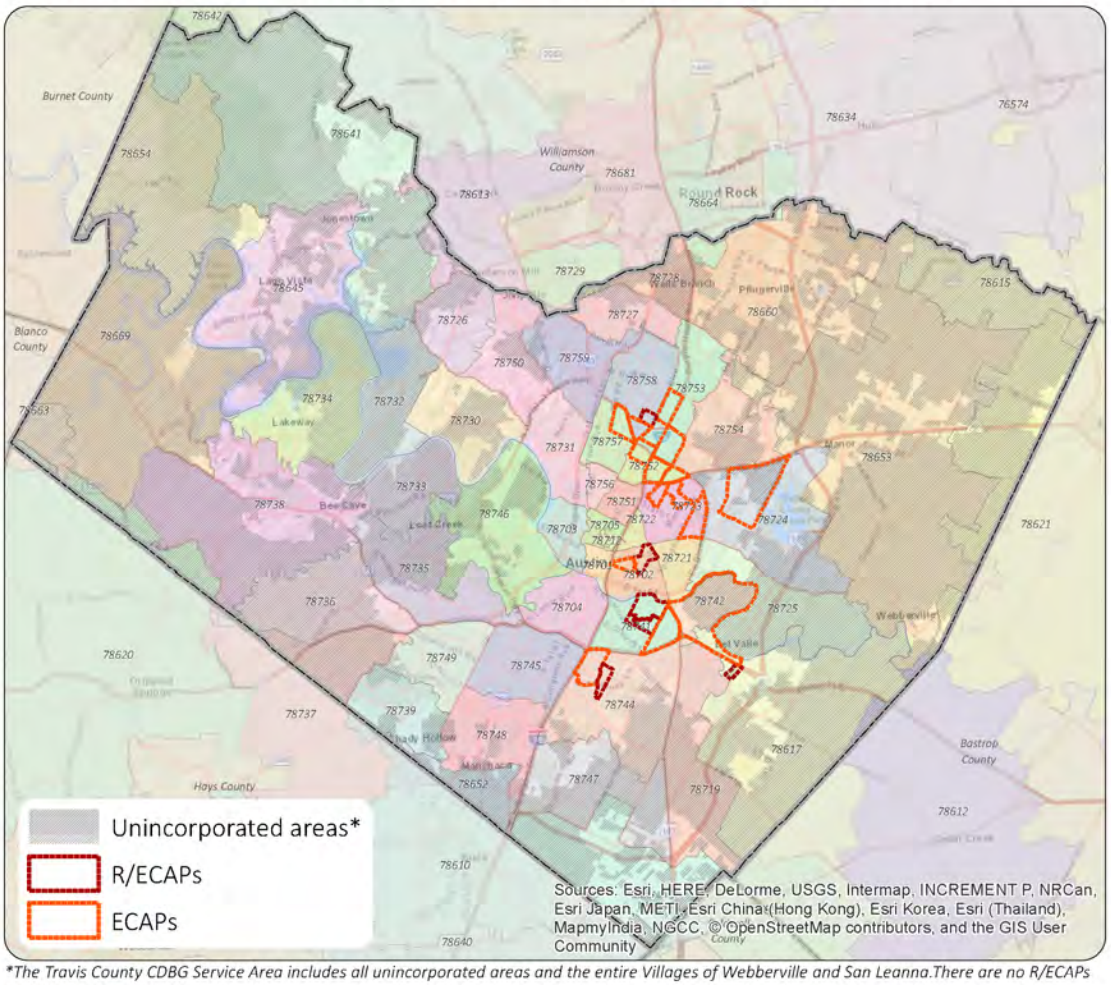
N 0 2.5 5 10 Miles

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)

N 0 2.5 5 10 Miles

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 summaries 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	Low
Populations w/Special Needs	Low

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. 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	**Priority Need Name**	**Infrastructure**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Not applicable
	Associated Goals	Street Improvements Water/Wastewater Improvements
	Description	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.
	Basis for Relative Priority	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	**Priority Need Name**	**Housing**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Not applicable
	Associated Goals	Owner Occupied Home Rehabilitation & Rental Housing
	Description	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.
	Basis for Relative Priority	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.
3	**Priority Need Name**	**Public Buildings & Facilities**
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Not applicable
	Associated Goals	None
	Description	Parks: • 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. • As development continues to push into eastern Travis County, agricultural and rural land is increasingly converted to developed land. • 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. • 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: • 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. • Even as providers are planning expansion efforts, residents in the eastern Travis County indicated on the needs survey that they are experiencing a lack of health clinics and services in their communities.

		• 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. Community Centers: • 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.
	Basis for Relative Priority	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. • 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. • 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.
4	**Priority Need Name**	**Business & Jobs**
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Not applicable
	Associated Goals	None
	Description	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.
	Basis for Relative Priority	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.
5	**Priority Need Name**	**Community Services**
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Not applicable
	Associated Goals	None
	Description	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 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.
	Basis for Relative Priority	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.
6	**Priority Need Name**	**Populations with Special Needs**
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Not applicable
	Associated Goals	None
	Description	• 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 comprise a growing percentage of the total population in the coming decades. • 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. • 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.
Basis for Relative Priority	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.

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

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
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

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
Homelessness Prevention Services			
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**
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics	X		
Other Street Outreach Services	X		
Supportive Services			
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 disproportionally 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

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.

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
Safety Intervention Services	• Services for individuals who are victims of or committed an act of domestic violence, abuse and/or neglect of a child • Trauma informed services to promote healing and resilience • Advocacy for victims of crimes and/or abuse/neglect • Restorative justice services • Supportive services for youth and adult offenders • Crisis and transitional housing for those affected by violence, abuse, and/or neglect • Counseling • Educational/Psycho-educational groups • Case management • Individual and systems advocacy • Information and referral services to prevent victimization of individuals	• Children's F.I.R.S.T Program • CPS Reintegration Project • Family Drug Treatment Court	• Participate in annual community planning with the Family Violence Task Force
Public Health Social Services	<u>Interlocal Agreements with City of Austin:</u> • Health education • Improving treatment, care, and support for persons living with or facing health concerns • Case management and advocacy for additional or other client services	• Family and Consumer Science Programs • Wildlife Services • Emergency Preparedness (Department-wide)	• Participate on the Steering Committee and the Core Coordinating Committee for the Austin Travis County Community Health Assessment (CHA) and Community Health Improvement

Issue Area	Purchased Services	Direct Services	Community Planning and Policy Work
	• Promoting environmental health Social Service Contracts: • Supportive services that promote linkage to and maintenance in care • Teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted disease prevention		Plan (CHIP) • Participate in the Collaborative Health Planning group • Attend meetings and support the Austin Travis County Fast Track Cities/Getting to Zero initiative
Behavioral Health	• Individual/Family/Group counseling • Case management • Education and training • Assessments and evaluations • Medication management • Inpatient/residential treatment • Outpatient service • Wraparound services and support • Support group • Para-professional supports • Non-traditional therapies	• Youth and Family Assessment Center (YFAC) Support Services • Child Protective Services Reintegration Project • Parenting In Recovery/Family Drug Treatment Court	• Participate in Kids Living Well • Support the implementation of the Travis County Plan for Children's Mental Health • Support the implementation of the Travis County Plan for Substance Use Disorders
Child and Youth Development	• Case management • Early care and education • Head Start/Early Head Start services • Home visiting services • Parenting education • Quality improvements to care and education settings • Skill building • Academic enrichment activities • Physical/sports activities • Healthy social and civic/community engagement	• 4-H and Youth Development Programs • Summer Youth Employment Program	• Participate in the Success by 6 Coalition for Austin/Travis County planning and implementation process (formerly known as the School Readiness Action Plan) • Participate in the Austin/Travis County 2-Gen Strategic Planning Process and implementation plan • Participate in the

Issue Area	Purchased Services	Direct Services	Community Planning and Policy Work
			City of Austin Early Childhood Council as the Travis County Appointment
Supportive Services for Community Living	• In-home care services • Bill payer/money management • Independent living support • Case management • Supported employment services • Day habilitation • Guardianship assistance and/or alternatives to guardianship • Home delivered meals • Congregate meals • Early Childhood Intervention Services • Volunteer engagement • Individual advocacy and systems navigation • Clinical therapies (OT, PT, Speech, Hearing)	• Coming of Age Program • Services for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing	• Participate in the Aging Services Council of Central Texas collaboration • Participate in the Intellectual & Developmental Disabilities Alliance of Central Texas • Support the development and implementation of the Age Friendly Austin Action Plan
Housing Continuum	• Emergency shelter and supplies • Safe and affordable transitional housing • Short and long term financial assistance for rent, mortgage and utilities • Case management to promote housing stability and reduce housing discrimination • Repair of rental and owned housing to address substandard housing • Assess energy usage and living patterns to educate clients regarding energy	• Fair Housing Counseling, Training & Outreach • First Time Homebuyer Assistance • Chapter 72 Rent/mortgage and Utilities Support	• Participate in the Membership Council for the Continuum of Care • Convene the Travis County Affordable Housing Policy Committee • Participate in the Home Repair Coalition • Partially fund the Comprehensive Housing Market Study and the Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair

Issue Area	Purchased Services	Direct Services	Community Planning and Policy Work
	usage • Identify and provide needed repairs/retrofits to address energy efficiency • Homebuyer assistance and education • Assistance in the creation of affordable housing units • Infrastructure improvements to assist with neighborhood quality		Housing Choice • Participate in the Homeland Security Task Force: Recovery & Resiliency Committee
Access to Basic Supports	• Food bank, fixed and mobile food pantries, hot meals, prepared meals • Fresh food cultivation and/or distribution • Education about health, nutrition, and wellness • Technical assistance and consulting for urban farms and gardens to increase food production • Legal representation for civil legal assistance • Non-representational legal services and assistance • Trained SSI/SSDI Outreach Access and Recovery (SOAR) representation • Public benefits system navigation assistance	• Agriculture and Natural Resource Programs: Urban Farming; Large and Small Acreage Farming • Food Pantry • Provision of Bus Passes	• Participate in Austin Travis County Food Policy Board – Healthy Food Security and Access Working Group • Participate in Immigration Services Network of Austin
Workforce Development	• Literacy, GED, and adult basic education • English as a Second Language (ESL) classes • Job readiness and occupation-specific training • Job search and job placement assistance • Related instruction, coaching, or counseling leading to	N/A	• Participate in the 2-Gen Leadership Advisory Council Access Working Group • Support the development and implementation of the 2-Gen strategic plan

Issue Area	Purchased Services	Direct Services	Community Planning and Policy Work
	employment, job retention, and earnings gain		• Participate in the Austin Opportunity Youth Collaborative (AYOC) • Support the Austin/Travis County Success by 6 Coalition and Strategic Plan • Support the development and implementation of the Austin/Travis County Master Community Workforce Plan

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 Contactor 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.

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

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.

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

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.

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 for PY19 were approved by Travis County Commissioners Court on June 18, 2019. 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
6	PY19 Administrative & Planning

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

1	**Project Name**	**PY19 Austin's Colony Street Improvements**
	Target Area	Not applicable
	Goals Supported	Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Street Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: $641,392
	Description	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.
	Target Date	12/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The project will benefit 6,555 people with a low to moderate income percentage of 57.13%
	Location Description	Austin's Colony, Precinct 1 of Travis County. Please see Appendix E for a map of the neighborhood.
	Planned Activities	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.
2	**Project Name**	**PY19 Forest Bluff Street Improvements**
	Target Area	Not applicable
	Goals Supported	Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Street Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: $135,000
	Description	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.
	Target Date	09/30/2021

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The improvements impact 2,875 persons, of which 80.7% are low-to-moderate income.
	Location Description	Forest Bluff, Precinct 1 of Travis County. Please see Appendix E for a map of the neighborhood.
	Planned Activities	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.
3	**Project Name**	**PY19 Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements**
	Target Area	Not applicable
	Goals Supported	Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Water/Wastewater Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: $155,000
	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. Refer to Appendix E for more detailed information.
	Target Date	October 2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The improvements impact 2,875 persons, of which 80.7% are low-to-moderate income.
	Location Description	Kennedy Ridge, Precinct 1 of Travis County. Please see Appendix E for a map of the neighborhood.

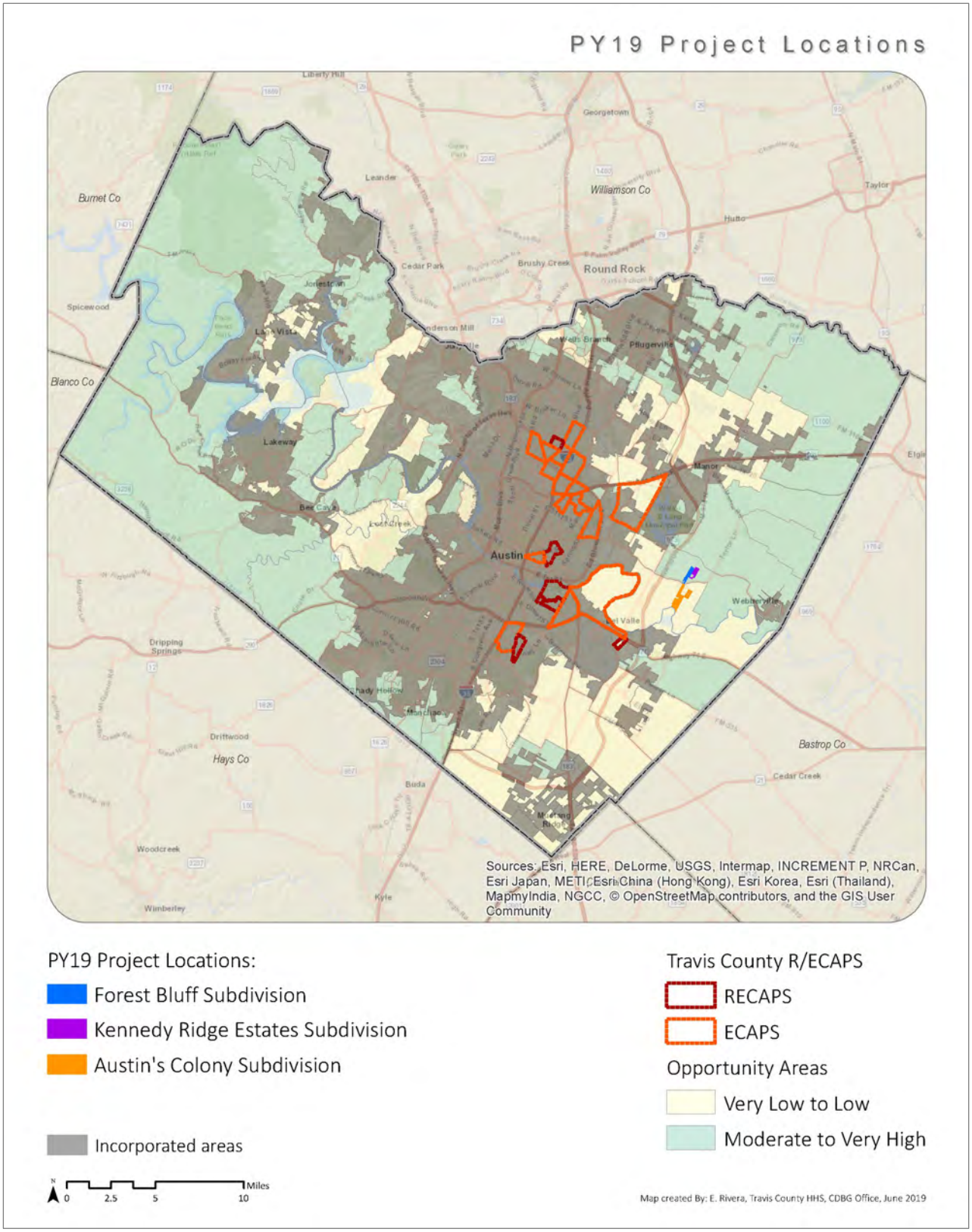
	Planned Activities	The project will be broken up into two or three phases and will include improvement to a wastewater system. The first phase of the project, funded with PY19 funds, will include: 1) design services; 2) land surveying services; 3) geo-technical services; 4) drainage design services; 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	**Project Name**	**PY19 Administrative & Planning Expenses**
	Target Area	Not applicable
	Goals Supported	Not applicable
	Needs Addressed	Not applicable
	Funding	CDBG: $232,848
	Description	The funds allocated for administration and planning will pay for the administration expenses associated with the grant.
	Target Date	9/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Not applicable.
	Location Description	Not applicable.
	Planned Activities	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.
	Location Description	Not applicable

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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(l)(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

APPENDICES A-G

Acronyms Used in Appendices

Throughout these appendices, the reader will note the following acronyms:

ACE	Annual Chance Exceedance
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AI	Central Texas Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice
AISD	Austin Independent School District
CAN	Community Advancement Network
CAMPO	Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization
CAPCOG	Capital Area Council of Governments
CARTS	Capital Area Rural Transportation System
CCC	Community Care Collaborative
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDBG-DR	Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CERTS	Community Emergency Response Teams
CHA	Community Health Assessment
CHIP	Community Health Improvement Plan
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
DACA	Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals
ECHO	Ending Community Homelessness Coalition
ECI	Early Childhood Intervention
ESL	English as a Second Language
FAFSA	Free Application for Federal Student Aid
FAPE	Free Appropriate Public Education
FPIG	Federal Poverty Income Guidelines
GED	General Educational Development
HATC	Housing Authority of Travis County
HHS	Travis County Department of Health & Human Services
HHSC	Texas Health and Human Services Commission
HMIS	Homelessness Management Information System
HUD	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
IDD	Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities
IDEA	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
ILS	Immigration Legal Services
JPS	Justice Planning Services
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
LIHTC	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit

LMA	Low to Moderate Income Area
LSC	Legal Services Corporation
LTISD	Lake Travis Independent School District
LTSS	Long Term Services and Supports
MARC	Multi-Agency Resource Center
MCWP	Master Community Workforce Plan
OSSF	On-Site Sewage Facility
OST	Out of School Time
PY	Program Year
RTCC	Regional Transit Coordination Committee
SDOH	Social Determinants of Health
SIS	Safety Intervention Services
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SS	Social Services
TCID	Travis County Improvement District
TCTB	Travis County Transportation Blueprint
TDIP	Transit Dependence Index Percent
TDP	Transit Development Plan
THIRA	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
TNR	Travis County Department of Transportation and Natural Resources
TRLA	Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid
WFD	Workforce Development
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

Appendix A

Public Engagement

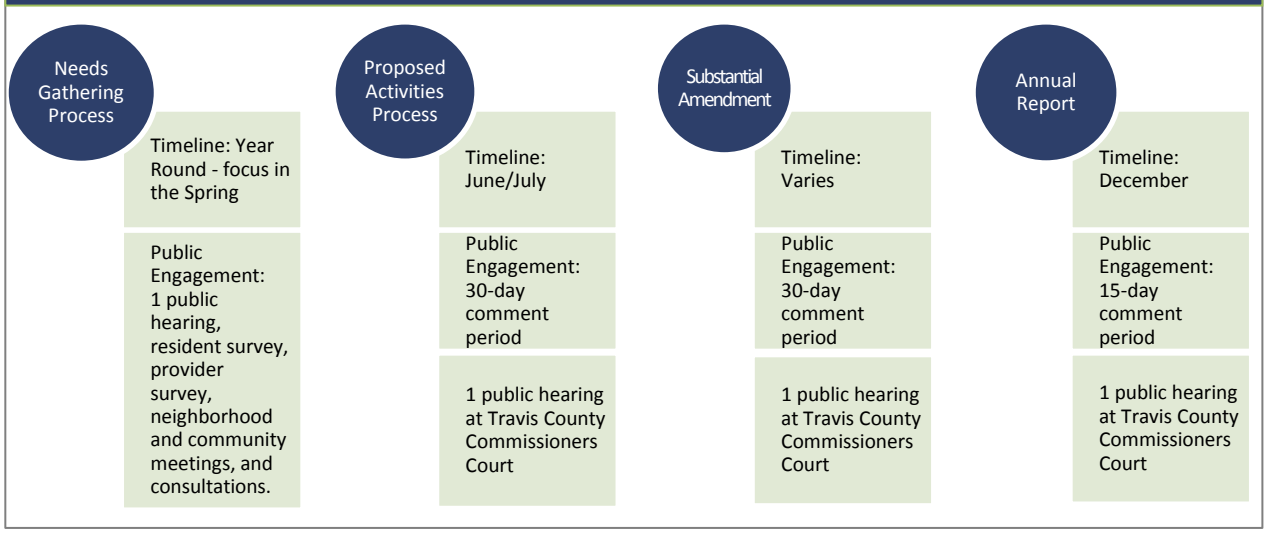
Appendix A-1. Public Participation
Appendix A-2. Citizen Outreach Table
Appendix A-3. PY19-23 Consolidated Plan – Consultations
Appendix A-4. Fair Housing Stakeholder Focus Group Notes-Digital Inclusion
Appendix A-5. Fair Housing Stakeholder Focus Group Notes-Disaster Recovery
Appendix A-6. Fair Housing Stakeholder Focus Group Notes-Special Needs & Homelessness
Appendix A-7. Results of PY19-23 ConPlan Needs Assessment Survey – Residents
Appendix A-8. Needs Survey in English
Appendix A-9. Needs Survey in Spanish
Appendix A-10. Needs Survey-Providers
Appendix A-11. Spring Public Hearing Ad in English
Appendix A-12. Spring Public Hearing Ad in Spanish
Appendix A-13. Invitation to Comment Ad in English
Appendix A-14. Invitation to Comment Ad in Spanish
Appendix A-15. Travis County Citizen Participation Plan (CPP)

APPENDIX A-1

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public engagement occurs throughout Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) activities for four main purposes: needs gathering, approval of proposed actions, the substantial amendment process (if applicable), and the annual report (see chart below).

Figure 1: Public Engagement Process



The Travis County Consolidated Plan is a Strategic Plan that identifies needs and sets priorities, outcomes, and objectives for the CDBG program for a five-year period. The Consolidated Plan is developed through a collaborative process and Public Engagement is a critical component. The Annual Action Plan is a document that outlines needs and projects that will guide how the upcoming year's funding will be allocated. In the year that the Consolidated Plan is developed, the public hearings for input on the Annual Action Plan and Consolidated Plan are held at the same time.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

For the Program Year (PY) 2019-2023 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 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (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 and the full results of the process, please refer to the attachments contained within this Appendix.

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 Commissioners Court on Tuesday, July 9, 2019.

Information Gathering Public Hearing

One meeting was held at Travis County Commissioners Court during the normally scheduled voting session. The public hearing was held on March 26, 2019 in the traditional public hearing format with oral testimony. Three individuals offered oral testimony during the needs gathering phase of development of the Consolidated Plan:

- One speaker encouraged the Court to prioritize funding for home repair and septic tank repair/replacement programs.
- One speaker asked that his neighborhood be connected to sewer lines so it could get off of septic systems. He also noted that streets in his neighborhood needed repair and that putting in curbs, gutters, and sidewalks would be a welcome improvement.
- One speaker encouraged continued investment in affordable housing, especially for families.

Transcripts of oral testimony are included in Attachment A to this appendix.

Thirty-Day Public Comment Period

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 and one person provided a written comment during the comment period. A summary of the comments received,

related responses, and detailed transcriptions of comments and responses are included Attachment B to this appendix.

Neighborhood and Community Meetings

Travis County CDBG staff attended Neighborhood and Community Meetings at several locations in the CDBG service area during the Needs Gathering process in order to solicit information from residents and neighborhood groups. These meetings varied in structure based on the goals of the group but each included time to inform the community about the purpose and uses of CDBG, and to solicit input from residents about their housing, community development, and public service needs.

In addition, 75 residents attended a regional community meeting to collect input on housing needs, and approximately 100 residents participated in a pop-up event at a resource fair for Housing Authority of Travis County clients.

Neighborhood & Community Meetings	Dates / Times
Apache Shores Property Owners Association Board	Wednesday, March 13, 2019, 7:00 pm
Forest Bluff Neighborhood Association	Tuesday, May 15, 2018, 7:00 pm
Apache Shores Property Owners Association Annual Meeting	Wednesday, March 28, 2019, 7:00 pm
Kennedy Ridge Water Supply Corporation	Monday, March 11, 2019, 6:30 pm
Austin's Colony/Hornsby Bend Community Meeting	Thursday, March 28, 2019, 6:30 pm
Community First! Village Community Meeting	Thursday, April 11, 2019, 6:30 pm
Regional Fair Housing Community Meeting	Saturday, March 9, 2019, 10:30 am
Housing Authority of Travis County Resource Fair	Information found here: http://centraltexasfairhousing.org/draft-report/

Focus Groups

Seven focus groups supported the development of the AI and/or the Consolidated Plan by a Consultant:

- African American residents living in CDBG service areas, many of whom had left the City of Austin for affordable housing;
- Hispanic residents;
- African American faith leaders representing Travis County residents;
- Interviews and surveys of low income residents who seek or receive assistance from the Housing Authority of Travis County (HATC);
- Providers, businesses, and agencies with knowledge about digital inclusion/broadband;
- Providers, businesses, and agencies with knowledge about disaster recovery; and
- Providers, businesses, and agencies with knowledge about residents with special needs or experiencing homelessness.

Advertising and Outreach

The opportunity to participate was advertised on the Travis County website (www.co.travis.tx.us/CDBG), the seven community centers, and the television channel of Travis County. The notice advertising the public hearing and needs survey (in English and Spanish) was mailed and emailed to the general CDBG mailing list which includes residents, service providers, and other entities that have indicated an interest in receiving information on the CDBG program. The invitation to comment on the Draft Consolidated Plan was distributed to the same list. In addition, CDBG staff sent individual emails to people identified in positions of community and/or neighborhood leadership in CDBG service areas to invite participation in the public hearing and resident needs survey, and to offer the opportunity to request a neighborhood meeting.

Information about all public hearings, the Needs Assessment survey and the invitation to comment on the draft document were posted to CDBG-area neighborhood groups via Nextdoor.

An advertisement for the March 26, 2019 public hearing and needs survey appeared in the following newspapers of general circulation: *The Austin-American Statesman* and *The Villager*.

To reach the Spanish speaking population, the advertisement appeared in the Spanish language newspaper, *El Mundo*. The invitation to comment on Draft of the Consolidated Plan was released through all the same channels. (For copies of the ads, see Appendices A-11 thru A-14.)

Surveys

Resident surveys were available online or by postal mail from March 6 through April 15, 2019 and were offered in English and Spanish. Written surveys were available at public hearings, at Travis County Community Centers, and upon request for those without access to a computer or the internet. A total of 444 residents completed surveys to provide input on the Consolidated Plan.

A provider survey was also available to gather input. The survey was available from March 6 through April 15, 2019 and was offered in English only. Several list-serves, including the County's contracted social service providers, were used to send out the link to the online survey through email. A total of 16 surveys were completed by agency personnel. More detailed information about the survey conducted by the County can be found further in this Appendix.

Research supporting the development of both the AI and the Consolidated Plan included a fair housing survey of residents living in CDBG service areas of Travis County that yielded 666 responses. More detailed information about the survey conducted by the Consultant can be found here: http://centraltexasfairhousing.org.

Provider Consultations

Travis County CDBG staff engaged leaders of various County departments as well as local service providers and coalition groups in a total of 21 consultations in order to ascertain the status—as well as needs and gaps—for current programs and projects in the CDBG service area. County departmental leadership that participated in the consultation process include: Emergency Services, Transportation and Natural Resources, Home Repair Services, Corporations, Constables Office (Precinct 3), Family Support Services, Justice Planning, and Economic Development & Strategic Investments, and Public Health. Local agencies, service providers, and coalition groups that participated in the consultation process include: the Cities of Austin, Round Rock, Pflugerville, and Williamson County; Austin Home Repair Coalition; the Membership Council for the Continuum of Care; Central Health; the Housing Authority of Austin; and the Housing Authority of Travis County. The four Travis County Commissioners also participated in the consultation process. More detail can be found further within this Appendix.

DETAILED RESULTS OF PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey Summary of Results

To assist in determining the spending priorities for PY19-23, residents and service providers were asked to rank six categories on a scale of 1 to 6, with 1 being the most important issue area to address and 6 being the least important.

Residents

In total, 444 responses were gathered from the Needs Assessment public hearings and resident surveys. The table below provides the rankings of the categories for investment over the next five years. Infrastructure was ranked highest category of need. This was the case during the last Consolidated Planning period as well, and resident comments during neighborhood and community meetings confirm a high level of need in this category. More detailed response to each question can be found further within this Appendix and Appendix A-7.

Ranking of Service Categories by Residents	
Service Category	**Ranking**
Infrastructure	1
Community Services	2
Business & Jobs	3
Public Buildings & Facilities	4
Housing	5
Populations with Specialized Needs	6

Social Service Providers

In total, 16 responses were gathered from service provider agencies. Respondents were asked to rank the same six categories as the residents. Providers ranked Housing as the most important

for investment for PY19-23. Provider rankings are the same as they were during the last Consolidated Planning period.

Ranking of Service Categories by Social Service Providers	
Service Category	**Ranking**
Housing	1
Community Services	2
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services	3
Business & Jobs	4
Infrastructure	5
Public Buildings & Facilities	6

Comparison of Resident and Service Provider Priority Rankings of Service Categories

Both residents and service providers reported similar priorities with regard to the ranking of Community Services (second for both). However, while residents ranked Infrastructure as the most important need over the Consolidated Planning Period, providers ranked it fifth. This difference is likely due to residents having more direct experience of the infrastructure, or lack thereof, in the unincorporated areas, while service providers may not be aware of the degree of need in this area.

Activity Rankings

Residents and providers were also asked to rank specific activities within each category, with 1 being the most important need to address. The results are detailed in the tables that follow. Provider rankings in red font indicate tied rankings.

Business & Jobs	Resident Ranking	Provider Ranking
Small Business Loans	1	1
Microenterprise Loans	2	3
Commercial Exterior Repair	3	2

Community Services	Resident Ranking	Provider Ranking
Transportation Service	1	1
Youth Supports or Programs	2	5
Senior or Disabled Services	3	2
Homebuyer Assistance/Foreclosure Prevention	4	6
Literacy/ABE	5	7
Case Management and Outreach for Adults and Youth	6	1
Job Training	7	4
Interim Housing Assistance	8	3
Housing Discrimination, Outreach, Education and Legal Services	9	6

Housing	Resident Ranking	Provider Ranking
Repair of Single Family Homes	1	2
Homeownership Assistance	2	3
Septic Tank Repair/Installation/Replacement	3	4
Creation of New Single Family Homes	4	3
Mobile Home Replacement	5	4
Repair of Rental Housing	6	5
Creation of New Rental Housing	7	1

Infrastructure Needs	Resident Ranking	Provider Ranking
Street Improvements	1	1
Other Infrastructure (e.g. sidewalks, curb and gutter, etc.)	2	2
Water and Sewer Improvements	3	3
Broadband/Internet Access	4	5
Drainage Improvements	5	6
Disaster Resiliency/Flood Mitigation	6	4
Slum/Blight Removal	7	4

Public Buildings & Facilities	Resident Ranking	Provider Ranking
Parks	1	5
Health Clinics	2	2
Neighborhood or Community Centers	3	3
Recreational Facilities	4	7
Child Care Centers/Day Care Centers	5	4
Homeless Facilities	6	1
Building Accessibility/Architectural Barrier Removal	7	6

Populations With Specialized Needs	Resident Ranking	Provider Ranking
Mental Health Supportive Services	1	1
Domestic Violence Supportive Services	2	4
Substance Abuse Supportive Services	3	3
Special Needs Housing	4	5
Homeless Outreach and Supportive Services	5	2
HIV/AIDS Supportive Services	6	6

Comparison of Resident and Service Provider Priority Rankings of Activities

The most significant difference between priority rankings of residents and providers relates to transportation-related items. While providers rank "Infrastructure" as fifth in importance, residents put it first. Residents and providers both rank "Community Services" as the second highest priority need, but within that category, their priorities diverge. Providers do identify "Transportation Service" as an urgent need, but tie that ranking with "Case Management and Outreach for Adults and Youth," which ranks a low sixth for residents. For residents, however, "Transportation Service" is the highest priority within the "Community Services" category by a wide margin.

Residents and providers agree on "Small Business Loans" as the top priority ranking under the "Business and Jobs" category, and within the "Infrastructure Needs" category, they agree on the top three priorities: "Street Improvements," "Other Infrastructure," "Water and Sewer Improvements." Within the "Public Buildings & Facilities" category, residents and providers both identify the second-highest urgent need as "Health Clinics," but residents—for the third Consolidated Planning period in a row—rank "Parks" as the highest need, while providers put it fifth. For residents, "Mental Health Supportive Services" moved from a low-priority ranking of fifth in the last Consolidated Planning process to first place. Both residents and providers identify it as the most urgent need within the "Populations with Special Needs" category.

Details of responses for the Resident survey are shown below and in Appendix A-7. Because there were so few responses to the Provider survey, those responses have been summarized above but are not shown in detail. While the survey link was distributed through various email list-serves as well as through individual staff outreach and personal invitation, the response rate was low. In order to ensure more robust participation from agencies and service providers for our next Consolidated Planning period, CDBG staff will work over the next five years to increase engagement with providers. For this planning period, CDBG staff assessed agency and service provider priorities, goals, and strategies by conducting provider consultations, focus groups and reviewing 59 different reports and strategic plans, most of which included a community engagement process.

Action Plan Summary of Results

To assist in determining the spending priorities for PY19, residents and service providers were asked to rank three of the six categories as "most urgent," "urgent," and "important" needs for the PY19 period.

Residents

The table below provides the rankings of the categories for PY19. Residents' top three rankings for PY19 were similar to the rankings for the Consolidated Planning period, but "Populations with Specialized Needs" moved up from 6th place to 4th place, displacing "Public Buildings & Facilities." After that, the ranking order mirrors the 5-year ranking, with Public Buildings &

Facilities" ranked just above "Housing," which for PY19 is ranked as the lowest priority for residents.

Ranking of Categories of Need by Residents	
Service Category	**Ranking**
Infrastructure	1
Community Services	2
Business & Jobs	3
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services	4
Public Buildings & Facilities	5
Housing	6

Social Service Providers

Providers' rankings of categories for the Action Plan period were the same as their rankings for the Consolidated Planning period, with Housing ranked as the most important area for investment in PY19.

Ranking of Categories of Need by Social Service Providers	
Service Category	**Ranking**
Housing	1
Community Services	2
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services	3
Business & Jobs	4
Infrastructure	5
Public Buildings & Facilities	6

Highlights from the Agency and Service Provider Consultation Process

Highlights from PY19-23 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment consultations with agencies, social service providers, and Travis County departmental leadership include:

- Access to services and jobs is more difficult in the CDBG Service area;
- There are gaps in transit, quality medical services, healthy food, primary employment, affordable housing options, mental health services, homeless services, and home repair;
- There are issues with aging and unlicensed septic systems and water infrastructure;
- Some mobile homes need to be replaced rather than repaired;
- There is a need for quality, affordable housing, permanent supportive housing, and transitional housing that welcomes people with criminal histories;
- Data gaps exist for the CDBG service area;
- A variety of planning, pilot, and new projects are being considered related to health and public health access in the eastern parts of Travis County;
- Travis County needs improved inter-departmental communication, coordination, and planning around resiliency planning and disaster response. The focus should be on reducing risk, ensuring infrastructure is resilient, and supporting community conversations about preparedness and resiliency; and

- The substandard road program needs additional sources of funding in order to meet existing need.

Public Comment to Solicit Feedback on Consolidated Plan

After presentation to Travis County Commissioners Court, the draft PY19-23 Consolidated Plan was posted for written comment for thirty days beginning July 3, 2019 and ending August 1, 2019, prior to the final approval by the Travis County Commissioners Court. Comments on the Consolidated Plan and PY19 Action Plan were received simultaneously. The Draft Plan was posted on the Travis County website on July 3, 2019 and copies were placed at the seven Travis County Community Centers for public review. One written comment was received during the 30-day comment period; the resident encouraged the County to prioritize investments in infrastructure projects in the Apache Shores neighborhood.

During the 30-day comment period, one public hearing was held to inform and enable the community to comment on the proposed PY19-23 priorities and uses of PY19 CDBG funds. This public hearing was held on Tuesday, July 9, 2019 at the Travis County Commissioners Court during the normally scheduled voting session, using the traditional public hearing format with oral testimony. At the July 9, 2019 hearing, one individual offered oral testimony; the speaker encouraged the Court to prioritize funding for programs that address homelessness. Transcripts of written and oral testimony are included in Attachment B to this appendix.

Location of Hearing	Dates / Times
Travis County Commissioners Court, 700 Lavaca, Austin, TX 78701	Tuesday, July 9, 2019, 9:00 am

Summary of Public Comments Received during the 30-Day Public Comment Period

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 this appendix.

Summary of Responses Received during the Public Comment Period

All comments were accepted, but no funding decisions were changed due to the comments. Funding for homelessness services is 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 have not received CDBG funding to date, are prioritized. To review the full comments and responses, see Attachment B to this appendix.

ATTACHMENT A.

PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED AT
MARCH 26, 2019 INFORMATION GATHERING PUBLIC HEARING

TESTIMONIES RECEIVED DURING PUBLIC HEARING AT COMMISSIONERS COURT

Three people testified at the March 26, 2019 public hearing. The full transcription of testimony received at Commissioners Court follows:

Judge Eckhardt: Thanks so much for the overview. I have a number of people signed up to speak. The first is Stuart Hersh. Why don't I just call out the names and all of you can take seats. I think there are plenty of seats. Fidel Acevedo. Fidel, there you are. Good to see you. Annette Price. Laurie Farago and Dave Swincher. Thanks so much for being here today, y'all. Mr. Hersh.

Stuart Hersh: Thank you, Judge and members of the Commissioners' Court. Stuart Harry Hersh from precinct 4. I'm here to encourage you to identify home rehabilitation and septic tank repair and replacement as among the highest priorities for Community Development Block Grant funding. It is really remarkable that in unincorporated areas of Travis County as well as within the city limits we still have some extremely low-income homeowners who are trying to balance the need of affordability by staying in their house and safety by getting their homes repaired and this Court has been very supportive in enabling those people to get the repairs that they need and address their health and safety so I'm asking you to do in the next five years what you've done in the previous five years which is establish home repair and septic tank repair and replacement as an extremely high priority so when the matrix comes about and you do the balancing act, those homeowners are able to get the services they need. Thank you very much.

Judge Eckhardt: Thank you for your continuing interest in this program. Mr. Acevedo.

Fidel Acevedo: I'm Fidel Acevedo and I live in Northridge Acres for a little over 40 years. During that time frame we have had some infrastructure done in the neighborhood under Judge Biscoe and his staff. Some of you might have been on board as Commissioners when we had the water system put in. And what I am requesting of this CDBG fund for this time around is see if we can improve on -- on, again, the septic systems that we have right now. But preferably sewer lines to go through the neighborhood. I know that would be expensive, but nevertheless, the only way we're going to get away from septic systems in that neighborhood, it would be to construct a sewer system that will work for us. There are priorities if I was to tell you that the roads need -- the infrastructure, the roads, need to definitely be improved with -- with, say, curb and gutter, sidewalks and so on. There's a lot of community growth happening in that general area, especially when we have about 300 somewhat lots available in the Northridge subdivision. Now, how much of that gets developed between now and the next five years, it's hard to tell. I know we have a lot of commercial people moving in -- into the county area there. So it kind of urges me to say we need to start doing something to prepare for the future. I do appreciate it. Thank you very much.

Judge Eckhardt: Thank you. We appreciate you. Is Ms. Price here? Mr. Swincher.

Dave Swincher: Yes, thank you, good morning. I'm Dave Swincher with Saint Louis House Austin. We operate two non-profit apartment complexes for previously homeless single mothers

and their children, we provide them the generational wrap-around services they need to improve their own lives, achieve higher levels of self-sufficiency and overcome homelessness. Thank you for this hearing to gather community input on important Community Development Block Grant program and for your support of community housing, development and public service projects that benefit residents in the unincorporated areas of Travis County. Family homelessness is a reality experienced by both parents and children. It's a complex problem caused by deep poverty, it's fed by lack of education, the lack of child care, lack of employment options and a significant shortage of affordable housing. Overwhelming existing current data confirm that we absolutely need more affordable housing options for very low-income families, especially those who are trying to get by on family incomes that are 30% or more below median levels. Service providers like Saint Louis House and those in need of affordable housing greatly appreciate the effort and administrative burden involved in county leveraging of federal funds for the benefit of our community. We realize that federally funded initiatives come with constraints that don't always allow for cracks in the safety net of support. As a result extremely low waged families often still get overlooked, especially those families working to manage on one income and families who do not easily fit eligibility requirements and limitations, the restrictions that are tied to federal funding streams. The availability of local funds in Travis County to support innovation and serve a population that do not fit neatly into the federal definitions and priorities is critical to our most at-risk residents including single mothers with children. We especially appreciate the strategic application of local funds to these significant needs by applying affordable housing resources that address two generation assistance for very low-income families, we can stop this continuous flow of chronic homelessness. On behalf of those who benefit from all of your efforts, we thank you most sincerely and encourage you to continue your important work. Thank you.

Judge Eckhardt: Thank you very much for your testimony. Is there anyone else who would like to speak on the CDBG item?

Commissioner Daugherty: Roger went out; I thought he was going out to get somebody.

Judge Eckhardt: Yeah, was there anyone in the hallway for the CDBG item? Thank you so much, Roger. Christy, we have in the past recognized that in our CDBG efforts with regard to water services that there would come a day after we had provided drinking water services that that would speed our need to address septic issues. Can you speak to that and what our plan is?

Christy Moffett: Sure. So we have, you know, water, wastewater systems are expensive. It's one of the most expensive infrastructure projects that we can do. In terms of how we have managed things thus far, we know Kennedy Ridge came to us in 2006 and indicated that they had some issues with their grinder pumps, some of the -- their topography, it's very hilly and so they were having some issues. At the time there were some issues with their leadership, and so at that time we weren't able to look at that project. Most recently we went and visited with the Kennedy Ridge team, actually Cynthia McDonald from TNR got us connected with them after they

reached out to them. And so they have a feasibility study that has been completed and -- and are looking to have their board approve requesting the CDBG funds over the next five years to help with their wastewater issues that will also address the grinder pump issue. In terms of the expansion of wastewater lines to address areas like Kennedy Ridge or Northridge Acres, it is a multi-pronged approach that requires several partners in play. We have to identify who it is that's -- that would provide that service and then get them on board and do a, you know, kind of a collection of a variety of grant sources to be able to make that happen. So in terms of what that looks like, it -- it really is more about creating a situation where we're selecting projects that make a lot of sense to move forward with and administratively also leave staff time to do that very time intensive work on planning for those larger projects and also looking at additional grant sources. So you may hear from us after our needs assessment when we come back to you in April, you may hear some things from us based on public engagement about how we want to move forward with funding CDBG projects in the next few years. We've learned a lot about what is administratively burdensome in terms of projects. We've learned a lot over the last 13 years. And so now that we have been able to increase the engagement and to get people more involved, like we have over 300 surveys that have been filled out so far and we still have until April 15th to collect more. What we're hoping is that we will be able to work with our partners in other departments and work together to get those issues resolved. I feel like that's a really bureaucratic long-winded answer and I apologize that, but it does require additional funding sources. CDBG does not receive enough money to handle those big ticket items independent -- independently. So it will require getting additional grant funds and putting all of those things together to address these types of issues.

Commissioner Travillion: Judge?

Judge Eckhardt: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Travillion: A couple of things. as it relates to planning and identifying where things are happening, I know of at least two places, one in Pflugerville, one just outside Elgin, where significant communities are going to -- are in the process of being -- going through the permitting process and being built where those cities are adding to the wastewater infrastructure. It would be interesting to see a -- I guess an asset map of those cities that are in Travis County where in the ETJ the -- they are experiencing such growth that they need to expand their wastewater so we can look to see if there are opportunities to partner.

Judge Eckhardt: Right. I understand.

Commissioner Travillion: I just want to make sure that when a city has determined that they are going to expand their capacity, and it's in the ETJ, for example, there are new rules that relate to how cities annex now. The area that Pflugerville is developing is outside the city limits. The area that Elgin is developing is outside the city limits as well. So it would be interesting to know whether that is happening in the other places and to have a -- an asset map, a laundry list of those places that we might have opportunities to partner.

Christy Moffett: I would also say that multi-family housing development is also where some of that wastewater and water infrastructure is actually being pushed out. So for example McKinney Falls, that land acquisition project that we assisted with that's currently under construction. That was a ¾ of a million dollar expansion for wastewater and wastewater out into Austin's ETJ. So it's making sure that we're looking at and understanding those opportunities, and also understanding that some of these neighborhoods that have been established for many, many years, if there's a way that we can piggyback on some of that, that would be great. But knowing that that may not be the case for some of these neighborhoods that have had long-standing issues with water and/or wastewater.

Judge Eckhardt: Commissioner Shea.

Commissioner Shea: Are we able to track the number of applications for the septic upgrade program, both that are successful and those that aren't? I visited with one of our partners who is working on this program and they said that it was -- it was very difficult because a number of cases were on lots that didn't quite meet the legal lot size.

Christy Moffett: Right.

Commissioner Shea: People still needed their septics upgraded, but they didn't fit within the code. And I understand that, but I'm curious about how many of those because their estimation was about 50% of the projects they worked on couldn't be done for a variety of reasons.

Christy Moffett: Right. So our administrator of those programs, they keep a list of everybody who has applied and what happened with that application. So either whether it was the person wasn't responsive or if they were denied for, you know, this one reason or another, so we can -- we do have access to that information and put it together. What I will say is that with federal funds, you often have rules that are difficult for everybody to qualify through. Then you also have to make sure that they are able to make it through a permitting process and have a legal system. So one of the challenges that we have come across in the unincorporated areas particularly is that not every lot has been subdivided legally. And we -- and the administrator of that program goes back and has permission from us to pay for whatever they need to – to help move that process along. Unfortunately we're not always able to make that happen. And so there are challenges in that. So what that does is it leaves us the opportunity to take a list of the different things we've come up against and again talk with our department TNR and see what kinds of things we can do to help address these challenges as they come up. We don't work in isolation. We have had conversations over the implementation of this program for home repair and septic to try to address these issues. And so we can continue to look at that and see what kinds of adjustments we can make and potentially it may require some action from the court.

Commissioner Shea: So we're actually reviewing if there is a pattern with the septic, issues that failed, to see if maybe we could modify something on our septic rules for like clusters of septics or if it's a potential candidate for partnering with nearby municipality for extension of wastewater.

Christy Moffett: We have not done the extension of wastewater piece. What we have done in the last two to three years, when we came up against a project that wasn't able to move forward, we would sit down with TNR, ask if there was an exception, those kinds of things. I will say probably within the last six months we haven't had the time to sit down and do those things, but as we wrap up this set of funding, that is one of the issues that we'll want to look at because we do know that there is a high rate of denial for this kind of program and it's for a variety of reasons. It could be because somebody is not comfortable providing their documentation all the way to their lot size does not allow the permit to be issued. So there's a variety of reasons why those things happen.

Judge Eckhardt: Or in the case of Northridge Acres, in some instances the lots straddle the county line.

Christy Moffett: Yes, correct.

Judge Eckhardt: Which was a big issue for us. What I would like to do, suggest to the commissioners court is that after Christy and her team have wrapped up this phase of CDBG, because it's very time consuming, that we then come back on a policy discussion with regard to our overarching issue around water, wastewater extension into the unincorporated areas and what options we have for braided funding sources and partnership to address them. Because we have a number of inter linking items here that the CDBG is raising. We've had Kennedy Ridge, Northridge Acres, Los Lomitas. The Los Lomitas issue with regard to a stand pipe that's going to be coming back to us because that stand pipe is going to be decommissioned. That will be an issue for drinking water for some of the individuals in precinct 4. We've had a comprehensive study of the fecal coliform in Gillian Creek and we believe that the high concentration of fecal coliform is because of failing septic in precinct 1 and precinct 4. We also have our updates to our OSSF, our on-site sewage regs, which also touch on this overarching issue. We have our public improvement district policies which are helping us lay in water, wastewater where developers otherwise would not. And we can look at how to fully utilize that tool. Also Williamson County has a -- I don't know what they call it. It's essentially a water authority that's countywide that links all of their water systems. And we might look at -- look to the north to see what their innovations have been with regard to their water system. So I think we do have some work to be done here. And we should engage our planning shops and transportation and natural resources and health and human services and EDSY in the planning and budget office. But we will probably, to address this, we will probably need to staff up. We don't have sufficient staff to do this work. We've never done wastewater, wastewater capacity building in the county except through the spot emergency CDBG program. So if we're going to go into this, we really need to staff up and do it right.

Commissioner Travillion: I like the idea of making sure we have the resources to identify all of the opportunities and build a plan. It seems to me that -- that might provide -- if we can't afford staffing, not understanding what's going to happen with revenue caps over at the capitol, this

seems like a perfect opportunity to engage a policy research project with somebody like the LBJ school because graduate school -- graduate level students, a lot of them have professional backgrounds as well. And I really look at it as a health and safety issue.

Judge Eckhardt: Certainly for the planning portion of the project, I think that's a wonderful idea.

Commissioner Travillion: Just to lay out the asset map. What is there, what are we addressing, what are our risks. So if we -- and maybe at that point internal staffing becomes --

Commissioner Gomez: And I see it as a public health issue. Big time. Some of the cases that we've heard about, it's about public health.

Judge Eckhardt: We'll look at --

Commissioner Shea: Septic systems, a number of people in -- in the southern part of the county rely on aquifers for their drinking water.

Judge Eckhardt: We'll look at a phased approach. We can't eat this elephant all in one bite. Let's let Christy and her team get past this phase and then come back and look at how we will address this. This is one of those issues that wasn't an issue when we weren't that dense in the unincorporated areas but as people move out into the unincorporated areas and we get lots more people, this is a civic infrastructure issue that is coming to the fore. Any other public comment? Thanks so much.

Commissioner Gomez: Move the public hearing be closed.

Commissioner Daugherty: Second.

Judge Eckhardt: All those in favor? The public hearing is now closed.

ATTACHMENT B.

TESTIMONIES AND PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING 30-DAY PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

TESTIMONIES RECEIVED DURING PUBLIC HEARING AT COMMISSIONERS COURT

One person testified at the July 9, 2019 public hearing. The full transcription of testimony received at Commissioners Court follows:

Judge Eckhardt: This is a public hearing. Is there anyone in the public who would like to provide comment, has questions? Sure, come on down.

Kate Moore: Hi, good morning. My name is Kate Moore, I am the Director of Continuum of Care and Partnerships with the Ending Community Homelessness Coalition, or ECHO. We just wanted to come here today to thank you for your continued support for programs and funding for people experiencing homelessness in our community. You know, including the really important Pay for Success initiative that you have been very supportive of. We really appreciate that. We also wanted to thank Christy, Christy Moffett. She provides ongoing leadership for our Membership Council, which is the governance committee that is elected to represent the coalition of providers in the Austin-Travis County area. It's a really important policy group for us because they set all the policies that put forth our Continuum of Care funds, but also provide direction on how our homelessness funds should be spent in our community. So we really appreciate her ongoing commitment and leadership over the years with that. But, you know, we wouldn't be -- I wouldn't be doing my job if I didn't encourage you also to continue to dig as deep as you could. There are people suffering right now experiencing homelessness living on the street. And, you know, we need every dollar that we can to help people escape that situation. So we also just are here to continue to encourage you to continue thinking creatively, to think about how can you help provide funding for people experiencing homelessness, to help support our continuum of providers in our community. You know, we know that there's three legs of a stool is what we call it for people that need permanent housing subsidy, so there's the housing unit, there's the rental housing subsidy, and there's the services. To end homelessness, we need housing and we need those three elements. And there are those three ways you can think how can you to contribute. One thing is the housing unit. You do a lot of funding as a County for affordable housing. The City, for instance, has committed to providing incentives for set-asides for the coalition of providers of homelessness services, they're calling them Continuum of Care units. That's really just making the unit available. And we're coming to the table with the rental subsidy and the services to help that person be successful in that housing unit as a community. So that's one way, for instance, as you are bringing forward affordable housing developments for you think of how can you further support the needs of people experiencing homelessness. So with that, I thank you.

Judge Eckhardt: Thank you, Ms. Moss. Just so folks know, just to reiterate what Christy was saying, the CDBG is a very small piece of Travis County's overall strategy because it -- for all kinds of reasons -- has a lot of strings attached to it and it's small. We don't mean to imply that this 1.2 million through September 2020 is the entirety of our investment. You raise a very good point with regard to our efforts to eradicate poverty generally and homeless specifically not only

through the CDBG Program but all of Health and Human Services as well as Transportation and Natural Resources, the Planning and Budget Office, Justice Planning and several other divisions. So thank you very much for working with us.

Kate Moore: Thank you.

Judge Eckhardt: We're a many-headed beast and a little complex, but we're very committed and thank you.

Commissioner Shea: I had a question. I was surprised by the count from the Point In Time, the homelessness count; surprised there are only six people identified as homeless living in the CDBG areas outside the city limits. Correct?

Christy Moffett: In 2018?

Commissioner Shea: Yes, ma'am.

Commissioner Shea: Is it outside the ETJ or the formal city limits boundary?

Christy Moffett: I think it's outside the formal city limits boundary.

Commissioner Shea: The number obviously grew quite a bit to 47, but I'm also surprised because that seems small to me. Do we think there was full coverage? I know we rely on volunteers to do the Point In Time count. Do we think there was full coverage in all these areas in the county outside the city limits?

Christy Moffett: Do you want me to -- so I think that the Constable's Office have been doing more outreach and in the unincorporated areas and outside the City of Austin limits to identify encampments and where people are moving out to. You also have a situation where there's a lot of construction that's occurring with 35. And so TXDOT had done a lot of outreach to people who typically camped underneath those overpasses and talked to them about the construction that was coming, to move them into safety. And that was all in coordination, ECHO had some coordination, we were updated at the Membership Council about all of that information. So I think what you're finding is probably a couple of different things happening. I think we're doing better on the Count, just finding people. I think that is in part because of the Constable's Office's work. I think ECHO -- they also have a contract through Health and Human Services general fund dollars and we manage that contract. And it is specifically to make sure that ECHO is getting the count, coordinated assessment outside the urban core. So that contract has been in play for, oh, I don't know probably, five, six years. And so I think we continue to improve upon that. So I think it's a variety of things, but I do think part of it is that people are moving outside the City of Austin boundaries who are experiencing homelessness because of development and all that. I think they are trying to find alternate locations.

Commissioner Shea: And then my other question was one of -- I think one of the three people who testified during the public hearing was Felix Acevedo and their community I think is called Northridge.

Christy Moffett: Yes.

Commissioner Shea: And would you just remind us what we are doing with regard to the concerns that that community has?

Christy Moffett: Sure.

Commissioner Shea: Thank you.

Christy Moffett: So what we're doing there, we have reached out to him. We will be scheduling a meeting with him in August, with Mr. Acevedo and we're going to have a conversation about this project crosses two different counties, and it involves multiple jurisdictions. So we've got the City of Austin who is providing the water, so it will be the City of Austin likely that will be providing the wastewater as well. And then you have to figure out how to pay for the Williamson County portion and the Travis County portion. So there's some coordination involved. So we will begin talks on that in August, and we can continue to update your office and the Court as y'all have interest.

Commissioner Shea: So even though this is, this is a five-year plan, correct?

Christy Moffett: It is, yes.

Commissioner Shea: Even though it's a five-year time allotment, the CDBG money has to be spent in each year, doesn't it? Is that part of what has made these multiple jurisdiction projects harder to do?

Christy Moffett: So we have a timeliness ratio that we have to meet, and sometimes you have projects that cross over multiple years. You have to fund it in phases because we don't get a lot of CDBG funding. We don't have enough money to fund a project in totality for one year. So it's a phased approach where you have to do some math to make sure you don’t get yourself in a bind where you tie up too much money in one project that's going to take, you know, 24 months, 36 months to actually get to construction. So it really is a variety of things. And also it might be that we also need to look at other grant sources, like the Water Development Board and other things that actually help leverage the CDBG dollars. And so that's part of the reason why it takes some time to do some of that planning.

Commissioner Shea: Thank you.

Christy Moffett: Uh-huh.

Judge Eckhardt: Any other -- this is a public hearing. And we will be coming back with our larger plans contextually with regard to homelessness specifically, and that goes considerably, luckily, beyond what we do with CDBG. Any other questions from the public? Then I would take a motion --

Commissioner Daugherty: Move the public hearing be closed.

Commissioner Gomez: Second

Judge Eckhardt: Thank you. A motion by Commissioner Daugherty, seconded by Commissioner Gomez. All those in favor?

Judge Eckhardt: That passes unanimously. Thank you so much. Really appreciate all your work, Christy.

CDBG Staff Response sent via email on 8/1/19:

Thank you for providing comment during the public hearing on July 9, 2019 related to the PY19-23 Consolidated Plan. Housing and services for people experiencing homelessness are critical needs discussed in the Plan. Currently, funding for homelessness services is 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 needs.

We look forward to our continued collaborative relationship with ECHO to address the needs of those precariously housed and experiencing homelessness.

Thanks,

CDBG Team

PUBLIC COMMENT RECEIVED DURING 30-DAY COMMENT PERIOD

One person provided written comment via email during the 30-day public comment period. The full email received follows:

Resident Comment: Apache Shores has for years been ignored by Travis County improvements but property owners suffer the same tax burden as any other resident in the county. Our roads installed many years ago were allowed to dissolve into a state of impassability and the HOA took on the responsibility of maintenance. Even the county roads being maintained by Travis County do not meet today standards. Now with several years of heavy precipitation the vegetation has overgrow impeding visibility. Apache Shores help sustain Travis County for many years prior to the recent growth. While Apache Shore property owners paid taxes on individual Lots. Open acreage was AG tax exempt and did not contribute to the tax coffers. Apache Shores time has come to recognized as an important suburb of Travis County and no longer treated as an inferior community.

CDBG Staff Response sent via email on 8/1/19:

Thank you for sending feedback about the Draft of the Program Year 2019-23 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Consolidated Plan. In March and April, 2019, members of our staff attended two Apache Shores Property Owners Association (ASPOA) meetings where we heard similar concerns about the state of roads in the neighborhood. We have shared these concerns with staff of Travis County's Transportation and Natural Resources Department, and we will send them your feedback as well.

The CDBG funding that the County receives can be used for infrastructure improvement projects—including roads—in unincorporated low-moderate income areas of the county. In 2006 and 2007, CDBG funds were used to improve some roads in Apache Shores: sections of Crazyhorse Pass, Pima Trail, Whitebead Trail, Longbranch Drive, and Red Fox Road. The total investment of CDBG funds to improve these roads was $671,326.21. The County receives a limited amount of CDBG funding each year, and the demand for road and other infrastructure improvements—along with community services, affordable housing, and other priorities—far exceeds the available funding. We are pleased that in 2006 and 2007 we were able to allocate some CDBG funding for improvements in Apache Shores, but there are other areas in the county with similar needs for which no CDBG funds have yet been allocated.

When we met with the ASPOA board in March, we explained that in order to pursue CDBG involvement in road improvement or other infrastructure projects in the neighborhood, the board would need to identify improvement projects for which it would like to request funding. We also discussed the changing demographics of the area; while nearly all of Apache Shores qualified as low- to moderate-income in 2006 and 2007, that is no longer the case. According to the most recent data on the neighborhood, some sections would automatically qualify as low- to moderate-income, but other sections of the neighborhood would not. For proposed projects in areas that do not automatically qualify, we would have to complete a primary survey to determine if the specific area of the project would be eligible under federal CDBG guidelines.

Looking beyond the CDBG program, there are other programs and potential sources of funding that the County may be able to offer for improvement projects in Apache Shores:

- For questions about tree-trimming or suggested improvements for County-maintained roads, the Transportation and Natural Resources Department of Travis County can be reached by email at tnr.roads@traviscountytx.gov or by phone at (512) 854-9433.

We here at the CDBG office plan to stay in regular communication with the Apache Shores POA, and we are always interested in hearing ideas and concerns from community members. Please feel free to contact us anytime by email at cdbg@traviscountytx.gov or by phone at (512) 854-3460.

Thank you,

CDBG team

APPENDIX A-2

CITIZEN OUTREACH TABLE

Target of Outreach	Mode of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	URL (If applicable)
Neighborhood associations and community leaders in service area	Email outreach	Staff sent individual emails to people identified in positions of community and/or neighborhood leadership in CDBG service areas to invite participation in the public hearing and resident needs survey, and to offer the opportunity to request a neighborhood meeting.	Not applicable	
Neighborhood and community groups in service area	Neighborhood & community meetings	Staff attended 6 meetings with neighborhood and community groups in CDBG service areas to invite participation in the public hearing and resident needs survey, and to solicit input about community needs.	Participants in 4 meetings cited infrastructure—specifically, road and wastewater improvements—as a pressing need. In 2 meetings, lack of access to community services was highlighted as a concern.	
Under-represented residents: low income households, residents with disabilities, residents vulnerable to housing discrimination and housing challenges	Community Meeting to collect resident input on housing needs held with regional partners	75 residents attended the community meeting	See results in the Community Engagement Findings section of the Central Texas Fair Housing Assessment.	https://www.dropbox.com/s/lal1jv5x15559ok/SectionVII_CommunityEngagementFindings.pdf?dl=0
Public Housing Authority of Travis County clients. Pop up	Resident participation in pop up events	Approximately 100 residents	See results in the Community Engagement Findings section of the Central Texas Fair	https://www.dropbox.com/s/lal1jv5x15559ok/SectionVII_C

Target of Outreach	Mode of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	URL (If applicable)
was held at a resource fair and was attended by HATC clients			Housing Assessment.	ommunityEngagementFindings.pdf?dl=0
Non-targeted/broad community	Public hearings	One public hearing was held at Travis County Commissioners Court, on March 26, 2019 to gather information for the Needs Assessment. This public hearing was held in the traditional public hearing format with oral testimony. Three individuals provided comments.	Three individuals commented at the Needs Assessment public hearing. One speaker encouraged the Court to prioritize funding for home repair and septic tank repair/replacement programs. One speaker asked that his neighborhood be connected to sewer lines so it could get off of septic systems. He also noted that streets in his neighborhood needed repair and that putting in curbs, gutters, and sidewalks would be a welcome improvement. One speaker encouraged continued investment in affordable housing, especially for families.	
Low to moderate income African American residents; residents engaged through faith-based activism; residents with disabilities; refugees	Resident focus groups	Approximately 30 residents from Travis County participated in resident focus groups	See results in the Community Engagement Findings section of the Central Texas Fair Housing Assessment.	https://www.dropbox.com/s/lal1jv5x15559ok/SectionVII_CommunityEngagementFindings.pdf?dl=0
Non- English Speaking - Specify Other language: Spanish	Internet Outreach	The advertisement for community meetings was placed on the Travis County CDBG website in both	Not applicable	https://www.traviscountytx.gov/health-human-services/cdbg

Target of Outreach	Mode of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	URL (If applicable)
Non-targeted/broad community		English and Spanish and a link to the ads was placed on the main page of the Travis County website. Additionally, the public participation form was available on the Travis County CDBG website in both English and Spanish. Finally, an email with information about the community meetings was sent to the general CDBG email list which includes residents, service providers, and other entities that have indicated an interest in receiving information on the CDBG program. The invitation to comment on Draft of the Consolidated Plan was released through all the same channels.		
Non- English Speaking - Specify Other language: Spanish Non-targeted/broad community	Survey—Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment	A total of 16 surveys were completed by representatives from nonprofit agencies and units of local government. A total of 444 residents completed surveys to provide input on the Consolidated Plan. The resident survey was available in English and Spanish.	Residents ranked "Infrastructure," "Community Services," and "Business and Jobs" as the most important needs for the Consolidated Planning period. Providers ranked "Housing," "Community Services," and "Populations with Specialized Needs" as the most important needs for the period. Residents ranked "Infrastructure," "Community Services," and "Business and Jobs"	Survey was active and posted online March 6 – April 15, 2019 https://www.traviscountytx.gov/health-human-services/cdbg/participate

Target of Outreach	Mode of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	URL (If applicable)
			as the most urgent needs for the PY19 Action Plan period. Providers ranked "Housing," "Community Services," and "Populations with Specialized Needs" as the most urgent needs for the period. For detailed results please refer to Appendix A-1 and A-7.	
Under-represented residents: low income households, residents with disabilities, residents vulnerable to housing discrimination and housing challenges	Resident survey—Fair Housing	666 residents participated in the survey. Printed surveys were distributed through Travis County Health and Human Services; links to the survey were available on the county and HHS websites; and the county sent an email blast to residents encouraging them to complete the survey.	See survey results in the Community Engagement Findings section of the Central Texas Fair Housing Assessment.	Survey was active in 2018 and posted to http://centraltexasfairhousing.org/
Non-targeted/Broad outreach	Social Media	Information about all public hearings, the Needs Assessment survey and the invitation to comment on the draft document were posted to the Travis County Facebook and Twitter pages, and to CDBG-area neighborhood groups via Nextdoor.	Not applicable	https://www.facebook.com/TravisCountyTX https://twitter.com/TravisCountyTX https://nextdoor.com/
Non- English Speaking - Specify Other language: Spanish Non-targeted/broad	Newspaper Ad	An advertisement for the public hearing and needs survey appeared in the following newspapers of general circulation the week of March 11, 2019 and for the	Not applicable.	

Target of Outreach	Mode of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	URL (If applicable)
community		public comment period the week of June 17, 2019: The *Austin-American Statesman* and *The Villager*. To reach the Spanish speaking population, the advertisement appeared in the Spanish language newspaper, *El Mundo*. For copies of the ads, please refer to Appendices A-11, A-12, A-13, and A-14.		
Non- English Speaking - Specify Other language: Spanish Non-targeted/broad community	Mailing	The notice advertising the public hearing and needs survey (in English and Spanish) was mailed to the general CDBG mailing list the week of March 11, 2019, which includes residents, service providers and other entities that have indicated an interest in receiving information on the CDBG program. The invitation to comment on the Draft Consolidated Plan was mailed the week of June 17, 2019 and mailed to the same list with updates from those indicating during the needs gathering process, they wanted to be added to the list.	Not applicable	
Non- English Speaking -	Public Hearing	A public hearing was held at Travis County	One individual commented at the public	

Target of Outreach	Mode of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	URL (If applicable)
Specify Other language: Spanish Non-targeted/broad community		Commissioners Court, on July 9, 2019 to gather public comment on the draft Plan. This public hearing was held in the traditional public hearing format with oral testimony. One individual provided comments.	hearing to solicit feedback on the Consolidated Plan. The speaker encouraged the Court to prioritize funding for programs that address homelessness.	
Non- English Speaking - Specify Other language: Spanish Non-targeted/broad community	Draft Consolidated Plan Public Comment Period	The Draft Consolidated Plan was open for public comment July 3, 2019-August 1, 2019. One individual submitted a comment.	One individual resident submitted a comment. The resident encouraged the County to prioritize funding for infrastructure projects in the Apache Shores neighborhood.	

APPENDIX A-3

PY19-23 CONSOLIDATED PLAN – CONSULTATIONS

Agency Consulted	Method of Consultation
Travis County Home Repair Services, Family Support Services & Meals on Wheels Central Texas	Meeting with agency & department leaders
Travis County HHS Housing Investments	CDBG staff reviewed HHS social service investments in housing
Travis County Community Center: Jonestown	Two meetings with leadership
Travis County Justice Planning	Phone meeting with leadership
Travis County Public Health	Meeting with leadership
Travis County Emergency Services	Submitted written answers to consultation questions by email, in-person meeting, provider survey completed, and participated in a consultant-led focus group about digital inclusion
Travis County Transportation & Natural Resources	In-person meeting with leadership, and participated in a consultant-led focus group about disaster recovery
Travis County Economic Development & Strategic Investments	Submitted written answers to consultation questions by email
Travis County Corporations	Submitted written answers to consultation questions by email
Membership Council for the Continuum of Care	Meeting with agency leaders
Austin Home Repair Coalition	Meeting with agency leaders
Central Health	Phone call and in-person meeting earlier in the year
Community First! Village Staff Leaders	Meeting
Travis County Constables Office (Precinct 3)	Ride along earlier in the year to understand homeless outreach and participated in a consultant-led focus group about special needs and homelessness
Housing Authority of the City of Austin	Met regularly to coordinate on the Central Texas Regional Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing Choice & the Comprehensive Housing Market Study
Housing Authority of Travis County	Met regularly to coordinate on the Central Texas Regional Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing Choice & the Comprehensive Housing Market Study
City of Austin, Neighborhood Housing and Community Development Department	Met regularly to coordinate on the Central Texas Regional Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing Choice & the Comprehensive Housing Market Study
City of Round Rock, Community Development Department	Met regularly to coordinate on the Central Texas Regional Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing Choice and participated in a consultant-led focus group about special needs and homelessness
City of Pflugerville, Community Development Department	Met regularly to coordinate on the Central Texas Regional Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing Choice
Williamson County, Housing and Urban Development Department	Met regularly to coordinate on the Central Texas Regional Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing Choice

Agency Consulted	Method of Consultation
Travis County Commissioner, Precinct One	Meeting
Travis County Commissioner, Precinct Two	Meeting
Travis County Commissioner, Precinct Three	Meeting
Travis County Commissioner, Precinct Four	Meeting
The Christi Center	Completed the Provider Needs Assessment survey
Austin Independent School District	Completed the Provider Needs Assessment survey
College Forward	Completed the Provider Needs Assessment survey
Family Eldercare	Completed the Provider Needs Assessment survey, participated in a consultant-led focus group about digital inclusion/broadband access, and participated in a consultant-led focus group about special needs and homelessness
Drive A Senior Northwest	Completed the Provider Needs Assessment survey
City of Jonestown	Completed the Provider Needs Assessment survey
Caritas	The organization was consulted in development of the Regional AI and hosted a focus group with residents experiencing or at risk of homelessness.
Refugee Services of Texas	The organization was consulted in development of the Regional AI and hosted a focus group with refugees who had recently relocated to the region or had lived in the region for 6 months or more and could speak to their experience.
LifeSteps Council on Alcohol and Drugs	The organization was consulted in development of the Regional AI and hosted a focus group with residents with substance abuse challenges and in recovery.
SAFE Alliance	The organization was consulted in development of the Regional AI and hosted a focus group with residents who had experienced domestic violence.
South Asians' International Volunteer Association/Asian American Resource Center	The organization was consulted in development of the Regional AI and hosted a focus group with residents.
Community Tech Network	Participated in a consultant-led focus group about digital inclusion/broadband access
Austin Free-Net	Participated in a consultant-led focus group about digital inclusion/broadband access
Austin Disaster Relief Network	Participated in a consultant-led focus group about disaster recovery
Austin Public Health	Participated in a consultant-led focus group about disaster recovery
Austin Area Urban League	Participated in a consultant-led focus group about disaster recovery and participated in a consultant-led focus group about special needs and homelessness
Dell Medical School	Participated in a consultant-led focus group about disaster

Agency Consulted	Method of Consultation
	recovery
USDA Rural Development	Participated in a consultant-led focus group about disaster recovery
Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO)	Participated in a consultant-led focus group about disaster recovery and participated in a consultant-led focus group about special needs and homelessness
Lifeworks	Participated in a consultant-led focus group about special needs and homelessness
Integral Care	Participated in a consultant-led focus group about special needs and homelessness
Salvation Army	Participated in a consultant-led focus group about special needs and homelessness
City of Austin, Equity Office	Participated in a consultant-led focus group about special needs and homelessness
CIS Care Coordination	Participated in a consultant-led focus group about special needs and homelessness

APPENDIX A-4

FAIR HOUSING STAKEHOLDER FOCUS GROUP NOTES

Location /Date :	**For the City Center (500 East St. Johns Avenue in Austin)** Friday March 8, 2019 from 8:00 to 9:30am
Total participants:	5
Stakeholder group type:	Digital Inclusion
How recruited:	City of Austin invited Stakeholders

Organizations Represented:

- Family Eldercare
- Travis County OEM
- Community Tech Network
- Austin Free-Net

Digital Inclusion/Broadband Access

Geographic Differences →

East Austin = have low access to broadband and are very-low and low-income (East crescent)

There is a known disparity in access in Del Valle.

Some people from Dove Valley will travel into downtown Austin for public access internet.

West Austin is well covered

East Travis County (especially due east toward Maynard) is rural and their access to broadband is unknown. Rural parts of the county and surrounding counties are hard to wire, because ISPs won't make money if it's only one or two household, instead they prefer large-scale projects, such as a subdivision. It's a chicken or the egg situation—If ISPs put fiber in these areas, people will move there, but ISPs won't do that until people are there. Some households just can't get broadband. Lago Vista is one such community.

Problems with Access and Inclusion /Hurdles →

The primary issue around broadband access is a combination = either infrastructure is not available (not wired) or it is not affordable. It all comes down to economics—either the ability to afford broadband or devices (or both).

Concerns over broadband from Older Adults/Seniors:

- Worried about privacy and are scared
- Feel like they aren't capable or can't learn about technology at their age
- Older adults can barely afford one device, and are able to use the phone device functionality, but struggle with the rest.

School-aged children who don't have access to devices or broadband will often use phones for homework, because it's their only option. Some schools provide devices for high schoolers, but middle schools don't have them yet (in the works)

- At the high school level there is a 1:1 device distribution
- Also distributing 2,500 hotspots to families without access

Need to know: What are people doing with the internet? (i.e. how to people use the internet and what do they need out of it?)

Many low-income residents have Lifeline (i.e. "Obama Phones"), which have limited capabilities

No time to learn how to use internet/devices and it's intimidating. There are some resources online, but that doesn't help if they don't know how to get there.

Lack of understanding of what the internet can provide (misinformation)

Current providers: there are 3 providers in the area and some have deep subsidies for low-income households, but vary by provider (none have the same eligibility requirements). Most people do not know about these subsidies because it is run through S.S. providers.

Public Transportation: time tables for public transportation are no longer posted on stops. If people want information on the schedule, they have to use app or call. This could exclude people who don't have access to a smart phone.

Digital access is like a utility now.

Recovery/Resilience → "We don't know what we don't know, that's the problem"
Mass text messages for emergencies or warnings—necessary for emergency preparedness, but how to we get this to everyone? During 2013/2015 natural disasters, many people in Dove Springs used facebook to get info.

There is a huge gap for people who are blind or deaf in distribution of alerts/messages that are accessible.

Flood insurance required for many residents in Dove Springs but they may not understand terms of their insurance (these tend to be complicated and geared towards higher educated residents/native English speakers). Need to build capacity and make sure messages use language that can be understood.

In July, funding will be available to build digital literacy in Dove Springs for climate resilience/flooding.

Other issues →

Last fall the Section 8 waitlist opened, and people are able to fill out the application on the phone.

It would be great to create a "digital PO Box" that people could check to see their position on the waitlist. People who are homeless don't get mail notifications.

CapMetro is moving to an almost exclusively digital platform for routes and schedules. They're no longer posted at stops, but rather have a QR code you can scan or call, but unless you have a device, you won't know the schedule.

Possible Sol utions /Recent Efforts →

A multiprong approach is necessary: education/training, devices, connectivity. How do we enhance existing efforts?

Need education—teach people how to digitize important documents for future social service needs.

CNET—Take the education to the residents, don't make them seek out the help. AND need to check-in with residents after providing broadband or devices. Devices break and require maintenance, so it is more than just providing the initial device.

- Offer classes in basic internet, email use at benefits enrollment centers
- Workforce centers

"Just go to the library" isn't enough, because there usually isn't someone there who can help or they're unable to go on the day when someone is.

Tech Support—Tech support is a major issue. Some communities (e.g., Washington DC) have a municipal help desk for tech support.

City Council currently in talks with providers to see what they can do for digital equity

Focus on digital literacy through social service providers—provide more computer labs. How do we better help SS providers who feel that their clients experience a digital gap

"Dig once policy": If city/county are already doing construction, add fiber/infrastructure for broadband at the same time. But, the last mile connections—to the home—still have to be completed by an ISP or someone. For those you have to go to the home for the connection.

HACA is working with providers to install fiber in properties (free or low-cost). Should happen in all low income (LIHTC) properties. It's usually $15/month or free.

Reframe broadband: internet is a utility now, must be treated as such.

Change behavior: Need to education and physically check on people

Try something like “connectivity days” to get people signed up for broadband on the spot

More City/County staff need education about digital inclusion

Need better devices and regular maintenance on those devices

Public education campaign about the three ISPs that offer deeply subsidized broadband access and help for people who want to sign up.

City/County can be more “forceful” with ISPs—bake increasing access or low cost access into contracts with them.

Cross -Collaboration →

Coordination with City and County is necessary—city has more resources but communication just outside of the city’s borders have very few resources. (Also, boundaries are artificial to residents, which is a perspective the City and County needs to consider when dealing with this issue geographically). This is especially true in the ETJ, which is a dead zone for resources.

Coordination within the city/county is also important; more departments need to become aware of the digital divide and think about how they communicate information to the public. Are they leaving anyone out by being 100% digital? Yes.

Need more “trusted locations””: neighborhood centers used to be a one-stop shop for services, but many low-income households are no longer in walking distance to these centers.

Informal neighborhood centers = churches. Some people get services from churches—how does the city/county partner with this informal model? In Travis County, it is likely that churches are the most “trusted locations”.

Need “boots on the ground” to determine needs and eliminate missing needs. This requires funding to allow service providers to actually go out into the community.

APPENDIX A-5

FAIR HOUSING STAKEHOLDER FOCUS GROUP NOTES

Location /Date :	**For the City Center (500 East St. Johns Avenue in Austin)** Friday March 8, 2019 from 2:00 to 3:30pm
Total participants:	7
Stakeholder group type:	Disaster Recovery
How recruited:	City of Austin invited Stakeholders

Organizations Represented:

- Austin Disaster Relief Network
- Austin Public Health
- Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources
- Austin Area Urban League
- Dell Medical School
- USDA Rural Development
- ECHO

Natural Disaster/Hazard Resilience

Most assistance is for people who are already housed. If you own and rent, you can get assistance for hotels, etc.

- Emergency housing comes first
- Renters often have to find a new place to live, because their unit is unlivable or needs to be vacated during repairs. Many are displaced and can't come back.

Low income HHs and minorities are disproportionately impacted by local floods , primarily because of where affordable housing (either natural or subsidized) is located but also because they are the least resourced populations. In a given area impacted by a disaster, the low income households are most likely to be impacted, and this is especially true for low income elderly, disabled, and minority populations, especially those who are LEP.

- People who are homeless or precariously housed —like a number of the residents in Onion Creek—are baffled by the cost of housing for when disaster comes.
- There are no resources for renters, and the most vulnerable households.

- If there is one undocumented person in a household, the household will likely not seek assistance out of fear for the undocumented member.

Other groups, such as domestic violence victims, refugees, or undocumented residents, have additional barriers to receiving help after natural disasters.

Misconception about flood plains and flood insurance—need more education and training for residents.

- People living in a flood plain assume they can't get flood insurance, and that's just not true. But people don't understand and they don't know that getting flood insurance doesn't have to be too expensive.
- There is a strong perception among people living in flood plains that they can't afford flood insurance.
- There is also a misconception that if an area floods, it's automatically a federal disaster, but that's not true.

To provide this necessary education and training (and assistance post-natural disaster), it requires cities/counites to build relationships with these communities who don't seek 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.

- In Dove Springs, churches were and are the best resource for reaching people who need help.
- In the 2013 flood, people were afraid to come to MARCs (due to documentation issues).
- There is a history of mistrust between residents of flood impacted communities like Dove Springs or Onion Creek, and based on history, they're right to be mistrustful.

Floods from last October impacted people living by the lake. These homeowners know they're living in a flood plain, but for them, living there is a way of life. Now, there're in a catch 22 around rebuilding and going back.

In some flood plain areas, especially in the county, homes are built cheap, or are manufactured homes, or are homes built without a permit. A lot of people living in the rural areas are in a no man's land. They may be living in a trailer on a property or in a home not built with permits. If they get flooded, they're required to get a permit to make repairs. If they come to the city or the county to get a permit to rebuild, it can become a monstrous problem because everything has to be done to code.

- Travis County has higher building standards for building in a flood plain. The County needs to do more education about flood plain building requirements.
- The County requires a restricted covenant on deed in properties in the flood plain to make it "abundantly clear" that the property is in a flood plain.

When a flood happens, the locals set up a Multi-Agency Resource Center (MARC) at a convenient, accessible location. In addition to providing emergency response coordination, people come to the MARC looking for help in getting their property repaired.

- Agencies require a damage assessment in order to render aid, BUT different types of assessments are required for each property by different agencies.
  - This process needs to be standardized.
  - Residents can easily become confused thinking they've had their damage assessment conducted to receive all benefits, but really, they've only had the local damage assessment, or the state, or the federal. Post-damage assessments are also required.
  - They end up telling their story over and over again which is frustrating.
  - They're (county? City? State?) starting to streamline in order to speed up the process.
- In the past, there have been "embarrassing oversights at MARCs where there were no Spanish interpreters. Since then, the language line has been available at all MARCs, in addition to in-person interpreters."

Flood plains change.

ATLAS14 raised the average precipitation for a 100 year storm which drastically changed the flood plain. What used to be in the 500 year flood plain is now in the 100 year flood plain.

Blackland reached out to the county for TA; they have an aging population and we were able to be part of a health fair.

People need to know that they're the first line of defense. The CERT can do preparedness training, like to have a bag packed and what to include in the bag.

USDA offers loans, grants, community development counseling, and disaster preparedness for low and moderate income households in rural areas. There's a USDA office in every county.

The Achilles heel is there is NO FUNDING to promote existing resources.

Policies (current and recommended)

Develop meaningful relationships with trusted organizations like churches to help vulnerable residents living in flood plains: understand flood insurance, participate in personal preparedness, and develop communication channels. Focus on renters, elderly, and residents with LEP.

For outreach, hire Community Health Workers who are from the flood plain impacted communities. People trust them. They also trust doctors and AISD. Presentations about preparedness and flood insurance, etc. can be made at the school by the school in partnership with disaster recovery folks.

Go Austin Vamos Austin has been an excellent partner.

Develop Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTS) at the neighborhood level.

For the Consolidated Plans, prioritize communities that have traditionally been marginalized and historically underinvested in.

Support state legislation to require notifying renters if they live in a flood plain. Encourage renters to buy flood insurance.

Some agencies are required to only work with homeowners; what can be done for renters?

Need for estate planning among homeowners who are undocumented or very low income. Often these family homes are passed down to relatives without a deed transfer. When these families are impacted by floods, there is a HUGE delay in receiving funds.

The system works against itself. How do we get the kinks in the road worked out?

It's almost easier to help local renters who are put out by floods, because we just have to find them a new place to live.

Need for funds to support long term recovery from disaster. The National Association of Disaster Recovery estimates that for every day of a disaster, a household and community can expect a minimum of 3 years of recovery.

HMIS can be used by many organizations; we're trying to use if in public health. I wonder if it could be helpful in disaster recovery?

There's a need for flexible funding at the onset of any disaster, and funds should come with construction dollars.

Other Issues

Xxx

APPENDIX A-6

FAIR HOUSING STAKEHOLDER FOCUS GROUP NOTES

Location /Date :	**For the City Center (500 East St. Johns Avenue in Austin)** Friday March 8, 2019 from 10:00 to 11:30am
Total participants:	13
Stakeholder group type:	Special Needs and Homelessness
How recruited:	City of Austin invited Stakeholders

Organizations Represented:

- Travis County Consortium Precinct 3
- Lifeworks
- City of Round Rock
- Integrated Care
- Family Eldercare
- Austin Area Urban League
- ECHO
- Salvation Army
- City of Austin, Equity Office
- CIS Care Coordination

Housing Choice and Housing Needs

In this housing market, it is nearly impossible for anyone with a criminal history or an eviction to find a place. They are shut out of the market entirely.

A lot of elderly Black people in Austin are living in homes they own that are literally falling apart. This community doesn't know about wealth, generational equity , and ways to overcome that. There are also not enough Black service providers ,

Homelessness & Special Needs Populations

Navigation is overwhelming for people we serve who have limited resources, time, access, addressing prior rental or other debt, building up for rejection over and over, and the paperwork —the amount of information required —is insane.

The people we run into are in the bottom rung, they do the work, jump through all the hoops…and then, they're told they're missing something. Some form or other.

People are tired of the journey, and in their hopelessness, they think that the ARCH is the best the city can do for them. They hit the wall.

The reality is people can't find affordable housing without support and navigation. We need support services!

- So often we hear something like, "there is no one to help me, I haven't heard from my caseworker, I lost my ID, I don't know what to do next."

Housing first model requires that all services are available, not just a select few, but this is nearly impossible to do. So because of the nature of serving the most vulnerable who require support for success, we "house them first" without the right supports and we end up with another eviction.

The system has not thought about how to help the formerly homeless be stable sustainable.

Boarding homes are an important piece. Some people cannot be successful living in their own apartment. In reality, no community has the kind of individual supports needed, which makes Housing First actually work. Without it, people are set up to fail.

Need to define affordability and homelessness for the region (determine community needs not just based off HUD definitions). There are also those at-risk or hidden homeless that are often not considered, such as doubled-up families and motel families.

HMIS license can be a barrier for SS providers – it costs per license, therefore they may use a different intake software or doing something low cost. This creates more burden on residents when trying to access services that have different processes.

Need more coordination between SS providers, the one stop shop model works best for people and is less invasive than having to provide info to each SS provider (it can be traumatizing). Can clients take control of their own information to make it easier to get services?

We need an emergency shelter for families and give them more time. They need more front end help and financial assistance and services from more multidimensional staff.

Need more TBRA and emergency funds for renters, this will help with those that are at-risk

Creating relationships is essential (between SS providers, as well as between SS providers and clients)

A victory for a caseworker today is "we got you on a waitlist."

Alternative living situations are also necessary because not everyone is successful in traditional housing .

Homeless clients belong in public housing, not Section 8 vouchers.

There are people on the street with fulltime jobs, living in the woods, because they can't afford the rent, or they can't afford the deposit.

Homeless are moving out of ARCH south and into the county. The homeless don't have borders/geographies. In Travis County there is no transportation, so the homeless bike or walk. I've found some staying in trees or they stay by 7-11. We just arrested a car theft ring where they were stealing cars to get rides.

General Challenges →

- Feeling of hopelessness
- Coordinated System is backlogged
- Criminal History
- Large security deposits
- People work full time but can't save up enough $ for deposits
- Not enough Black S.S. providers (for some communities, they need to trust these providers and its helpful if they look like their clients or have better understanding of the community)
- No good options for youth experiencing homelessness
- Criminalization of being homeless
- Substance Abuse
- Mental Health
- No communication between agencies, no coordination between agencies/providers
- The Point in Time can't count families who are doubled up

People/groups who are disproportionately impacted by homelessness:

- Black & Hispanic residents—42% of the homeless in Austin are Black, yet they are only 7% of the population
- LGBTQ
- Elderly
  - Older adults are literally dying on the streets. Their medical ages are much older than their biological age.
  - ElderCare gets frequent referrals for evictions, where people could have stayed housed if only they had had long term support services.
- Youth/Students/children
  - there are not enough shelters for youth,
  - 60% are doubled up, it takes years to get into housing
  - homeless youth are an invisible population

- Youth aging out of foster care—this is a population that needs help thinking about their future; filling out a FAFSA form for college aid or getting them into Americorps

Policies (current and recommended)

There is no accountability to make sure that promised affordable housing units are coming in and there is no checking to make sure that they continue to be rented to people who need them.

Prevention is needed: I have a client who's a single Black mom with three or four kids getting evicted. Why can't we work something out so that she doesn't lose her housing? Preventing eviction is so important, and once they're out, once they have an eviction, it's nearly impossible to overcome.

People become homeless when they have a catastrophic loss of community. Peer supports are important to building community to keep people stably housed.

The reality is that people who are homeless or about to become homeless cannot find affordable housing without support and navigation. There is a critical need for this support, but no funding.

For Housing First to be successful, we must provide the needed individual supports. There is no funding for this.

We need to focus on **how we can keep people housed**. This means we need to address:

- Youth issues, especially Hispanic, African American, and Queer youth
- Criminalization of homelessness. People who are homeless often have significant mental health issues. There needs to be alternatives to address survival behaviors without criminalization.
- How mental health issues can be exacerbated when someone is housed. Services need to be provided once someone is safely housed and may be willing to engage.
- Substance use as a coping mechanism.

Requires a multidisciplinary approach

Outcomes should be focused on disproportionately

Need to think about current SS provider framework: What do we all want to measure? Each SS provider has different framework for intake and eligibility. Right out of the gate, we need to qualify people and stop requiring numerous intakes.

- What has been impactful in terms of service delivery?
- What has happened (outcomes) from dollars invested?

- What are the outcomes we all want to measure? Outcomes—empowered, self-sufficient, stable, building relationships and trust, future that matters. Maybe pursue the United Way 2Gen markers of success?—not output (headcounts).

Specific recommendations for Travis County:

- Need an expanded transportation system. For persons experiencing homelessness, the issue with current public transportation system is both time and cost
- Provide free or low-cost transit to K-12
- Invest in more neighborhood centers, this will help with more rural areas that can have a central point for services. We need "one stop shopping. Right now, these people have appointments all over the county. It's a huge barrier."

The group had a lengthy discussion about how HMIS is implemented, barriers to using HMIS effectively (license costs, training), and the difference between HUD and other federal agency definitions of homelessness. One participant cautioned that HUD dollars are not the "end all be all" and that other funding sources, especially local funds, could be used to help those who are homeless but do not meet HUD's definition (e.g., couch surfers, people staying in motels, doubled up families). The group also discussed how to prioritize people who have been caused to be homeless by the community—displacement, rising prices, etc.

Develop strategies to facilitate communication and coordination among service providers/agencies and strengthen ability to use HMIS as a case management tool. Funding and training for HMIS.

Need resources/outreach/services for homeless families. People are living in their cars in WalMart parking lots because it's not safe for them to be downtown.

- We have to speak up for families. We need to give priority for TBRA HOME funding for people with children who are not yet chronically homeless. We need to give kids priority regardless of their parents. But children's vulnerabilities do not score out.
- Homeless children miss school and become more vulnerable.
- The CoC should make a decision to prioritize families.

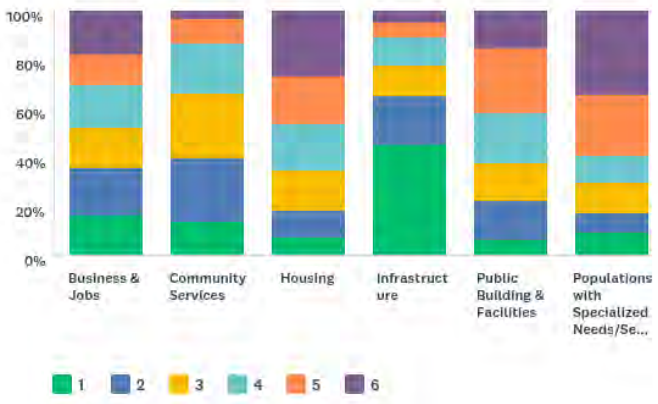
APPENDIX A-7

RESULTS OF PY19-23 CONSOLIDATED PLAN NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY – RESIDENTS

Ranking of Priorities for PY19-23

Respondents were asked to consider and rank priorities for the next 5 years:

Q10 Using the numbers 1-6, please rank the following categories of services with 1 being the most important issue to address from October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2024, and 6 being the least important.



Ranking of Service Categories by Residents	
Service Category	**Ranking**
Infrastructure	1
Community Services	2
Business & Jobs	3
Public Buildings & Facilities	4
Housing	5
Populations with Specialized Needs	6

Ranking of Sub-Categories for PY19-23

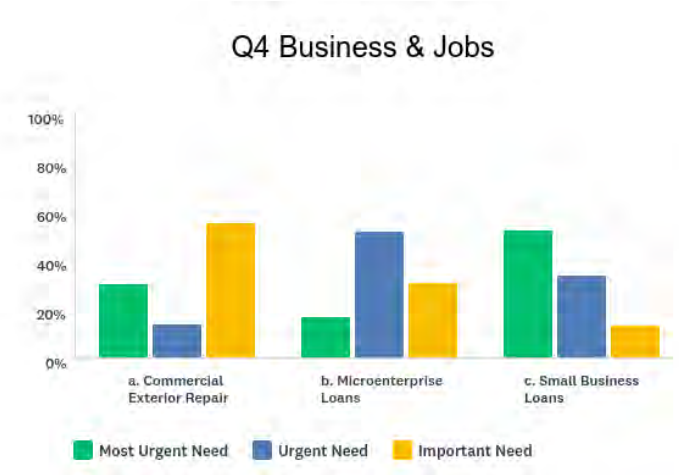
Respondents were asked to rank various types of needs and services within each of the six priority categories (Business & Jobs, Community Services, Housing, Infrastructure, Public Buildings & Facilities, and Populations with Specialized Needs/Services). Within each category, respondents were asked to identify which one represented:

- The Most Urgent Need (the most urgent area of investment needed in your community);
- An Urgent Need (An urgent need but not necessarily the most urgent); and
- An Important Need (An important need but not as urgent).

For categories with more than three needs listed, no more than three needs could be ranked.

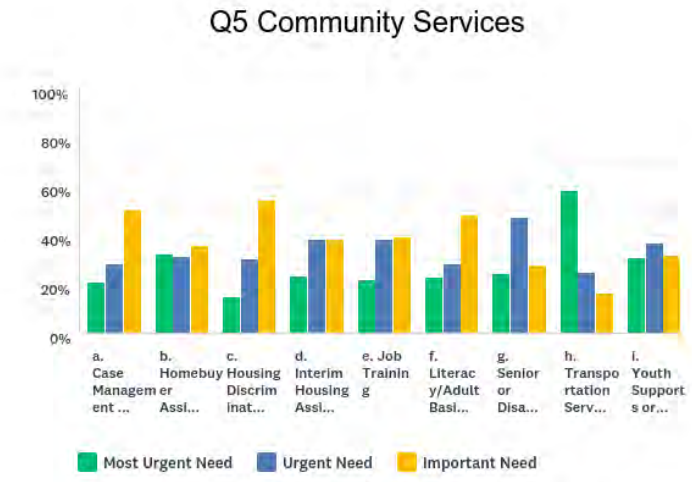
Business & Jobs

Business & Jobs				
Subcategories	**Most Urgent Need**	**Urgent Need**	**Important Need**	**Weighted Total**
Commercial Exterior Repair	97	43	169	783
Microenterprise Loans	52	163	95	844
Small Business Loans	161	103	45	1159



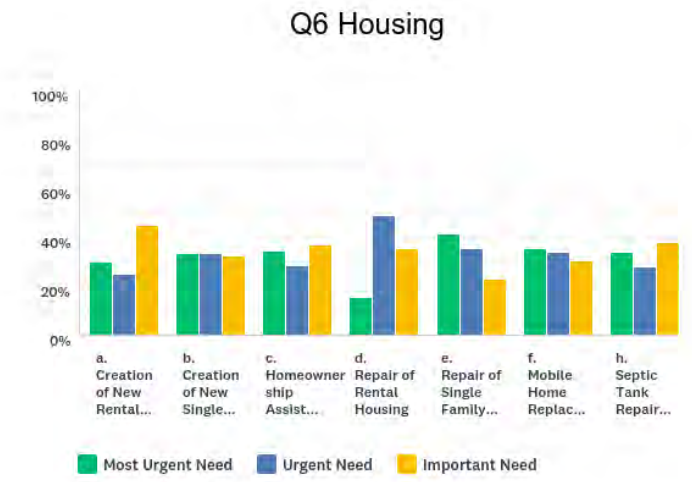
Community Services

Community Services				
Subcategories	**Most Urgent Need**	**Urgent Need**	**Important Need**	**Weighted Total**
Case Management & Outreach for Adults and Youth	19	26	47	220
Homebuyer Assistance Counseling or Foreclosure Prevention Counseling	27	26	31	244
Housing Discrimination Outreach, Education, & Legal Services	7	10	19	84
Interim Housing Assistance (3 month rental assistance – crisis related)	11	19	18	130
Job Training	16	29	30	197
Literacy/Adult Basic Education and English Language Proficiency Services	21	26	42	225
Senior or Disabled Services	31	58	34	363
Transportation Services	128	55	36	841
Youth Supports or Programs	51	59	52	484



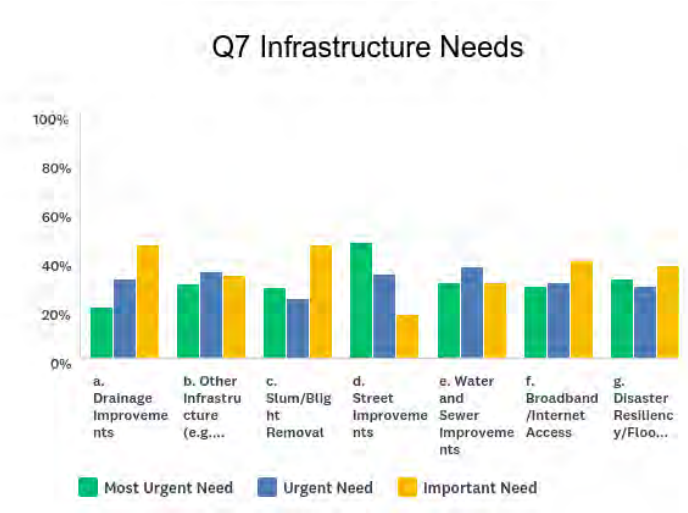
Housing

Housing				
Subcategories	**Most Urgent Need**	**Urgent Need**	**Important Need**	**Weighted Total**
Creation of New Rental Housing	26	21	39	232
Creation of New Single Family Homes	37	37	36	332
Homeownership Assistance (i.e. down payment assistance, etc.)	62	52	68	534
Repair of Rental Housing	16	51	39	272
Repair of Single Family Homes	89	78	49	728
Mobile Home Replacement	32	30	26	276
Septic Tank Repair/Installation/Replacement	49	40	51	416



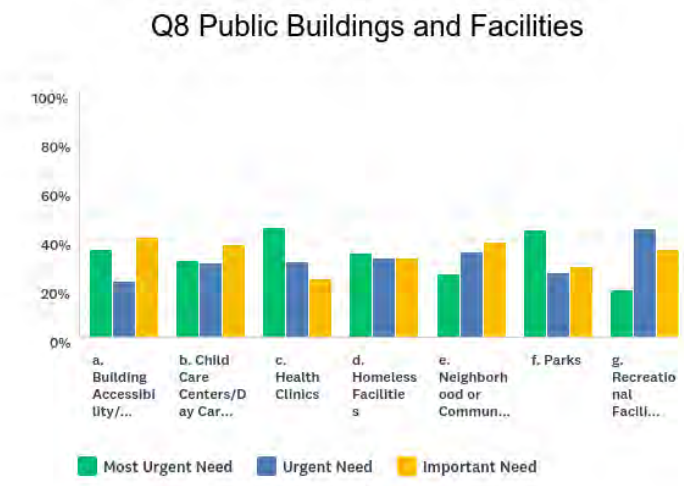
Infrastructure Needs

Infrastructure Needs				
Subcategories	**Most Urgent Need**	**Urgent Need**	**Important Need**	**Weighted Total**
Drainage Improvements	24	32	44	260
Other Infrastructure (e.g. sidewalks, street lights, curb and gutter, etc.)	69	78	77	656
Slum/Blight Removal	20	17	32	183
Street Improvements	98	72	38	744
Water and Sewer Improvements	39	47	39	375
Broadband/Internet Access	38	39	49	356
Disaster Resiliency/Flood Mitigation	24	23	29	218



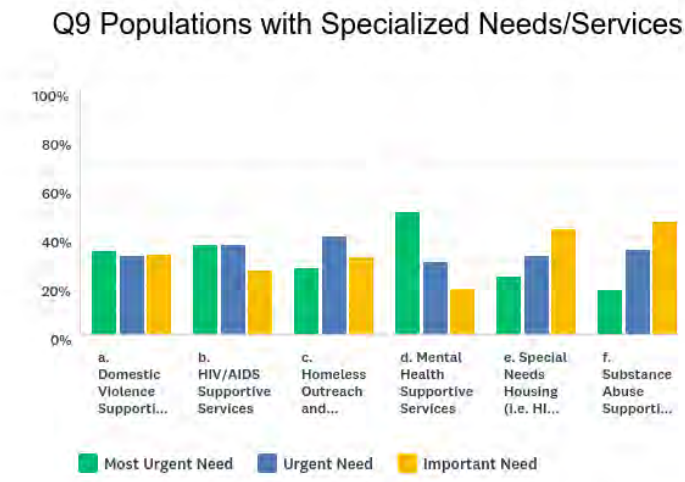
Public Buildings and Facilities

Public Buildings and Facilities				
Subcategories	**Most Urgent Need**	**Urgent Need**	**Important Need**	**Weighted Total**
Building Accessibility/Architectural Barrier Removal	15	10	16	121
Child Care Centers/Day Care Centers	32	32	40	296
Health Clinics	76	53	43	582
Homeless Facilities	20	17	17	168
Neighborhood or Community Centers	50	66	74	522
Parks	80	47	50	591
Recreational Facilities	39	83	68	512



Populations with Specialized Needs/Services

Populations with Specialized Needs/Services				
Subcategories	**Most Urgent Need**	**Urgent Need**	**Important Need**	**Weighted Total**
Domestic Violence Supportive Services	79	72	78	689
HIV/AIDS Supportive Services	7	7	6	62
Homeless Outreach and Supportive Services	30	43	36	315
Mental Health Supportive Services	128	76	47	915
Special Needs Housing (i.e. HIV, physical and developmental disabilities, substance abuse, etc.)	32	45	55	350
Substance Abuse Supportive Services	35	65	87	457



Rating of Priorities for PY19

Thinking of needs and priorities for the next year (PY19) only, respondents were asked to identify the top three of the six priority categories (Business & Jobs, Community Services, Housing, Infrastructure, Public Buildings & Facilities, and Populations with Specialized Needs/Services).

Q12 For Program Year 2019, of the six listed funding areas, please rank the top three areas by letting us know which one represents:- The most urgent need (the most urgent area of investment in your community)- An urgent need (but not necessarily the most urgent)- An important need (but not as urgent)No more than three categories can be ranked.

Priorities for PY19				
Need Categories	**Most Urgent Need**	**Urgent Need**	**Important Need**	**Weighted Total**
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services	30	29	45	282
Community Services	40	72	83	499
Infrastructure	146	51	27	910
Housing	21	37	33	249
Public Buildings & Facilities	22	37	52	273
Business & Jobs	29	58	43	362

APPENDIX A-8

Travis County CDBG PY2019-23 Consolidated Plan Needs Survey

1. Introduction & Contact Information

• Every year, Travis County receives approximately $1,205,291 in federal funds from a program called the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).

• The program must support housing, community development and public service projects and must benefit residents that live in the unincorporated areas of Travis County or the Villages of Webberville and San Leanna.

• In the first section of the survey, we would like you to have a voice in how these funds are spent for the next FIVE years (October 2019 - September 2024) by filling out this survey and telling us where you see the greatest needs in your community and provide possible project ideas.

• In the second section of the survey, we would like you to have a voice in how these funds are spent for the NEXT program year (October 2019 - September 2020) by filling out this survey and telling us where you see the greatest needs in your community.

• To learn more about CDBG, visit www.traviscountytx.gov/CDBG

* 1. Contact Information

Name:

Group Name (if applicable)

Address:

City/Town:

State: -- select state --

ZIP/Postal Code:

Email Address:

Phone Number:

* 2. Please check the category you represent

- [ ] Resident
- [ ] Community Group

3. Would you like to receive emails or postal mail notifications about CDBG events?

- [ ] Email Notices
- [ ] Postal Mail Notices
- [ ] Not Interested

2. Section 1: Identifying Needs & Priorities for the Next Five Years

In this section, please think of the time period spannng from October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2024. Answer the questions with the unincorporated and/or the Villages of San Leanna and Webberville community needs in mind, and identify the categories that you think are important enough to be a priority for CDBG funds in the next five year period.

3. Ranking of Five Year Community Needs

The following six service categories are listed below: 1) Business & Jobs, 2) Community Services, 3) Housing, 4) Infrastructure Needs, 4) Public Buildings and Facilities, and 6) Populations with Specialized Needs/Services. Within each service category, tell us which one represents:

- The Most Urgent Need (the most urgent area of investment needed in your community)
- An Urgent Need (An urgent need but not necessarily the most urgent)
- An Important Need (An important need but not as urgent).

For categories with more than three needs listed, no more than three needs can be ranked.

* 1. Business & Jobs

	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need
a. Commercial Exterior Repair	○	○	○
b. Microenterprise Loans	○	○	○
c. Small Business Loans	○	○	○

* 2. Community Services

	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need
a. Case Management & Outreach for Adults and Youth	○	○	○
b. Homebuyer Assistance Counseling or Foreclosure Prevention Counseling	○	○	○
c. Housing Discrimination Outreach, Education & Legal Services	○	○	○
d. Interim Housing Assistance (3 month rental assistance - crisis related)	○	○	○
e. Job Training	○	○	○
f. Literacy/Adult Basic Education and English Language Proficiency Services	○	○	○
g. Senior or Disabled Services	○	○	○
h. Transportation Services	○	○	○
i. Youth Supports or Programs	○	○	○

* 3. Housing

	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need
a. Creation of New Rental Housing	○	○	○
b. Creation of New Single Family Homes	○	○	○
c. Homeownership Assistance (i.e. down payment assistance, etc.)	○	○	○
d. Repair of Rental Housing	○	○	○
e. Repair of Single Family Homes	○	○	○
f. Mobile Home Replacement	○	○	○
h. Septic Tank Repair/Installation/Replacement	○	○	○

* 4. Infrastructure Needs

	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need
a. Drainage Improvements	○	○	○
b. Other Infrastructure (e.g. sidewalks, street lights, curb and gutter, etc.)	○	○	○
c. Slum/Blight Removal	○	○	○
d. Street Improvements	○	○	○
e. Water and Sewer Improvements	○	○	○
f. Broadband/Internet Access	○	○	○
g. Disaster Resiliency/Flood Mitigation	○	○	○

* 5. Public Buildings and Facilities

	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need
a. Building Accessibility/ Architectural Barrier Removal	○	○	○
b. Child Care Centers/Day Care Centers	○	○	○
c. Health Clinics	○	○	○
d. Homeless Facilities	○	○	○
e. Neighborhood or Community Centers	○	○	○
f. Parks	○	○	○
g. Recreational Facilities	○	○	○

* 6. Populations with Specialized Needs/Services

	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need
a. Domestic Violence Supportive Services	○	○	○
b. HIV/AIDS Supportive Services	○	○	○
c. Homeless Outreach and Supportive Services	○	○	○
d. Mental Health Supportive Services	○	○	○
e. Special Needs Housing (i.e. HIV, physical and developmental disabilities, substance abuse, etc.)	○	○	○
f. Substance Abuse Supportive Services	○	○	○

4. Ranking of Five Year Priority Areas for Funding

* 1. Using the numbers 1-6, please rank the following categories of services with 1 being the most important issue to address from October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2024, and 6 being the least important.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Business & Jobs	○	○	○	○	○	○
Community Services	○	○	○	○	○	○
Housing	○	○	○	○	○	○
Infrastructure	○	○	○	○	○	○
Public Building & Facilities	○	○	○	○	○	○
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services	○	○	○	○	○	○

2. Please provide ideas for potential projects for the next five years. Include the community need, the type of project and the location.

For Example:
Community Need: Poor roads
Project Idea: Road Improvement Project
Location: Hill Country Subdivision, 1004-1207 ABC Road, Austin, TX 78717

You may also request a meeting with CDBG staff to discuss your project idea by emailing cdbg@traviscountytx.gov or calling 512-854-3460.

5. Program Year 2019 Needs

In this section, please think of the time period spannng from October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020 (which corresponds to Program Year 2019). Answer the questions with the unincorporated and the Villages of Webberville and San Leanna communities' needs in mind, and identify the categories you think are important enough to be a priority for CDBG funds in the next year.

6. Identifying Needs for 2019

* 1. For Program Year 2019, of the six listed funding areas, please rank the top three areas by letting us know which one represents:

- The most urgent need (the most urgent area of investment in your community)
- An urgent need (but not necessarily the most urgent)
- An important need (but not as urgent)

No more than three categories can be ranked.

	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services	○	○	○
Community Services	○	○	○
Infrastructure	○	○	○
Housing	○	○	○
Public Buildings & Facilities	○	○	○
Business & Jobs	○	○	○

7. Additional Comments

1. If you have any additional comments, use the space below:

8. Thank You!

Thank you for participating in this survey. Your assistance will help the County to plan for the future. If you have questions regarding this survey, please contact the Travis County CDBG Program at: (512) 854-3460, email: cdbg@traviscountytx.gov or visit www.traviscountytx.gov/CDBG

If we mailed this survey to you, please return it to: CDBG Program, TCHHS/VS, P.O. Box 1748, Austin , TX 78767, postmarked no later than April 15, 2019.

APPENDIX A-9

Encuesta del Programa CDBG del Condado de Travis de AP2019-23

1. Introducción e información de contacto

 Todos los años, el Condado de Travis recibe aproximadamente $1,205,291 en fondos federales que provienen de un programa llamado Subsidio Global para el Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG).

 El programa debe ayudar a financiar proyectos de viviendas, desarrollo comunitario y servicios públicos y debe beneficiar a los residentes que viven en las áreas no incorporadas del Condado de Travis o en los Pueblos de San Leanna y Webberville.

 En la primera sección de esta encuesta, nos gustaría que usted exprese sus opiniones sobre cómo se deberían gastar estos fondos en los próximos cinco años del programa (octubre de 2019 a septiembre de 2024). Para esto, debe completar esta encuesta para indicar dónde cree que se encuentran las mayores necesidades en su comunidad y proveer ideas de proyectos específicos. .

 En la segunda sección de la encuesta, nos gustaría que usted exprese sus opiniones sobre cómo se deberían gastar estos fondos durante el próximo año programático (octubre de 2019 a septiembre de 2020). Para esto, debe completar esta encuesta para indicar dónde cree que se encuentran las mayores necesidades en su comunidad.

Para obtener más información sobre el programa CDBG, visite www.traviscountytx.gov/CDBG

* 1. Información de contacto

Nombre:	
Empresa:	
Domicilio:	
Ciudad/pueblo:	
Estado:	-- select state --
Código Postal:	
Dirección de correo electrónico:	
Número de teléfono:	

* 2. Por favor, marque la categoría que representa

- [ ] Residente
- [ ] Grupo comunitario
- [ ] Empresa con fines de lucro
- [ ] Organización religiosa
- [ ] Organización sin fines de lucro
- [ ] Departamento del Condado de Travis

3. ¿Le gustaría recibir notificaciones sobre los eventos del programa CDBG por correo electrónico o por correo postal?

- [ ] Notificaciones por correo electrónico
- [ ] Notificaciones por correo postal
- [ ] No estoy interesado

2. Identificando necesidades y prioridades durante próximos 5 años

En esta sección, favor de pensar sobre el período desde el 1 de octubre de 2019 hasta el 30 de septiembre de 2024. Pensando en las necesidades de las comunidades en las áreas no incorporadas del Condado de Travis y en los Pueblos de San Leanna y Webberville, conteste las siguientes preguntas e idenfique las categorías que usted piensa tienen suficiente importancia para ser una prioridad para los fondos de CDBG durante el período de los próximos cinco años.

3. Clasificación de necesidades de comunidad durante próximos 5 años

Las siguientes seis categorías están enumeradas: 1) Empresas y empleos, 2) Servicios comunitarios, 3) Vivienda, 4) Necesidades de infraestructura, 5) Edificios e instalaciones públicas, y 6) Necesidades especiales.

Dentro de cada una de las categorías de servicio, díganos cuál representa:

- **La necesidad más urgente (el área de su comunidad que necesita inversión con más urgencia)**
- **Una necesidad urgente (una necesidad urgente pero no necesariamente la más urgente)**
- **Una necesidad importante (una necesidad importante pero no tan urgente)**

Dentro de cada categoría que tiene más de tres necesidades, sólo se pueden clasificar tres necesidades.

* 1. Empresas y empleos

	Necesidad más urgente	Necesidad urgente	Necesidad importante
a. Reparación de fachadas comerciales	○	○	○
b. Préstamos para micro-emprendimientos	○	○	○
c. Préstamos para pequeñas empresas	○	○	○

* 2. Servicios comunitarios

	Necesidad más urgente	Necesidad urgente	Necesidad importante
a. Administración de casos y ayuda para adultos y jóvenes	○	○	○
b. Asesoramiento y ayuda para compradores de casas o asesoramiento para la prevención de ejecución de hipoteca	○	○	○
c. Ayuda para casos de discriminación de vivienda, educación y servicios legales	○	○	○
d. Ayuda provisoria para vivienda (3 meses de ayuda con la renta -en caso de crisis)	○	○	○
e. Capacitación laboral	○	○	○
f. Servicios de alfabetización / educación básica para adultos y capacitación en idioma inglés	○	○	○
g. Servicios para ancianos o descapacitados	○	○	○
h. Servicios de transporte	○	○	○
i. Programas o servicios de apoyo para jóvenes	○	○	○

* 3. Vivienda

	Necesidad más urgente	Necesidad urgente	Necesidad importante
a. Creación de nuevas viviendas para alquiler	○	○	○
b. Creación de nuevas casas unifamiliares	○	○	○
c. Ayuda para la compra de vivienda (p.ej. ayuda con el pago inicial, etc.)	○	○	○
d. Reparación de viviendas para alquiler	○	○	○
e. Reparación de casas unifamiliares	○	○	○
f. Reemplazo de casas manufacturadas (mobile homes)	○	○	○
g. Reparación, instalación, o reemplazo de sistemas sépticos	○	○	○

* 4. Necesidades de infraestructura

	Necesidad más urgente	Necesidad urgente	Necesidad importante
a. Mejoras en el drenaje	○	○	○
b. Otra infraestructura (p.ej. veredas, cordones y alcantarillas, etc.)	○	○	○
c. Remoción de vecindarios pobres/arruinados	○	○	○
d. Mejoras de las calles	○	○	○
e. Mejoras en el servicio de agua y cloacas	○	○	○
f. Acceso a Internet de banda ancha	○	○	○
g. Resistencia a los desastres, mitigación de inundaciones	○	○	○

* 5. Edificios e instalaciones públicas

	Necesidad más urgente	Necesidad urgente	Necesidad importante
a. Remoción de barreras arquitectónicas / acceso a edificios	○	○	○
b. Centro de cuidado infantil / Centros de cuidado durante el día	○	○	○
c. Clínicas de salud	○	○	○
d. Instalaciones para personas sin hogar	○	○	○
e. Centros comunitarios o de vecindarios	○	○	○
f. Parques	○	○	○
g. Instalaciones recreativas	○	○	○

* 6. Necesidades especiales

	Necesidad más urgente	Necesidad urgente	Necesidad importante
a. Servicios de apoyo para casos de violencia doméstica	○	○	○
b. Servicios de apoyo para enfermos de VIH/SIDA	○	○	○
c. Servicios de apoyo y de alcance para personas sin hogar	○	○	○
d. Servicios de apoyo para salud mental	○	○	○
e. Viviendas para personas con necesidades especiales (p.ej. el VIH, salud mental, discapacidades fisicas o del desarrollo, abuso de sustancias, etc.)	○	○	○
f. Servicios de apoyo para personas que abusan de sustancias	○	○	○

4. Clasificación de áreas para usar fondos durante próximos 5 años

* 1. Por favor, usando los números del 1 al 6 clasifique las siguientes categorías de servicios: use el 1 para los asuntos más importantes y el 6 los menos importantes que se deberían abordar desde el 1 de octubre de 2019 hasta el 30 de septiembre de 2024.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Empresas y empleos	○	○	○	○	○	○
Servicios comunitarios	○	○	○	○	○	○
Vivienda	○	○	○	○	○	○
Infraestructura	○	○	○	○	○	○
Edificios e instalaciones públicas	○	○	○	○	○	○
Población con necesidades especiales	○	○	○	○	○	○

2. Favor de proveer ideas para proyectos posibles para the five year consolidated planning period. Incluya la necesidad comunitaria, el tipo de proyecto, y la localización.

Por ejemplo:
Necesidad comunitaria: Carreteras en mal estado
Idea de proyecto: Proyecto para mejorar las carreteras
Localización: Hill Country Subdivision, 1004-1207 ABC Road, Austin, TX 78717

Si desea una reunión para discutir su idea de proyecto, favor comunicarse con personal de CDBG por correo electrónico cdbg@traviscountytx.gov o llame al 512-854-3460.

5. Necesidades e ideas para proyectos para el Año Programático 2019

Es esta sección, piense acerca del período desde el 1 de octubre de 2019 al 30 de septiembre de 2020 (el Año Programático 2019). Conteste las preguntas acerca de las necesidades de las comunidades en las áreas no incorporadas del Condado y los Pueblos de San Leanna y Webberville, e idenfique las categorías que usted piensa deben tener prioridad para los fondos del Programa CDBG durante el próximo año programático.

6. Identificación de necesidades para el Año Programático 2019

* 1. De las seis áreas o categorías disponibles, favor de clasificarlas dejándonos saber cuál representa:

- La necesidad más urgente (El área de inversión más urgente en su comunidad.)
- Una necesidad urgente (pero no necesariamente la más urgente)
- Una necesidad importante (pero no urgente)

Sólo se pueden clasificar o escoger tres de las seis áreas/categorías.

	Necesidad más urgente	Necesidad urgente	Necesidad importante
Población con necesidaded especiales	○	○	○
Servicios de comunidad	○	○	○
Infraestructura	○	○	○
Viviendas	○	○	○
Edificios y instalaciones públicas	○	○	○
Negocios y empleos	○	○	○

7. Additional Comments

1. Si tiene comentarios adicionales, favor dejarlos aquí.

8. ¡Gracias!

Gracias por participar en esta encuesta. Su asistencia ayudará al Condado en planificar para el futuro. Si tiene alguna pregunta en cuanto a esta encuesta, por favor póngase en contacto con el Programa CDBG del Condado de Travis por teléfono al (512) 854-3460, por correo electrónico: cdbg@traviscountytx.gov, o visite el sitio web: www.traviscountytx.gov/CDBG.

Si le enviamos esta encuesta por correo, favor de devolverla a: CDBG Program, TCHHS, P.O. Box 1748, Austin, TX 78767, con marca postal a no más tarde del 15 de April de 2019.

APPENDIX A-10

Travis County CDBG PY2019-23 ConPlan Survey for PROVIDERS

1. Introduction & Contact Information

• Every year, Travis County receives approximately $1,205,291 in federal funds from a program called the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).

• The program must support housing, community development and public service projects and must benefit residents that live in the unincorporated areas of Travis County and/or the Villages of San Leanna and Webberville.

• In the first section of the survey, we would like you to have a voice in how these funds are spent for the next FIVE years (October 2019 - September 2024) by filling out this survey and telling us where you see the greatest needs in your community, potential project ideas and opportunities for collaboration.

• In the second section of the survey, we would like you to have a voice in how these funds are spent for the NEXT program year (October 2019 - September 2020) by filling out this survey and telling us where you see the greatest needs in your community.

• To learn more about CDBG, visit www.traviscountytx.gov/CDBG

* 1. Contact Information

Name:

Company:

Address:

City/Town:

State: -- select state --

ZIP/Postal Code:

Email Address:

Phone Number:

* 2. Please check the category you represent

- ☐ Non-Profit Organization
- ☐ Government
- ☐ For-Profit Business
- ☐ Faith-Based Organization

* 3. Which of the following categories apply to your organization? (Check all that apply.)

- [ ] Housing
- [ ] Public Housing Authority
- [ ] Services-Children
- [ ] Services-Elderly Persons
- [ ] Services-Persons with Disabilities
- [ ] Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
- [ ] Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
- [ ] Services-Homeless
- [ ] Services-Health
- [ ] Services-Education
- [ ] Services-Employment
- [ ] Service-Fair Housing
- [ ] Health Agency
- [ ] Child Welfare Agency
- [ ] Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care
- [ ] Other government - Federal
- [ ] Other government - State
- [ ] Other government - County
- [ ] Other government - Local
- [ ] Regional organization
- [ ] Planning organization
- [ ] Business Leaders
- [ ] Civic Leaders
- [ ] Other (please specify below)

4. Would you like to receive emails or postal mail notifications about CDBG events?

- [ ] Email Notices
- [ ] Postal Mail Notices
- [ ] Not Interested

2. Section 1: Identifying Needs & Priorities for the Next Five Years

In this section, please think of the time period spanning from October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2023. Answer the questions with the unincorporated and Villages of Webberville and San Leanna communities' needs in mind, and identify the categories that you think are important enough to be a priority for CDBG funds in the next five year period.

3. Ranking of Five Year Community Needs

The following six service categories are listed below: 1) Business & Jobs, 2) Community Services, 3) Housing, 4) Infrastructure Needs, 4) Public Buildings and Facilities, and 6) Populations with Specialized Needs/Services. Within each service category, tell us which one represents:

- The Most Urgent Need (the most urgent area of investment needed in your community)
- An Urgent Need (An urgent need but not necessarily the most urgent)
- An Important Need (An important need but not as urgent).

For categories with more than three needs listed, no more than three needs can be ranked.

* 1. Business & Jobs

	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need
a. Commercial Exterior Repair	○	○	○
b. Microenterprise Loans	○	○	○
c. Small Business Loans	○	○	○

* 2. Community Services

	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need
a. Case Management & Outreach for Adults and Youth	○	○	○
b. Homebuyer Assistance Counseling or Foreclosure Prevention Counseling	○	○	○
c. Housing Discrimination Outreach, Education & Legal Services	○	○	○
d. Interim Housing Assistance (3 month rental assistance - crisis related)	○	○	○
e. Job Training	○	○	○
f. Literacy/Adult Basic Education and English Language Proficiency Services	○	○	○
g. Senior or Disabled Services	○	○	○
h. Transportation Services	○	○	○
i. Youth Supports or Programs	○	○	○

* 3. Housing

	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need
a. Creation of New Rental Housing	○	○	○
b. Creation of New Single Family Homes	○	○	○
c. Homeownership Assistance (i.e. down payment assistance, etc.)	○	○	○
d. Repair of Rental Housing	○	○	○
e. Repair of Single Family Homes	○	○	○
f. Mobile home replacement	○	○	○
g. Septic Tank Installation, Repair or Replacement	○	○	○

* 4. Infrastructure Needs

	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need
a. Drainage Improvements	○	○	○
b. Other Infrastructure (e.g. sidewalks, curb and gutter, street lights, etc.)	○	○	○
c. Slum/Blight Removal	○	○	○
d. Street Improvements	○	○	○
e. Water and Sewer Improvements	○	○	○
f. Broadband/Internet Access	○	○	○
g. Disaster Resiliency/Flood Mitigation	○	○	○

* 5. Public Buildings and Facilities

	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need
a. Building Accessibility/ Architectural Barrier Removal	○	○	○
b. Child Care Centers/Day Care Centers	○	○	○
c. Health Clinics	○	○	○
d. Homeless Facilities	○	○	○
e. Neighborhood or Community Centers	○	○	○
f. Parks	○	○	○
g. Recreational Facilities	○	○	○

* 6. Populations with Specialized Needs/Services

	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need
a. Domestic Violence Supportive Services	○	○	○
b. HIV/AIDS Supportive Services	○	○	○
c. Homeless Outreach and Supportive Services	○	○	○
d. Mental Health Supportive Services	○	○	○
e. Special Needs Housing (i.e. HIV, developmental and physical disabilities, substance abuse, etc.)	○	○	○
f. Substance Abuse Supportive Services	○	○	○

4. Ranking of Five Year Priority Areas for Funding & Project Ideas

* 1. Using the numbers 1-6, please rank the following categories of services with 1 being the most important issue to address from October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2024, and 6 being the least important.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Business & Jobs	○	○	○	○	○	○
Community Services	○	○	○	○	○	○
Housing	○	○	○	○	○	○
Infrastructure	○	○	○	○	○	○
Public Building & Facilities	○	○	○	○	○	○
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services	○	○	○	○	○	○

2. Please provide ideas for potential projects for five year consolidated planning period. Include the community need, the type of project and the location.

For Example:
Community Need: Poor roads
Project Idea: Road Improvement Project
Location: Hill Country Subdivision, 1004-1207 ABC Road, Austin, TX 78717

Please note you may also request a meeting to discuss the project by emailing cdbg@traviscountytx.gov or calling 512-854-3460.

5. Collaboration

1. Over the next five years, what opportunities for collaboration or coordination with the Travis County CDBG program would you like to see? When answering this question please keep in mind that the program must benefit the residents of the unincorporated areas of the county and/or the Villages of Webberville and San Leanna. Please consider all types of collaboration (information sharing, specific projects, policy development, participation in working groups etc.)

6. Program Year 2019 Needs

In this section, please think of the time period spanning from October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020 (which corresponds to Program Year 2019). Answer the questions with the unincorporated and Villages of Webberville and San Leana communities' needs in mind, and identify the categories you think are important enough to be a priority for CDBG funds in the next year.

7. Identifying Needs for Program Year 2019

* 1. For Program Year 2019, of the six listed funding areas, please rank the top three areas for investment by letting us know which one represents:

- The most urgent need (the most urgent area of investment in your community)
- An urgent need (but not necessarily the most urgent)
- An important need (but not as urgent)

No more than three categories can be ranked.

	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services	○	○	○
Community Services	○	○	○
Infrastructure	○	○	○
Housing	○	○	○
Public Buildings & Facilities	○	○	○
Business & Jobs	○	○	○

8. Additional Comments

1. For an additional comments you would like to share, use the space below:

9. Thank You!

Thank you for participating in this survey. Your assistance will help the County to plan for the future. If you have questions regarding this survey, please contact the Travis County CDBG Program at: (512) 854-3460, email: cdbg@traviscountytx.gov or visit www.traviscountytx.gov/CDBG

If we mailed this survey to you, please return it to: CDBG Program, TCHHS/VS, P.O. Box 1748, Austin , TX 78767, postmarked no later than April 15, 2019.

APPENDIX A-11

Travis County Health and Human Services
P.O. Box 1748, Austin, Texas 78767
(512) 854-4100 Fax (512) 854-4115

TRAVIS COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)

Help Identify Community Needs in Travis County
Public Hearing & Survey

Travis County invites the public to attend a public hearing where residents will have an opportunity to present community needs and recommend projects for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for usage in the Villages of San Leanna and Webberville and the unincorporated areas of Travis County. The information collected will guide the 5 year strategic plan (October 2019- September 2024) and the selection of CDBG projects for the Program Year 2019 (October 2019-September 2020).

The CDBG program is funded by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to benefit Travis County low- to moderate-income residents who live outside any city limit or in the Villages of Webberville and San Leanna. The program supports community development activities aimed at revitalizing neighborhoods, improving affordable housing options, and providing improved community facilities and services. For program year 2019, Travis County anticipates to receive an estimated $1,205,291.

The Public Hearing is scheduled for **Tuesday, March 26, 2019 at 9:00 AM**
at Travis County, Commissioners Courtroom, 700 Lavaca, Austin, TX.

Beginning March 6, 2019, those who can't attend the public hearing, but want to provide information about their community needs will have an opportunity to provide their input in writing by filling out a Participation Form or survey. This form will be available electronically at the Travis County CDBG website www.traviscountytx.gov/CDBG, or a paper copy can be mailed. Alternately, neighborhood groups located in the CDBG service area that would like to discuss their needs in more detail, may contact the CDBG Office to request a meeting. For more information about how to access the survey or request a meeting, go the CDBG Participate page at https://www.traviscountytx.gov/health-human-services/cdbg/participate or call 512-854-3460.

Travis County is committed to compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. Reasonable modifications and equal access to communications will be provided upon request. Please call 512-854-3460 for assistance. To request that an American Sign Language or Spanish interpreter be present at the public hearing, please contact CDBG staff at least five business days in advance.

APPENDIX A-12

Travis County Health and Human Services
P.O. Box 1748, Austin, Texas 78767
(512) 854-4100 Fax (512) 854-4115

PROGRAMA DE SUBSIDIOS GLOBALES DE DESARROLLO COMUNITARIO (CDBG) DEL CONDADO DE TRAVIS

Ayude Identificar Necesidades Comunitarias en el Condado de Travis Audiencia Pública y Encuesta

El Condado de Travis invita al público a participar en una audiencia pública donde residentes tendrán la oportunidad de identificar necesidades comunitarias y recomendar proyectos para el uso de los fondos del Programa de Subsidios Globales de Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG) el cual usa fondos en los pueblos de San Leanna y Webberville y en las áreas no incorporadas del Condado de Travis. La información recaudada guiará el plan estratégico de 5 años (desde octubre de 2019 a septiembre de 2024) y la selección de proyectos de CDBG para el Año Programático 2019 (desde octubre de 2019 a septiembre de 2020).

El Programa de CDBG recibe fondos del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de los EE.UU. para beneficiar a residentes de bajo a mediano ingresos que viven en los Pueblos de San Leanna y Webberville, y en las otras áreas no incorporadas del Condado de Travis. El programa apoya actividades de desarrollo comunitarias que tienen como propósito revitalizar comunidades, mejorar opciones de viviendas asequibles, y proporcionar servicios e instalaciones comunitarias mejoradas. Para el Año Programático 2019, el Condado de Travis anticipa recibir un estimado de $1,205,291 en fondos CDBG.

La Audiencia Pública se llevará acabo el **martes, 26 de marzo de 2019 a las 9:00 AM**
en Travis County, Commissioners Courtroom, 700 Lavaca, Austin, TX.

A partir del 6 de marzo de 2019, aquellos que no puedan asistir a la audiencia pública, pero quieren proveer información acerca de las necesidades comunitarias tendrán la oportunidad de proveer sus sugerencias por escrito através de un Formulario de Participación o una encuesta. Este formulario estará disponible en forma electrónica en el sitio web del Condado de Travis www.traviscountytx.gov/CDBG, o una copia podrá ser enviado por correo. Alternativamente, grupos de vecinos localizados en el área de servicio de CDBG que quieran discutir sus necesidades en más detalle pueden comunicarse con la oficina de CDBG para solicitar una reunión. Para más información acerca de cómo acceder la encuesta o para solicitar una reunión, vaya a la página de Participación en CDBG en https://www.traviscountytx.gov/health-human-services/cdbg/participate o llame al 512-854-3460.

El Condado de Travis está comprometido a cumplir con la Ley de Americanos con Discapacidades (ADA) y con la Sección 504 de la Ley de Rehabilitación de 1973, según su enmienda. Al solicitarlo, se proporcionarán modificaciones razonables e igual acceso a comunicaciones. Si necesita ayuda, por favor llame al 512-854-3460. Para solicitar que haya un intérprete en español o de lenguaje americano por signos en audiencia publica, favor de comunicarse con personal de CDBG por lo menos con cinco días hábiles de anterioridad.

APPENDIX A-13

Travis County Health and Human Services
P.O. Box 1748, Austin, Texas 78767
(512) 854-4100 Fax (512) 854-4115

TRAVIS COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)

INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE PY19-23 CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND THE PY19 ACTION PLAN

Over the next five years, Travis County is eligible to receive an estimated $5,821,205 in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to benefit Travis County low- to moderate-income residents who live in the unincorporated areas of the county or the Villages of Webberville and San Leanna. A five year Consolidated Plan has been drafted to identify the community needs and strategic direction to guide the use of funds. Further, an Action Plan for Year 2019 (PY19), October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020, has been drafted detailing how the funds will be spent in PY19. Travis County will receive $1,164,240 in PY19.

You may comment on the proposed PY19-23 Consolidated Plan and PY19 Action Plan by attending a public hearing or by sending your comments in writing via postal mail or e-mail.

COMMENT PERIOD AND DRAFT DOCUMENTS

Comments will be accepted for 30 days beginning July 3, 2019 at 8:00 a.m. and ending August 1, 2019 at 5:00 p.m. Beginning July 3, 2019, drafts of the proposed documents and related summaries will be available for download on the Travis County CDBG webpage at: https://www.traviscountytx.gov/cdbg or available for review at any of the seven Travis County Community Centers:

Travis County Community Center at Del Valle	3518-D FM South 973, Del Valle, TX 78617
Travis County Community Center at Pflugerville	15822 Foothills Farm Loop, Bldg. D, Pflugerville, TX 78660
Travis County Community Center at Oak Hill	8656-A Hwy 71 W., Suite A, Austin, TX 78735
Travis County Community Center at Jonestown	18649 FM 1431, Jonestown, TX 78645
Travis County Community Center at Manor	600 W. Carrie Manor, Manor, TX 78653
Travis County Community Center at Palm Square	100 N. IH-35, Suite 1000, Austin, TX 78701
Travis County Community Center at Post Road	2201 Post Road, Suite 101, Austin, TX 78704

PUBLIC HEARINGS

The public can provide comments by attending the Public Hearing scheduled for **Tuesday, July 9, 2019 at 9:00 AM** at Travis County, Commissioners Courtroom, 700 Lavaca, Austin, TX, 78701.

MAILING YOUR COMMENTS

The public can also mail their comments to: CDBG Program, Travis County, HHS, P.O. Box 1748, Austin, TX 78767 or e-mail them to the CDBG program at cdbg@traviscountytx.gov.

Travis County is committed to compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. Reasonable modifications and equal access to communications will be provided upon request. Please call 512-854-3460 for assistance. To request that an American Sign Language or Spanish interpreter be present at the public hearing, please contact CDBG staff at least five business days in advance.

APPENDIX A-14

Travis County Health and Human Services
P.O. Box 1748, Austin, Texas 78767
(512) 854-4100 Fax (512) 854-4115

TRAVIS COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)
INVITACIÓN A COMENTAR SOBRE EL PLAN CONSOLIDADO DEL AP19-23
Y EL PLAN DE ACCIÓN DEL AP19

A través del los próximos cinco años, el Condado de Travis será eligible para recibir un estimado de $5,821,205 en fondos de Subsidio Globales para el Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG) del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de los Estados Unidos (HUD) para beneficiar residentes de bajos a mediados ingresos que viven en las áreas no incorporadas del Condado de Travis o en cualquier parte de los pueblos de Webberville y San Leanna. Se ha redactado un Plan Consolidado para los próximos cinco años el cual identifica las necesidades de la comunidad y la dirección estratégica para guiar el uso de los fondos. Además, se ha redactado el Plan de Acción del Año 2019 (AP19), 1 de Octubre de 2019 al 30 de Septiembre de 2020, detallando cómo se usarán los fondos durante el AP19. El Condado de Travis recibirá $1,164,240 para el AP19.

Puede comentar sobre el Plan Consolidado del AP19-23 y el Plan de Acción del AP19 atendiendo una audiencia pública o enviando sus comentarios por correo postal o por correo electrónico (e-mail).

PERÍODO PARA COMENTARIOS Y DOCUMENTOS REDACTADOS

Se aceptarán comentarios durante 30 días a partir del 3 de julio de 2019 a las 8 am hasta el 1 de agosto de 2019 a las 5 pm. A partir del 3 de julio de 2019, borradores de los documentos propuestos y resumenes relacionados estarán disponsible para descargo en el sitio de web del Programa de CDBG del Condado de Travis en: https://www.traviscountytx.gov/cdbg o estarán disponibles para reviso en los seguientes siete Centros Comunitarios del Condado de Travis:

Travis County Community Center at Del Valle	3518-D FM South 973, Del Valle, TX 78617
Travis County Community Center at Pflugerville	15822 Foothills Farm Loop, Bldg. D, Pflugerville, TX 78660
Travis County Community Center at Oak Hill	8656-A Hwy 71 W., Suite A, Austin, TX 78735
Travis County Community Center at Jonestown	18649 FM 1431, Jonestown, TX 78645
Travis County Community Center at Manor	600 W. Carrie Manor, Manor, TX 78653
Travis County Community Center at Palm Square	100 N. IH-35, Suite 1000, Austin, TX 78701
Travis County Community Center at Post Road	2201 Post Road, Suite 101, Austin, TX 78704

AUDIENCIAS PÚBLICAS

El público podrá someter comentarios atentiendo la Audiencia Pública el **martes, 9 de julio de 2019 a las 9:00 AM** en la Corte de los Comisionados del Condado de Travis (Travis County, Commissioners Courtroom), 700 Lavaca, Austin, TX, 78701.

ENVIENDO COMENTARIOS POR CORREO

El público también puede someter comentarios por escrito por correo al:: CDBG Program, Travis County, HHS, P.O. Box 1748, Austin, TX 78767 o por correo electrónico a: cdbg@traviscountytx.gov.

El Condado de Travis está comprometido a cumplir con la Ley de Americanos con Discapacidades (ADA) y con la Sección 504 de la Ley de Rehabilitación de 1973, según su enmienda. Al solicitarlo, se proporcionarán modificaciones razonables e igual acceso a comunicaciones. Si necesita ayuda, por favor llame al 512-854-3460. Para solicitar que haya un intérprete de Lenguaje Gestual Americano (American Sign Language) o de Español presente durante la audiencia pública, favor de comunicarse con personal de CDBG al menos cinco días antes de la audiencia.

APPENDIX A-15

December 2017

Travis County, TX
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

Travis County
Citizen Participation Plan (CPP)

Travis County HHS
CDBG Office
502 E. Highland Mall Blvd.
P.O. Box 1748
Austin, TX 78767

Travis County Citizen Participation Plan

I. Background/References

This Citizen Participation Plan is subject to the requirements of the following Federal Regulation:

Title 24: Housing and Urban Development Code of Federal Regulations
Part 91—Consolidated Submissions for community Planning and Development Programs

II. General Provisions

A. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to outline the method by which Travis County Health and Human Services (TCHHS) will encourage public participation in the planning and implementation of its U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-funded Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. Travis County is required to prepare and submit a Consolidated Plan every three, five or six years, Action Plans on an annual basis and an Assessment of Fair Housing. The consolidated planning process requires that each jurisdiction adopt a citizen participation plan.

Travis County's Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) outlines the notification procedures by which residents, public agencies and other interested parties will be notified of public hearings and the opportunities available for the public to comment on community needs, planned use of funds and performance of all CDBG funded projects. In addition, the plan outlines how Travis County will ensure accessibility of all meeting notices, public hearings, and posted documents for public review to all segments of the population, including people with unique needs, language barriers, or limited ability.

The CPP applies to the following areas of planning for the use of affordable housing, community and economic development made possible through CDBG funding:

1. The Citizen Participation Plan, itself;
2. The Consolidated Plan;
3. The annual Action Plan;
4. The Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER);
5. The Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH).

B. Jurisdiction

The Travis County CDBG service area includes the unincorporated areas of the County and incorporated areas that choose to participate in the jurisdiction through the Urban County renewal process. As such, community development and housing opportunities in geographic

areas in the unincorporated areas and participating incorporated areas will be considered. The Urban County renewal process occurs every three years and is confirmed annually.

C. Lead Agency

Travis County's lead agency for administering CDBG funds is the Health and Human Services Department. As the lead agency, TCHHS is responsible for developing the Citizen Participation Plan, the Assessment of Fair Housing, Consolidated Plan, annual Action Plans, and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

D. Contact

The following contact information can be used to:

1. Request accommodations for meetings or access to information;
2. Request information and standard documents;
3. Provide public comments on CDBG planning documents.

Telephone: 512.854.3460

Email: cdbg@traviscountytx.gov

Mail:
Travis County Health and Human Services
CDBG Program
P.O. Box 1748
Austin, TX 78767

Website: www.traviscountytx.gov/health-human-services/cdbg

III. General Policies and Procedures

A. Accessibility

Reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities and non-English speaking populations will be made. Meetings will be made accessible by choosing locations that are ADA compliant, when available. Residents may contact the CDBG office five business days prior to a meeting date to request an American Sign Language or Spanish interpreter be present at any public meeting (for contact information see Section II: D, above.)

Meeting notices and presentation materials will be provided in English and Spanish. In addition, Census data will be analyzed to identify areas where non-English speakers reside. If more than 20% of the County's population speaks a language, notices and some materials will be translated into that language. If more than 1,000 people within the county speak a language

other than English reasonable accommodations will be made with possible accommodations including but not limited to, interpreters, upon request, at public hearings and meeting notices.

Meeting notices will include contact information for TTY or the Texas State Relay number for those who are hearing impaired.

B. Access to Information Standard Documents

Standard documents and information regarding use of funds will be provided to residents, public agencies and other interested parties, through various media formats (written, internet, etc.) including those most affected by proposed projects. Opportunities to receive information, review standard documents and submit comments will be provided with reasonable notice and time allowed. The information will be retained and available for public review for no less than five years after approval by Travis County Commissioners Court.

Standard documents include the Plan to Minimize Displacement, the Assessments of Fair Housing, annual Fair Housing Reports, Consolidated Plans, annual Action Plans and the annual Evaluation Reports will be located on the County's website. To review any standard document in print format, please contact the CDBG Office as outlined in Section II, D.

Throughout the CPP, Travis County Commissioners Court is mentioned as a source of information. Travis County Commissioners Court is streamed live with closed captioning through the County website and the County's public access TV channel. The recorded meeting can be viewed after the meeting date online or replayed throughout the week on the TV channel. Contact information for the program is routinely provided during the Commissioners Court meetings. The Travis County Commissioners Court agenda is posted via the Travis County website prior to each voting session in accordance with applicable laws. The County website is located at www.traviscountytx.gov.

C. Public Notice

Travis County HHS will post notices of public hearings and community meetings, including times, dates, and locations, at least fourteen (14) days prior to the date of the hearing or meeting. Notices may be posted in any of the following ways: Newspapers of general circulation, Travis County Community Centers, social service agencies that target low- to moderate- income residents, Travis County website, social media, public access TV station, radio, direct mail outs through U.S. postal service, direct emails to resident and provider mailing lists, and posting to listserves.

D. Technical Assistance

Technical assistance will be made available by appropriate Travis County staff to assist low- and moderate-income representative groups or agencies that request such assistance in developing

proposals for funding assistance under this consolidated plan and to provide comments for the AFH.

Appropriate staff will be assigned based on expertise required for the specific proposal. The TCHHS County Executive determines the level and types of assistance to be provided at any time based on a number of considerations including, but not limited to, space, expense, and staff workloads.

E. Response to Complaints

All complaints must be in writing. If a person is unable to provide the complaint in writing for any reason, assistance may be provided.

Complaints need to include the resident's name, address and daytime telephone number, if applicable, in case TCHHS staff need to clarify the nature of the complaint.

All written complaints will receive a timely written response mailed within fifteen (15) working days of receipt of it. If CDBG Staff is unable to be compliant with the fifteen (15) working day period, the complainant will be notified of an approximate date a response will be provided.

It is up to the discretion of the Travis County Health and Human Services Department to determine if a public hearing regarding an issue is needed. If a public hearing is needed, appropriate notice and location(s) of the hearing will be made, depending upon the implications of the issue.

Complaints or Grievances should be sent to:

Travis County Health and Human Services
CDBG Program
P.O. Box 1748
Austin, TX 78767

F. Plan to Minimize Displacement

A summary of the County's Plan to minimize displacement of persons as a result of the County's proposed activities, and any activities likely to result in displacement, will be posted. This Plan will describe how Travis County will compensate people who are actually displaced as a result for the use of these funds, specifying the type and amount of compensation. A summary of Plan to Minimize Displacement can be found in Appendix A.

IV. Participation Opportunities

Community engagement and participation is an essential goal of the CDBG program and the residents of Travis County are essential to the development of planning documents and

activities. Travis County encourages community participation in the development of its Citizen Participation Plan (CPP), Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans, Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) and Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH), particularly in low- to moderate- income target areas. The following section outlines the various ways in with the community may participate in planning activities for the CDBG program and provide input on planning and reporting documents.

A. Citizen Participation Plan

Travis County's Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) outlines the notification procedures by which residents, public agencies and other interested parties will be notified of public hearings and the opportunities available for public to comment on community needs, planned use of funds and performance of all CDBG funded projects.

1. Public Comment

Travis County HHS will draft the Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) and present it to the Travis County Commissioners Court during a regularly scheduled voting session. After presentation to Travis County Commissioners Court, the CPP will be posted for written comment for one (1) week prior to approval by the Travis County Commissioners Court.

Comments on the CPP may be received via phone and email to the Travis County Health and Human Services CDBG staff (see Section II: D, above.) The CPP will be posted on the Travis County website and copies will be located at the seven (7) Travis County Community Centers for public review.

2. Amendments

Once approved by the Travis County Commissioners Court, any changes to the Citizen Participation Plan must go through a fifteen (15) day public comment period after the draft presentation to the Travis County Commissioners Court. Written comments may be submitted to CDBG staff via email or mail (see Section II: D, above.) No public hearing is required.

Travis County will document and report all public comments from citizens, public agencies, and other interested parties in preparing its final submission. Public comments will be considered when feasible and beneficial, preceding final approval of Travis County Commissioners Court.

B. Consolidated Plan

The Consolidated Plan presents a coordinated approach for addressing Travis County's housing and community development needs over a five year period. A new Consolidated Plan is prepared every five years. It combines, in one report, important information about Travis County demographics, as well as information on the housing and other community development needs of its residents.

1. *Public Hearings*

Public Hearings are held at two different times during the development of the Consolidated Plan. All hearings will include an overview of the amount of funds expected from CDBG, the purpose and intent of CDBG dollars, and eligible activities. Public Hearings will be held at Travis County Commissioners Court during the normally scheduled voting session. Hearings will be held in the traditional public hearing format with oral testimony.

a. One (1) public hearing will be held to inform the Needs Assessment of the Consolidated Plan, and participants can provide input regarding their housing, community development and public service needs.

b. One (1) public hearings will be held during the Public Comment period for the Consolidated Plan to inform and enable the community to comment on the proposed uses of CDBG funds.

2. *Community Meetings*

In order to more effectively gather information on community needs from the residents of the CDBG service area, CDBG staff will attend community meetings on an at least monthly basis. Staff will identify groups that serve protected classes, with reference to geography and any other HUD requirements for program participation as guidance is received from HUD. Staff will work with these groups to convene or attend scheduled meetings in order to provide information about the CDBG grant and gather information on community needs.

Any information gathered in the twelve months prior to March 31st of the calendar year in which the plan is due will be used for Consolidated Plan development.

3. *Consultations*

In the development of the Consolidated Plan, consultations with other public and private agencies will occur including, but not limited to, the following:

- Local public housing authorities;
- Other assisted housing providers;
- Social service providers including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDs and their families, and homeless persons;
- Community-based and regionally-based organizations that represent members of protected classes;
- Organizations that enforce fair housing laws and other public and private fair housing service agencies;
- Broadband Internet Service Providers and organizations engaged in narrowing the digital divide;
- Agencies whose primary responsibilities include management of flood prone areas, public land or water resources and emergency agencies;

- The Continuum of Care that serves Travis County;
- Public and private agencies that address housing, health, social service, victim services, employment, or education needs of low-income individuals and families; homeless individuals and families, including veterans, youth, and/or other persons with special needs;
- Publicly funded institutions and systems of care that may discharge persons into homelessness;
- Business and civic leaders.

A variety of mechanisms may be utilized to solicit input from these entities. These could include but are not limited to staff participation on coalitions or boards, telephone or personal interviews, mail surveys, internet-based feedback and surveys, focus groups, and/or consultation workshops.

4. Surveys and Participation Forms

For the development of the Consolidated Plan, residents, social service providers and community groups may complete a survey that assesses perceptions of community needs. Surveys will be available throughout the year, via links on the CDBG website and annually will be distributed electronically to residents that have requested information on the program and public agencies that serve residents in the CDBG service area.

Participation Forms that collect information on residents' perceptions of community needs may be used to collect data at community meetings. In addition, copies of the participation form will be available in the Travis County Community Centers to increase resident participation in the information gathering process. Surveys will be available in both English and Spanish. For other accommodations, contact the CDBG office (see Section II: D, above.)

Any data collected in the twelve months prior to March 31st of the calendar year in which the plan is due will be used for development of the Consolidated Plan.

5. Public Comment

Travis County HHS will draft the Consolidated Plan and present it to the Travis County Commissioners Court during a regularly scheduled voting session. After presentation to Travis County Commissioners Court, the Plan will be posted for written comment for thirty (30) days prior to approval by the Travis County Commissioners Court. Comments on the Plan may be received in writing via email or regular mail to the Travis County Health and Human Services CDBG staff (see Section II: D, above.)

The Plan will be posted on the Travis County website and copies will be available at the seven (7) Travis County Community Centers for public review. Notification of availability of the draft will appear in newspaper(s) of general circulation.

Travis County will document and report all public comments from residents, public agencies, and other interested parties in preparing its final submissions. A concise summary of the community participation process, public comments received in writing or orally at public

hearings and responses to those comments will be included in the final draft of the Consolidated Plan.

6. Substantial Amendments

A substantial amendment to the Consolidated Plan will occur when an unforeseen need arises during the ConPlan period which influences the strategic plan and the investment of resources.

The amendment process shall include:

a. public notice,

b. a thirty (30) day public comment period, and

c. One (1) public hearing at Travis County Commissioners Court during the public comment period.

Amendments to the Consolidated Plan may take place at any time during the program year.

Travis County will document and report all public comments from citizens, public agencies, and other interested parties in preparing its final submissions. Public comments will be considered when feasible and beneficial, preceding final approval of Travis County Commissioners Court.

C. Annual Action Plan

Each year the County must prepare an annual Action Plan that outlines the amount of CDBG funding available for the program year (October 1-September 31), and the proposed uses of the funds to achieve the goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan. This annual plan, prepared with public review and comment, must be submitted to HUD annually, no later than August 15.

1. Public Hearings

Public Hearings are held at two different times during the development of the Annual Action Plan. All hearings will include an overview of the amount of funds expected from CDBG, the purpose and intent of CDBG dollars, and eligible activities. In the year that the Consolidated Plan is developed, the public hearings for input on the Annual Action Plan and Consolidated Plan will be held at the same time. Public Hearings will be held at Travis County Commissioners Court during the normally scheduled voting session. Hearings will be held in the traditional public hearing format with oral testimony.

a. One (1) public hearing will be held to inform the Needs Assessment of the Action Plan, and participants can provide input regarding their housing, community development and public service needs.

b. One (1) public hearing will be held during the Public Comment period for the Action Plan to inform and enable the community to comment on the proposed uses of CDBG funds.

2. Community Meetings

In order to more effectively gather information on community needs from the residents of the CDBG service area, CDBG staff will attend community meetings on an at least monthly basis. Staff will identify groups that serve protected classes, with reference to geography and any other HUD requirements for program participation as guidance is received from HUD. Staff will work with these groups to convene or attend scheduled meetings in order to provide information about the CDBG grant and gather information on community needs.

For the Action Plan submitted in 2018, any information gathered during the calendar year and no later than March 31st will be used for Action Plan development. Commencing with Action Plans submitted after January 1, 2019, any information collected in in the twelve months prior to March 31st of the calendar year in which the plan is due will be used for development of the Action Plan.

3. Surveys and Participation Forms

For the development of the Action Plan, residents, social service providers and community groups may complete a survey that assesses perceptions of community needs. Surveys will be available throughout the year, via links on the CDBG website and annually will be distributed electronically to residents that have requested information on the program and public agencies that serve residents in the CDBG service area.

Participation Forms that collect information on residents' perceptions of community needs may be used to collect data at community meetings. In addition, copies of the participation form will be available in the Travis County Community Centers to increase resident participation in the information gathering process. Surveys will be available in both English and Spanish. For other accommodations, contact the CDBG office (see Section II: D, above.)

For the Action Plan submitted in 2018, any data collected in the calendar year will be used for development of the Action Plan. Commencing with Action Plans submitted after January 1, 2019, any data collected in in the twelve months prior to March 31st of the calendar year in which the plan is due will be used for development of the Action Plan.

4. Consultations

In the development of the Annual Action Plan, consultations with other public and private agencies will occur including, but not limited to, the following:

- Local public housing authorities;
- Other assisted housing providers;
- Social service providers including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDs and their families, and homeless persons;

- Community-based and regionally-based organizations that represent members of protected classes;
- Organizations that enforce fair housing laws and other public and private fair housing service agencies;
- The Continuum of Care that serves Travis County;
- Public and private agencies that address housing, health, social service, victim services, employment, or education needs of low-income individuals and families; homeless individuals and families, including veterans, youth, and/or other persons with special needs;
- Publicly funded institutions and systems of care that may discharge persons into homelessness;
- Business and civic leaders.

Commencing with Annual Action Plans submitted after January 1, 2019 consultations will also include:

- Broadband Internet Service Providers and organizations engaged in narrowing the digital divide;
- Agencies whose primary responsibilities include management of flood prone areas, public land or water resources and emergency agencies.

A variety of mechanisms may be utilized to solicit input from these entities. These could include but are not limited to staff participation in coalitions or boards, telephone or personal interviews, mail surveys, internet-based feedback and surveys, focus groups, and/or consultation workshops.

5. *Public Comment*

Travis County HHS staff will draft the Annual Action Plan and present it to the Travis County Commissioners Court during a regularly scheduled voting session. After presentation to Travis County Commissioners Court, the Action Plan will be posted for written comment for thirty (30) days prior to approval by the Travis County Commissioners Court.

Comments on the Action Plan may be received in writing via email or regular mail to the Travis County Health and Human Services CDBG staff. The Plan will be posted on the Travis County website and copies will be available at the seven (7) Travis County Community Centers for public review.

Travis County will document and report all public comments from residents, public agencies, and other interested parties in preparing its final submissions. A concise summary of the community participation process, public comments received in writing or orally at public hearings and responses to those comments will be included in the final draft of the Action Plan.

6. Use of Alternate Projects

Travis County will include a list of alternate projects for public review each year in the Annual Action Plan. If a funded project has cost savings, slows down or discovers a barrier to completing it, an alternate project from the relevant Annual Action Plan may be selected to continue the timely spending of grant funds.

Alternate Projects will contain the same level of information that funded projects contain in the Annual Action Plan to ensure appropriate review by the public. Approval by the Travis County Commissioners Court will be necessary to replace a funded project with an alternate or to fund an alternate with cost savings from a completed project regardless of whether or not the increase or decrease exceeds 25%. These actions will not require a substantial amendment since the alternate projects will have gone through a public review process.

7. Substantial Amendments

When the location or beneficiaries of a project proposed under the Action Plan are changed, the scope of the project is increased or reduced by more than 25%, or a new project is funded that was not originally subject to public review, Travis County HHS shall amend its plan.

Use of an alternate project by the process defined in Section III.C.6 of this plan, will not require a Substantial Amendment. Approval by the Travis County Commissioners Court will be necessary to replace a funded project with an alternate or to fund an alternate with cost savings from a completed project regardless of whether or not the increase or decrease exceeds 25%.

If a project which is replaced by an alternate is deleted permanently, a substantial amendment will be completed in the summer during the next Annual Action Plan process to allow for public comment on the deletion of the project. Consideration of any project that was not identified as an alternate will go through the normal substantial amendment process.

The amendment process shall include:

a. public notice,

b. a thirty (30) day public comment period, and

c. One (1) public hearing at Travis County Commissioners Court during the public comment period.

As necessary, such notice may also include a public hearing in the precinct in which the project has been changed or added. Amendments to the Action Plan may take place at any time during the program year.

Travis County will document and report all public comments from citizens, public agencies, and other interested parties in preparing its final submissions. Public comments will be considered when feasible and beneficial, preceding final approval of Travis County Commissioners Court.

D. Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report

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 goals 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.

1. Public Hearing

After the development of the CAPER for public comment, a public hearing will be held to receive oral comment on Travis County's performance.

During the fifteen (15) day review period, one (1) public hearing will be held at the Travis County Commissioners Court during the normally scheduled voting session. The public hearing will be held in the traditional public hearing format with oral testimony.

2. Public Comment

Travis County will draft the CAPER and present it to the Travis County Commissioners Court during a regularly scheduled voting session. After presentation to Travis County Commissioners Court, the CAPER will be posted for written comment for fifteen (15) days prior to approval by the Travis County Commissioners Court.

Comments on the CAPER may be received in writing via email or regular mail to the Travis County Health and Human Services CDBG staff. The CAPER will be posted on the Travis County website and will be available at the seven (7) Travis County Community Centers for public review.

Travis County will document and report all public comments from residents, public agencies, and other interested parties in preparing its final submissions. A concise summary of the community participation process, public comments received in writing or orally at public hearings and responses to those comments will be included in the final draft of the CAPER.

Public comments will be considered when feasible and beneficial, preceding final approval by the Travis County Commissioners Court.

E. Assessment of Fair Housing

As an entitlement county receiving CDBG funds from HUD, Travis County must fulfill its fair housing responsibilities by developing an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) and by taking actions to overcome the effects identified in the AFH through the implementation of a Fair Housing Plan (FHP). The County must ensure the AFH is informed by meaningful community participation.

1. Public Hearings

During the development of the AFH, at least one (1) public hearing will be held to solicit views and recommendations from residents and other interested parties on factors contributing to fair housing and other related issues.

2. *Public Comment*

The draft AFH and a summary document that describes the purpose and content of the AFH will be posted for thirty (30) days to receive comments from residents and other interested parties, prior to approval by the Travis County Commissioners Court.

The draft AFH and summary, including any proposed analysis, HUD-provided data and any other included data, will be posted on the Travis County website and will be available at Travis County Community Centers for public review. All comments and views received during the public comment period, whether received in writing or orally at public hearings, will be considered in preparation of the final AFH.

The final AFH will include:

a. A concise summary of the community participation process, public comments, and efforts made to broaden participation in the development of the AFH;
b. A summary of the comments, views, and recommendations, received in writing, or orally at public hearings, during the community participation process, and
c. A summary of any comments, views, and recommendations not accepted by the County and the reasons for non-acceptance.

3. *Consultations*

In the development of the AFH, consultations with other public and private agencies will occur including, but not limited to, the following:

- Local public housing authorities;
- Other assisted housing providers;
- Social service providers including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDs and their families, and homeless persons;
- Community-based and regionally-based organizations that represent members of protected classes ;
- Organizations that enforce fair housing laws and other public and private fair housing service agencies;
- Regional government agencies involved in region-wide planning and transportation responsibilities.

A variety of mechanisms may be utilized to solicit input from these entities. These could include but are not limited to telephone or personal interviews, mail surveys, internet-based feedback and surveys, focus groups, and/or consultation workshops.

4. Revisions

A HUD accepted AFH must be revised and submitted to HUD for review when either of the following situations occurs:

a. A material change occurs. A material change is one that both;

i. impacts the circumstances in the jurisdiction which may include natural disasters, significant demographic changes, new significant contributing factors, and civil rights findings and

ii. causes alterations to the AFH 's analyses , contributing factors , priorities, and/or goals .

b. The County receives a written notification from HUD specifying a material change.

The revision process shall include:

a. public notice,
b. a public comment for a period of thirty (30) days before submission to HUD, and
c. One (1) public hearing at Travis County Commissioners Court during the public comment period.

A Revision to the Assessment of Fair Housing will not be implemented until the conclusion of the 30-day public comment period. A summary of all comments or views received in writing, or orally, during the comment period, will be attached to the Revision upon submission to HUD.

V. Effective Date

Upon approval of Travis County Commissioners Court, The Citizen Participation plan, as amended, is effective as of December 19, 2017.

Appendix A

TRAVIS COUNTY
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)

Plan to Limit Displacement:

RESIDENTIAL ANTI-DISPLACENT AND RELOCATION ASSISTANCE PLAN

As an urban entitlement county receiving Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), Travis County is required to develop and follow a Residential Anti-displacement and Relocation Assistance Plan. This document has been developed to comply with such requirement, in conformity with the provisions established in the following laws and regulations:

- The acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 as amended ("URA"), as required under Section 570.606(a), and as implemented in 49 CFR Part 24.
- The provisions of Section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (the Act) and the implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 42.
- The requirements in 24 CFR Part 570.606.

This Plan includes six sections: 1) definitions, 2) a description of the steps Travis County will take to minimize displacement, 3) relocation assistance for displaced persons, 4) provisions for one for one replacement of low income dwellings, 5) monitoring of subrecipients, and 6) appeals.

I. Definitions

The definitions used in this section are excerpts from the applicable legislation. For more comprehensive definitions, please review the above the mentioned laws and regulations.

Comparable Housing - A dwelling that is functionally similar to the present unit, is decent, safe, and sanitary, and is currently available on the private market.

Displacement - The involuntary movement of a person or household from a project as a direct result of a CDBG assisted acquisition, demolition or rehabilitation activity.

Decent, safe and sanitary dwelling - Dwelling which meets local housing and occupancy codes and meets the codes established in the URA.

Displaced person - A lower-income person, who, in connection with an activity assisted under any CDBG program activity, permanently moves from real property or permanently moves personal property from real property as a direct result of the demolition or conversion of a lower-income dwelling.

Low /Moderate Income Person (Household) - A person or household whose gross income (adjusted by family size) is under 80% of median income.

Low/Moderate Unit - A dwelling unit with a market rent that does not exceed Fair Market Rent for published Section 8 Existing Housing (in effect at the time the project inception). A unit that rents above the Fair Market Rent that is occupied by a low and moderate income household is not a low/mod unit.

Standard condition - Units that at a minimum meet the Existing Housing Quality Standards of the Section 8 rental subsidy program.

Substandard condition suitable for rehabilitation - Units with code violations that can be brought to Section 8 Housing Quality Standards within reasonable monetary amounts.

Vacant occupiable dwelling unit - A dwelling unit that is in a standard condition; a vacant dwelling unit that is in substandard condition, but is suitable for rehabilitation; or a dwelling unit in any condition that has been occupied (except by a squatter) at any time within the period beginning 3 months before the date of execution of the agreement by the County covering the rehabilitation or demolition.

II. Efforts to Minimize Displacement

Travis County's policy is to make all reasonable efforts to insure activities undertaken through the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program funds will not cause displacement or relocation. Displacement of any nature will be reserved as a last resort action necessitated only when no other alternative is available.

Careful consideration will be given during the planning phase of CDBG projects with regard to avoiding displacement. Proposed projects will be carefully reviewed to determine whether involuntary displacement is likely to occur. All practical alternatives to any proposed project that may result in residential displacement will be considered including the alternatives for other sites, and the costs and benefits, both financial and non-financial of each alternative. Projects that may result in displacement will receive a lower priority recommendation for funding, unless it can be shown that alternatives are not available. CDBG projects that involve acquisition of property will be expected to be conducted through the purchase of vacant land or with structures that have been vacant for at least 90 days.

III. Relocation Assistance for Displaced Persons

If after careful scrutiny 1) the benefits of a proposed project that may result in residential displacement are considered to outweigh the costs associated with displacement, and 2) no alternative sites are found, and 3) displacement is deemed necessary, then occupants will be assisted with relocation in compliance with federal regulations. In such cases, Travis County will replace all occupied and vacant occupiable low/moderate income dwellings units demolished or converted to a use other than as low/moderate income housing as a direct result of activities assisted with CDBG.

A. Notification Processes

Tenants or residents at risk of displacement through Travis County CDBG funded activities will be notified in a timely manner of the nature of the activity which may cause temporary or permanent displacement, the expected date of such displacement, and the rights of occupants.

For projects in which displacement may be permanent, notification will consist of written notice of eligibility for relocation assistance upon execution of the contract which authorizes acquisition and/or rehabilitation of the property. Such notice will be followed by a move-out notice made at least 90 days prior to the anticipated move-out date.

For projects in which displacement will be temporary, notification will consist of a general information notice as soon as feasible, cautioning the tenant not to move and explaining the proposed rehabilitation activity. This general notice will be followed by a Notice of Non-Displacement specifying the terms and conditions under which the tenant may re-occupy the property following project completion. In all instances of temporary displacement due to rehabilitation activity, the tenant/occupant will be notified as far in advance of the move-out date as is feasible. Notification will include information regarding replacement housing, the anticipated duration of construction/rehabilitation, and procedures for obtaining reimbursements.

B. Relocation Assistance

If relocation is determined to be necessary, Travis County's CDBG Office will be responsible in assisting any low/moderate income person displaced by the demolition of any housing or the conversion of lower income housing to another use by: 1) determining the specifics for providing relocation assistance and payments for both temporary and permanent relocation of tenants or owners 2) determining the appropriate means for tracking the replacement of low/moderate income dwelling units; and 3) ensuring that it is provided within the required period.

1) Temporary Displacement

Tenants/residents involuntarily and temporarily displaced through rehabilitation activity will be reimbursed for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses as required by the Act. These expenses will include moving expenses, rent and utility costs which exceed the tenants' original rents, and other justifiable and documented incidental expenses.

2) Permanent Displacement

Persons who are involuntarily and permanently displaced through acquisition or redevelopment of properties are to receive a Notice of Eligibility for Relocation Assistance at the time negotiations are initiated to provide assistance as required by the Act. Following notification and referral to suitable replacement housing, a ninety day written notice must be given prior to the required move-out date.

3) Economic Displacement

Economic displacement occurs if temporarily displaced tenants are required to pay "excessive" rents upon returning to their original housing units after rehabilitation, and therefore move permanently from the housing project. In order to prevent such economic displacement, returning tenants shall not be required to pay rents in excess of 30% of their income following rehabilitation activity.

4) Conditions of Replacement Housing

All persons displaced by CDBG activity either permanently or temporarily shall be relocated into housing that is:

- Decent, safe and sanitary;
- Adequate in size to accommodate the occupants;
- Functionally equivalent;
- In an area not subject to adverse environmental conditions; and
- Affordable to the tenant/occupant (i.e., rent levels no higher than 30% of income).

5) Minimization of Impact

Consistent with the goals and objectives of activities assisted under the Act, Travis County will take the following steps to minimize the impact to direct and indirect displacement of persons:

- Provide counseling and referral services to assist those displaced find alternative housing in the community.
- Work with area landlords and real estate brokers to locate vacancies for households facing displacement.
- Evaluate housing codes and rehabilitation standards in reinvestment areas to

prevent undue financial burden on established owners and tenants.

- Stage rehabilitation of apartment units to allow tenants to remain in the building/complex during and after the rehabilitation, working with empty units first.
- Arrange for facilities to house persons who must be relocated temporarily during rehabilitation.
- Adopt policies to identify and mitigate displacement resulting from intensive public investment in neighborhoods.
- Adopt policies which provide reasonable protections for tenants faced with conversion to a condominium or cooperative.

6) Areas of Minority Concentration

Travis County's current Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, Assessment of Fair Housing or Consolidated Plan identify specific "areas of minority concentration" within the jurisdiction. Minority persons temporarily or permanently displaced by housing activities in these areas shall be offered options for comparable replacement housing located both outside and inside these identified areas.

IV. Provisions for One-for-One Replacement of Lower-Income Dwelling Units

Travis County will replace all occupied and vacant low/moderate-income dwelling units demolished or converted to a use other than as low/moderate income housing as a direct result of activities assisted with funds provided under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and as described in 24 CFR Part 570.606(b). Low/moderate income replacement units may include public housing or existing housing receiving Section 8 certificate or voucher assistance.

All replacement housing will be provided within three years after the commencement of the demolition or rehabilitation relating to conversion, and will meet the following requirements:

- The units will be located within the county.
- The units will meet all applicable County Housing, building, and zoning ordinances.
- The units will be designed (in terms of fiscal structure and building structure) to remain low/moderate income dwelling units for at least 10 years from the date of initial occupancy.

Before obligating or expending funds that will directly result in such demolition or conversion, Travis County will make public and submit to HUD the following information in writing:

1) Description of the proposed assisted project.
2) The general location on a map and approximate number of dwelling units by size (number of bedrooms) that will be demolished or converted to a use other than as low/moderate income dwelling units as a direct result of the assisted activity.

3) A time schedule for the commencement and completion of the demolition or conversion.
4) To the extent known, the general location on a map and approximate number of dwelling units by size (number of bedrooms) that will be provided as replacement units.
5) The source of funding and a time schedule for the provision of the replacement dwelling units.
6) The basis for concluding that the replacement housing will remain in a low/moderate income dwelling unit for at least 10 years from the date of initial occupancy.

To the extent that the specific location of the replacement housing and other data in items 1 through 6 are not available at the time of the general submission, Travis County will identify the general location of such housing on a map and complete the disclosure and submission requirements as soon as the specific data are available.

V. Monitoring of Subrecipients / Record Keeping Requirements

Subrecipients of Travis County's CDBG funds must obtain prior written approval from the Executive Manager of Travis County Health and Human Services and Veterans Service before initiating any displacement or relocation activity. In addition, non-profit organizations or subrecipients which involuntarily displace persons (temporarily or permanently) while developing affordable housing with assistance from Travis County CDBG funds will be required to keep complete records of all relocation activity. These records will include but will not be limited

- a list of all affected tenants, with race/ethnicity/gender information and all relevant move-in and move-out dates;
- copies of official notifications to tenants/occupants;
- copies of documentation for reasonable moving expenses paid to persons temporarily or permanently displaced;
- copies of all contracts pertaining to the project, specifying the dates of initiation of negotiations and initiation and duration of rehabilitation/construction work;
- for tenants who elect to relocate permanently but are ruled ineligible for relocation assistance, documentation indicating the reason for the move and demonstrating the subrecipient's process for explaining ineligibility and available housing alternatives;
- copies of all appeals or complaints, and their responses; and
- copies of any other documentation required by applicable law or reasonably requested by County.

VI. Appeals

A person who disagrees with the County's determination concerning whether the person qualifies as a “displaced person,” or with the amount of relocation assistance for which the person is eligible, may file a written appeal of that determination with the County through Travis County Health, Human Services and Veterans Services. A person who is dissatisfied with the County's determination on his or her appeal may submit a written request for review of that determination to the HUD field office. If the full relief is not granted, the County shall advise the person of his or her right to seek judicial review.

Appendix B

Plan Highlights & Spotlights

Appendix B-1. Issue Area Highlight: Criminal Justice
Appendix B-2. Issue Area Highlight: Transportation
Appendix B-3. Issue Area Highlight: Travis County Water & Wastewater
Appendix B-4. Issue Area Highlight: Mitigating Risks and Hazards
Appendix B-5. Needs Highlight: Social Service Investments
Appendix B-6. Plan Highlight: Austin's Action Plan to End Homelessness
Appendix B-7. Plan Highlight: Travis County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
Appendix B-8. Geographic Focus: The Eastern Crescent
Appendix B-9. Geographic Focus: Western Travis County

APPENDIX B-1

ISSUE AREA HIGHLIGHT: CRIMINAL JUSTICE

In order to more effectively set goals and match resources with needs, regional agencies and service providers—including the Capital Area Council of Governments and the Austin/Travis County Reentry Roundtable—have worked over the last few years to identify service gaps in the criminal justice, victim services, juvenile justice, and mental health and substance abuse treatment systems. One primary finding is a gap in mental health services. Another is that individuals with criminal history backgrounds have difficulty accessing rental housing, and that racial and ethnic minorities are disproportionately impacted.

Service Gaps

The Capital Area Council of Governments (CAPCOG) serves as an advocate, planner, and coordinator on important regional issues in the 10-county metropolitan area that includes Bastrop, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Fayette, Hays, Lee, Llano, Travis, and Williamson Counties. CAPCOG's Criminal Justice Program and Criminal Justice Advisory Committee review and update or create a regional strategic criminal justice plan annually.[1] The 2020 Strategic Plan identifies "gaps in direct victim assistance, juvenile justice, mental health, substance abuse, and criminal justice issues so that services, existing programs, new initiatives, and funding opportunities may be reviewed and resources targeted accordingly."[2]

Through the CAPCOG Criminal Justice Regional Needs Survey, service providers identified gaps for four different aspects of the system as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Gaps Identified by CAPCOG Criminal Justice Regional Needs Survey

System Area	Service Gaps
Criminal Justice	Mental Health Services was the service seen as having the most gaps by a wide margin.[3]
Victim Services	Shelter was identified as the biggest gap, followed by Affordable Housing Options and Mental Health Assistance (Counseling/Therapy)[4]
Juvenile Justice	Lack of Mental Health Programs was identified as the biggest gap, followed by Bullying Prevention, Job Readiness and Life Skills, and Victimized Youth.[5]
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment	Counseling/Therapy was the service identified as having the most gaps, followed by Housing Needs for People with Mental Illness and Outpatient Treatment Programs.[6]

[1] "Criminal Justice," Capital Area Council of Governments, last accessed May 9, 2019, http://www.capcog.org/divisions/planning-and-economic-development/criminal-justice1.
[2] Capital Area Council of Governments, *Regional Strategic Criminal Justice Plan: Plan Year 2020*, 6.
[3] Ibid., 8.
[4] Ibid., 19.
[5] Ibid., 34.
[6] Ibid., 47.

A gap in mental health services, a running theme throughout the Needs Survey results and the Strategic Plan, demonstrates the critical need for public and private partners to establish robust mental health and jail diversion programs. The Strategic Plan states: "Because of a lack of treatment availability, the criminal justice system has had to shoulder a load when it comes to serving people with mental illness, especially those in need of supervision. This has led to many jails being used as de facto mental health hospitals."[7]

The Community Advancement Network (CAN) Dashboard reports encouraging news on the Travis County mental health services front:

- In 2017, Integral Care opened the new Judge Guy Herman Center for Mental Health Crisis Care, which provides short-term emergency psychiatric crisis care that includes stabilization, assessment and treatment for people experiencing a mental health crisis.
- With the support of Central Health and the Community Care Collaborative (CCC), Integral Care and Community Care have partnered to provide both behavioral health and primary care services at each of their clinics. This approach to integrated healthcare creates better patient experiences and improves health outcomes.
- Integral Care is partnering with the Travis County Sheriff's Office to increase the number of individuals with mental illness who are diverted from jail. Integral Care's Mobile Crisis Outreach Team is co-locating at the Travis County Jail so that individuals may be diverted into mental health services rather than being booked into jail.[8]

Access to Housing, Disproportionate Impact & Fair Housing Considerations

In 2016, the Austin/Travis County Reentry Roundtable, a "coalition working to promote a community that values and supports equity for formerly incarcerated persons and individuals with criminal histories,"[9] published a report on the results of its 2015 assessment of the criminal background screening policies of local publicly subsidized housing. *Locked Out: Criminal History Barriers to Affordable Rental Housing in Austin & Travis County, Texas,* found that properties:

- Had a lack of transparency and compliance with the Texas Property Code;
- Had unreasonable lookback periods for considering criminal backgrounds;
- Failed to consider mitigating circumstances;
- Equated arrests with convictions; and
- Had overbroad categories of criminal activity.[10]

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[7] Ibid., 56.
[8] "Mental Health," Community Advancement Network, last accessed May 8, 2019, http://canatx.org/dashboard/we-are-healthy/mental-health/.
[9] "About," Austin-Travis County Reentry Roundtable, last accessed May 9, 2019, https://www.reentryroundtable.net/about-us/.
[10] Austin-Travis County Reentry Roundtable, *Locked Out: Criminal History Barriers to Affordable Rental Housing in Austin & Travis County, Texas*, 4.

The report also notes that criminal screening criteria has a disproportionate impact on racial and ethnic minorities: "Research indicates that racial and ethnic minorities are disproportionately arrested and imprisoned, meaning that these same populations are also disproportionately burdened with criminal histories and, by extension, disproportionately affected by criminal screening criteria used to determine housing eligibility." The 2019 *Central Texas Assessment of Fair Housing* finds similar, disproportionate impact: "Onerous criminal look back periods that do not take into account severity of a crime or time period in which it is was committed disproportionately impact persons of color and persons in recovery."[11] In Travis County, the Community Advancement Network's 2016 community dashboard report shows that "Black residents account for 22% of people booked into jail, but only 8% of Travis County's adult population, which indicates a high level of disproportionate representation and a disproportionality ratio of 2.7. This level of disproportionality has been relatively constant over time."[12]

The CAN Dashboard also shows extreme disproportion among the homeless population: "Blacks are over five times more likely than Whites to experience homelessness in Travis County."[13] (See Figure 2 below.) This disproportionality may also be connected to disparities experienced by Blacks in the criminal justice system.

According to residents who participated in community engagement for the 2019 *Central Texas Assessment of Fair Housing*, past criminal activity makes "finding housing impossible" in the current rental market.[14]

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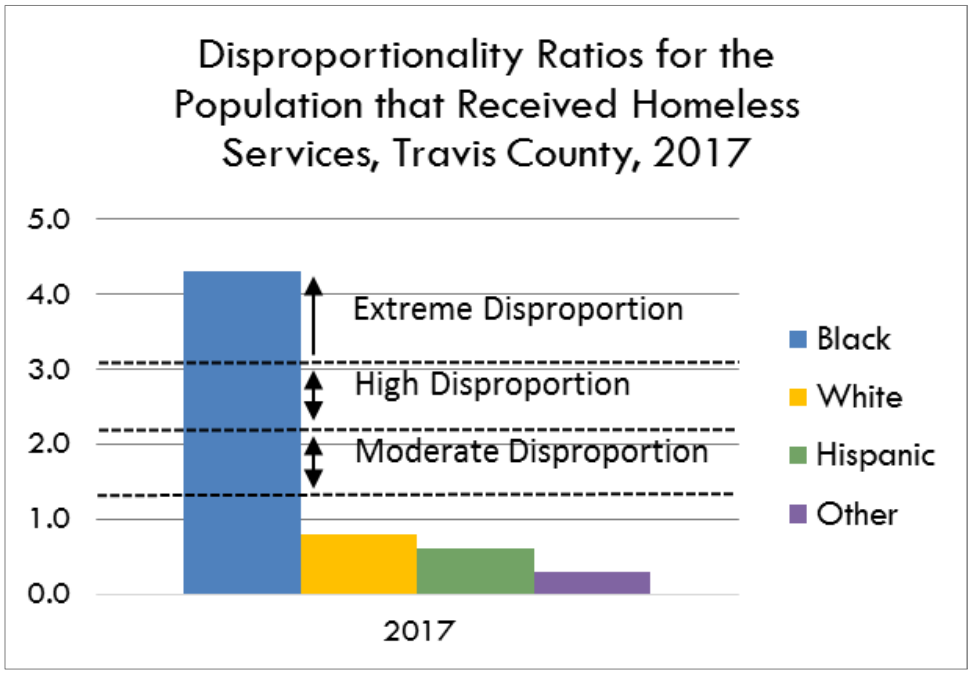
[11] Root Policy Research, *Central Texas Assessment of Fair Housing*, Executive Summary, 11.
[12] "Proportionality of Jail Bookings," Community Advancement Network, last accessed May 9, 2019, http://canatx.org/dashboard/we-are-safe-just-engaged/proportionality-of-jail/.
[13] Ibid.
[14] Root Policy Research, *Central Texas Assessment of Fair Housing*, Section III, 40.

Figure 2. Disproportionality among Homeless Population[15]



The Roundtable followed up in 2018 with the release of a tool that, if implemented, should help reduce barriers to affordable rental housing experienced by individuals with a criminal history. The *Texas Criminal Background Screening Guide for Rental Housing Providers* is "designed to provide instruction to housing providers on how best to comply with fair housing law and guidelines when implementing criminal background screenings for housing applicants."[16]

The *Central Texas Assessment of Fair Housing* proposes some action items to reduce housing barriers for individuals with criminal histories. Recommendations include:

- Consider the creation of a regional multifamily rehabilitation and accessibility improvement program to provide incentives for landlords to rent to residents with criminal history;
- Require developers who benefit from public funding and development incentives to adopt reasonable policies on tenant criminal history; and
- Fund tenant fair housing outreach and education and programs to build renters' rights knowledge, with a focus on reaching vulnerable residents.17

Travis County Justice Planning

Travis County's Justice Planning (JP) Department is working to help individuals with criminal history backgrounds access support services and affordable housing as well. Programs include:

[15] "Proportionality of Jail Bookings," Community Advancement Network, last accessed May 9, 2019, http://canatx.org/dashboard/we-are-safe-just-engaged/proportionality-of-jail/.
[16] Austin-Travis County Reentry Roundtable, *Texas Criminal Background Screening Guide for Rental Housing Providers*, 1.
[17] Root Policy Research, *Central Texas Assessment of Fair Housing*, Executive Summary, 15-18.

- **Justice Reinvestment Initiative**. Provides permanent supportive housing, intensive case management, and ancillary support services, such as medication management and substance abuse treatment, to twenty-two chronically homeless frequent users of the Travis County Jail.
- **Transitional Housing**. Provides transitional housing for clients involved in JPS-funded programs. Client eligibility is determined by the severity of mental and/or physical health needs; history of homelessness; level of cooperation and participation; and permanency plan.
- **Workforce Development Services**. Helps individuals prepare for employment and recruits employers as well as expanding capacity of other agencies to work more effectively with the ex-offender population.

Travis County is currently negotiating a contract to participate in a new Pay-for-Success project model aimed at helping individuals who are chronically homeless and who have a history of interaction with the criminal justice system and/or who are frequent users of the health care system. Social Impact financing, a partnership of public and private entities and investors in which investors are repaid only when the program shows results, offers an innovative approach to create a large influx of capital to respond to a need/gap. Travis County has earmarked $600,000 per year for the 5-year, $16 million project, upon successful contract negotiations. If successful, local agencies will see a reduction in expenses related to jail stays and health care provision, and individuals in the program will benefit from access to affordable housing and support services.

A Note about Geography

Currently, JP program services and related housing units are located within Austin city limits. While there is no data to indicate whether this impacts the long-term success of the program for beneficiaries, anecdotal evidence suggests that some program participants have had to quit their jobs because they moved into unincorporated areas of the county to find affordable housing, but then did not have transportation to get them to their workplaces.

APPENDIX B-2

ISSUE AREA HIGHLIGHT: TRANSPORTATION

Central Texas' continued rapid population growth puts strains on existing roadways and transportation infrastructure, as well as on the residents who utilize them. The growing numbers of people who live in outlying and unincorporated areas of Travis County—especially those with low-incomes—are further impacted due to gaps in transit service. Local and regional transportation agencies agree that planning new development, transportation infrastructure, and transit service around geographic "centers" will ease the movement of people throughout the region, but they have so far not been able to keep up with rising demand. Even as agencies implement transportation improvement plans and projects, needs and gaps exist—but there are things that businesses, organizations, and individuals can do to help alleviate transportation woes.

Effects of Population Growth

According to the Capital Metro Planning Organization (CAMPO), "The…region's most significant mobility challenge is demand on the transportation system from continued rapid growth."[1]

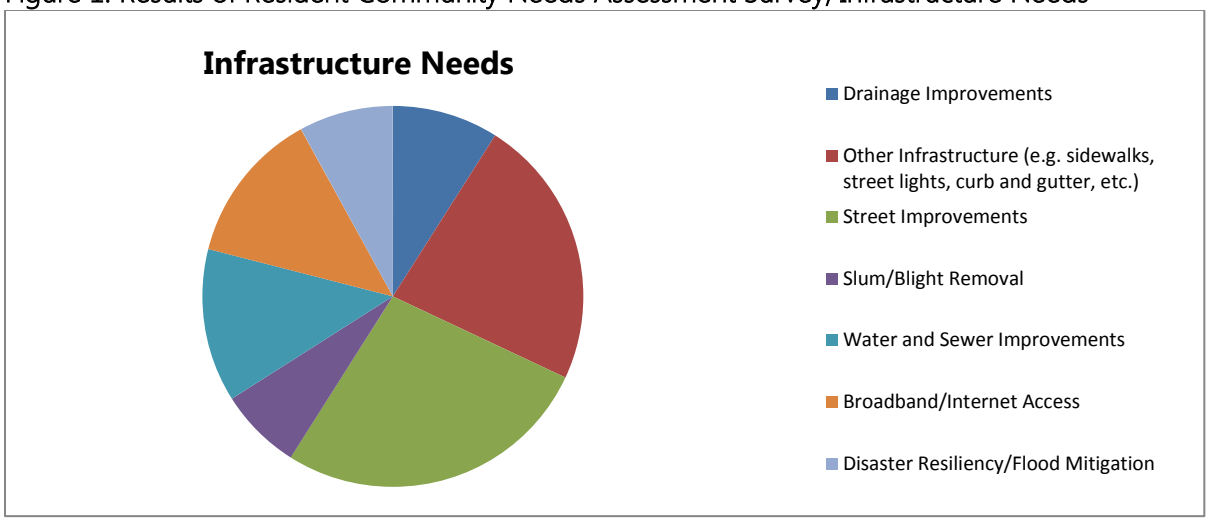
> "As Travis County's population continues to rise, so does the demand for services and infrastructure. Solutions for transportation issues such as relieving congestion, improving safety, providing transit and multi-modal options will continue to be one of TNR's top priorities in both the near and long-term."
> –*Travis County Consolidated Work Plan FY 2019*, p.182

Increasing development and rising population in outlying areas of the county is putting strains on existing road infrastructure. Travis County's Transportation & Natural Resources Department (TNR) is the only governmental agency responsible for non-state roads in the unincorporated areas (63% of the land area). During the Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment consultation with TNR staff, leadership identified "Roads" as the highest priority need for these areas. They also noted "Transit" as a high, unmet need.

Travis County residents agree. In the Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey, residents identified "Infrastructure" as the highest need, followed by "Community Services." Within these categories, residents identified transportation-related items and services as the greatest needs. (See Figures 1 and 2.)

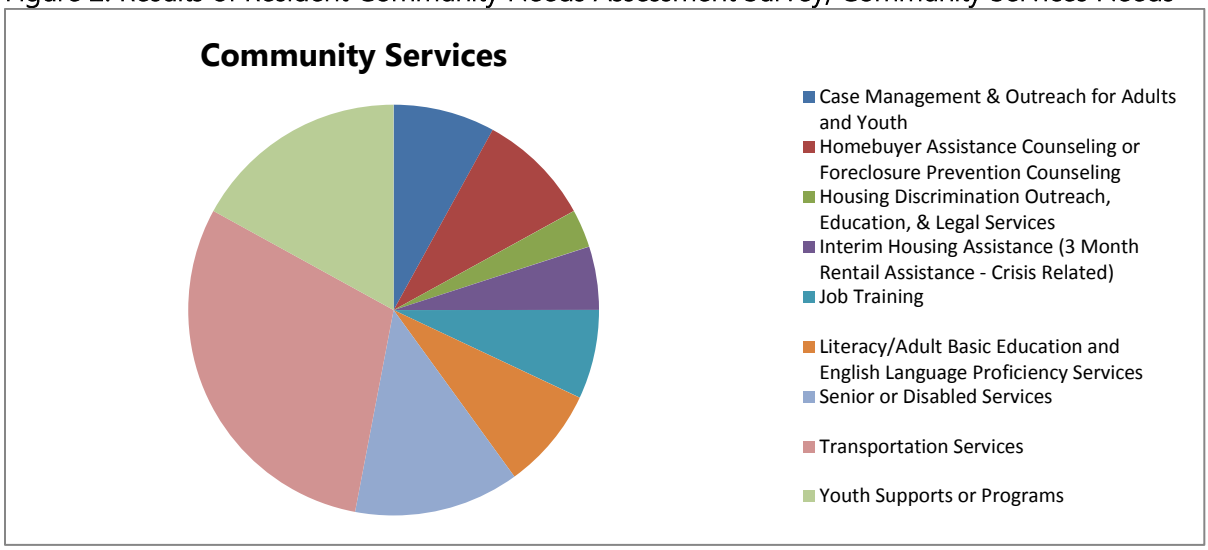
[1] Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization, *2040 Regional Transportation Plan*, 73.

Figure 1. Results of Resident Community Needs Assessment Survey, Infrastructure Needs*



*Residents were asked to select and prioritize their top three choices. Percentages are based on their weighted responses.

Figure 2. Results of Resident Community Needs Assessment Survey, Community Services Needs**



**Residents were asked to select and prioritize their top three choices. Percentages are based on their weighted responses.

Impacts of Population Growth outside the City Center

Local and regional transportation providers are making plans to address these needs, but so far, haven't been able to keep up with the growth. The City of Austin's 2012 *Imagine Austin* plan, for example, created goals for a more "compact and connected Austin." However, as the Travis County *Transit Development Plan* notes, "the performance indicators in the [*Imagine Austin*] Year 5 Progress Report show that key indicators relative to transportation are moving in the wrong direction. These include annual unlinked transit passenger trips, vehicles miles traveled per

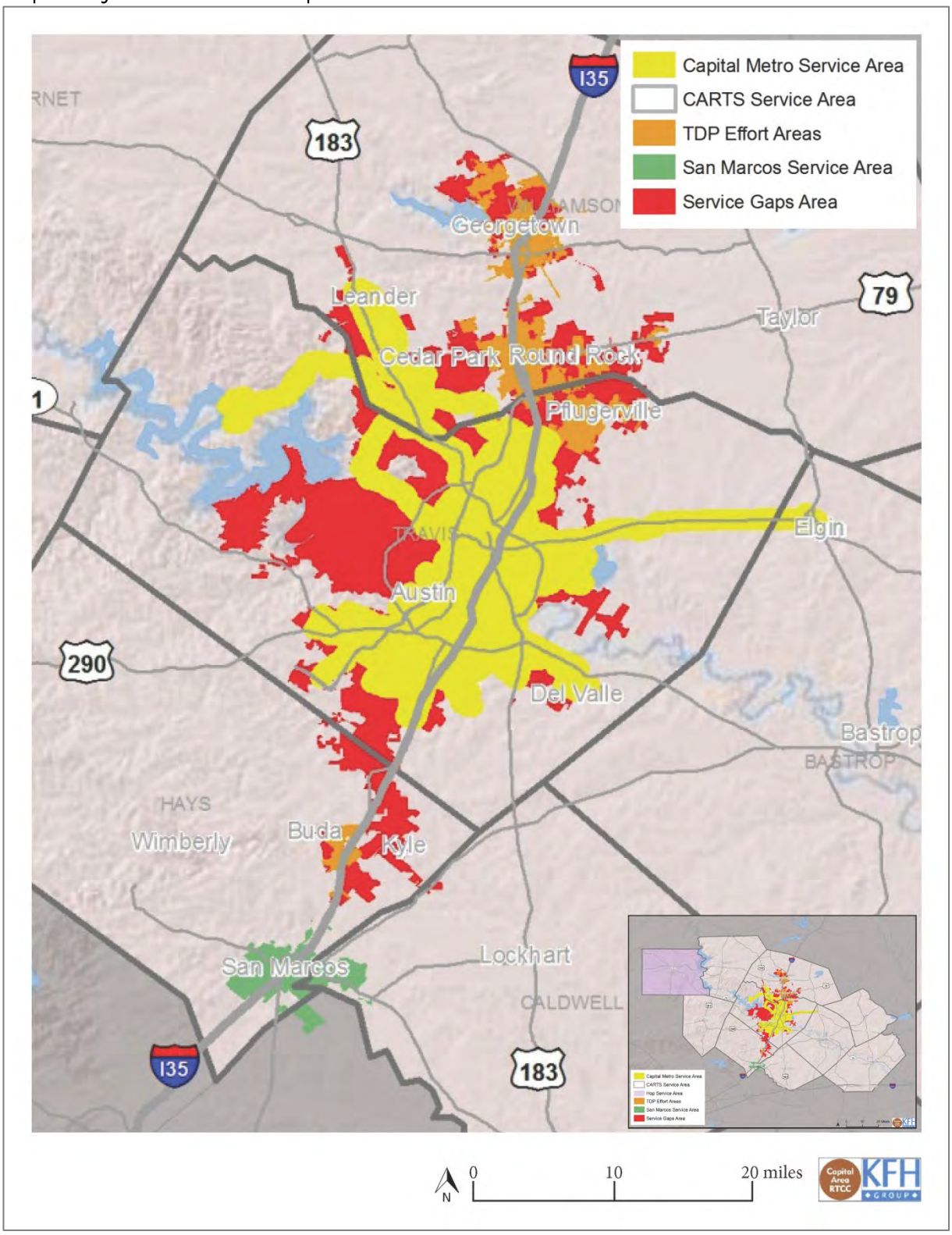
capita, percentage of trips by biking and walking, and transportation system total annual delay."[2]

As people push out into outlying areas of the county, low-income individuals and families find transportation especially challenging. According to Capital Metro, "[Population] growth has resulted in increasing affordability issues, forcing formerly transit-dependent populations to move into areas unserved or underserved by transit."[3] (See Map 1.) Living in areas unserved by transit increases reliance on vehicle ownership and upkeep, creating additional expenses. In addition, most social service providers that provide health care, mental health care, employment services, afterschool care, and other services for low-income families are located within the city center. Even for families with a vehicle, the distances and travel expense can be barriers to accessing these services.

> "Efficient and effective access to public mobility is a key ingredient in escaping from poverty."
> –*Connections 2025*, pg.6

[2] Travis County Transportation & Natural Resources, *Travis County Transit Development Plan*, 42.
[3] Capital Metro, *Capital Metro Transit Development Plan: Connections 2025*, 1.

Map 1. Major Transit Service Gap Areas[4]



[4] Map adapted from map provided by KFH Group: Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization, *Coordinated Public Transit-Health and Human Services Transportation Plan*, Figure 4-1, Section 4, 9.

Travis County's *Transit Development Plan* notes that as a result of the 2020 Census, "the urbanized area [of unincorporated Travis County] is expected to grow, which will lead to a reduction in CARTS service and an increase in the unincorporated urbanized area outside the Capital Metro service area."[5] Such a shift would leave even more people without access to public transportation options.

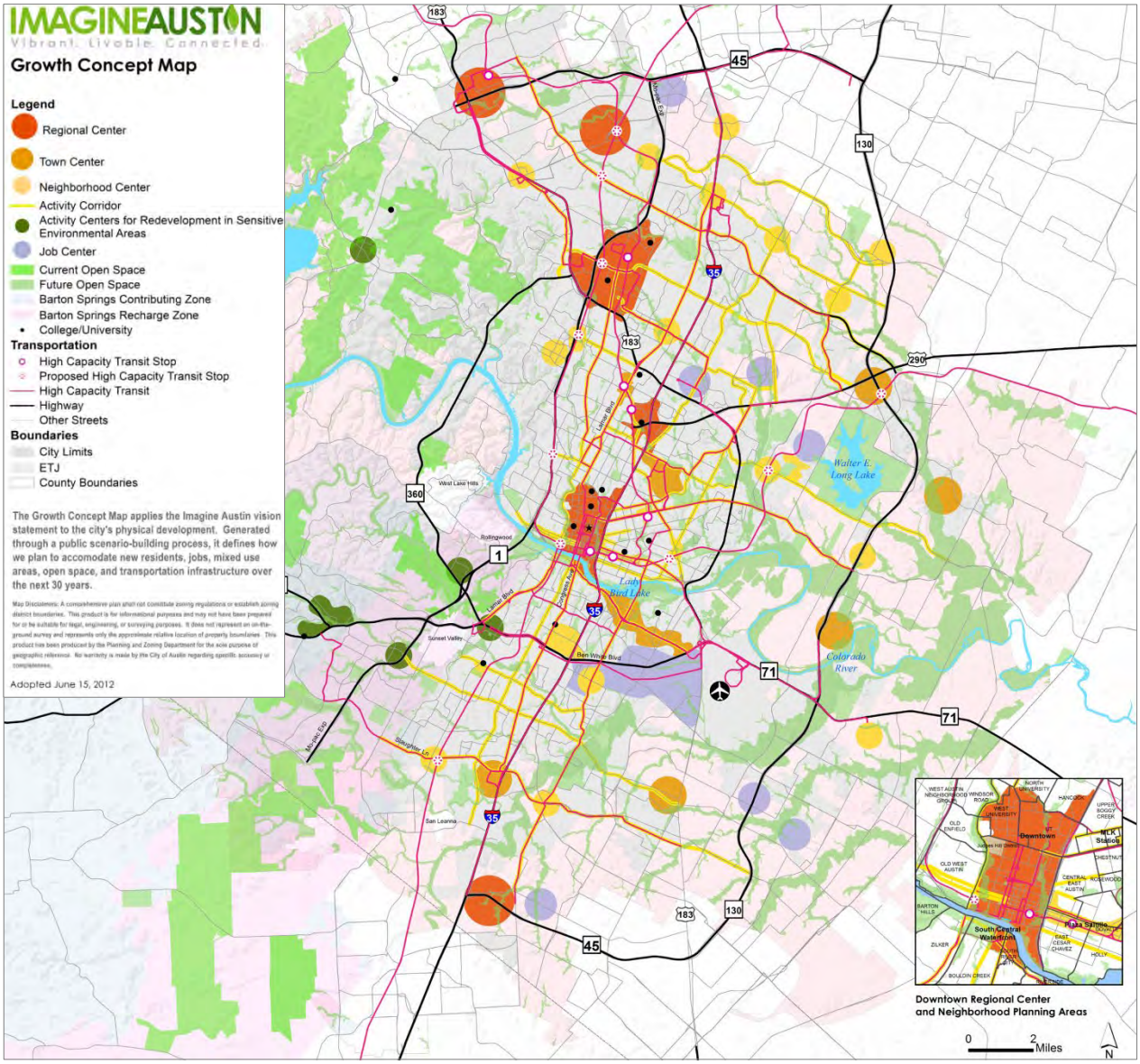
Use of Centers to Guide Growth & Development

Many agencies in the region emphasize that creating more efficient multi-modal transportation systems will be simpler and more cost-effective if new development is well planned and organized around hubs. Capital Metro explains: "Concentrating new Travis County development along key mixed-use corridors and within existing population and employment centers will lead to more livable communities with transit supportive densities and transit-oriented development."[6]

- **CAMPO Centers**. "Centers are officially designated by the CAMPO Transportation Policy Board. Locally-approved planning districts are: built and planned mixed-use environments that possess the density, diversity, and design attributes to reduce vehicle-miles traveled and support transit, bicycling, and walking."[7] (Note: These "Centers" could change or be eliminated in the CAMPO 2045 Regional Plan update due in May 2020.)
- **City of Austin Centers**. The Imagine Austin Plan features a Growth Concept Map (Map 2) that "assembles compact and walkable activity centers and corridors, as well as job centers, and coordinates them with future transportation improvements. These centers and corridors allow people to reside, work, shop, access services, people watch, recreate, and hang out without traveling far distances."[8]

[5] Travis County Transportation & Natural Resources, *Transit Development Plan*, 54.
[6] Capital Metro, *Capital Metro Transit Development Plan: Connections 2025*, 8.
[7] Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization, *2040 Regional Transportation Plan*, 35.
[8] City of Austin, *Imagine Austin Comprehensive Plan*, 104.

Map 2. Imagine Austin Growth Concept Map[9]

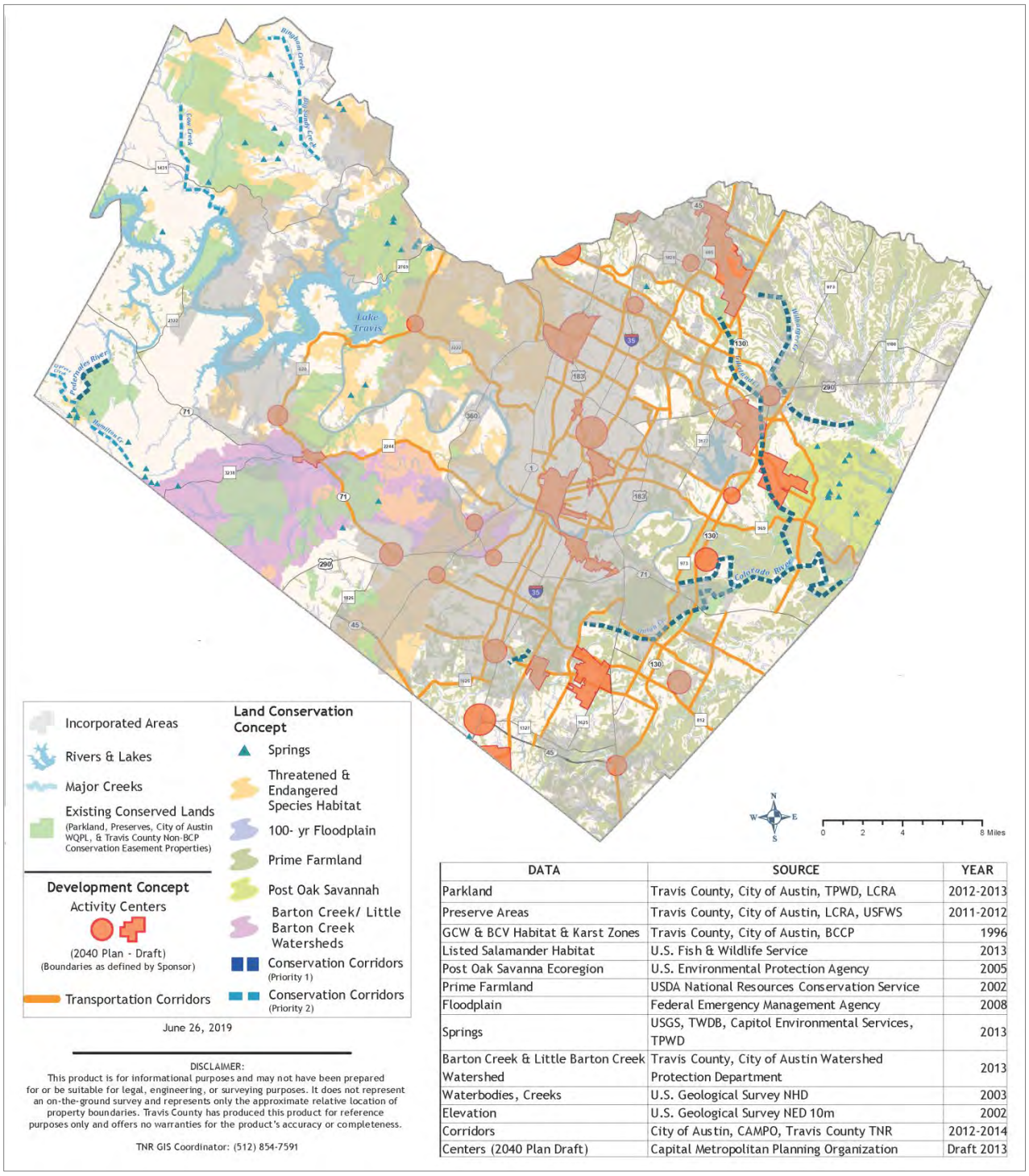


- **Travis County's Growth Guidance Concept**. Travis County's *Land, Water and Transportation Plan* outlines a vision for centers in unincorporated areas that aligns with CAMPO and City of Austin models. (See Map 3.)

  "The Development Concept encourages and supports new growth in the unincorporated areas of Travis County to be more compact and connected. The Development Concept offers residents living in 'activity centers' more housing and transportation choices by encouraging alternatives to single-family only land development patterns and mobility options for all ages beyond the automobile."[10]

[9] City of Austin, *Imagine Austin Comprehensive Plan*, Figure 4.5, 103.
[10] Travis County Transportation & Natural Resources, *Land, Water and Transportation Plan*, Executive Summary, 3.

Map 3. Travis County Growth Guidance Concept Centers[11]



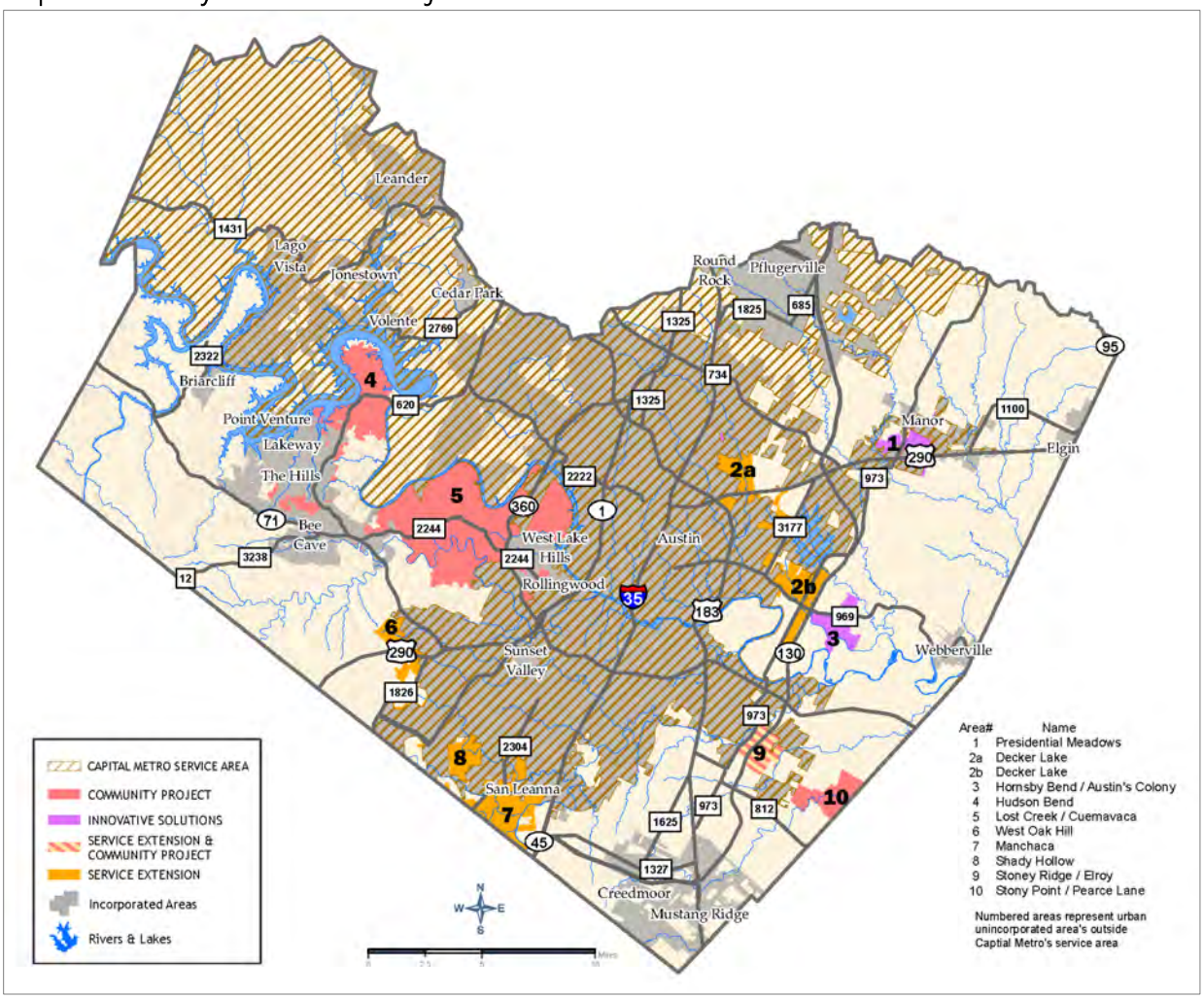
DATA	SOURCE	YEAR
Parkland	Travis County, City of Austin, TPWD, LCRA	2012-2013
Preserve Areas	Travis County, City of Austin, LCRA, USFWS	2011-2012
GCW & BCV Habitat & Karst Zones	Travis County, City of Austin, BCCP	1996
Listed Salamander Habitat	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	2013
Post Oak Savanna Ecoregion	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	2005
Prime Farmland	USDA National Resources Conservation Service	2002
Floodplain	Federal Emergency Management Agency	2008
Springs	USGS, TWDB, Capitol Environmental Services, TPWD	2013
Barton Creek & Little Barton Creek Watershed	Travis County, City of Austin Watershed Protection Department	2013
Waterbodies, Creeks	U.S. Geological Survey NHD	2003
Elevation	U.S. Geological Survey NED 10m	2002
Corridors	City of Austin, CAMPO, Travis County TNR	2012-2014
Centers (2040 Plan Draft)	Capital Metropolitan Planning Organization	Draft 2013

[11] Adapted from the map in Travis County Transportation & Natural Resources, *Land, Water and Transportation Plan*, Executive Summary, 3.

Transportation Gaps & Social Service Needs

Even as agencies envision intentional development close to activity centers, geographic spread is an on-the-ground reality for many individuals and families. The Capital Area Regional Transportation Coordination Committee's *Coordinated Public Transit-Health and Human Services Transportation Plan* found transportation needs especially for the growing senior population and those with disabilities and/or low-incomes who live in urbanized unincorporated areas. Areas with the highest needs include Del Valle, Austin's Colony, and urbanized areas in Western Travis County, including areas along the RR620 Corridor.[12] Travis County's *Transit Development Plan* (TDP) found similar needs.[13] In response, it calls for projects to expand transit options for some of these areas, including Austin's Colony, parts of the RR620 Corridor, and Del Valle.

Map 4. TDP Analysis Zones with Project Recommendations[14]



[12] Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization, *Coordinated Public Transit-Health and Human Services Transportation Plan*, Section 4, 12.
[13] Travis County Transportation & Natural Resources, *Transit Development Plan*, 48.
[14] Ibid., Figure 26, 47.

Addressing Needs

Local and regional agencies are working to address transportation issues to help keep our growing population moving. Highlights include:

- **City of Austin 2016 Mobility Bond.** In 2016, Austin voters approved $720 million in bonds for transportation and mobility improvements that will be implemented over an 8-year period. Regional Mobility projects will address congestion and enhance safety; Corridor Mobility projects will enhance mobility, safety, and connectivity for all users—whether they drive, bike, walk, or take transit; and Local Mobility projects will include improvements for sidewalks, safe routes to school, urban trails, bikeways, intersection safety, and sub-standard streets.
- **Capital Metro's Project Connect.** The *Project Connect* vision calls for a fully electric-powered high-capacity regional transit system to better connect a growing Central Texas population to Austin, as well as move people more efficiently within the city center. It calls for more park & rides and regional and neighborhood-based hubs, and incorporates bus, light rail, express bus, and commuter rail modes, along with autonomous rapid transit. It envisions expanded regional transit options that would serve commuters in outlying areas such as Manor, Elgin, Del Valle, and Hutto.
- **Travis County Transportation Blueprint 2045 (TCTB).** The TCTB, which was adopted July 16, 2019, articulates Travis County's 30-year transportation needs and is designed to identify transportation needs and solutions, incorporate future options and choices, and prioritize improvements in the unincorporated areas of Travis County. It incorporates all current Travis County transportation-related plans and projects, including improvements to congested roads and intersections, low water crossing projects, sidewalk improvements, the *Transit Development Plan*, and more.

There are ways individuals can help alleviate pressure on local roadways, too. **Transportation Demand Management** strategies aim to reduce the number of cars on the road, especially during peak times (i.e., "rush hour"). Demand management strategies suggested by the TCTB that individuals can act on include:

- Mobility Options – transit, ridesharing, bike/pedestrian
- Employer programs – flexible work schedules, telework, bus passes, ride matching
- Communication – apps, websites, & on-road signage for real time traffic conditions & preferred or alternate routes.

APPENDIX B-3

ISSUE AREA HIGHLIGHT: TRAVIS COUNTY WATER & WASTEWATER

Travis County residents are served by a patchwork quilt of municipal, cooperative, and private water and wastewater providers, but some residents—particularly those who live in unincorporated areas of the county—do not have water and/or wastewater service available to them. In these areas, residents rely on well water and/or on-site sewage facilities (OSSFs, or septic systems).

There is no map that shows areas in Travis County without water and/or wastewater service, but there are maps that show various water and wastewater service district boundaries (see Maps 1, 2 and 3 below). In general, areas of septic and well use can be inferred from the areas on these maps that are not shown to be within a service district. However, there are certain addresses or neighborhoods within these provider areas that do not have service for various reasons. For example, Maps 1 and 2 show that the Apache Shores neighborhood in western Travis County is in Travis County Improvement District 17's (TCID 17) service area. However, while the neighborhood does have water service provided by TCID 17, it does not have wastewater service. Residents in the Apache Shores neighborhood rely on household septic systems for their wastewater needs.

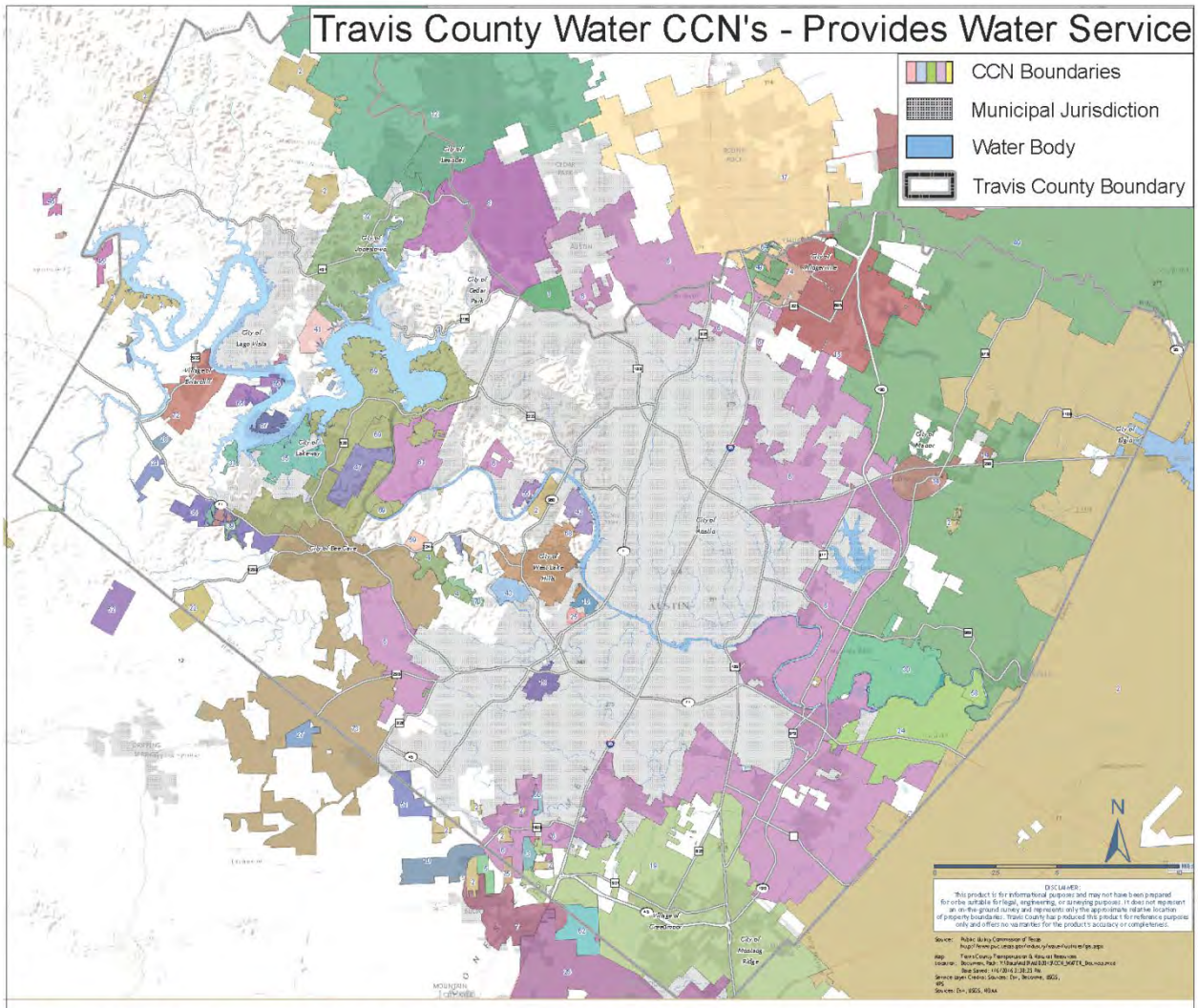
Since the inception of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, there has been strong interest in water and wastewater projects from residents in the unincorporated areas. To date, the Travis County CDBG office has received public requests for $19 million in water infrastructure projects 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 does not provide water or wastewater service; therefore, the cost of the infrastructure expansion is to be borne by either the immediate beneficiaries of the improvements or the customers of the system as a whole.

Water Service

In addition to examining the maps below to locate areas with no water service, data on the location of drilled wells can point to areas that rely on well water. The Texas Water Development Board shows a total of 2,519 domestic and public groundwater wells drilled in Travis County from 2003-present, and has an interactive online map that shows these driller reports.

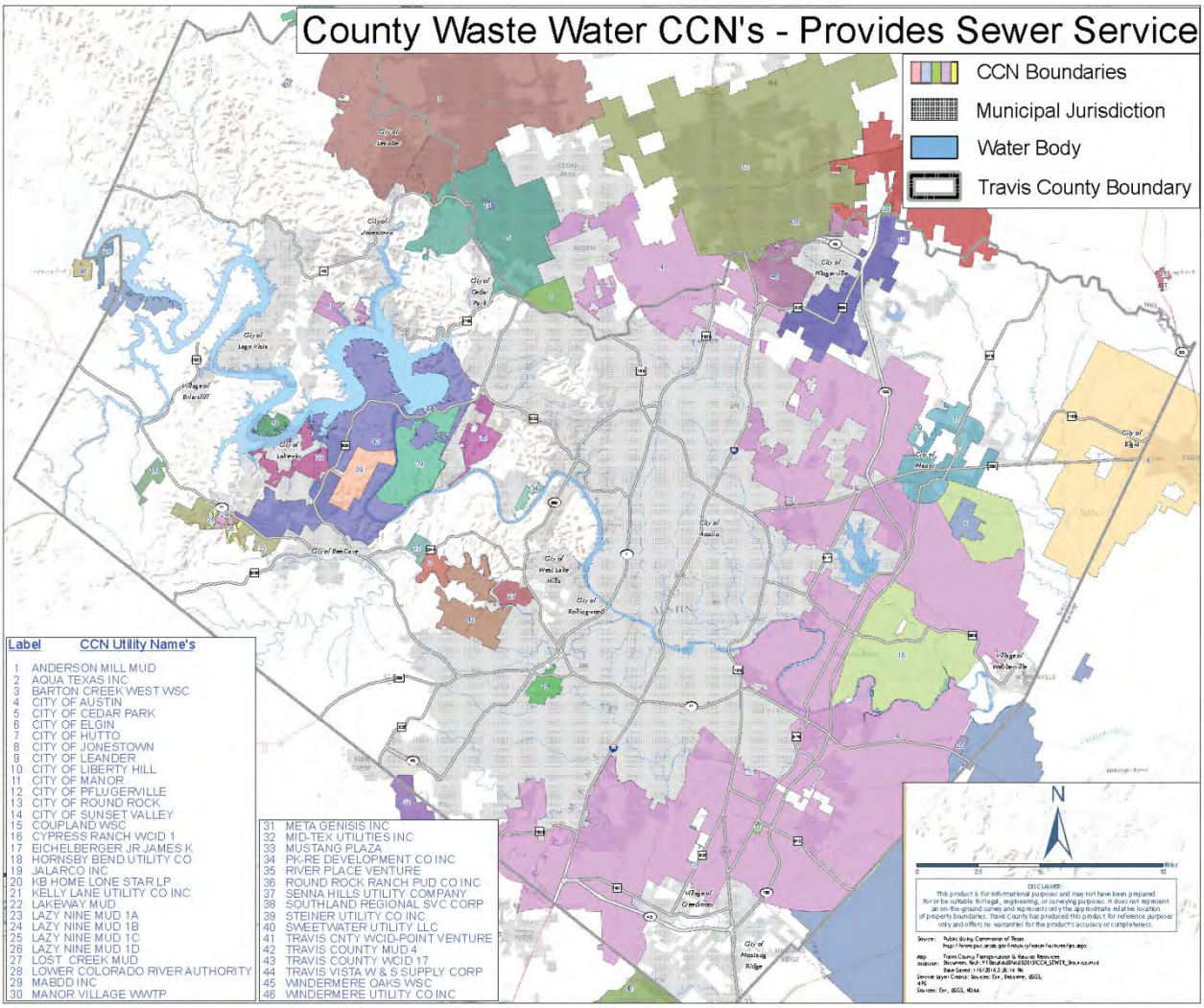
Map 1. Travis County Water CCN's – Water Service[1]



Label	CCN Utility Name's
1	ANDERSON MILL MUD
2	AQUA TEXAS INC
3	ARROYO DOBLE WATER SUPPLY INC
4	BARTON CREEK WEST WSC
5	CIMARRON PARK WATER CO
6	CITY OF AUSTIN
7	CITY OF BUDA
8	CITY OF CEDAR PARK
9	CITY OF ELGIN
10	CITY OF HAYS
11	CITY OF HUTTO
12	CITY OF LEANDER
13	CITY OF LIBERTY HILL
14	CITY OF MANOR
15	CITY OF PFLUGERVILLE
16	CITY OF ROLLINGWOOD
17	CITY OF ROUND ROCK
18	CITY OF SUNSET VALLEY
19	CREEDMOOR MAHA WSC
20	CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN UTILITY CO
21	CYPRESS RANCH WCID 1
22	DEER CREEK RANCH WATER CO LLC
23	DRAPER ESTATES WATER SYSTEM
24	GARFIELD WSC
25	GEORGE S NALLE III
26	GOFORTH SUD
27	HAYS COUNTY WCID NO 1
28	HAZY HILLS WATER SUPPLY CORP
29	HIGH VALLEY WSC
30	HORNSBY BEND UTILITY CO
31	INVERNESS UTILITY COMPANY INC
32	JONESTOWN WSC
33	LA TIERRA WSC
34	LAKEVIEW HILLS WSC
35	LAKEWAY MUD
36	LAZY NINE MUD 1A
37	LAZY NINE MUD 1B
38	LAZY NINE MUD 1C
39	LAZY NINE MUD 1D
40	LODGE ACRES WATER SUPPLY
41	LOHMAN'S FORD WATER COMPANY
42	LOOP 360 WSC
43	LOST CREEK MUD
44	LOST COVE WSC
45	LOWER COLORADO RIVER AUTHORITY
47	MABDD INC
48	MALONE ADDITION WATER SUPPLY
49	MANVILLE WSC
50	MARSHA WSC
51	MID-TEX UTILITIES INC
52	MONARCH UTILITIES I LP
53	MYSTIC OAK WATER SUPPLY INC
54	OAK FOREST HIGHLANDS INC
55	OAK SHORES WATER SYSTEM
56	PALEFACE PEDERNALES WSC
57	PLAN Z LLC
58	RIVER TIMBER WATER SUPPLY
59	SENNA HILLS UTILITY COMPANY
60	SLAUGHTER CREEK ACRES WSC
61	STEINER UTILITY CO INC
62	SUNFIELD MUD 4
63	SWIG WSC
64	T P INVEST A JOINT VENTURE
65	THE COVES WSC
66	TONKAWA WSC
67	TRAVIS CNTY WCID-POINT VENTURE
68	TRAVIS COUNTY WCID 10
69	TRAVIS COUNTY WCID 17
70	TRAVIS COUNTY WCID 19
71	TWIN CREEK PARK WATER SYSTEM
72	VILLAGE OF BRIARCLIFF
73	WEST TRAVIS COUNTY PUBLIC UTIL
74	WINDERMERE UTILITY CO INC
75	WOODS OF BEAR CREEK WTR CO INC

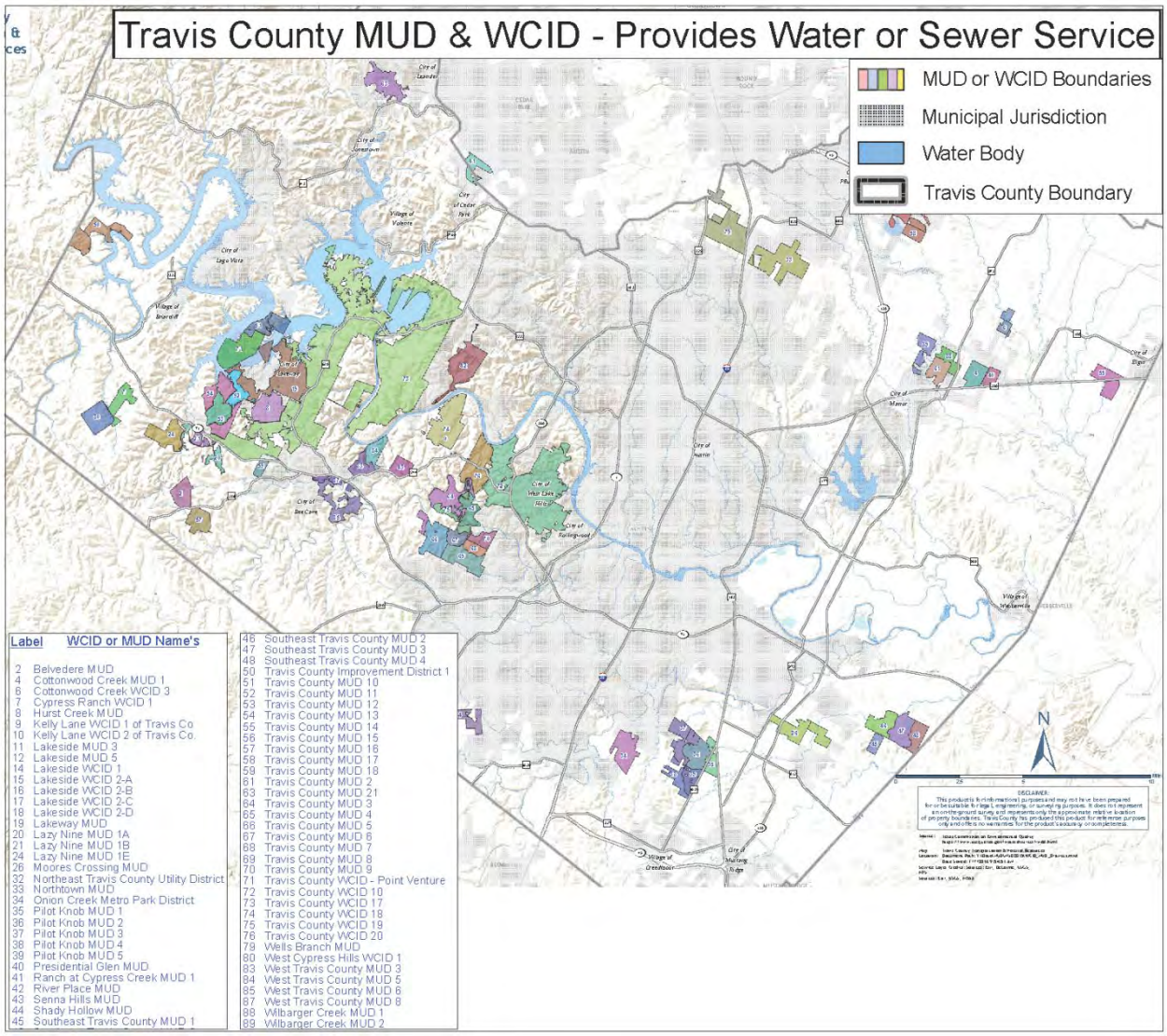
[1] Adapted from map provided by Travis County Transportation & Natural Resources (TNR) Department.

Map 2. Travis County CCN's – Sewer Service[2]



[2] Ibid.

Map 3. Travis County MUD & WCID – Water or Sewer Service[3]



Septic Systems

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. Travis County's Transportation and Natural Resources Department (TNR) typically issues an average of 600-650 permits for new systems each year. In its Work Plan for FY2019, TNR identifies some challenges with new septic system permitting: "Many of the existing lots that are available in older subdivisions that utilize on-site wastewater systems are the poorer quality lots that have been the last to sell because of topographical problems and small lot size.

[3] Ibid.

These lots will have systems that are difficult-to-design and will increase the number of professionally-designed systems that will be reviewed."[4]

The state of existing septic systems is a bigger concern, however, because failed septic systems can present a public health hazard. "Complaint investigations are expected to increase over the next several years as the 40,000+ on-site wastewater systems in the County continue to age resulting in more failures. An additional component of failures results from the increasing number of persons moving into the urban county areas that have not lived in homes being served by onsite wastewater and therefore increases the likelihood of misuse of those systems."[5] TNR staff report that similar to a roof and dependent on use, a septic system generally has a lifespan of 20-30 years, though there are examples of 40+ year old systems that still function.

In the PY2014-2018 Consolidated Plan, Travis County dedicated some of its CDBG funding toward home and septic system repair, and plans to continue to fund this program in the PY2019-2023 Plan. In order to participate in the program, residents and their properties must meet stringent eligibility requirements—and the funding is limited. Two hundred forty thousand dollars was dedicated to the repair and installation of septic systems in PY2014-18. As of early May 2019, three septic systems had been repaired or replaced and an additional six were in the process of being repaired or replaced. During that timeframe, four applications for septic repair or replacement had been removed because the applications had been incomplete or lacked documentation, had been withdrawn, or because the household and/or property had been determined to be ineligible. Sometimes the County is not able to issue a permit for the repair or replacement work, even for an existing septic system in need of repair.

There are many reasons that Travis County may not be able to issue a permit for a septic system or a development permit, but the reasons generally fall into two categories:

1) Non-compliance with subdivision regulations; or

2) Non-compliance with development regulations.

Non-compliance with Subdivision Regulations

The first category refers to issues with the way a lot or tract is split and sold. This is frequently referred to as "illegal subdivision." State and County code require that a subdivision platting and review process be followed when creating new tracts and lots, but sometimes landowners will sell a portion of a property through a metes and bounds survey without going through the proper process. The process exists to protect the buyer from purchasing substandard lots that may not have access or utilities, but often the buyer or seller may be either unaware of regulations or reluctant to comply because they are unable to afford the additional expense to do it properly.

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[4] Travis County, *Texas Departments Under the Commissioners Court FY 2019 Consolidated Work Plans*, Executive Summary, 212.
[5] Ibid.

Travis County cannot issue a development permit on a property until the subdivision has been approved and recorded at the Travis County Clerk's office. Generally, platting a property can cost thousands of dollars and take several months (although some exemptions may apply) and meeting this requirement can delay or completely derail a project, especially for those of limited means. Additionally, if they were unaware of the requirements, they may have split the lot in such a way that it cannot be brought into compliance without great expense. For example, a new lot might not meet minimum acreage requirements for septic use, or does not have access to a county road. In this case, it may be impossible to legally plat the lot in its current configuration.

Non-compliance with Development Regulations

The second category refers to issues that arise from a property owner who creates improvements on the property without a development permit. For example, a previous unpermitted development that does not meet a regulatory requirement on a lot makes it impossible for Travis County to issue a new development permit until the lot is brought into compliance. Most of the County's development code deals with development within a floodplain, so frequently the non-compliance issue is directly related to flooding—such as an addition or structure built below a required elevation or fill that was placed in the floodplain. However, there are many other situations that occur. For example, an easement might have been encroached upon when an owner built a structure within a utility or drainage easement, incorrectly installed a driveway, or built a structure over a property line. These situations can usually be remedied, but may lead to unexpected expenses that can be prohibitive for low-income residents.

APPENDIX B-4

ISSUE AREA HIGHLIGHT: MITIGATING RISKS AND HAZARDS

According to Travis County's 2017 *Hazard Mitigation Plan Update,* key hazard risks for the county include flooding, wildfire, drought, tornado, thunderstorm wind, extreme heat, expansive soils, hail, lightning, winter storm, and dam failure[1] (see Table 1 below). While all of these are risks for the region, some are more likely and/or potentially severe than others. During Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Consultation, Travis County Emergency Services Department staff leadership identified flooding and wildfire as the two most significant risks for the county.

Table 1. Hazard Risk Ranking[2]

HAZARD	FREQUENCY OF OCCURENCE	POTENTIAL SEVERITY	RANKING
Flood	Highly Likely	Substantial[3]	High
Wildfire	Highly Likely	Minor[4]	Moderate
Drought	Highly Likely	Limited	Moderate
Tornado	Highly Likely	Major	Moderate
Thunderstorm Wind	Highly Likely	Substantial	Moderate
Extreme Heat	Highly Likely	Substantial	Moderate
Expansive Soils	Highly Likely	Limited	Moderate
Hail	Highly Likely	Minor	Moderate
Lightning	Highly Likely	Limited	Moderate
Winter Storm	Highly Likely	Limited	Moderate
Dam Failure	Unlikely	Substantial	Low

Flooding

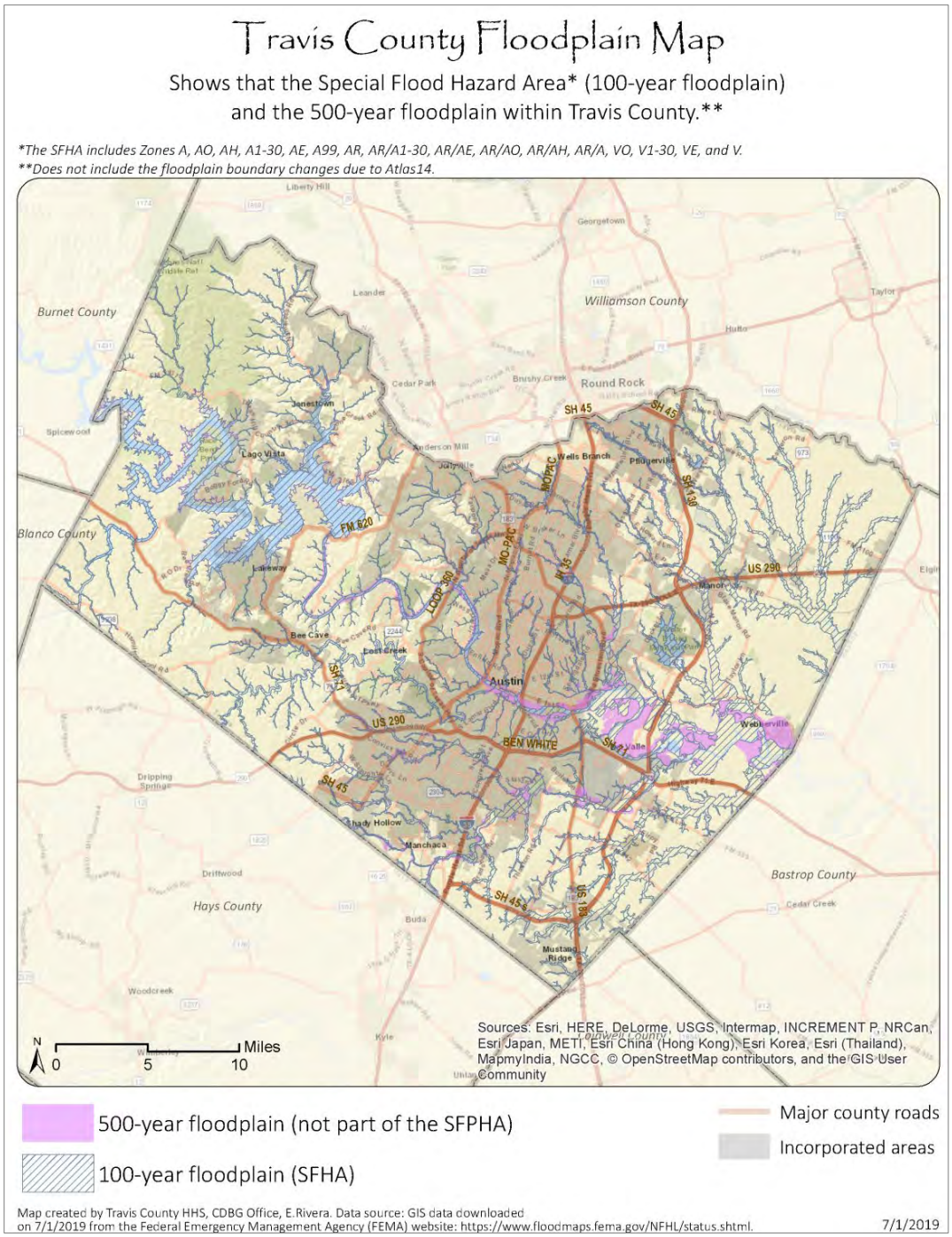
> "Flooding is the number one weather related cause of death in Texas." – 2009 *Drainage Basin Study*, pg. ES-1

Due to the "historical loss of life and number of injuries," flooding is identified in the *Hazard Mitigation Plan Update* as a "substantial" risk.[5] As the population grows and the county becomes more urban, the rise of impervious cover—that is, human-made surfaces that do not absorb rainfall—makes flooding more likely, and potentially more dangerous.[6] Between 1991 and 2016, unincorporated areas of

[1] Travis County, *Hazard Mitigation Plan Update: Mitigating Risk for a Safe, Secure, and Sustainable Future*, Section 4, 7.
[2] Ibid.
[3] The Potential Severity of Impact is considered Limited for all jurisdictions, except for Travis County, whose Potential Severity of Impact is considered Substantial, due to the historical loss of life.
[4] The Potential Severity of Impact is considered Minor for all jurisdictions, except for the Village of the Hills, whose Potential Severity of Impact is considered Limited.
[5] Ibid.
[6] Capital Area Council of Governments, *Disaster Resiliency & Recovery in the Texas Capital Area: The Economic Impact and Local Response to the 2015 Memorial Day Disaster Event*, 44.

Travis County experienced 196 flood events that resulted in 22 deaths and 171 injuries, along with $137.6 million in property damage and $317,000 in crop damage. When participating jurisdictions of Lakeway, Manor, Pflugerville, Sunset Valley, and the Village of the Hills are included, the number of events jumps to 215—and 115 of those occurred since the last iteration of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, in 2011.[7]

Map 1. Travis County Floodplain Maps Based on FEMA Floodplain Data



[7] Travis County, *Hazard Mitigation Plan Update: Mitigating Risk for a Safe, Secure, and Sustainable Future*, Section 4, 18.

Travis County's 2009 *Drainage Basin Study* offers an overview of area risk: "Travis County is particularly vulnerable to flash flooding. The western half of the County is defined as the Hill Country area and runoff generally flows southeast to the lower lying areas in the eastern part of the County. The Hill Country area is well known as 'flash flood alley' as it is very prone to flooding due to its steep terrain and thin soils. When the intense storms are combined with this terrain, it produces some of the highest runoff rates in the United States."[8] Areas in both western and eastern Travis County are at risk for flooding, but the area most impacted by flooding over the last decade has been southeast Travis County.

Travis County's Transportation and Natural Resources Department (TNR) does disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery for the county with respect to flood. As a part of the County's floodplain management program, they manage all flood mitigation grants (except those from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development) and manage flood mitigation studies. They are also involved in recovery from all types of natural disasters, from debris removal to permitting for damage repair.

After a severe flooding event in southeast Travis County in October 2015, the TNR conducted a comprehensive watershed study for five impacted neighborhoods to evaluate flood mitigation alternatives to improve public safety.[9] A report issued in 2017 summarizes the results of the study and recommends five short-term projects to eliminate 1% (100-year) Annual Chance Exceedance (ACE) flood risk of homes for each neighborhood.[10] The recommended projects include both riverine and local buyouts as well as structural elevation.[11] The County has completed some of the buyouts and is in the process of buying out more, per the report's recommendations. The recommended structural elevation projects, however, are on hold for now due to the release of a new rainfall study, referred to as "Atlas 14," that is changing area floodplains.

In September 2018, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration released a study titled, *NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 11 Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the United States, Texas*. This study shows that Central Texas is more likely to experience larger storms with higher rain downfall than previously understood, which means that severe flooding is also more likely. Atlas 14 rainfall values are used for infrastructure design and planning activities under federal, state, and local regulations. The increase in precipitation frequency values found by the study indicates that local maps will need to be re-drawn to expand floodplain areas. Based on Atlas 14, Travis County adopted updated flood plain standards for land development in April 2019. Other local jurisdictions, including the City of Austin, are expected to adopt similar policies. Interim 100-year floodplain maps are available online at ATXFloodPro.com (see Map 2).

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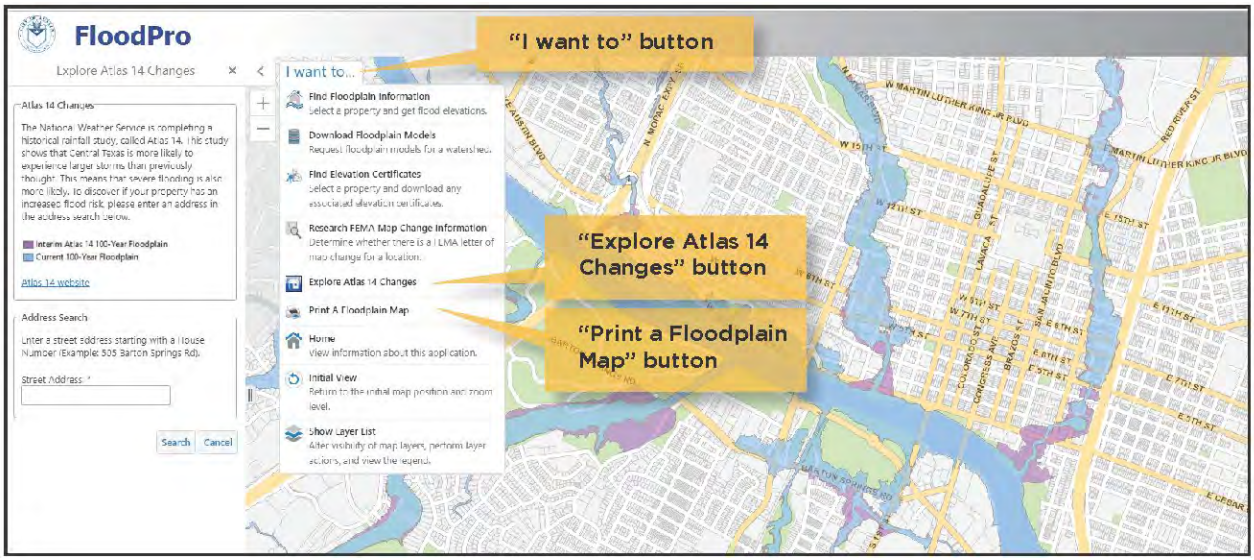
[8] Travis County, *Travis County Drainage Basin Study*, Section 1, 1.
[9] Travis County, *Flood Mitigation Study: Arroyo Doble, Bluff Springs, Onion Creek Meadows, Thoroughbred Farms, and Twin Creeks Neighborhoods*, 1.
[10] Ibid., 3.
[11] Ibid., 20.

Map 2. Interactive Floodplain Maps Using Updated NOAA Atlas 14 Data[12]



During the Consolidated Plan consultation process, local stakeholders reported needs and gaps in flood preparedness and response services that disproportionately impact low-income and minority residents—especially those who rent; have limited English language proficiency; and/or are elderly, domestic violence survivors, undocumented, or disabled. Stakeholders recommended partnering with local individuals and organizations that are trusted by people in these communities—such as community health workers, churches, and school districts—to disseminate information about estate planning, disaster preparedness, and the importance of flood insurance for those who live in a floodplain. They also highlighted gaps in funding to support long-term disaster recovery efforts. (See Fair Housing Stakeholder Focus Group Notes, Appendix A.)

Wildfire

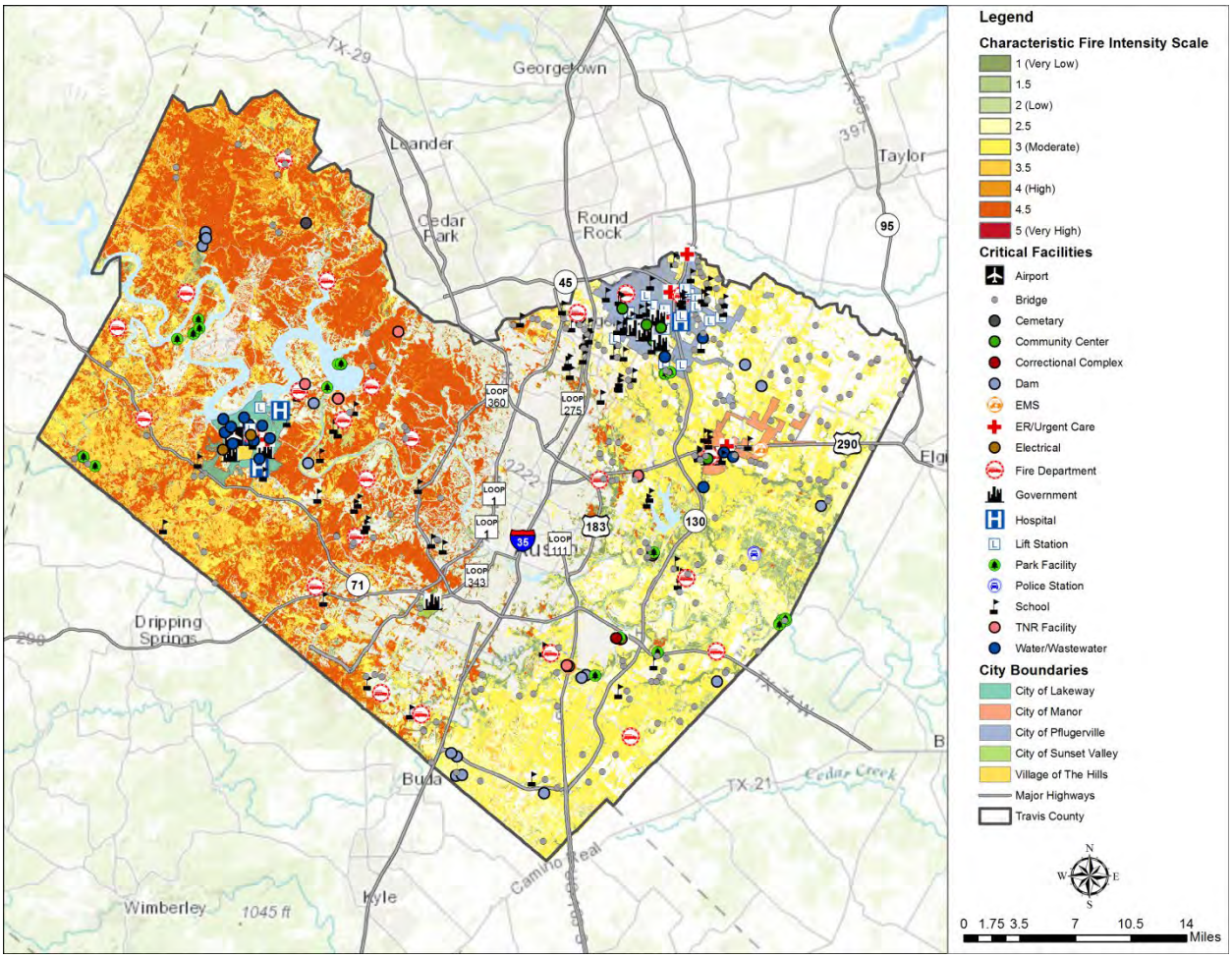
Expansion into formerly rural areas creates areas of "Wildland Urban Interface" (WUI), where human development shares a back fence with land that once was farm or ranchland, or that is parkland or protected preserve. In these areas, wildfire can put people and property at heightened risk. According to the *Wildland Urban Interface Fire Evacuation Plan: City of Austin-County of Travis,* "A significant portion of the population and over 25% of the structures in Travis County are located in the wildland urban interface and could be affected by a wildfire."[13]

The Balcones Canyonland Preserve in western Travis County is at significant risk for wildfire, but the potential for damage from wildfire exists throughout the county. The 2014 *Austin-Travis County Community Wildfire Protection Plan* (CWPP) includes risk rankings for different areas of

[12] "Flood Risk and Atlas 14: Overview," City of Austin, last accessed May 7, 2019, http://austintexas.gov/atlas14.
[13] City of Austin – County of Travis, *Wildland Urban Interface Fire Evacuation Plan: Special Operations Plan*, 7.

the county and identifies community planning units to assist local jurisdictions in developing individual CWPPs.[14]

Map3. Fire Intensity Scale Map[15]



Climate Change

Climate change increases potential harm from drought, wildfire, flooding, extreme heat, and storms. The *Hazard Mitigation Plan Update* explains: "Texas is considered one of the more vulnerable states in the U.S. to both abrupt climate changes and to the impact of gradual climate changes to the natural and built environments. Mega-droughts can trigger abrupt changes to regional ecosystems and the water cycle, drastically increase extreme summer temperature and fire risk, and reduce availability of water resources, as Texas experienced during 2011-2012."[16] This makes planning for potential hazards even more critical.

[14] City of Austin – Travis County, *Austin-Travis County Community Wildfire Protection Plan*, Section 4.
[15] Travis County, *Hazard Mitigation Plan Update: Mitigating Risk for a Safe, Secure, and Sustainable Future*, Section 6, Figure 6-10, 18.
[16] Travis County, *Hazard Mitigation Plan Update: Mitigating Risk for a Safe, Secure, and Sustainable Future*, Section 4, 4.

Disaster Response, Resiliency, and Recovery

In May and October of 2015, Travis County experienced flooding events that led to the county receiving a Presidential disaster declaration. As a part of the declaration, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will allocate Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds to the state of Texas to be distributed to affected areas to facilitate long-term recovery. In Travis County, those funds will be utilized in two ways:

1) To complete flood mitigation projects, including a bridge improvement project to improve safety of a low-water crossing; and
2) To help impacted homeowners purchase homes within the county through a homebuyer's assistance program.

According to Travis County Emergency Services staff, responding to disasters in unincorporated areas of Travis County presents some unique challenges. Some neighborhood developments have limited roads that can be used for evacuation in case of flood or fire, and these same roads may need to be accessed by emergency response vehicles. Some areas have limited or no access to public transit, which increases reliance on individual vehicles; as the Wildland Urban Interface Fire Evacuation Plan points out, the use of personal vehicles could worsen potential traffic on limited roadways during an evacuation and threaten to leave vulnerable individuals and those without vehicles in harm's way[17]. In addition, Travis County Emergency Services staff identify that naming and equipping community refuge areas—or safe places to gather in case of emergency—in unincorporated areas is a need.

The Capital Area Council of Governments convenes the Homeland Security Task Force: Disaster Recovery & Resiliency Committee to improve community recovery response time and increase resiliency. The Committee was recently notified of an award of $20,000 to provide a series of workshops and trainings by September 2020 to achieve progress toward the Committee's purpose. The work of the group covers a ten county area and planning for the workshops is currently underway.

While local and regional agencies are working to address these issues to help keep our growing population safe from harm, individuals and neighborhoods can help reduce their risk, too.

- Prepare your home for wildfire to reduce risk;
- Create a Community Wildfire Protection Plan for your neighborhood that includes an evacuation plan;
- Make a plan for checking on elderly and other vulnerable neighbors when disaster strikes;
- During storms, check ATXFloods.com – and Turn Around, Don't Drown!

[17] City of Austin – County of Travis, *Wildland Urban Interface Fire Evacuation Plan: Special Operations Plan*, 7.

APPENDIX B-5

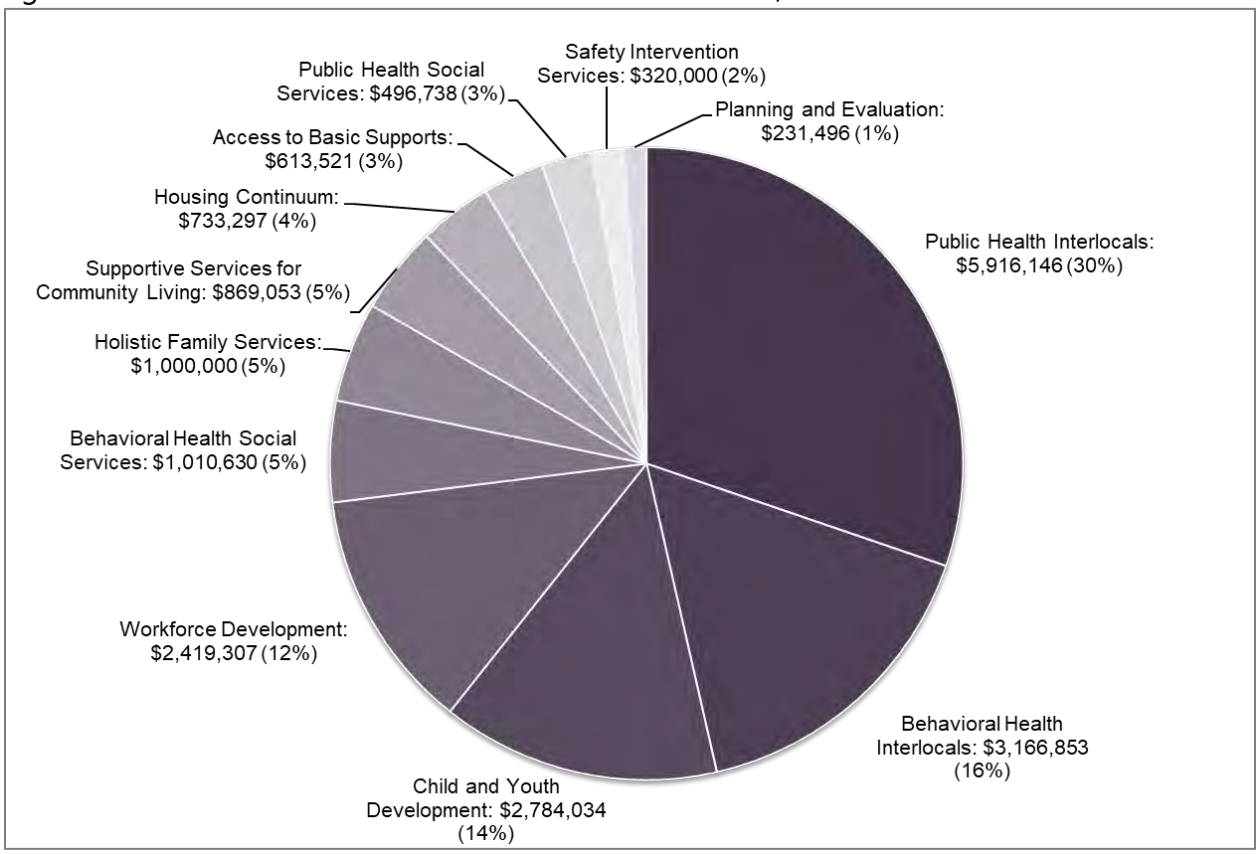
NEEDS HIGHLIGHT: SOCIAL SERVICE INVESTMENTS

Travis County funds a portion of many social service programs that range from basic needs and children and youth programs to workforce development and public health. The social service programs the County supports are funded through public and private dollars and are provided by nonprofits, faith-based organizations, and local government.

The needs assessment highlights provided here will offer an overview of county-wide conditions for select issue areas, and when feasible, information specific to the unincorporated areas. Please note that for much of this assessment, the information will be at the county level; however, efforts to target the CDBG-funded area in the upcoming investment cycle are underway.

Travis County Health and Human Services Department (HHS) annually invests in social services for residents of Travis County, both through direct service provision and through contracts with community-based organizations. These service contracts align with and complement direct services provided by the county to support the Department's mission to "protect vulnerable populations," "invest in social and economic well-being," and "promote physical, behavioral, and environmental well-being."

Figure 1. Investments in Issue Areas for Social Service Contracts, FY 2018[1]



[1] Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, FY18 Financial Summary for Social Service Contracts.

Currently, the annual investments in contracted services total approximately $19.95 million. The current HHS funding strategy includes a request to the Commissioner's Court and Planning and Budget Office for an increase of roughly $8 million to fully fund and maintain the social service investment portfolio. On an annual basis, the Research and Planning Division of HHS produces an impact report on contracted social services. Travis County's social service contracts are categorized according to issue areas and expenditures by issue area from FY2018 are shown in the figure above.

The agencies funded through HHS social service investments report quarterly on a variety of measures which include geographic area of service by zip code. In order to identify the percentage of services being provided to residents of the unincorporated areas, a list of zip codes has been identified that encompass substantial portions of the unincorporated areas. Because the boundaries of the unincorporated areas do not align exactly with zip code boundaries, the number of clients who reside in these zip codes gives only an approximate upper estimate of clients in the unincorporated area, as it may also capture clients who reside in municipalities. After analysis, it was determined that roughly 5% of the clients served by HHS contracted services are residents of the fully unincorporated areas of the county – a significant underrepresentation since the unincorporated areas of the county make up 16% of the total population.[2]

The following section provides an overview of select social service contract investments from issue areas with relatively low service coverage in the CDBG service area, or that are of particular interest to individuals residing in CDBG service areas. This section is condensed from the 2018 Community Impact Report, prepared by the Research and Planning Division of HHS, with additional analysis and maps that look at conditions in the unincorporated areas that were created for the Consolidated Plan.

Access to Basic Supports

The Access to Basic Supports issue area encompasses residents' access to food, transportation, public benefits and legal rights. Poverty and low income often pose access barriers to these basic necessities, which are compounded by gaps in public systems and safety net programs. Local investments can assist residents with meeting their basic needs, both by addressing those service gaps and by supporting and improving access to existing safety nets.[3]

Food Insecurity in Travis County

Adequate food and nutrition are necessities for physical and psychological health and well-being. Food security refers to the ability to ensure access to enough food for an active, healthy

[2] "Cities and Towns Population Totals years 2010-2017," U.S. Census Bureau, last accessed March 16, 2019, http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/data-sets.html.

[3] Travis County Health and Human Services, Research & Planning Division, *FY18 Community Impact Report*, Access to Basic Supports.

life for all household members at all times.[4] Households that are food insecure are uncertain of having, or unable to acquire, enough food to meet the needs of all their members because they have insufficient money or other resources for food.[5] Food insecurity can cause people to eat less varied diets, reduce food quality, disrupt normal eating patterns, and reduce food intake. Over time, food insecurity leads to negative health outcomes, reduced educational attainment, and lost work productivity.[6] An estimated 15% of Travis County residents overall, including 21% of Travis County children, are food insecure.[7]

The core of the safety net for those in need of food and nutrition assistance is comprised of programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as Food Stamps. Many Travis County residents consistently rely on SNAP for food assistance. In 2018, Travis County averaged 45,903 SNAP cases serving an average of 100,855 people, the majority of whom are children.[8, 9]

Despite the number of county residents participating in the SNAP program, SNAP is "under enrolled," as an estimated 42% of eligible food-insecure individuals do not utilize this benefit.[10] Furthermore, considering the high and increasing costs of living in Austin and Travis County, income eligibility requirements for SNAP leave many county residents ineligible for this federal benefit, even though they may be experiencing food insecurity. Eligibility for SNAP requires most applicants to have a gross monthly income at or below 165% of the poverty threshold according to the Federal Poverty Income Guidelines (FPIG),[11] but the cost of living in Travis County is estimated to require an income of at least 200% of the poverty threshold.[12] The County invests in several community-based food and nutrition programs to assist county residents in meeting their food and nutritional needs, including the Central Texas Food Bank's Food Bank and Mobile Food Pantry programs. However, the vast majority of service locations for

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[4] "Definitions of Food Security," United States Department of Agriculture, last modified September 5, 2018, https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/definitions-of-food-security/.

[5] Alisha Coleman-Jensen, Matthew P. Rabbitt, Christian A. Gregory, and Anita Singh, "Household Food Security in the United States in 2016," U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, ERR-237, September 2017, https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/84973/err-237.pdf?v=42979.

[6] "2018 State of the Food System Report," City of Austin Office of Sustainability, accessed December 14, 2018, http://austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Sustainability/COAOS-0106_FoodReport_ForWeb_1_.pdf.

[7] Ibid.

[8] "Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) Statistics," Texas Health and Human Services, last accessed December 14, 2018, https://hhs.texas.gov/about-hhs/records-statistics/data-statistics/supplemental-nutritional-assistance-programsnap-statistics.

[9] U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B01001, last accessed December 14, 2018, http://factfinder2.census.gov.

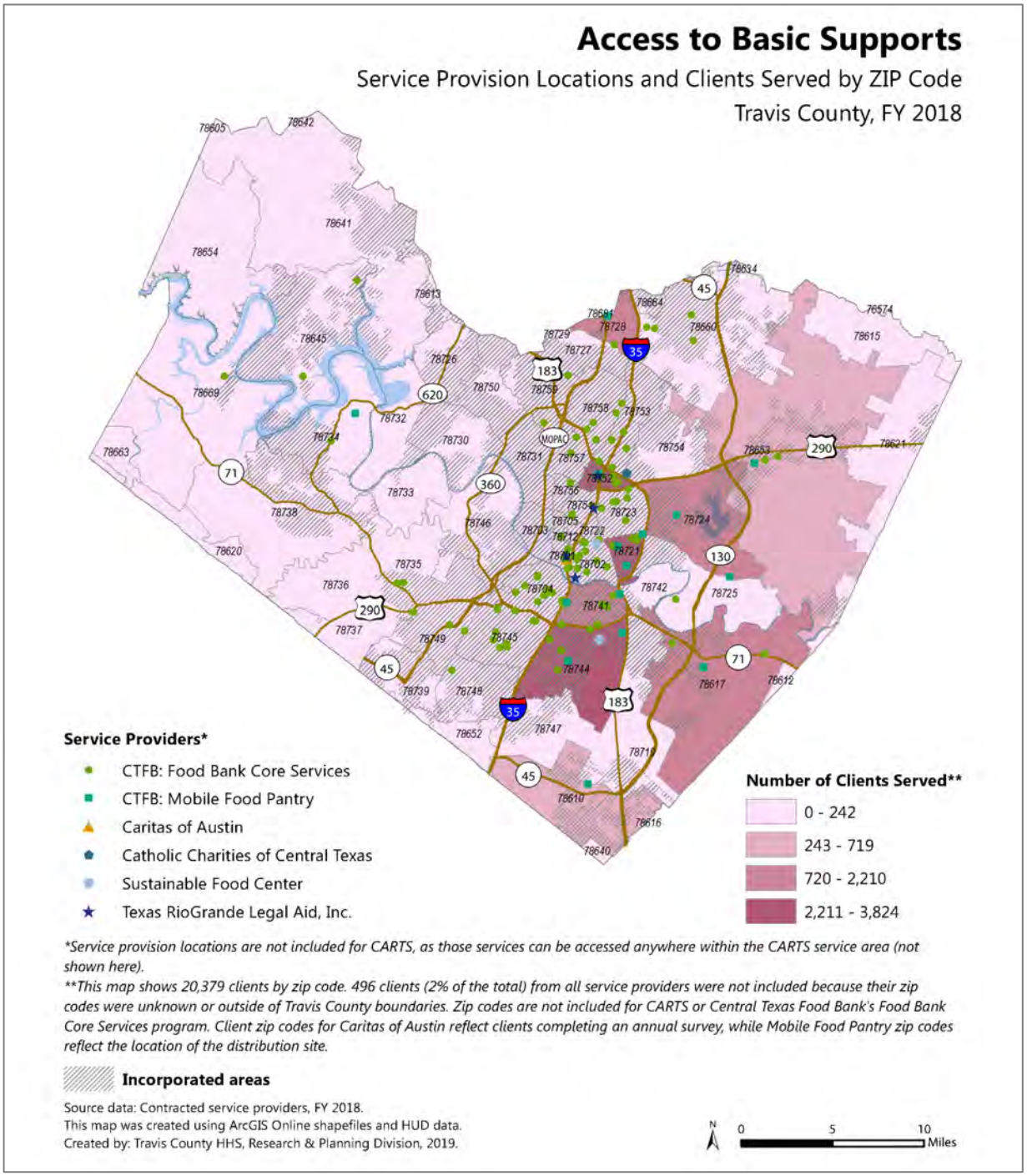
[10] "2018 State of the Food System Report," City of Austin Office of Sustainability, accessed December 14, 2018, http://austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Sustainability/COAOS-0106_FoodReport_ForWeb_1_.pdf.

[11] "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Eligibility," United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Program, last modified November 16, 2018, https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/eligibility.

[12] "Texas Family Budgets: What It Takes to Get by and Get Ahead," Center for Public Policy Priorities, last accessed March 16, 2019, http://familybudgets.org/.

the county's food insecurity program do not extend into unincorporated areas. Service locations and clients served by zip code can be seen in Map 1.

Map 1. Clients Served and Service Locations for Travis County Social Service Investments in Access to Basic Supports



Transportation

Individuals and households without affordable, reliable access to transportation often encounter barriers to basic services and to full participation in the community. The high personal costs associated with owning a vehicle and the gaps in the public transportation system are the two most significant barriers to reliable transportation. Some populations and geographies may be disproportionately impacted by these barriers.

Two public transit providers exist for Travis County residents who do not own personal vehicles, but there are service gaps. The Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Capital Metro) provides urban public transportation services within member jurisdictions.[13] The Capital Area Rural Transportation System (CARTS) provides rural transit and paratransit services in the non-urbanized areas of Travis County (and the non-urbanized areas of other Central Texas counties).[14] There are some Travis County areas that are not served by either public transit provider, as Capital Metro provides services to predominantly urban areas, and CARTS service locations extend only to Del Valle, Manor, Pflugerville, and Oak Hill (this service is intended for individuals who need access to Travis County's Congregate Meals program and other direct services provided by the County at specific service locations).

The Capital Area Regional Transit Coordination Committee (RTCC) has identified key unmet operational and consumer group needs in its Coordinated Public Transit Health and Human Services Transportation Plan (2017)[15]:

- The urbanized areas outside of Capital Metro's and CARTS' service areas have the greatest unmet operational needs. Identified areas within or partly within Travis County include: Del Valle, Cedar Park, Lakeway, Bee Cave, Round Rock, and Austin's Colony.
- The plan's more detailed Transit Dependence Index Percent (TDIP) analysis quantifies transit need by block group based on autoless households, elderly populations, youth populations, and below poverty populations. It finds that:
    - Block groups in eastern Travis County have high transit need overall;
    - Among the senior adult population (individuals 65 years and older), western Travis County block groups have high transit needs;
    - Among individuals with disabilities, block groups with high transit need are found in various areas of Austin, particularly East Austin, and areas along the Highland Lakes.

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[13] "Service Area Map," Capital Metro, accessed November 21, 2017, https://www.capmetro.org/service_maps/service_area.aspx.

[14] Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization, *CAMPO 2040 Regional Transportation Plan*, 56.

[15] KFH Group, Inc., for the Capital Area Regional Transportation Coordination Committee and Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization, *Coordinated Public Transit – Health and Human Services Transportation Plan*, last accessed February 2017, https://47kzwj6dn1447gy9z7do16an-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Coordinated-Public-Transit-Health-and-Human-Services-Transportation-Plan.pdf.

Transportation challenges related to both access and cost may also be greater for Travis County residents in unincorporated areas. Based on public input received by Travis County's Community Development Block Grant Program, lack of transportation is an ongoing concern for low-income residents in unincorporated areas. Compared to residents of more densely developed urban neighborhoods, residents in unincorporated areas may 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.[16]

Legal Rights and Benefits

Civil legal assistance helps individuals who face barriers to obtaining adequate legal counsel to protect their rights in a variety of civil legal matters. For many Texans, particularly those in poverty, access to effective legal service is limited. The County's investment focuses on two areas: legal assistance for access to federal public benefits, and immigration legal assistance.

Civil Legal aid is free legal assistance to low- and middle-income people who have civil (i.e. non-criminal) legal problems. Civil legal aid helps people to: access basic necessities, including government benefits, housing and healthcare; ensure safety and stability, including individual safety, family law, and keeping children and youth in school; and support economic security, including employment, taxes, and consumer protection.[17] Across the U.S., civil legal aid relies on funding from federal and state governments, private foundations, nonprofit groups, and other private donations. In Texas, the two primary funding sources for legal aid are the Legal Services Corporation (LSC) and the Texas Access to Justice Foundation. Both sources have experienced or are currently facing a decrease in funding available to provide legal aid for low-income Texans.[18, 19]

Travis County is home to a large population of foreign-born residents, many of whom might find legal counsel beyond their reach due to income:

- One in six Travis County residents is an immigrant: Approximately 218,900 foreign-born residents live in Travis County, comprising 18% of the total county population;[20]
- Approximately 65% (about 141,800) of Travis County foreign-born residents are non-citizens;[21]

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[16] Moffett, Christy Copeland, Martha Brown, and Elena Rivera. "Travis County Consolidated Plan and Action Plan PY 2014-2018," Travis County, 2015, https://www.traviscountytx.gov/images/health_human_services/Docs/cdbg/PY14-18ConPlan.pdf.

[17] "Civil Legal Aid 101," United States Department of Justice, Office of Legal Policy, updated October 24, 2018, https://www.justice.gov/olp/civil-legal-aid-101.

[18] "Quick Facts," Legal Services Corporation, last accessed December 18, 2018, https://www.lsc.gov/quick-facts.

[19] Texas Judicial Council, *State of Texas Resolution of the Texas Judicial Council: Supporting Funding for Civil Legal Aid in Texas*.

[20] U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B05003, http://factfinder2.gov.

- Approximately 17% (about 24,500) of those non-citizens are below the poverty level.[22]

Travis County invests in two social service programs that seek to provide civil legal assistance to individuals in need: 1) Immigration Legal Services through Catholic Charities of Central Texas; and 2) the Public Benefits Advocacy Project through Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid, Inc. The goal of the Immigration Legal Services (ILS) program is to provide high quality, low cost legal representation to eligible residents in the areas of family-based immigration, self-petitions, naturalization, asylum, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), Temporary Protective Status, visas for victims of crimes, and other special programs. The goal of Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid's (TRLA's) Legal Assistance for Access to Benefits program is to address the basic human needs of eligible Travis County residents or homeless individuals living in Travis County by providing legal assistance to obtain, preserve, or increase financial security for clients in their public benefits cases and to obtain available resources and benefits for homeless clients. These services are intended to serve all of Travis County, but as shown in Map 1, all service locations for both ILS and TRLA are centrally located within the City of Austin.

Service Provision in Unincorporated Areas of Travis County

Across all of Travis County's Access to Basic Supports social service contacts for which data is available, only 8% of clients served live in fully unincorporated zip codes (43% of clients served live in zip codes that overlap with incorporated areas). Only 4% of service locations are located in unincorporated zip codes, most of which are food pantries. This illustrates some of the potential challenges that eligible residents of CDBG service areas may face in accessing services that can help support their basic needs.

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[21] Ibid.
[22] Ibid., Travis County, B17025, http://factfinder2.gov.

Child and Youth Development

Programs and services within this issue area promote physically and emotionally healthy infants, children, youth, and their families through a variety of programs and services that are available, affordable, accessible, and meet expected standards of quality. The scope of these services include prevention, intervention, and early diversion programs. The County invests in a range of early childhood services to ensure young children are healthy and safe, ready for Kindergarten, supported in nurturing and responsive environments, screened for developmental delays, and connected to supportive services, as needed. Youth services supported by the County seek to help young people be academically successful and workforce ready; socially and civically engaged; and physically, emotionally, and environmentally healthy and safe. Investments in this issue area currently span fifteen programs provided by thirteen community-based organizations.

Children in Poverty in Travis County

Research has shown that children raised in poverty are more likely to start school with limited language skills, have less parental support with homework, and have to deal with more social and emotional problems that interfere with learning.[23] At 21%, the child poverty rate in Travis County is higher than the overall poverty rate of 15% and the adult poverty rate of 13%.[24] Children who identify as Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American are disproportionately impacted by poverty. While children who identify as Hispanic or Latino comprise less than one-half (47%) of the child population, they make up almost three-fourths (73%) of the child population in poverty. Children identifying as Black or African American represent 9% of the child population, yet make up 14% of the child population in poverty. In comparison, children identified as Non-Hispanic White comprise 36% of the child population but only represent 10% of children in poverty.[25]

Youth Risk and Protective Factors for Adverse Outcomes

Children may experience protective factors and risk factors that are influenced at the individual, family, peer, and local community level. Risk factors are stressful conditions or events that increase an individual's likelihood of largely preventable poor outcomes. Protective factors moderate and mediate the risk processes and promote resilience.[26] The following table provides an example of a risk factor, data in the community that points to the prevalence of risk among children and youth, and protective factors that can counteract the risk and influence healthy social-emotional development in children and youth. The goals of the County's social service

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[23] "The Condition of Education 2017," National Center for Education Statistics, last Accessed October 31,2018, https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2017144.

[24] Ibid.

[25] U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, B17001, B17001B, B17001C, B17001D, B17001E, B17001G, B17001H, B17001I.

[26] "Research: Risk and Protective Factors," youth.gov, last accessed October 18, 2018, https://youth.gov/program-directory/research.

investments for Child and Youth Development align with protective factors associated with avoidance of adverse outcomes.

Figure 2. Child and Youth Development Risk Factor

Risk Factor	Risk Factor Measurement	Protective Factor
Bullying and Victimization	31% of high school students responding to the Lake Travis ISD (LTISD) 2017-2018 youth behavioral risk survey reported symptoms of depression and 17% reported that they seriously considered attempting suicide.[27] 51% of high school students responding to the Austin ISD (AISD) 2017-2018 Student Climate Survey reported students being bullied at school either "sometimes or a lot of the time" and 52% reported that some students are not treated fairly because of who they are "sometimes or a lot of the time."[28]	Safe, nurturing, and stimulating environments; Emotional competence; Attachment and bonding to prosocial adults

Early Childhood Services and Support

Child care services are essential for working families in Travis County as 66% of children live in households where all parents are in the workforce.[29] Research shows that high quality child care supports the successful cognitive, social, and emotional development of young children.[30] The number of accredited childcare centers in Travis County has dropped from 131 in 2004 to 96 in 2018.[31] Child care is a significant challenge for 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.[32]

Youth Services and Supports

Youth Development services such as mentoring, case management, and out-of-school-time (OST) programs provide some of the opportunities and supports that youth need to overcome

[27] Sally Grace Holtgrieve, "Local youth hurting under pressure: The mental health of Lake Travis-Westlake students," Community Impact Newspaper, June 13, 2018. Accessed December 1, 2018. https://communityimpact.com/austin/lake-travis-westlake/ editors-pick/2018/06/13/local-youth-hurting-under-pressure.

[28] Austin Independent School District (AISD), *Student Climate Survey Results 2017: Behavioral Environment and Culture and Language*, https://www.austinisd.org/dre/district-campus-surveys.

[29] Travis County Health and Human Services, Research and Planning Division, "Focus on Children & Youth in Travis County."

[30] Deborah Lowe Vandell and Barbara Wolfe, "Child Care Quality: Does It Matter and Does It Need to Be Improved?" Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2000, http://www.irp.wisc.edu/publications/sr/pdfs/sr78.pdf.

[31] Michelle Crawford, Quality Initiatives Program Manager, Workforce Solutions—Child Care Services, email message to Anna Lisa Conlin, October 5, 2018.

[32] "Texas Family Budgets," The Center for Public Policy Priorities, last accessed October 31, 2018, http://www.familybudgets.org.

obstacles in their homes, schools, and communities that can prevent them from becoming college and career ready. Quality youth development programming has been proven to positively affect attendance, test scores, and grade retention, especially for youth at risk of negative outcomes.[33] Youth development programs using evidence-based practices have been shown to be associated with significant improvements in self-perceptions, school bonding and positive social behaviors; significant reductions in conduct problems and drug use; and significant increases in achievement test scores, grades, and school attendance.[34] Travis County investments in services such as afterschool and summer youth programs provided by community-based organizations such as Foundation Communities seek to provide OST opportunities for children of working families experiencing economic hardship who have barriers to accessing other OST services in the community.

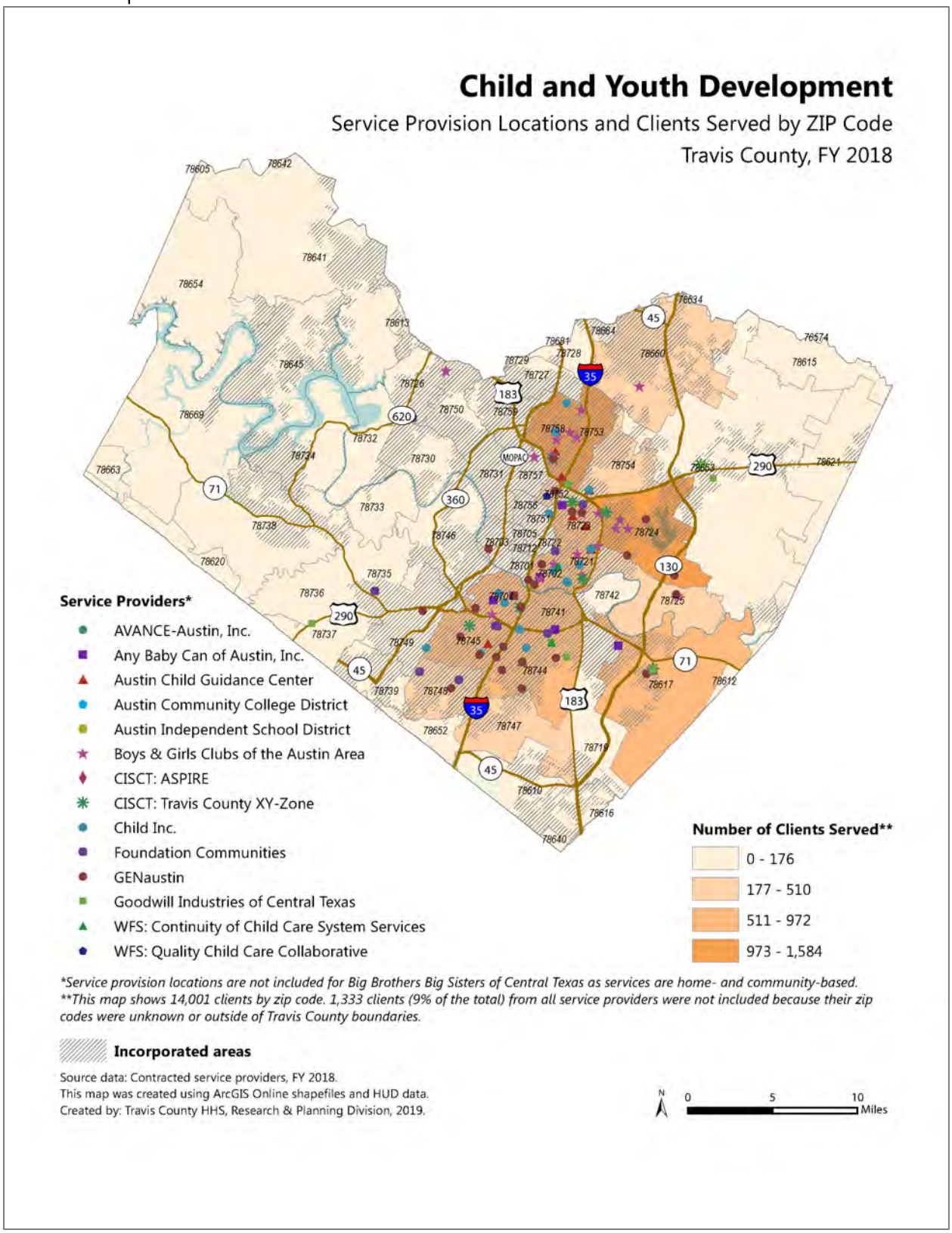
Service Provision in Unincorporated Areas of Travis County

Across all of Travis County's Child and Youth Development social service contacts for which data is available, only 2% of clients served live in fully unincorporated zip codes (36% of clients served live in zip codes that overlap with incorporated areas). 38% of service locations are located in 'mixed' zip codes that overlap with both incorporated and unincorporated areas, but none are located in fully unincorporated zip code areas. This illustrates some of the potential challenges that eligible residents of CDBG service areas may face in accessing services that can help support child and youth developmental needs.

[33] John A. Knopf et al., "Out-of-School-Time Academic Programs to Improve School Achievement: A Community Guide Health Equity Systematic Review," Journal of Public Health Management and Practice: JPHMP 21, no. 6 (2015): 594–608, https://doi.org/10.1097/PHH.0000000000000268.

[34] Durlak, Joseph A., Weissbert, Roger P., "Afterschool Programs that follow Evidence-Based Practices to Promote Social and Emotional Development Are Effective," Expanded Learning and Afterschool Project, 2013, http://www.expandinglearning.org/docs/osterhaus.pdf.

Map 2. Clients Served and Service Locations for Travis County Social Service Investments in Child and Youth Development



Supportive Services for Community Living

Programs and services within this issue area work to promote the independence and well-being of older adults and people with disabilities. Toward this end, they support living in the home while ensuring safety of person and environment, and empower individuals to maximize quality of life and community engagement. Services may include: in-home care services, independent living support, money management, case management, supported employment services, day habilitation, guardianship assistance, home delivered meals, congregate meals, early childhood intervention services, volunteer engagement, individual advocacy and systems navigation, and clinical therapies such as occupational, physical, speech, and hearing therapies. Travis County currently invests in twelve programs for this issue area provided by seven community-based organizations.

An estimated 99,231 residents or about 8.7% of the Travis County population have one or more disabilities.[35] The rate of disability increases with age—1 in 3 older adults in Travis County has one or more disabilities.[36] Because the rate of disability increases with age, 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 comprise a growing percentage of the total population in the coming decades.

Long-term Services and Supports

Nationally, in 2014, about 13 million people age 18 and older needed assistance to perform daily activities (such as eating, bathing, dressing, managing medication, and doing housework).[37] Those who are unable to depend on a family member or friend for help, or who need care beyond what a relative or friend can provide, rely on long-term services and supports (LTSS). These services may be provided in a home or community-based setting or in an institution such as a nursing home or an intermediate care facility for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD).[38] Individual preference and federal policies have facilitated the shift of long-term services and supports to home and community-based settings rather than institutions.[39]

Nationally, public funding (Medicaid, Medicare, and other sources) covers the majority (70%) of LTSS spending, and private sources (out-of-pocket spending, private insurance, and other

[35] U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S1810, http://factfinder2.census.gov.
[36] U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S1810, http://factfinder2.census.gov.
[37] Vivian Nguyen, "Fact Sheet: Long Term Support and Services," AARP Policy Institute, March 2017, https://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/ppi/2017-01/Fact%20Sheet%20Long-Term%20Support%20and%20Services.pdf.
[38] Ibid.
[39] Olmstead v. L.C., 527 U.S. 581, (1999), https://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/html/98-536.ZS.html.

sources including philanthropic contributions) cover about one-third (30%) of spending.[40] In Texas, the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) implements Medicaid LTSS waiver programs for older adults and people with disabilities. The term "waivers" means certain traditional Medicaid requirements do not apply and allows states to use Medicaid funds for long-term home and community-based services.[41] There are seven Texas Medicaid Waiver programs. Specific eligibility varies by program and at minimum includes an income and resource limit component and a medical necessity, disability, functional limitation, and/or diagnosis component.[42] Medicaid waiver LTSS are a major part of the long-term care safety net for low-income older adults and people with disabilities; however, service gaps and limitations exist.

- Demand for community-based waiver services outweighs available resources. Individuals sign up for interest lists that, in some cases, can be a wait of several years before services become available. As of May 2018, 140,769 unduplicated individuals were on an interest list for one or more Texas Medicaid community service-waivers.[43]
- For those that do not meet eligibility requirements, the cost of LTSS is significant. In the Austin area, the private pay annual cost of nursing home care is $88,330 (private room). Home health aide services cost about $22 per hour; at this rate, the annual cost for full-time in-home care (44 hours per week) would be $50,336.[44]
- Access to and quality of services varies across the state. Texas is one of 19 states that does not meet the 80/80 community standard, which requires that at least 80 percent of all individuals with IDD are served in the community and 80 percent of all resources spent on those with IDD are for community support.[45]

Despite the existence of federal and state programs (most significantly, but not limited to, Medicaid waiver programs), many older adults and people with disabilities in Travis County have outstanding needs or require additional supports. Community providers, including the area agencies on aging, local mental health authorities, and nonprofit organizations, play a vital role in implementing, supplementing, and filling gaps in state administered programs with local

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[40] Kirsten J. Colello, "Who Pays for Long-Term Services and Supports? A Fact Sheet," Congressional Research Service, August 2018, https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/IF10343.pdf.

[41] "Waivers," Navigate Life Texas: A Project of Texas Health and Human Services, last accessed November 2018, https://www.navigatelifetexas.org/en/insurance-financial-help/texas-medicaid-waiver-programs-for-children-with-disabilities.

[42] Kathi Montalbano, "Overview of Texas Medicaid Waivers," Texas Health and Human Service Commission, December 2016, https://hhs.texas.gov/sites/default/files/documents/about-hhs/leadership/advisory-committees/tccd-docs/120616/4.pdf.

[43] "Interest List Reduction," Texas Health and Human Services, last modified May 2018, https://hhs.texas.gov/about-hhs/records-statistics/interest-list-reduction.

[44] Genworth, "Cost of Care Survey 2018," June 2018, https://www.genworth.com/aging-and-you/finances/cost-of-care.html.

[45] United Cerebral Palsy, "The Case for Inclusion 2016," http://cfi.ucp.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Case-for-Inclusion-2016-FINAL.pdf.

resources and programs.[46] For many individuals with disabilities and older adults with chronic care needs, support from family caregivers is critical in order to remain in their homes and communities.[47]

Quality of Life and Engagement

Quality of life and engagement with the community may look different based on individual goals, interests, preferences, and life stage. Ensuring inclusion for older adults and people with disabilities requires that at the federal, state, and local community levels, there are policies, practices, supports, and services that address barriers and promote access.

- ***Infants and Toddlers***. Young children with developmental delays, disabilities, or medical diagnoses that affect development benefit from early intervention services that support the child's developmental path and improve outcomes for the child and family.[48] Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) is a federal-state program that contracts with community organizations to provide services.
- ***School Age Children***. Children with disabilities may need extra support at school. The Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA) is a federal law that ensures all students with disabilities receive a Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE).[49]
- ***Working Age Adults***. Work provides opportunities to engage in meaningful activity, interact with others, and achieve economic self-sufficiency. People with disabilities experience barriers to employment, resulting in consistently lower employment rates. Increasing opportunities for people with disabilities requires developing policies, practices, and tools that foster a more inclusive workforce.[50]
- ***Older Adults***. Older adults are more susceptible to isolation, including being disconnected from family, friends, and community.[51] Risk factors include limited access to transportation, physical impairments or poor mental health, life transitions like leaving the workforce or loss of partner, societal barriers like ageism, and lack of access and inequality for marginalized groups.[52] Solutions include specific programs (e.g. volunteer ride programs, senior centers,

[46] Ibid.
[47] Ibid.
[48] Center for Disease Control and Prevention, "Why Act Early if You're Concerned about Development?" last modified May 11, 2018, https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/actearly/whyActEarly.html.
[49] "Your Child's Right to a Public Education," Navigate Life Texas: A project of Texas Health and Human Services, last accessed November 29, 2018, https://www.navigatelifetexas.org/en/education-schools/your-childs-right-to-a-public-education.
[50] "About ODEP," Department of Labor, last accessed November 30, 2018, https://www.dol.gov/odep/about/.
[51] "About Isolation," AARP Foundation: Connect 2 Affect, last accessed November 29, 2018, https://connect2affect.org/about-isolation/.
[52] Ibid.

and falls prevention); policy changes (e.g. policies that support an older workforce); and community-wide initiatives (e.g. age-friendly community initiatives).[53]

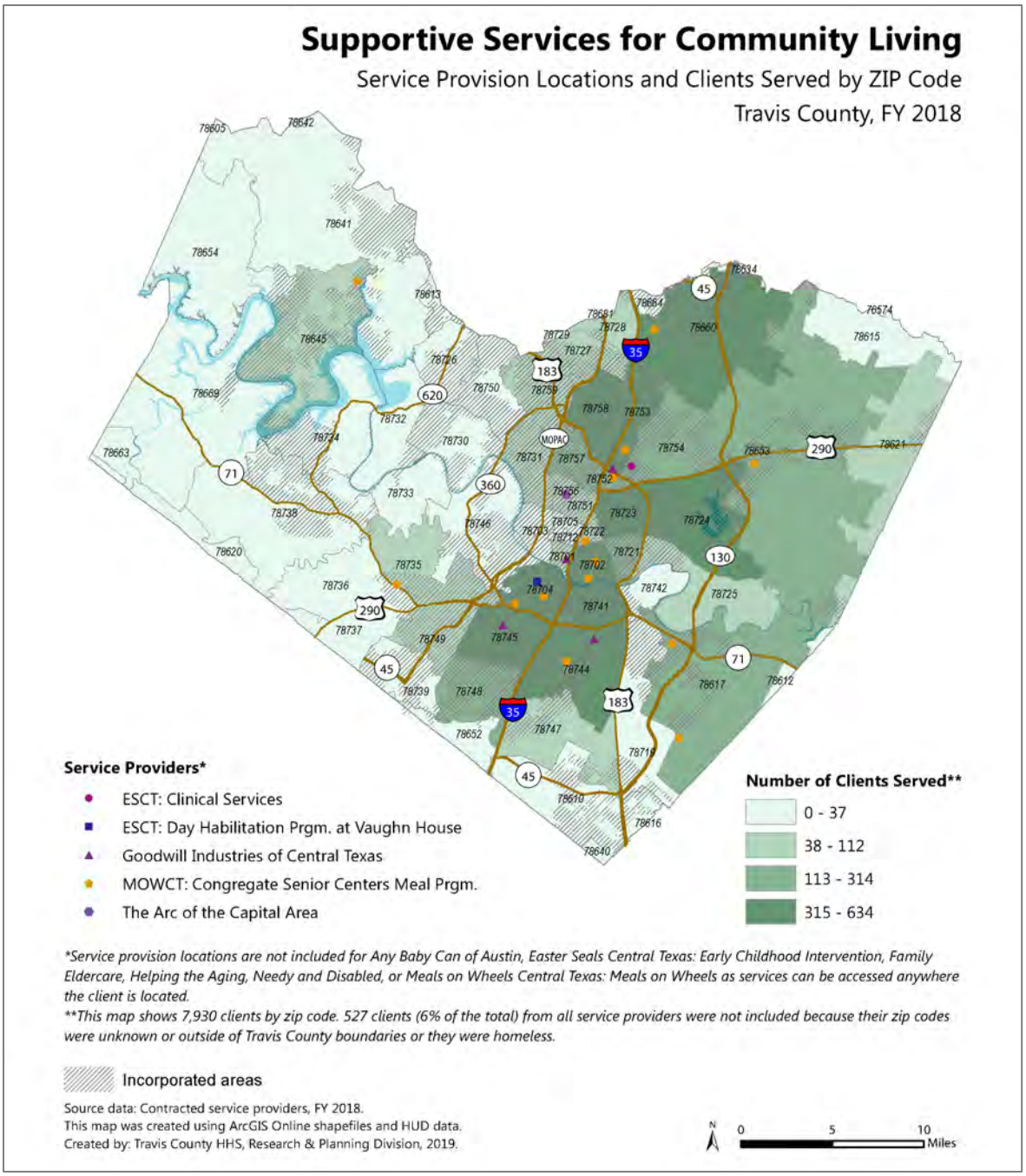
Travis County invests in a range of social service programs that seek to address quality of life and community engagement needs for elderly residents and individuals with IDD across the demographic spectrum.

Service Provision in Unincorporated Areas of Travis County

Across all of Travis County's Supportive Services for Community Living social service contacts for which data is available, only 4% of clients served live in fully unincorporated zip codes (31% of clients served live in zip codes that overlap with incorporated areas). 35% of service locations are located in 'mixed' zip codes that overlap with both incorporated and unincorporated areas, but none are located in fully unincorporated zip code areas. This illustrates some of the potential challenges that eligible elderly residents and individuals with IDD living in CDBG service areas may face in accessing services that can help support their needs. Map 3 below provides information about the location of clients served through the County's social service contracts and service locations for this issue area.

[53] Ibid.

Map 3. Clients Served and Service Locations for Travis County Social Service Investments in Community Living



Workforce Development

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. Services may include: Literacy, 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. The County currently invests in eight different social service programs with six different community-based service providers for this issue area.

Workforce development services and programs play an integral role in growing the state's workforce capacity. It is estimated that by 2020, 62% of jobs in Texas will require postsecondary education.[54] In 2017, 37% of Texas residents age 25 and older had an Associate's degree or higher level of educational attainment.[55] In Travis County, 55% of residents had an Associate's degree or higher.[56] Workforce development and training programs provide an opportunity for residents to build their skills and improve their employment prospects.

State of Local Economy

In Travis County, an average of 746,073 individuals were employed in the second quarter of 2018 with average weekly wages of $1,226.[57] The overall number of individuals employed increased 3% between the second quarter of 2017 and the second quarter of 2018.[58] Between the second quarter of 2014 and 2018, the average number of individuals employed increased 14% and the average weekly wages increased 16% in Travis County.[59]

According to 2018 second-quarter data, the industries employing the largest number of individuals in Travis County are 'Professional and business services' (146,859) and 'Education and health services' (144,409).[60] The majority of employees in Travis County work for private employers (82.9%), while the remaining employees are divided between State (7.8%), Local (7.7%), and Federal government (1.6%).[61]

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[54] Anthony Carnevale, Nicole Smith, and Jeff Strohl, Georgetown University: Georgetown Public Policy Institute Center on Education and the Workforce, "Recovery: Job Growth and Education Requirements Through 2020 State Report," June 2015, accessed October 6, 2017, https://cew-7632.kxcdn.com/wp-content/uploads/StateProjections_6.1.15_agc_v2.pdf.
[55] U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, B15002, http://factfinder.census.gov.
[56] Ibid.
[57] "Quarterly Employment and Wages," TRACER Texas Labor Market Information, last accessed October 24, 2018, http://www.tracer2.com/cgi/dataanalysis/labForceReport.asp?menuchoice=LABFORCE.
[58] "Capital Area Workforce Development Area September 2018," WDA Profile, TRACER Texas Labor Market Information, accessed October 24, 2018, https://tracer2.com/admin/uploadedpublications/1739_capitalareawda.pdf.
[59] Ibid.
[60] Ibid.
[61] Ibid.

The 2018 unemployment rate in Travis County began at 2.9% in January and decreased to 2.6% in November.[62] Over the past two years, Travis County's unemployment rate has been consistently lower than that of Texas and the United States. When comparing November unemployment rates over the past two decades, 2018 had the lowest unemployment rate (2.6%) for Travis County since 1999, when the unemployment rate was 2.2%.[63]

Education, Employment, and Earnings

There are strong correlations between educational attainment and employment, and educational attainment and earnings. In Travis County in 2017, the unemployment rate among college graduates was 2.2%.[64] For those with some college or an associate's degree, the unemployment rate was 2.7%; for high school graduates, 3.1% were unemployed, and for those without a high school diploma, the rate was 6.7%.[65]

Earnings increase with each additional level of education. Among Travis County residents age 25 and over with earnings, high school graduates earned 21% more than those who did not graduate high school. Those with some college or an associate's degree earned 18% more than those with only a high school degree, while those with a bachelor's degree earned 39% more than those with some college or an associate's degree; finally, those with a graduate or professional degree earned 31% more than those with a bachelor's degree.[66]

Impacted Populations

Some individuals face additional barriers to accessing educational attainment, workforce development, and employment opportunities:

- ***Rural Area Residents.*** The unemployment rate in the outskirts of Travis County is 3.7% compared to 2.7% in the City of Austin.[67]
- ***Formerly Incarcerated Individuals.*** In fiscal year 2017, nearly 2,000 individuals convicted in Travis County were released from prison or state jail.[68] Employment significantly reduces the risk of recidivism for formerly incarcerated individuals,[69] although obtaining employment with a criminal record can be extremely difficult.

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[62] "Unemployment Rates and Labor Force (LAUS)—United States, Texas, County," TRACER Texas Labor Market Information, last accessed October 25, 2018, http://www.tracer2.com/cgi/dataanalysis/labForceReport.asp?menuchoice=LABFORCE.
[63] Ibid.
[64] Ibid.
[65] U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B23006, http://factfinder.census.gov.
[66] Ibid.
[67] U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B20004, http://factfinder.census.gov.
[68] "FY17 Statistical Report," Texas Department of Criminal Justice, last accessed October 26, 2018, http://tdcj.texas.gov/documents/Statistical_Report_FY2017.pdf.
[69] "Research on Reentry and Employment," National Institute of Justice, April 3, 2013, last accessed January 5, 2018, https://www.nij.gov/topics/corrections/reentry/pages/employment.aspx.

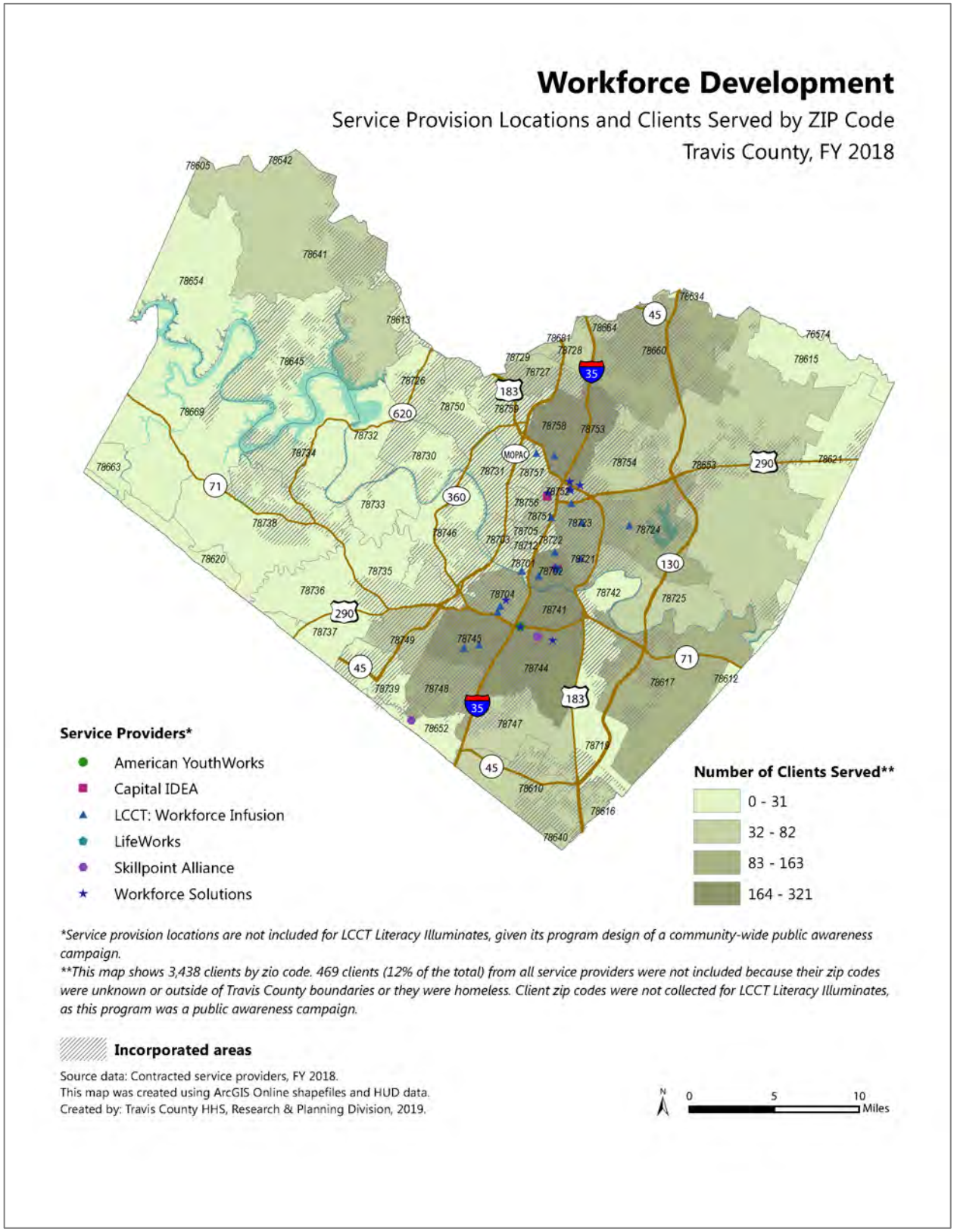
- ***Opportunity Youth.*** There are an estimated 13,880 Opportunity Youth (young people between the ages of 16 and 24 who are neither enrolled in school nor participating in the labor market) in Travis County, comprising 9.7% of 16-24 year olds in the county.[70] These young people often miss out on key educational and employment experiences and are at an increased risk for negative outcomes including long-term unemployment, poverty, and involvement with the criminal justice system.[71]
- ***Foreign-Born Individuals.*** Nearly 219,000 individuals (18%) in Travis County are foreign born.[72] While the employment rates for native- and foreign-born residents in the county are similar, the educational attainment differs significantly. Of the population 25 years and older, 10% did not graduate high school. Within the native-born population, 6% did not graduate high school, while 23% of the foreign born population did not graduate high school.[73]

Service Provision in Unincorporated Areas of Travis County

Across all of Travis County's Workforce Development social service contacts for which data is available, 7% of clients served live in fully unincorporated zip codes (30% of clients served live in zip codes that overlap with incorporated areas). All service locations are in fully incorporated zip codes. This illustrates some of the potential challenges that those in need of workforce development support who live in CDBG service areas may face in accessing services that can help support their needs. Map 4 below provides information about the location of clients served through the County's social service contracts and service locations for this issue area.

[70] "Travis County," Opportunity Index, accessed January 16, 2019, https://opportunityindex.org/detail/48453.
[71] Martha Ross and Nicole Prchal Svajlenka, "Employment and disconnection among teens and young adults: The role of place, race, and education," Brookings Institute, May 24, 2016, last accessed January 5, 2018, https://www.brookings.edu/research/employment-and-disconnection-among-teens-and-young-adults-the-role-of-place-race-and-education/.
[72] U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, S0501, http://factfinder.census.gov/.
[73] U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, S0501, http://factfinder.census.gov/.

Map 4. Clients Served and Service Locations for Travis County Social Service Investments in Workforce Development



APPENDIX B-6

PLAN HIGHLIGHT: AUSTIN'S ACTION PLAN TO END HOMELESSNESS

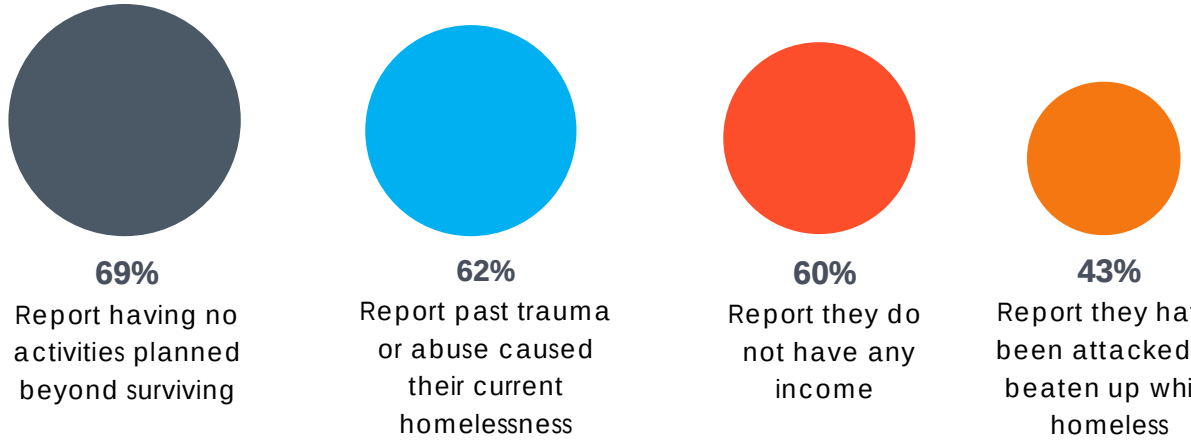
Austin's Action Plan to End Homelessness is a working document of the Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO), the lead agency that plans and implements community-wide strategies to end homelessness in Austin and Travis County. Dated April 23, 2018, the Action Plan "calls for an expansion of resources to:

1. End homelessness for chronically homeless individuals & families,
2. Quickly re-connect people who became homeless with housing & support,
3. Prevent homelessness, and
4. Make homelessness rare, brief and a non-recurring experience."[1]

> "The Goal: Launch a public-private partnership to build a sustainable system that ends people's homelessness in Austin, Travis County, Texas."

More than 7,000 people experience homelessness in Austin/Travis County each year.[2] Of those, 11% are families with children, 5% are unaccompanied youth, 2% are veterans,[3] 60% are male, and 92% are between the ages of 25-64.[4] Black persons are disproportionately represented in the homeless population; while they comprise only 8% of the county population, they comprise 34% of the homeless population.[5]

Figure 1. Persons Who Experience Homelessness Face Many Complex Challenges[6]



[1] The Ending Community Homelessness Coalition, *Austin's Action Plan to End Homelessness*, 4.
[2] Ibid., 10.
[3] Ibid., 6.
[4] Ibid., 7.
[5] Ibid., 8.
[6] Ibid., 6.

ECHO's *2019 Annual Point In Time Count*, which counts the total number of individuals experiencing homelessness in Travis County on one night, documented a huge jump in homelessness in the CDBG service area of Travis County: 47 individuals, up from 6 individuals in 2018.[7] Travis County Family Social Services staff also report an increase of people experiencing homelessness in outlying areas of the county. Staff report that some individuals and families have been displaced from rental or other housing, and are essentially camping in wooded areas. Most services designed to support individuals and families experiencing homelessness are located in the city center.

The Action Plan outlines implementation of five elements "that work *together* to end homelessness for individuals and families and make the community stronger for all."

Figure 2. System Components to End Homelessness in Austin/Travis County[8]

In order to achieve these goals, the Plan calls for an additional investment—"*beyond the current $30M of yearly local, state, and federal investments*"—of nearly $38 million in 2019, and approximately $30-$35 million each year thereafter. According to the plan, these additional increased investments would allow Austin to reach functional zero homelessness in 2020.[9]

[7] The Ending Community Homelessness Coalition, *2019 Annual Point In Time Count*, 2.
[8] The Ending Community Homelessness Coalition, *Austin's Action Plan to End Homelessness*, 11.
[9] Ibid., 40.

APPENDIX B-7

PLAN HIGHLIGHT: TRAVIS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Austin metro area and Travis County are magnets for both talent and companies. Renowned for its high quality of life and strong creative industries, the Austin area consistently lands on national "best of" lists.

Over the past 5 years, the population of the metro area has surpassed 2 million and the population in Travis County has reached 1.2 million. In Travis County, the population grew 12 percent between 2012 and 2017.

At the same time, the total number of jobs in Travis County grew 19 percent from 646,775 in 2012 to 770,658 in 2017. This job growth was led by the professional services, hospitality, and construction sectors. This economic boon has led to improvements in regional prosperity measures. The poverty rate in Travis County fell from more than 18 percent in 2012 to 12 percent in 2016. The median household income reached $70,158 in 2016, which is more than 20 percent higher than the U.S. The unemployment rate has fallen below 3 percent.

However, not all residents or parts of Travis County have shared in this prosperity. Structural and institutional barriers have contributed to significant disparities in prosperity measures across ethnic and racial lines. In addition, the number and percentage of individuals working full-time and earning wages below the federal poverty level has increased, and poverty in the county continues to be largely concentrated east of I-35.

Furthermore, the rapid growth of Travis County has put pressure on some of the region's sensitive environmental features. Travis County's vulnerability to natural disasters has been tested in recent years. Flooding, drought, and wildfires have exposed some of the related risks and affected neighborhoods county-wide. The increasingly extreme fluctuations in weather and temperature continue to threaten the resiliency of businesses and residents across the county.

The influx of residents and businesses has also contributed to rising real estate prices, both residential and commercial, and traffic congestion poses challenges to mobility across the region. As a result, affordability and transportation have risen to the top of the list of regional challenges.

With this context in mind, 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.

The full plan and budget are pending final approval and may be accessed here: https://www.traviscountytx.gov/planning-budget/economic-development-strategic-investments/srp

APPENDIX B-8

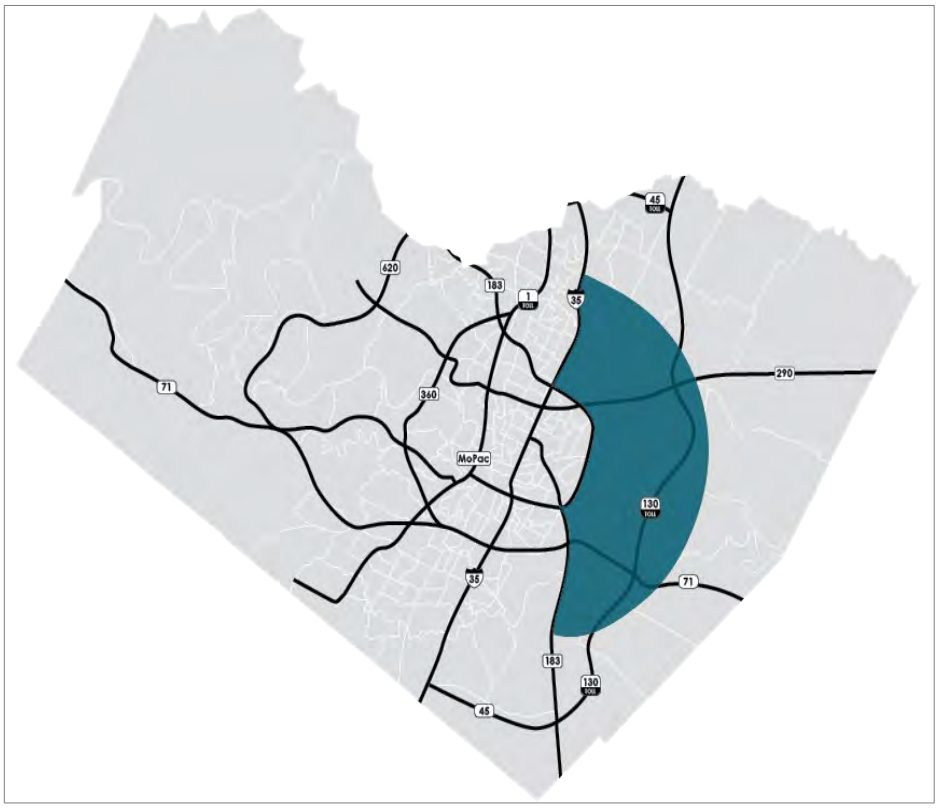
GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: THE EASTERN CRESCENT

In recent years, a growing area on the outskirts of Austin-Travis County has come to be known as the *Eastern Crescent*. The *Central Health Demographic Report 2017* explains:

> *The term 'Eastern Crescent' is commonly referred to when describing the pattern of gentrification and displacement of low-income Austin residents to suburban communities in eastern Travis County….The effect of this pattern is a crescent extending north, east and south of East Central Austin. Due to institutional segregation, for decades Central Austin east of I-35 was the home to Austin and Travis County's largest concentrations of African American and Hispanic residents. Gentrification and market costs, however, are changing the demographics and income levels of these communities: Among the 10 census tracts with the highest concentration of families in poverty in 2017, none reside within the East Central Austin area defined by Hwy. 290 to the north; U.S. 183 to the east; the Colorado River to the south; and I-35 to the west.*[1]

Neighborhoods in the Eastern Crescent include the (a portion of) Rundberg area, Colony Park, Del Valle, Montopolis, Hornsby Bend, Austin's Colony, and Dove Springs. Most—but not all—are in unincorporated Travis County.

Map 1. The Eastern Crescent[2]



[1] Central Health, *2017 Central Health Demographic Report*, 17.
[2] Ibid.

Eastern Travis County Health and Wellness Collaboration

A group of representatives from local government entities—including Travis County Health and Human Services, along with universities and nonprofit social service providers—came together in 2015 to form the Eastern Travis County Health and Wellness Collaboration. Its goal is "to address the challenges brought about by the increase in Austin's cost of living – specifically housing – and the subsequent relocation of Central Health's patient population to more remote areas of the county, specifically the Eastern Crescent."[3]

Accomplishments of the Collaboration include:

- Capital Metro worked with Travis County and Central Health in 2018 to develop a Transit Development Plan to expand transportation services in underserved areas of east Travis County. Travis County is providing funding for the expanded services, which are expected to launch in summer 2019.
- Central Health, CommUnityCare, Integral Care, and Mobile Loaves and Fishes worked together to finalize site plans to develop a 20,000-square-foot health care facility at the Community First! Village in east Travis County. When completed, the facility will offer comprehensive access to primary care and behavioral health services to the hundreds of formerly homeless residents living in the village.
- Travis County provided CommUnityCare and Central Health space at its employee health center to open a public health clinic in Del Valle. The new health center was designed to serve residents of the 78617 code. Due to rising demand, the facility has already expanded its hours from two to three days per week.[4]

While Collaboration members remain committed to expanding health care services to low-income residents of the Eastern Crescent, they have recently "expressed a desire to do more to address the social determinants that affect the overall quality of health among residents, including lack of public transportation access and lack of basic infrastructure such as grocery stores or food assistance."[5]

Social Determinants of Health

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
"Conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes. These conditions are known as social determinants of health (SDOH). We know that poverty limits access to healthy foods and safe neighborhoods and that more education is a predictor of better health. We also know that differences in health are striking in communities with poor SDOH such as unstable housing, low income, unsafe neighborhoods, or substandard education."

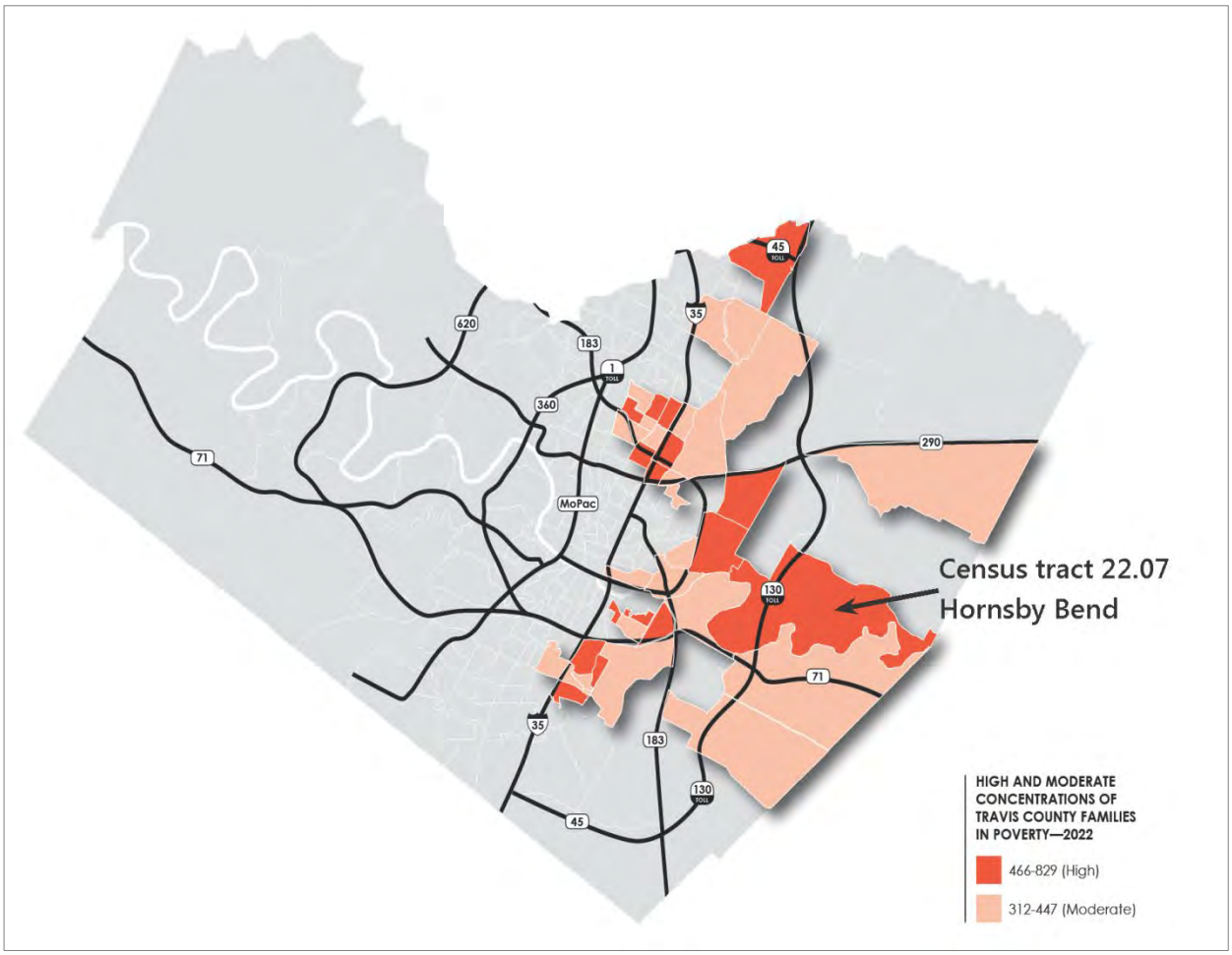
[3] Eastern Travis County Health and Wellness Collaboration, *Eastern Travis County Health and Wellness Collaboration Report*, 1.
[4] Ibid., 2.
[5] Ibid., 3.

The Collaborative Health Planning Group

A partnership of Austin Public Health, Central Health, and Travis County, the Collaborative Health Planning Group's purpose is to extend and expand their working relationship to "plan together, share public data, and align goals and activities specific to critical health indicators and social determinants of health."[6]

The Group is creating reports that compare neighborhood/sub-county level information (indicators) to Travis County overall indicators in order to better understand needs in specific geographic areas. Two of the reports created thus far focus on neighborhoods in unincorporated areas of Travis County: Hornsby Bend and Del Valle. Both of these communities are located within the Eastern Crescent.

Map 2. Hornsby Bend (Census Tract 22.07 and Zip Code 78725)[7]



[6] Collaborative Health Planning Group, *Del Valle Profile*, slide 2.
[7] Collaborative Health Planning Group, *Hornsby Bend Profile*, slide 5.

The report on the Hornsby Bend area finds that as compared to Travis County as a whole:

- The poverty rate is 1.7 to 1.8 times higher;
- The uninsured rate is almost twice as high;
- In the 78725 zip code, the infant mortality rate is almost 1.4 times higher;
- The Hispanic and Black population is much higher;
- The percentage of those speaking Spanish at home and who have limited English proficiency is almost double; and
- Almost two out of three residents are spending 35% or more of their income on rent.[8]

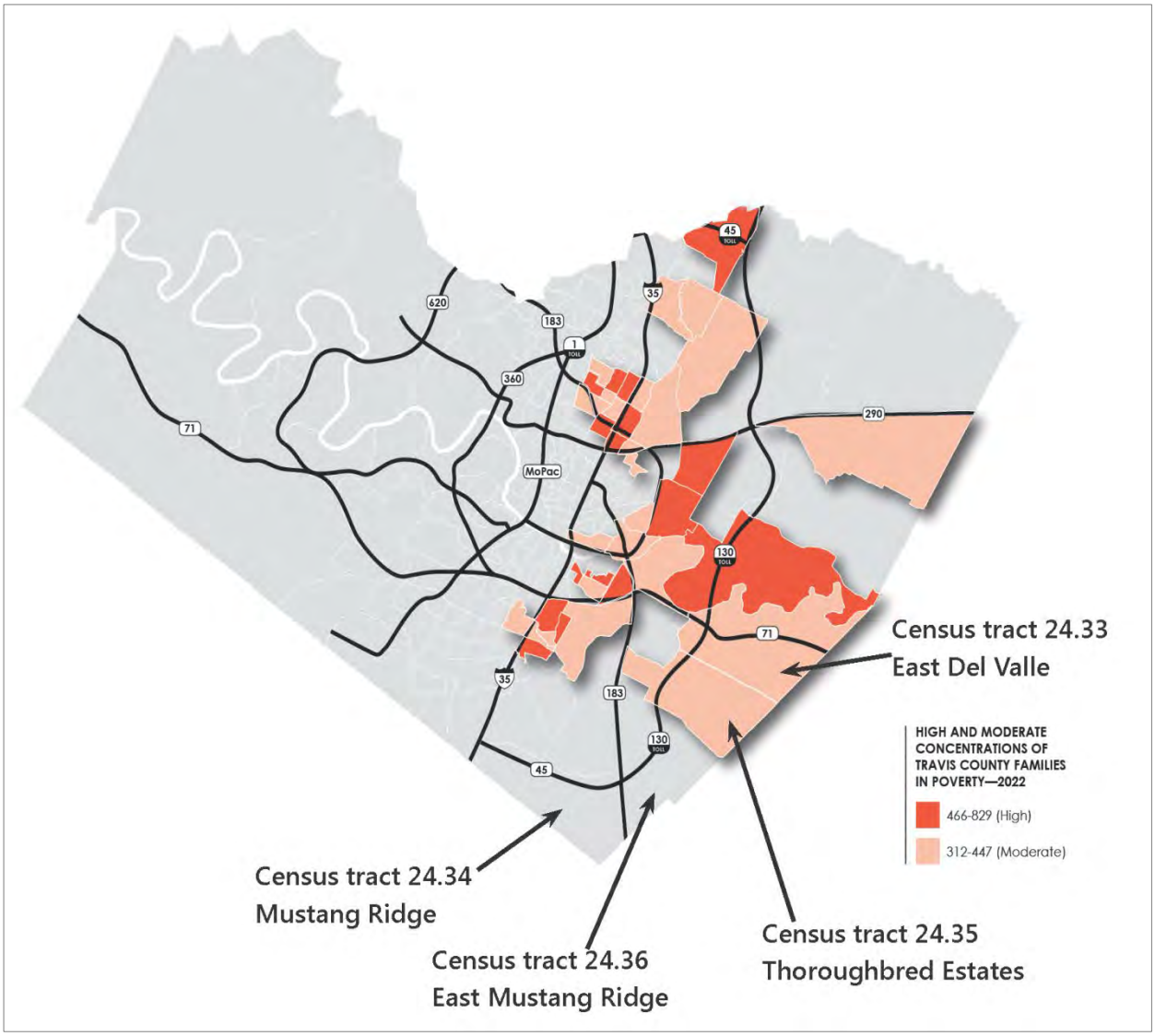
In the 2019-2023 CDBG Consolidated Plan Resident Needs Assessment Survey, residents of the Hornsby Bend area—which includes the Austin's Colony neighborhood—expressed the need for a variety of infrastructure projects and community services. Many residents cited traffic and safety concerns about FM 969. Also noted by multiple residents is the need for a library and/or community center, activities for youth, grocery stores, and public transportation.

One resident commented: "Community Need: More than one way in or out of the Austin Colony community 78725. Too many bottlenecks on FM 969. The toll is too costly for those that cannot afford it. The transit system needs to be established for those who don't have transportation. The nearest bus stop is 5 to 6 miles away. Austin has pushed the working poor out to the outskirts of town (Austin Colony) and has built a large community of people out here. Now, a new apartment community is being built. The plan should have been to make accommodations prior to moving a large population of working poor to the outskirts of town. No services, one way in/out, no transit system, etc. minimal jobs, need large chain grocery store out here and not another gas station, convenience store or meat market. Need an HEB and a laundry mat."

Fortunately, some investments are underway or about to start in relation to the needs identified above, including improvements to FM 969, a mobile health clinic prior to a planned health clinic expansion, and an on demand transit program funded in partnership with Travis County and Capital Metro.

[8] Ibid., slides 6-13.

Map 3. Del Valle (Census Tracts 24.33, 24.34, 24.35, 24.36, and Zip Code 78617)[9]



The report on the Del Valle area finds that as compared to Travis County as a whole:

- The poverty rate is 1.4 to 2 times higher;
- The uninsured rate is up to twice as high;
- In the 78617 zip code, the suicide rate is almost 50% higher;
- Only a quarter to a third of residents have graduated from high school, versus almost 9 out of 10 in Travis County as a whole; and
- Almost two out of three residents spend more than one-third of their income on rent alone.[10]

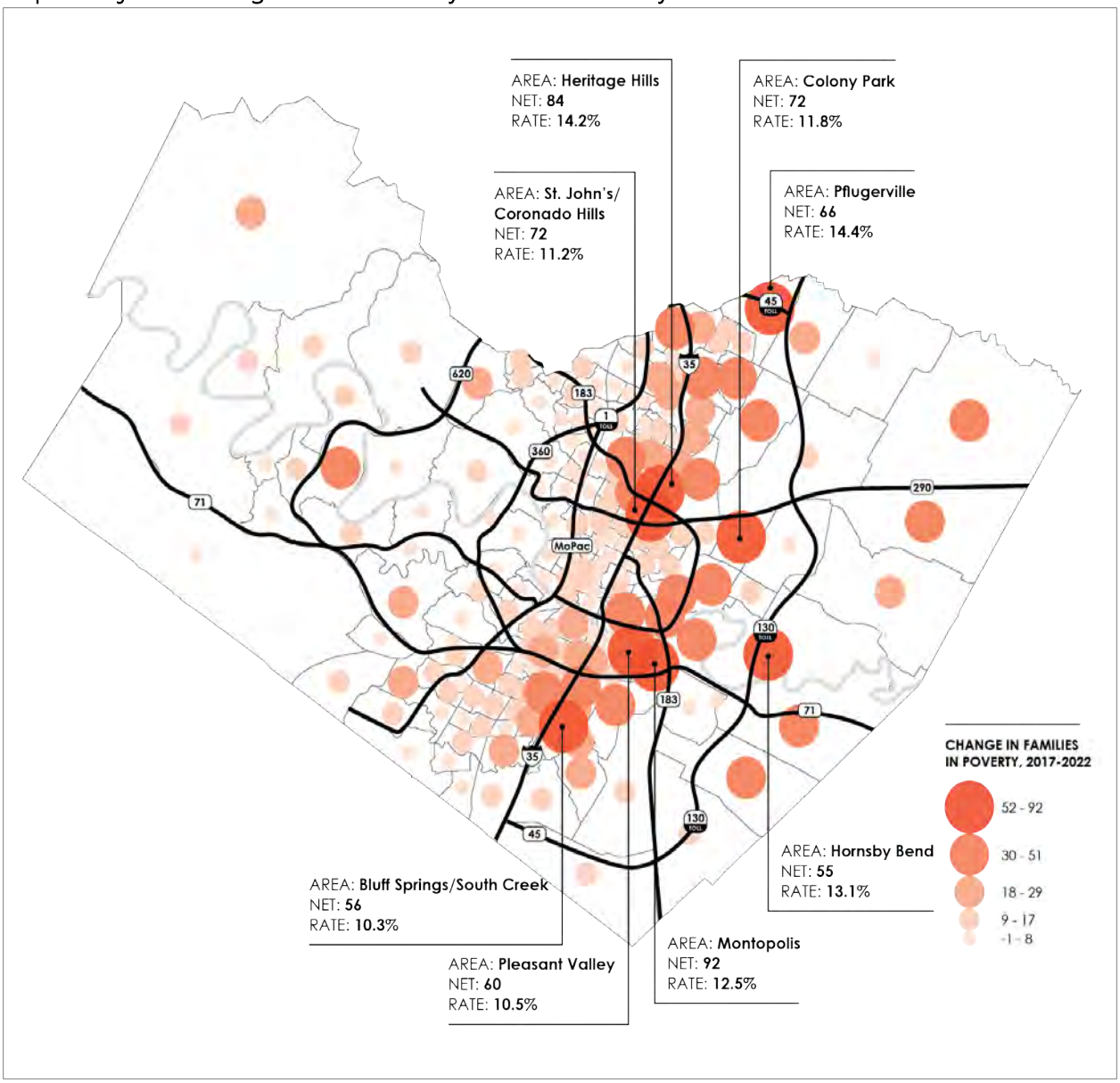
[9] Collaborative Health Planning Group, *Del Valle Profile*, slide 5.

In the 2019-2023 CDBG Consolidated Plan Resident Needs Assessment Survey, residents of the Del Valle area expressed the need for infrastructure projects and community amenities, including blight removal, grocery stores, and road projects. One resident commented: "We need groceries and flooding control and lights and traffic control on 71 especially." Another said: "Stop ignoring Del Valle. Homes are being built at a very fast rate; however infrastructure and amenities are being ignored."

According to Central Health's demographic projections for the year 2022, neighborhoods within the Eastern Crescent will continue to experience an increase in the number of families living in poverty. (See Map 4 below.) This heightens the need for infrastructure improvements and community services for populations in this area.

[10] Ibid., slides 6-13.

Map 4. Projected Change in Travis County Families in Poverty: 2017-2022[11]



CDBG Investments from 2006-2019 & Beyond

Travis County's CDBG program has invested over 4 million dollars over the last thirteen years through road improvements, single family home connections to a permanent water source, land acquisition for single family and multi-family housing affordable to low- and moderate-income households, social services, and home and septic repairs in eastern and southeastern Travis County.

[11] Central Health, *2017 Central Health Demographic Report*, 9.

- **Lava Lane**: Street improvements were made to Lava Lane in southeastern Travis County to bring a road up to Travis County standards, provide access to landlocked properties, and provide a turnaround for emergency vehicles and the school bus.
- **Plainview Estates**: Single family homes were connected to a permanent water source after a multi-year drought dried up water wells, leaving homes without a source of water.
- **Home and Septic Repair**: Owner-occupied single family and manufactured homes, particularly along FM 969 and in the Austin's Colony, Del Valle, and Manor areas, have been assisted over the last six years with home repair and/or septic tank repair/replacement.
- **Land Acquisition to Support Affordable Housing Development**: Land was acquired for a thirty-one single family home development off of Gilbert Lane across from a new elementary school in partnership with Austin Habitat for Humanity. These homes will remain affordable to households at or below 80% of the Median Family Income (MFI) until approximately 2025. Land was also acquired to support a multi-family housing project near McKinney Falls State Park and is currently under construction. The project is close to existing transit and amenities and will create 312 housing units, of which 279 will be affordable to people earning at or below 60% of the MFI.
- **Social Services**: Multiple social service projects were funded to expand service access to residents.

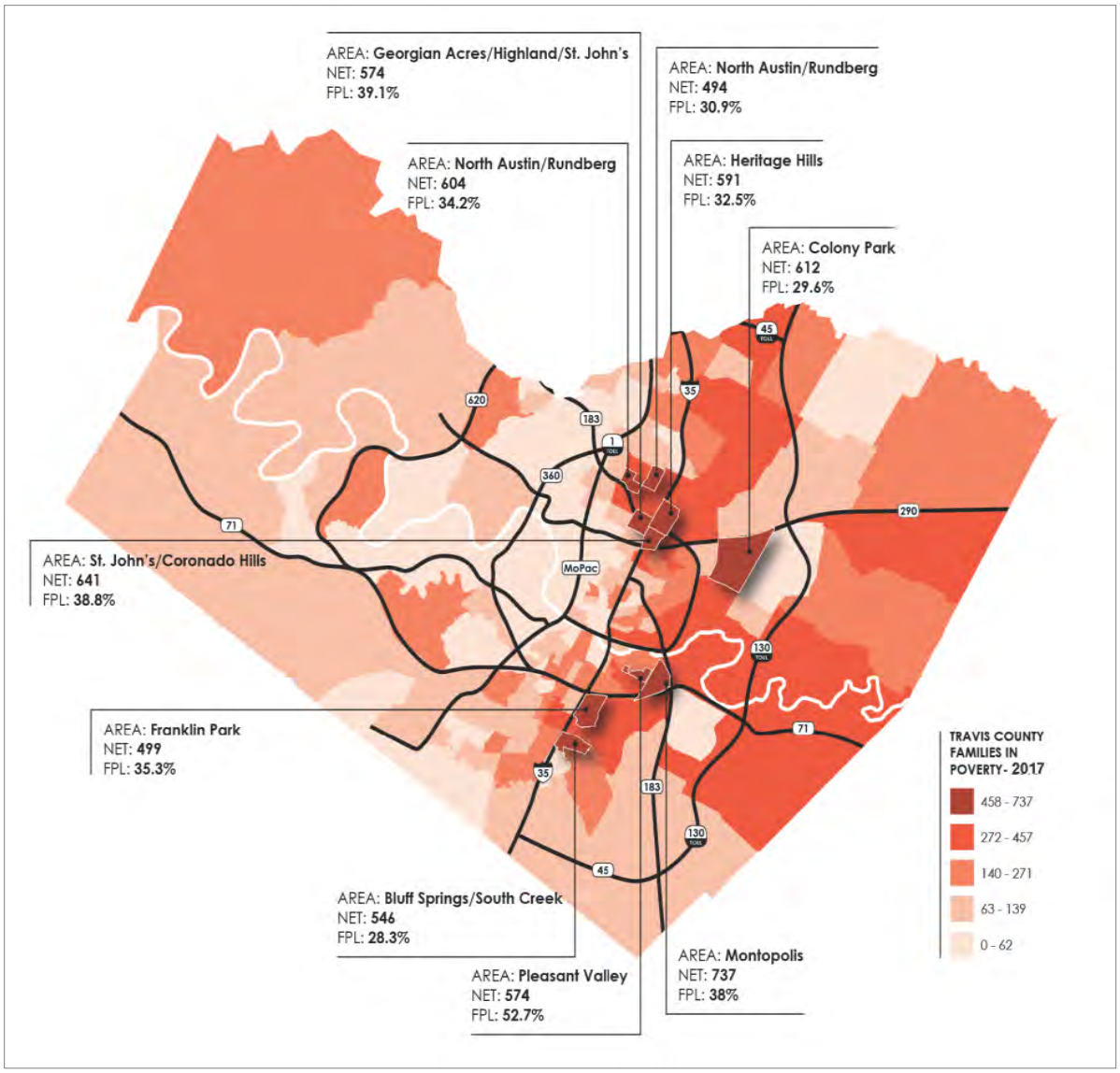
Additional investments in the Eastern Crescent are planned for the next five years, including street improvements for the Austin's Colony and Forest Bluff neighborhoods and wastewater improvements in the Kennedy Ridge neighborhood. Further, home and septic repair will continue to be funded, helping to preserve safety and decency of the current affordable housing stock.

APPENDIX B-9

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: WESTERN TRAVIS COUNTY

In contrast with the Eastern Crescent area in eastern Travis County where poverty is concentrated in specific geographic areas, poverty in western Travis County is more diffuse and is interspersed with neighborhoods and developments for people with higher incomes. Nevertheless, there are individuals and families in western Travis County who have low incomes. Many of these residents struggle with some of the same challenges that their counterparts in the Eastern Crescent do, but they often have less access to services and supports. The mixed income of the area masks the difficulty that these residents have in accessing services, and even basic resources such as grocery stores.

Map 1. Travis County Families in Poverty: 2017 [1]

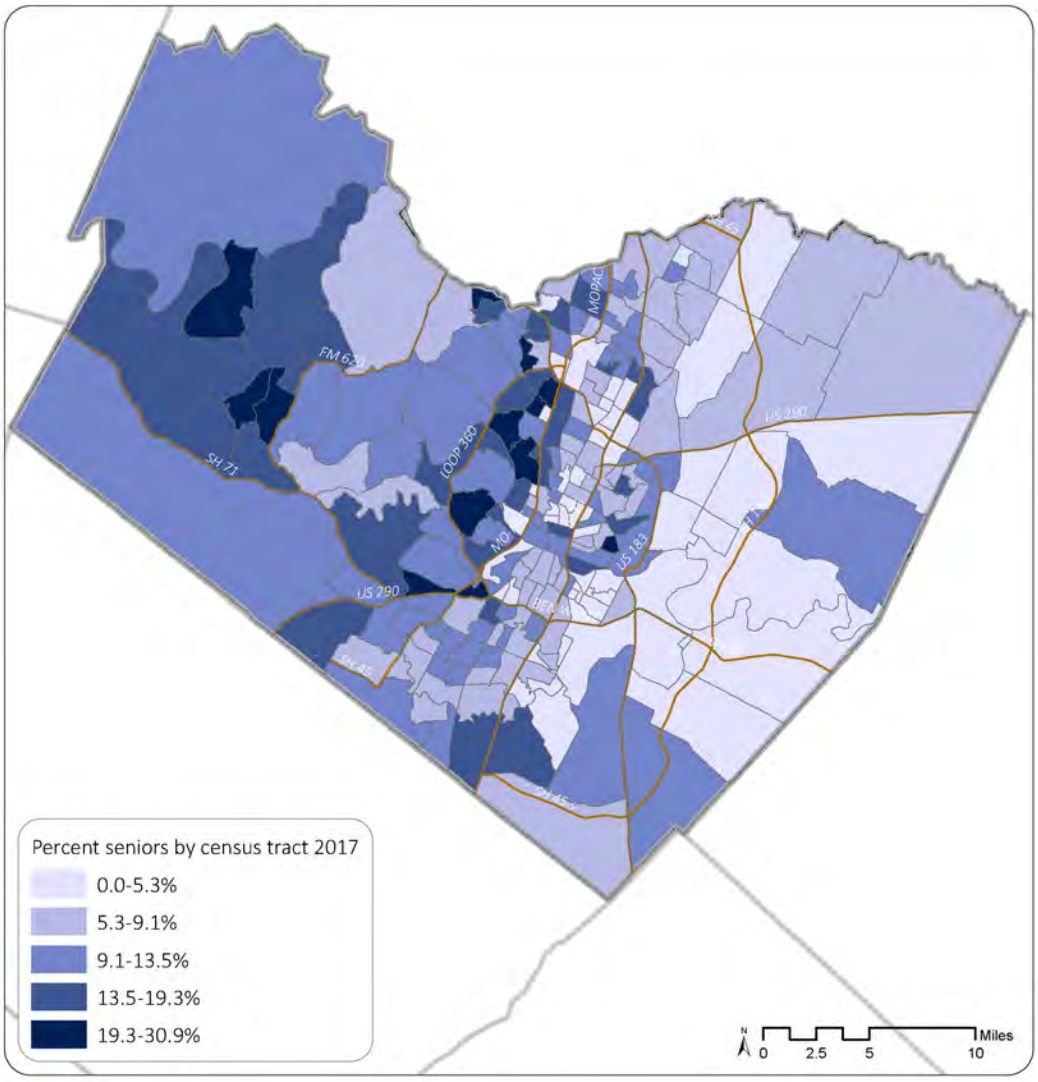


[1] Central Health, *2017 Central Health Demographic Report*, 7.

Gaps in Transit and Social Services

Several local and regional planning agencies highlight the rising senior population in western Travis County. The Coordinated Public Transit – Health and Human Service Transportation Plan notes that the western portion of the 10-county region—including western Travis County—has the most block groups with very high elderly populations (see Map 2 below). It also notes that "persons in this age group may begin to decrease their use of a personal vehicle and rely more heavily on public transit."[2] The fact that large portions of western Travis County have either limited or no public transit services presents a challenge for seniors and those with disabilities in accessing health and human services.

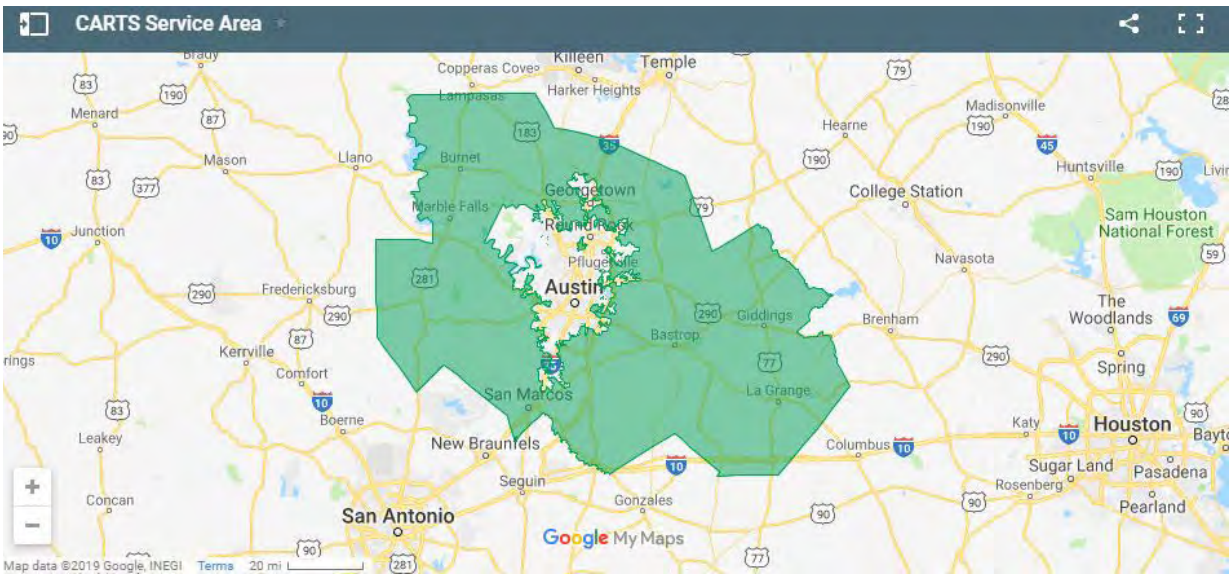
Map 2. Distribution of Senior Population by Block Group (persons 65 and older)



Map created by Travis County HHS, CDBG Office, E.Rivera, July 2019. Data source: U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2013-17 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05; generated by Elena Rivera; using American FactFinder; http://factfinder.census.gov; (25 July 2019).

[2] Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization, *Coordinated Public Transit-Health and Human Services Transportation Plan*, Section 3, 7.

Map 3. CARTS Service Area[3]



Travis County Family Support Services (FSS) staff report that in the Jonestown area north of the Highland Lakes, new, upscale housing developments are moving in and creating a gentrifying effect. As property values and taxes increase, some low-income individuals and families have been displaced from rental homes, and at least one mobile home park closed altogether, displacing its residents. FSS staff identify as concerns a rise in the number of people experiencing homelessness who access the community center for assistance, coupled with a gap in services not only for people experiencing homelessness, but also for those living in poverty in this area of the county.

The area north of the Highland Lakes had been without a health care facility for low-income individuals and families until recently, when a Lone Star Circle of Care clinic opened in early 2019. This Convenient Care clinic is a welcome addition to the area and helps alleviate some health care needs, but it does not treat chronic conditions and is, according to its website, "not meant to replace your primary care physician."[4]

Many of the services based in unincorporated areas of western Travis County are exclusively faith based and less formal, such as the Wesley Nurse program. This makes coordinated access to formal services and supports for people with low incomes look more like it would in a rural area. Accessing services such as food pantries or low-cost health or dental care in the urban core of the county can require, for some residents, a trip of 15-20 miles taking up to 45 minutes to an hour. For those without access to public transit, the cost of that trip can be prohibitive.

[3] CARTS website: http://www.ridecarts.com/schedule

[4] "Convenient Care," Lone Star Circle of Care, last accessed May 9, 2019, https://lonestarcares.org/service/convenient-care/.

Travis County FSS senior staff in western Travis County report that many of their clients experience social isolation, and that there is an acute need for mental health services. The County's Mental Health Authority, Integral Care, offers a 24/7 helpline, mobile crisis response, and walk-in crisis clinic—but the clinic is east of Austin's city center, which is difficult to reach for some who live in outlying areas of western Travis County. In the Jonestown area, Travis County Health and Human Services staff are participating in a new initiative that, as of this writing, is still in a nascent stage of development. The Mental Health Coalition is a group of educational, governmental, faith-based, and nonprofit service organizations working together to bring needed mental health services to populations in northwestern Travis County and southern Williamson County.

Results from Resident Needs Survey

In the 2019-2023 CDBG Consolidated Plan Resident Needs Assessment Survey, many residents of western Travis County expressed the need for infrastructure projects such as neighborhood road improvements and sidewalk additions, as well as alleviation of traffic problems on RR 620. Residents also cited the need for community services such as public transportation, youth programs, and community centers. One resident wrote: "The Hudson Bend Area of Lake Travis, Travis Co. has pockets of severe poverty. They need livable and affordable housing. A lot of these families do [not] have enough food, money to pay utilities, cars, etc. Many of the children only get one meal a day-at school. These pockets of poverty are surrounded by wealth and will eventually be displaced by new building[s] and these are the people who do the jobs that serve this area such as restaurant/hotel workers, yard services, etc."

CDBG & Future Investments from 2006-2019

Travis County's CDBG program has invested over 2 million dollars in the last thirteen years through road improvements to two neighborhoods, social services, and home and septic repair to several homes in far western Travis County. Street improvements for the Apaches Shores and Lake Oak Estates neighborhoods highlight the challenges low- to moderate-income families face in western Travis County. Apache Shores is an established neighborhood in the only low- to moderate-income block group in the CDBG service area west of I-35. The neighborhood is a mixture of large homes overlooking Lake Austin and smaller, more modest homes and manufactured housing. Over the last 13 years, the signs of gentrification and turnover of this neighborhood have become more evident as homes are purchased and demolished, and larger, more luxurious homes are built. Lake Oak Estates is a neighborhood across from the City of Lakeway where a CDBG primary survey found over 85% of people living in the neighborhood were low- to moderate-income. The homes are a mixture of manufactured and traditional looking single family homes as well as an RV park where people live in structures not intended for permanent housing.

The CDBG Home and Septic Repair programs have completed several projects in the far reaches of western Travis County where cell service is spotty and geographic isolation is a reality. Driving to these far reaches of the county can take 45 to 60 minutes from the CDBG office near downtown. The housing structures are in severe need of repair and make it difficult for people to age in place. Furthermore, the septic system repairs are often costly due to the topography and rock underground, making maintenance, repair, and replacement costly—particularly for low- to moderate-income homeowners.

Geographic isolation and lack of services in western Travis County were also themes noted by the social service expansion project CDBG funded through FSS for ten years. These conditions often created complex longer term case management service plans focusing on gaining access to needed programs and advocating for service providers to reach outside the city center of the county.

Finally, the CDBG Office completed a fair housing screen on a low income housing tax credit project near the Apache Shores/Cardinal Hills area that will bring 180 much needed affordable rental units in the next 18-24 months. This development is a welcome site to employers in the area who struggle to find employees for service and lower-paying jobs due to high housing costs. The western side of Travis County has some excellent, high performing school districts and supporting affordability at a variety of income strata, whether from investment in home and septic repair for existing housing or in the production of new units, is beneficial for families and key for area employers.

Appendix C

Housing Inventory

Table 1. Tax Credit Properties in Travis County
Table 2. Travis County Housing Finance Corporation Financed Properties with Affordable Units
Table 3. Housing Authority of Travis County Properties
Table 4. Emergency Shelter Beds, Austin/Travis County
Table 5. Transitional Housing Beds, Austin/Travis County
Table 6. Permanent Supportive Housing, Austin/Travis County
Table 7. HUD Subsidized Multifamily Housing Units
Table 8. Licensed Nursing Facility Providers in Travis County
Table 9. Licensed Assisted Living Providers in Travis County

HOUSING INVENTORY

Table 1. Tax Credit Properties in Travis County							
Program Type	Year	Development Name	Zip Code	Total Units	LIHTC Units	Population Served	Disabled Units
9%HTC	1990	Quail Park Village AKA French Embassy	78758	142	142	General	0
9%HTC	1991	Scattered Coop Infill Housing	78702	26	26	General	0
9%HTC	1992	Lindy's Landing	78704	52	52	General	8
9%HTC	1994	Gateway Apartments	78752	10	10	General	0
9%HTC	1994	Arrowhead Park Apartments	78753	290	290	General	4
9%HTC	1994	Springhollow Apartments	78723	99	99	General	3
9%HTC	1994	Paradise Oaks Apartments	78741	248	248	General	0
9%HTC	1994	Country Club Creek	78741	212	212	General	11
9%HTC	1995	Windcrest On Yager Lane	78753	160	160	General	18
9%HTC	1995	Windcrest Parkside Apartments	78753	228	228	General	34
9%HTC	1996	Gardens Of Decker Lake	78724	200	150	General	24
9%HTC	1996	Timbers	78723	104	78	General	17
9%HTC	1996	Rollins Martin	78721	16	15	General	3
9%HTC	1997	Douglas Landings	78741	96	96	General	16
9%HTC	1998	The Lodge at Merriltown	78728	204	204	Elderly	33
9%HTC	1998	Trails at the Park	78748	200	148	General	12
4%HTC	1999	Village at Collinwood	78753	174	174	Elderly	0
9% HTC	1999	Spring Valley Townhomes	78744	230	173	General	23
4% HTC	1999	Mountain Ranch Apartments	78741	196	196	General	30
9% HTC	2000	Heatherwilde Park Retirement Apartments	78660	168	128	Elderly	17
9% HTC	2000	Villas of Cordoba	78744	156	93	General	16
4% HTC	2000	Fairway Village	78741	128	127	General	0
4% HTC	2000	South Congress Apartments	78704	172	170	General	0
4% HTC	2000	Springdale Apartments	78723	98	97	General	1
4% HTC	2000	Santa Maria Village Apartments	78753	176	175	General	1
4% HTC	2000	Southwest Trails	78735	160	160	General	12
4% HTC	2000	Fort Branch Landing Apartments	78721	250	248	General	0
4% HTC	2001	Primrose of Shadow Creek	78723	176	174	Elderly	0

Table 1. Tax Credit Properties in Travis County							
Program Type	Year	Development Name	Zip Code	Total Units	LIHTC Units	Population Served	Disabled Units
9% HTC	2001	Springdale Estates	78721	43	25	General	3
4% HTC	2001	Blunn Creek Apartments	78704	280	280	General	28
4% HTC	2001	Riverside Meadows	78741	248	248	General	25
4% HTC	2001	Circle S Apartments	78745	200	200	General	0
4% HTC	2001	Westchester Woods	78660	250	250	General	13
9% HTC	2002	Rosemont at Williamson Creek	78744	163	130	General	12
4% HTC	2002	Pleasant Valley Courtyards	78741	280	280	General	0
4% HTC	2002	Eagle's Landing Apartments	78724	240	240	General	0
4% HTC	2002	Town Vista Apartments	78741	280	280	General	0
4% HTC	2002	Woodway Village Apartments	78744	160	160	General	16
4% HTC	2002	Woodway Square Apartments	78744	240	240	General	0
4% HTC	2002	Rosemont at Heather Bend	78660	256	256	General	13
9% HTC	2003	Heritage Pointe	78721	240	192	Elderly	0
9% HTC	2003	Grove Place Apartments	78741	184	146	General	18
4% HTC	2003	Park at Summer Grove FKA Century Park	78727	240	240	General	0
4% HTC	2004	Rosemont at Hidden Creek	78724	250	250	General	
9% HTC	2004	King Fisher Creek	78744	35	35	General	4
9% HTC	2004	Villas on Sixth Street	78702	160	136	General	12
9% HTC	2004	Pleasant Hill Apartments	78741	100	100	General	0
9% HTC	2005	Parker Lane Seniors Apartments	78741	70	68	Elderly	5
9% HTC	2005	Cambridge Villas	78660	208	200	Elderly	15
4% HTC	2005	Harris Branch Apartments	78754	248	248	General	0
9% HTC	2006	Picadilly Estates	78660	168	168	Elderly	12
9% HTC	2006	La Vista de Guadalupe	78702	22	22	General	0
9% HTC	2006	Skyline Terrace	78704	100	100	General	18
4% HTC	2006	Southpark Apartments	78748	192	192	General	0
4% HTC	2007	Park Place at Loyola	78723	252	252	General	25
4% HTC	2007	Santora Villas	78741	192	192	General	19
4% HTC	2007	Runnymede Apartments	78758	252	252	General	13
4% HTC	2007	The Residences at Onion Creek	78744	224	224	General	16
9% HTC	2008	Parker Lane Seniors Apartments	78741	0	0	Elderly	0
9% HTC	2008	Cambridge Villas	78660	0	0	Elderly	0
9% HTC	2009	Malibu Apts	78753	476	428	General	0

Table 1. Tax Credit Properties in Travis County							
Program Type	Year	Development Name	Zip Code	Total Units	LIHTC Units	Population Served	Disabled Units
9% HTC	2009	M Station	78702	150	135	General	11
9% HTC	2010	Wildflower Terrace	78723	200	170	Elderly	0
9% HTC	2010	Shady Oaks	78745	238	238	General	17
4% HTC	2010	Elm Ridge Apartments	78702	130	130	General	0
9% HTC	2011	Allegre Point	78728	184	180	General	
9% HTC	2012	Capital Studios	78701	135	135	Supportive Housing	0
4% HTC	2013	Paddock at Norwood	78753	228	228	General	0
4% HTC	2013	Forest Park Apartments	78753	0	0	General	0
4% HTC	2013	Silver Springs Apartments	78753	0	0	General	0
4% HTC	2013	Parmer Place Apartments	78753	252	252	General	0
9% HTC	2013	Windy Ridge Apartments	78726	120	120	General	0
9% HTC	2013	Oak Creek Village	78704	173	173	General	0
9% HTC	2013	Homestead Apartments	78748	140	126	General	7
4% HTC	2013	William Cannon Apartments	78744	252	252	General	0
4% HTC	2014	Villages of Ben White	78741	183	183	Elderly	0
4% HTC	2014	The Point at Ben White	78741	250	250	General	0
9% HTC	2014	Bluebonnet Studios	78704	107	107	Supportive Housing	
9% HTC	2014	Southwest Trails Phase II	78735	58	58	Supportive Housing	
9% HTC	2014	Art at Bratton's Edge	78728	76	68	General	
4% HTC	2015	The Reserve at Springdale	78723	292	292	General	
4% HTC	2015	Harris Branch Senior	78754	216	216	Elderly	
9% HTC	2015	Cardinal Point	78726	120	120	General	
9% HTC	2015	LaMadrid Apartments	78748	95	83	General	
4% HTC	2015	Timbers Apartments	78723	104	104	General	
4% HTC	2015	Aldrich 51	78723	240	216	General	
4% HTC	2015	Urban Oaks	78745	194	194	General	
9% HTC	2016	SEA RAD Oaks (11607 Sierra Nevada Ln.)	78759	24	24	General	
9% HTC	2016	SEA RAD Oaks (6119 Valiant Circle) 78759	78749	51	51	General	

Table 1. Tax Credit Properties in Travis County							
Program Type	Year	Development Name	Zip Code	Total Units	LIHTC Units	Population Served	Disabled Units
4% HTC	2016	The Terrace at Walnut Creek	78724	324	324	General	
4% HTC	2016	Austin Colorado Creek	78758	240	240	General	
4% HTC	2016	Songhai at Westgate	78745	140	140	General	
4% HTC	2016	thinkEAST Apartments	78721	182	182	General	
4% HTC	2016	Pathways at Georgian Manor	78753	94	94	General	
4%HTC	2016	Pathways at Manchaca Village	78704	33	33	General	
4%HTC	2016	Pathways at North Loop	78756	130	130	Elderly Preference	
4%HTC	2016	Pathways at Northgate	78758	50	50	General	
4%HTC	2016	Pathways at Shadowbend Ridge	78745	50	50	General	
4%HTC	2016	Villages at Fiskville	78753	172	172	Elderly Limitation	
4%HTC	2016	Housing First Oak Springs	78702	50	50	Supportive Housing	
9% HTC	2017	Vista Bella	78745	72	40	General	
4%HTC	2017	Pathways at Gaston Place	78723	100	100	Elderly Preference	
4%HTC	2017	Harris Ridge Apartments	78754	324	324	General	
4%HTC	2017	Heights on Parmer Phase Two	78753	80	80	General	
9% HTC	2017	Pathways at Goodrich Place	78704	120	110	General	
9% HTC	2017	Mueller Apartments	78723	132	132	General	
9% HTC	2017	Aria Grand	78704	70	60	General	
9% HTC	2017	Pflugerville Meadows	78660	20	20	General	
4% HTC	2017	Creekview Apartment Homes	78724	264	264	General	
4% HTC	2017	Bridge at Cameron	78754	263	263	General	
4% HTC	2017	Housing First Oak Springs	78702	50	50	Supportive Housing	
4% HTC	2017	Commons at Goodnight	78747	304	304	General	
4% HTC	2017	Del Valle 969 Apartments	78725	302	302	General	
4% HTC	2017	Boyce Lane Apartment Homes	78653	280	280	General	
4% HTC	2018	Nightingale at Goodnight Ranch	78747	174	141	Elderly Limitation	
4% HTC	2018	McKinney Falls Apartments	78744	312	296	General	
4% HTC	2018	Pathways at Chalmers Courts South	78702	86	86	General	

Table 1. Tax Credit Properties in Travis County							
Program Type	**Year**	**Development Name**	**Zip Code**	**Total Units**	**LIHTC Units**	**Population Served**	**Disabled Units**
4% HTC	2018	Riverside Townhomes	78741	0	0	General	
4% HTC	2018	Oaks on Lamar	78753	0	0	General	
9% HTC	2018	Cambrian East Riverside	78741	65	55	General	
9% HTC	2018	Pathways at Chalmers Courts East	78702	156	135	General	
9% HTC	2018	Waterloo Terrace	78759	132	132	Supportive Housing	
9% HTC	2018	Travis Flats	78751	146	122	General	
4% HTC	2018	Walnut Creek Apartments	78723	0	0	General	
4% HTC	2018	Elysium Grand	78727	90	69	General	
4% HTC	2018	Lakeway Apartment Homes	78734	180	180	General	
4% HTC	2019	RBJ Phase I	78702	279	273	Elderly Limitation	
4% HTC	2019	Manchaca Commons	78748	240	240	General	
4% HTC	2019	Legacy Ranch @ Dessau East	78753	232	186	Elderly	
9% HTC	2019	Foundation Village	78753	88	88	Supportive Housing	
9% HTC	2019	Talavera Lofts	78702	92	90	General	
9% HTC	2019	The Abali	78722	56	51	General	

Source: Central Texas Regional AI and TDHCA
Current as of August 2019

Table 2. Travis County Housing Finance Corporation Financed Properties with Affordable Units		
Development Name	**Address**	**City**
Argosy at Crestview	1003 Justin Lane	Austin
Circle S Apartments	7201 S. Congress Drive	Austin
Village of Collinwood (Senior)	1001 Collinwood W. Drive	Austin
Eagles Landing	8000 Decker Lane	Austin
Fort Branch (at Truman's) Landing	5800 Techni Center Drive	Austin
Rosemont at Heather Bend	16701 Heatherwilde Blvd.	Pflugerville
Metropolis Apartments	2200 S. Pleasant Valley Road	Austin
Park at Wells Branch	1915 Wells Branch Parkway	Austin
Rosemont at Hidden Creek	9371 US Highway 290 East	Austin
Towne Vista	2201 Montopolis Drive	Austin
Travis Station	6600 Ed Bluestein Boulevard	Austin
Westchester Woods	19600 N. Heatherwilde Blvd.	Pflugerville
Woodway Square	1700 Teri Road	Austin

Current as of July 2019

Table 3. Housing Authority of Travis County Properties	
Development Name	**Number of Units**
Alexander Oaks	51
Eastern Oaks	30
Summit Oaks	24
Carson Creek	8
Manor Town	33

Current as of July 2019

Table 4. Emergency Shelter Beds, Austin/Travis County							
Organization Name	**Program Name**	**Beds Households with Children**	**Beds Households without Children**	**Beds Households only Children**	**Year-Round Beds**	**Overflow Beds**	**Total Beds**
A New Entry	(HCHV/RT) Veterans Program	0	12	0	12	0	12
Casa Marianella	Adult Shelter	0	28	0	28	9	37
Casa Marianella	Posada Esperanza	33		0	33	0	33
Foundation for the Homeless	Family Stability	28	0	0	28	0	28
Front Steps	Emergency Night Shelter	0	100	0	100	115	215
Front Steps	Recuperative Care	0	4	0	4	0	4
Life Works	Youth Shelter	0	0	20	20	0	20
McCabe Center	(HCHV/RT) Medical Housing for Homeless Vet	0	14	0	14	0	14
SAFE Alliance	Family/ Women's Shelter	96	10	0	106	0	106
Salvation Army	Austin Women's and Children Shelter	81	0	0	81	0	81
Salvation Army	Salvation Army Downtown Shelter	69	190	0	259	40	299
	Total	**279**	**358**	**0**	**685**	**164**	**725**

Current as of July 2019

Table 5. Transitional Housing Beds, Austin/Travis County					
Organization Name	**Program Name**	**Beds Households with Children**	**Beds Households without Children**	**Beds Households only Children**	**Total Beds**
Blackland CDC	Blackland Transitional	29	0	0	29
Frontsteps	Transitional Housing	0	5	0	5
Green Doors	(GPD) Veteran Housing Program	0	60	0	60
LifeWorks	SHP HUD	16	5	0	21
LifeWorks	SHP NON-HUD	11	0	0	11
LifeWorks	Transitional Living	0	0	16	16
LifeWorks	Young Moms and Babies	12	0	0	12
SAFE Alliance	Supportive Housing	120	8	0	128
Salvation Army	Passages Rapid ReHousing Initiative	94	0	0	94
Salvation Army	Passages TBRA	122	8	0	130
	Total	**404**	**86**	**16**	**243**

Current as of July 2019

Table 6. Permanent Supportive Housing, Austin/Travis County					
Organization Name	**Program Name**	**Beds Households with Children**	**Beds Households without Children**	**Chronically Homeless Beds**	**Year-Round Beds**
ATCMHMR-Housing Authority City of Austin	Shelter Plus Care Project #1	16	40	3	56
ATCMHMR-Housing Authority City of Austin	Shelter Plus Care Project #2	0	27	15	27
ATCMHMR-Housing Authority of Travis County	Shelter Plus Care SP1	22	84	3	106
ATCMHMR-Housing Authority of Travis County	Shelter Plus Care SP2	0	29	28	29
Caritas of Austin	Marshall Apartments	20	0	0	20
Caritas of Austin	My Home	0	32	0	32
Caritas of Austin	My Home Too	0	21	21	21
Caritas of Austin	Partnership Housing	0	20	20	20
Caritas of Austin	Spring Terrace	0	20	20	20
Caritas of Austin	Terraza PSH	0	27	25	27
Caritas of Austin	Terraza PSH	0	13	0	13
Foundation Communities	Children's HOME Initiative S+C	30	0	0	30
Foundation Communities	Garden Terrace Mod Rehab	0	50	0	50
Front Steps	City of Austin PSH	0	18	0	18
Front Steps	First Steps	0	10	8	10
Front Steps	Homefront	0	6	6	6
Front Steps	Samaritan	0	20	20	20
Green Doors	Glen Oaks Corner	20	0	0	20
Housing Authority City of Austin	(VASH) Austin Veteran PSH	217	228	200	445
Vin Care Services	Saint Louise House	102	0	0	102
	Total	**427**	**645**	**369**	**843**

Current as of July 2019

Table 7. HUD Subsidized Multifamily Housing Units								
Property	Address		Type	Number of bedrooms				
				1	2	3	4	5+
BENJAMIN TODD APTS.	1507 West 39 1/2 St	Austin, TX 78756-3800		x	x			
BRENTWOOD OAKS CHRISTIAN	7925 Rockwood Ln	Austin, TX 78757		x	x	x		
COBBLESTONE	2101 Davis Ln	Austin, TX 78745-7600	Elderly	x				
EAST 12TH STREET APARTMENTS	3005 E 12th St	Austin, TX 78702-2590	Disabled	x				
EBERTHART PLACE	808 Eberhart Ln	Austin, TX 78745-2993	Elderly	x				
ELM RIDGE APARTMENTS	1161 Harvey Ln	Austin, TX 78702-2516	Family	x	x	x		
ESCT AUSTIN HOUSING	1201 Grove Blvd Apt. 504	Austin, TX 78741-3474		x	x			
ESCT AUSTIN HOUSING II	7685 Northcross Dr	Austin, TX 78757-1727		x				
ESCT AUSTIN HOUSING III, INC.	3204 Manchaca Rd	Austin, TX 78704-8894		x	x			
ESCT AUSTIN HOUSING IV, INC.	3204 Manchaca Rd	Austin, TX 78704-8894		x	x			
FAIRWAY VILLAGE	6118 Fairway St	Austin, TX 78741-5136	Family	x	x	x	x	
FOURTH STREET APARTMENTS	2402 S Fourth St	Austin, TX 78720-0624	Disabled	x				
FRANKLIN GARDENS	3522 E Martin Luther King Jr Blvd	Austin, TX 78721-1100	Elderly	x				
GARDEN TERRACE APARTMENTS	1015 W William Cannon	Austin, TX 78745						
GUADALUPE I & II	7102 Guadalupe St	Austin, TX 78752		x				
KINNEY AVENUE APARTMENTS	1703 Kinney Ave	Austin, TX 78704		x				
LA MADRID APARTMENTS	11320 Manchaca Rd	Austin, TX 78748		x	x			
LUPINE TERRACE	1137 Gunter St	Austin, TX 78721		x	x	x		
MANCHACA ROAD APTS	3810 Manchaca Rd	Austin, TX 78704-7560	Disabled	x				
MANOR HOUSE	5905 Manor Rd	Austin, TX 78723-3607	Disabled	x				
MARSHALL APARTMENTS	1157 Salina St	Austin, TX 78702-2769	Family	x	x	x	x	
MARY LEE CHARLES PLACE APARTMENTS	1339 Square Drive	Austin, TX 78704		x				
MARY LEE FLAGSHIP	1312 Lamar Square	Austin, TX 78704		x				
MOSAIC HOUSING CORP XXIII	2404 Roehampton Dr	Austin, TX 78735	Disabled	x				
MOSAIC HOUSING CORPORATION XI	3015 Jubilee Trail	Austin, TX 78748-1203	Disabled	x				
MOSAIC HOUSING CORPORATION X	9803 Willers Way	Austin, TX 78748-5972	Disabled	x				
MOUNT CARMEL VILLAGE	2504 New York Dr	Austin, TX 78702-2246	Family	x	x	x	x	
NORTH PLAZA APTS	9125 N Plaza	Austin, TX 78753-4565	Family	x	x	x		
OAK CREEK VILLAGE APTS	2324 Wilson St	Austin, TX 78704-5527	Family	x	x	x	x	
OAK SPRINGS VILLAS	3001 Oak Springs Dr	Austin, TX 78702-2593	Elderly	x				

PATHWAYS AT BOOKER T WASHINGTON TERRACES (RAD)	905 Bedford St	Austin, TX 78702		x	x	x	x	x
Pathways at Bouldin Oaks (RAD)	1203 Cumberland Rd	Austin, TX 78704		x	x	x	x	
Pathways at Coronado Hills (RAD)	1438 Coronado Hills Dr	Austin, TX 78752		x	x	x		
Pathways at Gaston Place (RAD)	1941 Gaston Place Dr	Austin, TX 78723		x	x			
Pathways at Georgian Manor (RAD)	110 Bolles Cir	Austin, TX 78753		x	x	x	x	
Pathways at Goodrich Place (RAD)	2126 Goodrich Ave	Austin, TX 78704		x	x	x	x	
Pathways at Manchaca II (RAD)	6113 Buffalo Pass	Austin, TX 78745		x	x	x	x	
Pathways at Manchaca Village (RAD)	3628 Manchaca Rd	Austin, TX 78704		x	x	x	x	x
PATHWAYS AT MEADOWBROOK COURTS (RAD)	1201 W Live Oak St	Austin, TX 78704			x	x	x	x
PATHWAYS AT NORTH LOOP (RAD)	2300 W North Loop Blvd	Austin, TX 78756		x	x			
PATHWAYS AT NORTHGATE WEST (RAD)	9120 Northgate Blvd	Austin, TX 78758		x	x	x	x	x
Pathways at Rosewood Courts (RAD)	2001 Rosewood Courts	Austin, TX 78702		x	x	x	x	
Pathways at Salina Apartments (RAD)	1143 Salina St	Austin, TX 78702		x				
Pathways at Santa Rita Courts (RAD)	2341 Corta St	Austin, TX 78702		x	x	x	x	x
Pathways at Shadowbend Ridge (RAD)	6328 Shadow Bnd	Austin, TX 78745		x	x	x	x	x
Pathways at Thurmond Heights (RAD)	8426 Goldfinch Ct	Austin, TX 78758		x	x	x	x	
PLEASANT HILL	2501 Anken Dr	Austin, TX 78741-4566	Family	x	x	x		
QUAIL PARK APARTMENTS	9920 Quail Blvd	Austin, TX 78758		x	x	x		
REBEKAH BAINES JOHNSON	21 Waller St	Austin, TX 78702-5216	Elderly	x				
ROSEWOOD SENIOR GARDENS	2720 Lyons Rd	Austin, TX 78702-3660		x				
SANTA MARIA VILLAGE	8071 N Lamar Blvd	Austin, TX 78753-6200	Family	x	x	x		
SEA OAKS APARTMENTS (RAD)	6119 Valiant Cir	Austin, TX 78749		x	x	x	x	
SEA RAD (RAD)	502 E Highland Mall Blvd	Austin, TX 78752		x	x	x		
Springdale Gardens	3701 Oak Springs Dr	Austin, TX 78721		x	x	x		
ST GEORGE'S SR HOUSING, INC	1443 Coronado Hills Dr	Austin, TX 78752-2965	Elderly	x	x			
STASSNEY APARTMENTS	5600 Nancy	Austin, TX 78745-3033	Disabled	x				

Texas Department of Community Affiars	221 E 11th St	Austin, TX 78701						
Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs	221 E 11th St	Austin, TX 78701						
THE HEIGHTS ON CONGRESS/115-N1001	2707 S Congress Ave	Austin, TX 78704-6404	Family	x	x			
The Works at Pleasant Valley	2800 Lyons Road	Austin, TX 78702		x	x	x		
thinkEast Apartments	1185 Shady Lane	Austin, TX 78721		x	x	x		
Trails at the Park	815 W Slaughter Ln	Austin, TX 78748		x	x	x		
TRAVIS PARK APTS	1110 E Oltorf St	Austin, TX 78704-5726	Family	x	x	x		
Villages of Ben White	7000 E Ben White Blvd	Austin, TX 78741		x	x			
WALNUT CREEK APTS/115-N1002	6409 Springdale Rd	Austin, TX 78723-3805	Family	x	x	x		
WESTERN TRAILS	2422 Western Trails Blvd	Austin, TX 78745-1683	Elderly	x	x			
Wildflower Terrace	3801 Berkman Dr	Austin, TX 78723		x	x			

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Multifamily Assistance & Section 8 Database Current as of July 2019

Table 8. Licensed Nursing Facility Providers in Travis County	
Facility's Name	**Total Licensed Beds**
Austin Healthcare and Rehabilitation Center	120
Austin Wellness & Rehabilitation	120
Brodie Ranch Nursing and Rehabilitation Center	228
Brookdale Spicewood Springs	46
Brookdale Westlake Hills	90
Brookdale Lakeway 2	98
Brush Country Nursing and Rehabilitation	118
Buckner Villa Siesta Home	76
Focused Care at Sonebriar	134
Gracy Woods II Living Center	110
Gracy Woods Nursing Center	118
Heritage Park Rehabilitation and Skilled Nursing Center	197
Legend Oaks Healthcare and Rehabilitation – North Austin	124
Longhorn Village	60
Marbridge Villa	92
Monte Siesta Nursing and Rehabilitation LP	126
Oakcrest Manor Nursing Home	67
Onion Creek Nursing and Rehabilitation Center	125
Park Bend SN Health Center	124
Park Manor Bee Cave	140
Pflugerville Care Center	111
Pfugerville Nursing and Rehabilitation Center	120
Querencia at Barton Creek	42
Retirement and Nursing Center Austin	157
Riverside Rehabilitation and Health Care Center	122
Sedona Trace Health and Wellness	119
South Park Meadows Nursing and rehabilitation Center	120
Southwood Care Center LP	116
Stonebridge SN Health Center	120
The Arbour at Westminster Manor	85
West Oaks Rehabilitation and Healthcare	250
Windsor Nursing and Rehabilitation Center of Duval	206
Total Beds	**3,881**

*Source: Texas Health and Human Services Commission – HSSC List of Nursing Facility Providers with an Active License as of 7/22/2019 (*https://apps.hhs.texas.gov/providers/directories/NF.PDF)

Table 9. Licensed Assisted Living Providers in Travis County	
Facility's Name	**Total Licensed Beds**
Angels too Assisted Living	10
Arden Courts of Austin	60
Austin Assisted Living	60
Austin North Assisted Living	15
Autumnn Leaves of South Austin	56
Austin Senior Care	6
Barton Hills Assisted Living	35
Belmont Village West Lake Hills Tenant LLC	183
Belmont Village Lakeway, LLC	215
Brookdale Lakeway	132
Brookdale Lakeway I	16
Brookdale Beckett Meadows	95
Brookdale Gaines Ranch	58
Brookdale Lohmans Crossing	75
Brookdale North Austin	112
Brookdale Northwest Hills	240
Brookdale Spicewood Springs	109
Brookdale Westlake Hills	36
Brookside Farm	10
Collinfield 9205 LLC	7
Colonial Gardens of Austin A-1	16
Colonial Gardens of Austin A-2	16
Elan Southpark Meadows	122
Elmcroft of Austin	133
Family Tree Assisted Living LLC	10
Graceland Senior Living	8
Glovers Foster Home	4
Grace House of Lake Travis East	16
Grace House of Lake Travis West	16
Heatherwilde Assisted Living	20
Home of Southern Hospitality, LLC	15
Horton's Helping Hands	10
Knight's Assisted Living, LLC	9
Legacy Oaks of Lakeway	226
Laurel's House	16
Legacy Oaks Assisted Living and Memory Care	122
Live Oak Drive	13
Lou's House	8
Longhorn Village	40

Mabee Village at Marbridge	84
Marbridge Ranch	99
Marilyn M Campbell Center	80
Mary Lee Foundation Rehabilitation Center	16
Onion Creek Plantation	4
Precious Group Home Care LLC	16
Parmer woods at North Austin	36
Parmer Woods at North Austin	112
Pavilion Great Hills	35
Parsons House Austin	120
Pecan Ridge Memory Care	50
Provident Memory Care Center	22
Querencia at Barton Creek	73
Renaissance at Austin	44
Shady Hollow Assisted Living	6
Shady Hollow II Assisted Living	6
Serenity Senior Living	11
Silverado Senior Living-Onion Creek	92
Silverleaf Eldercare at Wildridge	11
Silverado – Bee Cave	92
Spanish Oak Assisted Living, LLC	16
South Austin Assisted Living	6
South Austin Assisted Living	6
Tech Ridge Oaks Assisted Living and Memory Care	131
Texas Neuro Rehab Center	8
Texas Residential and Vocational Services	16
The Pavilion at Great Hills	130
The Village at the Triangle	98
Three Rivers Assisted Living – Hunter's Lane	10
Village on the Park-Onion Creek	38
Westminster Manor Assisted Living	37
Total Beds	**3,855**

Source: Texas Health and Human Services Commission – HHSC List of Assisted Living Providers with an Active License as of 7/22/2019 (https://apps.hhs.texas.gov/providers/directories/AL.PDF)

Appendix D

Maps

Appendix D-1. Jurisdiction-Level Maps (Provided by Root Policy Research)

Figure 1. Percent Decline in African American Residents by Census Tract, 2010-2016
Figure 2. Percent Increase in African American Residents by Census Tract, 2010-2016
Figure 3. Percent Decline in Hispanic Residents by Census Tract, 2010-2016
Figure 4. Percent Increase in Hispanic Residents by Census Tract, 2010-2016
Figure 5. Percent Decline in Non-Hispanic White Residents by Census Tract, 2010-2016
Figure 6. Percent Increase in Non-Hispanic White Residents by Census Tract, 2010-2016
Figure 7. Percent African American by Census Tract, 2000
Figure 8. Percent African American by Census Tract, 2016
Figure 9. Percent Hispanic by Census Tract, 2000
Figure 10. Percent Hispanic by Census Tract, 2016
Figure 11. Majority People of Color by Census Tract, 2000
Figure 12. Majority People of Color by Census Tract, 2016
Figure 13. Percent Foreign Born by Census Tract, 2000
Figure 14. Percent Foreign Born by Census Tract, 2016
Figure 15. Percent Limited English Proficiency by Census Tract, 2000
Figure 16. Percent Limited English Proficiency by Census Tract, 2016
Figure 17. Percent Persons with Disabilities by Census Tract, 2000
Figure 18. Percent Persons with Disabilities by Census Tract, 2016
Figure 19. Percent of Residents with Cognitive Difficulty by Census Tract
Figure 20. Percent of Residents with Ambulatory Difficulty by Census Tract
Figure 21. R/ECAPs and Edge R/ECAPs, 2000
Figure 22. R/ECAPs and Edge R/ECAPs, 2016
Figure 23. Percent Poverty by Census Tract, 2000
Figure 24. Percent Poverty by Census Tract, 2016
Figure 25. Percent African American Ownership, 2000
Figure 26. Percent African American Ownership, 2016
Figure 27. Percent Hispanic Ownership, 2000
Figure 28. Percent Hispanic Ownership, 2016
Figure 29. 2018 Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Developments and 2016 Poverty Rate by Census Tract
Figure 30. 2019 Small Area Fair Market Rents (FMR) and 2016 Poverty Rates by Census Tract

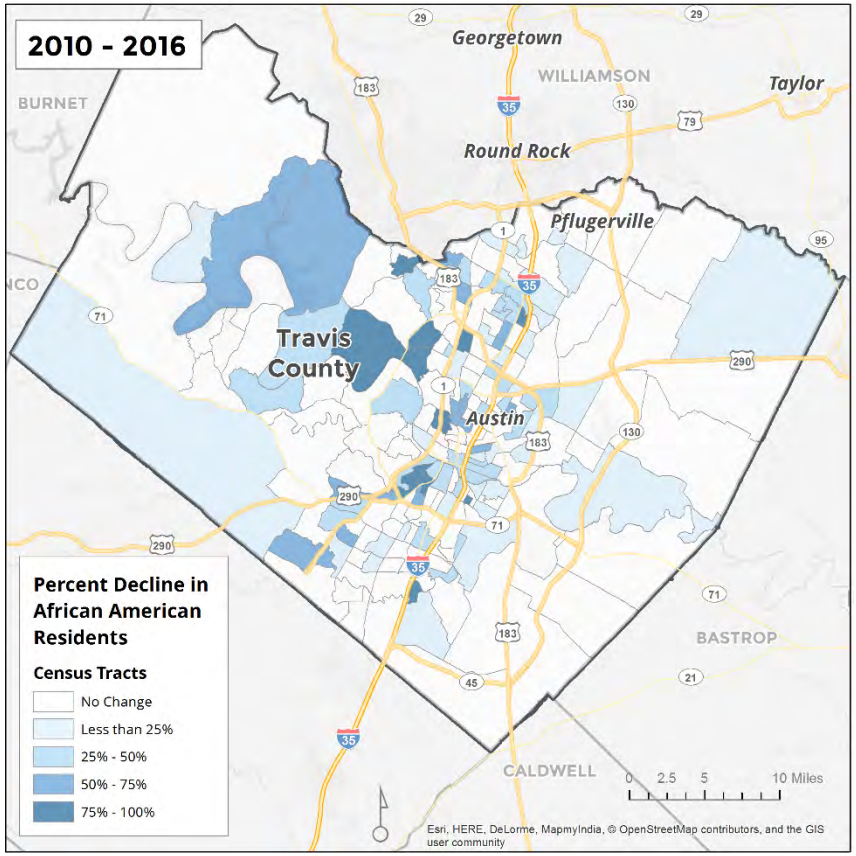
Appendix D-2. PY19 Action Plan Maps

Map 1. PY19 Project Locations
Map 2. PY19 Project Locations with Respect to Low-to-Moderate Income (LMI) Concentrations
Map 3. PY19 Project Locations with Respect to Opportunity Areas
Map 4. PY19 Project Locations with Respect to African American Residents
Map 5. PY19 Project Locations with Respect to Asian Residents
Map 6. PY19 Project Locations with Respect to Hispanic Residents
Map 7. PY19 Project Locations with Respect to White Residents
Map 8. PY19 Project Locations with Respect to Racial/Ethnic Concentrations
Map 9. PY19 Project Locations with Respect to Travis County R/ECAPs

APPENDIX D-1. JURISDICTION-LEVEL MAPS FOR TRAVIS COUNTY

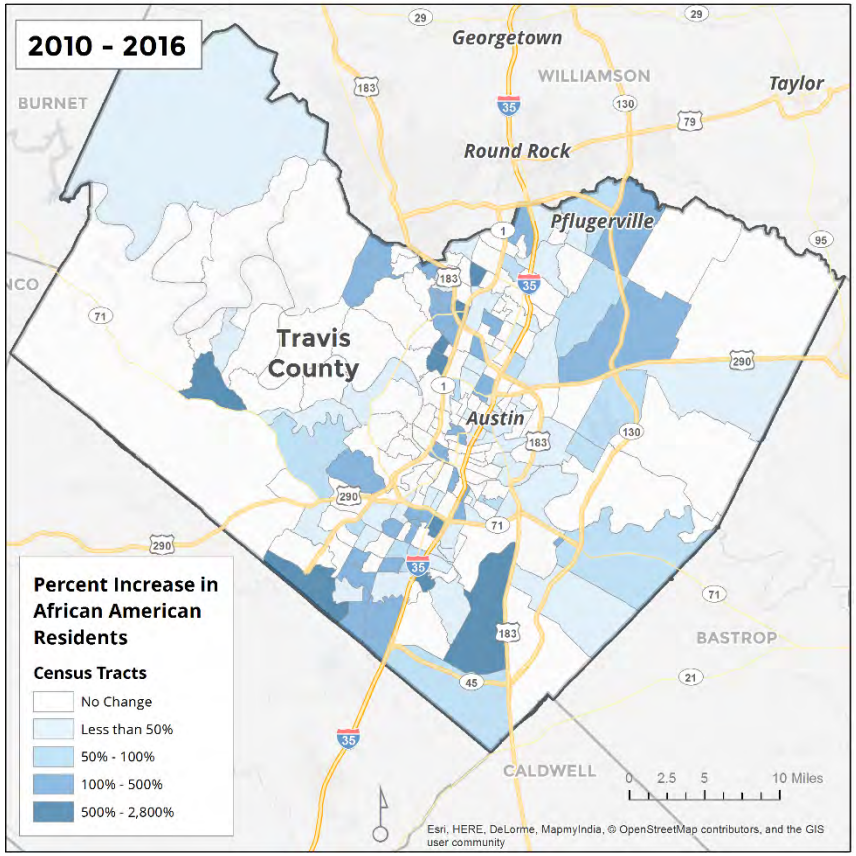
(Provided by
Root Policy Research)

Figure 1.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Decline in African American American Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



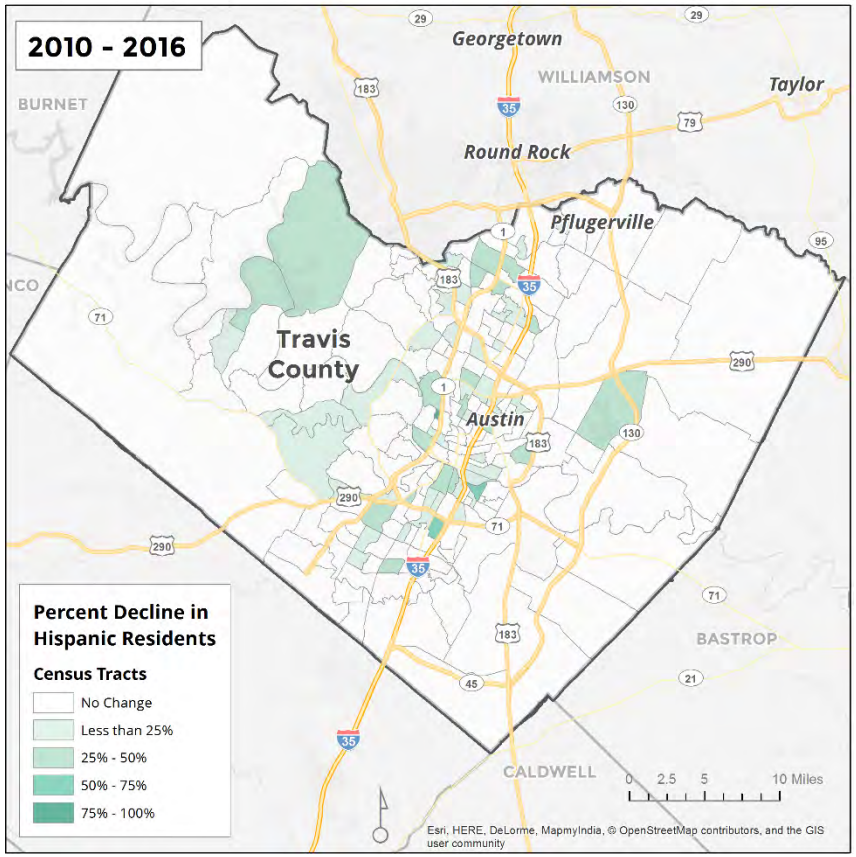
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 2.
TRAVIS COUNTY - Percent Increase in African Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



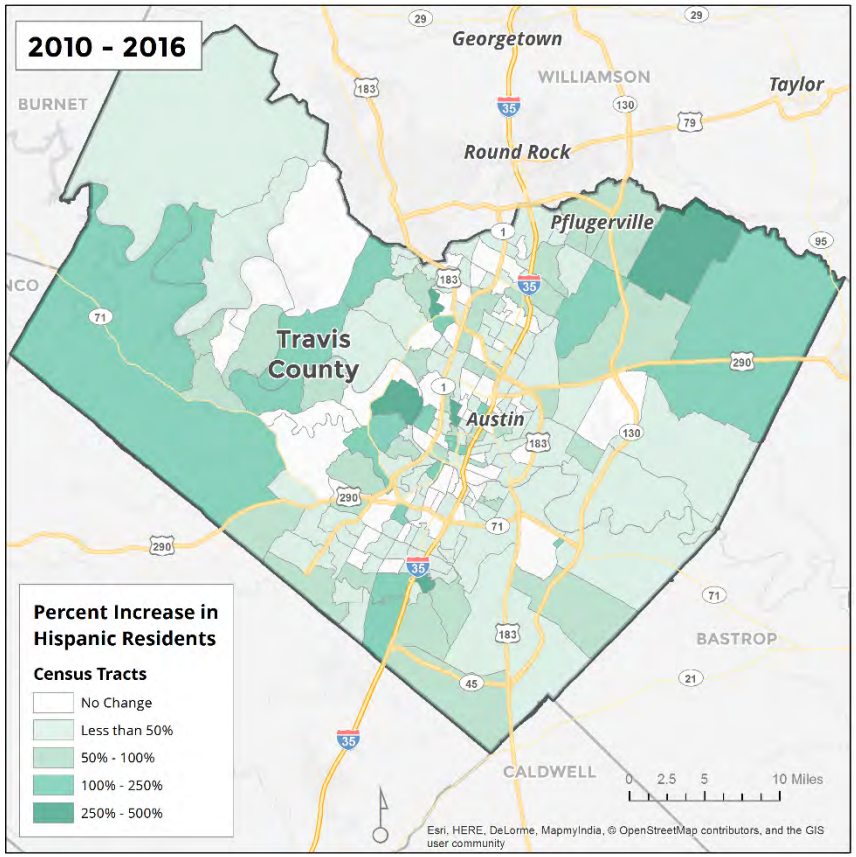
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 3.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Decline in Hispanic Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



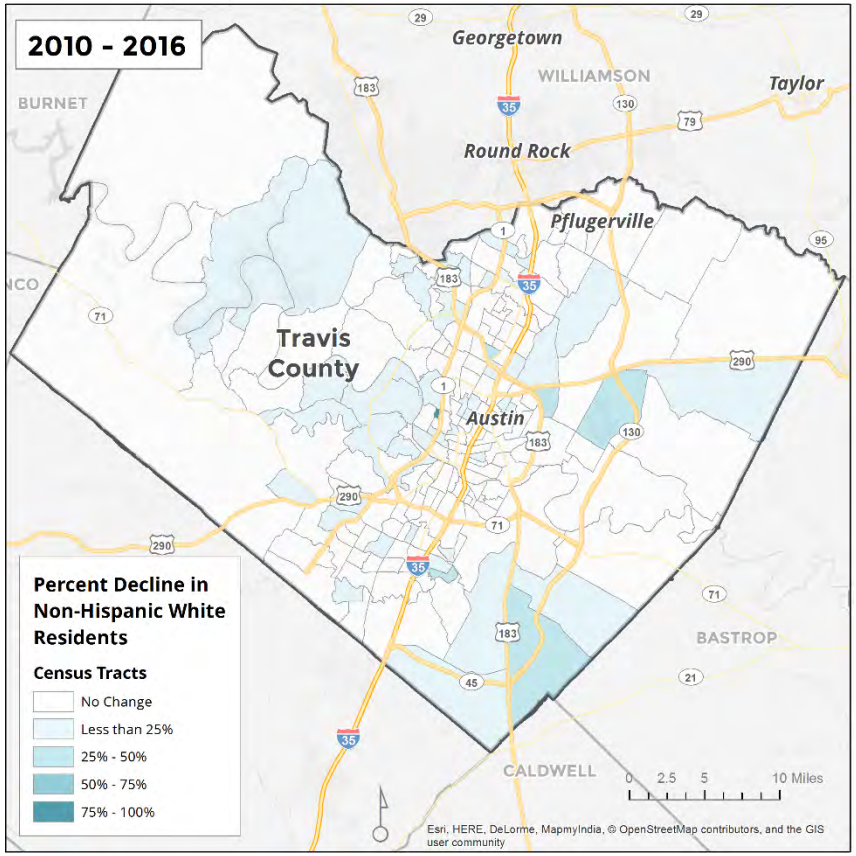
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 4.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Increase in Hispanic Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



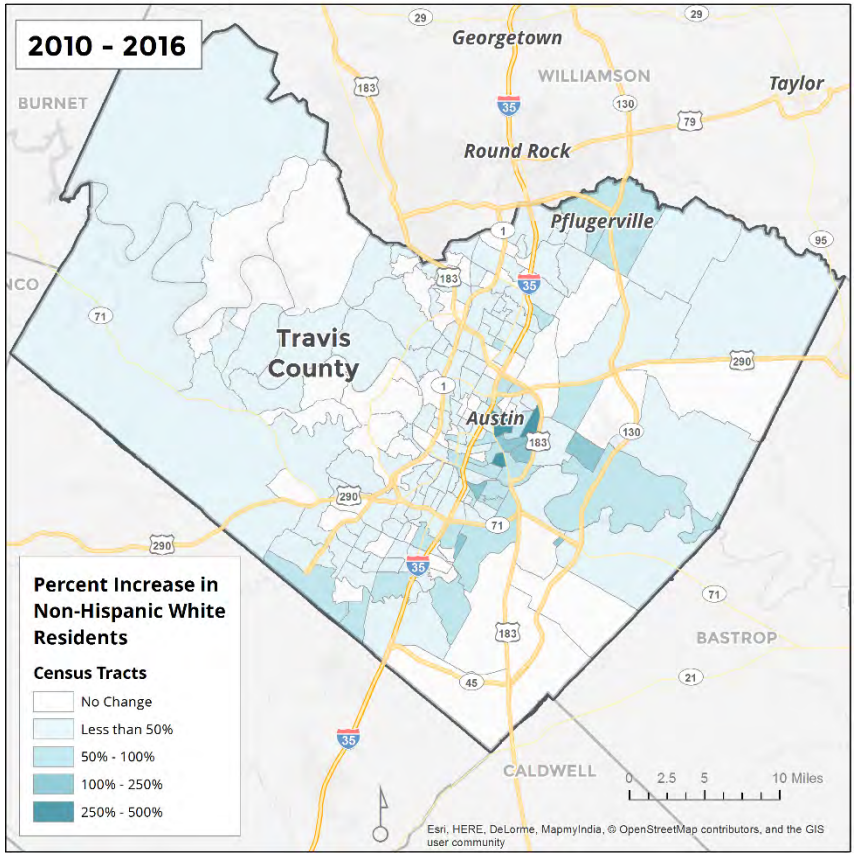
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 5.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Decline in Non-Hispanic White
Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



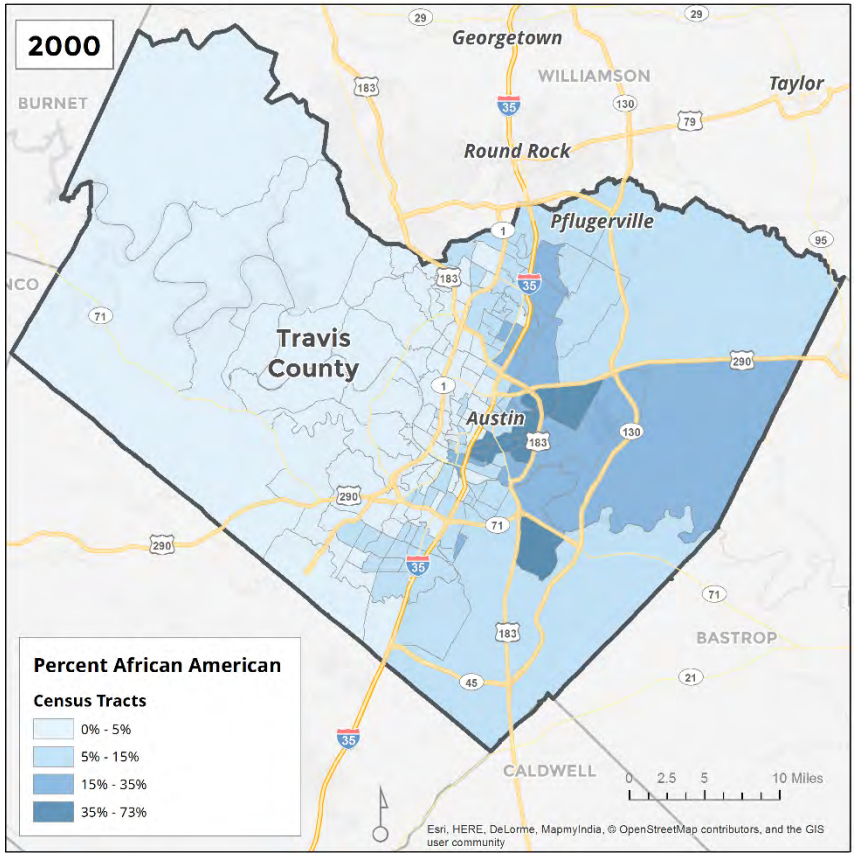
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 6.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Increase in Non-Hispanic White
Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



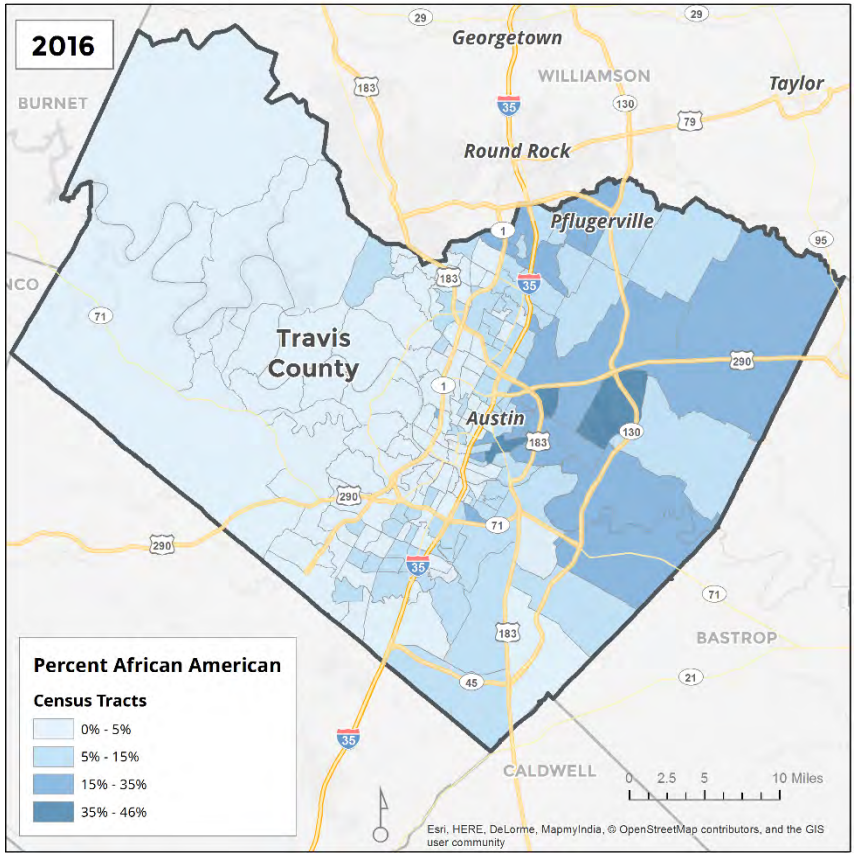
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 7.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent African American by Census Tract, 2000



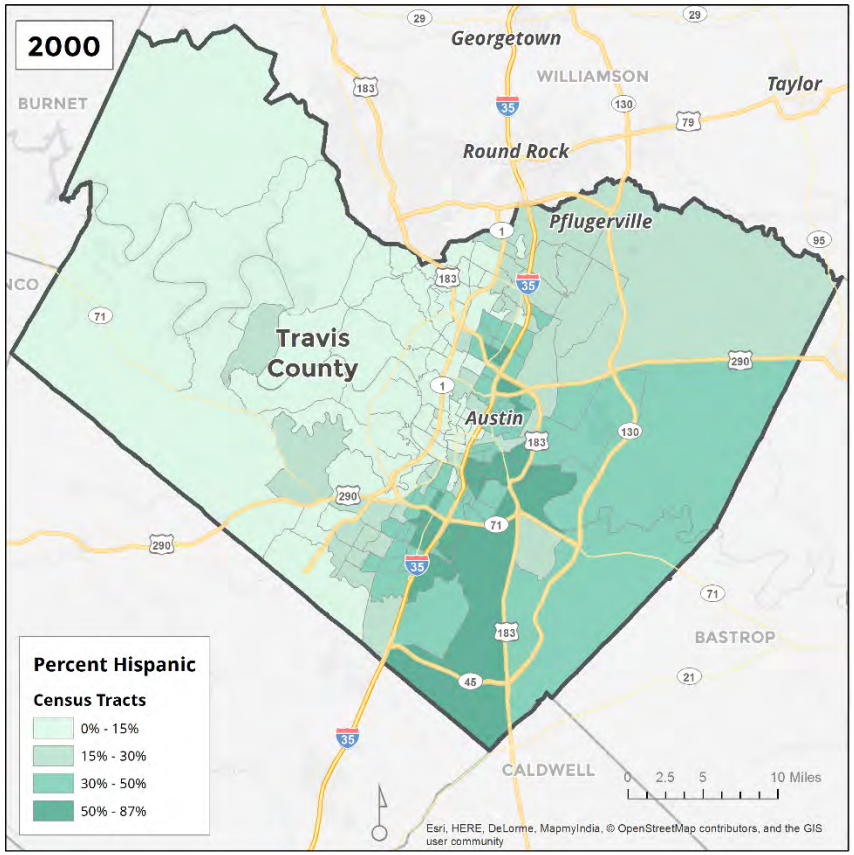
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 8.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent African American by Census Tract, 2016



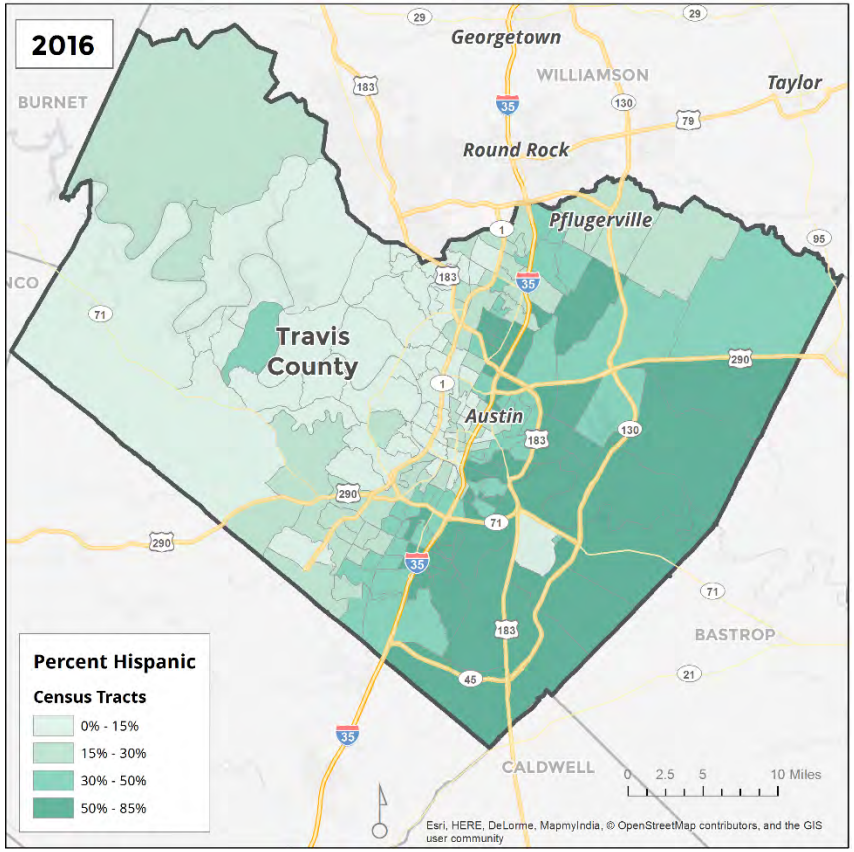
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 9.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Hispanic by Census Tract 2000



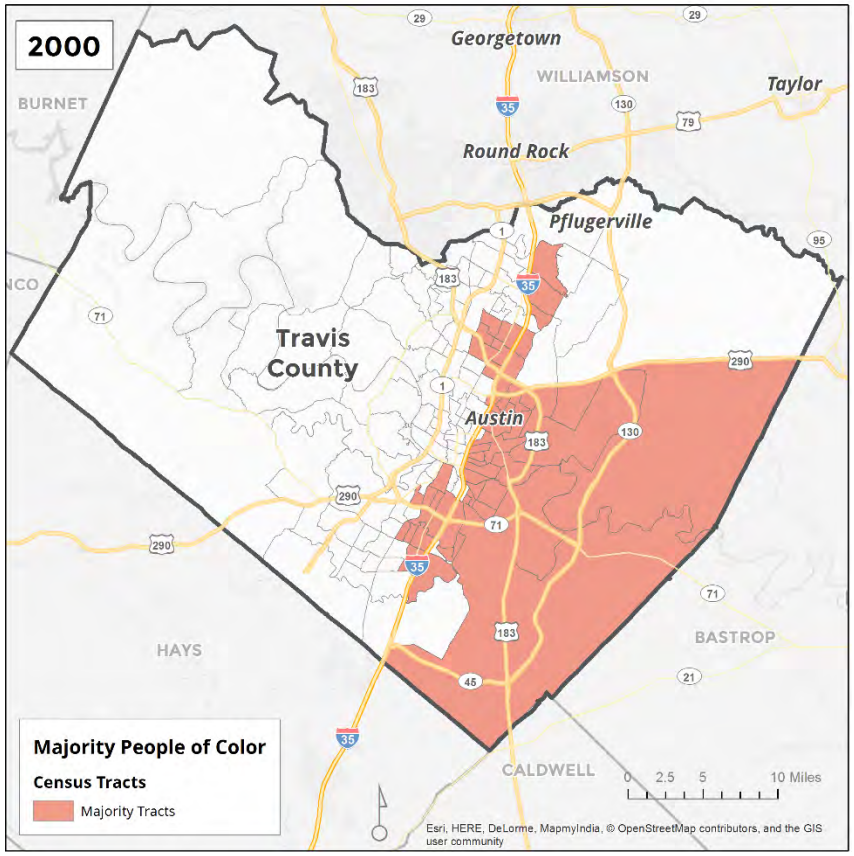
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 10.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Hispanic by Census Tract 2016



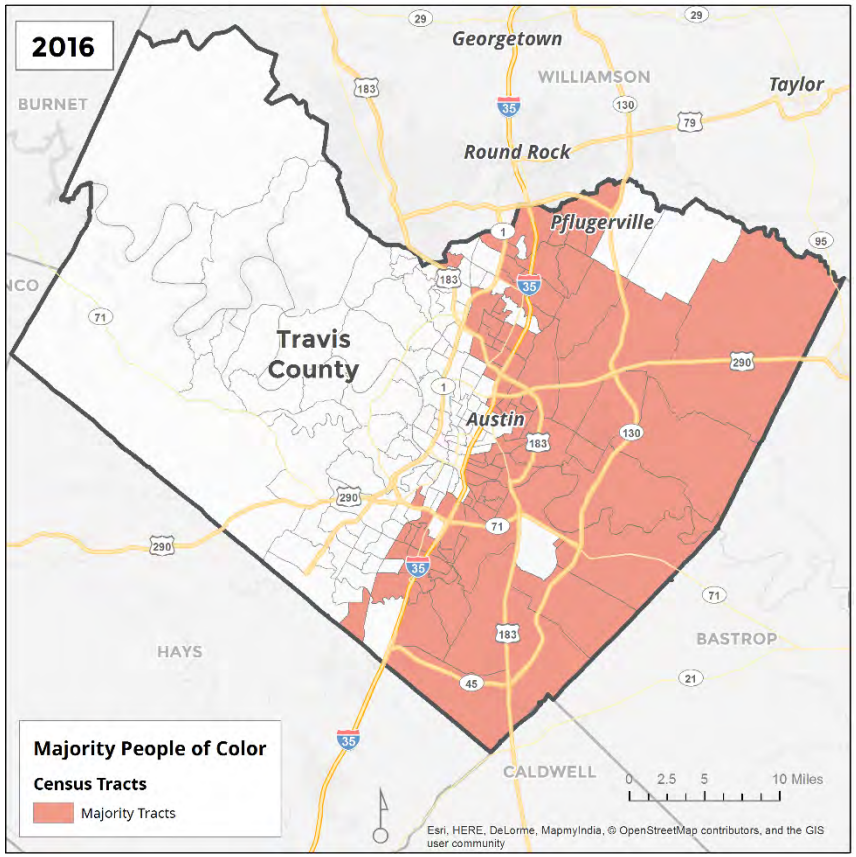
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 11.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Majority People of Color by Census Tract, 2000



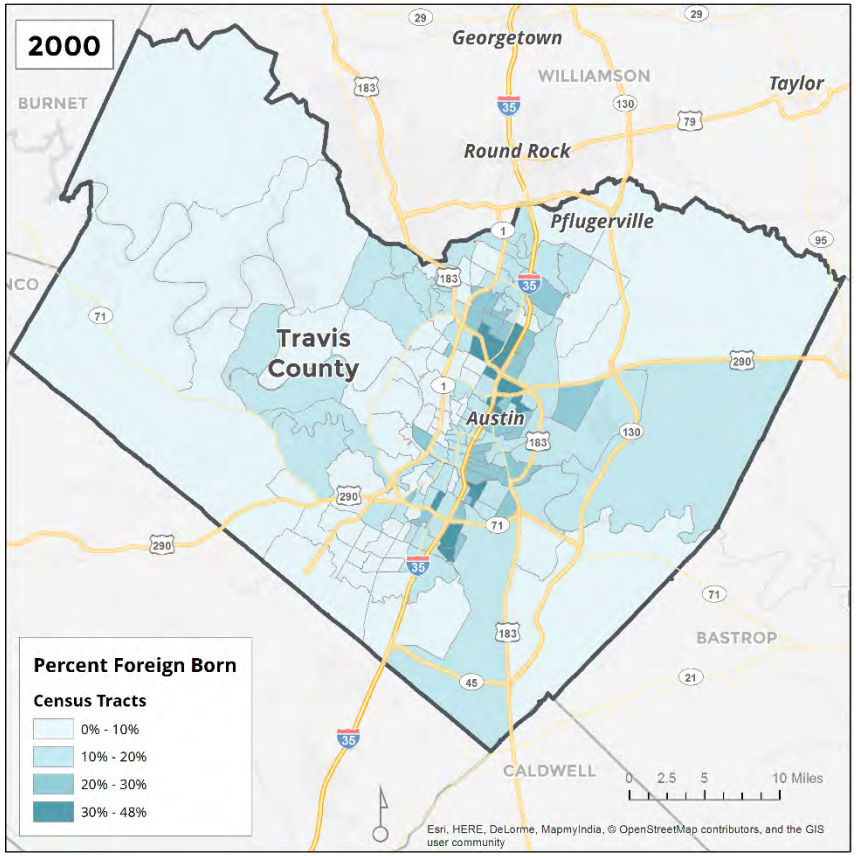
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 12.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Majority People of Color by Census Tract, 2016



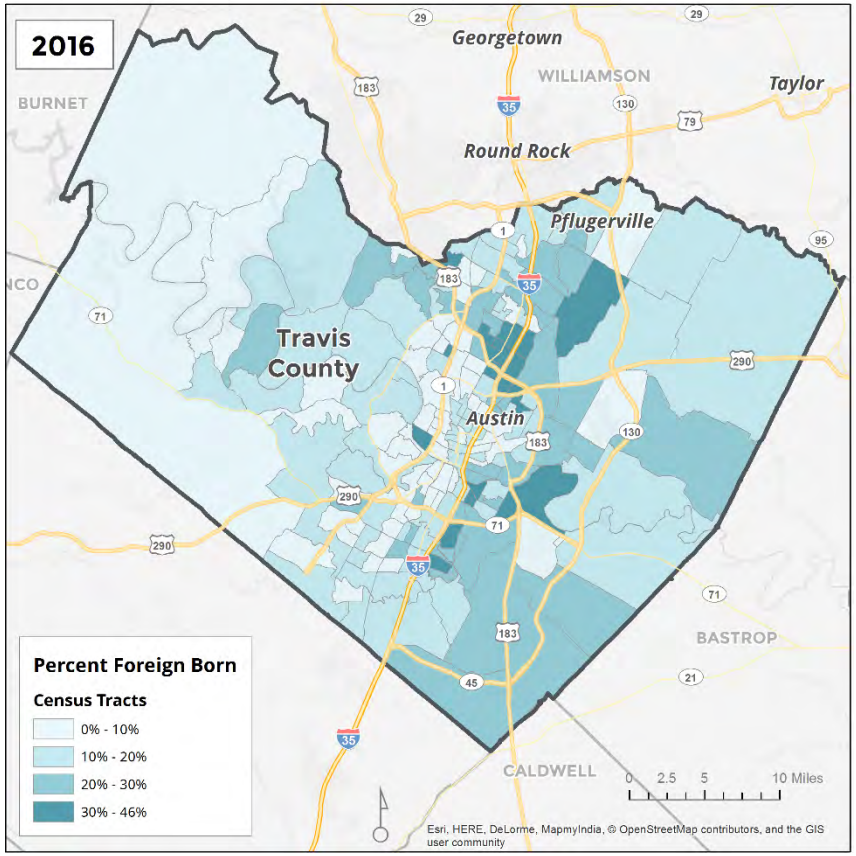
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 13.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Foreign Born by Census Tract, 2000



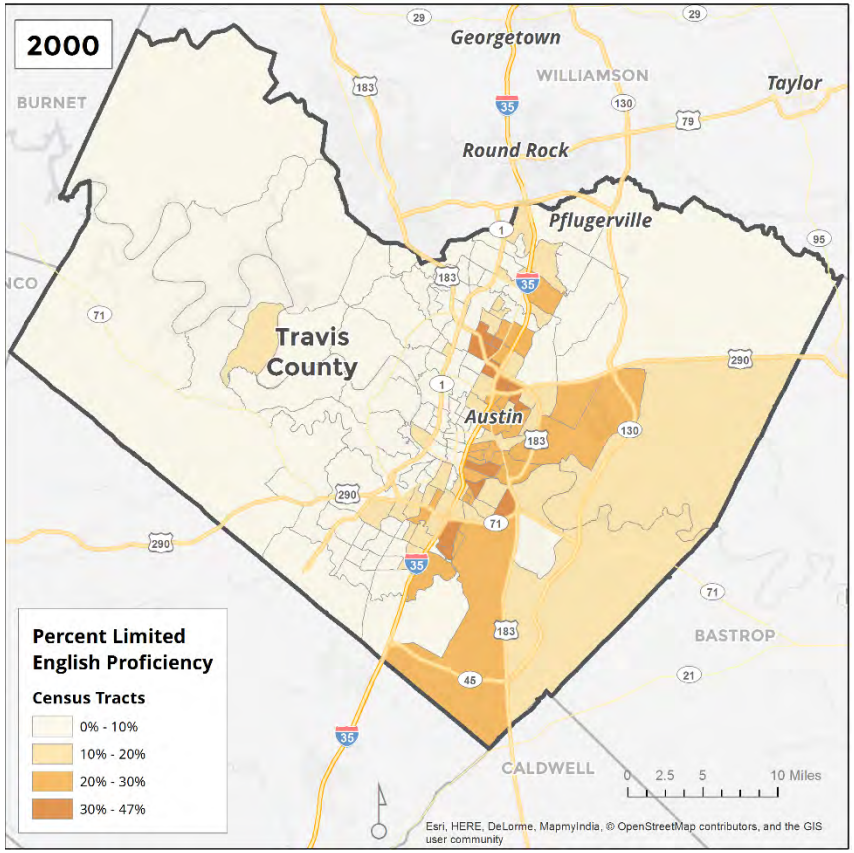
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 14.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Foreign Born by Census Tract, 2016



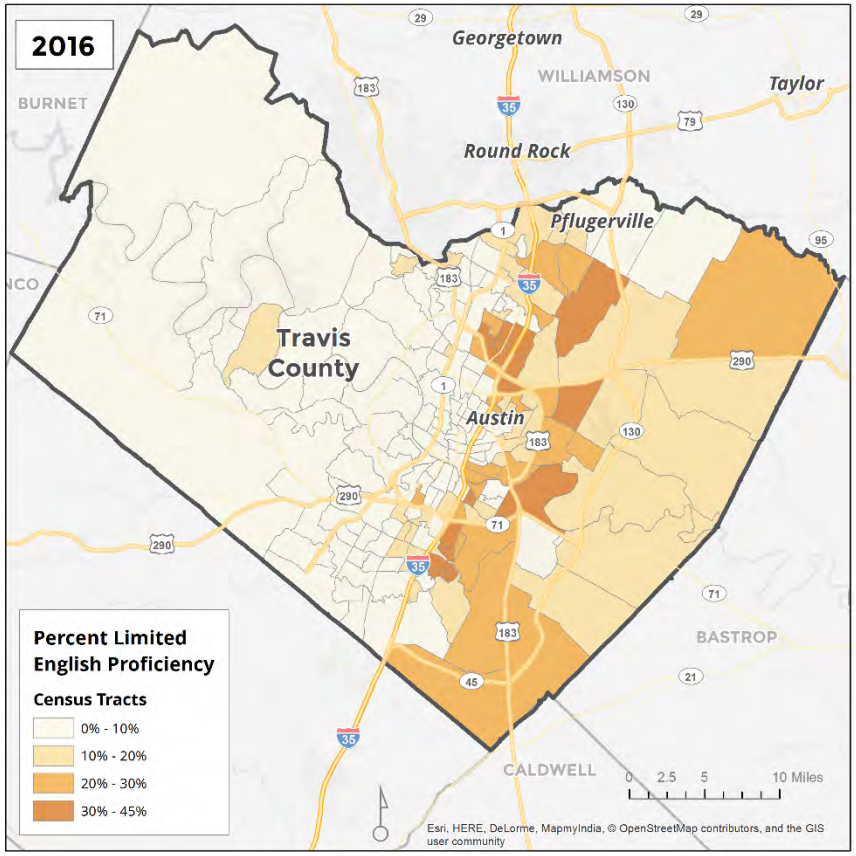
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 15.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Limited English Proficiency by Census Tract, 2000



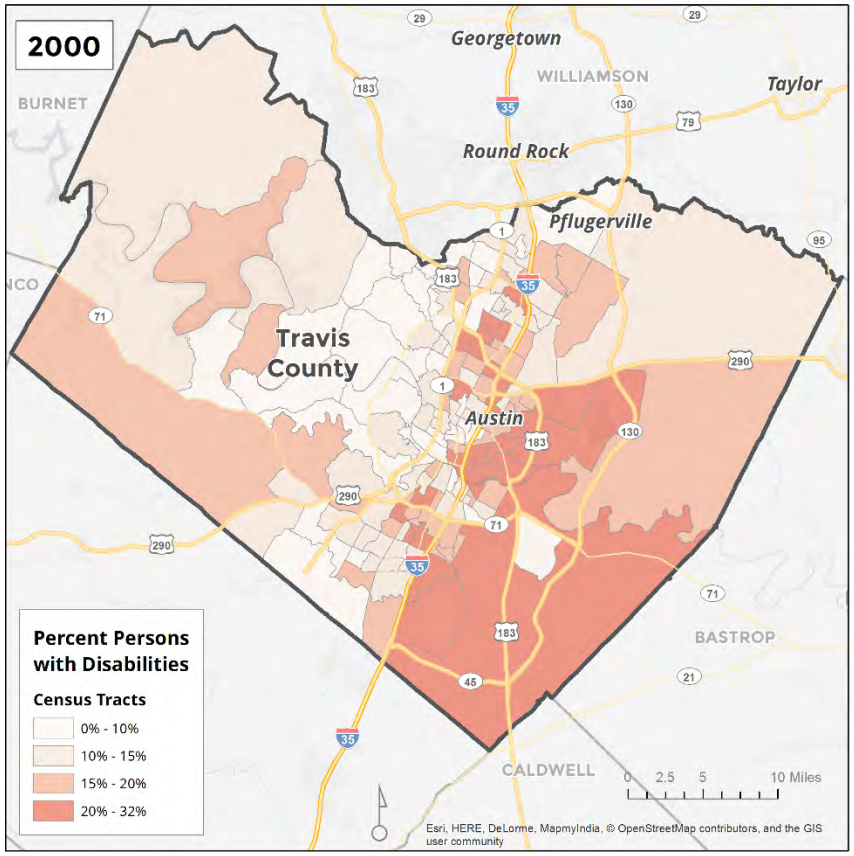
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 16.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Limited English Proficiency by Census Tract, 2016



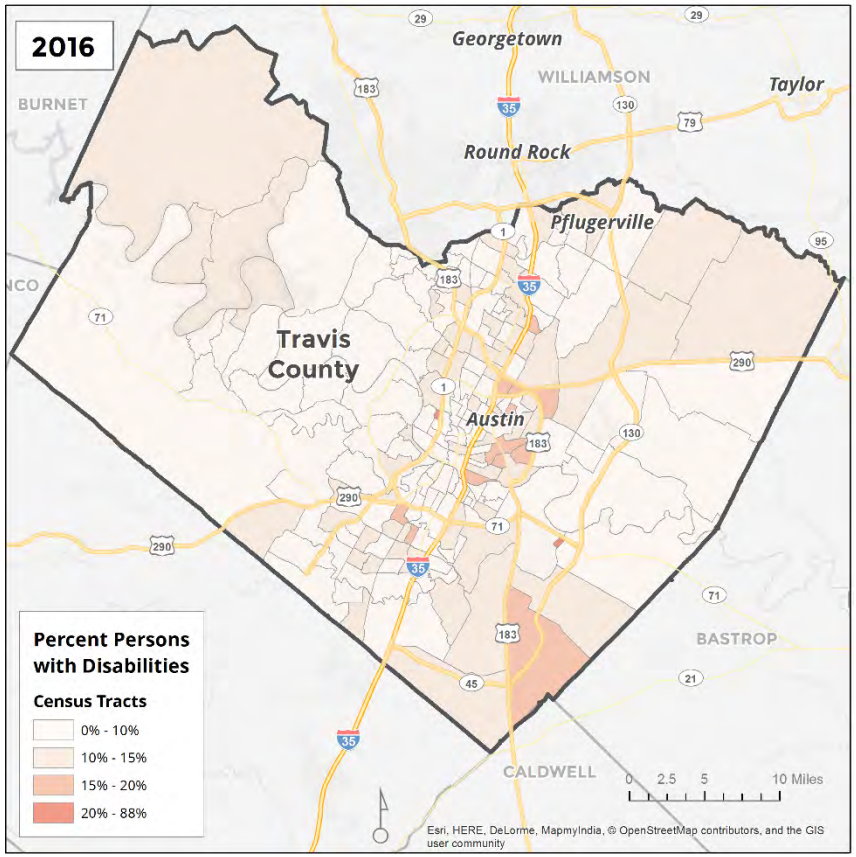
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 17.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Persons with Disabilities by Census Tract, 2000



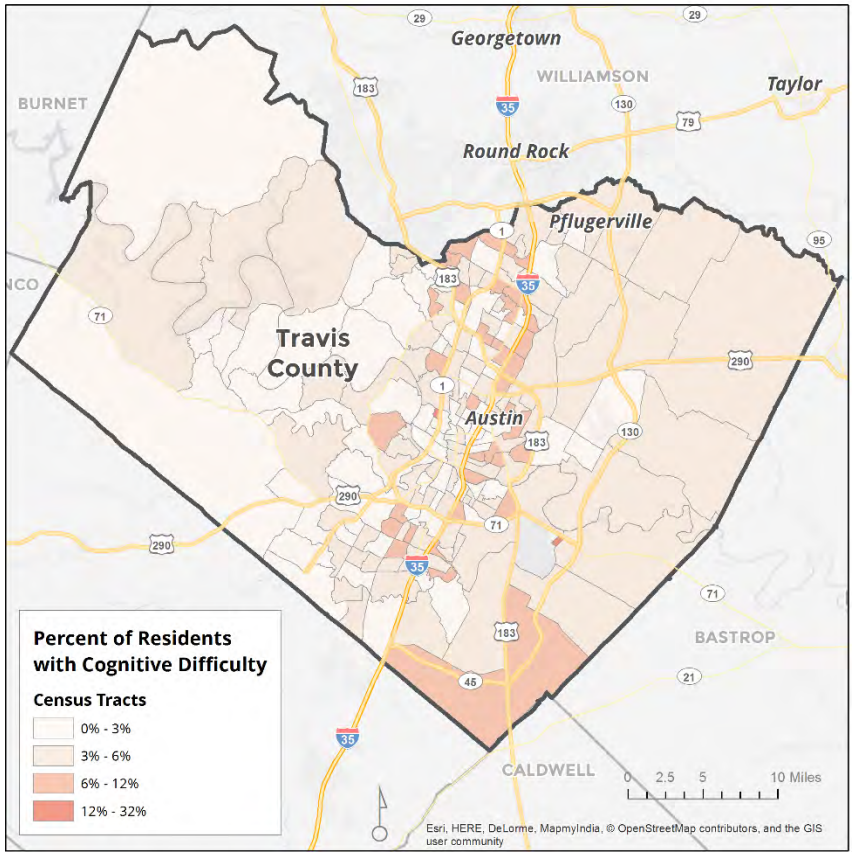
Note: Includes employment disability, which is not captured in the 2016 map.
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 18.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Persons with Disabilities by Census Tract, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

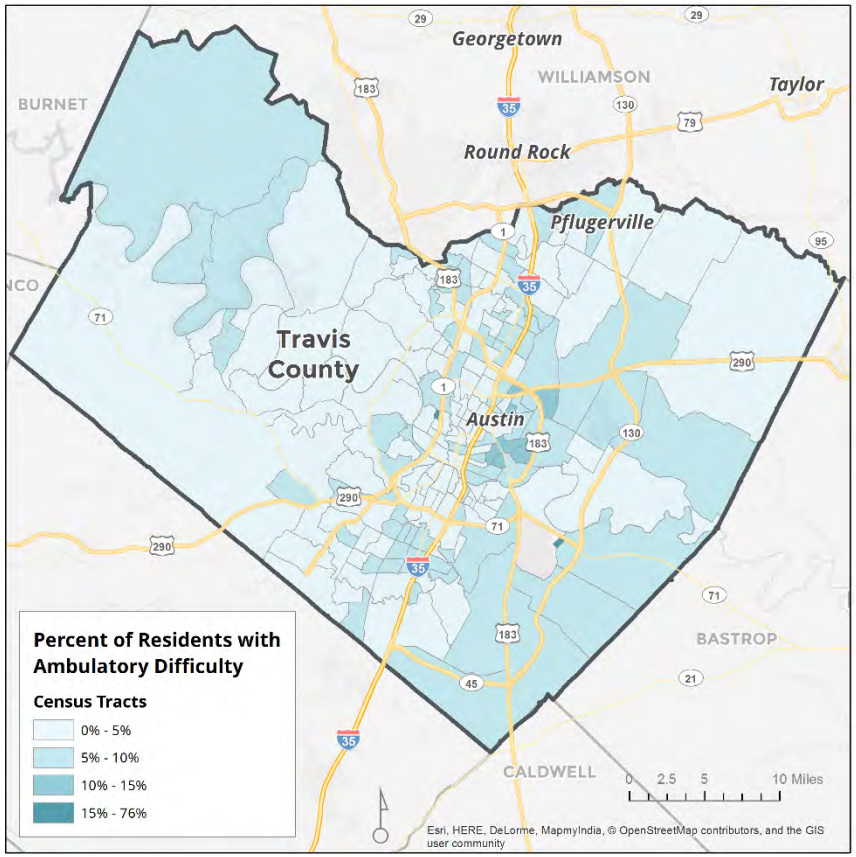
Figure 19.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent of Residents with Cognitive Difficulty, by Census Tract



Note: The ACS defines cognitive difficulty as having serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions due to a physical, mental or emotional condition.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2013-2017 ACS.

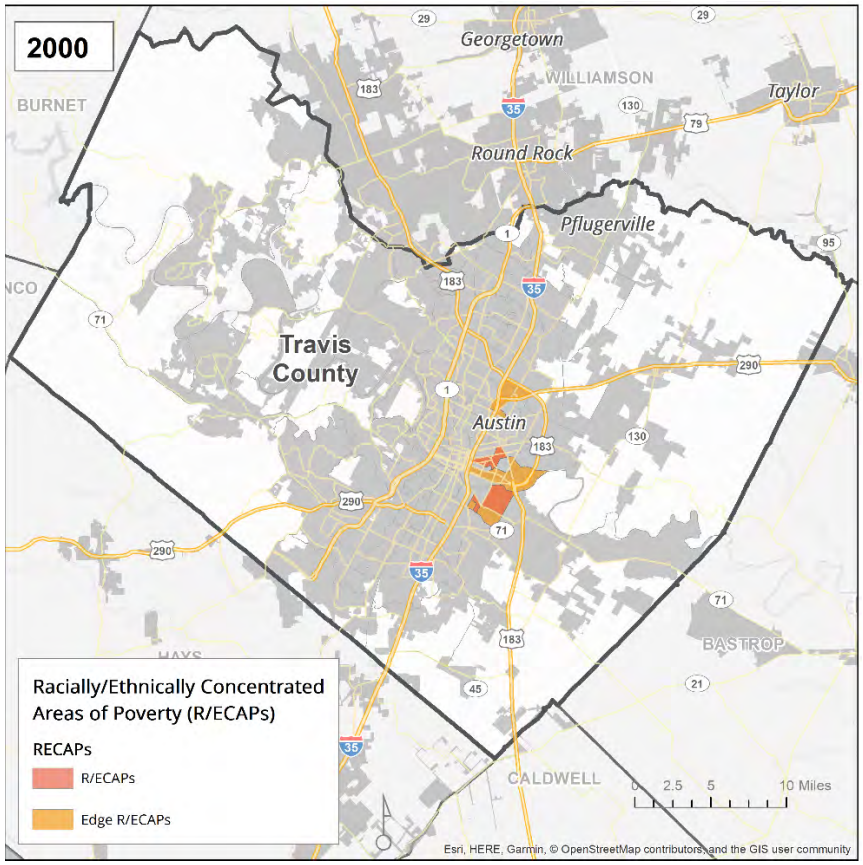
Figure 20.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent of Residents with Ambulatory Difficulty, by Census Tract



Note: The ACS defines ambulatory difficulty as having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs.

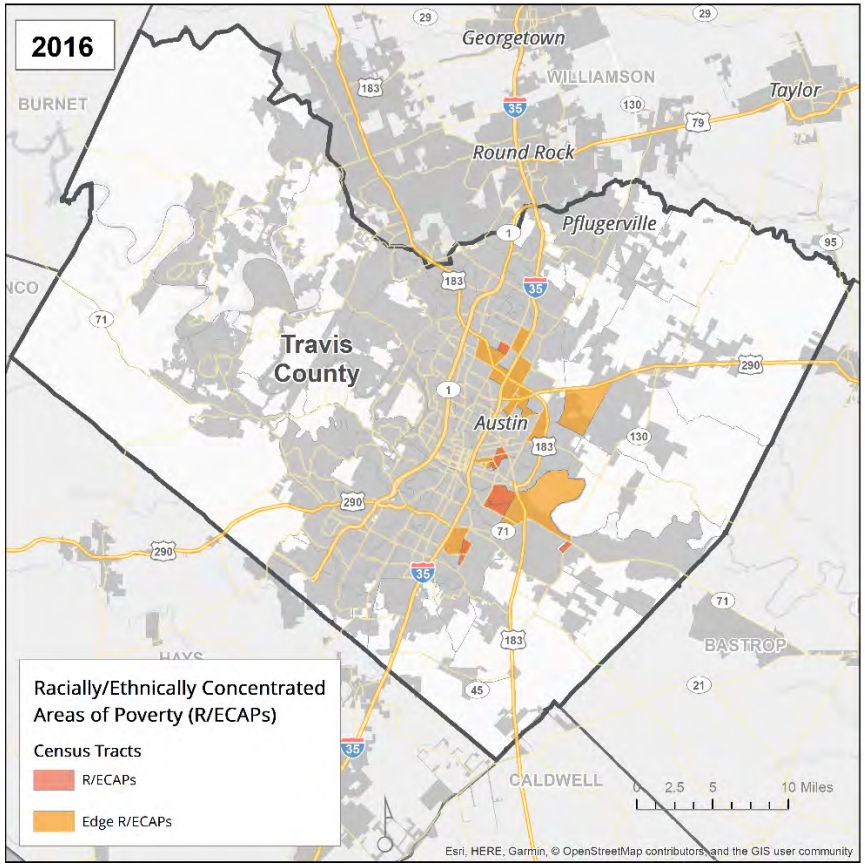
Source: Root Policy Research from the 2013-2017 ACS.

Figure 21.
TRAVIS COUNTY – R/ECAPS and Edge R/ECAPs, 2000



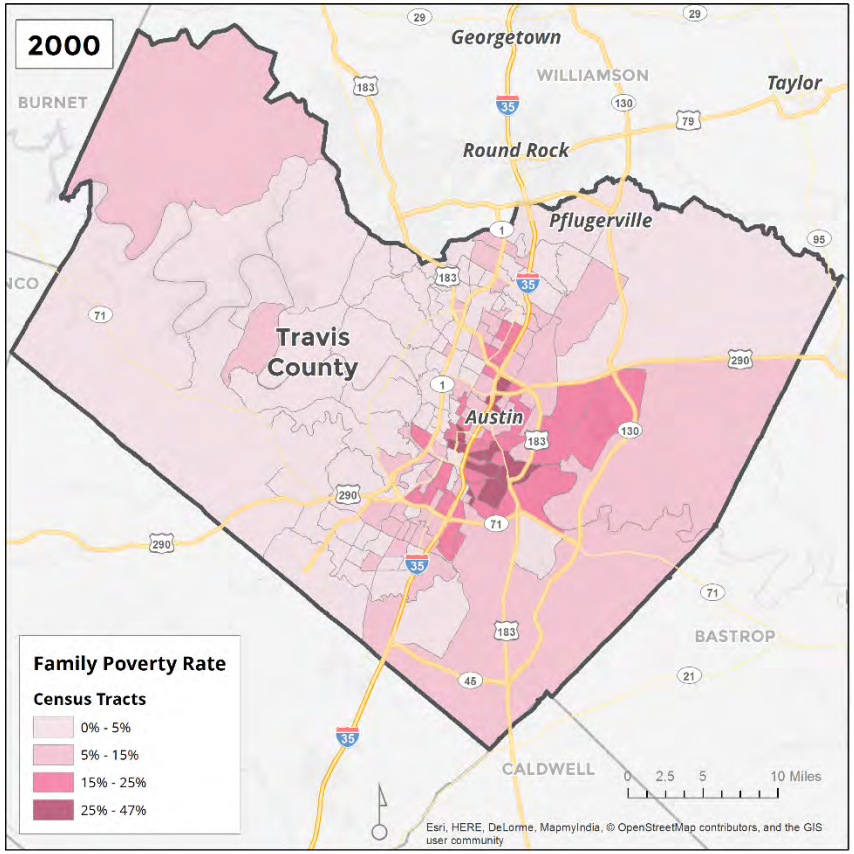
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 22.
TRAVIS COUNTY – R/ECAPS and Edge R/ECAPs, 2016



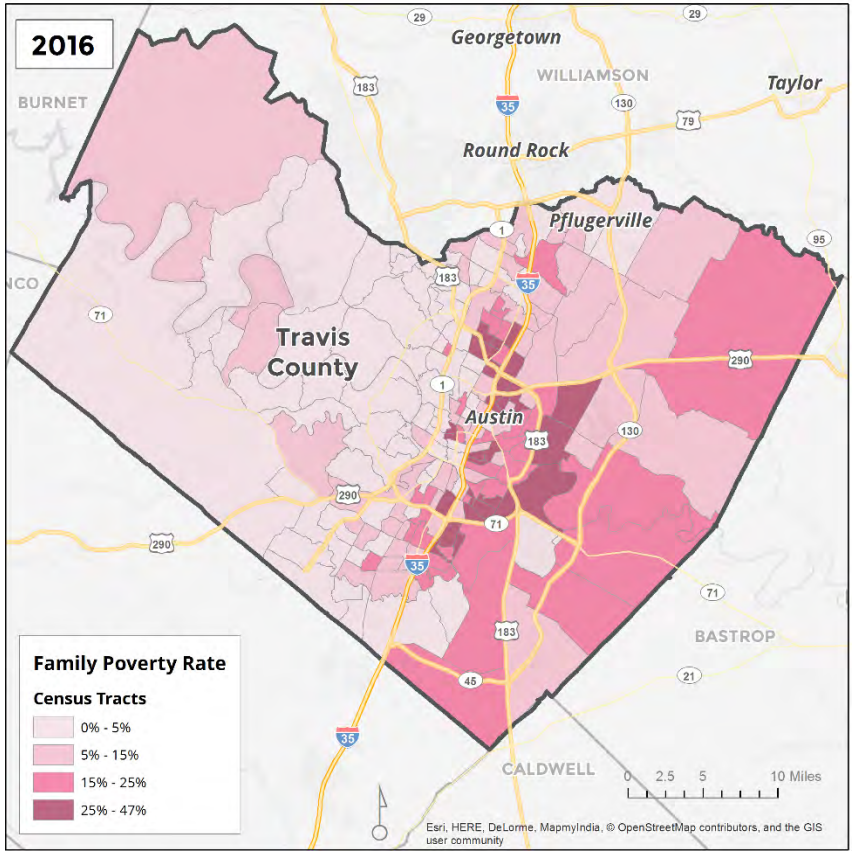
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 23.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Poverty by Census Tract, 2000



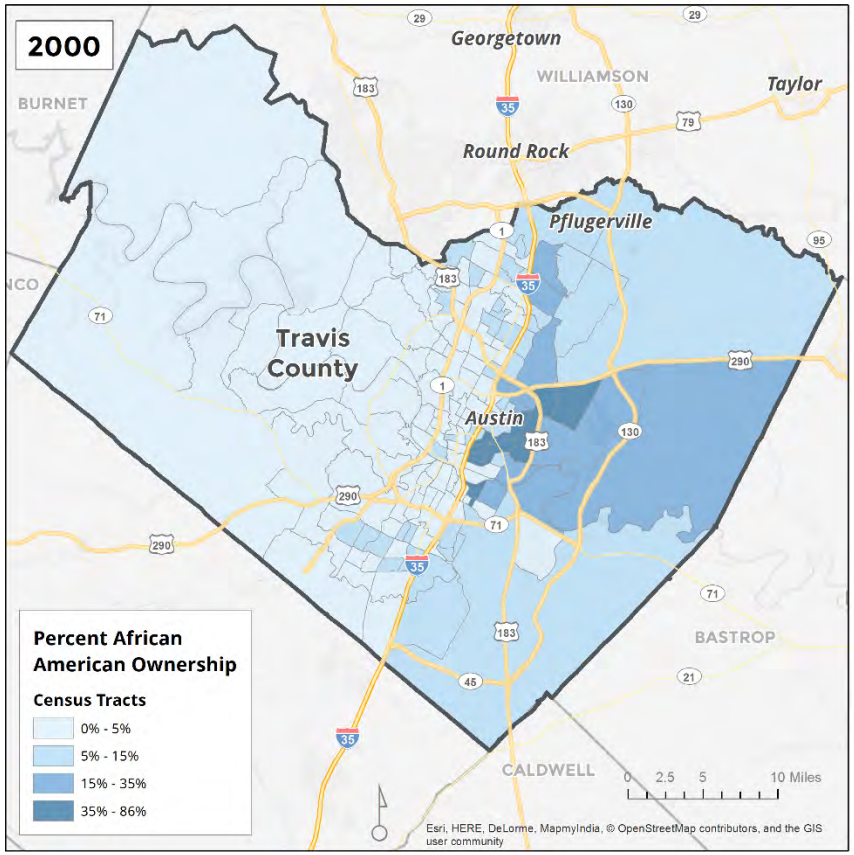
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 24.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Poverty by Census Tract, 2016



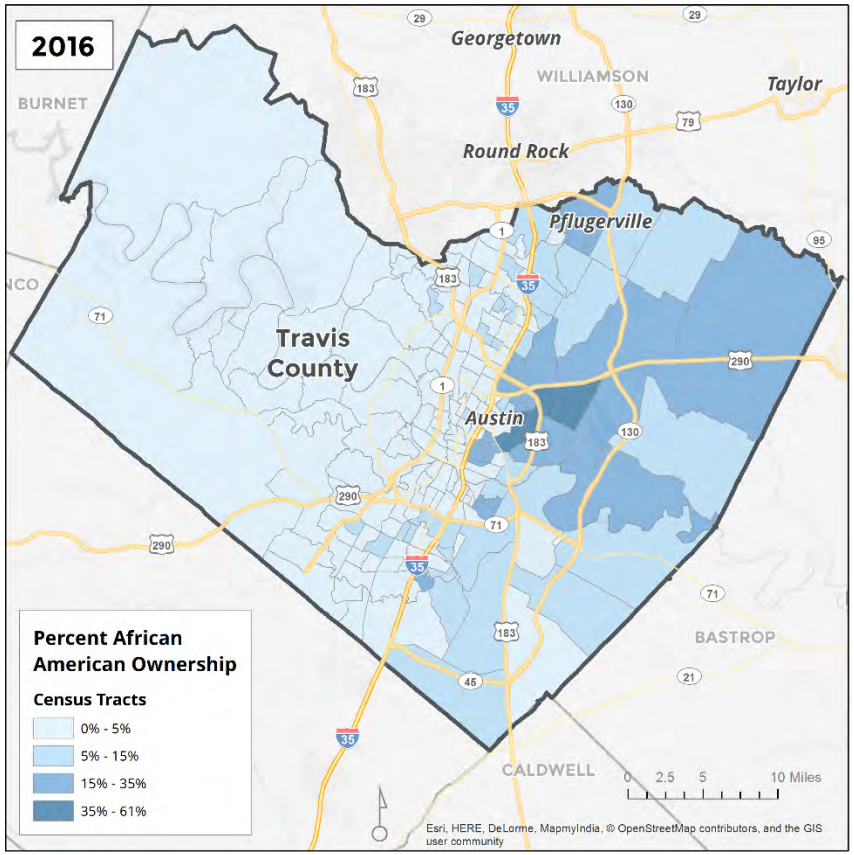
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 25.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent African American Ownership, 2000



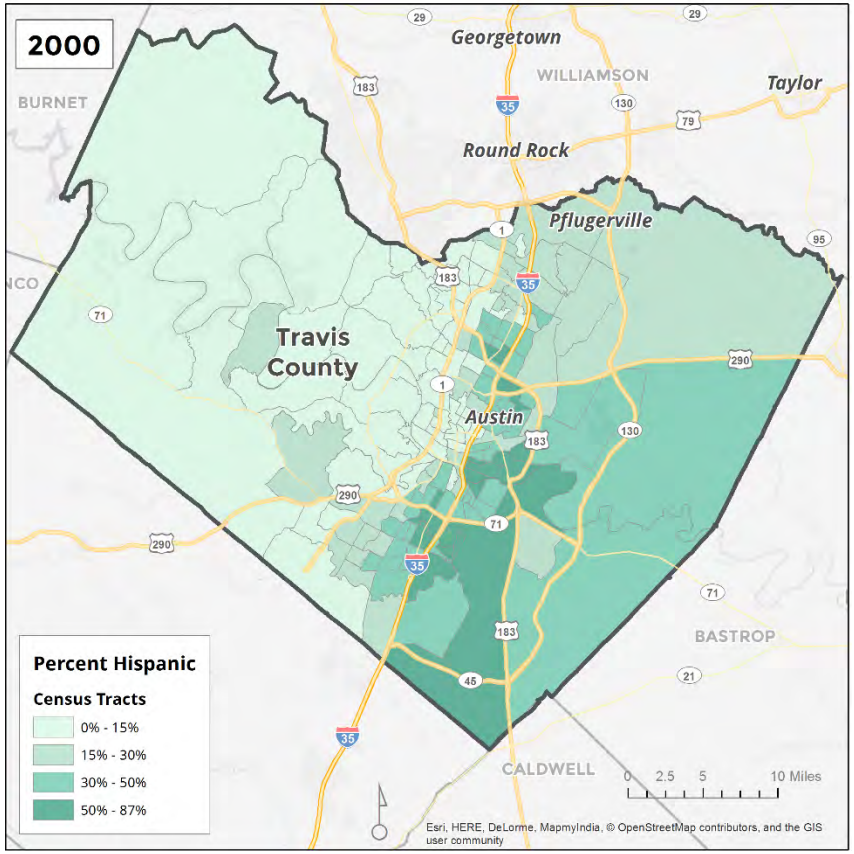
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 26.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent African American Ownership, 2016



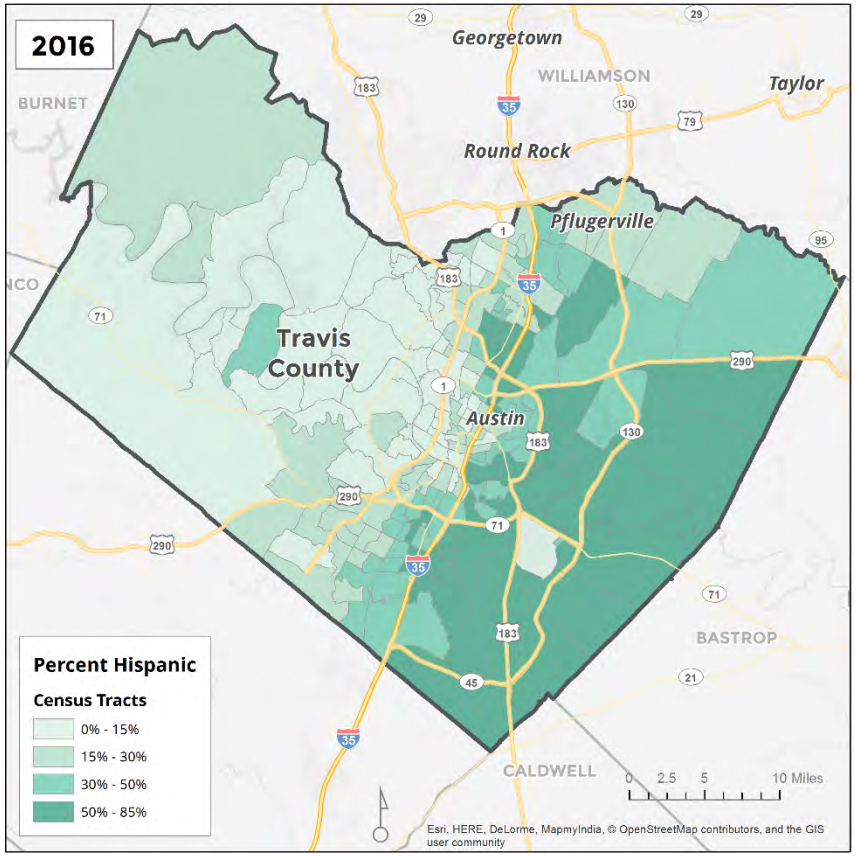
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 27.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Hispanic Ownership, 2000



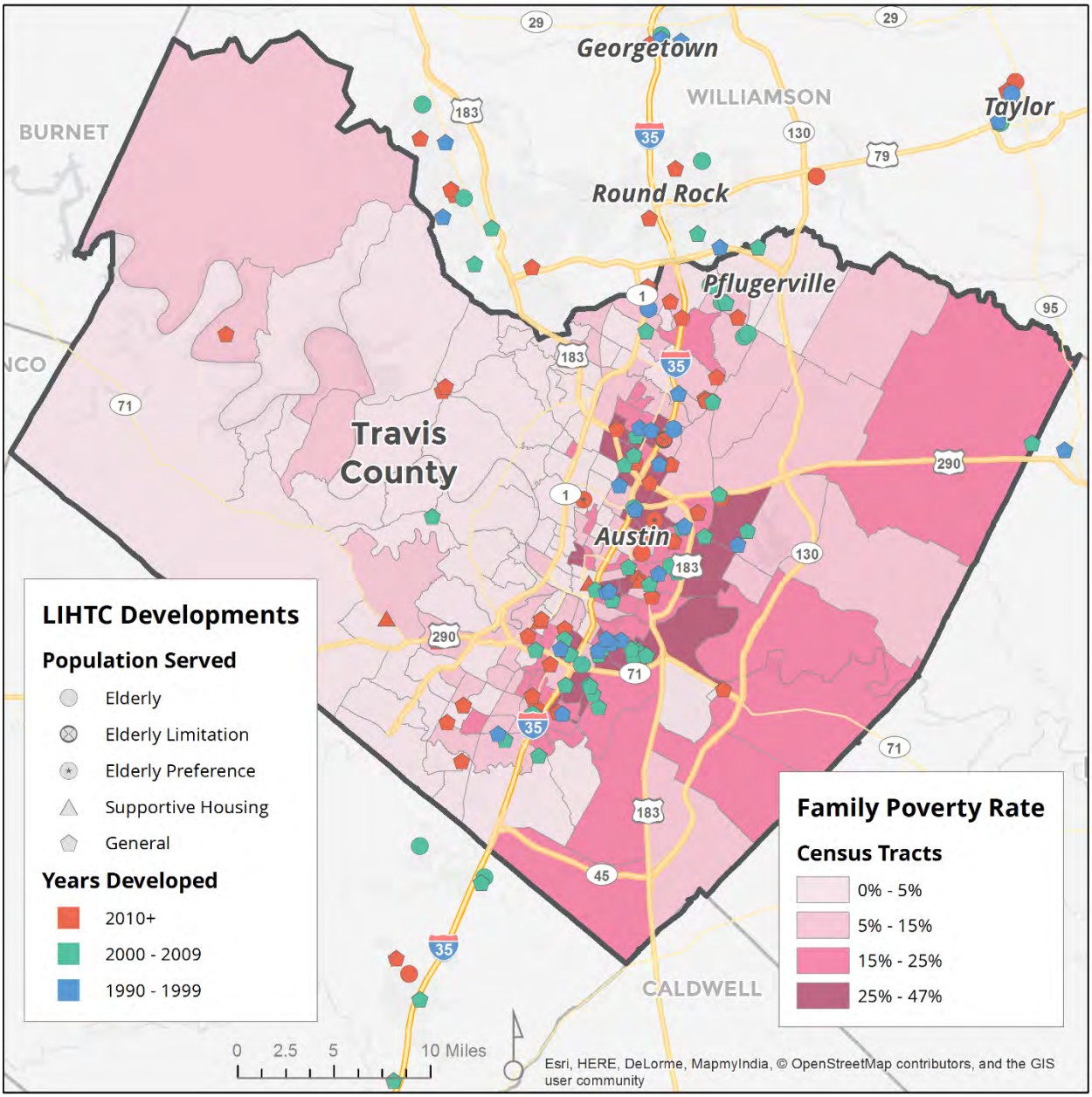
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 28.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Hispanic Ownership, 2016



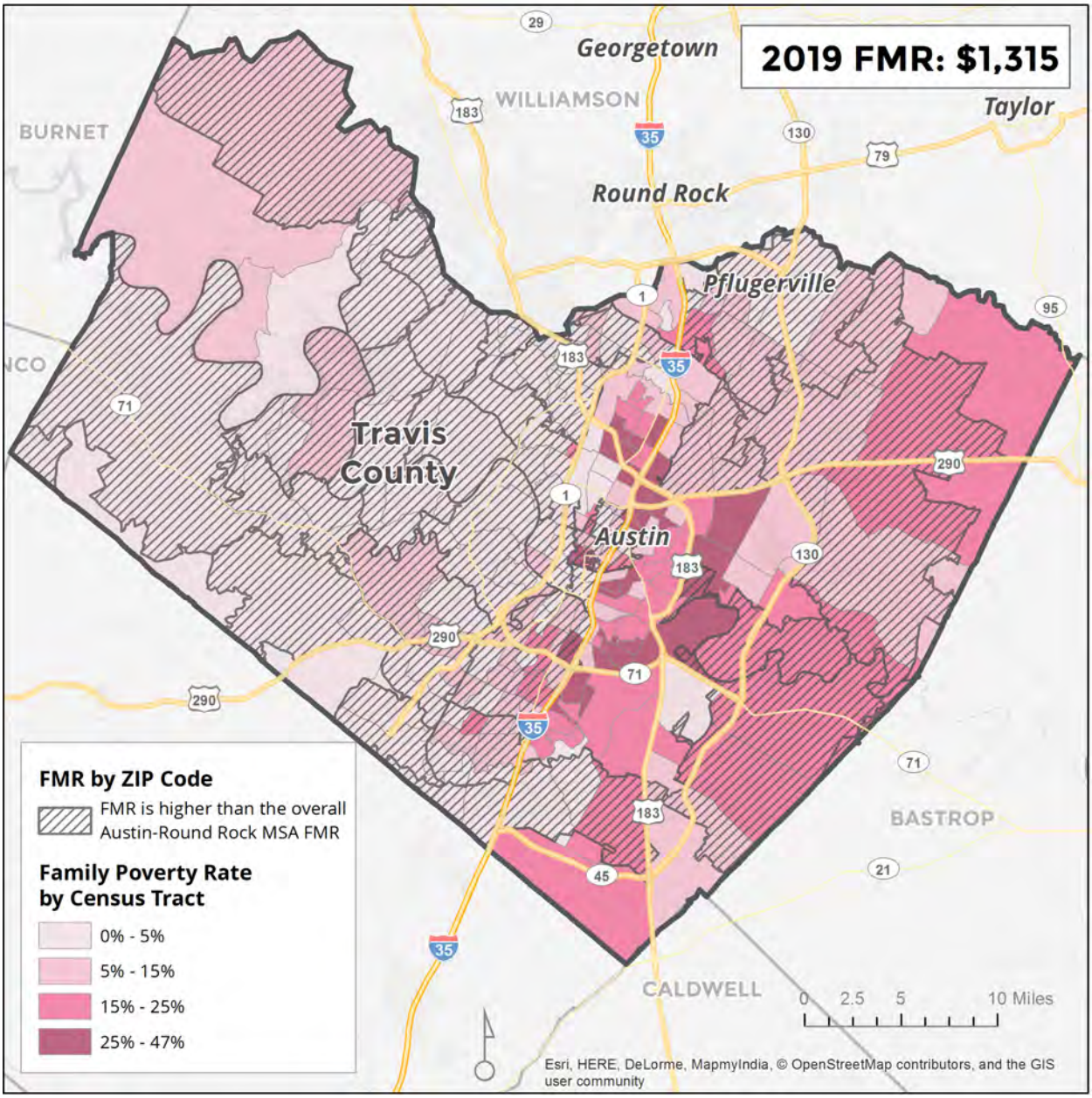
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016

Figure 29.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Developments and Poverty Rate by Census Tract, 2016 (Poverty) and 2018 (LIHTC)



Source: TDHCA, ACS 2012-2016.

Figure 30.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Small Area Fair Market Rents (FMR) and Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2016 (Poverty) and 2019 (FMR)



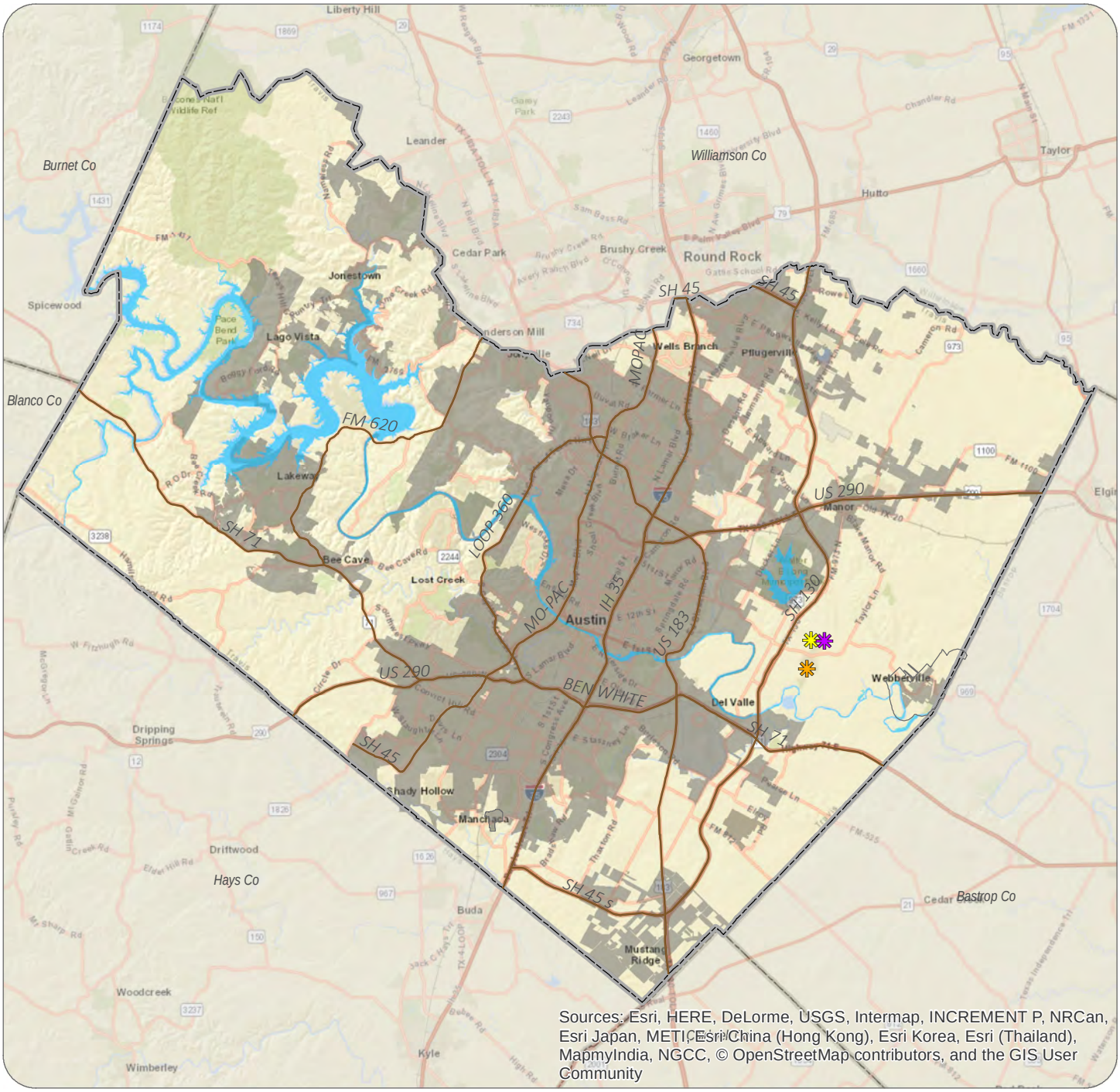
Note: The 2019 2-bedroom FMR for the Austin-Round Rock area is $1,315. The crosshatch indicates a ZIP code where the zip code FMR is higher than metro wide FMR.

Source: www.huduser.org; Fair Market Rent database

APPENDIX D-2

Map 1

PY19 Project Locations



PY19 Projects

- Austin's Colony Street Improvements
- Forest Bluff Street Improvements
- Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements

Administration & Planning
(not tied to a specific location)

Alternate PY19 Projects

Disaster Response Interim Assistance**

- Forest Bluff Street Improvements
- Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements

Owner Occupied Home Rehabilitation

Land Acquisition for Affordable Housing**

**These proposed alternate projects are not mapped since not tied to a specific location.*

Major waterbodies Incorporated Areas of Travis County

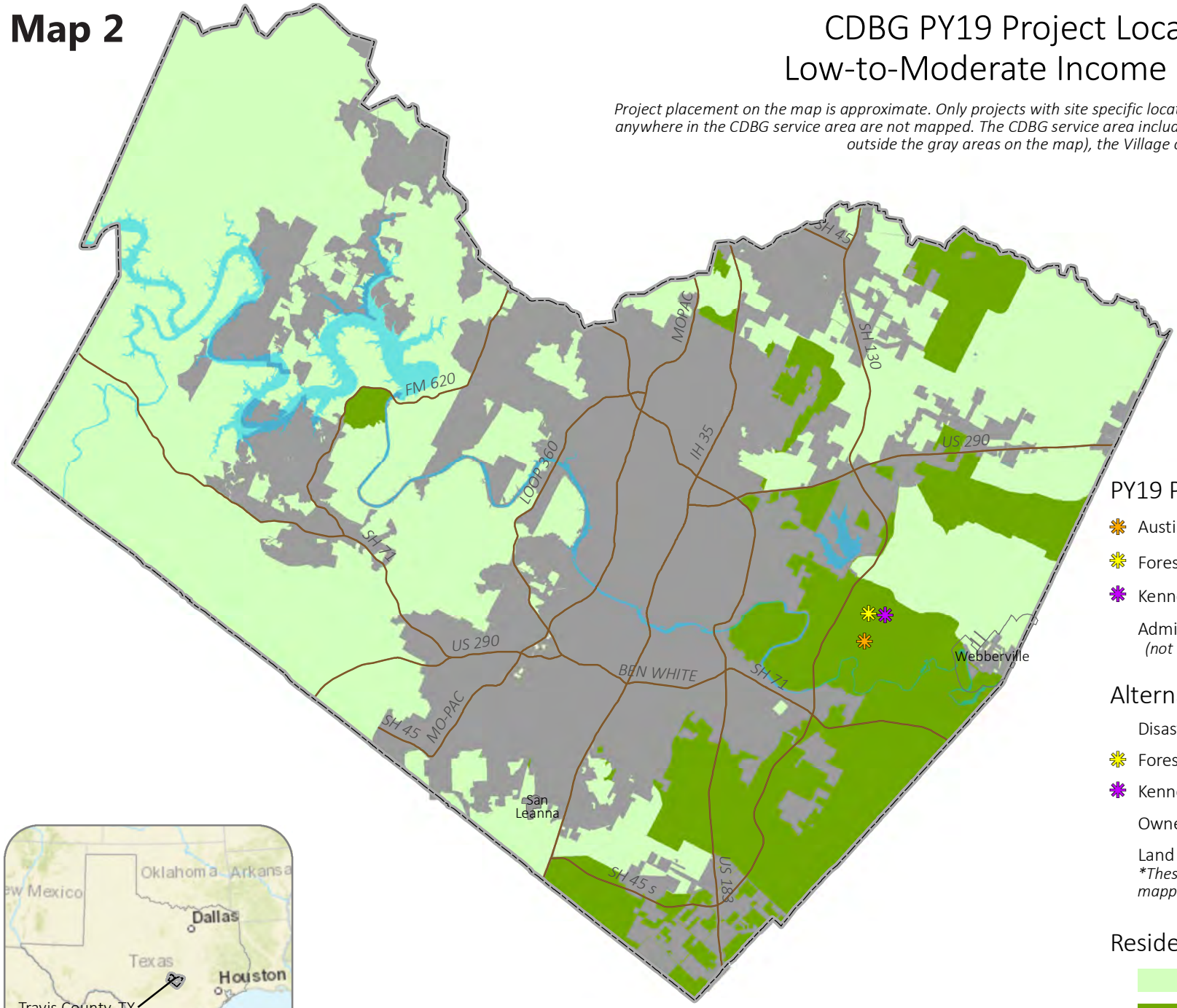
N 0 2.5 5 10 Miles

Map created By: Travis County HHS, CDBG Office, E.Rivera, July 2019

Map 2

CDBG PY19 Project Locations with respect to Low-to-Moderate Income (LMI) Concentrations

Project placement on the map is approximate. Only projects with site specific locations are shown. Projects that provide service anywhere in the CDBG service area are not mapped. The CDBG service area includes all of unincorporated Travis County (areas outside the gray areas on the map), the Village of Webberville and the Village of San Leanna.



PY19 Projects

- Austin's Colony Street Improvements
- Forest Bluff Street Improvements
- Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements
- Administration & Planning *(not tied to a specific location)*

Alternate PY19 Projects

- Disaster Response Interim Assistance**
- Forest Bluff Street Improvements
- Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements
- Owner Occupied Home Rehabilitation
- Land Acquisition for Affordable Housing**

**These proposed alternate projects are not mapped since not tied to a specific location.*

Residents at LMI

- 0-50.53%
- >50.53%

LMI = low-to-moderate income

Major waterbodies Incorporated areas

0 2.5 5 10 Miles

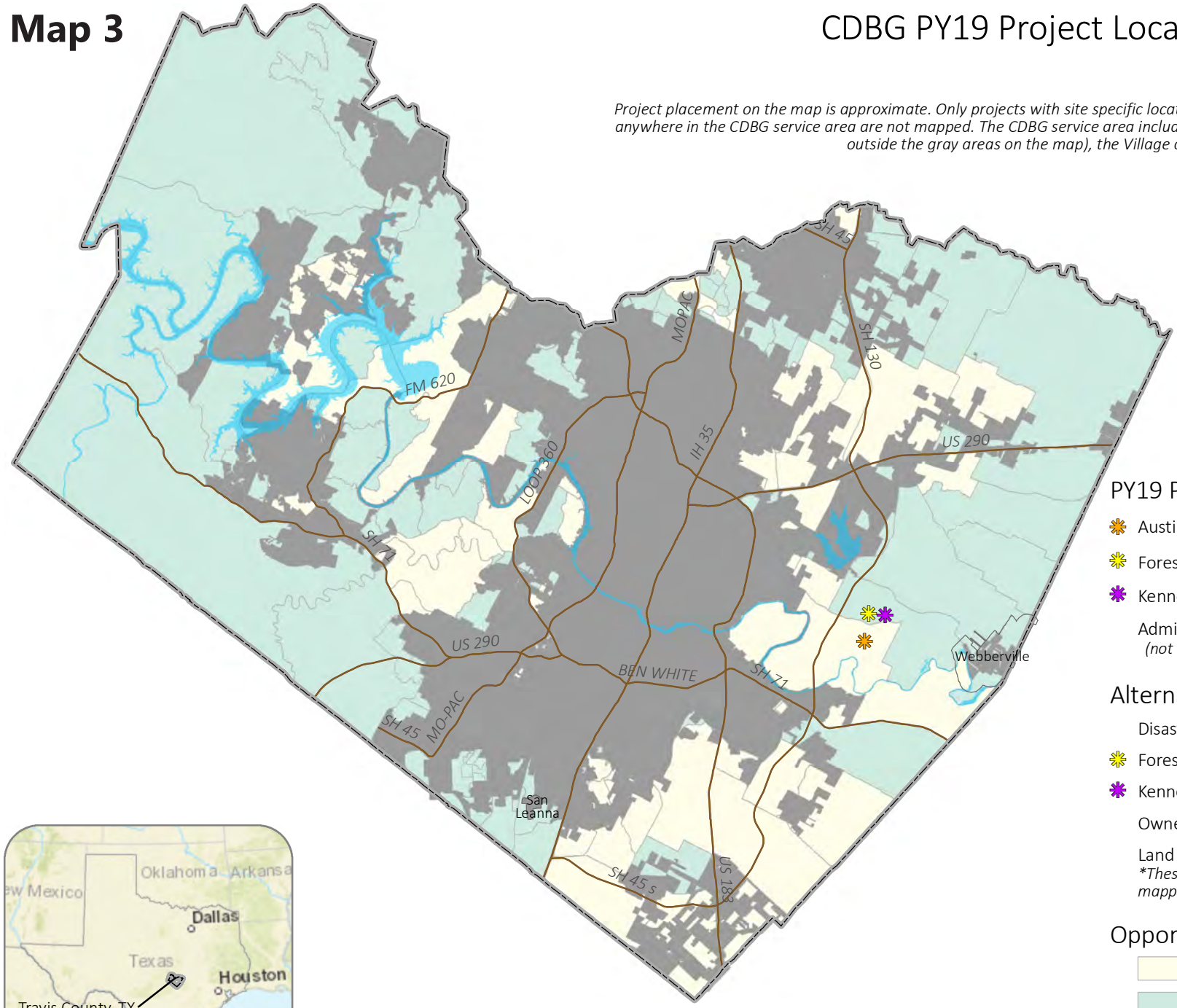
N

Map by: Travis County HHS, CDBG Office, E.Rivera, July 2019. Source: Low/Moderate Income Summary Data (LMISD) provided by U.S. HUD (based on 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) data), effective 4/1/19

Map 3

CDBG PY19 Project Locations with respect to Opportunity Areas

Project placement on the map is approximate. Only projects with site specific locations are shown. Projects that provide service anywhere in the CDBG service area are not mapped. The CDBG service area includes all of unincorporated Travis County (areas outside the gray areas on the map), the Village of Webberville and the Village of San Leanna.



PY19 Projects

- Austin's Colony Street Improvements
- Forest Bluff Street Improvements
- Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements
- Administration & Planning *(not tied to a specific location)*

Alternate PY19 Projects

- Disaster Response Interim Assistance**
- Forest Bluff Street Improvements
- Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements
- Owner Occupied Home Rehabilitation
- Land Acquisition for Affordable Housing**

**These proposed alternate projects are not mapped since not tied to a specific location.*

Opportunity Areas

- Very Low to Low
- Moderate to Very High

Major waterbodies Incorporated areas

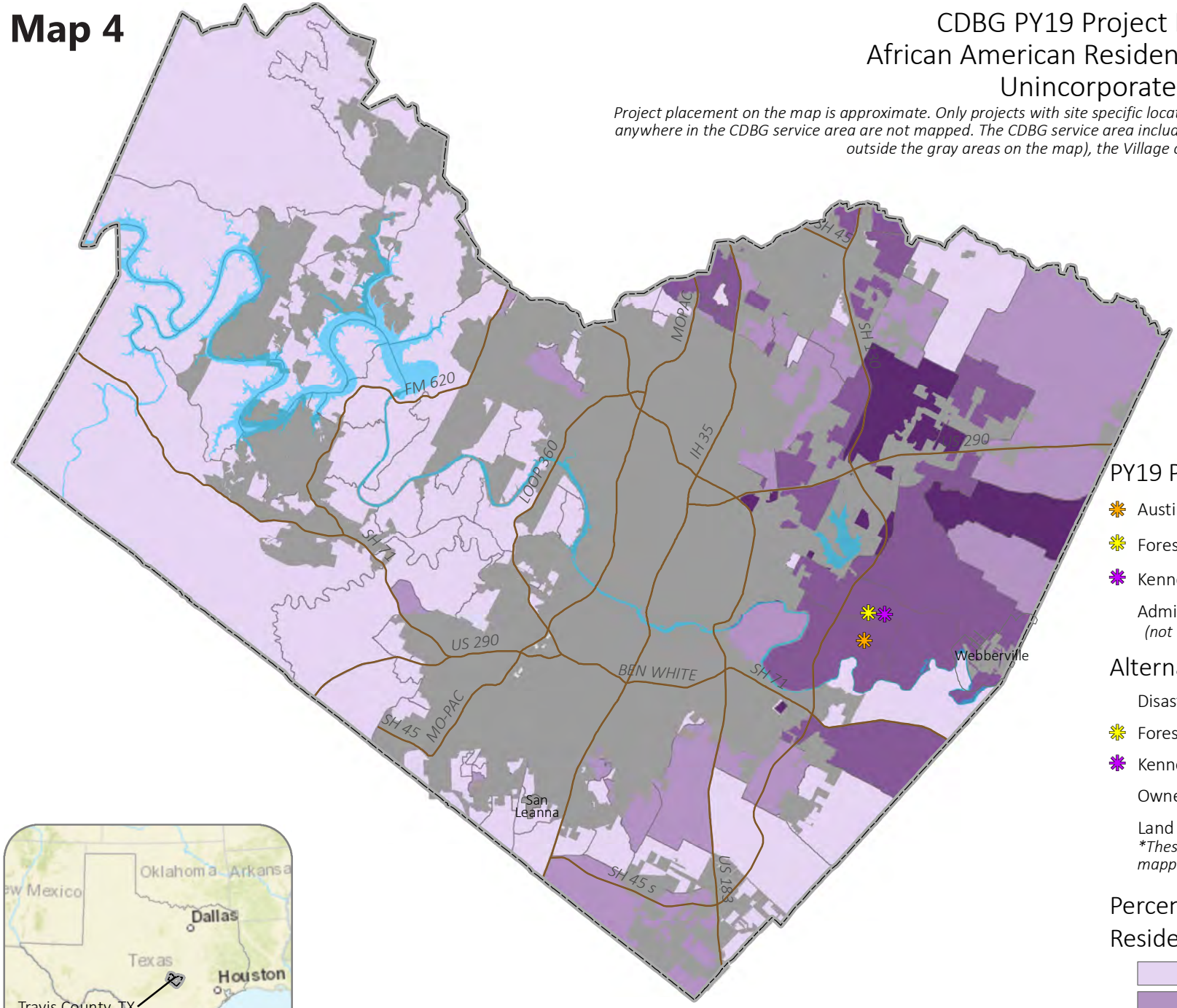
0 2.5 5 10 Miles N

Map by: Travis County HHS, CDBG Office, E.Rivera, July 2019. Source: Regional Composite Opportunity Index data from Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity, The Ohio State University, 2012.

Map 4

CDBG PY19 Project Locations with Respect to African American Residents by Census Block Group Unincorporated Areas, Travis County, TX

Project placement on the map is approximate. Only projects with site specific locations are shown. Projects that provide service anywhere in the CDBG service area are not mapped. The CDBG service area includes all of unincorporated Travis County (areas outside the gray areas on the map), the Village of Webberville and the Village of San Leanna.



PY19 Projects

- Austin's Colony Street Improvements
- Forest Bluff Street Improvements
- Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements
- Administration & Planning *(not tied to a specific location)*

Alternate PY19 Projects

- Disaster Response Interim Assistance**
- Forest Bluff Street Improvements
- Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements
- Owner Occupied Home Rehabilitation
- Land Acquisition for Affordable Housing**

**These proposed alternate projects are not mapped since not tied to a specific location.*

Percentage of African American Residents by Block Groups

- 0.00-5.24%
- 5.25-14.47%
- 14.48-29.88%
- 29.89-70.78%

Major waterbodies

Incorporated areas

Map by: Travis County HHS, CDBG Office, E.Rivera, July 2019. Data sources: Block group LMI based on Low/Moderate Income Summary Data (LMISD), effective 4/1/2019 provided by U.S. HUD (based on the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) data); and Race and Ethnicity data based on 2013-2017 ACS data, Table B02001, downloaded 26 June 2019.

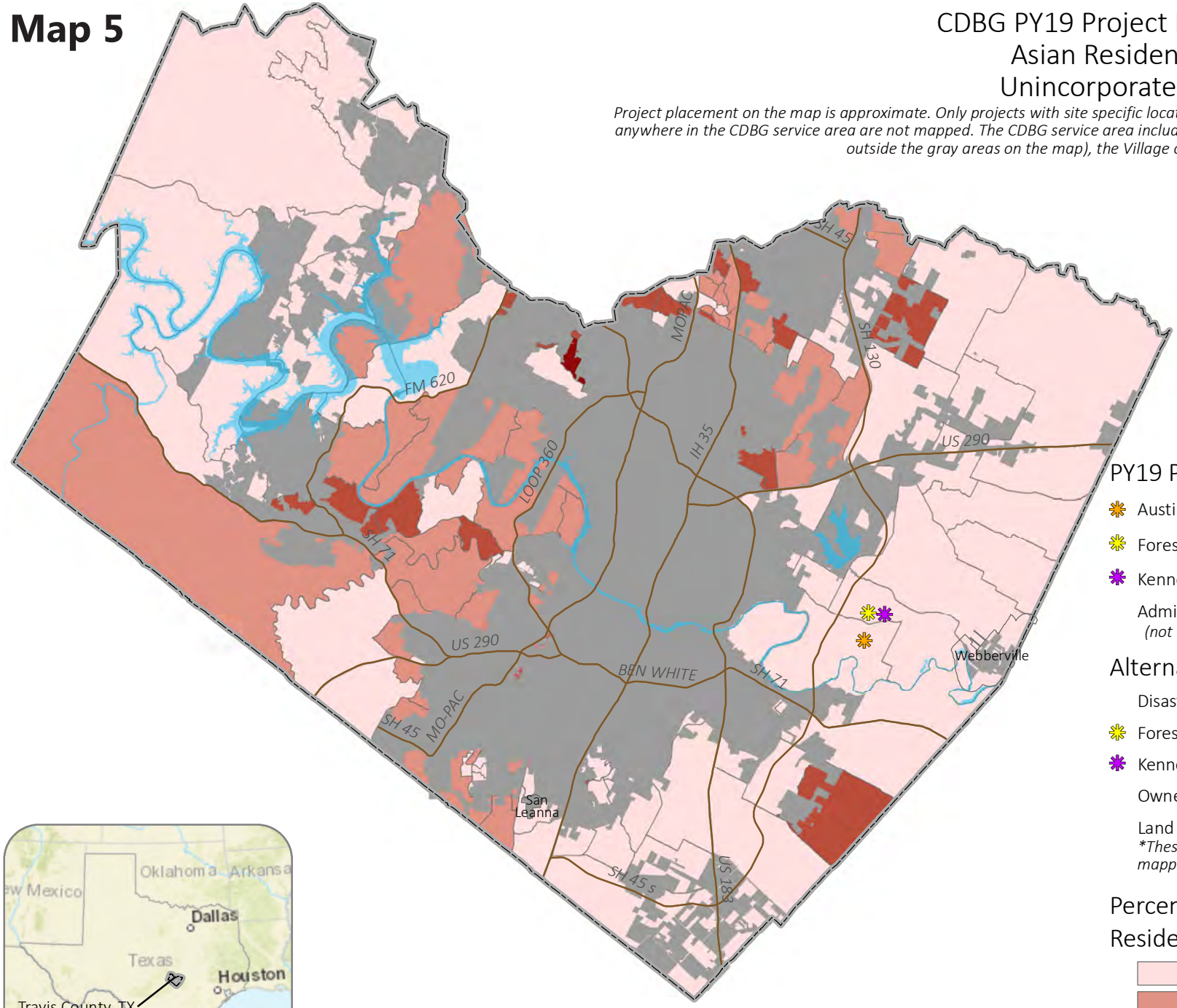
0 2.5 5 10 Miles

N

Map 5

CDBG PY19 Project Locations with Respect to Asian Residents by Census Block Group Unincorporated Areas, Travis County, TX

Project placement on the map is approximate. Only projects with site specific locations are shown. Projects that provide service anywhere in the CDBG service area are not mapped. The CDBG service area includes all of unincorporated Travis County (areas outside the gray areas on the map), the Village of Webberville and the Village of San Leanna.



PY19 Projects

- Austin's Colony Street Improvements
- Forest Bluff Street Improvements
- Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements
- Administration & Planning *(not tied to a specific location)*

Alternate PY19 Projects

- Disaster Response Interim Assistance**
- Forest Bluff Street Improvements
- Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements
- Owner Occupied Home Rehabilitation
- Land Acquisition for Affordable Housing**

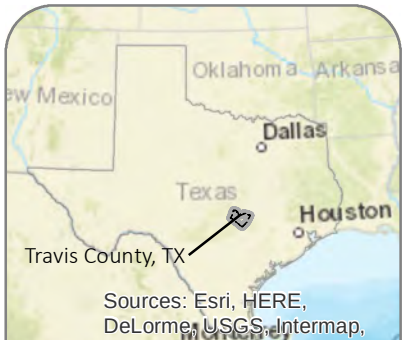
**These proposed alternate projects are not mapped since not tied to a specific location.*

Percentage of Asian Residents by Block Groups

- 0.00-4.67%
- 4.68-13.33%
- 13.34-28.49%
- 28.50-82.65%

Major waterbodies

Incorporated areas



0 2.5 5 10 Miles

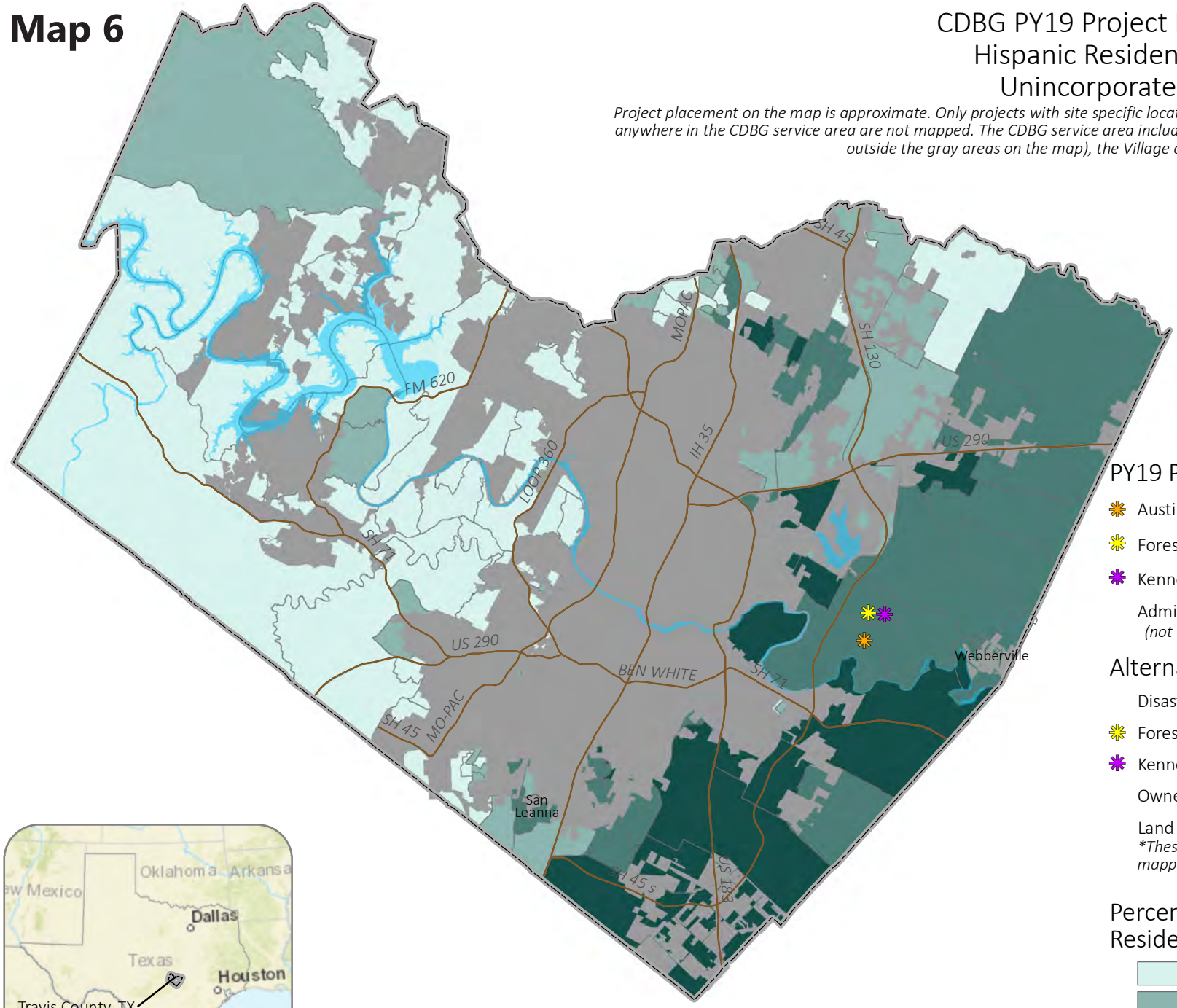
N

Map by: Travis County HHS, CDBG Office, E.Rivera, July 2019. Data sources: Block group LMI based on Low/Moderate Income Summary Data (LMISD), effective 4/1/2019 provided by U.S. HUD (based on the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) data); and Race and Ethnicity data based on 2013-2017 ACS data, Table B02001, downloaded 26 June 2019.

Map 6

CDBG PY19 Project Locations with Respect to Hispanic Residents by Census Block Group Unincorporated Areas, Travis County, TX

Project placement on the map is approximate. Only projects with site specific locations are shown. Projects that provide service anywhere in the CDBG service area are not mapped. The CDBG service area includes all of unincorporated Travis County (areas outside the gray areas on the map), the Village of Webberville and the Village of San Leanna.



PY19 Projects

- Austin's Colony Street Improvements
- Forest Bluff Street Improvements
- Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements
- Administration & Planning *(not tied to a specific location)*

Alternate PY19 Projects

- Disaster Response Interim Assistance**
- Forest Bluff Street Improvements
- Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements
- Owner Occupied Home Rehabilitation
- Land Acquisition for Affordable Housing**

**These proposed alternate projects are not mapped since not tied to a specific location.*

Percentage of Hispanic Residents by Block Groups

- 0.00-19.60%
- 19.61-37.86%
- 37.87-61.65%
- 61.66-100.00%

Major waterbodies

Incorporated areas

0 2.5 5 10 Miles

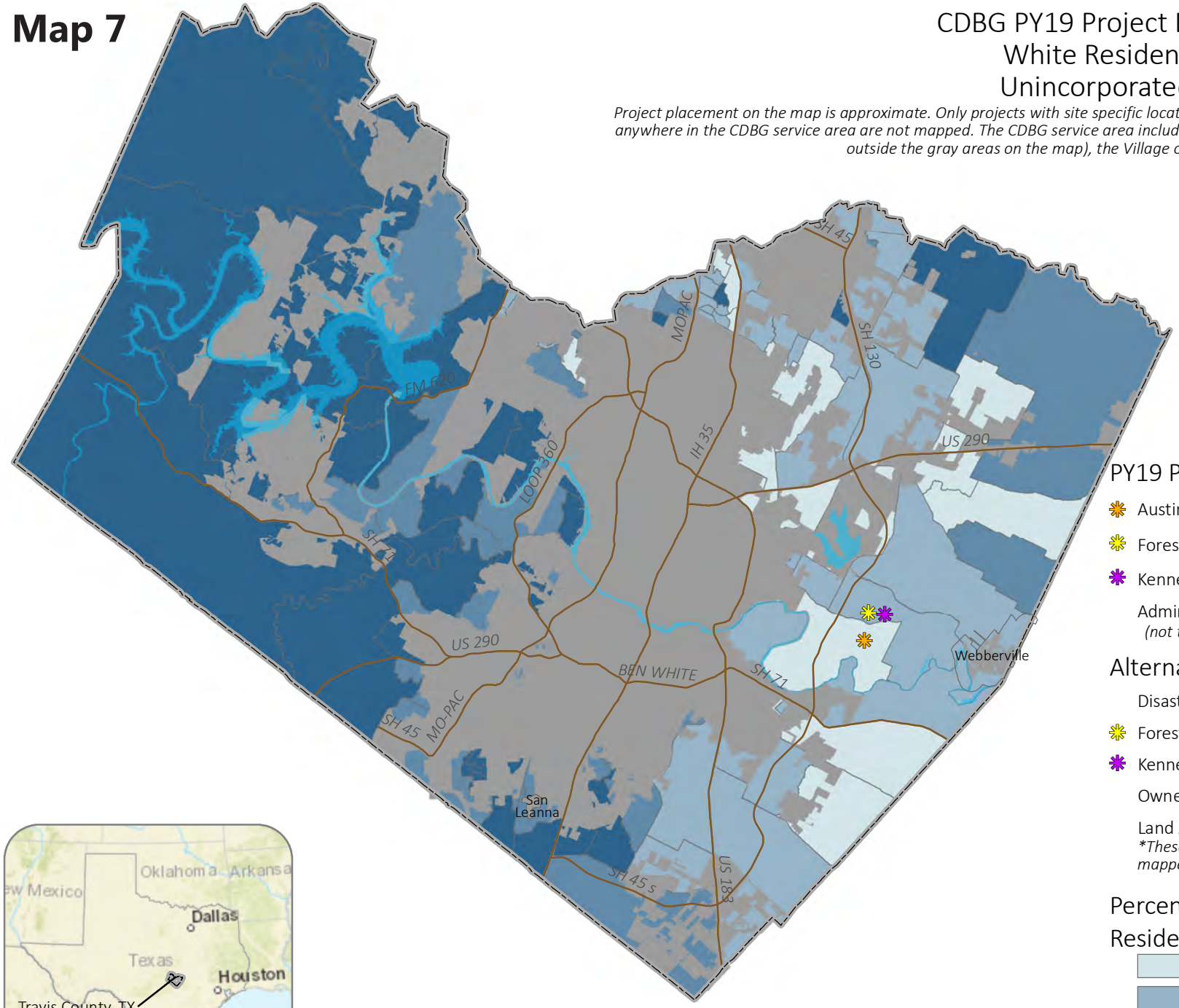
N

Map by: Travis County HHS, CDBG Office, E.Rivera, July 2019. Data sources: Block group LMI based on Low/Moderate Income Summary Data (LMISD), effective 4/1/2019 provided by U.S. HUD (based on the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) data); and Race and Ethnicity data based on 2013-2017 ACS data, Table B02001, downloaded 26 June 2019.

Map 7

CDBG PY19 Project Locations with Respect to White Residents by Census Block Group Unincorporated Areas, Travis County, TX

Project placement on the map is approximate. Only projects with site specific locations are shown. Projects that provide service anywhere in the CDBG service area are not mapped. The CDBG service area includes all of unincorporated Travis County (areas outside the gray areas on the map), the Village of Webberville and the Village of San Leanna.



PY19 Projects

- Austin's Colony Street Improvements
- Forest Bluff Street Improvements
- Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements
- Administration & Planning *(not tied to a specific location)*

Alternate PY19 Projects

- Disaster Response Interim Assistance**
- Forest Bluff Street Improvements
- Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements
- Owner Occupied Home Rehabilitation
- Land Acquisition for Affordable Housing**

**These proposed alternate projects are not mapped since not tied to a specific location.*

Percentage of White Residents by Block Groups

- 0.00-55.58%
- 55.59-72.09%
- 72.10-85.78%
- 85.79-100.00%

Major waterbodies

Incorporated areas

0 2.5 5 10 Miles

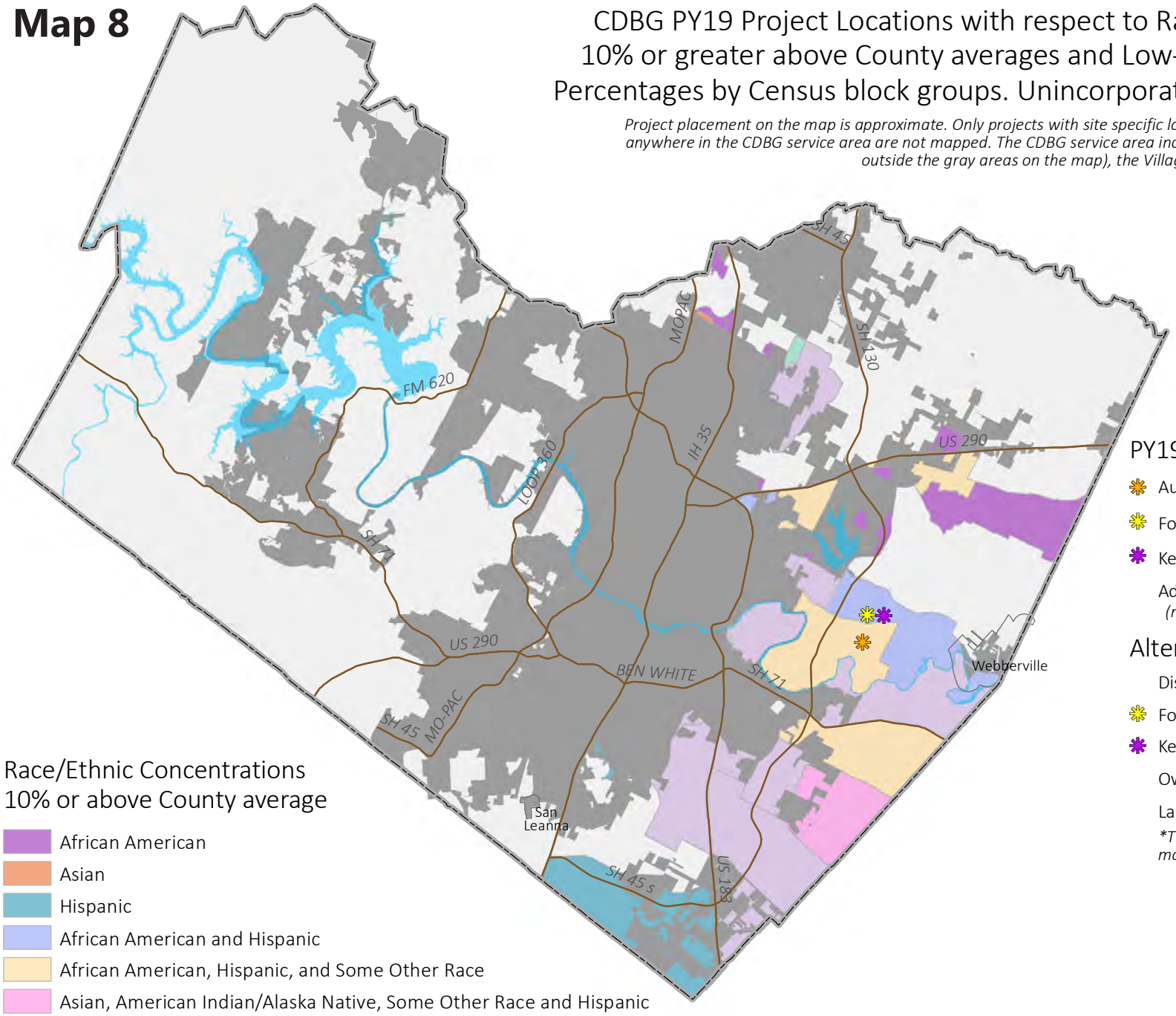
N

Map by: Travis County HHS, CDBG Office, E.Rivera, July 2019. Data sources: Block group LMI based on Low/Moderate Income Summary Data (LMISD), effective 4/1/2019 provided by U.S. HUD (based on the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) data); and Race and Ethnicity data based on 2013-2017 ACS data, Table B02001, downloaded 26 June 2019.

Map 8

CDBG PY19 Project Locations with respect to Racial/Ethnic Concentrations 10% or greater above County averages and Low-to-Moderate Income (LMI) Percentages by Census block groups. Unincorporated Areas, Travis County, TX

Project placement on the map is approximate. Only projects with site specific locations are shown. Projects that provide service anywhere in the CDBG service area are not mapped. The CDBG service area includes all of unincorporated Travis County (areas outside the gray areas on the map), the Village of Webberville and the Village of San Leanna.



PY19 Projects

- Austin's Colony Street Improvements
- Forest Bluff Street Improvements
- Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements
- Administration & Planning *(not tied to a specific location)*

Alternate PY19 Projects

- Disaster Response Interim Assistance**
- Forest Bluff Street Improvements
- Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements
- Owner Occupied Home Rehabilitation
- Land Acquisition for Affordable Housing**

**These proposed alternate projects are not mapped since not tied to a specific location.*

Race/Ethnic Concentrations 10% or above County average

- African American
- Asian
- Hispanic
- African American and Hispanic
- African American, Hispanic, and Some Other Race
- Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, Some Other Race and Hispanic
- Hispanic and Some Other Race
- Hispanic and Two or More Races

0 2.5 5 10 Miles N

Major waterbodies

Incorporated areas

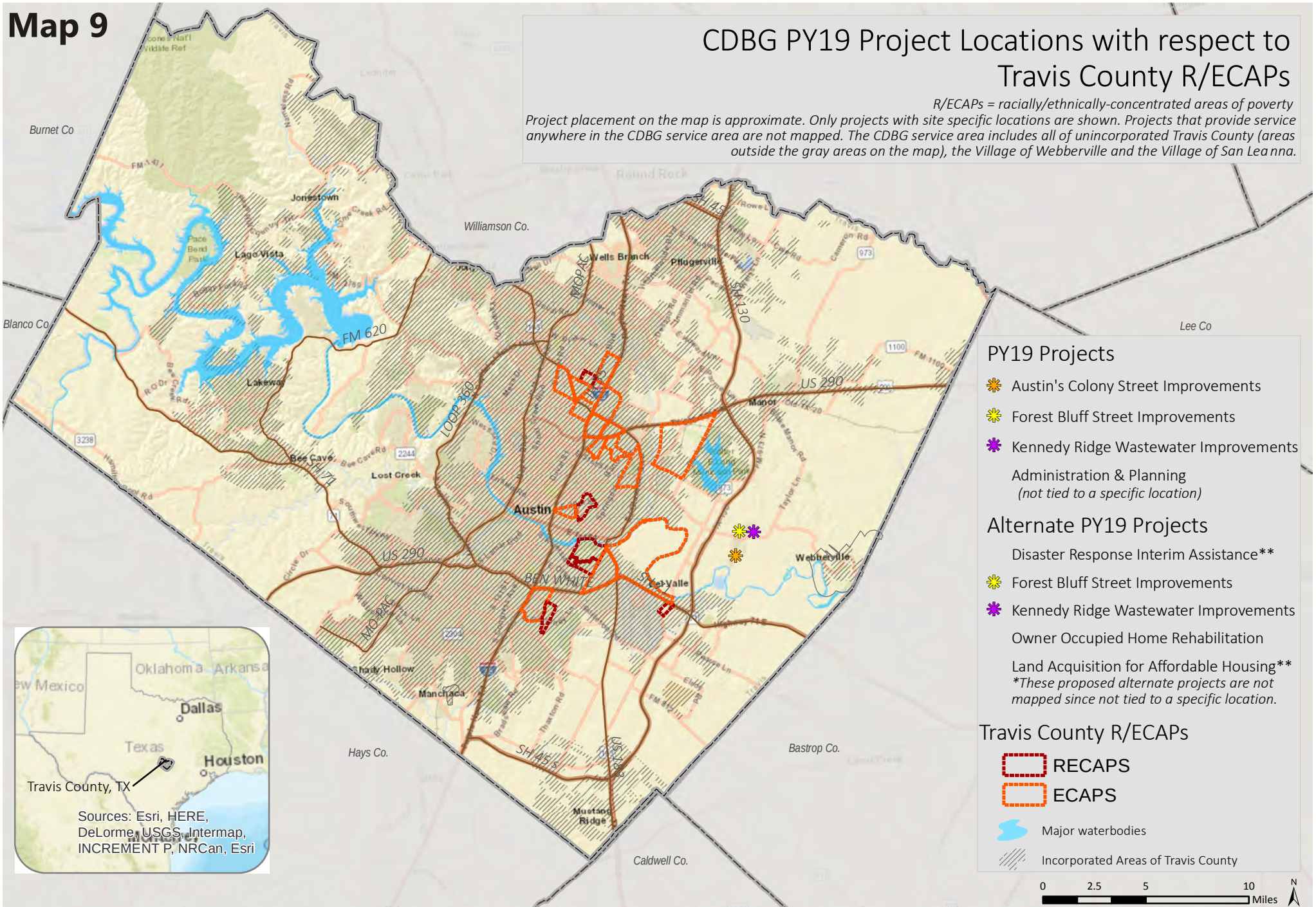
Map by: Travis County HHS, CDBG Office, E.Rivera, July 2019. Data sources: Block group LMI based on Low/Moderate Income Summary Data (LMISD), effective 4/1/2019 provided by U.S. HUD (based on the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) data); and Race and Ethnicity data based on 2013-2017 ACS data, Table B02001, downloaded 26 June 2019.

Map 9

CDBG PY19 Project Locations with respect to Travis County R/ECAPs

R/ECAPs = racially/ethnically-concentrated areas of poverty

Project placement on the map is approximate. Only projects with site specific locations are shown. Projects that provide service anywhere in the CDBG service area are not mapped. The CDBG service area includes all of unincorporated Travis County (areas outside the gray areas on the map), the Village of Webberville and the Village of San Leanna.



Per HUD's definition, 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 poverty. 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.

Map by: Travis County HHS, CDBG Office, E.Rivera, July 2019.
Source: Travis County R/ECAPs and ECAPs data provided by Root Policy Research (June 2019).

Appendix E

PY19 Projects & Alternate Projects

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.

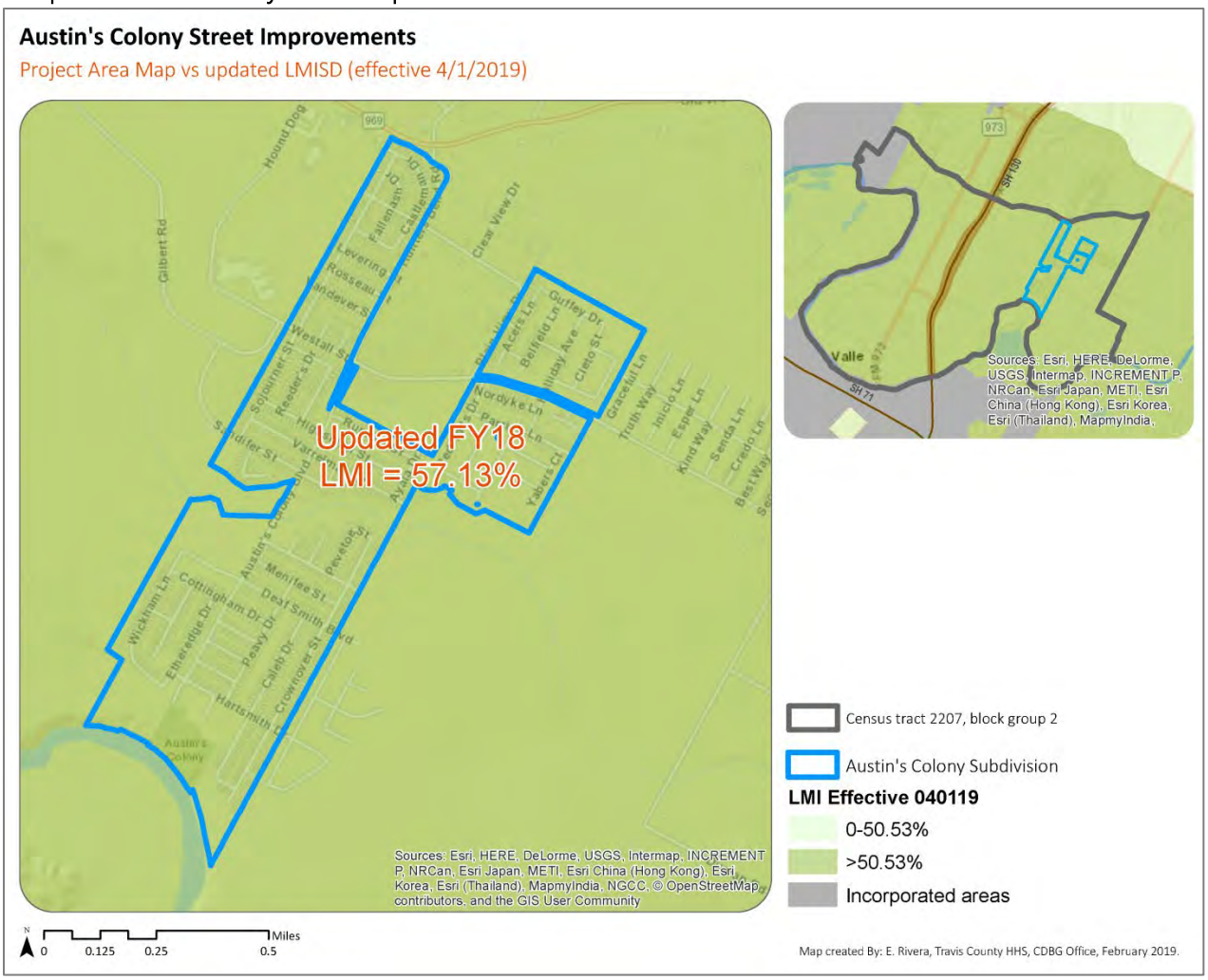
- Phase 1 (PY18) - Design and Environmental for all streets
- Construction on the following streets:
  - Austin's Colony Boulevard, Peavey Drive, and Crownover Street- estimated $333,300
  - Amy Francis- estimated $133,500
  - Cottingham- estimated $133,000
  - James Vincent- estimated $131,825
- Phase 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.

Figure 1: Project 1 - General Project Information	
CDBG Funding	$641,392
Leverage Funding	N/A
Program Delivery	Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources Department
Program Oversight	Travis County Health and Human Services
Estimated Start/ Completion Date	June 1, 2020 – September 30, 2020
Location	Austin's Colony, see Map 1.

Figure 2: Project 1 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)			
Priority Need Category	Infrastructure	**Project**	Street Improvements
Eligible Activity	Street Improvements	**Outcome Category**	Sustainability
Objective Category	Suitable Living Environment	**Specific Objective**	Improve quality of public infrastructure for lower income persons
Citation	§570.201 (c)	**Accomplishment**	6,555 individuals
Eligibility	LMA	**Matrix Code**	03 K Street Improvements
Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan	High	**Travis County SAP #**	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.

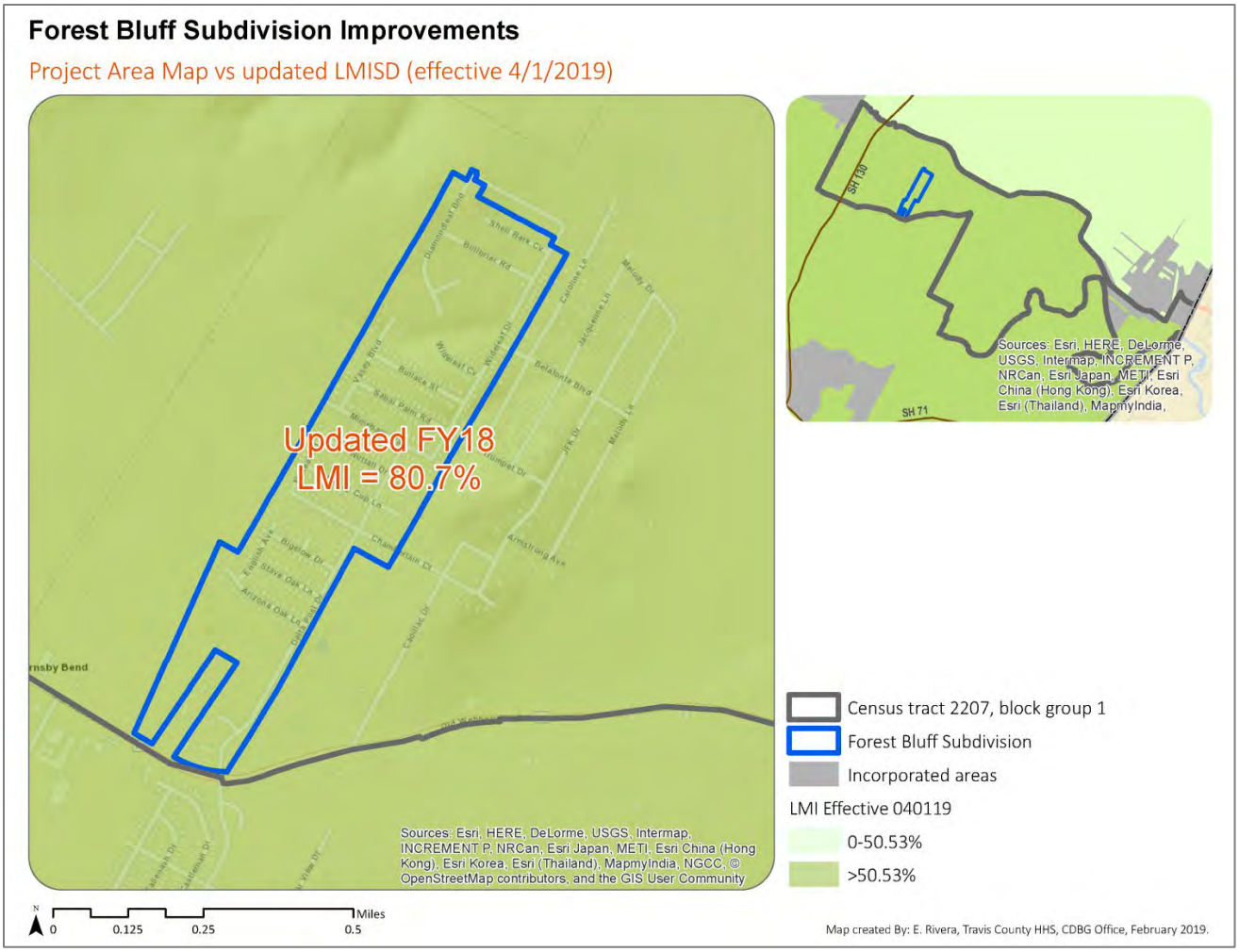
The improvements impact an estimated 2,875 individuals, of which 80.70% are considered low- to moderate-income. The project will be completed in multiple phases. The first phase includes design services and environmental assessment. Construction will be completed with PY20-PY23 funds, depending upon 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	
CDBG Funding	$135,000
Leverage Funding	N/A
Program Delivery	Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources Department
Program Oversight	Travis County Health and Human Services
Estimated Start/ Completion Date	January 2020 – October 2020
Location	Forest Bluff, see Map 2.

Figure 4: Project #2—Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD–prescribed)			
Priority Need Category	Infrastructure	**Project**	Street Improvements
Eligible Activity	Street Improvements	**Outcome Category**	Sustainability
Objective Category	Suitable Living Environment	**Specific Objective**	Improve quality of public infrastructure for lower-income persons
Citation	§570.201(c)	**Accomplishment**	2,875 individuals
Eligibility	LMA	**Matrix Code**	03 K Street Improvements
Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan	High	**Travis County SAP #**	TBD

Map 2: Forest Bluff Subdivision Improvements



Project # 3: Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements, Phase 1—$155,000

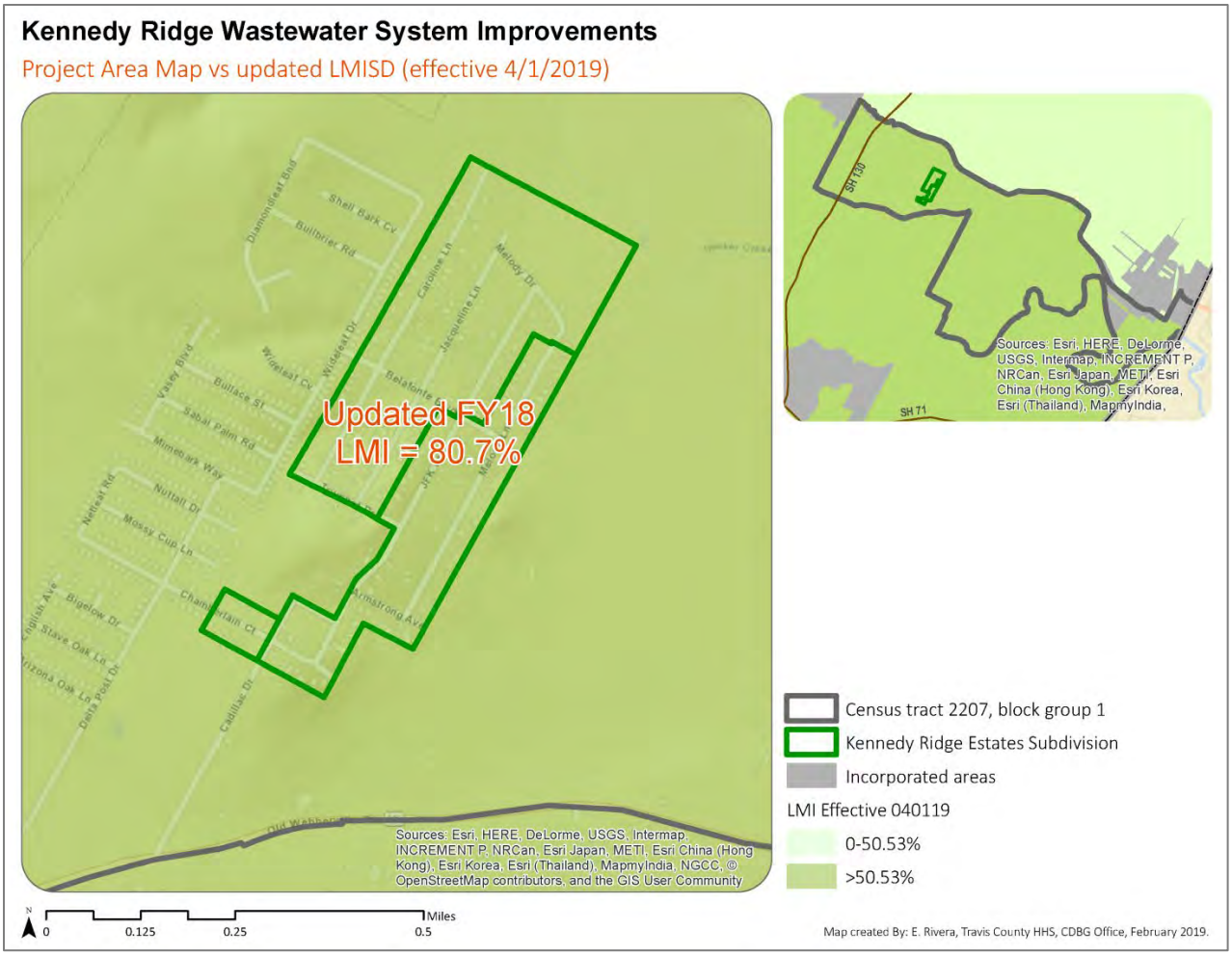
Project Description: The project includes improvements to divert a portion of the wastewater system with a new low pressure sewer main which would avoid the high elevations of the Kennedy Ridge Estates Subdivision Sections 1 and 2, reducing static pressure at the individual sewer services. Individual 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.

Figure 5: Project #3—General Project Information	
CDBG Funding	$155,000
Leverage Funding	N/A
Program Delivery	Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources Department
Program Oversight	Travis County Health and Human Services
Estimated Start/ Completion Date	January 2020 – October 2020
Location	Kennedy Ridge, see Map 3.

Figure 6: Project #3—Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD–prescribed)			
Priority Need Category	Infrastructure	**Project**	Wastewater Improvements
Eligible Activity	Wastewater Improvements	**Outcome Category**	Sustainability
Objective Category	Suitable Living Environment	**Specific Objective**	Improve quality of public infrastructure for lower income persons
Citation	§570.201(c)	**Accomplishment**	2,875 individuals
Eligibility	LMA	**Matrix Code**	03 J Water/Sewer Improvements
Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan	High	**Travis County SAP #**	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.

Figure 7: Project 4 - General Project Information	
CDBG Funding	$232,848
Leverage Funding	Travis County General Fund estimated $120,000
Program Delivery	Travis County Health and Human Services
Program Oversight	Travis County Health and Human Services
Expected Start/ Completion Date	October 1, 2019 - September 30, 2020
Location	Not Applicable

Figure 8: Project 4 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)			
Priority Need Category	Not Applicable	**Project**	Program Administration
Eligible Activity	Administration and Planning	**Outcome Category**	Not Applicable
Objective Category	Not Applicable	**Specific Objective**	Not Applicable
Citation	§570.206	**Accomplishment**	Other, Effective administration of the grant
Eligibility	Not Applicable	**Matrix Code**	21A, General Program Administration
Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan	Not Applicable	**Travis County SAP #**	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	
CDBG Funding	Up to $100,000
Leverage Funding	TBD – FEMA likely
Program Delivery	Contractor and/or Travis County Staff
Program Oversight	Travis County Health and Human Services, Transportation and Natural Resources, or Emergency Services
Estimated Start/ Completion Date	TBD
Location	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)			
Priority Need Category	Infrastructure or Public Facility	**Project**	Disaster Response
Eligible Activity	Interim Activity	**Outcome Category**	Availability/Accessibility
Objective Category	Suitable Living Environment	**Specific Objective**	Address health and safety conditions to create a suitable living environment after a state or federally declared disaster.
Citation	§570.201(f)	**Accomplishment**	TBD
Eligibility	LMA or URG	**Matrix Code**	06

Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan	High/Infrastructure Low/Public Facility	**Travis County SAP #**	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.

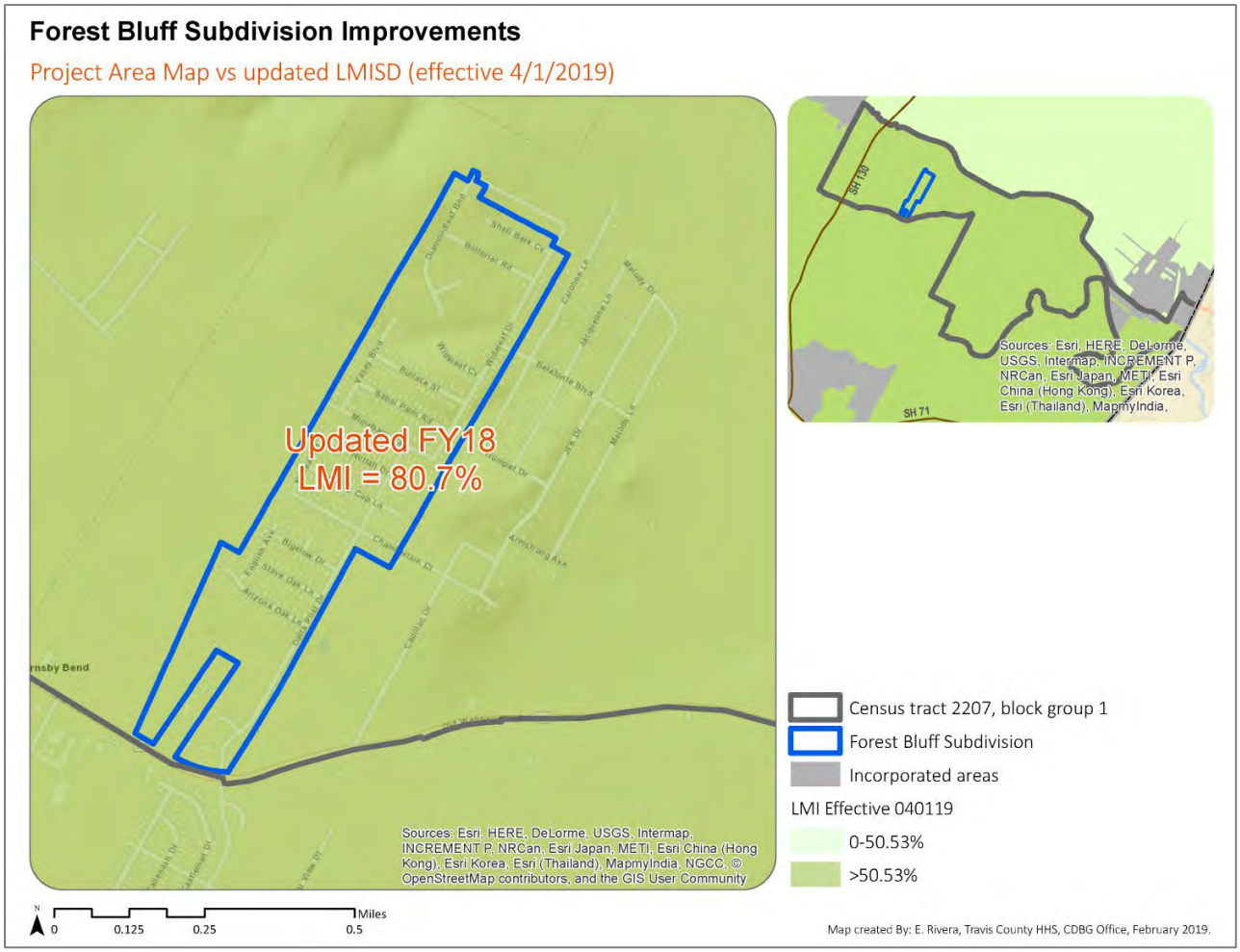
- The project supports construction on the following streets:
  - Arizona Oak-estimated $209,100
  - Bigelow and Catsby-estimated $181,500
  - Delta Post-estimated $175,100
  - English Ave-estimated $124,000
  - Stave Oak-estimated $175,900

Figure 11: Alternate Project #2—General Project Information	
CDBG Funding	$900,000
Leverage Funding	N/A
Program Delivery	Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources Department
Program Oversight	Travis County Health and Human Services
Estimated Start/ Completion Date	TBD
Location	Forest Bluff, see Map 4.

Figure 12: Project #2—Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD–prescribed)			
Priority Need Category	Infrastructure	**Project**	Street Improvements
Eligible Activity	Street Improvements	**Outcome Category**	Sustainability
Objective Category	Suitable Living Environment	**Specific Objective**	Improve quality of public infrastructure for lower-income persons
Citation	§570.201(c)	**Accomplishment**	2,875 individuals

Eligibility	LMA	**Matrix Code**	03 K Street Improvements
Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan	High	**Travis County SAP #**	TBD

Map 4: Forest Bluff Subdivision Improvements



Alternate Project # 3: Kennedy Ridge Wastewater Improvements, Phase 2 — $875,000

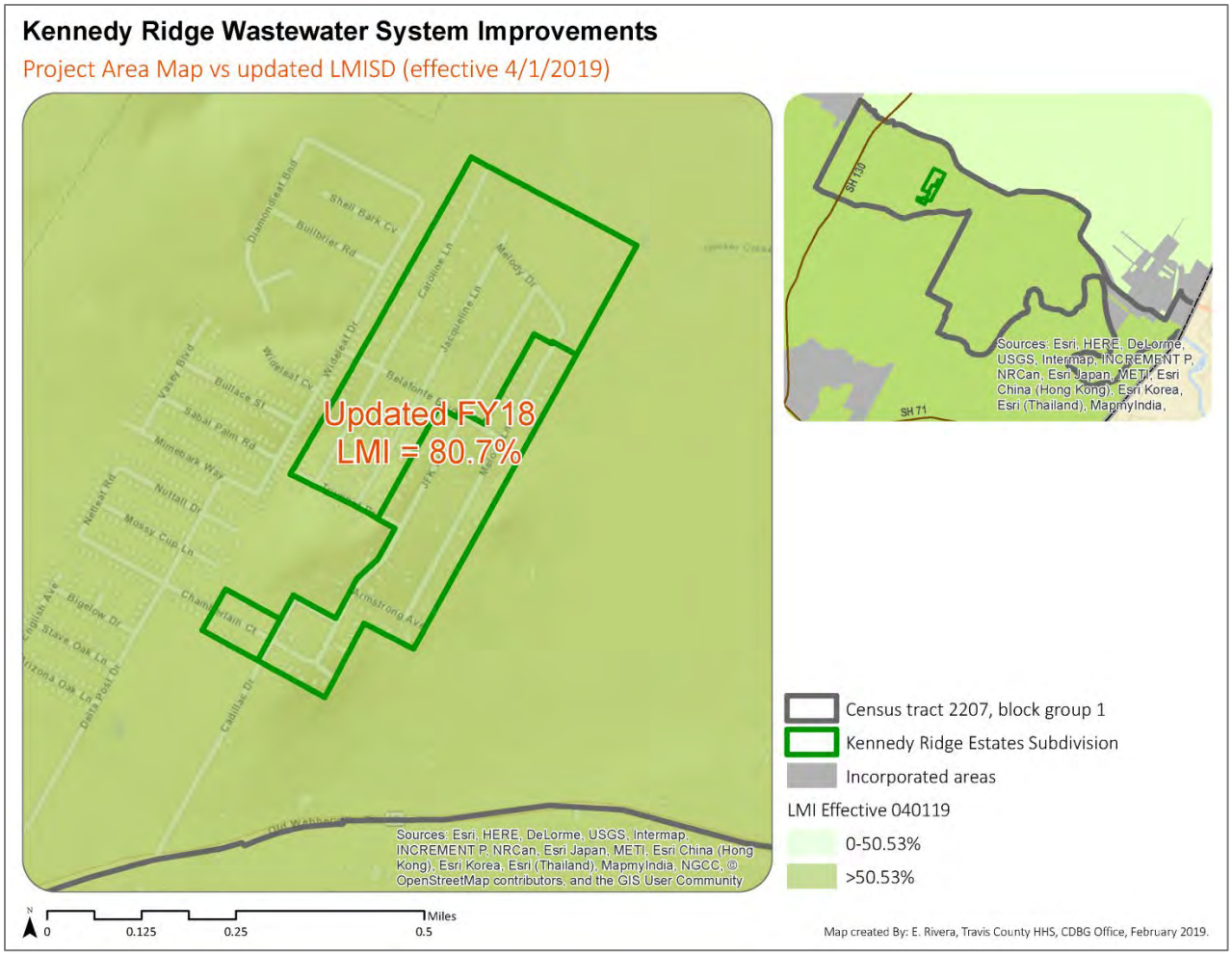
Project Description: The project includes improvements to divert a portion of the wastewater system with a new low pressure sewer main which would avoid the high elevations of the Kennedy Ridge Estates Subdivision Sections 1 and 2, reducing static pressure at the individual sewer services. Individual 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.

Figure 13: Alternate Project #3—General Project Information	
CDBG Funding	$875,000
Leverage Funding	N/A
Program Delivery	Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources Department
Program Oversight	Travis County Health and Human Services
Estimated Start/ Completion Date	January 2020 – October 2020
Location	Kennedy Ridge, see Map 5.

Figure 14: Alternate Project #3—Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD–prescribed)			
Priority Need Category	Infrastructure	**Project**	Wastewater Improvements
Eligible Activity	Wastewater Improvements	**Outcome Category**	Sustainability
Objective Category	Suitable Living Environment	**Specific Objective**	Improve quality of public infrastructure for lower income persons
Citation	§570.201(c)	**Accomplishment**	2,875 individuals
Eligibility	LMA	**Matrix Code**	03 J Water/Sewer Improvements
Priority in the 2019-2023 Strategic Plan	High	**Travis County SAP #**	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.

Figure 15: Alternate Project 4 - General Project Information	
CDBG Funding	Up to $270,000
Leverage Funding	To be determined
Program Delivery	TBD – a competition for an Administrator for PY19-23 will occur
Program Oversight	Travis County Health and Human Services
Estimated Start/ Completion Date	October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018
Location	Eligible homes in the unincorporated areas of Travis County and the Villages of San Leanna and Webberville

Figure 16: Alternate Project 4 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)			
Priority Need Category	Owner Occupied Housing	**Project**	Rehabilitation of existing units
Eligible Activity	Rehabilitation	**Outcome Category**	Availability/ Accessibility
Objective Category	Decent Housing	**Specific Objective**	Improve the quality of owner housing
Citation	§570.202	**Accomplishment**	28 households
Eligibility	LMH	**Matrix Code**	14A, Rehabilitation, Single Unit Residential and 14H Rehabilitation Project Delivery
Priority in the	High	**Travis County**	TBD

2019-2023 Strategic Plan		**SAP #**	

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.

Figure 17: Alternate Project # 5 - General Project Information	
CDBG Funding	Up to $500,000
Leverage Funding	TBD
Program Delivery	TBD
Program Oversight	Travis County Health and Human Services
Expected Start/ Completion Date	TBD
Location	CDBG Service Area

Figure 18: Alternate Project #5 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD-prescribed)			
Priority Need Category	Housing	**Project**	Land Acquisition for Affordable Housing
Eligible Activity	Land Acquisition	**Outcome Category**	Affordability
Objective Category	Decent Housing	**Specific Objective**	Provide land for development of affordable housing
Citation	§ 570.201 (a)	**Accomplishment**	TBD
Eligibility	LMH	**Matrix Code**	1
Priority in the 2014-2018 Strategic Plan	High	**Travis County SAP #**	TBD

Appendix F

Community Development, Economic Development & Housing Matrices

Appendix F-1. Plans Consulted for the PY19-23 ConPlan
Appendix F-2. CDBG Plan Review Matrix for Community Development
Appendix F-3. CDBG Plan Review Matrix for Community Development – Anti-Poverty Investments
Appendix F-4. CDBG Plan Review Matrix for Housing
Appendix F-5. CDBG Plan Review Matrix for Economic Development

APPENDIX F-1

PLANS CONSULTED FOR THE PY19-23 CONPLAN

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Housing Authority of Travis County Strategic Plan	Housing Authority of Travis County	Housing is a high priority for both plans.
Austin Strategic Housing Blueprint	City of Austin	Housing is a high priority for both plans.
Austin Strategic Housing Plan	City of Austin	Housing is a high priority for both plans.
Locked Out: Criminal History Barriers to Affordable Rental Housing in Austin & Travis County, Texas	Austin/Travis County Reentry Roundtable	Housing is a high priority for both plans. Providing access to housing for people with criminal histories is necessary to address housing barriers.
Texas Criminal Background Screening Guide for Rental Housing Providers	Austin/Travis County Reentry Roundtable	Housing is a high priority for both plans.
Travis County Social Service Investments in Housing Continuum	Travis County: Health and Human Services	No specific goals are included for Federal funding; however non-Federal sources of funding are coordinated.
Homelessness in Austin/Travis County: 2019 Annual Point in Time Count Results and Plan to End Homelessness	Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO)	No specific goals are included for Federal funding; however non-Federal sources of funding are coordinated.
Austin's Action Plan to End Homelessness	Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO)	No specific goals are included for Federal funding; however non-Federal sources of funding are coordinated.
Homelessness in Austin Current Needs + Gaps	Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO)	No specific goals are included for Federal funding; however non-Federal sources of funding are coordinated.
Travis County, Texas Departments Under the Commissioners Court FY 2019 Consolidated Work Plans, Executive Summary	Travis County	Housing and infrastructure are high priorities in both plans. In addition, this plan prioritizes CDBG low priorities of Public Buildings & Facilities, Business & Jobs, Community Services, and Populations with Special Needs.
Land Water and Transportation Plan	Travis County: Transportation and Natural Resources	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans.
Imagine Austin Comprehensive Plan	City of Austin	Housing and infrastructure are high priorities in both plans. In addition, this plan prioritizes CDBG low priorities of Business & Jobs, Community Services, and Populations with Special Needs.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Austin Strategic Direction 2023	City of Austin	Housing and infrastructure are high priorities in both plans. In addition, this plan prioritizes CDBG low priorities of Business & Jobs, Community Services, and Populations with Special Needs.
Concept Plan for the Onion Creek Greenway	Travis County: Transportation and Natural Resources	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans.
Colorado River Corridor Plan	Travis County: Transportation and Natural Resources	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans.
Travis County Parks Master Plan	Travis County: Transportation and Natural Resources	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans.
Healthy Parks Plan and Design Guidelines (DRAFT)	Travis, Bastrop, & Caldwell Counties	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans.
Travis County Transportation Blueprint 2045-DRAFT	Travis County	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans.
Transit Development Plan	Travis County: Transportation and Natural Resources, Capital Metro, and CARTS	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans. In addition, this plan prioritizes CDBG low priority of Community Services.
Coordinated Public Transit – Health and Human Services Transportation Plan	The Capital Area Regional Transportation Coordination Committee (RTCC) & Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (CAMPO)	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans. In addition, this plan prioritizes CDBG low priority of Community Services.
Austin Strategic Mobility Plan-DRAFT	City of Austin	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans.
Capital Metro Transit Development Plan: Connections 2025	Capital Metro	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans. In addition, this plan prioritizes CDBG low priority of Community Services.
CAMPO 2040 Regional Transportation Plan	Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans.
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update: Mitigating Risk for a Safe, Secure, and Sustainable Future	Travis County	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans. In addition, this plan prioritizes CDBG low priorities of Public Buildings & Facilities and Populations with Special Needs.
Travis County Drainage Basin Study	Travis County	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans.
Austin-Travis County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	City of Austin & Travis County	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans. In addition, this plan prioritizes CDBG low priorities of Public Buildings & Facilities and Populations with

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
		Special Needs.
Wildland Urban Interface Fire Evacuation Plan	City of Austin & Travis County	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans. In addition, this plan prioritizes CDBG low priorities of Public Buildings & Facilities and Populations with Special Needs.
Disaster Resiliency & Recovery in the Texas Capital Area	Capital Area Council of Governments	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans.
Travis County Communities Hazard Mitigation Plan	Texas Colorado River Floodplain Coalition	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans. In addition, this plan prioritizes CDBG low priorities of Public Buildings & Facilities and Populations with Special Needs.
City of Austin Special Operations Plan: Heat Emergencies	City of Austin	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans. In addition, this plan prioritizes CDBG low priorities of Public Buildings & Facilities and Populations with Special Needs.
Austin Community Climate Plan	City of Austin	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans.
Capital Area Council of Governments Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) 2018	Capital Area Council of Governments	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans.
Travis County Flood Mitigation Study: Arroyo Doble, Bluff Springs, Onion Creek Meadows, Thoroughbred Farms, and Twin Creeks Neighborhoods	Travis County	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans.
State of the Foods System Report	City of Austin	Infrastructure is a high priority in both plans. In addition, this plan prioritizes the CDBG low priority of Business & Jobs.
Health Is Central: Transforming Care for a Healthier Community – 2017-2019 Strategic Plan	Central Health	Community Services is a priority in both plans.
2017 Central Health Demographic Report	Central Health	Housing and Infrastructure are high priorities in both plans. In addition, this plan prioritizes the CDBG low priorities

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
		of Community Services and Populations with Special Needs.
Integral Care Strategic Plan FY 2017-19	Integral Care	Community Services is a priority in both plans.
Travis County Plan for Children's Mental Health	Integral Care	Community Services is a priority in both plans.
Financial Analysis: Crisis Services for Children and Youth in Travis County	Integral Care	Community Services is a priority in both plans.
Travis County Plan for Substance Use Disorders	Austin Travis County Integral Care	Community Services is a priority in both plans.
Critical Health Indicators Report 2017	Austin Public Health	Community Services is a priority in both plans.
CAPCOG Regional Strategic Criminal Justice Plan – Plan Year 2020	Capital Area Council of Governments	Community Services and Populations with Special Needs are priorities in both plans.
Collaborative Health Planning Report: Hornsby Bend – DRAFT	Austin Public Health, Central Health, Travis County	Community Services and Populations with Special Needs are priorities in both plans.
Collaborative Health Planning Report: Del Valle – DRAFT	Austin Public Health, Central Health, Travis County	Community Services and Populations with Special Needs are priorities in both plans.
Eastern Travis County Health and Wellness Collaboration Report	Central Health	Community Services is a priority in both plans.
Austin Digital Inclusion Strategy	City of Austin	Business & Jobs and Community Services are priorities in both plans.
School Readiness Action Plan	United Way for Greater Austin	Community Services is a priority in both plans.
Community Health Assessment (CHA) and Community Health Implementation Plan (CHIP)	City of Austin: Austin Public Health; Travis County: Health and Human Services	Community Services is a priority in both plans.
Travis County Social Service Investments in Safety Intervention Services (SIS)	Travis County: Health and Human Services	Community Services is a priority in both plans.
Travis County Social Service Investments in Public Health Social Services	Travis County: Health and Human Services	Community Services is a priority in both plans.
Travis County Social Service Investments in	Travis County: Health and Human Services	Community Services is a priority in both plans.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Behavioral Health		
Travis County Social Service Investments in Child and Youth Development	Travis County: Health and Human Services	Community Services is a priority in both plans.
Travis County Social Service Investments in Holistic Family Services	Travis County: Health and Human Services	Community Services is a priority in both plans.
Travis County Social Service Investments in Supportive Services for Community Living	Travis County: Health and Human Services	Community Services is a priority in both plans.
Travis County Social Service Investments in Access to Basic Supports	Travis County: Health and Human Services	Community Services is a priority in both plans.
Travis County Social Service Investments in Workforce Development (WFD)	Travis County: Health and Human Services	Business & Jobs is a priority in both plans.
Master Community Workforce Plan (MCWP)	Workforce Solutions Capital Area	Business & Jobs is a priority in both plans.
Austin/Travis County 2-Generation (2-Gen) Strategic Plan	United Way for Greater Austin	Community Services and Business & Jobs are priorities in both plans.
Central Texas Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice	City of Austin, City of Pflugerville, City of Round Rock, Travis County, Williamson County	Housing is a high priority in both plans.

APPENDIX F-2

CDBG Plan Review Matrix for Community Development

Introduction: As a part of the Travis County Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, a variety of plans are reviewed to identify needs in the CDBG service area. The following table outlines the plans and investments reviewed for the PY19-23 Consolidated Plan related to Community Development. Community Development includes many different planning areas including but not limited to water/wastewater, streets, parks, health, social services, etc. The plans are summarized to provide a broad overview of the referenced report with links available to access the full report. *This is a living document that will be updated regularly as a resource for the community.* If you know of a plan that is not included, but should be or a plan that has been updated and not reflected here, please send us an email at cdbg@traviscountytx.gov.

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		Needs Only	Strategic Direction	Identifies Goals	Resource Need Identified	Resource Funding Identified					
Cross-Issue Plans											
Land, Water, and Transportation Plan	Travis County • Main landing page for plans: https://www.traviscountytx.gov/tnr/lwtp • Executive Summary: https://www.traviscountytx.gov/images/tnr/Docs/lwtp-Executive_Summary.pdf • Growth Guidance Plan: https://www.traviscountytx.gov/images/tnr/Docs/lwtp-Growth_Guidance_Plan.pdf		X	X	X	X	Adopted Dec. 2, 2014	Geographical focus: unincorporated Travis County "The *Land, Water, and Transportation Plan (LWTP)* provides Travis County a framework for protecting land and water resources, building transportation and park systems, and efficiently delivering related services while maintaining a balanced budget. It is a set of long-term goals and policies that the Commissioners Court will use to guide orderly development and the appropriate conservation of land and water resources within the unincorporated areas of Travis County." –p.1	"The **Development Concept** encourages and supports new growth in the unincorporated areas of Travis County to be more compact and connected. The Development Concept offers residents living in 'activity centers' more housing and transportation choices by encouraging alternatives to single-family only land development patterns and mobility options for all ages beyond the automobile." –pg3, exec. summary The **Land Conservation Concept:** "Travis County's conservation efforts are built upon 20 years of preserving habitats of endangered species and acquiring parkland in unincorporated Travis County." –pg.4, exec summary "The LWTP **Growth Guidance Concept** integrates the land conservation and development goals, objectives, concepts, and policies already adopted by Travis County and identifies areas in unincorporated Travis County where the two underlying concepts may benefit one another or be in conflict. This umbrella concept provides a framework for developing TNR's annual work	Growth Guidance Plan Goals: A. Improve the quality of life of Travis County residents. Includes clean water, affordable transportation, hazard mitigation, roadway/pedestrian safety, and parks & bike/pedestrian trails. B. Optimize benefits of land and water resources. Includes protecting the rural & natural character, water resources, outdoor recreational opportunities, and ecosystems & wild life habitat; and enhancing property values. C. Optimize use of Travis County resources. Includes maximizing value of CIP investments, distributing TC resources effectively, minimizing loss of life & damages to residences and county property, improving cost effectiveness of long-term operation & maintenance activities, and optimizing TC resources through leveraging. Development Concept transportation corridor priorities: • East priority: SH 130 Corridor	Robust collaboration between different municipalities as well as with the private sector, including landowners and business owners, is required to actualize the goals of this plan. Potential sources of funding are named in this plan, but no dollar amounts are listed—nor are specific gaps identified.

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									plans, setting budget and capital improvement priorities, developing growth-related policies and practices, and informing the county's legislative agenda." –p.5, exec summary	• West priority: RM 620 Corridor Land Conservation Concept priorities: • East Priorities: complete Colorado River, Onion Creek, and Gilleland Creek corridors conservation; initiate Wilbarger Creek corridor conservation; initiate Prime Farmland and Post Oak Savannah conservation. • West priorities: complete Balcones Canyonlands Preserve acquisitions; complete Pedernales River corridor conservation; initiate Barton Creek and Little Barton Creek Watershed conservation.	
Imagine Austin Comprehensive Plan	City of Austin ftp://ftp.ci.austin.tx.us/npzd/ImagineAustin/IACP_2018.pdf		X	X	X		Adopted June 15, 2012. Amended 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 Plan timeframe: 2012-2039	Geographic focus: City of Austin "a comprehensive plan fully considers how the whole community's values, needs, people, and places are interrelated and interdependent. In creating this plan, we identified the defining issues that are central to Austin's future success." –p.4 "The *Imagine Austin Comprehensive Plan* recognizes and embraces all previous master and small area plans. As depicted on pages 218 -219, the comprehensive plan is an "umbrella" plan that serves as a guide on city-wide, cross-department issues to achieve the vision statement. *Imagine Austin* is not a plan that	Core Principles for Action: • Grow as a compact, connected city; • Integrate nature into the city; • Provide paths to prosperity for all; • Develop as an affordable and healthy community; • Sustainably manage water, energy, and other environmental resources; • Think creatively and work together. –p.10-11 Vision Statement: As it approaches its 200th anniversary, Austin is a beacon of sustainability, social equity, and economic opportunity; where diversity and creativity are celebrated; where community needs and values are recognized; where	Goals: 1. Austin Is Livable • Healthy & Safe Communities • Housing Diversity and Affordability • Access to Community Amenities • Quality Design/Distinctive Character • Preservation of Crucial Resources 2. Austin Is Natural and Sustainable • Sustainable, Compact, and Walkable Development • Resource Conservation/Efficiency • Extensive Green Infrastructure 3. Austin Is Creative	In order to achieve this vision and the goals of this plan, the Land Development Code needs to be revised. CodeNEXT was the first attempt at that, but it failed. More robust collaboration with other regional partners, including Travis County, will be required. Actions are identified, but no dollar amounts are attached, nor are gaps listed. Each year, the City issues a report to capture progress toward the achieving of this vision and its goals.

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								supersedes previous plans, but acts as a chaperone to the future projected growth of Austin over the next 30 years." –p.220 6 Key Challenges and Opportunities: • Preserving Our Livability • Expanding Transportation Choices • Tackling the Ethnic Divide • Protecting Our Natural Resources • Promoting Prosperity for All • Collaborating Regionally –p.4-5 "The Austin City Council established 'sustainability' as the central policy direction of the *Imagine Austin Comprehensive Plan*….Sustainability means finding a balance among three sets of goals: 1) prosperity and jobs, 2) conservation and the environment, and 3) community health, equity, and cultural vitality. It means taking positive, proactive steps to protect quality of life now and for future generations. "This comprehensive plan focuses on creating a sustainable city. The way Austin has grown for the last 60 years comes at a troubling price in terms of social segregation and isolation, public health, air and water quality, loss of natural open space and agricultural lands, and climate change. Sprawling, low-density development drives up the public costs for roads, water lines, and other infrastructure	leadership comes from its citizens, and where the necessities of life are affordable and accessible to all. "Austin's greatest asset is its people: passionate about our city, committed to its improvement, and determined to see this vision become a reality." –p.82 The Growth Concept Map: The map series "Depicts how Austin should accommodate new residents, jobs, mixed-use developments, open space, and transportation infrastructure over the next 30 years." • Promotes a compact and connected city; • Promotes infill and redevelopment as opposed to typical low-density "greenfield" development; • Focused new development in activity corridors and centers accessible by walking, bicycling, and transit as well as by car; • Provides convenient access to jobs and employment centers; • Protects existing open space and natural resources such as creeks, rivers, lakes, and floodplains; • Directs growth away from the Barton Springs Zone of the Edwards Aquifer recharge and contributing zones and other water-supply watersheds; • Improves air quality and reduces greenhouse gas emissions; • Expands the transit network and increases transit use;	• Vibrant Cultural Events/Programs • Support for Arts/Cultural Activities 4. Austin Is Educated • Learning Opportunities for All Ages • Community Partnerships with Schools • Relationships with Higher Learning 5. Austin Is Mobile and Interconnected • Range of Transportation Options • Multimodal Connectivity • Accessible Community Centers 6. Austin Is Prosperous • Diverse Business Opportunities • Technological Innovation • Education/Skills Development 7. Austin Values and Respects its People 8. Access to Community Services • Employment, Food, and Housing Options • Community/Civic Engagement • Responsive/Accountable Government -p.84-88 Priority Programs: "The priority programs organize *Imagine Austin's* key policies and actions into related groups to make it easier to implement the plan….The priority programs are: 1. Invest in a compact and	

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								that must be continually extended to far-flung new development. Austin simply can't afford to ignore the costs associated with the way we've grown. The patterns of the past decades are neither environmentally nor fiscally sustainable. "Growing in accordance with this plan offers us a way to do it better. It offers us more choices for where and how to live. A compact and connected city reduces the distances that people drive between work, shopping, and home. This reduces stress and frees up precious time for more pleasant and meaningful pursuits." –p.7	• Reduces vehicle miles traveled; • Reduces per capita water consumption; • Provides parks and open space close to where people live, work, and play. –p.96-97	connected Austin 2. Sustainably manage our water resources 3. Continue to grow Austin's economy by investing in our workforce, education systems, entrepreneurs, and local businesses 4. Use green infrastructure to protect environmentally sensitive areas and integrate nature into the city 5. Grow and invest in Austin's creative economy 6. Develop and maintain household affordability throughout Austin 7. Create a Healthy Austin Program 8. Revise Austin's development regulations and processes to promote a compact and connected City" –p.186, with more detail on each on the pages that follow.	
Austin Strategic Direction 2023	City of Austin https://assets.austintexas.gov/financeonline/downloads/Austin-Strategic-Direction_2023_webfinal.pdf		X	X			Adopted March 8, 2018 Timeframe: 2018-2023	Geographic focus: City of Austin "Strategic Direction 2023 is inspired by Imagine Austin, which flourished from an extensive community engagement process that laid out a 30-year vision for our community…. "This strategic direction sets six strategic outcomes for the next three to five years. Utilizing an outcome-based approach to setting priorities and budgeting enables the City to proactively address multiple time horizons,	Strategic Anchors: Values that support quality of life in Austin across our outcomes: • Equity; • Affordability; • Innovation; • Sustainability and Resiliency; • Proactive Prevention; and • Community Trust and Relationships. –p.7	Strategic Outcomes: "Together we strive to create a complete community where every Austinite has choices at every stage of life that allow us to experience and contribute to all of the following outcomes: • Economic Opportunity & Affordability • Safety; • Culture & Lifeline Learning; • Mobility; • Health & Environment; and • Government that Works for All." –p.6 **See specific strategies for	Resources needed/gaps not identified. Metrics are listed in the Appendix: https://austinstrategicplan.bloomfire.com/series/3304505/posts/3302571-outcome-metrics-master-list

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								more thoughtfully assess performance, and improve community outcomes." –p.4		each of these goals beginning on p.10.	
Parks & Greenbelt Plans											
Concept Plan for the Onion Creek Greenway	Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources – with participation of other agencies https://www.traviscountytx.gov/images/tnr/bond/concept_plan_for_onion_creek_greenway.pdf		X	X	X	X	Adopted March 16, 2010	Geographic focus: unincorporated areas of Travis County Precinct Four, for segments of Onion Creek between the confluence of Onion Creek and Slaughter Creek at one terminus and between the confluence of Onion Creek and the Colorado River at the other. In 2005, Travis County voters approved a bond package that included $8.6 million for this project. On express purpose: to "protect and restore bottomland forests" to maintain supply of clean water and mitigate floods. Public made it clear that any parkland should be accessible for recreational use. –p.1	Values: "The Greenway embodies eight values that support community wide goals of social equity, environmental quality, and economic vitality. The values are: • Health and Wellbeing • Conservation and Restoration • Recreation • Connectivity and Transportation • Preservation • Education • Sense of Place • Economic Development/Redevelopment" –p.7	Goals from 2010 plan for 2012-2019 and 2020-2025 timeframes are on p.44.	Fiscal notes—including a gap figure—are on p.45.
Colorado River Corridor Plan	Travis County https://www.traviscountytx.gov/tnr/crcp/		X	X			September 2012. Timeframe: 2012-2037	Geographic focus: eastern Travis County: 30,565 acres on a 32-mile stretch of the Colorado River, bounded by US183 on the west, the Travis-Bastrop County line on the east, FM 969 on the north and SH71 on the south. "The purpose of the Colorado River Corridor Plan (Corridor Plan) is to coordinate regional and local planning to facilitate the preservation and enhancement of the many valuable environmental, economic, recreational, and cultural resources of this region over the next 25 years. The Plan includes objectives for improved protection of local bio-diversity,	"Plan implementation requires intergovernmental cooperation since multiple government entities are responsible for the various aspects of transportation, natural resource conservation and environmental protection in the Corridor." –p.i exec summary Land Use: • As of 2010: 9.6% residential use, with area experiencing an increase in residential development; 48.2% agriculture and farm/ranch activity or undeveloped; 4% commercial. Mining operations not listed w/in specific category, but 6,549	**Goal 1:** Conserve and Protect Natural Resources • Protect and manage natural areas. • Protect and manage water quality. • Integrate floodplain management with natural area preservation • Enhance conservation of limited ground and surface water supplies. **Goal 2:** Improve Quality of Life 2.1 Parks and Greenways • Create a park system that is accessible to and meets needs of residents • Develop a system of parks	

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								preservation and restoration of floodplains and natural areas; the creation of parks, open spaces and greenways; enhancement of Corridor quality of life through the long-term reclamation of mined sites; and enhancement of mobility through capital project development and new transportation alternatives. "The Corridor Plan is designed to improve collaboration at the regional and local level, and to enhance public understanding of the valuable resources of the Colorado River within eastern Travis County." –p.i exec summary "The foundation of the Corridor Plan is the analysis of the following key elements: • Land Use, • Water Quality and Water Supply, • Transportation, and • Parks and Land Conservation. Issues addressed within this plan include land use compatibility and transition of land use from mining to post mining uses, water resource management and protection, transportation and traffic safety, neighborhood connectivity, and parks, greenway systems and intensity of public use." –p.ii	acres are active and inactive mining operations. • Corridor Plan is interested in thoughtful planning for redevelopment of land at former mining sites, with transition to "future urbanized areas made up of schools, neighborhoods, and businesses and services, all integrated into a network of parks, greenbelts, and farmland." –p.ii Water Quality and Water Supply: • Surface Water Quality: chief threat to water quality is urbanization. • Groundwater Quality: Concerns about water quality and lack of monitoring, data, and coordinated oversight. • Surface Water Supply: challenges in this area stem from need to support growing population with infrastructure development. Also, agricultural irrigation during droughts. –p.iii Transportation: • "Significant population growth has…intensified demand for new transportation improvements….Residential areas, most notably Austin's Colony, have developed with limited mobility options which have created safety, environmental, and economic impacts for local residents." –p.iii • "Mobility issues will not be solved solely by building new	and greenways within the corridor. • Enhance economic viability through creation of parks and greenways. • Implement sustainable methods through the system of parks and greenway infrastructure. • Develop the park and green space as a foundation of community development. • Create an economic climate that enhances the viability of working lands and rural character. 2.2 Corridor Pattern and Design • Provide for a physical environment that reflects the time honored tradition of civic commitment to high quality and lasting public works. • Protect and enhance the cultural and scenic resources. • Strengthen Corridor connections at multiple levels to establish regional identity and foster neighborhoods. • Support various school initiatives to maintain viable and safe school sites. 2.3 Health, Safety, and Welfare • Provide for safe and effective access for life safety services. • Enhance the flood management system to provide better protection and preserve assets.	

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									roadways. Alternative modes of transportation, such as facilities for bikes, pedestrians and transit, are needed in addition to roadway improvements and an expansion of existing roadway networks. New design alternatives are needed within the Corridor that take advantage of the Corridor's rural character, help minimize environmental impacts and enhance the quality of life for Corridor residents." • Need for a robustly planned transportation network for proposed future development • Capital improvement projects will compete for scarce funding sources which will require local jurisdictions to identify the most beneficial cost-effective improvements for mobility. –p.iii-iv Parks & Land Conservation: • "Travis County and the City of Austin have approximately 1,200 acres of parkland on the Colorado River and its tributaries that form the foundation of a corridor-wide park system centered on waterways (see Concept Plan below). The challenge to building a more comprehensive system that meets the needs of the growing population is acquiring land before it is slated for development or aggregate mining."	• Enhance air quality. • Minimize and manage ambient noise and light. • Enhance availability of potable water and wastewater treatment. • Advance energy conservation. • Instill community resiliency. • Provide fair and equitable regulatory environment. **Goal 3:** Provide Improved Mobility and Transportation Choices 3.1 Mobility • Provide for efficient and safe highways and roadways. • Improve mobility, connectivity and access of people and goods. • Reduce congestion. • Provide cost-effective opportunities in the development of transportation facilities. • Provide a multi-use trail network that improves mobility as well as supports recreational opportunities. 3.2 Bicycles and Pedestrians • Provide a connected network of non-motorized transportation facilities connected to local and regional destinations. • Provide for safe and efficient connections throughout the Corridor. • Provide transportation facilities that encourage bicycle and pedestrian usage.	

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										3.3 Transit • Provide for public transit services that improve affordable and accessible transportation alternatives. • Encourage transit oriented development within Corridor activity enters. • Identify and implement strategies to take advantage of new transit opportunities and connections within the Corridor. p. v-vi	
Travis County Parks Master Plan	Travis County https://parks.traviscountytx.gov/files/docs/2_parks_master_plan.pdf		X	X		X	Adopted August 9, 2016 Timeframe: ten year plan	"Travis County's park master plans establish capital improvement program (CIP) priorities for acquiring parkland and implementing major capital improvements." Geographic focus: Primarily unincorporated TC	"Travis County has invested in parks with the support of county residents because of the many quality of life, economic, and environmental benefits derived from a strong park system. The positive impacts of park use on physical and psychological health have been documented in numerous studies – a walk in the park, for example, can ease "brain fatigue". The positive effect of proximity to natural areas on real estate values and the extent to which Lake Travis contributes to the community's economic strength are also well established. And conserving natural areas in parks is an effective strategy for helping minimize stormwater damage, protect water quality, provide wildlife habitat, and preserve landscape character." –p.1	Goals with supporting objectives (full list/detail begins p.17) **Goal A:** Support the health and wellbeing of Travis County residents 1. Provide diverse recreational opportunities; 2. Provide clean, safe, comfortable parks; 3. Provide access to natural areas; 4. Support multi-modal transportation for all ages and abilities. **Goal B:** Protect natural and cultural resources 1. Design and maintain environmentally sustainable parks and facilities; 2. Manage land to achieve greatest ecological value. **Goal C:** Use Travis County resources responsibly 1. Use cost effective operation and maintenance practices;	Voter-approved bonds will be the primary source of financing to implement this plan.

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										2. Leverage Travis County resources through partnerships that promote conservation and recreational opportunities; 3. Promote local and regional use of County parks; 4. Minimize natural hazards.	
Healthy Parks Plan (DRAFT at time PY19-23 ConPlan was prepared. Will be updated after August 2019 or once final version is approved.)	Travis, Bastrop, & Caldwell Counties	X					Multiple documents: Technical advisory team meeting-final meeting-presentation date 12/14/2018 Healthy Parks In-Person Engagement Summary-Jan. 2019(?) (See also "Healthy Parks Design Guidelines" below)	Geographic focus: Travis, Bastrop, & Caldwell Counties From engagement summary: "The overarching goal of the Healthy Parks Plan public engagement was to provide an opportunity for the public to provide feedback on how parks influence the three keys to health: 1. Physical health through exercising and physical activity; 2. Community health through improving local air and water quality and mitigating climate impacts; and 3. Mental health through connecting with both nature and other people in the community."	From engagement summary: "The following are key findings from the Healthy Parks Plan for Travis, Bastrop, and Caldwell Counties: 1. Healthy parks include a variety of amenities for all ages and abilities, with trails and athletic fields being the most mentioned choices from participants. 2. Participants noted existing amenities and programming vary widely between the urban, suburban, and rural parks, which greatly impacts how participants view their opportunity to use parks for physical fitness. 3. Funding is a significant barrier to maintain parks or provide programming in parks. 4. Heat is a major deterrent for prolonged activities in the park. Many mentioned the need for enhancements, such as shade and water stations." From the engagement summary: "Overarching major principles learned: The following aggregates the feedback from the five community workshops,	From the technical advisory team presentation: Mapping Framework 1. Socioeconomic Vulnerability-as determined by: low income, less than high school education, over 64 years old, under 5 years old, people of color, linguistic isolation, disabled population, households without cars, children under 19, refugee population, economically disadvantaged students. (Maps for each of those and then a combined map) 2. Flooding and Water Quality-as determined by floodplains, stream and wetland buffers, road and highway runoff, erosion potential, watersheds by water quality. (Maps for each of those and then a combined map) 3. Heat Islands and Air Quality-as determined by heat islands, poor air quality (ozone), holes in tree canopy cover. (Maps for each of those and then a combined map) 4. Community Health-as	

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									conveyed into five overarching principles: 1. Healthy parks include a variety of amenities for all ages and abilities, with trails and athletic fields being the most mentioned choices from participants. 2. Shade and trees are the top requested need for existing and future parks. They increase participants' activity level in parks both through their physical and emotional impacts. 3. Water and natural landscapes help participants' relax, unwind, and find peace within parks. 4. Many adult participants cited children and children's activities as their main reason for visiting parks. 5. Community events and programming are highly valued as main attractions for participants."	determined by adult asthma, adult mental health, adult cancer, adult COPD, adult diabetes, adult heart disease, adult kidney disease, adult obesity, adult high cholesterol, adult stroke/hypertension, child asthma, child obesity, child poor mental health. (Maps for each of those and then a combined map) 5. Park Access and Level of Service-as determined by mapping of existing parks, park gap analysis, pocket park gaps, neighborhood park gaps, community park gaps, district park gaps. (Maps for each of those and then a combined map to show overall park gap result, on the last page of the presentation.)	
Healthy Parks Design Guidelines	Connected to the Healthy Parks Plan. Travis, Bastrop, & Caldwell Counties			X			Document date: 2/24/2018	Geographic focus: Travis, Bastrop, & Caldwell Counties	"The goal of this guide is to provide a suite of amenities in a "toolkit" to assist in park design decision-making for physical, mental, and environmental health. The positive health effects of each tool are supported by research and provide a way for policy-makers, planners, and designers to make decisions about how open space is best utilized to improve public health." –p.1	"Guiding Principles: 1. Use community engagement strategies throughout the design process to determine local park needs and preferences. 2. Parks should have a mix of physical health, mental health, and environmental health opportunities for all age groups. 3. Parks should tie-in to existing trail networks and be accessible by bicycle, public transit, and pedestrian access. 4. Safety features like	What does a Healthy Park look like? (an example) • Accessible by active transportation • Basketball court • Multiuse trails • Yoga in the park • Shaded pavilion • Bioswale • Mature trees

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		Needs Only	Strategic Direction	Identifies Goals	Resource Need Identified	Resource Funding Identified					
										lighting and visibility should be prioritized. Parks should have a planned maintenance schedule to keep all amenities functional for visitors. 5. All park amenities and areas should be designed using Universal Design principles and be accessible to all regardless of age, gender, and ability." –p.2	
Transportation & Transit Plans											
Austin Strategic Mobility Plan (DRAFT at time PY19-23 ConPlan was prepared, Will be updated after August 2019 or once final version is approved.)	City of Austin http://www.austintexas.gov/edims/document.cfm?id=315511		X	X	X		February 2019 Plan for a 20-year timeframe: 2019-2039	Geographic focus: Austin, with some attention to surrounding Metro area. "The Austin Strategic Mobility Plan is a comprehensive multimodal transportation plan for the future of our transportation network….This plan presents the policies needed to guide us and the actions necessary to achieve our common goals as identified in the Imagine Austin transportation vision." –p.vii "The Austin Strategic Mobility Plan integrates the recommendations from previous transportation plans dedicated to specific modes, such as our Sidewalk, Bicycle, and Urban Trails plans, into one comprehensive document to align them into complementary systems. Additionally, it provides the basis for systems and strategies that do not have standalone plans, like the roadway system and	Main challenges that need to be addressed in order to achieve goals: 1. How might we lower the risk of travel-related injury and protect and promote public health? 2. How might we supply a multimodal transportation network (for driving, walking, bicycling, and taking transit) that can meet the demands of a growing region while providing equitable access to transportation choices, opportunities, and services? 3. How might we prepare for and lead in leveraging rapidly evolving technology in transportation? 4. How might we ensure a financially and environmentally sustainable transportation network? 5. How might we effectively collaborate with agencies, organizations, and the Austin community around mobility decision-making?	Mobility Goals: Reducing Commuter Delay, Placemaking, Travel Choice, Economic Prosperity, Affordability, Sustainability, Health & Safety, and Innovation. Primary goal: achieve a 50/50 mode share by 2039. That is, 50% drive-alone, and 50% all other options combined. Top strategies to reach 50/50 mode share by 2039: • Reduce traffic fatalities, serious injuries by focusing on safety culture, behaviors. • Move more people by investing in public transportation • Manage congestion by managing demand • Build active transportation access for all ages and abilities on sidewalk, bicycle, and urban trail system • Strategically add roadway capacity to improve travel	"To achieve a 50/50 mode share, we have to rely significantly on public transportation. Currently, our transit mode share is 4%. A large public investment and strategic coordinated implementation of capital projects, transit system operations, and land use changes will be necessary to achieve this aggressive trip shift." –p.xvi "Mobility funding comes from multiple sources. Typical sources include voter-approved bonds, other forms of debt, cash/operating transfers, grants, the development review process, and through partnership with other transportation agencies and the private sector." –p.260 Needs: • Increase funding. • Increase regional collaboration. • Increase public involvement.

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		Needs Only	Strategic Direction	Identifies Goals	Resource Need Identified	Resource Funding Identified					
								managing demand." –p.xii	p.xiii-xiv	efficiency • Connect people to services and opportunities for better health • Address affordability by linking housing and transportation investments • Right-size and manage parking supply to manage demand • Develop shared mobility options with data and emerging technology • Build and expand community relationships with plan implementation -p.x	
Travis County Transportation & Natural Resources-from FY 2019 Consolidated Work Plans	Travis County: TNR		X	X			December 21, 2018	Geographic focus: Unincorporated areas of Travis County "From 1980 to 2010, the population of Travis County grew at an average rate of 3% per years from 419,573 in 1980 to 1,024,266 in 2010. By 2020 the projected population will be roughly 1.3 million residents, and by 2030 is expected to exceed 1.5 million. As Travis County's population continues to rise, so does the demand for services and infrastructure. Solutions for transportation issues such as relieving congestion, improving safety, providing transit and multi-modal options will continue to be one of TNR's top priorities in both the near and long-term. The successful completion of the 2017-2022 Bond program will be critical in moving forward with the next bond election (presumably in 2022 or 2023) to	Some Public Works hurdles & challenges identified through 2022: • "The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) completed a historical rainfall frequency analysis called Atlas 14, which redefines rainfall intensities for the 100-year storm in our area. Atlas 14 will affect how drainage systems are designed. Detention ponds, storm sewers and roadside drainage systems will need to be bigger in order to handle the new 100-year event. It will also mean that we have more substandard ponds, storm sewers and road side drainage systems than we had previously thought. This will add significant costs to both private and public sector projects. • "Long term, there is much uncertainty on the effects of Senate Bill 6 (SB 6) regarding	See the following for itemized FY 2019, Mid-term (2-4 years) and Long-term (5+ years) Goals: • Public Works: p.186-192 • Parks: 197-200 • Natural Resources & Environmental Quality: 204-210 • Developmental Services & Long Range Planning: 214-220 • Real Estate: 223-224	Parks hurdle/challenge identified through 2022: "TC Parks will continue to deal with managing the issues created by increased demand for park services while also maintaining the facilities subject to heavy use and aging infrastructure. While the county has been successful securing funds for capital improvements, obtaining adequate funding to maintain and repair aging infrastructure may prove difficult." –p.196 Natural Resources/Environmental Quality hurdles/challenges through 2021: "Of major concern are escalating attempts to build roads through BCP lands….Wildfire remains an ongoing issue, as it could have devastating effects on the BCP and neighboring communities during droughts, which are expected to intensify in future years as a result of climate change." –p.202-203

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								help fund projects to address mobility concerns." –p.182	municipal annexations. The number of miles maintained by R & B have grown slowly through the years mostly due to annexation has kept pace with the new construction. SB 6 could significantly reduce the speed that cities annex new subdivisions. R & B is anticipating a faster increase in numbers of miles to maintain because of this because development doesn't show any signs of slowing. Along with high (15%) vacancy rate, will place added pressure on R & B to achieve its' goals." –p.184		Real Estate hurdles/challenges through 2022: • "Rapidly rising property values throughout Travis County (especially pronounced in eastern sectors of the County) accompanying increasing development interests to support strong population growth. • General expectation that commercial and residential demand, and associated appreciation, will continue unabated throughout Travis County. • Potential for increasingly restrictive legislation regulating governmental acquisition of real property for public use, and increasingly higher expenses associated with such acquisition." –p.222
Travis County Transportation Blueprint 2045 (DRAFT at time PY19-23 ConPlan was prepared. Will be updated after August 2019 or once final version is approved.)	https://www.traviscountytx.gov/tnr/transportation-plan/project-overview			X			Travis County Commissioners Court Work Session presentation: October 25, 2018	"The *Travis County Transportation Blueprint (TCTB)* is the long-term transportation planning element called for in the *Land, Water, & Transportation Plan (TWTP)*. "The TCTB is designed to: • Identify transportation needs & solutions • Incorporate future options & choices • Prioritize improvements in the unincorporated areas of Travis County. "This TCTB is a fiscally constrained plan that extends through 2045. It will be updated every five years…and the TCTB 2045 will feed into the CAMPO 2045 Plan." –p.2	Public engagement results include: • Top 3 concerns regarding transportation: too many congested roads (78%); not enough bus or train service options (50%); and existing road conditions (36%). • Top 3 solutions to transportation concerns: improve traffic management (synchronize signals, roadside message signs, accident removal, intersection improvements, etc.) (55%); remove bottlenecks (48%); expand existing roads (45%) – and a close 4th place: increase transportation options (more frequent bus service, shared use paths, etc.) (43%). –p.14-15	Vision Statement: "In coordination with our transportation partners, provide Travis County with a transportation system that is: safe, reliable, resilient, efficient, & equitable." -p.3 Goals: • Prioritize safety & resiliency • Maintain & improve existing transportation system • Increase system capacity through effective management, and new or expanded facilities • Reduce barriers to mobility • Balance growth and environmental concerns • Develop a system that accommodates new	The draft blueprint does include project cost estimates, but TNR says to ignore those as they are being recalculated.

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										technology –p.4 Project maps p.27-32 <u>Balance Growth & Environment</u> The TCTB 2045 incorporates the LWTP Growth Guidance Concept by: • Supporting and connecting Activity Centers • Prioritizing RM620 and SH130 corridors • Planning trails where appropriate in Conservation Corridors • Extending LWTP Transportation Corridors – p.19 The TCTB 2045 includes strategies consistent with maintenance of regional air quality. -p.20 <u>Reliable & Equitable</u> The vision of a reliable and equitable transportation system is woven throughout the TCTB 2045: • Equity: improve mobility access for people in unserved & lower income areas, and for special needs communities. • Reliability: provide reliable travel time. –p.21 <u>Transportation Management</u> Infrastructure Management + Demand Management. Goals & action items p. 22-23 <u>Roads</u> The County is the only governmental agency responsible for non-state	

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										roads in its unincorporated areas (63% of the land area). The County partners with other agencies for shared transportation projects. Goals & action items -p.25-26 <u>Transit</u> Implement the Transit Development Plan. Goals & action items p.34-35 <u>Bicycle/Pedestrian/Trails</u> Goals & action items p. 42-43 <u>Sidewalk Improvement/Pedestrian Safety Program</u> –p.44 <u>Safety</u> Goals & action items p.45-46 <u>FY2016 High Collision Locations Program</u> "Continue to conduct the High Collision Locations Study on County-maintained roads. Fund and initiate improvements to the ten locations with the highest number of collisions within five years of identification." p.47-48 <u>Low Water Crossing Improvement Program</u> Goals & action items p.49 <u>Bridge Improvement Program</u> "Continue to improve County Maintained Bridges with a combination of State and County funds. Prioritize improvements for bridges with sufficiency rating of less	

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										than 70. Achieve a sufficiency rating of 70, or above, for all County maintained bridges within ten years." p.50-52 <u>Resiliency</u> "Prepare for changing conditions by increasing infrastructure resiliency and system redundancy (routes, modes, fuels)." –p.53-55 <u>Technology</u> Goals & action items p.57 <u>Partnerships</u> Goals & action items p.58	
Transit Development Plan	Travis County, Capital Metro, CARTS https://www.traviscountytx.gov/images/tnr/lwtp/transportation/docs/transit-dev-plan.pdf		X	X	X	X	Adopted July 10, 2018 3-year plan: FY2019-FY2021	Geographic focus: Travis County Unincorporated Urbanized Areas "A three-year Transit Development Plan (TDP) to identify existing gaps in transit service and recommend potential transit projects to fill these gaps within urbanized areas of the county that currently fall outside of the Capital Metro service area." –p.3	"Transit Development Plans (TDPs) are required by Capital Metro's Service Expansion Program for jurisdictions in the urbanized area, but outside the Capital Metro service area, to access Section 5307 funds for transit service. TDPs provide recommendations for transit service in a jurisdiction. The plan helps to identify the transit service needs and assists in developing and evaluating transit system alternatives and financing. "Other cities in the Austin urbanized area have participated in the TDP process. These include Round Rock, Georgetown, Buda, Hutto, and Pflugerville. Round Rock and Georgetown both implemented fixed route transit service in August 2017 from the TDP recommendation. Buda and Hutto have adopted TDPs, but have not yet implemented	"There are three major goals of the project recommendations. These goals are as follows: • Goal 1: Address mobility needs and provide connectivity to destinations throughout Travis County and the Austin metropolitan area. • Goal 2: Enhance transit to support the economy and preserve the environment. • Goal 3: Provide a safe, convenient, reliable, and efficient transportation option that is accessible for all Travis County residents and visitors.... "The proposed transit projects would serve many destinations in urbanized, unincorporated Travis County and provided connections to CARTS and Capital Metro transit services. The projects are divided into	"There were a number of needs/gaps that stood out as unserved. These include: • The greatest unmet needs/gaps are in the Del Valle, Lakeway, Bee Cave, Austin's Colony and other communities that are outside of both Capital Metro's and CARTS' service areas. This is due to a combination of increasing population and little existing public transit service. • There were many concerns about the growing senior population and human service transportation needs in the rural areas of the county. • Higher service levels in gap areas were seen as a great need. Commuter service was also cited as a need. • An expanded volunteer effort that supports the delivery of community services was called for to address needs for non-seniors and persons with disabilities." –p.40 (See Figure 24, p. 41)

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									service recommendations. The City of Pflugerville has a completed TDP and it is expected to be considered for adoption in 2018. Travis County is highly encouraged to coordinate service with other cities participating in the Service Expansion Program. This will ensure that Travis County is connected to the wider Austin region and that services are seamless and connected for Travis County residents." –p.45 "Furthermore, it is recommended that the TDP is officially updated after results of the 2020 Census. The urbanized area is expected to grow, which will lead to a reduction in CARTS service and an increase in the unincorporated urbanized area outside the Capital Metro service area." –p.53	three groups – Mobility on Demand Pilots, Community Based Solutions, and Capital Metro Service Extension projects." –p.6 (Chart of project types and zones for project type on p.6) Goal objectives and supporting strategies for each objective/goal are listed on p.8: • Goal 1 Objective: Improve access to employment, healthcare, education, recreation, culture, social service, entertainment, and retail centers. • Goal 2 Objective: Simultaneously minimize environmental impact while supporting economic development. • Goal 3 Objective: Meet or exceed performance indicators and improve rider satisfaction. <u>TDP Projects-First Three Years</u> FY2019: • Manor Area Mobility of Demand Pilot • Central Health Clinic Pilot • Vehicle Grant Program Distribution • Del Valle Route Extension Analysis • Western Travis County CARTS Outreach • School Bus Analysis • MetroRideShare Outreach FY2020: • Hornsby Bend Mobility on Demand Pilot	"One of the goals of the TDP is to identify how FTA Section 5307 can be used for transit projects in urbanized unincorporated Travis County. Participation in the Capital Metro Service Expansion Program provides the County with $221,422 in FTA Section 5307 funds each year for implementation of transit projects. This funding can be used for planning, capital and operation of transit service in the urbanized unincorporated County. All FTA Section 5307 funding used outside the Capital Metro service area requires a local match. FTA provides guidelines on how the FTA funds and local match are split: • For transit planning and capital projects, 80% of the project costs can be covered by FTA Section 5307 funds and 20% must be provided with local funds. • For transit operations, 40% of the project costs can be covered by FTA Section 5307 funds and 60% must be provided with local funds. "Local funds can be provided from the Travis county budget, public-private partnerships, innovative financing, or other non-FTA sources. Travis County is currently using a portion of FTA Section 5307 funds to pay for parts of Routes 233 and 237 (Northeast Feeder Routes) that extend into urbanized unincorporated Travis County. The TDP assumes that Travis County will continue funding these routes throughout the three-year implementation period. Based on

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										• Del Valle Route Extension • Additional Route Extension Analysis FY2021: • Community 1st Bus Stop Analysis • Implement Next Priority Route Extension, if viable (chart in draft TCTB p.38)	the project recommendations in the previous section, four new projects will be eligible for FTA Section 5307 funding, in addition to any capital costs for bus stops and stop amenities: • Presidential Meadows/Manor Area Mobility on Demand Pilot • Hornsby Bend/Austin's Colony Mobility on Demand Pilot • Del Valle Route Extension • Additional route extension to be determined through further analysis. "Table 7 below provides a range of estimated costs for the current routes and the three new projects recommended through this plan. Appendix C provides an itemization of the estimated cost of each project. Capital costs are included for FY19 for bus stops and bus stop amenities; however additional capital costs may be required in FY20 and FY21. Note that when FTA Section 5307 funding reaches the maximum allowance of $221,422 per year, the remaining project cost is expected to be funded through Travis County." –p.51-52
Capital Metro Transit Development Plan: Connections 2025	Capital Metro https://www.capmetro.org/uploadedFiles/New2016/Plans_and_Development/Major_Projects/Connections_2025/Connections-2025_Final-Report_compressed.pdf		X	X	X	X	Published March 2017 Ten year plan. 2017-2026	This is a transit system study. "Primary goals of this study include addressing declining ridership, changing demographics, population growth and emerging new development that has resulted in increased roadway congestion. The Central Texas region is rapidly growing in population, both in the urban core but also in the surrounding	"Areas in the Central Core and Core are more cost-effective for Capital Metro to operate and generate more ridership per hour, while Suburban and Rural areas are costly to operate in and have lower ridership per hour." –p.31 Figure 15 on p.32 shows service area broken into four market segments: central core, core, suburbs, and rural, with	Goal 1: Build ridership. Primary goal here is to reverse the existing ridership decline. Goal 2: Match service to markets. Goal 3: Enhance the customer experience. Goal 4: Ensure financial sustainability.	"Strong support from the community and key stakeholders is needed to build the partnerships and make the changes necessary to improve public mobility in Central Texas." –p.30 "The local roadway network's lack of a clear, connected grid presents significant challenges for Capital Metro in developing a simple, easy-to-use and cost-effective network in the city of Austin and

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								suburban areas. The growth has resulted in increasing affordability issues, forcing formerly transit-dependent populations to move into areas unserved or underserved by transit." –p.1 "The overall strategy is to enhance service on key network routes to increase ridership and generate more fare revenue, while maintaining mobility options in lower-potential ridership areas." –p.1	population density and subsidy amount per passenger. "Overall, service investment should be focused where transit is most competitive – transit-oriented, high-density areas with a mix of land uses and walkable street network – in order to ensure the success of the overall network. In these transit "lifestyle" areas, residents may choose to take transit because it is convenient, opting to make it part of their daily lifestyle. For areas that can only sustain commuter-type services, Express routes must offer fast travel speeds and focus service on Park & Rides to be competitive." –p.39 "Transit is most cost effective in areas with a strong mix of population and employment densities, as well as a connected street and sidewalk network that promotes walkability and access." –p.41	Service Design Principles that informed the development of service recommendations for meeting stated goals: • Create an easy to understand network. • Create a stronger frequent network. • "Investing frequency in the core network will generate additional ridership on services that are already productive, resulting in additional fare revenue that can be reinvested into further frequency improvements." • Match service to current and future markets. • Concentrate on key customer experience attributes. • Complement emerging mobility initiatives. • Increase ridership and productivity. • Lay the groundwork for the future. • Coordinate land use, housing, infrastructure. pp.37-41	beyond." –p.31 "Efforts should be made to integrate the transit network with bicycle, pedestrian, ride hailing, and carsharing infrastructure." –p.40 "Capital Metro should be proactive in meeting with communities to ensure it has a place at the table when plans for future development are being discussed. Through discussions with the city of Austin during the CodeNext process, existing land use policies should be updated to support a more compact and connected development pattern. Of particular importance to Capital Metro will be that density be linear, continuous, mixed-use and "pyramid" along the MetroRapid and High-Frequency network corridors. This way, transit can be integrated into plans instead of being considered as an afterthought. Capital Metro can work to encourage sustainable development and incentivize businesses and housing[1] developments to locate within easy access of the High- Frequency Network. [1]One critical issue is locating affordable housing with access to the High-Frequency Route Network. Efficient and effective access to public mobility is a key ingredient in escaping from poverty. Also, providing transit to remote locations will usually cost more over time than properly locating the facility in the first place." –p.41

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Coordinated Public Transit – Health and Human Services Transportation Plan	The Capital Area Regional Transportation Coordination Committee (RTCC) & Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (CAMPO) https://47kzwj6dn1447gy9z7do16an-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Coordinated-Public-Transit-Health-and-Human-Services-Transportation-Plan.pdf		X	X	X		February, 2017	Geographic Area: Bastrop, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Fayette, Hays, Lee, Llano, Travis, & Williamson Counties "Planning efforts are directed toward effectively and efficiently increasing service through coordination, with an emphasis on transit dependent and Title VI populations and veterans. These categories include: • Older adults • Persons with disabilities • Low income residents • Zero car households • Youths • Veterans • Non-English speaking residents…. "The goal of this effort is to encourage the implementation of activities that foster improved public and human service transportation." –p.1-1 "When public transit systems are able to meet the majority of needs through the existing fixed-route/scheduled public transit network, then human service agency resources can be freed up to focus on the specialized needs of their most difficult to serve clients – true coordination." –p.1-3	This plan has info & maps that rank socioeconomic need by block group, using two different methods: 1. The Transit Dependence Index (TDI) is an aggregate measure displaying relative concentrations of transit dependent populations. Five factors make up the TDI calculation including: population density, autoless households, elderly populations (age 65 and over), youth populations (ages 10-17), and populations living below the poverty level. "In addition to population density, the factors above represent specific socioeconomic characteristics of the region's residents. For each factor, individual block groups were classified according to the frequency of the vulnerable population relative to the region's average. The factors were then put into the TDI equation to determine the relative transit dependence of each block group." –p.3-6 2. "The Transit Dependence Index Percent (TDIP) provides an alternative analysis to the TDI measure. It is similar to the TDI measure, but it excludes the population density factor. The TDIP for each block group in the study area was calculated based on autoless households, elderly populations, youth	Goals: 1. "Preserve and expand transportation services for public and human service agencies, especially those that meet the critical needs of the transportation disadvantaged. 2. Maintain and improve the quality and safety of transportation services for the public. 3. Secure formal state and local agency agreements and identify and address funding, regulatory, programmatic, attitudinal and geographic barriers to implement coordinated transportation in the Capital Area. 4. Increase the efficiency of transportation services for public and human service clients. 5. Increase public awareness of mobility options and improve access to transportation services for the public." -listing w/additional sub-goals, pps.1-5 – 1-7 Some specific strategies to address needs in Del Valle & Austin Colony are outlined on pps. 5-21 – 5-22.	Some Operational Unmet Needs: Geographic Area: • The consensus among the stakeholders is that the urbanized areas outside of Capital Metro's and CARTS service areas have the greatest unmet needs including: Del Valle, Cedar Park, Lakeway, Bee Cave, Buda, Kyle, Georgetown, Round Rock and Austin Colony. This is an acute need for transit dependent populations including older adults and persons with disabilities. • Expansion of park and ride facilities in rural areas with service into Austin, particularly in communities east of the Austin urbanized area. • Del Valle has a large transit dependent population and a low level of service. The city is not currently in the Capital Metro service area. Residents all shop in the Capital Metro service area, resulting in them paying the one percent sales tax for the service but receiving no service in their community. Efforts to expand the current Del Valle route to the HEB grocery on Riverside Drive should be explored, along with options to include Del Valle in Capital Metro's service area. Del Valle residents need better access to South Park Meadows, the Community Care Clinic and after school programs, particularly for special needs residents. There is also a need for workforce and job training access in this area. • Many service industry jobs and transit dependent populations exist along the R.R. 620 corridor

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									populations, and below poverty populations. By removing the population density factor, the TDIP identifies transit need where populations may be spread out." –p.3-7 Some needs identified by human services providers: • "There is an increase in demand for low income/workforce transportation in rural and suburban areas, mirroring population shifts of low income persons away from the urban core. • Human service customers consistently rate transportation as their greatest barrier to employment and services. • The rapidly growing senior population is demanding more transportation services throughout the region. • There are major service gaps in the ETJ where the area is urbanized but not in Capital Metro service area. • Del Valle has limited service and significant need among transit dependent residents. • Seniors in Lakeway and reverse commuters in Bee Cave need additional transportation services. Currently there are no public transportation services in those areas. With the addition of a new regional hospital in the area, demand for transportation services is increasing. • Cross jurisdictional medical		from Four Points to Bee Cave. There is currently no public transit service in the area. • The City of Manor and the Highway 290 corridor from Elgin into Austin has seen tremendous growth in traffic and transit demand. During the peak commuting hours emergency response times have increased 500 percent, making the corridor unsafe for commuters and transit vehicles. • Decker Ln. and Highway 969 are areas with large transit dependent populations, but are not safe pedestrian environments. Often human service agencies will purchase taxi rides for clients, even though there is a nearby Capital Metro stop, because the stop is not safe or accessible. Additional stops, sidewalks and protected pedestrian crossings are needed in this area. Consumer Groups: • Veterans, older adults, and persons with disabilities in the zone with no public transit service. • There is a rapidly growing senior population along the Highland Lakes Trip Purpose: • It is difficult to use some CARTS services for workforce transportation due to long travel times. • There is a need for an HEB shuttle from Austin Colony and Del Valle into the HEB locations in east Austin." –pp.4-6 – 4-10

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									trips (non–NEMT) continue to be a major need, particularly for rural residents trying to access medical service in the urbanized areas of the region. • More affordable housing in high transit corridors would help many human service clients in their ability to reach basic goods and services, as well as employment opportunities." –pp.4-3 – 4-5		SUMMARY – UNMET NEEDS AND GAPS "There were a number of needs that stood out as unserved. These include: • The greatest unmet needs are in the Del Valle, Cedar Park, Lakeway, Bee Cave, Austin Colony and other communities (Figure 4-1) that are outside of both Capital Metro's and CARTS' service areas. This is due to a combination of very high population and no public transit service. • There were many concerns about the growing senior population and human service transportation needs in the rural areas of the region. • Higher service levels in rural areas were seen as a great need. Commuter service was also cited as a need. • An expanded volunteer effort was called for to address needs for non-seniors and persons with disabilities. • A wide variety of coordination activities can reduce costs and improve service, including mentoring, education, a one stop information center, consolidation of transportation resources and other types of activities." –p.4-12
CAMPO 2040 Regional Transportation Plan	Capital Area Metro Planning Organization (CAMPO) https://47kzwj6dn1447gy9z7do16an-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/CAMPO2040PlanFinal.pdf		X	X	X	X	Adopted May 11, 2015 – administrative amendments 9/21/2015 25 year timeframe: 2015-2040	Geographic focus: Bastrop, Burnet, Caldwell, Hays, Travis, Williamson "Regional partners must plan and design projects, secure funding, and build public support long before a road, bicycle path, or transit route opens to travel. The blueprint	Forecasts suggest the population of this region will more than double by 2040. – Table1 "The *CAMPO 2040 Regional Transportation Plan* preferred scenario includes road and transit projects for which the region expects to receive	Plan goals: • "Social Equity: Ensure that the benefits and impacts of the transportation system are equitably distributed regardless of income, age, race, or ethnicity. • Land Use and Transportation: Support coordinated planning of	The CAMPO region's most significant mobility challenge is demand on the transportation system from continued rapid growth. CAMPO's primary mitigation strategy is to implement the projects and studies listed in Chapter Five. These represent the region's strategic allocation of limited resources to address

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								that guides this planning and investment is the *Regional Transportation Plan* (RTP)." –p.27	funding between 2015 and 2040. The preferred scenario invests $4.85 billion in state and federal funds, including matching funds, to improve IH 35 and its supporting roads." –p.68	land use and transportation, where applicable." –p.10 • "Safety & Security: Increase the safety and security of the transportation system. • Cost Effectiveness: Maximize the affordability of the transportation system in both the near and long term." –p.15 • "Mobility and Access: Maintain and enhance mobility and access of goods and people within the region. • Connectivity: Improve connectivity within and between the various transportation modes for goods and for people of all ages and abilities." –p.17 • "Economy: Maximize the economic competitiveness of the region. • Project Delays: Reduce project delays through the project development and delivery process and in the allocation of funds." –p.18 • "Environment, Noise, and Neighborhood Character: Minimize negative impacts to environmental resources, reduce adverse noise impacts, and preserve neighborhood character. • Air Quality and Energy: Minimize air pollution and energy consumption related to the transportation system." –p.21 • "Efficiency: Improve the efficiency and performance of the transportation system. • System Preservation: Ensure	today's congestion and safety concerns, while preparing for future demand. "This strategy is the backbone of the *CAMPO 2040 Regional Transportation Plan* and achieves significant improvement. However, even full implementation of the listed projects and studies is not sufficient to offset expected 2040 demand and related road congestion. The CAMPO region can further alleviate congestion by including a suite of travel demand management (TDM) and transportation system management (TSM) strategies, and by continuing support for the CAMPO Centers. Implementation of these strategies also addresses other CAMPO goals such as maximizing economic competitiveness in the region and enhancing quality of life." –p.73

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										that the transportation system can be maintained and operated over time." – p.22 Action Plan: • Improve IH 35 • Balance Project Prioritization • Accelerate Project Delivery • Integrate Transportation and Land Use • Implement High-Capacity Transit Projects • Develop a Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian plan • Support Travel Demand Management Initiatives • Conduct an Arterial Streets Study • Increase Extreme Weather Resiliency • Advance System Preservation • Promote Air Quality Improvement • Engage the Public in Transportation Decision Making • Foster an Equitable Transportation System -p.165-166	
Travis County: TNR Leadership	Travis County: TNR Consultation						Meeting with TNR Leadership March 29, 2019	Geographic focus: Unincorporated Travis County	Needs identified: • Roads • Streetlights • Water &/or wastewater On that front: Need to determine where plans/projects are already underway and perhaps partner. For existing areas with septic tanks, would be big challenge to retrofit. Mechanism to determine decision-making process: one		• Septic repair challenges: legal/not legal land lots. Gaps in resources/funding: • Need funding to help offset required 30% community contribution for substandard road projects in low-income areas. • Transit in unincorporated areas (big need). More & more development/urbanization, and people in those communities

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									septic tank failure is some localized pollution—but a bigger system failure is a real pollution/public health problem. If considering move toward package plants, biggest question is who maintains it. On the other hand, if move toward more package plants, could avoid eliminate the legal land lots question, encourage higher density development, and make transit options more feasible. Suggestion: be careful about floodplain data.		expect the same level of service as what city residents receive—but there are large gaps in transit service, and the County doesn't have the resources to supply it. Priority area for CDBG: Roads
Hazard Mitigation/Disaster Resilience Plans											
Hazard Mitigation Plan 2017 Update	Travis County. A multi-jurisdictional plan, composed of: Travis County, the City of Pflugerville, the City of Sunset Valley, the City of Manor, the City of Lakeway, and the Village of the Hills. https://www.traviscountytx.gov/images/emergency_services/docs/hazard-mitigation-plan-2017.pdf		X	X	X		Approved August 29, 2017 Timeframe: 5 years. 2017-2022	"The 2017 Plan Update was prepared by Travis County, participating jurisdictions, and H2O Partners, Inc. The purpose of the Plan Update is to protect people and structures, and to minimize the costs of disaster response and recovery. The goal of the Plan Update is to minimize or eliminate long-term risks to human life and property from known hazards, by identifying and implementing cost-effective hazard mitigation actions. The planning process is an opportunity for Travis County, the participating jurisdictions, stakeholders, and the general public to evaluate and develop successful hazard mitigation actions, reducing the future risk of fatalities and property damage resulting from a disaster in the Travis County planning area. "The Mission Statement of the Plan Update is: "*Maintaining a secure and sustainable future*	Key risks identified are: flood, wildfire, drought, tornado, thunderstorm wind, extreme heat, expansive soils, hail, lightning, winter storm, dam failure. Factors that affect projected hazard vulnerability include: population growth, occupied and vacant land, the potential for future development in hazard areas, and current planning and growth management efforts. –p.6, Risk Overview section	Mitigation strategy and goals are the same in this plan as the previous, 2011 Plan: Goal1: Protect public health and safety. 1. Advise the public about health and safety precautions to guard against injury and loss of life from hazards; 2. Maximize utilization of the latest technology to provide adequate warming, communication, and mitigation of hazard events; 3. Reduce the danger to, and enhance protection of, high risk areas during hazard events; 4. Protect critical facilities and services. Goal 2: Build and support local capacity to continuously become less vulnerable to hazards. 1. Build and support local	Mitigation Actions are identified in Section 18 and include the actions, hazards addressed, lead agency, estimated cost, and implementation schedule. Actions include estimated cost and potential funding sources, but potential gaps in funding are not identified.

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								through the revision and development of targeted hazard mitigation actions to protect life and property." "Travis County, participating jurisdictions, and planning participants identified 11 natural hazards to be addressed by the Plan Update. The specific goals of the Plan Update are to: • Provide a comprehensive update to the 2011 HMAP; • Minimize disruption to Travis County and the participating jurisdictions following a disaster; • Streamline disaster recovery by articulating actions to be taken before a disaster strikes in order to reduce or eliminate future damage; • Demonstrate a firm local commitment to hazard mitigation principles; • Serve as a basis for future funding that may become available through grant and technical assistance programs offered by the State or Federal government. The Plan Update will enable Travis County and participating jurisdictions to take advantage of rapidly developing mitigation grant opportunities as they arise; and • Ensure that Travis County and participating jurisdictions maintain eligibility for the full range of future Federal disaster relief." –p.3		partnerships… 2. Build a cadre of committed volunteers to safeguard the community before, during, and after a disaster; 3. Build hazard mitigation concerns into county planning and budgeting processes. Goal 3: Increase public understanding, support, and demand for hazard mitigation. 1. Heighten public awareness regarding the full range of natural and man-made hazards the public may face. 2. Educate the public on actions they can take… 3. Publicize and encourage the adoption of appropriate hazard mitigation measures. Goal 4: Protect new and existing properties. 1. Reduce repetitive losses to the National Flood Insurance Program; 2. Use the most cost-effective approach to protect existing buildings and public infrastructure from hazards; 3. Enact and enforce regulatory measures to ensure that future development will not put people in harm's way or increase threats to existing properties. Goal 5: Maximize the	

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										resources for investment in hazard mitigation. 1. Maximize the use of outside sources of funding; 2. Maximize participation of property owners in protecting their properties; 3. Maximize insurance coverage to provide financial protection against hazard events; 4. Prioritize mitigation projects, based on cost-effectiveness and sites facing the greatest threat to life, health, and property. Goal 6: Promote growth in a sustainable manner. 1. Incorporate hazard mitigation activities into long-range planning and development activities; 2. Promote beneficial uses of hazardous areas while expanding open space and recreational opportunities; 3. Utilize regulatory approaches to prevent creation of future hazards to life and property. -Section 16	
Travis County Drainage Basin Study-Volume 1	Travis County http://www.twdb.texas.gov/publications/reports/contracted_reports/doc/0704830722_TravisCountydrainageBasin.pdf		X	X	X	X	March 2009	Geographic focus: Flood-prone areas of Travis County, especially unincorporated areas and/or areas not already included in another jurisdiction's plan. • "Flood problem areas that were previously studied by others and those that are	"Flooding is the number one weather related cause of death in Texas." –p.ES-1 "Travis County has a long history of flooding. The County…receives much of its annual rainfall in a few large storms…. Travis County is	"Recommendations for flood mitigation in Travis County include both structural and nonstructural solutions….Most of the recommended improvement plans presented for each problem area involve structural solutions, such as	"The recommended improvements for the problem areas identified as priorities in this study total over $49,000,000 to meet the County's current drainage standards….Most of the mitigation measures identified will be beyond the ability of the County's annual operating budget for funding. Therefore,

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								already being addressed with projects included in the County's 2005 Bond Program were excluded from this study." –ES-2 • "The study area includes the watersheds of Big Sandy Creek, Cow Creek, Barton Creek, Slaughter Creek, Williamson Creek, Bee Creek, Onion Creek, Bull Creek, Dry Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Wilbarger Creek, Lockwood Creek, Gilleland Creek, Harris Branch, Walnut Creek, Decker Creek, Elm Creek, Cottonmouth Creek, South Fork, Dry East Creek, Maha Creek, Elm Creek South, and Cedar Creek. The planning area encompasses most of Travis County including the extra-terrestrial jurisdictions of various municipalities in the County including the City of Austin." –p.ES-1 "The primary goal of the study is to develop a plan to address the flood problems through an evaluation of problems on a watershed-wide basis to help guide Travis County in implementing measures to reduce the threat of flooding. The protection of public safety and welfare is the principal goal of the planning effort…. Ultimately, problem areas deemed to be a severe threat to public safety and welfare due to poor drainage and flooding were given the highest priority with regard to development of solutions. This included the potential for loss of life,	particularly vulnerable to flash flooding. The western half of the County is defined as the Hill Country area and runoff generally flows southeast to the lower lying areas in the eastern part of the County. The Hill Country area is well known as "flash flood alley" as it is very prone to flooding due to its steep terrain and thin soils. When the intense storms are combined with this terrain, it produces some of the highest runoff rates in the United States." –p.1-1	bridge and culvert improvements, channel improvements, and storm sewer systems. Non-structural solutions include acquisition of damageable properties within flood prone areas." –p.7-1	additional funding measures will be required for implementation." –p.8-1

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								overtopping of well-traveled roadways, and flooding of homes and buildings." –p.ES-2 "Problem areas, as defined for this study, include specific areas of the County where frequent flooding poses a major threat to public safety and welfare and significant risk to property damage." –p.ES-2			
Austin-Travis County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	Austin & Travis County http://www.austintexas.gov/wildfireprotectionplan		X	X			Final draft June 30, 2014; revised October 17, 2014 Suggested timeframe: 5 years, so 2014-2019 (Recommends update process every 5 years)	"The purpose of this Austin-Travis County CWPP is to expand the number of fire-adapted communities and the area of fire-resilient landscapes within the city and county in support of public safety and healthy ecosystems." –p.10 This plan "provides risk analysis and data to develop community-level plans and a menu of effective risk reduction techniques for the central Texas fire environment. Local communities are encouraged to examine their fire risks…using the tools provided in this plan." –p.9 Specific goals of this document are to: • Provide for the life safety of residents and emergency personnel; • Protect homes, businesses, and other infrastructure from wildfire; • Promote and maintain healthy ecosystems and natural resources; • Educate citizens about wildfire preparedness and prevention; and	"Reducing a community's wildfire risk [is] a shared responsibility that require[s] the participation of federal, state, and local government agencies, the private sector, and all citizens." –p.8 "Risk reduction strategies are most effective when organized at the local level." –p.8 "The actual implementation of specific recommendations will require action on the part of numerous entities, property owners, and wildfire professionals." –p.273 Public outreach and education is crucial, and may be the "biggest hurdle for successfully meeting the goals and objectives of this planning effort." –p.280	Mitigation strategies: • Increase wildfire awareness through public education; • Develop local-level CWPPs; • Detail a Home Ignition Zone (HIZ) mitigation strategy; • Further detail hazardous fuel reduction; and • Coordinate codes and regulations across all jurisdictions within the planning area. –p.158 The Joint Wildfire Task Force (JWTF) should be transitioned into a permanent organization. –p.273	"Adopting a CWPP and gaining recognition from local governing bodies and the TFS (Texas A&M Forest Service) may help in seeking federal grants. These local plans will also assure that these communities' efforts are consistent with the countywide cohesive strategy." –p.9 "Texas counties…could work with the Texas Legislature in order to grant counties greater capacity to write and enforce codes that lead to reducing future losses within the WUI (wildland-urban interface)." –p.157

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								• Support the development of local, site-specific CWPPs within Travis County and the City of Austin." –p.10 Objectives to achieve above goals: • Facilitate reduction of structural ignitability; • Identify areas to improve community wildfire preparedness; • Enhance inter-jurisdictional relationships; • Facilitate improved risk assessments with localized fire behavior models; • Develop wildfire mitigation strategies customized to the diverse ecological conditions throughout the county in support of fuel reduction projects; • Identify regulatory barriers to wildfire preparedness; • Strengthen wildfire awareness programs; and • Develop a framework and tolls for local, site-specific CWPPs. –p.10-11			
Wildland Urban Interface Fire Evacuation Plan	City of Austin-Travis County		X				August 2017	Geographic focus: City of Austin and Travis County "The City of Austin Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management and Travis County Office of Emergency Management maintain plans and annexes covering evacuation, warnings, and sheltering. This Plan works in concert to support existing frameworks and explains how these plans will be implemented during a wildland fire." –p.5	• "Wildland interface fires can occur anywhere the combination of vegetation and the build environment meet. • According to the Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal, in parts of Travis County wildfires can travel over a quarter of a mile in less than fifteen minutes. • During extreme wildfire conditions, like those experienced in 2011 and 2017, unless evacuees are		• "The evacuation of large numbers of people from vulnerable areas will stress the limited capacity of roadways available for this purpose, potentially requiring substantial time to complete an evacuation…. • A fast-moving wildfire may block the escape routes from the affected area, preventing evacuation. Community refuge areas should be identified which will provide a safe harbor to those citizens unable to follow

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								"This plan addresses evacuation issues that are specific to fires in the wildland urban interface, as defined in the Austin Travis County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). As our community continues to expand into once-rural parts of the county, more of our residents settle into what fire prevention professionals call the Wildland Urban Interface, or the WUI. As the name implies, it is where human development—houses, businesses—share a back fence with land that once was farm or ranchland. Austin is expected to double its population in the next 30 years and much of that growth will be in this interface. This evacuation plan outlines the activities and responsibilities of those agencies that will be involved in the evacuation of residents within the Austin Travis County wildland urban interface." –p.5 "While this Plan applies to wildland fires, many of these principles may be applied to field operations during evacuation from other hazards such as hazardous materials incidents." –p.5	already in a vehicle and ready to evacuate, they could find it challenging to escape a rapidly burning fire. • A significant portion of the population and over 25% of the structures in Travis County are located in the wildland urban interface and could be affected by a wildfire. • Vulnerable populations may require transportation assistance during a wildfire evacuation. This group includes the elderly, mobility impaired, handicapped/disabled, and any other individuals who have access and/or functional needs that may lead to their need for assistance. • The size, speed, and intensity of a wildfire will determine the number of people to be evacuated, the distance people must be moved to ensure their safety, and the extent of traffic control and security required. In some cases, the utilization of Community Refuge Areas or areas evacuees can safely take shelter in, until primary evacuation shelter or location can be reached."		evacuation orders. • Most evacuees will use personal vehicles to evacuate. Transportation may need to be facilitated for evacuees without personal vehicles or those with mobility issues."
Disaster Resiliency & Recovery in the Texas Capital Area	Capital Area Council of Governments http://www.capcog.org/documents/economicdevelopment/Reports/Disaster_Resiliency_Recovery_in_the_Texas_Capital_Area.pdf			X			Sept. 2017 report	Geographic spread: CAPCOG region - Bastrop, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Fayette, Hays, Lee, Llano, Travis, and Williamson Counties "This report summarizes much of the available disaster data in an effort to quantify the	"The region grows at a rate of about 50,000 new residents per year. The region's largest city is Austin, but increasingly, growth is taking place in the communities. Austin only accounted for 30 percent of new growth in 2016, the smallest share of growth in the	Encouraging opportunities and suggested actions: Collaboration across jurisdictions to address mitigation issues: • Examples of cross-regional initiatives: "Warn Central Texas" and "ATX Floods."	"Stemming the expansion of impervious cover is more difficult in Texas than in other places because in Texas, counties do not have broad land use authority." – p.44 Better, more effective ways to communicate with people and

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								economic impacts of the disaster event in the Texas' Capital Region….This report also uses FEMA-administered software, called Hazus, to estimate flood impacts and vulnerability throughout the Capital Area…. Lastly, this report documents the regional response to improve disaster resiliency and identifies opportunities to further enhance resiliency. Regional efforts like *Warn Central Texas* and *ATX Floods* have made significant inroads to strengthen the Capital Area's ability to communicate critical information during a disaster. Other efforts are underway as well, and certainly further work is still required. The hope is that this report serves as a catalyst for continued efforts to enhance mitigation and resiliency efforts." –p.7	region in recent history." –p.44 "One impact of this rapid growth has been the rapid expansion of impervious cover in the region. Though many of the communities in the area include limits on the amount of impervious cover allowed in new developments, the rapid growth of new developments overall has significantly increased the impervious cover overall. This puts significant additional strain on the region's drainage systems and makes flooding much more likely." –p.44 "The region has seen multiple 500-year floods in the past decade." –p.57	• Similar efforts on the planning and mitigation side would be good. o A regional hazard mitigation plan. o Coordination and regulation of impervious cover and flood mitigation ordinances. -p.57	businesses about emergencies is identified as a key regional resilience issue. –p.44
Travis County Communities Hazard Mitigation Plan	Texas Colorado River Floodplain Coalition		X	X	X	X	March 2017 To be updated no less frequently than every five years	Geographic focus. Participating communities in Travis County: the Cities of Jonestown, Lago Vista, Mustang Ridge, and West Lake Hills; and the Villages of Briarcliff, Point Venture, San Leanna, and Volente. Guiding principle: "To reduce or eliminate the long-term risks to loss of life and property damage in the participating communities in Travis County from the full range of natural disasters." –p.ES-2 "Mitigation actions presented in this plan update are activities designed to reduce or eliminate	This plan addresses the following natural hazards of concern: • Dam/levee failure • Drought • Expansive soils • Extreme heat • Earthquake • Flood • Hail • Hurricane and tropical storm • Lightning • Tornado • Wildfire • Wind • Winter weather Recommended Mitigation Actions for San Leanna, in order	**Goal 1:** Protect public health and safety. • Objective 1.1: Advise the public about health and safety precautions to guard against injury and loss of life from hazards. • Objective 1.2: Maximize the utilization of the latest technology to provide adequate warning, communication, and mitigation of hazard events. • Objective 1.3: Reduce the damage to, and enhance protection of, dangerous areas during hazard events. • Objective 1.4: Protect critical facilities and	Each participating jurisdiction has the responsibility of acting on the plan recommendations. San Leanna is the only jurisdiction in the CDBG service area; its recommended mitigation actions are listed in the Key Take-Aways section.

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								losses resulting from natural hazards. The update process resulted in the identification of 78 mitigation actions targeted for implementation by individual planning partners as listed in Table ES-1. The Steering Committee ranked the mitigation actions in order of priority, with 1 being the highest priority." –p.ES-4	of mitigation action ranking: 1. Provide alternative water source for severe water use restrictions. Work with the City of Austin to purchase water wholesale. 2. Conduct public outreach to educate citizens on the full range of hazards. 3. Implement Reverse 911 in the community. 4. Complete engineering studies and determine project designs for stormwater flood prevention. 5. Complete stormwater management projects. 6. Conduct wildfire fuel removal program on city properties. 7. Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios 8. Educate residents regarding xeriscape planting. 9. Review San Leanna's Floodplain Management Ordinance. 10. Update building codes to mitigate identified hazards.	services. **Goal 2:** Protect existing and new properties. • Objective 2.1: Reduce repetitive losses to the National Flood Insurance Program. • Objective 2.2: Use the most cost-effective approaches to protect existing buildings and public infrastructure from hazards. • Objective 2.3: Enact and enforce regulatory measures to ensure that development will not put people in harm's way or increase threats to existing properties. **Goal 3:** Increase public understanding, support, and demand for hazard mitigation. • Objective 3.1: Heighten public awareness of the full range of natural hazards they face. • Objective 3.2: Educate the public on actions they can take to prevent or reduce the loss of life or property from natural hazards. • Objective 3.3: Publicize and encourage the adoption of appropriate hazard mitigation measures. **Goal 4:** Build and support local capacity and commitment to continuously become less vulnerable to hazards. • Objective 4.1: Build and support local partnerships	

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										to continuously become less vulnerable to hazards. • Objective 4.2: Build a cadre of committed volunteers to safeguard the community before, during, and after a disaster. • Objective 4.3: Build hazard mitigation concerns into planning and budgeting processes. **Goal 5:** Promote growth in a sustainable manner. • Objective 5.1: Incorporate hazard mitigation into the long-range planning and development activities. • Objective 5.2: Promote beneficial uses of hazardous areas while expanding open space • and recreational opportunities • Objective 5.3: Utilize regulatory approaches to prevent creation of future hazards to life • and property. **Goal 6:** Maximize the resources for investment in hazard mitigation. • Objective 6.1: Maximize the use of outside sources of funding. • Objective 6.2: Maximize participation of property owners in protecting their properties. • Objective 6.3: Maximize insurance coverage to provide financial protection against hazard events. • Objective 6.4: Prioritize mitigation projects, based	

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										on cost-effectiveness and starting with those sites facing the greatest threat to life, health, and property.	
City of Austin Special Operations Plan: Heat Emergencies	City of Austin		X				Revised July 2018 Will be reviewed annually to determine what, if any, revisions are needed.	Geographic focus: Austin, but with attention to Travis County—especially through partnership/coordination with Travis County agencies. "This…plan describes the strategic principles governing response operations during periods of excessive heat events that impact the City of Austin. This plan establishes a coordinated approach to monitoring the weather and other conditions as well as providing cooling relief and distributing water to at-risk populations in the City of Austin during periods of severe heat." – p.8	• Periods of prolonged excessive heat can result in life-threatening situations for a large segment of the population, particularly among elderly person who do not have access to air conditioning. • Violent summer thunderstorms can be particularly serious. In addition to increasing humidity, they can produce extended power outages that deprive large segments of the population access to air conditioning in their homes. • Populations at higher risk to heat-related hazards: elderly (over the age of 65); very young persons (less than 1 year); persons with certain existing health conditions, taking certain medications, or otherwise medically compromised; socially isolated people; tourists/out of town guests; outdoor/special events participants; athletes; homeless population; people without access to air conditioning; day laborers/outside workers		In areas beyond the reach of some city services, transit service, & nonprofits, it will be harder to reach people and provide services. This issue is not directly addressed in the Plan.
Austin Community Climate Plan	City of Austin http://austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Sustainability/FINAL_-_OOS_AustinClimatePlan_061015.pdf						2015 Timeframe: 2015-2050	Geographic focus: City of Austin "Building on the City of Austin's long history of sustainability leadership, the Austin Community Climate Plan offers a robust set of strategies and	"Ultimately, the entire Austin community must be engaged in the effort to realize carbon neutrality. If we all work together, this goal is not only achievable but will also help to address many of the challenges	Recommended actions within the first year of the plan: • Electricity and Natural Gas Sector Actions: o Buildings & Integrated Efficiency o Behavior Change	Resources/gaps not identified.

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								actions that will aim for net-zero community-wide greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, or sooner if feasible." –p.4	that face Austin, such as affordability, traffic congestion, and disaster preparedness." – p.4	o Resource Technologies • Transportation and Land Use Actions: o Transportation Demand Management: focus on large employers & academic institutions o Transportation Demand Management: first & last mile transit connections o Vehicles & Fuel Efficiency • Materials and Waste Management Sector Actions: o Purchasing o Methane Management o Recycling & Organics Diversion -more details on the above, p.6-7	
Capital Area Council of Governments Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) 2018	CAPCOG		X	X			2018	Geographic focus: CAPGCOG region – Bastrop, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Fayette, Hays, Lee, Llano, Travis, and Williamson Counties "The THIRA follows a four-step process, as described in Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 201, Second Edition: 1. **Identify the Threats and Hazards of Concern.** Based on a combination of past experience, forecasting, expert judgment, and other available resources, communities identify a list of the threats and hazards of primary concern to the community. 2. **Give the Threats and Hazards Context.** Communities describe the threats and hazards of	This THIRA identified six threats for consideration: 1. Hazmat Chemical Release – human caused. 2. Wildfire – natural cause 3. Flooding – natural cause 4. High consequence infectious disease – natural cause 5. Cyber attack – human cause 6. Active shooter – human cause	Includes goals and strategies for the following Core Capabilities: • Planning.–p.7 • Public Information and Warning. –p.11 • Operational Coordination. –p.15 • Forensics and Attribution. – p.19 • Intelligence and Information Sharing. –p.20 • Interdiction and Disruption– p.22 • Screening, Search, and Detection. –p.23 • Access Control and Identity Verification. –p.24 • Cybersecurity–p.25 • Physical Protective Measures–p.26 • Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities –p.27	

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								concern, showing how they may affect the community. 3. **Establish Capability Targets.** Communities assess each threat and hazard in context to develop a specific capability target for each relevant core capability. The capability target defines success for the capability. 4. **Apply the Results.** Communities estimate the required resources per core capability to meet the capability targets. The THIRA helps communities determine what they need to prepare for, what resources they require, and what their current gaps are. Communities can use this information to help them efficiently build and sustain preparedness capabilities."		• Supply Chain Integrity and Security–p.28 • Community Resilience –p.29 • Long Term Vulnerability Reduction–p.31 • Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment–p.32 • Threats and Hazards Identification–p.33 • Critical Transportation –p.34 • Environmental Response/Health and Safety –p.35 • Facility Management Services –p.36 • Fire Management and Suppression –p.37 • Infrastructure Systems –p.38 • Logistics and Supply Chain Management –p.39 • Mass Care Services –p.40 • Mass Search and Rescue –p.41 • On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement –p.42 • Operational Communications -p.43 • Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services –p.45 • Situational Assessment –p.46 • Economic Recovery –p.47 • Health and Social Services –p.48 • Housing –p.50 • Natural and Cultural Resources –p.51	
Travis County Flood Mitigation Study: Arroyo Doble, Bluff Springs, Onion	Travis County https://www.traviscountytx.gov/images/tnr/Docs/flood-mitigation-report-final.pdf			X	X		Published April 22, 2017	This is a report on a comprehensive watershed study "conducted to evaluate flood mitigation alternatives to improve public safety and well-being, and develop a flood	There are 20 homes within the Thoroughbred Farms neighborhood, 22 within the Bear Creek-Onion Creek Confluence, and 39 within the Bluff Springs neighborhood	No timetable is identified in this study.	The estimated costs for the 5 recommended short term projects are: • Dry Creek East/ Thoroughbred Farms Neighborhood Riverine Buyouts of 20 homes: $3,812,443

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Creek Meadows, Thoroughbred Farms, and Twin Creeks Neighborhoods								mitigation assessment methodology that could be applied across Travis County." Geographical focus: • Five neighborhoods in SE Travis County: Thoroughbred Farms, Arroyo Doble, Onion Creek Meadows, Twin Creeks, and Bluff Springs. • In this study, these neighborhoods are grouped into three areas: Dry Creek East, Bear Creek-Onion Creek Confluence area, and the Bluff Springs area. Goals of this study: "evaluate potential solutions to address flooding caused by the riverine systems for each of the three areas of interest and to identify at least one feasible alternative to eliminate 1% (100-year) Annual Chance Exceedance (ACE) flood risk of homes for each neighborhood."	where the estimated 1% ACE water surface elevation exceeds the finished floor elevations. In order to eliminate the interior flooding risk of homes during the 1% ACE in the five neighborhoods, possible projects were identified and rated in this feasibility study. Based on project scoring, the recommended short-term projects are: • Dry Creek East/ Thoroughbred Farms: Neighborhood Riverine Buyouts • Onion Creek/Arroyo Doble and Onion Creek Meadows Neighborhoods: Riverine Structural Elevation • Onion Creek/Onion Creek Meadows: Local Structural Elevation • Onion Creek/Twin Creeks: Local Buyout • Onion Creek/Bluff Springs: Riverine Structural Elevation:		• Onion Creek/Arroyo Doble and Onion Creek Meadows Neighborhoods Riverine Structural Elevation: $2,637,720 • Onion Creek/Onion Creek Meadows Local Structural Elevation: $845,100 • Onion Creek/Twin Creeks Local Buyout of 1 home: $200,000 • Onion Creek/Bluff Springs Riverine Structural Elevation: $6,599,430 Identifying funding sources and/or gaps for these projects was beyond the scope of this study.
Travis County Emergency Services-from FY 2019 Consolidated Work Plans	Travis County: Emergency Services		X	X			December 21, 2018	Geographic focus: Travis County "We are…committed to being an active, engaged, and contributing partner within our region and our state. In 2019 and beyond, ES will continue cultivating and strengthening relationships with our partners at City of Austin, at the Emergency Services Districts and small cities, at the Combined Transportation, Emergency, and Communications Center, at the Greater Austin-Travis County Regional Radio System, at the Capital Area Council of	EMS Interlocal with City of Austin agreement to be signed December 2018 to provide EMS services to the County, effective October 2019. –p.36 Project plan in development for enhanced public information and community outreach offered by the Fire Marshall's Office, utilizing a new fire education trailer. -p.61-62 Home Ignition Assessments have been conducted in two subdivisions in the western portion of the County, and		

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								Governments, and at the Capital Area Emergency Communications District. These strategic partnerships have served our Travis County residents well over the past decade and more. We fully expect them to grow – to deliver enhanced services, to equitably allocate and expend funds for emergency services and technologies, and to continue overcoming artificial barriers (such as municipal and county boundaries) to service delivery. As our region continues growing by leaps and bounds, and our elected state leadership continues seeking ways to reduce the tax burden on our residents, we see these strong, regional partnerships as the key to our ongoing success." –p.30	program presentations to "several homeowner associations" -p.62-63		
Travis County Emergency Services	Travis County: Emergency Services. Consultation with Eric Carter & Blake Clampffer						ES staff submitted written answers to consultation questions by email, 3/19/19 In-person meeting with ES Leadership, 3/28/19 Provider Survey completed	Emergency Services focus should be on three things: 1. Reducing the risk; 2. Ensuring the infrastructure is resilient (our top two threats are flooding and fire); and 3. Community conversation about preparedness & resilience. Current Work: • Emergency alerts & warnings. Funding is indirect through CAPCOG – approximately $225K startup, $40K annually. Population served: all, countywide. Gaps exist in providing direct notifications to LEP individuals, persons who are deaf, blind, or deaf-blind, individuals who do not have a land line, and the elderly (due	Gaps in funding/resources: • Need a better bridge between disaster planners and services planners. • Need a mechanism for better decision making in midst of response to unfolding disaster and also during recovery/rebuilding. Cost-benefit analysis, info about areas of greatest need/vulnerability. • Effective communication to public about disaster warnings & instructions. Current gaps in providing direct notification to LEP, hearing/visually impaired, elderly (due to limited use of technology), and those without land lines. • Need to add alert &	Needs identified: • Workshops and conference activities designed to bring agencies together to network, build partnerships, and encourage collaboration to solve complex problems. • Equip critical facilities throughout county—community centers, fire stations, schools, hospitals, etc.—to be places of gathering/refuge during disaster. Generators for electricity; transportation & communication systems; water storage. Project ideas: **Per answers to Provider Survey:**	Where other County efforts can synch with or incorporate EM efforts, it's a win-win-win. Current challenges: • Disaster response challenge specific to unincorporated areas: such a diverse landscape of neighborhoods and communities. Challenge to know who to contact & how/who to partner with in time of crisis/disaster. Also: which areas have populations that are more vulnerable than others? Which neighborhoods would need what kind of help, and how do we prioritize? Building those relationships would require long-term, ongoing investment. • Policies & regulations can hamper our action. This region

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								to limited use of technology). • Planning related to disaster housing. $25K through CAPCOG FY2020 State Homeland Security Grant. Service type: workshop and conferences to facilitate planning and coordination in Travis & surrounding counties. • Planning related to economic recovery & resiliency. $25K through CAPCOG FY2020 State Homeland Security Grant. Service type: workshop and conferences to facilitate planning and coordination in Travis & surrounding counties. • Post-disaster multi-agency resource centers. No direct costs; funding comes from individual agency contributions, donations, re-allocation of government funding for disaster recovery. Service: temporary resource center to allow disaster survivors to access recovery resources in one place to help speed recovery. Area: Travis County. In conversation, added this current project: • Radio tower project being built in partnership with City of Austin, using Hurricane Harvey relief funds. Purpose: better radio coverage for responders operating in SE Travis County during times of disaster. For next five years: • "Across all the services listed above, we are looking to improve the planning, coordination, and delivery	notification systems improvements to be able to reach residents in CDBG areas (Travis County alone) who are deaf, blind, and deaf-blind. Approximate cost: $120,000. "There is a significant cost savings if the whole CAPCOG region takes on service." Also need to reach the elderly & those who don't use digital devices. This will require development of partnerships with social service agencies & community groups. • Need better inter-departmental communication and coordination about needs/plans/projects in unincorporated areas. Departments can't collaborate if not at the table or don't know what's going on. When asked about gaps in the system: Mitigation Action Plan. Perhaps FEMA + CDBG + TNR, others, could partner on projects that could meet community needs and also help mitigate hazards.	"Community Need: Accessible Emergency Alerts; Project: Install fixed NOAA weather radios with appropriate adaptive technology in low/moderate income homes, location: unincorporated areas. "Community Need: Improved Low Water Crossing Safety, Project: Install low water crossing sensors, integrated alerting systems for public safety and automated barriers at high risk low water crossings, location: High risk low water crossings in and surrounding low/moderate income neighborhoods in the unincorporated area" Ideas for CDBG collaboration: **Per answers to Provider Survey:** "Information sharing, policy and plan development related to disaster housing. The framework should include a look at short (days to 3 months), intermediate (1 to 6 month) and long-range (3 months to a year+) issues and options. "Information sharing, policy and plan development related to building and supporting economic resilience in the CDBG program area. "Information sharing and planning to incorporate resiliency components in future building and community designs to promote resiliency in face of known hazards."	has no shortage of resources. Are we encouraging creative action on our challenges or are we hampering it through our policies? Example: Building codes/policies for disaster response. Is it better to distribute trailers or to explore new/innovate models of housing that might get people in real homes for the same $$. And again, what's our mechanism for making these kinds of decisions? Right now, no mechanism.

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								models."			
Health & Human Services Plans											
State of the Foods System Report	City of Austin – Office of Sustainability http://austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Sustainability/AustinFoodReport050115_-_FINAL.pdf		X	X			April 2015	Geographic focus: Austin, with some attention to Travis County and larger Central Texas region, as well as the state as a whole. "This report provides an overview of Austin's dynamic food system, including major components such as production, consumption, and waste. It is intended to provide a common framework for celebrating progress as well as identifying challenges and opportunities to inform strategies for moving forward."-p.1	"Austin's food system has a tremendous impact on the local economy, the health of citizens, and the environment. Some of the news is good, such as: • Austin has more 'for profit' urban farms than any city of its size in the nation. • Childhood education about growing food is strong, with 73% of all AISD schools having a teaching garden. • The local food economy is very strong, representing $4.1 billion dollars in annual sales and tax revenues. However, numerous critical factors are threatening both local food production capacity and food security, or having enough to eat, in Central Texas: • The population of Texas is growing at twice the national rate. Although local food production has expanded in response to this growth, it has bypassed some consumers who have little access to or cannot afford fresh nutrient-dense foods, such as whole grains, fruits and vegetables. • Extreme weather and climate events are ravaging the state and presenting challenges for food production. In 2011, Texas set a new record for the number of days over 100 degrees Fahrenheit, experienced a devastating drought, and lost 3.7 million acres to wildfires. • Texas faces the looming departure of a generation of	"The Office of Sustainability is working closely with City Departments as well as external partners to support transformation in the following areas:" 1. Growing Food: A) Increase the production of local food. • Looking at land code changes to preserve land for food production. Also exploring how Texas Land Link can match land owners w/future farmers • Creating inventory of City owned property that could be a good fit for urban farming. • Brownfield Revitalization Program provides free soil testing for potential gardens. • Supporting efforts to evaluate output of local community gardens. B) Improve the infrastructure for processing local food. • Economic Development Dept. supporting small local businesses that could address identified need for more local slaughtering and processing facilities. 2. Selling Food: Increase the sale of locally produced food. • Seeking ways to increase local & healthy food purchases by major food purchasers in the area. • Community Health	Possible to infer resources needed/gaps from identified challenges and goals, but they are not clearly or separately stated.

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									farmers. Many of the state's established food producers are nearing retirement, while young farmers face increasing barriers to entering or continuing their work." –p.1	Improvement Plan (CHIP) strategies to improve food offerings in the retail environment. • Providing technical assistance to restaurants to offer entrees that meet healthy guidelines. 3. Eating Food: Increase access to fresh, healthy, & affordable food for everyone. • Piloting program of farm stand at local elementary school. • Increase outreach to residents to encourage enrolling in SNAP benefits. • Parks & Rec Dept. "Falling Fruit" program expanding database of existing fruit trees available to general public. 4. Recovering Food: Increase the amount of food diverted from landfills. • 2015 conference where businesses and community partners can learn about best practices.	
Health Is Central: Transforming Care for a Healthier Community – 2017-2019 Strategic Plan	Central Health https://www.centralhealth.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Central-Health-2017-19-Strategic-Plan-web.pdf		X	X			2017-2019 plan	Geographic focus: Travis County "This plan serves as both a bridge from our previous plan and a guide for our future work as we embark upon new efforts to measurably improve the health of the community we serve. "Our work is vital to our community and never complete. While Travis County's economy is thriving in many ways, there	In creating this plan, Central Health considered these key environmental changes: • Value-Based Care. The national landscape is moving away from fee/service-based care and toward value-based care, which focuses on creating incentives for better results in cost, quality, and health outcomes, rather than rewarding volume. • Integrated Delivery Systems. These allow patients to access	Strategic principles to guide work: • Transformation: Create a healthy community through the development and implementation of an integrated health care delivery system. • Stewardship: Utilize local tax dollars to leverage other sources, including matching funds and partnerships, for maximum community benefit.	

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								remains a large number of our neighbors in need of access to the health care services Central Health provides. To ensure our critical work keeps pace with community needs and we remain good stewards of taxpayer funding, we dedicate significant time and resources toward developing a new plan every three years, as well as monitoring and reporting our progress on those plans. "We cannot achieve all of our goals alone. Therefore, this plan incorporates the work of our affiliated entities—CommUnityCare Health Centers, the Community Care Collaborative, and Sendero Health Plans. Each entity has a tremendous role in helping us improve the health of our low-income and uninsured populations. Fulfilling our mission also requires collaboration with local partners in the health care community, such as the Seton Healthcare Family and the Dell Medical School at The University of Texas at Austin, as well as the continued support of the residents of Travis County." –p.4	the care they need seamlessly across a network of primary care, hospital, and social service providers. The Community Care Collaborative (CCC) is Central Health's approach to this. • Population Health and Social Determinants of Health. "Accessing health care is often difficult for low income or uninsured community members. Social determinants of health include issues such as transportation barriers, housing status, crime rates in a community, and education." Two key partners in Central Health's work in this area are Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services Department and Dell Medical School Department of Population Health. • Integrating Behavioral and Physical Health Care. "An environmental scan of key demographics and health indicators for Travis County shows rates of depression in the county are comparatively high. • The Central Health Brackenridge Campus. The Central Health Brackenridge Campus Master Plan will inform development opportunities on the site. • The Dell Medical School at the University of Texas at Austin. Supported in part by a $35 million annual payment from the CCC. • 1115 Medicaid Transformation Waiver. "Central Health will continue	• Partnership: Increase health equity through innovative collaborations and collective impact. p.13 Priorities for each principle: Transformation: • Integrated delivery system • Primary care • Mental Health • Specialty Care • Benefit Redesign • Population Health Management • Value Based Payment Reform • Cancer Care • Women's Health Stewardship: • Financial Sustainability • Brackenridge Campus • CommUnity Care • Sendero Health Plans • Community Care Collaborative • Information Technology and Data • Infrastructure and Facilities Partnership: • Strategic Alignment with Partners, e.g., the Dell Medical School at UT Austin, Seton Healthcare Family, Austin/Travis County Integral Care, the community • Health Policy, Programs, and Data • Regional Healthcare Partnership 7-Anchor	

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									long-term planning efforts for the continuation of the 1115 Waiver." p. 8-9		
Central Health Demographic Report-2017	Central Health https://www.centralhealth.net/initiatives/#demoreport	X					2017-2022	Geographic focus: Travis County "The 2017 Central Health Demographic Report is a tool designed to assist all governmental, non-profit, and private entities serving Travis County's safety net population. "The Demographic Report provides detailed analysis of Travis County's populations, with particular focus on those living at or below the federal poverty level. In addition, the report provides five-year projections of where and how the county's population is expected to change. Details include census tract-level analysis of: • Race/ethnicity • Age • Gender • Families in poverty • Health care providers • Availability of public transportation • Households without vehicles • Availability of subsidized public housing "The Demographic Report also provides analysis of where the patients served by Central Health reside, and where they are receiving care. Combined, this data enables a broad understanding of the many needs experienced by low-income residents, from health care to housing to	• "In 2022, Pflugerville is projected to have Travis County's highest concentration of African-American and Asian residents, and the second-highest concentration of Hispanic/Latino residents • In the areas projected to contain the highest concentrations of poverty, Hispanic/Latino residents will represent 59 percent of the population • In the areas projected to contain the highest concentrations of poverty, the rate of children under age 18 is projected to be 6 percent higher than the county's overall rate • There are presently just 660 subsidized public housing units reserved for the more than 33,000 Travis County families living below the poverty level" –online (https://www.centralhealth.net/initiatives/#demoreport) "With Austin's thriving economy at its center, Travis County continues to be a magnet for growth. There are no indications the migration of new families to Travis County over the next five years will slow. However, a scarcity of real estate and escalating housing costs in and around Austin's central core are pushing many	Key maps for CDBG consideration: • Travis County Families in Poverty 2017, p.7 • Change in Travis County Families in Poverty, 2017-2022 – p.9 • High Concentrations of TC Families in Poverty-2022, p.10 • High Concentrations of TC Families in Poverty-2017 and 2022 (high increase), p. 11 • High and Moderate Concentrations of TC Families in Poverty-2022, p. 15	Pflugerville: "The city of Pflugerville and the surrounding unincorporated areas of Travis County are projected to experience high rates of growth in total families, as well as families in poverty….Pflugerville is projected to have the greatest concentrations of African American and Asian residents by 2019, as well as the second-greatest concentration of Hispanic residents. These patterns indicate Pflugerville continues to be a destination for many of the families displaced by the rising costs of living in East-Central Austin." –p.16 Eastern Crescent: "Among the 10 census tracts with the highest concentration of families in poverty in 2017, none reside within the East Central Austin area defined by Hwy. 290 to the north; U.S. 183 to the east; the Colorado River to the south; and I-35 to the west. • All eight of the census tracts projected to experience the highest increases of families in poverty are located east of I-35, south of the Colorado River and north of Hwy. 290. • Five of the census tracts projected to have high and moderate concentrations of families in poverty in 2022 extend to Travis County's border." –p.17

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								transportation and more." – online summary (https://www.centralhealth.net/initiatives/#demoreport) Pages 18-37 take in-depth looks at 9 focus areas that represent the 40 Travis County census tracts projected to have high and moderate levels of poverty in 2022. "The analysis in this section will: • Divide the highlighted census tracts into nine focus areas with distinct topographical divides such as roads, bodies of water and geopolitical boundaries. • Provide the current demographic characteristics of each focus area • Examine access to health care facilities (primary care, urgent care and hospitals) within each focus area • Examine transportation issues—such as access to public transportation and the prevalence of households with no vehicles—affecting low-income families within the focus areas • Examine the availability of subsidized public housing dedicated to families in poverty within each focus area" • The focus areas are: Pflugerville, North Central Austin, Southeast Austin, Northeast Austin, East Central Austin, South Austin, Manor, Colony Park/Hornsby Bend, and Del Valle.	families to the periphery of Austin."-p. 16		Transportation: "Public transportation, or the lack thereof, becomes a more significant issue the farther a person is located from Austin's central core. Because the majority of health care providers and social service assistance within Travis County is located in Austin, access to transportation is vital for low-income residents in rural or suburban communities. The focus areas most challenged by the lack of accessible and consistently operating public transportation are Colony Park, Del Valle, Manor and Pflugerville. Many of the census tracts within these focus areas have no public transportation services, or are limited to morning and night commuter bus routes. Fortunately, the majority of the focus areas with limited public transportation have lower-than-average totals of households without vehicles. The most notable exception is the Hornsby Bend census tract located within the Colony Park focus area. Hornsby Bend counts 151 households without vehicles—28 more than the countywide average—and lacks any access to public transportation." –p.40 Housing: "Unfortunately, there is an extremely limited stock of subsidized public housing units reserved for those living in poverty in Travis County. According to countywide data provided by the City of Austin Neighborhood Housing and Community Development Department, there are only 660 subsidized public

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											housing units reserved for the 33,061 families in poverty in Travis County. And of these 660 subsidized public housing units, only 168 reside in the nine focus areas with the highest concentrations of poverty high-lighted in this report." –p.41
Integral Care Strategic Plan FY 2017-19	Integral Care https://integralcare.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/180104_StrategicPlanforStaff-NewLogo.pdf		X	X			2017-2019	Geographic focus: Travis County "Integral Care is planning for a healthy future in order to respond to significant forces internally and externally, including: • Changes in the way modern health care is governed, managed, delivered, and measured • Payment reforms and shifts to managed care within the health care industry • Population growth and other demographic shifts in the region and the state as a whole • Community needs and expectations • Rapid organizational growth, including impacts on resources and staffing" –p.2 "In 2013, we developed a new strategic plan to guide policymaking, budgeting, and other initiatives for FY2014 to FY2018. The plan reflected our overarching objective to advance our vision of healthy living for everyone. "The strategic plan was updated in FY2015 in response to the continued expansion of managed care and changes	"The new health care environment requires organizations to manage population health through improved experiences, lower costs, and better outcomes. This necessitates creating holistic programs and innovative partnerships to address all client needs, from physical conditions, to mental health, to psychosocial risk factors. "According to the Meadows [Mental Health Policy] Institute, the health system across Texas appears to be moving toward increased support of local systems, driving the associated need for additional capacity to coordinate resources at the local level. Through services and strategic alliances, we seek to be a leader in population health management for Travis County residents with the most severe and complex behavioral health challenges. "Travis County has seen a dramatic 25% population increase in the past nine years, half of which is made up of low-income individuals. A shortage of providers and an insufficient supply of health	Integral Care is taking steps to meet the standardized criteria for Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHCs). –more on p.3 Strategic Goals: 1. Operational excellence is achieved through strong and responsive systems, staffing, and infrastructure that support current and potential initiatives. • Strengthen and invest in process improvements, and improve operational accountability and internal collaboration. • Invest in and leverage state-of-the-art information technology. • Strengthen systems, tools training, and compensation in order to recruit and retain world class talent. • Ensure long-term financial viability. • Provide facilities that meet the needs of the changing demographics of the community and potential new clients. –p.6 2. Improved health	Displacement from the urban core is lifted up as an issue—and there is mention in the goals of finding new locations and facilities, but there is no explicit goal about moving services into the outlying/CDBG service areas.

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								brought about by the ACA. Internal changes driving the process included the expansion of services prompted by the 1115 Medicaid Transformation Waiver and the need to act on opportunities such as the state's Healthy Communities Collaborative grants. "These prior plans serve as the foundation for the new plan for FY2017–FY2019. We remain committed to our core business and strategies — this new plan is an adjustment and realignment that strengthens our focus on key areas." –p.5	services are challenges for the local community. This is coupled with a rapidly rising cost of living and a lack of affordable housing, displacing many of the neediest individuals to outlying areas that lack critical resources and infrastructure." –p.2	outcomes are achieved through implementation of high quality services and continuous innovation. • Increase access to services. • Make available evidence-based services and promising practices that meet or exceed industry standards. • Determine feasibility and sustainability of expansion to other service populations and/or provider services. • Leverage collaborations to improve health outcomes. • Assure an innovative and evidence-based array of services that will support individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities to live in the community. –p.7 3. Integral Care leads the community to ensure knowledge of and engagement around the issues of behavioral health and intellectual and developmental disabilities. • Plan for the current and future needs of the community. • Raise awareness, decrease stigma, and support access across the community. • Build support for Integral Care's mission and key initiatives. –p.8	

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Travis County Plan for Children's Mental Health	Integral Care/Children's Mental Health System Leaders http://www.integralcare.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/150219_childrensmentalhealthplan_final2.pdf		X	X	X		February 2015. Five-year plan (2015-2019)	Geographic focus: Travis County "The Travis County Children's Mental Health Plan is a coordinated, five-year plan to improve the wellness of children and youth in Travis County. The plan is built upon three assumptions: (1) investments in prevention and early intervention can result in significant savings for the community; (2) social and emotional development are essential to school readiness, academic success and economic prosperity; and (3) a comprehensive, coordinated children's behavioral health system can help maximize resources, minimize duplication of services, and divert high-risk children and youth from the criminal justice and foster care systems." –p.6 **"Vision** Children and their families will live in a community that promotes optimal social and emotional development, behavioral health support and recovery, and offers access and inclusion, without stigma, to culturally appropriate services that support those goals. **Guiding Principles** • Interagency collaboration • Individualized strengths-based care • Cultural and linguistic competence • Family and youth involvement • Community-based services • Accountability" –p.7	Travis County task force on children's mental health task force report (2013) "summarized a number of findings related to the mental health of children and youth, both nationally and in Travis County, including the following: • One out of five children experiences a mental disorder in a given year. • Suicide is the second leading cause of death among adolescents ages 12 to 17. • Half of all mental illnesses begin by age 14. • A child with mental illness is more than three times as likely to be arrested before leaving school as are other students. • In Travis County, approximately 43,000 children under the age of 18 have or are at risk of having a mental health disorder." –p.10-11 "Many participants in the planning process highlighted the fulfilment of basic needs as critical to supporting the activities identified in the children's mental health plan. These needs include: • Stable housing • Adequate and healthy food • Transportation • Safe and toxin-free environments (home, school, play areas) • Physical activity/access to recreation opportunities • Quality child care/pre-kindergarten • Health insurance/medical home	Desired Outcomes of planning process: "1. Create actionable items for children's mental health to support local and regional funding decisions and prioritization; 2. Broaden and strengthen collaborations and partnerships to support improvements in integrated care for children and early intervention for youth at risk of behavioral health problems; 3. Promote children's mental health throughout the community; 4. Develop a list of community behavioral health indicators to measure the improved behavioral health status of children in Austin and Travis County; and 5. Establish a process to support the implementation of the community plan and future planning cycles." –p.6 Goals: **Goal #1**: Promote wellness and support resilience for all Travis County children and youth. **Goal #2**: Provide a continuum of intervention services and effective treatment to children and youth exhibiting a range of needs from emerging symptoms to complex mental health needs. **Goal #3**: Respond effectively to children, youth and families in crisis. **Goal #4**: Improve outcomes	"Local mapping conducted by the Children's Optimal Health initiative has found that concentrations of children with mental health needs are not evenly distributed throughout Travis County (see maps in Appendix 5). Thus, groups of children and youth that are disproportionately poor are at increased risk for compromised mental wellness, including racial/ethnic minorities; lesbian/gay/bisexual and transgender (LGBT) youth; children in foster care; homeless youth and incarcerated youth. Given that a quarter of Travis County children (63,766) are living in poverty, many are likely to be affected by toxic stress." –p.12-13

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									• Family-friendly employee policies (e.g. paid parental leave)" –p.22	and accountability in the entire Travis County children's mental health system. (See Goals with supporting objectives, p.9—and goals with objectives and their supporting strategies, p. 23-27.)	
Financial Analysis: Crisis Services for Children and Youth in Travis County	Presented by: Texas State of Mind-The Meadows Mental Health Policy Institute for Texas, Commissioned by: Integral Care http://kidslivingwell.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/MMHPI-Financial-Analysis-110218.pdf		X	X	X	X	November 2, 2018	Geographic focus: Travis County "This report addresses the following components: • Analysis of how children's mental health crisis services are currently funded in the county, including local, state, and federal sources of such funds; • Analysis of the amount of funds spent on emergency room use and inpatient hospitalizations for children and youth who were in psychiatric hospitals during the State of Texas Fiscal Year 2015; • Analysis of how members of the [Crisis Services] Task Force can maximize the use of available public resources and additional opportunities to best support mental health crisis services for children and youth; and • Recommendations to fund the implementation of system improvements and new or expanded services recommended by the Task Force." –p.1	"Because of a variety of systematic and financial factors, the current crisis system does not provide the ideal continuum of care." –p.i "Our findings and recommendations pertaining to Travis County's crisis services array – and its relationship to the broader mental health system for children and youth in the county – are…summarized below: • There is a dearth of available home and community-based mental health services. This shortage is likely to contribute to an increase in the number of crises and to lead to overuse of inpatient hospitalization because of limited community-based alternatives. • Integral Care is the only provider that offers an array of crisis services to the entire population. • Many components of the child and youth ideal crisis continuum are not offered in Travis County, including crisis respite and short-term residential services. • Few of the crisis services	Recommendations include: • "Work with Medicaid managed care organizations (MCOs) to develop a value-based payment arrangement using case rates for crisis services for Medicaid members. This strategy would allow for Medicaid reimbursement for crisis services not currently covered through the program. • In addition to value-based payment arrangements, develop a value-added service contract with the MCOs. All MCOs are required to provide some type of value-added services, which is an additional type of benefit or service not otherwise included through Medicaid, that is covered by the MCO. • Coordinate with the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) and Medicaid MCOs to establish "in lieu of" service arrangements which would substitute a benefit currently covered by Medicaid for an alternative	Barriers to Maximizing Resources for Crisis Services: • "Barrier 1: Complexities of billing insurers…. • Barrier 2: Challenges in gaining access to MCO networks…. • Barrier 3: Expectations that 'public funding' is available to all people who need crisis services…. • Barrier 4: Only two providers in Travis County provide intensive ongoing outpatient services such as Medicaid Targeted Case Management (TCM) and Mental Health Rehabilitative Services (MHRS)…. • Barrier 5: Only one Mental Health Rehabilitative Service crisis code (H2011) exists for billing Medicaid MCOs for all crisis services…. • Barrier 6: MCOs have limited flexibility to authorize evidence-based practices under the Texas Resilience and Recovery Utilization Management Guidelines (TRRUMG)…. • Barrier 7: Payment rates do not cover the costs or the full array of crisis services that have better outcomes than treatment as usual…. • Barrier 8: Staffing crisis services at a level that makes services available 24 hours a day, seven

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									offered through Integral Care are currently billable through Medicaid. Integral Care must therefore draw from other reserves to cover the cost of services. • In addition to current barriers by Medicaid payers that limit payment for needed services, many non-profit and community-based services providers frequently choose not to bill Medicaid for services because of the complexity and perceived hassle involved with this process. These challenges are exacerbated by the presence of multiple managed care programs and plans, each with its own contract requirements. This limits both capacity and choice for Medicaid recipients and also puts additional burdens on limited foundation and local funds that could otherwise be used to expand access to other services. • Medicaid payment rates do not cover the costs or the full array of crisis services that have better outcomes than treatment as usual. Consequently, the current crisis continuum does not include a MCOT dedicated to serving children, intensive home and community-based crisis stabilization services, and residential crisis respite options. • Given the rapid increase in the population in Travis County, and a recent rise in youth suicides in the county,	service. For example, providing short-term residential crisis stabilization instead of inpatient psychiatric care. • Once Medicaid funding is better integrated to pay for the needs of the many children and youth with Medicaid coverage, expand service offerings further by establishing braided funding arrangements with the county, the city, juvenile justice, and child welfare agencies. • With Medicaid and other agency funding maximized, redirect limited philanthropic support to service innovation, gap filling, and evaluation of the costs and benefits of current services in order to continue to fill critical gaps in care in a cost-effective and sustainable way. • Develop a crisis service payment hierarchy agreement among different payors. A payment hierarchy would involve the coordination of multiple potential payers such as Medicaid MCOs, commercial insurers, Travis County, the City of Austin, and the child welfare and juvenile justice system. Through this arrangement a case rate would be developed for specified crisis services and the appropriate payer within the hierarchy would cover the expense for eligible	days a week at the peak volume of crises is challenging." –p.29-31 Recommended strategies to address above barriers listed p.31-37

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									demand for crisis services is growing. To keep pace with a growing and diversifying population, Integral Care needs support from partner organizations. Multipronged support for crisis services is especially important to ensure appropriate response times, especially for mobile units that are experiencing an uptick in demand in a broader geographic area. • There are few formal agreements between providers in the community to facilitate coordination of care or ensure appropriate service bridges to "step-up" or "step-down" care during a crisis event." –p.ii-iii	populations. For example, the Medicaid MCO a child or youth with Medicaid would cover the cost of services included for their members, but juvenile justice might pay on behalf of a young person being served through their system who does not have Medicaid." –p.iii-iv	
Travis County Plan for Substance Use Disorders	Austin Travis County Integral Care http://www.integralcare.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/150901_sud_report_6.pdf		X	X	X		September 2015	Geographic focus: Travis County "Plan Focus: While this report addresses the impact of substance use across the county, many of the recommendations are focused on addressing those at or below 200% of the federal poverty level, which is generally the population for whom public entities provide support. "Plan Vision: An engaged, informed, compassionate community that prevents harmful substance use, provides ready access to a full continuum of services and supports, and embraces a culture of health, recovery, and resilience." –p.3	**Critical Issues and Key Findings**: 1. High rates of substance use are costly for our community. • Our community pays a high price for substance use • Substance use rates in Central Texas are consistently higher than those in other parts of Texas and the nation • Youth are using alcohol and marijuana throughout Travis County • Individuals and families experience impacts to their health, relationships, employment, and income related to substance abuse • Family members, health care professionals, and other key community	**Goals with Immediate Next Steps**: Education: An informed, educated, and supportive community that understands the impact of substance use disorders, communicates community standards, and provides relevant information. • Establish a "hub" for vetted substance use information and referrals. • Educate health care professionals about substance use disorders, Medication-Assisted Treatment, and appropriate community referrals. Prevention: Harmful substance use is prevented at the earliest possible point. • Invest in the coordination	"Travis County faces significant community challenges in addressing substance use issues. Historically, while substance use is considered part of behavioral health, it has often been overshadowed by mental health in both awareness and funding. Substance use is one of the few health areas in which Travis County has experienced a decline in some critical services for low-income individuals, such as the loss of withdrawal management (commonly known as detox) beds over the past several years. Also, despite the Affordable Care Act's promise of parity, substance use services are rarely compensated at a level that fully reimburses for best practices, and employees specializing in the field are compensated at lower levels than other health professionals. These

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									members are not aware of the impact of substance use disorders or of community resources to address them –p.4 2. Additional investment in evidence-based prevention initiatives can save money and lives. • Effective prevention messages and strategies exist, but local efforts are diffuse and uncoordinated and reach a limited number of individuals • Prevention is most critical at times of transition • Harm reduction strategies work • There is a lack of local investment in substance use prevention strategies and messages –p.15 3. Substance use disorders are treatable chronic illnesses and we need to develop this understanding within our community. • Substance use disorders are chronic illnesses • Recovery is possible through a variety of pathways • Early access to supports is vital to successful recovery • Addressing trauma is critical to many people's paths of recovery • Family members should be integrated into recovery efforts –p.22 4. Our community's infrastructure and	and leveraging of existing prevention programs. • Increase the overall investment in effective prevention strategies so that they can be brought to scale. Recovery: Integrated, person-centered, community-based, family focused recovery supports are readily available. • Educate existing healthcare and public safety system navigators on substance use resources. • Educate, employ, and integrate peer coaches. • Increase access to withdrawal management (detox). • Expand access to recovery supports early in recovery and maintain for at least one year. System Integration: Infrastructure is in place to identify opportunities to strengthen the substance use disorder system, to develop sustainable resources and to monitor effectiveness. • Create or identify a group of community leaders to oversee plan implementation and system integration. • Create a capacity and gap analysis to develop a roadmap for the investment of new funds in an integrated recovery system, with deliberate linkages between formal and informal systems,	situations have occurred despite increased awareness of the comorbidity of substance use disorder with physical and mental illness, and a growing realization that failure to invest in prevention and recovery results in later recourse to more expensive solutions." –p.1

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									investments are insufficient to address substance use disorders. • Our community has limited access to treatment resources • Our system of care is not sufficiently person-centered and lacks coordination and integration • Our community lacks the ability to measure progress in addressing substance use disorder • Specific subpopulations lack access to treatment appropriate for their needs • Current funding is inadequate to support and sustain a quality system and workforce. –p.32	transitions from acute to community-based care, and opportunities to increase the overall capacity of the prevention and recovery systems.	
Community Health Assessment (CHA) and Community Health Implementation Plan (CHIP)	CoA, Austin Public Health, Travis County HHS		x	x	x	x	2019-2023 CHA-published December 2017 CHIP-published August 2018	The CHA provides a snapshot of the community's health and informs community decision making and prioritization of health problems and guides the development and implementation of a CHIP. Through the CHA/CHIP process, the CHA partners are addressing the need for ongoing community health planning in Travis County[5]-p.3. Focus and Strategies (not exhaustive)[5]: • Improve access to and affordability of Healthcare by increasing employment of community health workers and increasing enrollment in healthcare for low-income families pp. 20 • Improve health outcomes and	CHA Key Themes[4]-p.3: • Unequal income distribution by race and across households is an issue, and low income is associated with worse health outcomes • Education and workforce development efforts could improve to better support and advance low income families and individuals • 25% of residents aged 16-24 do not have health insurance; cost, physical access, and knowledge of services are major barriers • Time and cost of using public transportation, especially for those living outside the city center with no personal or family vehicle is a major issue • Access to safe outdoor recreation areas is important	Ensure every Travis County resident has access to culturally sensitive, affordable, equitable, and comprehensive health care[5] p.20. Prevent and reduce the occurrence and severity of chronic disease through collaborative approaches to health that create environments that support, protect, and improve the well-being of all communities[5] p.24. Empower youth to make informed decisions about their sexual and reproductive health that result in positive health outcomes[5] p. 32.	The CHA assesses health broadly across Austin and Travis County and does not focus on a specific subset of or neighborhood of the county. Financial gaps not presented in the reports The following community partners collaborate on achieving the goals of CHIP and act as resources for provision of services and information[5] p.3: • Austin Transportation Department • CAPMO • Central Health • Integral Care • Seton Healthcare Family • St. David's Foundation • Travis County Health and Human Services

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								disparities with a focus on chronic diseases through community based disease management pp. 24 • Improve health outcomes and disparities with a focus on sexual health, through cultural competency and education p. 32 • Improve mental health, stress and well-being through a focus on workforce development and reducing mental health stigma and societal norms.-p38	to residents, but not accessible to residents across the county	Advance mental wellness, recovery and resilience through equitable access to responsive, holistic, and integrated community and healthcare systems[5] p.38	• The University of Texas at Austin Dell Medical School • The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston School of Public Health in Austin
Critical Health Indicators Report 2017	Austin Public Health https://www.austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Health/Epidemiology/CHI_Report_3.20.17.pdf	X					March 2017	Geographic focus: Travis County This "represents the Austin Public Health Department's efforts to gather, analyze, and present information on adverse health conditions that affect the county's population."	Successes: "Less middle and high school students are using tobacco products. Lung cancer mortality rates are decreasing. The infant mortality rate for Blacks continues to decline. Vaccines have reduced the number of people sick with hepatitis A, hepatitis B, meningococcal disease, and mumps." Persisting challenges: "There is still an HIV epidemic and it remains a major health issue in Travis County. Many of our residents die by suicide. Unhealthy diets contribute to higher rates of cardiovascular disease and obesity. Many diseases disproportionately strike people of lower social economic status." Notable health disparities: • Obesity: black adults are more than twice as likely to be obese compared to White adults. • Diabetes: Black and Hispanic		

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									adults are more likely to have diabetes compared with White adults. • Maternal and Child Health: Lowe birth weight is twice as frequent for Black infants compared with White infants. The infant mortality rate is approximately twice the rate compared with Whites and Hispanics. • Sexually transmitted diseases: A majority of new HIV diagnoses are in males. A disproportionate percentage of new HIV cases are Black or Hispanic. Blacks have higher incident rates for chlamydia and gonorrhea. More than 90% of reported primary and secondary syphilis cases are males. • Suicide: The suicide rate for males is almost three times higher compared with females. • Unintentional injuries: Falls are the leading cause of unintentional injury death for those 65 years of age or older, but an infrequent cause of death for those 34 or younger. Poisonings are the leading cause of unintentional injury death for those 25 to 64 years of age but infrequent for those 75 and older.		
CAPCOG Regional Strategic Criminal Justice Plan – Plan Year 2020	Capital Area Council of Governments (CAPCOG) http://www.capcog.org/documents/criminal_justice/PY2020_CAPCOG_Regional_Strategic_Criminal_Justice_Plan.		X	X	X		Plan year 2020	Geographic focus: CAPCOG region - Bastrop, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Fayette, Hays, Lee, Llano, Travis, and Williamson Counties "The purpose of the Strategic Plan is to identify gaps in direct	From the CAPCOG Criminal Justice Regional Needs Survey: • Identify the service with the most, second most, and third most gaps in the criminal justice system in the region. "Mental health services: was	**Access to Basic Services with a Focus on Providing Services that are Evidence-Based and Trauma-Informed** Continue and improve region wide access to basic victim services, such as shelter, crisis	"Along with services for users of the criminal justice system, the mental health of criminal justice professionals needs to be addressed." –p.9 Barriers to accessing services that are noted include: language

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	pdf							victim assistance, juvenile justice, mental health, substance abuse, and criminal justice issues so that services, existing programs, new initiatives, and funding opportunities may be reviewed and resources targeted accordingly." –p.6	by far the service seen as having the most gaps. –p.8 • Gaps in victim services: "'Shelters' was selected as having the most gaps by the largest number of respondents and also has the highest gap rating.' 'Affordable housing options' and 'mental health assistance (counseling/therapy)' have the second and third highest gap rating respectively." –p.19 • Gaps in juvenile justice system: "'Mental health programs' was selected….'Bullying prevention,' 'job readiness and life skills,' and 'victimized youth' were the other services with a gap rating over 10." –p.34 • Gaps in mental health and substance abuse treatment: "Counseling/therapy" had the highest gap rating and most gaps in service. "Housing needs for people with mental illness" was second and "outpatient treatment programs" was third. "Mental health and substance abuse treatment play a vital role in the criminal justice system, with the majority of individuals involved in the criminal justice system having substance use issues, and around a third having a mental health condition that needs treatment; individuals often have a dual diagnosis." –p.47 Housing is a major need. Connection between	intervention, advocacy, safety planning, and counseling to survivors of violence and abuse. Services to survivors should be comprehensive and trauma-informed. Improve access to service for people with mental health and substance abuse treatment needs by assessing needs when contact is made with the criminal justice system and providing meaningful treatment. Divert people from jail when treatment is needed, and lower the cost of mental health services for uninsured and under-insured individuals. Needs assessment should also be used to improve efforts to implement effective prevention programs. All services should be culturally relevant and provided in a language a person is comfortable speaking. Researched, evidence-based/evidence informed practices should be given preference, and programs should be evaluated, so impacts are understood and modifications can be made when needed. **Additional Staffing and Training for Professionals Working in Criminal Justice Related Fields** Provide competitive wages and hire competent, well trained staff, while maintaining staffing levels that allow employees to	barriers for LEP individuals, cultural barriers, and transportation barriers.

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									homelessness and mental health. –p.49 "Because of a lack of treatment availability, the criminal justice system has had to shoulder a load when it comes to serving people with mental illness, especially those in need of supervision. This has led to many jails being used as de facto mental health hospitals." –p.56 Migration trends: "One common migration trend in the region is the growth of the Austin Metro Area as people continue to move to central Texas. With this growth people are moving from Travis County to the surrounding counties. From 2012 to 2016 no county in the CAPCOG region had a positive net migration to Travis County. In all of the counties in the CAPCOG region more people are leaving Travis County and moving to the surrounding counties with a net migration to Travis County from other counties in the CAPCOG region of -13,039....This migration to the surrounding counties is one example of the urban sprawl that the region is experiencing due to the growth of the city of Austin." –p.89	focus on programs rather than just response. There is a need for advocates, counselors, mental health practitioners, licensed professionals, and well-trained, well-equipped responders. Training in evidence-based, trauma-informed modalities and training to identify victims of human trafficking is a need for all criminal justice professionals. Training needs for law enforcement include how to use available resources and services, mental health training from mental health professionals, family violence investigation training, and other trauma-informed training. Direct service staff should receive training to provide basic victim services. **Improved Communication, Collaboration, and Coordination Among Organizations that have a Role in Criminal Justice** Take a holistic view of who needs to be involved and when involvement starts with coordinated efforts between enforcement and treatment resources. Make sure all resources are on the same page and coordinate, so that everyone has equal access to peace officers, victim services, and treatment. Make ways for different organizations that serve the same populations to communicate while honoring the privacy of those	

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										they serve. Work to create a collaborative network among all areas of criminal justice through formal collaboration agreements and multi-agency grant applications. A systems approach is needed to identify where red tape exists and reduce it to provide streamlined services for those in need. **Outreach, Education, and Support Services in the Community** Efforts to support the community and improve its ability to thrive. Parents need support, education, and to be held accountable. Children need a multi-system response that addresses the individual, family, school, and community. Community policing is needed to build trust between departments and communities. There is a need to educate the public on ways to prevent crime, especially internet-based crimes. Provide community-based services that allow alternatives to incarceration. Provide support to justice-involved individuals upon release to reduce recidivism. Conduct outreach efforts that inform citizens and community organizations of available services. Efforts should focus on making the population feel safe to report or ask about services. Encourage community involvement and support of non-profit service providers	

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										and government agencies. Survey the public and served population to gain an understanding of needs. **Resources and Access to Resources including Equipment and Technology** Having the proper resources available region-wide to prevent crime, enforce the law, and restore the victims of crime is important. There is a need to update equipment and technology as old tools become obsolete. Peace officers need the proper equipment to do their job right and resolve calls without injury. This includes radio communication for better interoperability and increased public safety. More resources are need for sexual assault response, space is needed to provide basic services region-wide, and more beds are required for people in crisis. There is a need to provide prosecutors with technology and equipment that will aid in the prosecution of cases. –p.68-69	
Collaborative Health Planning report: Hornsby Bend (DRAFT at time PY19-23 ConPlan was prepared. Will be updated after August 2019 or once	Austin Public Health, Central Health, & Travis County	X					2019 still in progress	Geographic focus: Hornsby Bend. Specifically, Census Tract 22.07 and zip code 78725. Purpose: Compare sub-county level indicator against Travis County overall value—and identify what the indicator means for the health of residents and what services exist or are needed that could help to	• Poverty rate is 1.7 to 1.8 times rate of Travis County as a whole. • Percentage of uninsured is almost twice the percentage of Travis County as a whole. • Percentage of those who did not graduate from high school is more than twice the percentage of Travis County as a whole.		

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final version is approved.)								address the disparity.	• Almost 9 out of 10 residents do not have a college degree, as opposed to about half of Travis County as a whole. • Infant mortality rate is almost 1.4 times higher in 78725 than Travis County as a whole. • A much higher percentage of households are families • Almost twice the percentage of families are living in poverty • A higher percentage of households led by a single female • Average household is larger • Percentage of households on food stamps is about 50% higher. • Almost two in three residents are spending 35% or more of their income on rent. • Much higher Hispanic population and black population than Travis County as a whole • Percentage of those speaking Spanish at home and who are LEP is almost double that of Travis County as a whole.		
Collaborative Health Planning report: Del Valle (DRAFT at time PY19-23 ConPlan was prepared. Will be updated after August 2019 or once final version is approved.)	Austin Public Health, Central Health, & Travis County	X					2019 still in progress	Geographic focus: Del Valle. Specifically, Census Tracts 24.33 (east Del Valle), 24.34 (Mustang Ridge), 24.35 (Thoroughbred Estates), 24.36 (East Mustang Ridge) and zip code 78617 were chosen as they overlap with Del Valle ISD. Purpose: Compare sub-county level indicator against Travis County overall value—and identify what the indicator means for the health of residents and what services exist	• Poverty rate is 1.4 to 2 times the rate of Travis County as a whole • Percentage of uninsured is up to twice as high as the percentage in Travis County as a whole • A much lower percentage graduated high school as compared to Travis County as a whole • Kindergarten enrollment rate is less than half of Travis County as a whole • Only a quarter to a third have		

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								or are needed that could help to address the disparity.	graduated from high school, versus almost 9 out of 10 in Travis County as a whole • Less than 10% of residents have a college degree, as opposed to almost half of Travis County as a whole • Almost 4 in 10 children enrolled in Del Valle ISD have a high risk BMI (as opposed to less than 3 in 10 for Travis County as a whole) • People are dying from unintentional injuries at a much higher rate in the 78617 zip code than Travis County as a whole • The suicide rate is almost 50% higher in the 78617 zip code than Travis County as a whole • 2-1-1 service calls demonstrate needs that may present a barrier to mental health services including needing healthcare coverage, inability to pay for prescriptions, needing transportation to medical appointments, and identifying a medical home. Callers also call for help with central intake/assessment for mental health services. • Almost two in three residents spend more than a third of their income on rent alone. (Check numbers)		
Eastern Travis County Health and Wellness Collaboration Report	Central Health		X	X			April 2019	Geographic focus: Eastern Crescent (Austin/Travis County) "The Eastern Travis County Health and Wellness Collaboration was established in 2015 to address the challenges brought about by the increase in	"During the workshop, several members emphasized the vital role of community in health care, noting that "health happens out in the community," not just at hospitals or clinics. The availability of fresh, nutritious	"During the workshop, the group agreed on the need to continue sharing resources effectively, including real estate, people, and financial resources. The discussion focused on how best to leverage relationships around	"Eastern Travis County Health and Wellness Collaboration members expressed a desire to do more to address the social determinants that affect the overall quality of health among residents, including lack of public transportation access and lack of basic infrastructure

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								Austin's cost of living – specifically housing – and the subsequent relocation of Central Health's patient population to more remote areas of the county, specifically the Eastern Crescent. Over the past four years, Eastern Travis County Health and Wellness Collaboration members have worked together to implement new and innovative ways to connect people with low income to health care. The following report briefly reviews some of the working group's successes and summarizes the feedback received during a recent workshop to plan the future of the Eastern Travis County Health and Wellness Collaboration." – p.1	food, preventive health care, and support and engagement of families and youth are critical to a community's overall health. Furthermore, the ability of service providers to be nimble – assessing a client's full range of needs in a single visit rather than addressing a single need over multiple visits – will ensure that more individuals are getting more of the help they need. This expanded capacity depends upon the ability of group members staying informed and communicating with one another regularly." – p.3	the table, given that organizations within the Eastern Travis County Health and Wellness Collaboration have overlapping missions and clients. A matrix that matches organizations' priorities with resources was suggested as a way to help the group prioritize and strategize future projects. In addition, members would like to use future meetings to present opportunities to work together in pursuit of grants or other sources of funding. Possibilities for alignment could include innovative projects addressing social determinants of health among shared populations such as transportation, housing, workforce development, food access, or seed funding for women and minority-owned businesses." –p.3	such as grocery stores or food assistance. Travis County Commissioner Jeff Travillion (Precinct 1) addressed gentrification and urged the group to think more about how to help rebuild community for residents who once lived within a five-block radius of their churches, schools, grocery stores, and health clinics but now find these resources out of their reach." –p.3 "Members expressed a lack of clarity regarding the existing network of available services and non-profit organizations in the region, particularly those which address substance abuse and mental health. In response, the group discussed a service map to clarify available resources and capacity within the region. Central Health currently uses an online, interactive provider map, which could be replicated to show the network of behavioral health providers (or a larger map of health providers) in Travis County." –p.5
School Readiness Action Plan (SRAP)	United Way for Greater Austin		X	X	X		2019-2023 (under development, not yet published, goals and strategies updated 9/25/2018)	SRAP is a strategic plan aimed at coordination between the public and private sectors in Austin/Travis County for ensuring that school readiness becomes and remains a top priority. The overall goal requires support focused at the child family, and community levels-p.3. **Geographic focus**: The plan is intended to serve all of Travis County, areas within City of Austin with high concentrations	***from 2015-2018 SRAP: • Investment in early childhood development is vital and more effective than attempts to eliminate learning gaps at a later age-p.7 • High-quality pre-school has shown to have meaningful effects for children with multiple risk factors-p.7 • Rates of school readiness are lower for children from low-income families-p.7 • Over 80% of children in poverty in Travis County are	**Ready Children**: Travis County children ages 0-5 are healthy, happy, and prepared for school success **Ready Families**: Families have access to and use the resources that provide them with the knowledge, skills, confidence, and social supports to positively nurture the health, safety, and development of their children, and develop greater financial stability.	2019-2023 Plan is currently under development, only goals and strategies for this year are available

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								of low-income families, such as the 'Eastern Crescent' are frequently referenced-p.4 **Strategy and Related Activities (not exhaustive)-**p.1-2**:** • Expanding evidence-based research for program and policy development • Optimizing connection between low-income families and public supports for basic needs and financial stability resources • Ensuring provision of necessary intervention and advocacy services for at risk families • Increase availability of high quality early child care • Expand early childhood mental health consultation services • Sustain and expand partnerships between an array of public service systems to increase programming and services for families in need	of Black or Hispanic ethnicity -p.6	**Ready Services**: Children and families are informed and able to access high quality early learning environments that demonstrate positive developmental outcomes for all children (including children with unique developmental and cultural needs) through competent, responsive, and caring relationships. Children receive early and regular developmental screenings and immunizations and are linked to accessible, coordinated, integrated, and responsive basic needs, physical, dental, and mental health services, including services for children with developmental delays. **Ready Communities**: Public and private sectors in Austin/Travis County work together to ensure that the community has the resources and infrastructure to deliver services to children and their families, and to provide a safe and healthy environment in which to raise children-p.1-2	
Austin Digital Inclusion Strategy	City of Austin http://austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Digital_Inclusion_Strategy_ADOPTED.pdf		X	X	X		Adopted November 20, 2014 Implementation status updates will be provided annually—but the timeframe for full	Geographic focus: City of Austin Vision: "The City of Austin vision includes every Austin resident having an opportunity to be fully engaged in digital society, accessing and using digital and communications technology." Purpose: "The purpose is to	2014 Baseline Indicators that relate to the Goals: • 8% of adults do not use the Internet on any device • Relevancy is a barrier to non-users; 40% are not interested in using the Internet • 42% of non-users would need someone to help them to get online	Goals: • To understand and increase usage of digital and communications technology • To address potential barriers to digital inclusion • To understand the need for digital literacy training • To understand the need for	Chapter 3 identifies community Assets, with suggested next steps/directions for each to help achieve Strategy goals.

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							implementation of or updates to this Strategy is not clearly identified.	address access and adoption of digital technology, to serve as a guiding document for providing digital inclusion opportunities in effecting the City's goals to ensure all Austin residents are served." –p.2 "The Austin Digital Inclusion Strategy lays out the City Council's resolution calling for a roadmap that addresses access and adoption of digital technology within Austin. It is critical that every one of our residents has access to digital and communications technology and understands technology and its relevancy to their daily lives, whether for helping with their kids' homework, or looking for jobs, getting access to health information, or accessing on-line government information." –p.11	• Nearly all adults own cell phones, and 83% own smart phones • 1 in 4 non-users feel they do not speak English well enough to use the Internet • Internet non-users primarily live in Southeast Austin "Austin has the resources, knowledge, and expertise to address many of the challenges we face in bridging the digital divide. The most significant challenge is that we must **connect what's available to what's needed**, and determine how partners and organizations can work together to best address the digital divide." –p.16 Challenges identified: • Population increase/demographic shift makes it difficult to identify residents in need of services—and for program providers to focus & define their efforts. • Providers face challenges in securing adequate funding and effectively evaluating their current programs. These challenges limit their capacity and scale. • Of the 8% of Austinites who do not use the Internet (that's 55,000 adults), two-thirds are of working age (under 65) and 84% have only a high school education or less. "This is a group of traditionally underserved Austinites who suffer significant barriers to obtaining stable employment	access via reliable & affordable devices • To understand the need for language & disability accommodations • To develop relevancy & advocacy campaigns within specific communities & populations. Five broad initiatives: • Connect: The City and its partners in digital inclusion should embrace technological innovation to help connect residents to programs and services. • Engage: The City and its partners recognize ongoing community engagement is essential to emphasize the importance of having everyone connected. • Include: The City and its partners endeavor to enhance the ability of digital inclusion program providers to serve local residents, and explore new ways of advancing digital inclusion directly to residents. • Integrate: The City should work with its partners to integrate the Digital Inclusion Strategy with community planning initiatives across all sectors. • Coordinate: To coordinate these efforts and increase the scale of digital inclusion initiatives, the City and its partners should raise additional funds and plan for efficient	

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									and maintaining a comfortable standard of living." –p.16 • Residents also face challenges in accessing reliable and affordable devices.	implementation of important programs and services. Initiatives with supporting actions/initiatives are listed in chapter 4. A complete listing of the 25 recommended initiatives is on page 9-10.	
Travis County Health & Human Services-from FY 2019 Consolidated Work Plans	Travis County: Health & Human Services		X	X			December 21, 2018	Geographic focus: Travis County	"Demographic Trends: • 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% (25,980) • Diversity: While non-Hispanic white residents are still the largest racial/ethnic segment of the total population, each 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	2018 Highlight, 2019 Goals, and Long-Term Goals (2019-2023) itemized pps. 75-79. One CDBG-area related long-term goal: "Design and implement transportation strategy to address growing need related to access to HHS programs and services. (anticipating end of CARTS service once Travis County is designated to be 'fully urbanized')" –p.78 Horizon Goals (beyond next decade) on p. 79. One of CDBG-area note: HHS will strive to "Shift to home/community based approaches that bring services to individuals and families where they are." –p.79 CDBG-area of note for FY 2019: • Exploring the opportunity for Integral Care to be designated as the Local Behavioral Health Authority. "This would expand their authority to include chemical dependency." • "Pilot program starting in	"Local Control/Annexation: The state of Texas significantly curtailed the ability of municipalities to annex additional territory during the past legislative session. With annexation becoming far less likely, it is probable that unincorporated areas of the County will become increasingly populated yet remain dependent only on the County for services. This will be further complicated if state leaders impose lower caps on local property tax rates." –p.74 Cross-Cutting Issues have created new or elevated existing priorities for HHS: • Children & Youth • Aging • Transportation: o "It appears that rising housing costs are displacing lower-income residents from the urban core into the outlying, often unincorporated areas, of the County. While housing costs are lower in these areas, public transit is very limited; o It is projected that all of Travis County will be deemed "urbanized" after the 2020 decennial census, meaning that we will no longer be served by

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									• Mobility: Displacement of residents, particularly low-income residents, into the outlying areas of Travis County is an increasingly significant challenge for our department. "Economic Trends: • Cost of Living: Travis County is an increasingly expensive community in which to live. This is most evident in the cost of housing. (See document for stats on this.) • Affordability is increasingly prominent as a challenge beyond housing: o Child Care o Transportation" -p.73	FY19 with Integral Care to decrease wait time an increase access to medication assisted treatment (MAT) with an additional $75,000 allocated to the SAMSO contract • "An additional $125,000 allocated to Integral Care to improve access to substance use disorder treatment, including MAT, for those at risk of justice involvement" –p.80	CARTS, further reducing transportation options for County residents; o Limits on the annexation power of municipalities will make expansion of Capital Metro into new areas more complicated." –p.74-75
Travis County Justice Planning-from FY 2019 Consolidated Work Plans	Travis County: Justice Planning						December 21, 2018	Geographic focus: Travis County "In the short term, we are seeking to evaluate the effectiveness of the various programs that offer interventions and alternatives to those who encounter the local justice system. We need to understand the effectiveness and efficiency of our local indigent legal representation systems. We will work to better understand the impacts on the jail population. We will continue to lead the collaboration to build forensic DNA testing capacity in Travis County. We will continue to offer employment opportunities to those who have a criminal record. We will explore means to expand transparency in justice system operations. And we will continue outreach to the		For 2019: • "The Commissioners Court charged Justice Planning as the lead for the Indigent Legal Services work group, which centers on the creation of a countywide public defender office. The working group will submit a grant to the Texas Indigent Defense Commission in the spring of 2019 for possible funding. This action plan will go into 2020 and beyond." • "Justice Planning Workforce Development (WD) Task Force will partner with Travis County Probation Department's SMART program to begin providing employment services to clients sentenced to that treatment program." –p.10	

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								community to build collaborations to assist those who have mental health issues who have entered the justice system." -p.103		Short-term (FY 2019) and Long-term Priorities (FY 2020 and beyond) itemized on pps. 111-113 Short-term CDBG-area related goals: • "Establish WD (Workforce Development) Task Force presence within the Travis County Correctional Complex at Del Valle • "Successfully launch Road to Success on Wheels mobile program orientations" –p.111 Long-term CDBG-area related goals are related to housing (see Housing framework.) • "WD Task Force: Increase the number of program clients for whom transitional housing assistance is provided • "WD Task Force: Develop one or more pilot programs to serve the homeless population of Travis County • "Planning: Expand transitional housing budget to accommodate both an increase in the number of clients served by JP programs, as well as increased lengths of stays in housing to achieve meaningful and sustained positive outcomes • "Planning: Reissue a transitional housing RFS to add contracted housing providers to the Justice Planning portfolio" –p.113	

APPENDIX F-3

CDBG Plan Review Matrix for Community Development – Anti-Poverty Investments

Introduction: As a part of the Travis County Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, a variety of plans are reviewed to identify needs in the CDBG service area. The following table outlines the investments reviewed for the PY19-23 Consolidated Plan related to the Anti-Poverty Strategy of the Community Development Needs Section. *This is a living document that will be updated regularly as investments change and as a resource for the community.*

Travis County Health and Human Services Social Service Investments

Introduction: The following table outlines Travis County Health and Human Services' (TC HHS) investments in community-based social services in specific issue areas. For each issue area, TC HHS maintains contracts with a range of community-based social service providers whose programmatic goals and community health and development outcomes align with that of the county. These service providers report outcomes for all clients served, though TC HHS provides only a portion of the total spending for each program. Social services provided or supported by TC HHS are intended to be broadly accessible throughout the county and the majority do not take on a specific geographic focus.

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Community or Area Plans											
Travis County Social Service Investments in Safety Intervention Services (SIS)	Travis County Health and Human Services			X			2017-2021	Program focus may include • Services and interventions for individuals and families who are victims of or committed an act of domestic violence, abuse and/or neglect of a child • Trauma informed services to promote healing and resilience • Advocacy for victims of crimes and/or abuse/neglect • Crime prevention services • Restorative justice services • Reintegration services for youth and adult offenders Services and activities may include: • Crisis and transitional housing for those affected by violence, abuse, and/or neglect • Counseling • Educational/Psycho-educational groups • Case management • Individual and systems advocacy • Information and referral[1]	**Reach of Services** • 7% of clients served by Travis County purchased Safety Intervention Services reside in unincorporated zip codes, while 29% reside in 'mixed' zipcodes • 25% of service locations are within mixed zipcodes, none are located in fully unincorporated zipcodes[2] **Issue Context[2]** p 7-17**.** • In 2017, CPS confirmed 2,336 cases of child abuse or neglect out of 6,484 allegations • 7 of 172 statewide child fatalities occurred n Travis County • Travis County saw an 8% decrease in family violence from 2016-2017 • Travis County saw a 23% decrease in reported sexual assault from 2016-2017[2]	Promote the safety and well-being of individuals, families, and communities that are at high risk of, have experienced, or have committed acts of victimization, loss, and/or harm[1]	2% ($320,000) of TC HHS $19.95 million in social service investments for FY 2019 is allocated for SIS TC HHS has identified a critical financial gap of $830,000 annually to fully fund this issue area in the FY22-26 investment cycle ($780,000 needed to address community-level outcomes, $55,000 needed to maintain services)[3]
Travis County Social Service Investments in Public Health Social Services	Travis County Health and Human Services			X			2019-2023	Public Health Social Service programs are intended to improve health outcomes for people living with HIV/AIDS; reduce HIV-related health disparities and health inequities; and achieve a more coordinated response to the HIV epidemic. Social Services programs also work to prevent teen pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, and associated sexual risk behaviors.	**Reach of Services** • 2% of clients served by Travis County purchased public health services reside in unincorporated zip codes, and 26% reside in 'mixed' zip codes • 19% of services are provided in mixed zipcodes, but none are provided in fully unincorporated zipcodes.[4]	Programs and services within this issue area work to improve the health and well-being of community members; protect from injury and illness; reduce the occurrence and impact of disease; and increase public health emergency	3% ($496,738) of TC HHS $19.95 million in social service investments for FY 2019 is allocated for public health TC HHS has identified a financial gap of $290,762 annually to fully fund this issue area in the FY24-28 investment cycle ($253,262 needed to

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		Needs Only	Strategic Direction	Identifies Goals	Resource Need Identified	Resource Funding Identified					
								Services and activities may include: • Education • Improving treatment, care, and support for persons living with or facing health concerns • Case management and advocacy for additional or other client services • Promoting environmental health • Animal control and shelter services • Supportive services that promote linkage to and maintenance in care • Teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases prevention services[1].	**Issue Context[9]-p.** 8-26 • In 2015, the majority of new HIV diagnoses (89%) and people living with HIV (PLWH) (86%) were among males • 80% of new HIV cases were in men who reported having sex with men (MSM) • In 2015, Black MSM in the Austin Transitional Grant Area (TGA) had rates of new diagnoses that were almost 50 times higher than the overall population • Of 5,521 PLWH residing in the Austin TGA, about 37% (2,043) of PLWH in the Austin TGA live below 200% of the federal poverty level. • In 2015, 1,358 PLWH in the Austin TGA were uninsured • Of all births to females under 20 years old in Travis County, 34% were under 17 years of age[4]	preparedness [1]	address targeted gaps and needs, $37,500 needed to maintain services)[3]
Travis County Social Service Investments in Behavioral Health	Travis County Health and Human Services			X			2019-2023	Programs and services within this issue area provide prevention, intervention, and treatment to adults and children who have been impacted by behavioral health challenges, including substance abuse or misuse, alcohol and drug addiction, serious psychological distress, suicide, and mental health and substance use disorders[1]. Services may include: • Outpatient therapy services for individuals, couples, groups, and families • Case management • Education and training • Assessments and evaluations • Medication management • Psychiatric hospitization • Residential treatment • Wraparound supports and services	**Reach of Services** • 4% of clients served by Travis County purchased behavioral health services live in unincorporated zip codes, and 25% reside in 'mixed' zip codes • 32% of service locations are within 'mixed' zipcodes, but none are located in fully unincorporated zipcodes[5] **Issue Context[5]** pp. 17-24 • In 2017, an estimated 13.3% of 12-17 year olds experienced a major depressive episode • In 2017, an estimated 7.1% of individuals 18+ years have a mental illness • In 2017, 25.6% of surveyed	Promote identification of behavioral health disorders and early access to treatment; alleviate or heal symptoms of a behavioral health disorder; enhance resiliency by empowering individuals to manage their own treatment needs and symptoms; and collaborate and link with community resources on behalf of those seeking services[1]	5% ($974,856) of TC HHS $19.95 million in social service investments for FY19 is allocated for behavioral health social services TC HHS has identified a financial gap of $337,644 annually to fully fund this issue area in the FY24-28 contracts period ($275,144 needed to address targeted gaps and needs, $62,500 needed annually to maintain services)[3]

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								• Support groups • Para-professional supports • Non-traditional therapies • Substance use disorder treatment • Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) • Crisis services	adults (18 years and older) reported 5 or more days of poor mental health in the last 30 days • 3.4% of adults (18 years and older) have substance abuse disorder co-occurring with another mental illness • Adult behavioral health and substance abuse services accounted for 50% of all social services supported by Travis County[5]		
Travis County Social Service Investments in Child and Youth Development	Travis County Health and Human Services			X			2016-2020	The scope of these services includes prevention, intervention, and early diversion programs. Early childhood services are designed to ensure that young children are: • Healthy and safe; • Ready for school by Kindergarten; • Supported in nurturing and responsive environments; • Receiving high quality early care and education opportunities; and • Screened for physical, social-emotional, and developmental delays and connected to services. Youth services are designed to ensure that children and youth are: • Academically successful and workforce ready; • Physically healthy and safe; • Socially and emotionally healthy and safe; and • Socially and civically engaged[1].	**Reach of Services** • 2% of clients served by Travis County purchased Child and Youth Development services live in unincorporated zipcodes, 36% reside 'mixed' zip codes • 38% of service locations are within 'mixed' zip codes, but none are located in fully unincorporated zip codes **Issue Context**[6] pp.8-12 • Children in poverty are more likely to start school with limited language skills , less homework support, and more social and emotional problems that interfere with learning • Children are more likely than adults to experience poverty • Children who identify as black or Hispanic are disproportionately impacted by poverty[6]	Promote physically and emotionally healthy infants, children, youth, and their families through a variety of programs and services which are available, affordable, accessible, and meet expected local, state, and national standards of quality[1]	%14 ($2,784,034) of TC HHS $19.95 million in social service investments for FY19 is allocated for child and youth development services TC HHS has identified a financial gap of $470,966 annually to fully fund this issue area in the FY21-25 contract period ($315,966 needed to address targeted gaps and needs, $155,00 needed to maintain services)[3]
Travis County Social Service Investments in Holistic Family Services	Travis County Health and Human Services			X			2019 (pilot program)	The Holistic Family Services pilot program uses a Wraparound Family Intervention approach to address multiple complex needs of whole families The program service design includes: • Home-centered services to families with children, which begin with family	**Reach of Services** • 10% of clients served by Travis County purchased Holistic Family Services live in unincorporated zipcodes, 76% reside in 'mixed' zip codes • 25% of service locations are within 'mixed' zipcodes, but	Address multiple complex needs of whole families, in an effort to create lasting, positive change for children in these families[1]	5% ($1,000,000) of TC HHS $19.955 million in social service investments for FY 2019 is allocated for Holistic Family Services TC HHS has identified a financial gap of $50,000 needed

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								assessment and reduce the need for multiple providers to do the same assessment work with family members • Centralized coordination of services to perform assessment, develop a service plan, coordinate and monitor services across multiple service providers and areas of intervention, and demonstrate results of services provided • Family-driven system of care that includes the family in discussions to determine the best intervention for the family • Culturally and linguistically appropriate service delivery system • Access to a network of services that can address each of the five targeted social service issue areas: housing, workforce development and/or adult education, child and youth development, behavioral health, and food and transportation • Periodic assessment during the service delivery period to measure progress and/or need for additional services • Step down planning and community integration Evaluation of status at exit and at 6 and 12 months following family exit from the program[1]	none are located in fully unincorporated zipcodes • This pilot program is limited to serving clients in the Manor area with a demonstrated need in one or more of five core issue areas of access basic supports (food and transportation), housing continuum, child and youth development, behavioral health, or workforce development[7] **Program Results (no Community Context for this Pilot Program)**[7] pp. 7-10 • 71% (10/14) families served obtained or maintained safe, permanent, and affordable housing at program exit • 69% (18/26) of families served maintained or improved income resources		annually to maintain services for this issue area in the FY21-25 contract period[3]
Travis County Social Service Investments in Supportive Services for Community Living	Travis County Health and Human Services			X			2018-2022	Programs and services within this issue area support older adults and people with physical disabilities live in the home while ensuring safety of person and environment, and maximize quality of life and community engagement Services and activities may include: • In-home care services • Bill payer/money management • Independent living support • Case management	**Reach of Services** • 4% of clients served by Travis County purchased supportive services for community living live in unincorporated areas, 31% of clients served live in mixed areas • 45% of service locations are located within mixed zipcodes, none are located in fully unincorporated zipcodes	Promote independence and well-being of persons in need of and able to benefit from assistance to support community living[1]	4% ($869,053) of TC HHS $19.95 million in social service investments for FY 2019 was allocated for Supportive Services for Community Living services TC HHS has identified a critical financial gap of $810,947 annually to fully fund this issue area in the FY23-27 investment cycle ($730,947 to address

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								• Supported employment services • Day habilitation • Guardianship assistance and/or alternatives to guardianship • Home delivered meals • Congregate meals • Early Childhood Intervention Services • Volunteer engagement • Individual advocacy and systems navigation • Clinical therapies (OT,PT, Speech, Hearing)[1]	**Issue Context**[8] pp. 7-14 • The number of individuals in need of long-term supportive services greatly outweigh resources available, many remaining on interest lists for five or more years before services become available • Long-term care services are serious cost burden for those ineligible for Medicaid • Texas ranks in the bottom third overall for performance toward creating a high quality system of care for older adults and people with physical disabilities[8]		community-level outcomes, $80,000 needed annually to maintain services)[3]
Travis County Social Service Investments in Housing Continuum	Travis County Health and Human Services			X			2017-2021	Programs and services within this issue area promote both availability of and access to safe, decent, affordable and stable housing. Services may include: • Emergency shelter including food, bedding and needed supplies; • Safe and affordable transitional housing • Short and long term financial assistance for rent, mortgage and utilities • Case management, support services, tenant education and legal advocacy to promote housing stability and reduce housing discrimination • Repair of rental and owned housing to address substandard housing, improve living conditions and energy efficiency • Assess energy usage and living patterns to educate clients regarding energy usage; identify and provide needed repairs/retrofits to address energy efficiency • Homebuyer assistance and education; • Assistance in the creation of affordable housing units • Infrastructure improvements to assist with neighborhood quality[1]	**Reach of Services** • 4% of clients served by Travis County purchased services for Housing Continuum live in unincorporated areas, 23% of clients served live in mixed areas • 29% of service locations are in mixed zipcodes, none are located in fully unincorporated zipcodes **Issue Context**[9] pp. 7-17 • Increases in home prices are significantly outpacing growth in income in the Austin Round Rock MSA • Austin area homeless population is estimated at 2,147 individuals, a 5% increase from the previous year's count of 1,133 individuals[9]	Prevent homelessness, reduce housing cost burden, and promote housing stability[1]	4% ($733,297) of TC HHS $19.95 million in social service investments for FY 2019 was allocated for Housing Continuum services TC HHS has identified a critical financial gap of $2,731,703 annually to fully fund this issue area in the FY22-26 investment cycle ($2,566,703 needed to address community-level outcomes, $165,00 needed to maintain services)[3]

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Travis County Social Service Investments in Access to Basic Supports	Travis County Health and Human Services			X			2018-2022	Programs and services within this issue area seek to improve access to public benefits for individuals with disproportionately poor outcomes in government systems. Focus is on public services for food, transportation, and legal benefits. Services may include: • Food bank and food pantries • Meals • Fresh food cultivation and/or distribution • Education about nutrition, wellness, and health • Technical assistance and consulting for urban farms and garden to increase food production • Transportation to services • Public transit passes • Licensed attorney, Board Accredited Legal representation, or other authorized representation by qualified advocates • Benefits system navigation assistance[1]	**Reach of Services** • 8% of clients served by Travis County purchased services for Access to Basic Supports live in unincorporated areas, 43% of clients served live in mixed areas • 4% of service locations are located within unincorporated zipcodes, 23% are located in mixed zipcodes **Issue Context[10]** pp.7-20 • Poverty thresholds often used as eligibility requirements for public assistance programs for basic supports do not adequately reflect what families need to meet their basic needs • It is estimated that families need to be at 200% of the federal poverty threshold to make ends meet in the Austin-Round Rock metro area • 27% of Travis County residents live at or below 200% of the poverty threshold[10]	Provide access to food to prevent hunger and promote wellness; access to transportation for critical needs and to improve transportation utilization; and access to legally entitled benefits for identified populations[1]	3% ($613,521) of TC HHS $19.95 million in social service investments for FY 2019 was allocated for Access to Basic Supports services TC HHS has identified a critical financial gap of $1,492,522 annually to fully fund this issue area in the FY23-27 investment cycle ($842,234 needed to address community-level outcomes for food, $550,000 needed to address community level outcomes in legal rights and benefits, $55,000 needed to maintain food services, $35,000 needed to maintain legal rights and benefits, and $10,288 needed to maintain transportation services)[3]
Travis County Social Service Investments in Workforce Development (WFD)	Travis County Health and Human Services			X			2016-2020	Programs and services within this issue area provide a continuum of employment, training, and adult education services Services and activities may include: • Literacy, GED, and adult basic education • English as a Second Language (ESL) classes • Job readiness and occupation-specific training (including, but no limited to, vocational certification and formal higher education opportunities); • Job search and job placement assistance • Related instruction, coaching, or counseling leading to employment and earnings gain[1]	**Reach of Services** • 6% of clients served by Travis County purchased WFD services live in unincorporated zipcodes, 30% reside in 'mixed' zip codes • 3% of service locations are located within unincorporated zipcodes, 16% are located in mixed zipcodes **Issue Context** • Rural area unemployment rate is 3.7% compared to 2.7% in CoA • Formerly incarcerated individuals face significant barriers in securing employment, which significantly	Help individuals improve workplace skills, obtain employment, succeed in the workplace, and help employers secure a skilled workforce[1]	12% ($2,389,307) of TC HHS $19.95 million in investments for FY 2019 was allocated for WFD TC HHS has identified a financial gap of $445,693 annually to fully fund this issue area in the FY21-25 investment cycle ($310,693 to address targeted gaps and needs, and $135,000 to maintain services)[3]

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									reduces the risk of recidivism • There are 13,880 "opportunity youth" in Travis County, who are 16-24 year olds disconnected from work and education, and are at an increased risk of long-term unemployment and resulting poverty[11]		

References
1. HHS Program Matrix for Social Service Investments
2. HHS 2019 Community Impact Report for SIS
3. HHS Cycle 2 Funding Allocation Plan
4. HHS 2019 Community Impact Report for Public Health
5. HHS 2019 Community Impact Report for Behavioral Health
6. HHS 2019 Community Impact Report for Child and Youth Development
7. HHS 2019 Community Impact Report for Holistic Family Services
8. HHS 2019 Community Impact Report for Supportive Services for Community Living
9. HHS 2019 Community Impact Report for Housing Continuum
10. HHS 2019 Community Impact Report for Supportive Services for Access to Basic Supports
11. HHS 2019 Community Impact Report for Workforce Development

APPENDIX F-4

CDBG Plan Review Matrix for Housing

Introduction: As a part of the Travis County Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, a variety of plans are reviewed to identify needs in the CDBG service area. The following table outlines the plans and investments reviewed for the PY19-23 Consolidated Plan related to Housing. Housing includes many different plans and programs including but not limited to housing studies, affordable housing tools, and portfolios. The plans and investments are summarized to provide a broad overview of the referenced report or investment with links available to access the full report. *This is a living document that will be updated regularly as a resource for the community.* If you know of a plan that is not included, but should be or a plan that has been updated and not reflected here, please send us an email at cdbg@traviscountytx.gov.

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CDBG-HHS											
Central Texas Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice	Travis and Williamson Counties, Cities of Round Rock, Pflugerville, and Austin and the Housing Authorities of Taylor, Round Rock, Georgetown, Austin, and Travis County http://centraltexasfairhousing.org/		X	X	X		10/1/19-9/30/24	Geographic focus: Travis and Williamson counties The Analysis of Impediments (AI) is a planning process for local governments and public housing agencies to take meaningful action to overcome historic patterns of segregation, promote fair housing choice an foster inclusive communities that are free from discrimination. Pg. 1	• Round Rock and Travis County best represent diversity in the region overall. • Overall African American and Hispanic families have much higher rates of poverty than Non-Hispanic Whites or Asian families. • Pflugerville has the lowest levels of segregation and Austin has the highest levels of segregation for African American and Hispanic residents. • The homeownership gap between African American and Non-Hispanic White households is around 20 percentage points or more in nearly all jurisdictions in the region. • Fourteen percent of households in the region report having been displaced in the last five years. • The most equity in housing choice exists in Pflugerville for homeownership and increasingly in the suburbs. • The changes in regional home values and rents have exceeded changes in the median incomes for all households, meaning that households have lost their housing purchasing power. • African American, Hispanic and other non-Asian minorities face greater challenges in accessing	Due to the quantity of goals, only the ones relevant to Travis County are included. **Regional Action Items:** **Goal #1:** Establish a Central Texas Regional Fair Housing Working Group (Working Group) made up of staff from each of the 10 entities to collaborate and coordinate on implementation of regional fair housing goals and affordable housing interests. The Group will consult with area experts on housing equity and economic opportunity, K-12 educational leaders, local and regional transit providers, and public works staff. This Group would be facilitated by a Travis County Health and Human Services employee team. The group will meet quarterly, and be governed by a group charter and 5 year work plan that would be established to guide the work of the Group. They will produce a progress report annually (that can be folded into jurisdiction CAPERS) that will have a 30-day public comment and review. **Goal #2**: Explore the feasibility to create a regional resource network for down payment assistance programs that are affirmatively marketed to under-	Goals suggest needed resource areas, but not actual funding amounts needed to implement the goals.

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									mortgage loans than Non-Hispanic White and Asian Households. • Travis County residents are more likely to: 1) live in a neighborhood without a grocery store, 20 not have access to public transit, and 3) lack job opportunities in the area. • African American respondents to the survey are more likely than regional respondents to: 1) live in neighborhoods with few/no grocery stores, 2) live in a home that is not big enough for their family, and 3) say there are not enough job opportunities. Furthermore, an analysis of school quality found that African American students are overrepresented in failing high schools. • Hispanic respondents to the survey are more likely than regional respondents to: 1) want to buy a home, but be unable to afford the down payment, and 2) live in a home that is not big enough for their family. Furthermore, an analysis of school quality found that Hispanic students are overrepresented in failing at every K-12 level. • Native American respondents to the survey are more likely than regional respondents to: 1) worry about their rent going up more than they can afford, 2) want to buy a home but are unable to afford a down payment, 3) unable to access public transit easily or safely, 4) have inadequate sidewalks, street lights, drainage or lack	represented homeowners. **Goal #3:** Working with foundations and private partners, explore and possibly create a regional multifamily rehabilitation and accessibility improvement program to provide an incentive for landlords to rent to persons with disabilities, refugees and others with similar limited rental histories or unearned sources of income, voucher holders, and/or residents with criminal history. **Goal #4**: Collaborate to explore the feasibility to fund fair housing testing to better understand the prevalence and impact of "3x rent" eligibility policies in rental housing and the intersection of those policies and refusal to accept unearned income such as child support and disability payments. Explore the feasibility and funding options, through a public-private partnership with area marketing firms, to establish a replicable affirmative marketing program and guiding principles for developers of rental housing, leasing agents and property managers, homebuilders, and real estate agents. This may include a marketing strategy to address Not-in-My-Backyard Syndrome (NIMBYism) in the region. Require that these plans be used in developments receiving public funds and/or development incentives. **<u>Travis & Williamson County Action Items:</u>**	

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									other infrastructure in their neighborhood, 5) have bad, rude or loud neighbors, and 4) indicate there are not enough job opportunities. • Respondents to the survey whose household includes a member with a disability are more likely than regional respondents to: 1) be unable to easily or safely access public transit, 2) need help taking care of self/home, but can't afford the help, and 3) have difficulty finding a landlord due to bad credit/evictions/foreclosure history. • Households with children and large family households are both more likely than regional respondents to: 1) want to buy a home but are unable to afford a down payment, 2) live in a neighborhood with poor/low school quality, and 3) live in a home that is not big enough for their family. • Renter respondents with Limited English Proficiency are more likely than regional respondents to worry that they will be evicted if they request a repair. • City and county capacity for addressing fair housing challenges is limited. • The harm caused by segregation persists and is manifest in disproportionate housing needs and differences in economic opportunity. • Affordable rental options in the region are increasingly limited and stricter rental policies further limit options. • Disparities in the ability to	**Goal #1:** Receive clarification from the State that health and safety, accessibility improvements and weatherization do not count as improvements that could result in changes to the homeowner' property tax exemptions (School Tax Ceiling). **Goal #2:** Actively market the availability of the homestead exemption and property tax deferral option through social service and advocacy organizations, trusted parties (church leaders, community organizers), community and senior centers, and social media to increase awareness of the exemption and build partnerships with community groups. **<u>Travis County Action Items:</u>** **Goal #1**: Improve living conditions for low income populations, among which members of protected classes are heavily represented **Goal #2:** Balance the revitalization of areas of concentrated poverty with the expansion of affordable housing opportunities elsewhere **Goal #3:** Set a goal for development of a range of affordable units in coordination with other regional jurisdictions. Commit to increasing the supply of a diversity of housing types, including missing middle housing, throughout the county **Goal #4:** Improve connections between low income populations and employment	

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		Needs Only	Strategic Direction	Identifies Goals	Resource Need Identified	Resource Funding Identified					
									access homeownership. • State regulations and zoning and land use limit housing choice. • Educational inequities persist in the region. • Public transportation access has not kept up with growth.	opportunities to mitigate impacts of displacement outside the urban core **Round Rock, Pflugerville, Georgetown and Travis & Williamson Counties' Action Items:** **Goal #1:** Nurture and drive job growth, commercial and retail development, and supportive services to quickly developing micro-economies in more affordable suburban areas in existing growth plane. Engage employers in discussions about affordable housing needs to build the potential for public-private partnerships **Goal #2:** Further a regional transportation vision, focusing on efficient commutes and reducing traffic in and out of Austin. Affirm that "accessible" transportation is more than ADA compliant buses and stops: The type of accessibility needed is the ability for people with health issues to not have to walk/roll too far to a stop, to have shade and benches where wait times typically exceed a certain threshold, and the first and last mile connections from each stop to destinations are ADA compliant. **Goal #3:** Review and make zoning code updates recommended in zoning and land use analysis section **Goal #4:** Commit to fostering a culture of inclusion for residents with disabilities, including ensuring threat equity initiatives include residents with	

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										disabilities, reviewing websites and other communications for ease of finding information pertinent to residents with disabilities, reviewing websites and other communications for ease of funding information pertinent to residents with disabilities, increasing resources at jurisdiction festivals and events (i.e. accessible parking spaces, shuttles other accommodations), and other efforts to signal that people with disabilities are a valued part of the community. Consider adding a Disability and Access component into Master/General Plans. **Goal #5:** Require developers and landlords who receive public funding and development incentives to adopt reasonable policies on tenant criminal history, accept legal unearned income in consideration of the ability to pay rent, and do not discriminate based on source of income. **Goal #6**: Explore the feasibility to fund tenant fair housing outreach and education and programs to build renters' rights knowledge, with a focus on reaching vulnerable residents including persons with disabilities, refugees, and families with children (all of whom may be denied housing based on source of income as a pretext for other types of discrimination) **Goal #7:** As part of the new requirement in Consolidated Planning to understand impacts	

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										around disaster recovery, explore the feasibility to examine how disinvestment and inequities in infrastructure planning have contributed to natural hazards' risks and include mitigation in five-year action plans	
Comprehensive Housing Market Study	Travis County CDBG	X		X			Anticipated September 2019 – 9/30/24	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Affordable Housing Policy & Affordable Housing Development Tools	Travis County Affordable Housing Policy Committee	X			X		February 8, 2018	The AHPC presented a series of tools able to be utilized to create or support affordable housing development and fair housing choice.	Tools the County does not have legal authority or limited ability to expand. No authority: • General Obligation Bonds to Create Revenue for Affordable Housing Development • Expedited Permit Review • Land Banking Limited Ability to Expand: • Homestead Preservation District • Homestead Preservation Reinvestment Zone • County Sales Tax Revenue • Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone Additional tools not prioritized at this time: Existing Tools: • Homebuyer Assistance • Travis County Departments' Housing Investments & Contracts • Home Repair & Weatherization Services New Tools: • Co-Op Models • Community Land Trust • Tenant Relocation Program • Strike Fund for Affordable	Prioritize existing tools that generate revenue and/or affordable housing: • Public Improvement District • Property Tax Exemption • HFC participates as General Partner/ General Contractor • Private Activity Bonds • CDBG to Support Affordable Housing Development • Permit Review Waiver of Fees through TNR • County owned land for affordable housing development Prioritize new tools that best leverage existing tools: • Community Benefit Fund • Real Property Purchase & Disposition • Neighborhood Empowerment Zone • Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Prioritize the identification of funding resources: • General Fund allocation for affordable housing • Certificates of Obligation for Land Tools to support affordable and	Each tools identified possible FTE and other resource needs. The AHPC has been working on different tools since February including the Community Benefit Fund and the TNR permit review fee waiver. Given revenue caps, some of the priorities set in 2018 will likely need to be revisited.

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									Housing Preservation	fair housing: • Compliance monitoring • Fair Housing Commission • Live, updatable Opportunity Map	
HATC											
Strategic Plan	Housing Authority of Travis County https://hatctx.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/STRATEGIC-PLAN-JULY-7-2016.pdf		X	X			Adopted on July 7, 2016. 3-5 year plan, so through 2019-21 or so.	Summary/Focus: • Contains a current snapshot of programs, properties, and activities, including demographic info about individuals served. –p.2-19 • New vision, mission, and other guiding organizational statements. –p.20-25 • Strategic plan goals. –p.26-52	Key points/takeaways: Clear need for expanded services and additional capacity in order to serve more people who need affordable housing.	Goals (esp. 2019-2024): 1. Strategically preserve and expand the affordable housing portfolio to ensure for a fair share of resources for the poorest and most vulnerable of Travis County citizens. (detail p. 27-33) 2. Create healthy, inclusive communities that are diverse, safe, and accessible. (detail p.34-36) 3. Enhance and improve lives through the delivery of optimal self sufficiency programs. (detail p. 37-39)	Gaps/resources needed. Expand partnerships, develop plans to be able to achieve stated goals, seek ways to access land and capital. HATC has no properties in the Travis County CDBG Service Area.
EDSI											
County owned land portfolio	Email communications from EDSI staff leadership 3/11/19 and 4/23/19						March 11, 2019 and April 23, 2019	The only County-owned parcel associated with affordable housing currently is 5325-5335 Airport Blvd. The buildings to be constructed there include 146 units of housing, Travis County office space, and a parking garage. Construction has begun. The future tenants of the Travis County office space (approximately 80,000 square feet) are Health and Human Services, Veterans Services, and the District Clerk Jury-Passport Office. The 146 apartments, called Travis Flats, will consist of studios, one-bedroom, two-bedroom, and three-bedroom units. A majority of these will be affordable to households earning between 30% and 60%	EDSI reviews any county properties that may be viable for affordable housing when we update the Facilities Master Plan. The most recently adopted version is from April 10, 2018. The North Campus project is the only one so far that's been moving forward, although within the plan both the Post Road Building site (redevelopment currently estimated to be undertaken between 2023 and 2025) and the Housing Services Building site (undetermined redevelopment timeline) are on the short list for county projects that may be viable to include affordable housing in the future. For both of these projects, there would need to be an alternative analysis and stakeholder engagement process	Through 2024, one property could be considered for affordable housing in the county's current portfolio: 2201 Post Road. This will depend on a number of possible future actions and the effective relocating of the Juvenile Public Defender and Deaf Services, either temporarily or more permanently.	None of the current properties with potential for affordable housing are located in unincorporated areas of Travis County.

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								of Area Median Income (AMI), while a small number will be market-rate rentals. The project will also feature a small café or coffee shop. No other County-owned land is under development for affordable housing at this time.	to determine the final redevelopment plan/use for the properties.		
Travis County: Economic Development & Strategic Investments	Travis County: EDSI Consultation						Consultation questions submitted by EDSI staff leadership, March 19, 2019	Current work/challenges: • Public Improvement Districts: Funding varies – PID bonds. Service type: affordable housing, streets, open space, transit infrastructure, and other appropriate community benefits (varies by project). Geographic focus: unincorporated Travis County. • LIHTC Projects (Corporations): Service type: affordable housing throughout county. Planned services/investments for next 5 years: • Incentives and loan funds to help existing small to mid-sized businesses stay and scale up. Requires ongoing funding and revisions to Chapter 381 Policy. Would serve small to mid-sized businesses in underserved areas countywide. • Leverage private sector partnerships to encourage greater tangible community investment. Requires a FTE and ongoing funding. Service type: infrastructure, local hiring, services, investments in workforce pipeline development, etc., countywide – specifically underserved areas.	Gaps in resources/funding: • Access to primary employment Changes required: PID policy revision/Chapter 381 Policy revision. Gap is countywide, particularly in outlying areas. • Transit access Changes required: PID policy revision/Chapter 381 Policy revision. Gap is countywide, particularly in outlying areas. • Affordable housing options Changes required: Providing resources to further the work identified by the Affordable Housing Policy Committee. Gap is countywide. • Access to healthy food Changes required: Consideration of land located in the flood zone for use as farmland and investment in programs in these areas. Gap is countywide, particularly in outlying areas. • Access to quality medical services Changes required: Continuing collaboration with entities like Central Health to identify and invest in areas of high need, and transportation to services for residents of outlying areas. Gap is countywide, particularly in outlying areas. "The gaps in those areas for the	"We are in the process of identifying grant funding for new programs our department is exploring. We will also be working more closely with private sector investors. Our department, particularly the County Corporations, works really closely with CDBG already."	Primary needs identifies: Affordable housing. Public transit. Access to healthy food, quality medical services, and primary employment.

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								• Greater/more targeted community benefits related to development projects. Requires FTE and revisions to PID Policy. Would serve populations in underserved areas of the county, countywide. Community benefits include childcare centers, primary employers, affordable housing, transit infrastructure investments, etc. • Outreach and recovery plan for microenterprises located in flood zones/areas prone to other forms of disaster. Requires FTE and ongoing funding (working with EDA volunteer currently on planning efforts). Service type: disaster recovery and preparedness planning countywide, specifically in underserved areas. • Support the recommendations of the Affordable Housing Policy Committee. Requires FTE and ongoing funding to provide affordable housing and related services countywide. • Further the Food and Farming Initiative. Requires FTE and ongoing funding to promote healthy food access in food deserts countywide, specifically in underserved areas.	work that we are doing are generally greater than the more densely populated urban areas. Access to primary jobs and services is much more difficult for those residents living in outlying areas of the county."		
Travis County: Corporations	Travis County: Corporations Consultation						Written answers to Consultation questions submitted by email by staff leadership,		"Partnering with us on multifamily projects provides CDBG "a lot of bang for the buck" in terms of a ratio of grant dollars to # of units. Most multifamily projects need gap financing in conjunction with the tax credit	Planned expansions or services or investments, next 5 years: • Everything that has an inducement resolution from our Board is in the spreadsheet ("03.05.2019 Multifamily. Information .xlsx")	Gaps in resources/funding: • Affordable single family housing. Resources required: Money for land & DPA. Gap is throughout county, but particularly in areas of high opportunity. • Affordable multifamily housing.

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							March 14, 2019		from the state and the tax exempt private activity bonds that we issue, and CDBG can be a crucial help there."	Other projects currently under consideration: • Owen Tech Senior Apartments. GP & GC Partnership + bond issuance. • Spring Villas. GP & GC Partnership + bond issuance. "We can do one to two multifamily deals a year on average."	Resources required: Money for gap financing, buy & bank land. Gap is throughout county, but particularly in areas of high opportunity and west of IH35. "For our work with single family and multifamily housing, we believe the disparities in those areas similar to or greater than the more densely populated urban areas. Dense urban areas within the city limits of Austin have access to more funding sources and services than those areas outside. Moreover, investors generally prefer to invest in or as close to the city as possible, and this is true with affordable housing as well. Other challenges to obtaining investment in less urban areas include lack of transit infrastructure, services, medical services, and sometimes grocery stores." Identified needs: Affordable housing, transit infrastructure, medical services, social services, and sometimes grocery stores.
Travis County Economic Development & Strategic Investments- from FY 2019 Consolidated Work Plans	Travis County: EDSI		X	X			December 21, 2018	Geographic focus: Travis County		From FY 2019-FY 2023 Work Plan: "3. Work with the Affordable Housing Policy Committee on a strategy for increasing the availability of a variety of housing types affordable to individuals and families earning less than 100% of the Area Median Income." –p.167 "9. Continue to pursue general partner/general contractor role in affordable housing projects. 10. Continue to pursue appropriate affordable housing and other deals that benefit from Private Activity Bond issuance." –	

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										p.168	
Justice Planning											
Pay for Success	Travis County: Justice Planning, consultation with staff leadership						Phone call, March 21, 2019	**Pay for Success**. New endeavor, 2-3 years in the making now, still not quite launched. Lots of partners: ECHO & Social Finance are leaders; other partners include the City of Austin, Central Health, either/both St. David's Health Foundation/Episcopal Health Foundation (not sure which or maybe both), and others. $15-$16 million has been committed by these partners along with private investors for a 5-year span. Of that, Travis County has committed $600,000 per year. The target populations are the chronically homeless, people with a history of interaction with the criminal justice system, and those who are frequent utilizers of the health care system. The measures for TC are connected to the jail, with the goal for this population being an overall reduction of jail bed days in the county jail—in both number of incidents and length of stay. Also measuring housing stability for this population, and using an ACT (Assertive Case Management) model of case management. Other partners will have different measures. It is an expensive undertaking. Currently, contract with Social Finance is still being negotiated.			

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								The project hopes to bring 200-250 additional units of permanent supportive housing online, but open question: where will the housing be located (near services, transportation, in areas of opportunity—or just anywhere)? Overall: this is a new and ambitious model that carries some risk.		
Investments in housing	Travis County: Justice Planning, consultation with Justice Planning staff leadership						Phone call, March 21, 2019	Justice Reinvestment Initiative: Jail population management initiatives. Urban Institute an original partner. There's a desperate need for permanent supportive housing that is friendly to people with a criminal history. This program identifies those housing units and attaches wraparound support services through case managers. Foundation Communities is a partner. Program has 22 units. The people in this program are frequently mental health system utilizers with a history of being in & out of the hospital. Initially, outreach & identifying good candidates was challenging; this is a transient population, many showed lack of interest, some on the list died. But once the program got off the ground and people got into housing, it's been very successful. Moved from initially being grant funded to being funded by TC, mainly to pay for case management. The most expensive piece was housing, but that came from HATC in the form of housing vouchers.	Lack of quality affordable housing, both permanent supportive and transitional. Geography: these programs and all related housing units are located within city limits. Anecdotal: some program participants have had to quit their jobs because they moved outside of the city to find affordable housing but then didn't have transportation to get them to their workplaces. A challenge, too, that social services are mostly in the city center. Currently, providers who run temporary shelters don't put a lot of effort into providing services to bridge the gap between temporary and permanent housing. Reason: lack of training, maybe—and/or lack of staff capacity? Often, people will transition to permanent housing but then not be able to hold onto it. Gap: program(s) to help people get ready for permanent supportive housing. Surely someone, somewhere, has created this wheel already.		Identified need: More quality, affordable housing—both permanent supportive and transitional—that is welcoming for people with a criminal history.

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								*** Permanent Supportive Housing budget line item: $126,000/year. These funds help a small pool of people who are clients of either the Workforce Development program or the mental health program. Also have funds for transitional housing.			
Travis County Justice Planning-from FY 2019 Consolidated Work Plans	Travis County: Justice Planning		X	X			December 21, 2018			Long-term (FY 2020 & beyond) CDBG-area related goals related to housing: • "WD Task Force: Increase the number of program clients for whom transitional housing assistance is provided • "WD Task Force: Develop one or more pilot programs to serve the homeless population of Travis County • "Planning: Expand transitional housing budget to accommodate both an increase in the number of clients served by JP programs, as well as increased lengths of stays in housing to achieve meaningful and sustained positive outcomes • "Planning: Reissue a transitional housing RFS to add contracted housing providers to the Justice Planning portfolio" – p.113	
Studies by Other Entities											
Austin Strategic Housing Blueprint	City of Austin – Neighborhood Housing & Community Development http://www.austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files		X	X	X	X	2015-2025	Summary/Focus. "This document is informed by the March 31, 2017 *Mayor's Task Force on Institutional Racism and Systemic Inequalities* which states: 'We believe that policies implemented by the	Key Points/Takeaways: • "Austinites noted that affordability is not just defined by the price of housing, but also by where one lives and if one has access to daily needs and opportunities." –p.2 • "As lower income households	Goals (esp. 2019-2024): **These are 10-year goals. 2015-2025.** • Affordable housing in every City Council district; • Construction of 60,000 housing units affordable to households at 80% MFI and below;	Gaps/resources needed: • "The City of Austin's most recent Comprehensive Housing Market study (2014) identified a gap of 48,000 housing units affordable to households earning at or below $25,000 annually, or approximately 30% of the MFI. It is estimated that

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	/NHCD/Strategic_Housing_Blueprint_4.24.17_reduced_.pdf							City of Austin over time, combined with procedures created and carried out by other local institutions, caused people of color, particularly Blacks, to be segregated into the eastern parts of the city and limited their access to many things necessary for upward mobility."-p.2 This document provides an overview of goals, tools and strategies to increase affordable housing stock while also improving housing choice geographically.	find themselves unable to afford to live in Austin, they are relocating to surrounding communities or unincorporated areas of Travis, Williamson, and Hays counties. While housing costs may be lower in areas outside Austin, other costs, like transportation, can be higher due to increased distances traveled and a lack of infrastructure for nearby services and amenities." –p. 12 • Chart on p. 12 shows population growth forecast by county for Austin metro region, 2010-2050. • Lack of affordable housing in Austin disproportionately impacts protected classes and exacerbates segregation. –see table, p. 23	• Construction of 75,000 housing units for households earning greater than 80% MFI broken into 25,000 for 81-120% MFI and 50,000 for 121% MFI & above. –p.2, 16 • Five Values with key recommended actions for each: 1. Prevent Households from Being Priced out of Austin. p.2, 20-22, 41 2. Foster Equitable, Integrated, and Diverse Communities. p.2, 23-25, 42 3. Invest in Housing for Those Most in Need. p.3, 25-29, 43 4. Create New and Affordable Housing Choices throughout Austin. p.3, 29-35, 44 5. Help Austinites Reduce Household Costs. p.3, 36-39, 45	the cost to close that gap today with construction of new units would be $6.48 billion. By 2025, the cost to close the gap is estimated to grow to $11.18 billion." –p. 3 • CoA will need to work collaboratively with other municipalities & counties in a variety of areas, including transportation, economic, and water resources planning. –p.12 • *See p. 18 & 40 for strategic housing blueprint 10-yr estimate info* • Achieving the goals of this strategic plan will require legislative changes at the state level, local policy changes, code changes, new/expanded programs, strategic partnerships, and targeted investments.
Austin Strategic Housing Plan	City of Austin http://www.austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Austin_Strategic_Housing_Plan.pdf		X	X	X	X	December 5, 2016 Sets goals for 10 years: through 2025	Geographic focus: Austin "The Austin Strategic Housing Plan recommends thoughtful strategies and approaches to prevent displacement and foster equitable communities, invest in housing for those most in need, create new and affordable housing choices, while also helping Austinites reduce their transportation costs and other household expenses. By ensuring alignment with the City's Imagine Austin Comprehensive Plan and other citywide initiatives to implement Imagine Austin, such as the CodeNEXT revision of the Land Development Code, the	"The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines ***affordable housing*** as: "Housing in which the occupant(s) is/are paying no more than 30% of his or her income for gross housing costs, including utilities." According to Imagine Austin, the City of Austin's comprehensive plan, ***household affordability*** includes not only housing costs, but also utilities and transportation costs." –p.3 "In February 2015, the Martin Prosperity Institute named the Austin metro area the most economically segregated area in the United States, stating that '[i]t is not so much the size of the gap between the rich and poor that drives segregation as	Target goals for new housing units identified based on projected MSA growth of 34% from 2015-2025, then broken out by income bracket (MFI range). See Figure 6, p. 14. Goal: 135,000 housing units in 10 years. • "At least 75% of new housing units should be within 1/2 mile of Imagine Austin Centers and Corridors • Preserve 10,000 affordable housing units over 10 years • Produce 100 Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) units each year through 2018, with half of those units (25) being Housing First **EACH CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT**	"The City of Austin's most recent Comprehensive Housing Market study identified a gap of 48,000 housing units affordable to households earning at or below $25,000 annually, or approximately 30% of the median family income (MFI). It is estimated that the cost to close that gap today with construction of new units would be $6.48 billion. By 2025, the cost to close the gap is estimated to grow to $11.18 billion." –p.3 "The City of Austin's population is currently projected to increase at an annual rate of approximately 2%; however, the region is expected to grow at an even faster annual rate of 3.4%. Since more than 50% of the people who work in Austin live outside the city limits and many of

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								Austin Strategic Housing Plan seeks to address these interconnected issues comprehensively." –p.2 "The purpose of the Austin Strategic Housing Plan is to help align resources, ensure a unified strategic direction, and facilitate community partnerships to achieve this shared vision. The Plan recommends new funding mechanisms, regulatory changes through CodeNEXT, and other creative approaches the City of Austin and community partners should utilize to achieve both market rate and affordable housing goals." –p.3	the ability of the super-wealthy to isolate and wall themselves off from the less well-to-do.'" –p.11 "Studies have found that the odds of rising to another income level are notably low in cities with concentrated poverty, extensive traffic, and weak public transit systems, which make it difficult to get to a job. Therefore, policymakers have an opportunity to address inequality while also addressing affordability by expanding their efforts to include access to transportation and the costs of utilities, taxes, and health care." –p.11 "While housing in the City of Austin is becoming more expensive, surrounding areas face their own set of problems. As lower income households find themselves unable to afford to live in Austin, they are relocating to surrounding communities or unincorporated areas of Travis, Williamson, and Hays counties. While housing costs may be lower in areas outside central Austin, other costs, like transportation, can be higher due to increased distances traveled and a lack of infrastructure or nearby services and amenities." –p.12	**SHOULD CONTAIN:** • At least 10% of rental housing units that are affordable to households earning at or below 30% MFI ($24,300 or less for a 4-person household in 2016); and • At least 25% of ownership housing units that are affordable to households earning at or below 120% *MFI ($93,360 or less for a 4-person household in 2016)*." –p.16 **Neighborhood Housing and Community Development 10-Year Targets** Housing for all • Serve at least 20 people without a voucher and under 20% MFI each year in non-PSH housing • 100% of ground floor units in new developments funded by NHCD will be adaptable and 25% of all affordable units will be accessible • Support the production of 50 Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) units each year, with half of those being Housing First. Family Friendly Housing • 25% of affordable housing units that are created or preserved should have two of more bedrooms AND a preference for families with children. Linking Housing with Transportation • 25% of affordable housing created or preserved to be within ¼ mile of high frequency transit (this is transit	them would like to live in Austin but cannot afford to do so, it is estimated that there is a need for the construction of 135,000 additional housing units in the City of Austin over the next decade." –p.8 "Achieving the aggressive community goals outlined in the Plan will require the continuation of existing funding, as well as significant new funding, new regulations, new programs, legislative changes, land development code changes, and participation from the private sector at a level not previously experienced in Austin. To make significant progress in altering the current trajectory of Austin becoming a city available to only certain income households, policymakers will have to make difficult decisions including redirecting funds from other uses toward affordable housing and changing city policies to address housing needs and ensure that the needs of vulnerable populations are addressed." –p.19

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										service that provides service every 15 minutes or better throughout most of the day, on weekdays and weekends) • 90% of affordable housing created or preserved within ¾ mile of transit service, ensuring Metro Access service for eligible persons with disabilities. Home Repair • Assist 600 low-income households per year with home repair programs with the objective to help preserve existing housing stock." –p.17 See recommended actions to achieve goals p.20-39, Appendix A, Appendix B.	
Locked Out: Criminal History Barriers to Affordable Rental Housing in Austin & Travis County, Texas	Austin/Travis County Reentry Roundtable http://www.austintexas.gov/edims/document.cfm?id=269492		X	X	X		Published October 2016	Geographical focus: Austin & Travis County "In 2015, the Austin/Travis County Reentry Roundtable (Roundtable) undertook the task of assessing the criminal background screening policies of local publicly subsidized housing. This report is the result of that research and it provides an overview of the Roundtable's findings and recommendations to inform policymakers, housing industry professionals, and other community leaders in better protecting the fair housing rights and overcoming barriers to housing for persons with criminal backgrounds in Austin and Travis County." –p.3 "This report aims to inform policymakers, housing industry professionals, and other	"Every year in Travis County, more than 2,400 individuals are released from prison and almost 20,000 additional individuals are served through community supervision systems including parole and probation." –p.3 Key Findings: • Lack of transparency & compliance with the Texas Property Code; • Unreasonable lookback periods for considering criminal backgrounds; • Failure to consider mitigating circumstances; • Equating arrests with convictions; • Overbroad categories of criminal activity. –p.4 "Research indicates that racial and ethnic minorities are disproportionately arrested and	Recommendations: 1. Partnerships: public and private housing industry partners 2. Education: of property management representatives about their legal obligations under the Fair Housing Act. 3. Accountability: Properties must be held accountable for ensuring that they are meeting HUD requirements. –p.4 "In addition to inviting City, County, and local housing policy leaders, elected officials, housing industry professionals, and the wider community to review findings, discuss recommendations, and explore additional sources of funding to implement reforms, the Roundtable urges stakeholders to consider some or all of the	

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								community leaders to better protect the fair housing rights and overcome barriers to housing for persons with criminal backgrounds in Austin and Travis County. The report first reviews relevant legal precedent and regulatory actions relating to fair housing for persons with criminal backgrounds. The report next summarizes criminal background policies from area affordable housing properties and compares these policies with HACA's screening criteria. Third, the report speaks to the need for decisive leadership, highlighting local partners and recent reforms undertaken in New Orleans. Finally, the report recommends an approach and specific actions to move the conversation forward." –p.5	imprisoned, meaning that these same populations are also disproportionately burdened with criminal histories and, by extension, disproportionately affected by criminal screening criteria used to determine housing eligibility….Locally, the Community Advancement Network's 2015 community dashboard report highlights that 'Blacks are more likely than Whites, Hispanics, or others to be booked into jail in Travis County. People identifying as Black account for about 21% of people booked into jail, but only 8% of Travis County's adult population. This results in a disproportionality ratio of 2.6, indicating a highly disproportionate representation for the Black population.'" –p.5	following specific reforms: • Include clearly defined and reasonable criminal history lookback periods for both misdemeanors and felonies, along with an appeals process for admission. • Require properties receiving funding or support through HUD-funded entities post tenant selection criteria online and have it readily available in the property's office. • Create a safe harbor for landlords who receive city or county funding, including bond funding, and who accept Housing Choice Vouchers and rely on tenant screenings performed by HACA or the Housing Authority of Travis County. • Increase funding for fair housing testing of landlords with respect to criminal selection policies to determine if they are violating the Fair Housing Act through either disparate treatment or impact. • Create sample policies incorporating practices listed on page 18 of this report to ensure fair housing rights for persons with criminal histories and encourage uniform screening." –p.19	
Texas Criminal Background Screening Guide for Rental Housing Providers	Austin/Travis County Reentry Roundtable https://www.reentryroundtable.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Austin-Criminal-			X			Published April 2018	Geographical focus: Austin & Travis County Designed to provide instruction to housing providers on how best to comply with fair housing law & guidelines when implementing criminal background screenings for	• "A housing provider that imposes a blanket prohibition on any person with any conviction record, no matter when the offense occurred, will be unable to prove that such a policy is necessary to achieve a substantial, legitimate, nondiscriminatory interest."	• For landlords to be in compliance with federal Fair Housing Act and recent HUD guidance on the use of criminal records when implementing criminal background screenings for housing applicants. –p.1 • "Understand current criminal history barriers in accessing	Education for and more effective communication with housing providers.

Name of Plan/Needs Assessment	Owner of Plan/ Investments *(online version location)*	Type of Plan: Select all that apply					Timeframe Plan Covers *(date published/ amended)*	Summary/Focus of Plan *(including activity types and geographical focus)*	Key Points *(key take-aways)*	Goals Covering Oct. 1, 2019-Sep. 30, 2024 *(listed by year, if possible)*	Resources/Gaps to Achieve Goals *(listed by year, if possible and by CDBG Area vs outside CDBG Area)*
		Needs Only	Strategic Direction	Identifies Goals	Resource Need Identified	Resource Funding Identified					
	Background-Screening-Guidebook.final .pdf							housing applicants.	• "A housing provider with a more tailored policy or practice that excludes individuals with certain types of convictions must still prove that its policy is necessary to serve a substantial, legitimate, nondiscriminatory interest by accurately distinguishing between a demonstrable risk to resident safety and/or property."	affordable rental housing and to inform new policies, strategies, and resources to reduce such barriers." –p.1	
Homelessness in Austin/Travis County: 2019 Annual Point in Time Count Results and Plan to End Homelessness	Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO)	X					March 26, 2019	Geographical focus: Austin & Travis County "In the early hours of January 26, 2019, more than 500 volunteers counted the number of children, families, and adults experiencing unsheltered homelessness throughout Austin/Travis County. Volunteers counted people in cars, tents, parks, under bridges, and on the streets. On the same day, people who were sleeping in shelters and transitional housing programs were counted using the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)." –p.1	"The total number of individuals experiencing homelessness that day was 2,255, a five percent increase from the 2018 PIT count." –p.1 "There was a **25 percent** reduction in youth homelessness overall and a **56 percent** reduction in unsheltered youth homelessness. These findings are particularly encouraging given the collaboration to end youth homelessness that began in 2017." –p.2 "Austin's system to house homeless veterans continues to work – just three percent of the total homeless population are Veterans, a 15 percent reduction from 2018." –p.3 "Though we saw an increase in unsheltered homelessness in this year's PIT count, the number of individuals who were moved into permanent supportive housing in 2018 increased. This is reflective of a system that is getting more refined each year and helping more people exit homelessness." –p.4		The number of unsheltered persons counted in the CDBG services areas totaled 47 (1 in Webberville and 46 in unincorporated Travis County). This represents a 683% increase over the PIT count for those areas in 2018 (0 in Webberville and 6 in unincorporated Travis County). –p.2
Austin's Action	Ending		X	X	X	X	Published April	Geographical focus: Austin, TX;	Key points/takeaways:	Goals (esp. 2019-2024):	Gaps/resources needed-especially for

Name of Plan/Needs Assessment	Owner of Plan/ Investments *(online version location)*	Type of Plan: Select all that apply					Timeframe Plan Covers *(date published/ amended)*	Summary/Focus of Plan *(including activity types and geographical focus)*	Key Points *(key take-aways)*	Goals Covering Oct. 1, 2019-Sep. 30, 2024 *(listed by year, if possible)*	Resources/Gaps to Achieve Goals *(listed by year, if possible and by CDBG Area vs outside CDBG Area)*
		Needs Only	Strategic Direction	Identifies Goals	Resource Need Identified	Resource Funding Identified					
Plan to End Homelessness	Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO) http://www.austinecho.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/180723-Action-Plan-to-end-Homelessness.pdf						23, 2018 2018-2024	Travis County, TX "This document summarizes areas of investing that are innovative, impactful, and cost-saving solutions to expand the homelessness response system to ensure homelessness is rare, brief, and non-recurring for adults, youth, and families in our community."	5 System Components to End Homelessness in Austin/Travis County: 1. Outreach & Shelter, current challenges: increasing numbers of people experiencing homelessness, and wide geographic spread; insufficient capacity for outreach efforts; insufficient space in existing shelters; lack of long-term housing systems. p.11 2. Housing & Support Services, current challenges: insufficient Rapid Re-housing and Permanent Supportive Housing programs to meet local need; lack of affordable housing options; insufficient wrap-around services & supports. p.17 3. Addressing Disparities, current challenges: disparities exist among people experiencing homelessness, p.23 4. System Effectiveness, current challenges: insufficient resources for system to be fully coordinated and/or at scale, p. 29-30 5. Community Commitment, current challenges: local investment is inadequate to meet need, p.35-36	"Launch a public-private partnership to build a sustainable system that ends people's homelessness in Austin, Travis County, Texas." 1. Outreach & Shelter: more outreach & more effective outreach; create more shelters throughout city/county; improve service delivery & referral network. p. 12-16 2. Increase resources to bring Rapid Re-housing and Permanent Supporting Housing programs to scale; increase affordability of local housing/rental market; strengthen & streamline wrap-around services and service provider network. p.18-22 3. Address barriers faced by subgroups to exiting homelessness; address individual & system barriers to housing; analyze & address root causes that place subgroups at higher risk of homelessness; include people with lived experience of homelessness in all aspects of service planning & provision; create affordable housing throughout city/county, p.24-28 4. Streamline & align service delivery agencies & programs; invest in programs that demonstrate effective interventions and positive outcomes; invest in training for & support of frontline service provider staff; increase effectiveness of prevention programs; raise more funds	CDBG area: • More shelters • Streamlined system of service integration & referrals throughout area • Affordable housing in all areas of city/county • Additional $38 million in 2019, and $30-$35 million each year thereafter.-see graph, p.40.

Name of Plan/Needs Assessment	Owner of Plan/ Investments *(online version location)*	Type of Plan: Select all that apply					Timeframe Plan Covers *(date published/ amended)*	Summary/Focus of Plan *(including activity types and geographical focus)*	Key Points *(key take-aways)*	Goals Covering Oct. 1, 2019-Sep. 30, 2024 *(listed by year, if possible)*	Resources/Gaps to Achieve Goals *(listed by year, if possible and by CDBG Area vs outside CDBG Area)*
		Needs Only	Strategic Direction	Identifies Goals	Resource Need Identified	Resource Funding Identified					
										to fully implement Austin/Travis County Plan to Prevent and End Youth Homelessness. p.30-34 5. Create dedicated funding stream across sectors; improve communications w/the public & volunteer engagement; p.36-37	
Homelessness in Austin Current Needs + Gaps	Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO) http://www.austintexas.gov/edims/document.cfm?id=281890	X					Draft date: May 11, 2017	Geographic focus: Austin/Travis County "ECHO created this report on data, trends, and actions to address the needs of persons experiencing homelessness to inform ongoing efforts to prevent and end homelessness in our community. "This visual report describes (1) the characteristics of the homeless population in Austin and Travis County, (2) their current needs, (3) our current community public investments to address homelessness, and (4) gaps in services." –p.2	Because the conclusions from this report were incorporated into the 2018 Action Plan and because data was updated in that Plan, Key Take Aways, Goals, and Gaps are not summarized here.		

APPENDIX F-5

CDBG Plan Review Matrix for Economic Development

Introduction: As a part of the Travis County Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, a variety of plans are reviewed to identify needs in the CDBG service area. The following table outlines the plans and investments reviewed for the PY19-23 Consolidated Plan related to Economic Development. Economic Development includes many different planning areas including but not limited to workforce development, business loans and tax incentives for businesses. The plans are summarized to provide a broad overview of the referenced report with links available to access the full report. *This is a living document that will be updated regularly as a resource for the community.* If you know of a plan that is not included, but should be or a plan that has been updated and not reflected here, please send us an email at cdbg@traviscountytx.gov.

Name of Plan/Needs Assessment	Owner of Plan *(online version location)*	Type of Plan: Select all that apply					Timeframe Plan Covers *(date published/ amended)*	Summary/Focus of Plan *(including activity types and geographical focus)*	Key Points *(key take-aways)*	Goals Covering Oct. 1, 2019 thru Sep. 30, 2024 *(listed by year, if possible)*	Resources/Gaps to Achieve Goals *(listed by year, if possible and by CDBG Area vs outside CDBG Area)*
		Needs Only	Strategic Direction	Identifies Goals	Resource Need Identified	Resource Funding Identified					
Workforce Development											
Master Community Workforce Plan (MCWP)	Workforce Solutions Capital Area http://www.wfscapitalarea.com/MasterCommunityWorkforcePlan Austin Metro Area Master Community Workforce Plan http://www.austintexas.gov/edims/document.cfm?id=299626 Austin Metro Area Master Community Workforce Plan-Community Update July 2018 http://www.wfscapitalarea.com/Portals/0/all-content/Master%20Community%20Workforce%20Plan/201807MCWPCommunityUpdate.pdf		X	X	X	X	2017-2021/ published June, 2017	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 • **Advancement** by assisting frontline workers with skills needed to advance into middle-skill jobs–pp.1-3	• 60,000 middle-skill job openings are projected by 2021 in the Austin Metro Area which presents an opportunity for economic advancement for disadvantaged residents living at or below 200% of poverty. • MCPW will assist economically disadvantaged residents in acquiring employable skills and knowledge to obtain and advance though middle-skill careers. • MCWP seeks to help employers of middle-skill jobs access the local talent pool to fill these positions.	Improve affordability of living in Austin by improving economically disadvantaged residents' access to better economic opportunities. Objective: 10,000 residents living at or below 200% of poverty will secure middle-skill jobs by 2021-pp.2 Targets: • 30,000 enroll in training • 12,000 complete training • 10,000 newly employed or advanced above 200% poverty-pp.1	MCWP enrolls participants annually, as well as annual evaluation and reporting of program outcomes. A 2016 baseline report indicated that enrollment in training programs should increase by 200%, those completing training should increase by 300%, and job placement should increase by 500% to reach MCWP targets by 2021. *Geographic focus:* This plan address workforce development broadly across Travis County with no specific geographic targeting, but most services are provided within City of Austin. *Needs and Gaps:* Financial needs and gaps not identified. *Resources* (selected initiatives/strategies from the MCWP)-pp. 2-5: • Central Texas Healthcare Partnerships • Healthcare and Manufacturing Education and Training Asset Mapping • Industry Partnership Staffing Capacity Expansion • Career Fairs, Job Shadowing,

Name of Plan/Needs Assessment	Owner of Plan *(online version location)*	Type of Plan: Select all that apply					Timeframe Plan Covers *(date published/ amended)*	Summary/Focus of Plan *(including activity types and geographical focus)*	Key Points *(key take-aways)*	Goals Covering Oct. 1, 2019 thru Sep. 30, 2024 *(listed by year, if possible)*	Resources/Gaps to Achieve Goals *(listed by year, if possible and by CDBG Area vs outside CDBG Area)*
		Needs Only	Strategic Direction	Identifies Goals	Resource Need Identified	Resource Funding Identified					
											and Community Clothing Closets • Outcomes Rate Card Grant and Analysis • Communication and Policy Working Group • Income Eligibility Policy • Incumbent Worker Training Policy
Austin/Travis County 2-Generation (2-Gen) Strategic Plan	United Way of Greater Austin https://www.unitedwayaustin.org/2gen2018/		X	X	X	X	2019-2023/published December 2018	2-Gen is a model of social service delivery in which parents and children of families are served deliberately and simultaneously, leading to greater economic mobility overtime by fostering an intergenerational cycle of economic opportunity. Successful 2-Gen approaches require close coordination between services for parents and children making it easier for entire families to participate and succeed. The Austin/Travis County 2-Gen plan seeks to increase the number of families served through the 2-Gen approach, and improve family outcomes by strengthening existing 2-Gen programs and services -pp.1-2. Many successful 2-Gen program include–pp.2 • **For children**: Early childhood education and mentorship programs for children six and older • **For parents**: Parenting classes, financial education, ESL, ABE, workforce training and certification programs, GED support, and post-secondary education services • **For whole families**: home visiting, health and mental wellness services, stable housing, financial	• Cost of living in the Austin area is increasing, and while the city is experiencing economic growth overall, low-skill jobs continue to pay less than a living wage • Economic opportunity is not shared evenly across racial groups, and a quarter of black and Hispanic residents in the Austin area live below the federal poverty line • Children growing up in poverty are more likely to remain in poverty as adults than children that did not • 2-Gen approach seeks to address these issues by coordinating social service delivery to serve entire families better-.pp 10-14	-pp. 15-23 **Overarching systems change**: Programs and systems that support families with low income are coordinated and aligned, creating an ecosystem of support to meet the needs of both generations **Educational success:** Families achieve educational success through high-quality education for children aged 0-12 and adult education and job training leading to the potential of employment with family-sustaining wage **Social capital:** Families have the knowledge and relationships needed to access resources and services that help them meet their goals **Health and well-being:** Families are mentally and physically healthy **Financial security:** Families attain financial security through robust financial education and increased economic	Report broadly discusses goals in terms of Austin/Travis County Targets for outcome measures will be developed over 2019 Resources –pp. 24-29: • Coordination with MCWP • CoA/Travis County: summer programs for children and youth, child care fee schedule adjustment or waivers, inclusion of RFPs for affordable child-care facilities and programs, expansion of Down Payment Assistance Program, city and county funding alignment • Workforce Solutions Capital Area: adjustments to child care subsidy eligibility which do not disincentives income increase • AISD: expand access to underutilized facilities for 2-Gen programs and Family Resource Centers • Adjustments to eligibility requirements to public benefits such as SNAP, TANF, and HUD assistance • Financial needs and gaps not identified

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		Needs Only	Strategic Direction	Identifies Goals	Resource Need Identified	Resource Funding Identified					
								stability, and case management networks of support.		assets	
Economic Development Plans											
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for Travis County	Travis County, PBO, Economic Development & Strategic Investments Office, https://www.traviscountytx.gov/images/planning_budget/Docs/srp/tc-comp-econ-dev-strat.pdf - DRAFT not yet adopted at time of PY19-23 Consolidated Plan publication		X	X	X	X	February 2019, not yet approved	The purpose of this strategy is to provide recommendations for a holistic, community-driven approach to economic development that focuses on shared prosperity and sustainability. p.2 Factors that contribute to economic development can be classified into three primary categories: place, talent and resources.. Inclusive and sustainable economic development recognizes that place, talent and resource factors are interconnected and aims to create jobs and revenue in ways that create opportunity, shared prosperity, resources stewardship, resilience and quality of life., p.5	**Role of the County in ED:** Various levers to influence ED outcomes including investment, employment, procurement, incentives, education and outreach. p.5 • Serve as convener and connector to enhance coordination across jurisdictional boundaries and common goals to ensure the inclusivity, sustainability and resiliency are integrated into the regional economic development conversation. • Lead ED practitioners by example and demonstrate innovative, progressive approaches to growth management and inclusive ED. • Leverage existing County tools to promote more equitable and sustainable economic development outcomes. • Examine County practices to ensure consistent implementation of requirements in private and County projects. • EDSI, in particular, can steer the conversations toward the areas of greatest needs and make sure that ED linkages are established, especially with those communities that are often	**ED Guiding Principles:** 1. Enhance opportunity and prosperity for residents, particularly those who are disadvantaged; 2. Contribute to the region's economic strength, diversification and resilience; and 3. Foster sustainability in Travis County and the region. Pg8 **ED Strategic Framework & Goals:** 1. *Business Development:* Helping businesses to start, stay and grow in Travis County Outcomes: • Bester distribution of employment centers across the County. • Increased business ownership and success among the County's diverse populations. Pg. 10 2. *Economic and Financial Opportunity:* Strengthening pathways to employment and financial empowerment Outcomes: • Reduced disparities in employment, wages, and wealth. • Increased household	The CEDS will serve as the framework that will guide economic development efforts undertaken by EDSI over the next 10 years. The development of this framework was an essential first step. Pg.30 An implementation matrix was developed beginning on page 31, with staffing patterns and resource needs for Years 1-5, however, the threat,, and now reality, of revenue caps requires an update to the matrix.

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		Needs Only	Strategic Direction	Identifies Goals	Resource Need Identified	Resource Funding Identified					
									disconnected from regional prosperity. Pg.7	incomes and ability to afford housing., pg.16 3. *Placemaking:* Developing healthy communities of opportunity. Outcomes: • Affordability of housing and commercial space. • More diverse mix of uses (housing, commercial, and industry) outside the Austin city limits. Pg.21 4. *Transportation and Mobility:* Connecting people and places Outcomes: • Better distribution of travel modes • Reduced travel times. Pg. 26	
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy	Capital Area Council of Governments http://www.capcog.org/documents/economicdevelopment/Reports/2018_CEDS_Update_-_Full_Update_and_Plan.pdf		X	X			2015-2020; 2018 Update	The Capital Area Council of Governments (CAPCOG) is designated by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) to serve as the Capital Area Economic Development District (CAEDD), and by virtue of the regional stakeholders that make up its membership and the organization's regional focus, the CAEDD has a unique perspective on the dynamics shaping the Capital Area's economy. This Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) is a product of that regionalism, having come out of numerous meetings of a CEDS Committee designed to reflect the diverse interests of the	Population continues to grow, adding roughly 50,000 people per year to the ten-county Capital Area. The highest rates of population increase are in the counties that contain the IH-35 corridor, and new population grow this increasingly shifting from Travis County to Williamson and Hays Counties. Employment opportunities in these traditionally suburban counties are growing as well, but employment in the region remains much more concentrated in Travis	Performance Metrics **Theme 1:** Workforce Development A. Increase in the share of the population aged 25+ in all Captial Area counties with a post-secondary degree B. Increase in the share of households in all counties in the Capital Area earning an annual income more than $35,000 C. Increase in the number of vocational certificates awarded by the region's post-	None identified. Each jurisdiction is to use this plan to inform decision making.

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		Needs Only	Strategic Direction	Identifies Goals	Resource Need Identified	Resource Funding Identified					
								economic actors throughout the Capital Area. The CAEDD consists of ten counties: Bastrop, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Fayette, Hays, Lee, Llano, Travis, and Williamson; and the CEDS applies to that same geographical area. The CEDS is written with the hope that it will provide useful regional information, guidance, and perspective to local economic development stakeholders, be they at the city, county, or regional level., pg 4 The CEDS is not intended to generate mandates to individual cities within this region. Rather, this CEDS is designed to provide a conceptual framework to be used by local actors to strengthen the competiveness, economic resilience, and quality of life in the Capital Area. Pg 4	county than population is. The overall unemployment rate in the region was at or below 3% for much of 2017, though geographic pockets of higher unemployment remain. Job creation in the region, though still positive, showed signs of slowing down in 2017. Some of the region's historically strong sectors–professional and business services, retail, and leisure and hospitality–saw substantial declines in their rates of job creation in 2017. More time *and data are* needed to clarify whether this trend represents a specific structural issue for the Capital Area or whether these numbers simply reflect a reversion to the statewide mean rate of job growth. Additionally, there is an unevenness in the types of jobs that are being created in the region. The jobs that are being created in the retail and accommodation sectors are not typically jobs that pay wages sufficient to keep up with rising costs in the region, and in Austin in particular. Many of the workers in these sectors cannot afford housing near their jobs in Austin, increased suburbanization of low-income households, long commutes, and roadway congestion. The rising cost	secondary institutions D. Increase in the share of jobs added o the regional economy that pay and average hourly wages above $20. **Theme 2:** Entrepreneurship and Growth Acceleration A. Increase in the number of new firms created in the Austin-RR MSA each year B. Increase in the number and value of venture capital investments in the Austin-RR MSA C. Increase in the number of patents awarded to property owners in the Capital Area D. Increase in the number of jobs created through expansion of existing businesses **Theme 3:** Economic Resilience A. Increase in the value of international exports from the Austin MSA B. Increase in the number of industry clusters that have developed in the region A. Reduction in per capita water use in the Capital Area B. Sufficient reduction in ozone levels to	

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		Needs Only	Strategic Direction	Identifies Goals	Resource Need Identified	Resource Funding Identified					
									of housing in the urban core is accelerating this redistribution of population toward more suburban and rural communities. Workforce development and educational attainment remain key issues for the region in order to make sure that the benefits of the Capital Area's economic growth are broad-based and accessible for all residents. Currently across the region, educational attainment rates vary from very high to very low, and outcomes are closely linked to race/ethnicity and household income. Pg 1, 2018 update	maintain compliance with EPA's air quality standard **Theme 4:** Place Building A. Increase in number of community using place-building scoring criteria in economic development incentives B. Reduction of daily vehicle miles traveled per capita C. Reduction of share of workers in the Austin-RR MSA that drive to work alone D. Increase in amount of downtown investment in communities across the Capital Area	

Appendix G

Certifications

View Burden Statement

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 12/31/2019

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:
- [ ] Preapplication
- [x] Application
- [ ] Changed/Corrected Application

* 2. Type of Application:
- [x] New
- [ ] Continuation
- [ ] Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify):

* 3. Date Received: 08/15/2019

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier: TX489453

5b. Federal Award Identifier: B-17-UC-48-0503

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: Travis County

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 746000192

* c. Organizational DUNS: 0309088420000

d. Address:

* Street1: P.O. Box 1748
Street2:
* City: Austin
County/Parish:
* State: TX: Texas
Province:
* Country: USA: UNITED STATES
* Zip / Postal Code: 78767-1748

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name: Health and Human Services

Division Name: Office of the County Executive

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix: Ms.
* First Name: Christy
Middle Name:
* Last Name: Moffett
Suffix:

Title: CDBG Planning Manager

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number: 512-854-3460
Fax Number:

* Email: christy.moffett@traviscountytx.gov

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

B: County Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14.218

CFDA Title:

Entitlement Grant

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

Not Applicable

* Title:

Not Applicable

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

PY19-23 Consolidated Plan and PY19 Action Plan - various projects

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments | Delete Attachments | View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant 102125 * b. Program/Project 102125

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: 10/01/2019 * b. End Date: 09/30/2020

18. Estimated Funding ($):

* a. Federal	1,164,240.00
* b. Applicant	
* c. State	
* d. Local	
* e. Other	
* f. Program Income	
* g. TOTAL	1,164,240.00

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

☐ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on .

☐ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

☒ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: Ms. * First Name: Sarah

Middle Name:

* Last Name: Eckhardt

Suffix:

* Title: County Judge

* Telephone Number: 512-854-9555 Fax Number:

* Email: sarah.eckhardt@traviscountytx.gov

* Signature of Authorized Representative: * Date Signed:

View Burden Statement

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number: 4040-0009
Expiration Date: 02/28/2022

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant:, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681 1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29) U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statue(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statue(s) which may apply to the application.

11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.

12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.

13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.

14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is $10,000 or more.

15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).

16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

17. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq).

18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."

19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.

20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	TITLE
	Sarah Eckhardt, County Judge
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION	DATE SUBMITTED
Travis County	

CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing --The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing.

Uniform Relocation Act and Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4601-4655) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24. It has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under 24 CFR Part 42 in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the Community Development Block Grant or HOME programs.

Anti-Lobbying --To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;

2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and

3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction --The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan --The housing activities to be undertaken with Community Development Block Grant, HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS funds are consistent with the strategic plan in the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

_____ _____

Signature of Authorized Official Date

Sarah Eckhardt, County Judge

Title

Specific Community Development Block Grant Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that that have been developed in accordance with the primary objective of the CDBG program (i.e., the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and expanding economic opportunities, primarily for persons of low and moderate income) and requirements of 24 CFR Parts 91 and 570.

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low- and moderate-income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include CDBG-assisted activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available (see Optional CDBG Certification).

2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds, including Section 108 guaranteed loans, during program year(s) _____2019_____ [a period specified by the grantee of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years], shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period.

3. Special Assessments. It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds, by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

In addition, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and

2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction.

Compliance with Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d) and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-3619) and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, Subparts A, B, J, K and R.

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.

_____ _____

Signature of Authorized Official Date

Sarah Eckhardt, County Judge

Title

OPTIONAL Community Development Block Grant Certification

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities which are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

_____ _____

Signature of Authorized Official Date

Sarah Eckhardt, County Judge

Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING CERTIFICATION:

Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.