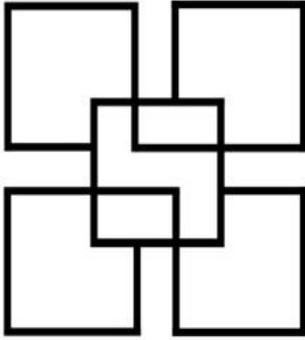


PY 2011

TRAVIS COUNTY
CONSOLIDATED
PLAN & ACTION
PLAN

PY 2013



TRAVIS COUNTY, TX CONSOLIDATED PLAN & ACTION PLAN

Prepared by:

Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Service
CDBG Office

County Executive

Sherri E. Fleming

Lead Writers

Christy Copeland Moffett

Martha Brown

Morgan Chee

Contributing Community Partners

Austin /Travis County Health & Human
Services Department

City of Austin Neighborhood Housing &
Community Development (NHCD)

Ending Community Homelessness Coalition
(ECHO)

Texas Department of Aging & Disability
Services

Housing Authority of Travis County
Travis County Department of
Transportation & Natural Resources,
Planning and GIS Program

Contributing Writers

Lee Turner, Travis County Department of
Transportation and Natural Resources

HHS/VS Research & Planning Division,
Blanca Tapia Leahy, Division Director
Lawrence Lyman

Courtney Bissonnet Lucas

Rachel Coff

Koren Darling

Anna Lisa Fahrenthold

Sandra Valenzuela

Elizabeth Vela

Questions or Comments?

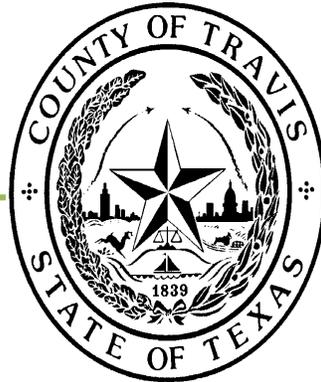
For questions or for more information, please contact the CDBG Office at cdbg@co.travis.tx.us.

TRAVIS COUNTY, TX

AN IN-DEPTH LOOK AT THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF TRAVIS COUNTY

CONSOLIDATED PLAN
PROJECT YEARS 2011-2013

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
PROJECT YEAR 2011



FOR THE YEARS OF OCTOBER 1, 2011 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

PREPARED BY

TRAVIS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES &
VETERANS SERVICE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM, OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY EXECUTIVE
502 EAST HIGHLAND MALL BOULEVARD
PO BOX 1748
AUSTIN, TX 78767

APPROVED BY TRAVIS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT ON AUGUST 9, 2011

TRAVIS COUNTY, TX

COMMISSIONERS COURT

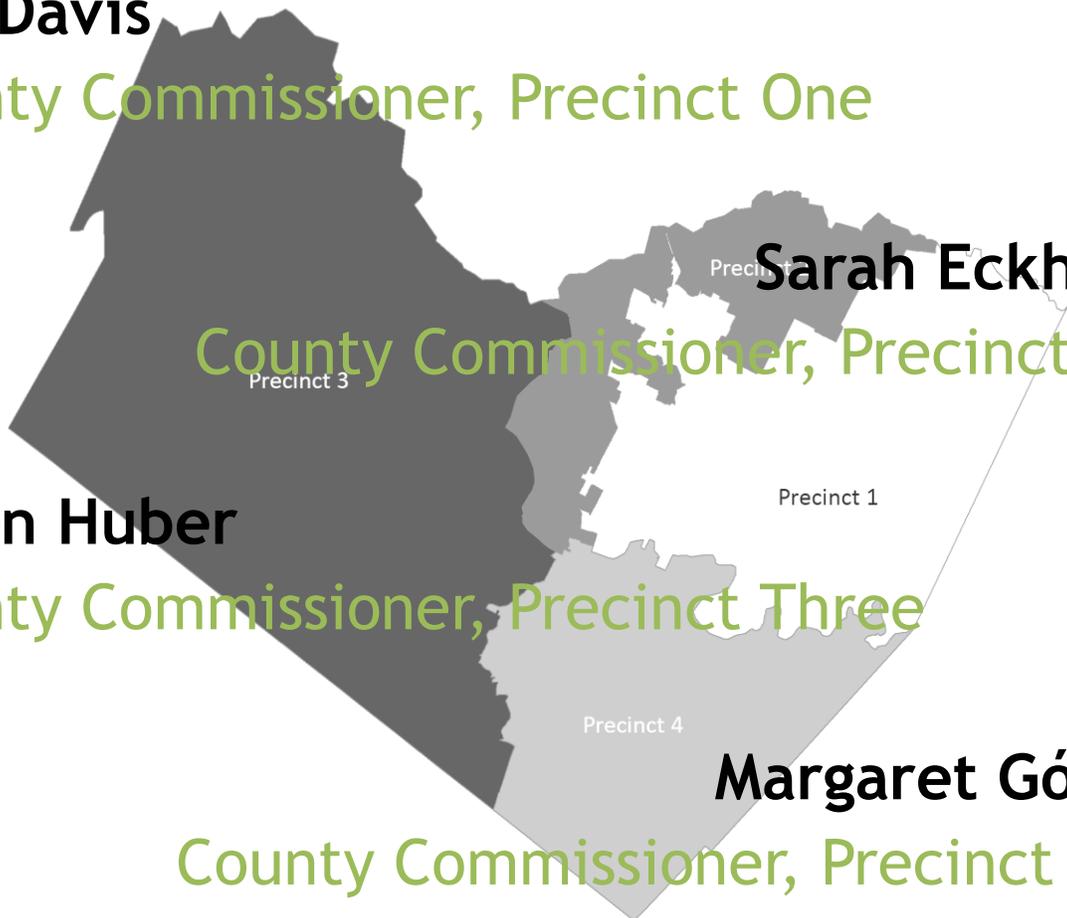
Samuel T. Biscoe
Travis County Judge

Ron Davis
County Commissioner, Precinct One

Sarah Eckhardt
County Commissioner, Precinct Two

Karen Huber
County Commissioner, Precinct Three

Margaret Gómez
County Commissioner, Precinct Four



ACRONYMS

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

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AI	Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice
AP	Action Plan
CAPER	Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
Con-Plan	Consolidated Plan (governs CDBG Programs)
CPD	Community Planning and Development (part of HUD)
CPP	Citizen Participation Plan
EA	Environmental Assessment
ESG	Emergency Shelter Grant
FHA	Federal Housing Administration (part of HUD)
FSS	Family Support Services (a Travis County Social Service Program)
HACT	Housing Authority of Travis County
HHS/VS	Travis County Department of Health & Human Service and Veteran Services
HOME	HOME Investment Partnership Program (HUD's Program)
HOPWA	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HUD's Program)
HTE	Accounting Software used by Travis County
HUD	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
IDIS	Integrated Disbursement Information System (HUD's Financial Management System)
LMI	Low- and Moderate-Income (80% or below median household income)
MFI	Median Family Income
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PY	Program Year
PY11	Program Year 2011
RFP	Request for Proposals
RFQ	Request for Qualifications
TC	Travis County
TCHFC	Travis County Housing Finance Corporation
TxDOT	Texas Department of Transportation
TNR	Travis County Department of Transportation and Natural Resources
URA	Uniform Relocation Act

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION	1
A. Executive Summary.....	1
B. Purpose and Overview.....	2
C. Summary of Priorities and Projects	3
D. Summary of Community Needs	5
E. Community Profile.....	11
SECTION II: PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT	27
A. Citizen Participation Plan	27
B. Summary of Public Engagement	36
SECTION III: COMMUNITY NEEDS	49
A. Housing Market Analysis	49
B. Housing Needs Assessment	71
C. Populations with Specialized Needs	102
D. Non-Housing Community Development Needs Assessment	121
E. Public Services Needs Assessment.....	132
SECTION IV: STRATEGIC PLAN.....	174
A. Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies.....	176
B. Institutional Structure and Coordination	188
SECTION V: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN	191
A. Introduction	195
B. Executive Summary.....	197
C. Section I: General Questions and Activities to be Undertaken.....	200
D. Section II: Housing and Homeless Services.....	226
E. Section III: Non Housing Community Development and Other Actions	239
APPENDICES	
A. Methodology.....	244
B. Public Engagement Detailed Results.....	250
a. Resident Engagement	250
b. Provider Survey Results.....	267
c. Public Comment Results.....	283

C. Housing Inventory	294
a. Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing.....	294
b. Senior Housing	298
c. Housing for the Disabled	302
d. Public Housing Inventory	303
e. Housing for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS.....	305
D. County Parks	307
E. 2011 Income Eligibility Limits.....	308
F. Travis County Social Service Contract Investments.....	309
G. Lake Oak Estates Primary Survey Results	313
H. Alternate Projects for PY 2011	315
I. Certifications.....	320

LIST OF FIGURES

Executive Summary

Figure 1.1: Prioritization of Categories for the PY 2011 – 2013 Consolidated Plan

Figure 1.2: Summary of Projects for PY 2011

Figure 1.3: Distribution of Home Value, Travis County, 2000 and 2009

Figure 1.4: Travis County Households With a Housing Problem, by Income

Figure 1.5: Homeless Population by Shelter and Household Type

Community Profile

Figure 1.6: Travis County Population Growth, 1990-2010

Figure 1.7: Travis County Population, by Municipality, 2010

Figure 1.8: Travis County Population, Unincorporated and Incorporated

Figure 1.9: Travis County, Population Projection

Figure 1.10: Population by Race/Ethnicity

Figure 1.11: Language Spoken at Home and English Language Level

Figure 1.12: Population by Age

Figure 1.13: Educational Attainment Level

Figure 1.14: Median Household Income

Figure 1.15: Employment by Industry

Figure 1.16: Unemployment Rate, Austin Round Rock-San Marcos MSA

Figure 1.17: Proportion in Poverty: Travis County, Texas, U.S.

Public Engagement

Figure 2.1 Public Engagement Process

Figure 2.2: Locations and Dates of Public Hearings Held to Collect Information for the PY 2011 – 2013 Consolidated Plan

Figure 2.3: Resident Ranking of Service Categories

Figure 2.4: Services Offered, Survey Respondents

Figure 2.5: Social Service Providers Ranking of Service Categories

Figure 2.6: Locations and Dates of Public Hearings Held to Collect Information for the PY 2011 Action Plan

Figure 2.7: Resident Ranking of PY 2011 Priority Needs

Figure 2.8: Social Service Provider Ranking of PY 2011 Priority Needs

Community Needs Assessment

Figure 3.1: Total Housing Inventory, Travis County, 2010

Figure 3.2: Housing Unit by Type, Travis County, 1990-2009

Figure 3.3: Housing Unit by Type, Texas, 2009

Figure 3.4: Age of Housing Stock, Travis County

Figure 3.5: Percentage of Permits by Type, 2000-2009

Figure 3.6: Single Family Housing Permits, Travis County, 2000-2009

Figure 3.7: Multi-Family Housing Permits, Travis County, 2000-2009

Figure 3.8: Median Price per Acre Rural Land Value, Blacklands South Region, 2000-2009

Figure 3.9: Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value, Travis County
 Figure 3.10: Distribution of Home Value, Travis County, 2000 and 2009
 Figure 3.11: Number of Home Sales, Austin MLS Area 2001-2010
 Figure 3.12: Average Sales Price, Austin MLS Area 2001-2010
 Figure 3.13: House Price Index, 2001-2010
 Figure 3.14: Rental Vacancy Rates, 2000-2010
 Figure 3.15: Contract Rent Amounts, Travis County
 Figure 3.16: Multifamily Market Historical Rental Price per Square Foot, Austin MSA
 Figure 3.17: Estimated Demand for New Market Rate Rental Housing in the Austin-Round Rock HMA, July 1, 2009-July 1, 2012
 Figure 3.18: Estimated demand for New Market Rate Sales Housing in the Austin Round Rock HMA, July 1, 2009-July 1, 2012
 Figure 3.19: Foreclosure Postings for Travis County, 2006-2010
 Figure 3.20: Estimated Foreclosures and Population by Geography (City of Austin and Travis County Outlying Areas
 Figure 3.21: Travis County Households With a Housing Problem, by Income
 Figure 3.22: Travis County Households with a Housing Cost Burden, by Household Income
 Figure 3.23: Travis County Households with a Housing Problem, Renter and Owner-Occupied Households, by Income
 Figure 3.24: Percent of Household Income Spent on Housing Costs
 Figure 3.25: Travis County Households with a Housing Problem by Race and Hispanic Origin, Owner Occupied Households
 Figure 3.26: Travis County Households with a Housing Problem by Race and Hispanic Origin, Renter Households
 Figure 3.27: Travis County Households lacking complete Kitchen or Plumbing Facilities
 Figure 3.28: Occupants per Room by Homeownership in Travis County
 Figure 3.29: Occupants per room, by Race and Ethnicity
 Figure 3.30: Travis County Housing Units, by Year Structure Built
 Figure 3.31: Homeless Population by Shelter and Household Type
 Figure 3.32: Select Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Persons, Austin/Travis County, 10/2009-9/2010
 Figure 3.33: Homeless Services Continuum
 Figure 3.34: Elderly Population, Travis County
 Figure 3.35: Travis County Households with a Housing Problem, Elderly Households
 Figure 3.36: Travis County Households Paying More than 30% of Income on Monthly Owner Costs
 Figure 3.37: Travis County Households Paying More than 30% of Income on Gross Rent
 Figure 3.38: Disability Status by Age, Travis County, 2009
 Figure 3.39: Travis County Households with a Housing Problem, Persons with Disability, by Income
 Figure 3.40: Percentage Persons Living with HIV/AIDS, Austin TGA, by Race/Ethnicity
 Figure 3.41: Select Characteristics of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS, Austin HSDA
 Figure 3.42: PLWHA Ranking of Reported Needs-Total Sample
 Figure 3.43: Travis County Water Demand Projections
 Figure 3.44: Total Acres of Parks and Natural Areas in Travis County, per 1,000 Residents
 Figure 3.45: Repetitive Loss Residential Properties, Unincorporated Travis County
 Figure 3.46: Investment in Issue Areas for Social Service Contracts, 2010
 Figure 3.47: Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) Risk Factors Austin-Round Rock MSA and Texas, 2009
 Figure 3.48: Growth in Population by Age, Travis County, 2000-2009
 Figure 3.49: Educational Attainment by Nativity, Travis County, 2009
 Figure 3.50: Student Characteristics by School Population by District

Strategic Plan

Figure 4.1: Prioritization of Categories for the PY 2011 – 2013 Consolidated Plan
 Figure 4.2: Priority Housing Needs Summary Table, Owner Households

Figure 4.3: Homebuyer Assistance Objectives
Figure 4.4: Home Repair Objectives
Figure 4.5: New Owner Occupied Units Objectives
Figure 4.6: Priority Housing Needs Summary Table, Renter Households
Figure 4.7: Non-Housing Community Development Activities
Figure 4.8: Street Improvement Objectives
Figure 4.9: Social Services Expansion Objectives

Action Plan

Figure 5.1: CDBG Cycle
Figure 5.2: Proposed Projects for Program Year 2011
Figure 5.3: Project 1 - General Project Information
Figure 5.4: Project 1 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD –prescribed)
Figure 5.5: Project 2 - General Project Information
Figure 5.6: Project 2 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD –prescribed)
Figure 5.7: Project 3 - General Project Information
Figure 5.8: Project 3 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD –prescribed)
Figure 5.9: Project 4 - General Project Information
Figure 5.10: Project 4 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD –prescribed)
Figure 5.11: Proposed Alternate Projects for Program Year 2011
Figure 5.12: CDBG Carry Over Chart
Figure 5.13: Performance Indicators for the Proposed PY 2011 Projects
Figure 5.14: Numbering System for Outcome and Objective Coding
Figure 5.15: Geographic Distribution of Grant Activity for the Program Year 2011
Figure 5.16: Public Engagement Process
Figure 5.17: Priority Housing Needs Summary Table, Owner Households
Figure 5.18: Priority Housing Needs Summary Table, Renter Households
Figure 5.19: Homebuyer Assistance Objectives
Figure 5.20: Home Repair Objectives
Figure 5.21: New Owner Occupied Units Objectives*
Figure 5.22: Travis County Departments Providing Housing Services
Figure 5.23: Non-Housing Community Development Goals
Figure 5.24: Street Improvement Objectives
Figure 5.25: Social Services Expansion Objectives

LIST OF MAPS

Community Profile

- Map 1.1: Travis County Cities and Villages
- Map 1.2: Population Growth and Decline, Travis County
- Map 1.3: African American Population Growth and Decline, Travis County
- Map 1.4: Individuals in Poverty, Travis County

Community Needs Assessment

- Map 3.1: Travis County Land Use
- Map 3.2: 2010 Foreclosures, Travis County
- Map 3.3: Racial and Ethnic Concentrations 2000
- Map 3.4: Racial and Ethnic Concentrations 2005-2009
- Map 3.5: Low to Moderate Income/Racial Concentrations
- Map 3.6: Low to Moderate Income Households
- Map 3.7: Social Service Contract Investment, Housing Stability
- Map 3.8: Social Service Contract Investment, Housing Stability, Unincorporated Areas
- Map 3.9: Racial and Ethnic Concentrations Unincorporated Areas
- Map 3.10: Racial and Ethnic Concentrations 2005-2009
- Map 3.11: Asian Residents 2005-2009
- Map 3.12: Hispanic Residents 2005-2009
- Map 3.13: African American Residents 2005-2009
- Map 3.14: Other Race Residents 2005-2009
- Map 3.15: Substandard Housing
- Map 3.16: Substandard Housing, Unincorporated Areas
- Map 3.17: Housing Units Containing Lead Based Paint, Unincorporated Areas
- Map 3.18: Housing Units Containing Lead Based Paint
- Map 3.19: Emergency Shelters
- Map 3.20: Social Service Contract Investment, Emergency Shelter
- Map 3.21: Social Service Contract Investment, Emergency Shelter, Unincorporated Areas
- Map 3.22: Social Service Contract Investment, Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing
- Map 3.23: Social Service Contract Investment, Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing, Unincorporated Areas
- Map 3.24: Social Service Contract Investment, Restorative Justice and Reentry
- Map 3.25: Social Service Contract Investment, Restorative Justice and Reentry, Unincorporated Areas
- Map 3.26: Residents Age 65 and Over, Unincorporated Areas
- Map 3.27: Residents Age 65 and Over
- Map 3.28: Social Service Contract Investment, Elderly and Frail Elderly
- Map 3.29: Social Service Contract Investment, Elderly and Frail Elderly, Unincorporated Areas
- Map 3.30: Nursing and Assisted Living Facilities
- Map 3.31: Social Service Contract Investment, Physical and Developmental Disabilities
- Map 3.32: Social Service Contract Investment, Physical and Developmental Disabilities, Unincorporated Areas
- Map 3.33: Housing for the Disabled
- Map 3.34: Social Service Contract Investment, HIV/AIDS

Map 3.35: Social Service Contract Investment, HIV/AIDS, Unincorporated Areas
Map 3.36: Social Service Contract Investment, Domestic Violence
Map 3.37: Social Service Contract Investment, Domestic Violence, Unincorporated Areas
Map 3.38: Water/Wastewater Service Requests
Map 3.39: Road Status
Map 3.40: Parks, Open Spaces and Community Centers
Map 3.41: 100-Year Flood Plain
Map 3.42: Flood Insurance Claim
Map 3.43: CARTS and CMTA Service Areas
Map 3.44: CAMPO Centers Concept
Map 3.45: Food Store Locations
Map 3.46: Food Deserts in Travis County, 2009
Map 3.47: Social Service Contract Investment, Access to Food
Map 3.48: Social Service Contract Investment, Access to Food, Unincorporated Areas
Map 3.49: Social Service Contract Investment, Public Health and Access to Healthcare
Map 3.50: Social Service Contract Investment, Public Health and Access to Healthcare, Unincorporated Areas
Map 3.51: Social Service Contract Investment, Child and Youth Development
Map 3.52: Social Service Contract Investment, Child and Youth Development, Unincorporated Areas
Map 3.53: Social Service Contract Investment, Education
Map 3.54: Social Service Contract Investment, Education, Unincorporated Areas
Map 3.55: Social Service Contract Investment, Workforce Development
Map 3.56: Social Service Contract Investment, Workforce Development, Unincorporated Areas

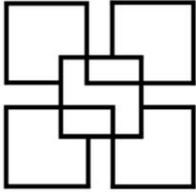
Action Plan

Map 5.1: Low- Moderate Income Percentages and Location of Lake Oak Estates
Map 5.2: Low- Moderate Income Percentages, Racial Concentrations and Location of Lake Oak Estates
Map 5.3: African American Residents, 2005-2009
Map 5.4: Asian Residents, 2005-2009
Map 5.5: Hispanic Residents, 2005-2009
Map 5.6: Other Race Residents, 2005-2009
Map 5.7: Racial and Ethnic Concentrations, 2005-2009
Map 5.8: Low to Moderate Income/Racial Concentrations

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | PURPOSE &
OVERVIEW | SUMMARY OF PRIORITIES AND PROJECTS
| SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY
NEED | COMMUNITY PROFILE



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As an Urban Entitlement County, Travis County must comply with the Consolidated Plan requirements in order to receive funding for these formula-based programs of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Designated as the lead agency by the Travis County Commissioners Court, the Health and Human Services & Veterans Service Department (HHS/VS) prepares and submits this Consolidated Plan to HUD. HHS/VS oversees the public notification process, approval of projects, and the administration of these grants.

In keeping with its vision and mission, Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Service works within the community to optimize self-sufficiency for families and individuals and to promote the full development of individuals, families, and neighborhoods. The Department plays a strategic role within a holistic continuum of care by providing planning, funding and services and by connecting its efforts with others in the community.

Travis County's Consolidated Plan, spanning program years 2011 through 2013, is the County's blueprint for addressing the community's most critical housing and community development needs in the unincorporated areas of Travis County. Consistent with research and public comments, Travis County's priorities are to assist low- and moderate-income households in obtaining affordable housing, improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods and increasing access to services.

The Plan allocates a total of \$790,136 for Project Year 2011, which will assist low and moderate income Travis County households in the unincorporated areas with infrastructure improvements, home rehabilitation and public services. Additionally, the Consolidated Plan outlines the funding strategy for approximately \$3.57 million over the three year period.

The residents of Travis County were instrumental in developing this Plan. County staff drew on authoritative sources to provide a quantitative analysis of community need and provided multiple opportunities to collect public input. The draft Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan will be available for public review and additional comments will be received at two public hearings and considered in the final preparation of the Plan.

PURPOSE AND OVERVIEW

Federal law requires that housing and community development grant funds primarily benefit low- and moderate-income persons in accordance with the following HUD goals:

Provide a suitable living environment

This includes improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods; increasing access to quality facilities and services; reducing the isolation of income groups within areas by de-concentrating housing opportunities and revitalizing deteriorating neighborhoods; restoring and preserving natural and physical features of special value for historic, architectural, or aesthetic reasons; and conserving energy resources.

Provide decent housing

Included within this broad goal are the following: assist homeless persons in obtaining affordable housing; retain the affordable housing stock; increase the availability of permanent housing that is affordable to low and moderate income individuals without discrimination; and increase supportive housing that includes structural features and services to enable persons with special needs to live in dignity.

Expand economic opportunities

Within this goal are creating jobs accessible to low and very low income persons; providing access to credit for community development that promotes long term economic and social viability; and empowering low income persons in federally assisted public housing to achieve self-sufficiency.

The Consolidated Plan, PY 2011 – PY 2013, presents a coordinated approach for addressing Travis County’s housing and community development needs for the next three years. The Plan describes community needs, resources, priorities, and proposed activities to be undertaken with federal grant funds, specifically Community Development Block Grant funds. 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. 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. This Plan includes resident input and is due to the HUD Field Office in San Antonio, Texas not later than August 15th.

The Action Plan for program year 2011 is the County’s strategy for addressing the community’s critical

housing and community development needs in the unincorporated areas of Travis County. This Plan is developed under the guidelines established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and it serves as the application for one formula grant program: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).

The Health and Human Services & Veterans Service Department (HHS/VS) is designated by the County as the single point of contact with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and lead agency for the grant administration of the CDBG program. As the single point of contact for HUD, HHS/VS is responsible for developing the Consolidated and Annual Action Plans.

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 three 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.

SUMMARY OF PRIORITIES AND PROJECTS

The following tables summarize the priorities for the Consolidated Plan period, and projects to be implemented in Project Year 2011. For a detailed discussion of priorities and objectives for the Consolidated Plan period please refer to Section 4, the Strategic Plan. For a detailed discussion of projects please refer to Section 5, the PY 2011 Action Plan.

After considering the housing, community development and public service needs of Travis County’s low to moderate income residents in the Needs Section of this Plan, and public engagement efforts, Travis County Commissioners Court identified the following priorities as the focus for the three year consolidated planning period:

Figure 1.1: Prioritization of Categories for the PY 2011 – 2013 Consolidated Plan	
Category	Priority
Infrastructure	High
Housing	High
Community Services	High
Populations with Specialized Needs / Services	Medium
Public Facilities	Medium
Business & Jobs	Medium

Based on these priorities, the following projects were approved by the Commissioners Court for Project Year 2011:

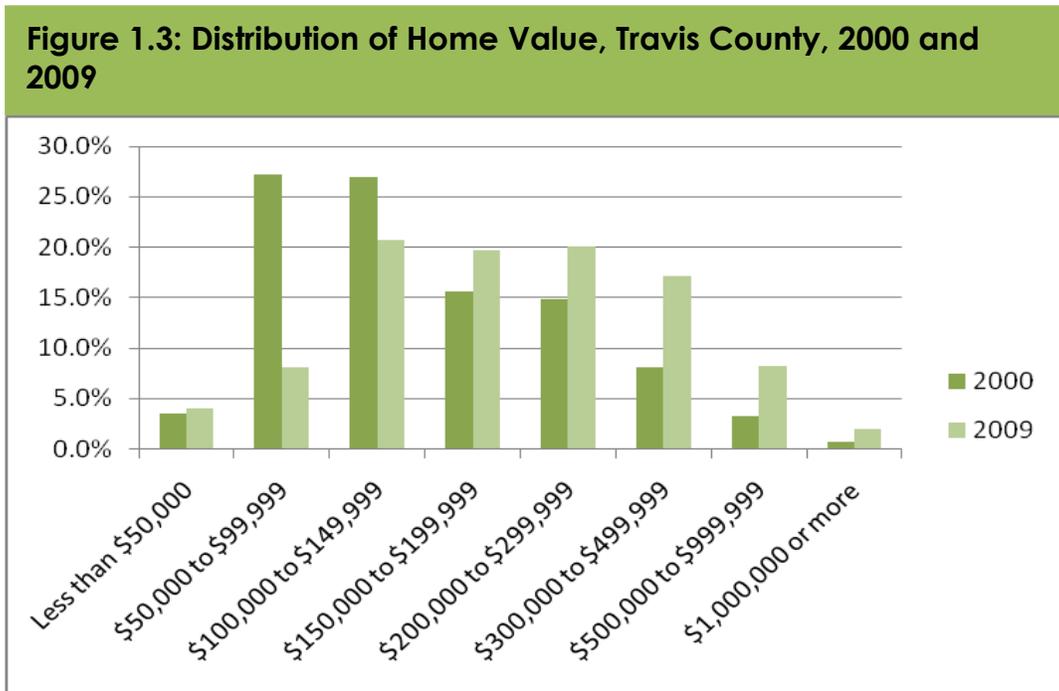
Figure 1.2: Summary of Projects for PY 2011	
Community Development	
<p>Street Improvements: Lake Oak Estates The project will improve several substandard roads in the neighborhood. The first phase of the project, funded with PY11 funds, will include: 1) design services; 2) land surveying services; 3) geo-technical services; 4) drainage design services; 4) utility location and relocation coordination services; 5) environmental review and related regulatory permits ; and 6) project management time.</p> <p>The improvements impact 108 people, of which, 85.7% are considered low to moderate income based on the primary survey.</p>	\$145,000
<p>Owner Occupied: Home Rehabilitation This project will fund minor home repair services for low and moderate income homeowners in the unincorporated areas of Travis County to move homes towards Housing Quality Standards. The program seeks to improve the energy efficiency, physical living conditions, and safety in owner-occupied homes. A 0% interest, forgivable 5-year loan up to \$24,999 with no required annual or monthly payments is available. The impact will be 15 homes.</p>	\$368,636
Community Development Total	
\$ 513,636	
Public Services	
<p>Public Services, Other: Expansion of an internal HHS/VS program through the Family Support Services Division to expand social work services in the unincorporated areas. A total of 1.5 FTEs and related operating expenses are targeted for this project which will be administered by the Travis County HHS/VS, Family Support Services Division. The Impact will be assistance to 500 individuals.</p>	\$118,500
Public Service Total	
\$118,500	
Administration and Planning (capped at 20 % of Total Allocation)	
<p>Administration & Planning The funds allocated for administration will pay for the operating expenses associated with the grant including offices supplies, training, contracted services, interpreting, and other business related expenses. Additionally, the funds will pay for a portion of the salary for two CDBG Planners and the TNR Senior Engineer who acts as a project manager for CDBG-funded street and water supply improvement projects.</p>	\$158,000
Administration and Planning Total	
\$158,000	
Total award by HUD:	
\$790,136	

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY NEEDS

The following section contains a summary of key findings from Section 3 of this report, the Community Needs Assessment. Please refer to Section 3 for additional detail and analysis.

Housing Market

Between 2000 and 2009, the distribution of the value of the homes in Travis County shifted towards higher priced homes. While 54% of housing units were valued between \$50,000 and \$149,999 in 2000, only 29% of units fell in this range in 2009.



Homes sales in the Austin MLS area have slowed substantially since 2006, when they reached a high of over 30,000 annual sales. In 2010, 19,858 annual sales were made—a level comparable to sales in 2003. Similarly, in 2010 there were 6.6 months of housing inventory, compared to 3.6 months of inventory in 2006. To date, the average sales price for homes in the Austin MLS has not declined significantly with the slowdown of the housing market.

There were 8,131 foreclosure postings in Travis County in 2010, an increase of 75% since 2008. Based on the most recent data available, foreclosure risk remains at high levels. A greater share of foreclosure activity is occurring in the outlying areas of Travis County (rather than in the urban core/City of Austin).

Housing Needs

Very low income and low income households in Travis County face housing problems at the highest rates: Eighty five percent of very low income households and 82% of low income households face at least one housing problem. Renter households are more likely than Owner Occupied Households to encounter a housing problem. Nearly half (48%) of all Renter households face a housing problem, contrasted with a third of Owner households.

Figure 1.4: Travis County Households With a Housing Problem, by Income

	Total Number of Households in each Category	Number of Households with any Housing Problem	Percent with Any Housing Problem
Very Low Income Household	51,965	44,225	85%
Low Income Household	43,005	35,245	82%
Moderate Income Household	65,405	30,340	46%
Household Income > 80% AMI	208,205	30,050	14%
Total Households	368,580	139,860	38%

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, CHAS Data, 2005-2007

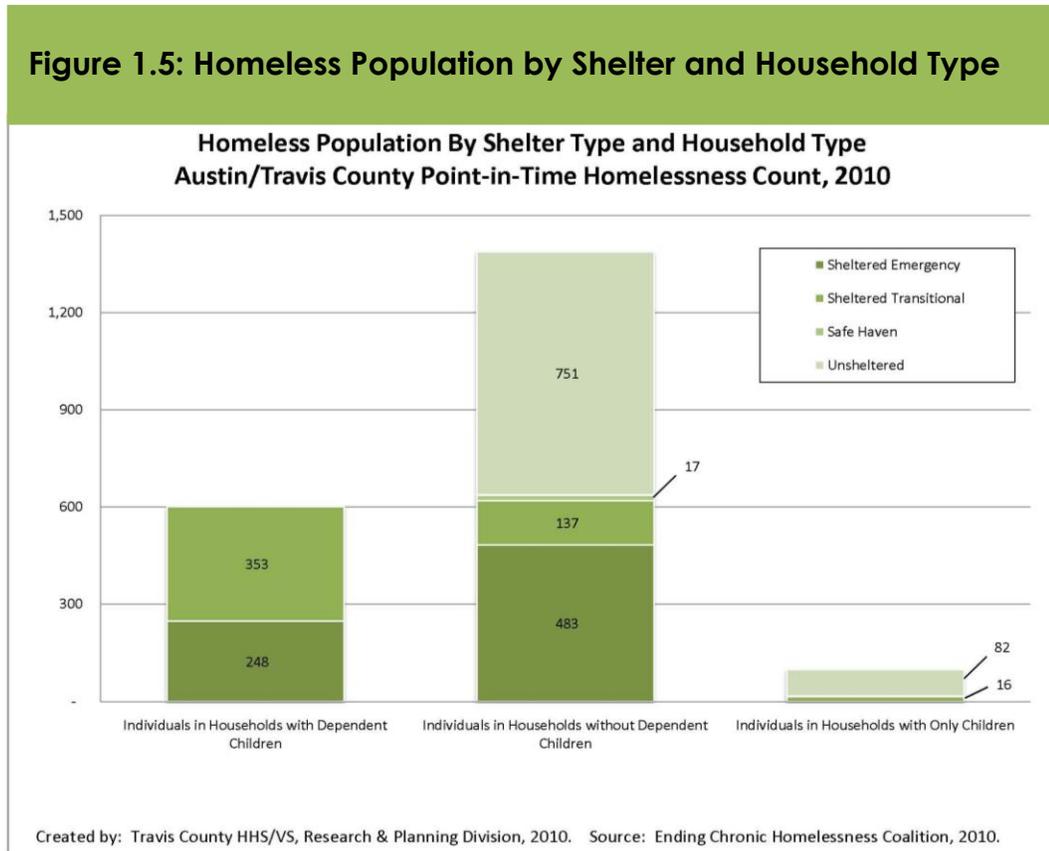
Cost burden is the most prevalent housing problem faced by Travis County Households. Very low-income households are most likely to face a severe cost burden, with 74% of these households paying more than 50% of income towards housing costs.

A disproportionate percentage of Hispanic and African American Owner Households have a housing problem, at 42% and 40% respectively, compared to 30% for the County as a whole. Additionally, Hispanic households (which can be of any race) face overcrowding at a much higher rate than the county as a whole.

Less than 9 percent of clients receiving housing stability related services through Social Service Contract Investments were in the unincorporated areas, primarily in the eastern parts of the county.

Homeless Needs

The 2010 Annual Homelessness Count provided a point-in-time snapshot of the Austin area homeless population, with a total of 2,087 homeless individuals, 60% of whom were sheltered (either emergency, transitional, or Safe Haven), and 40% of whom were unsheltered. The 2010 count also found that almost half (982 or 47%) of the homeless population was chronically homeless.



Available data shows that a disproportionate percentage of Sheltered Homeless persons in Austin/Travis County October, 2009 to September, 2010, were African American. While approximately 8% of the total population of Travis County is African American, from 24% to 38% of shelter populations in 2010 were African American.

Emergency shelters and homelessness services are primarily located in the City of Austin. Less than 13 percent of clients receiving emergency shelter, and 14 percent of clients receiving transitional shelter, originated in the unincorporated areas. Currently, no permanent supportive housing units are located in the unincorporated areas.

Populations with Specialized Needs

Elderly

There were 70,395 people 65 years of age in all of Travis County in 2009, or 6.8% of the total population. The percent of population over 65 in the unincorporated areas alone is comparable at 6%, approximately 17,000 people. Elderly renter households are more likely to have a housing problem, than either Owner-Occupied households or Non-Elderly Renter Households.

Less than 10 percent of clients receiving services for the elderly were in the unincorporated areas, primarily in the eastern parts of the county and in the areas adjacent to Lago Vista and Jonestown. Approximately 16% of beds in nursing or assisted living facilities are located in the unincorporated areas.

Disability

In 2009, 88,965 people in Travis County or slightly less than 9% of the Travis County population had one or more disabilities. A higher percentage of households with one or more members with a disability experience a housing problem, than all Travis County Households.

Less than 12 percent of clients receiving services for persons with a disability were from the unincorporated areas of the county. No housing specifically for disabled persons is located in the unincorporated areas.

HIV/AIDS

In 2008, 4,361 people with HIV/AIDS were living in the Austin HIV Service Delivery Area (HSDA), with the majority (3,746) residing in Travis County. African Americans are substantially over-represented among persons with HIV/AIDS in the Austin Transitional Grant Area (TGA).

Less than 7 percent of clients receiving services for people living with HIV/AIDS were from the unincorporated areas, primarily the Southeastern part of the county.

Victims of Domestic Violence

The 2010 Point-In-Time Homeless Count found there were 443 homeless victims of domestic violence in Austin/Travis County. Safe Place is the principal service provider for victims of domestic violence in Travis County and maintains both emergency shelter beds and transitional housing units in

incorporated areas of the county.

NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY NEEDS

Neighborhood Infrastructure

Public Engagement efforts with residents of Travis County consistently reveal a high need for community infrastructure implementation or improvements.

Water and Wastewater

For low- and moderate-income residents of the unincorporated areas, paying for a water connection may be a significant financial burden.

To date, the Travis County CDBG office has received public requests for water infrastructure projects that taken together would cost \$16,000,000 to implement and requests for wastewater infrastructure projects that would cost a total of \$8,000,000 to implement. A higher percentage of water/wastewater requests have come from neighborhoods on the eastern side of the county.

Roads

There are approximately 400 miles of roadway in unincorporated areas that are not on the County maintained system and of those about 100 miles have been requested for acceptance at some point in the past.

To date, 90% of the roadway improvement project requests submitted to the CDBG office are located in western Travis County, and predominantly in Precinct Three. The total estimated cost for all requests for roadway projects is approximately \$18,000,000.

Parks and Public Facilities

The Travis County park system includes approximately 11,000 acres of land. A higher percentage of park land is located on the western side of the county. While eastern Travis County currently has less park acreage than western parts of the county, the need for additional recreational areas in the eastern parts of the county is likely to only grow.

Hazard Mitigation

Floods are the most likely significant natural hazard to occur in Travis County. The 100-Year Floodplain

for Travis County encompasses 14.7% of land in the county.

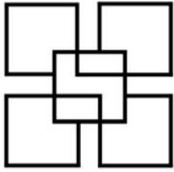
Transportation

The Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Capital Metro) is the regional provider of transit services in Travis County. Non-urbanized areas of Travis County may be served by the Capital Area Rural Transportation System (CARTS). Most of the unincorporated areas of Travis County are low-density, non-urban areas and are not served by Capital Metro, but are served by CARTS.

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. As CDBG moves forward with the consideration of future housing development, the Centers Concept, developed by CAMPO, will be a factor in determining location.

Public Services

Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Service Department (TCHHS/VS) annually invests in social services for residents of Travis County, both through direct service provision and through contracts with community based organizations. Less than 9% of the total funded services are being provided to the unincorporated areas of the county – a significant underrepresentation since the unincorporated areas of the county make up about 17% of the total population.



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 83% of residents residing in areas incorporated as cities or villages.

POPULATION

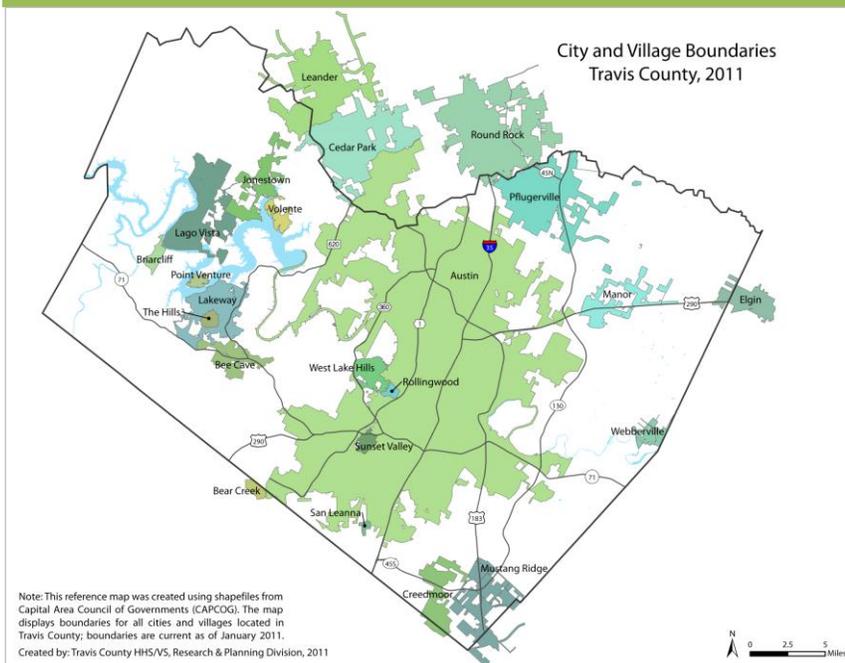
Figure 1.6: Travis County Population Growth, 1990-2010

1990	576,407
2000	812,280
2010	1,024,266

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, 2000 Census, 1990 Census

Travis County has experienced rapid population growth since 1990. Between 1990 and 2010, Travis County’s population grew by close to 78%, with the addition of over 400,000 people. By comparison, the population of Texas as a whole grew by 48% over the same period.

Map 1.1: Travis County Cities and Villages



Approximately 83% of the County’s population lives in incorporated villages or cities. The incorporated areas of the county will be used frequently in this report to describe the City of Austin and the many villages and cities that are incorporated throughout the county (See Map 1.1.)

During the past decade the County has grown to over one million residents. According to the 2010 Census, an estimated 178,895 people, approximately 17% of the population of Travis County, live outside any city or village. These 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 CDBG program focuses solely on the unincorporated areas. See the figure below for a breakdown of the county’s population by municipality.

Figure 1.7: Travis County Population, by Municipality, 2010	
Incorporated Areas	
Austin city :	754,691
Bee Cave village:	3,925
Briarcliff village:	1,438
Cedar Park city:	489
Creedmoor city:	202
Elgin city:	909
Jonestown city:	1,834
Lago Vista city:	6,041
Lakeway city:	11,391
Leander city:	1,077
Manor city:	5,037
Mustang Ridge city:	434
Pflugerville city:	46,636
Point Venture village:	800
Rollingwood city:	1,412
Round Rock city:	1,362
San Leanna village:	497
Sunset Valley city:	749
The Hills village:	2,472
Volente village:	520
Webberville village:	392
West Lake Hills city:	3,063
Total Incorporated Areas	845,371

Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Note: City and town populations include only those parts of each place found within Travis county.

Figure 1.8: Travis County Population, Unincorporated and Incorporated	
Incorporated Areas (not Austin)	90,680
Incorporated (City of Austin)	754,691
Unincorporated Areas of Travis County:	178,895
Travis County:	1,024,266

Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2010 Census

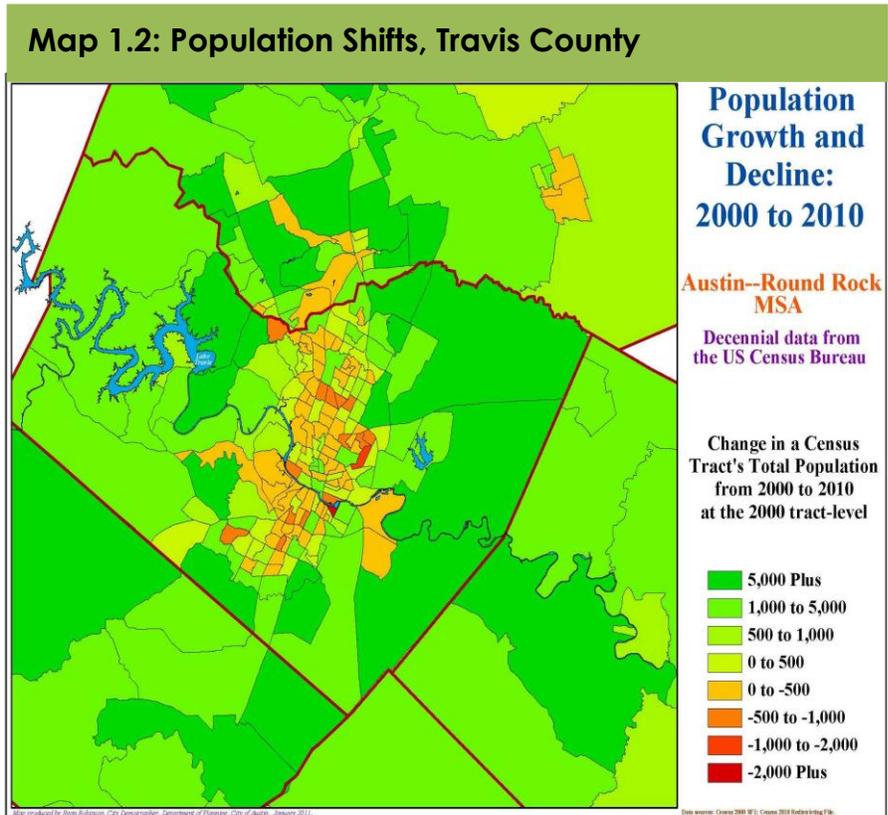
Figure 1.9: Travis County, Population Projection ⁱ					
YEAR	TOTAL	ANGLO	BLACK	HISPANIC	OTHER
2000	812,280	465,317	76,192	229,048	41,723
2005	889,233	480,466	81,869	277,913	48,985
2010	966,129	491,018	87,463	330,064	57,584
2015	1,040,606	497,129	92,517	384,141	66,819
2020	1,112,034	498,407	97,021	440,187	76,419
2025	1,184,447	495,829	100,666	500,983	86,969
2030	1,257,213	488,403	103,443	566,914	98,453
2035	1,327,936	475,687	105,481	635,758	111,010
2040	1,394,738	458,359	106,477	705,674	124,228

Projections made by the Texas State Data Center and Office of the State Demographer indicate that the population of Travis County will continue to increase for at least the next thirty years. By race, the strongest growth is projected for the share of the Hispanic population in Travis County, while the Anglo share of the county's population is projected to decline.

Source: Office of the State Demographer, Texas State Data Center

Geographic Distribution of Growth

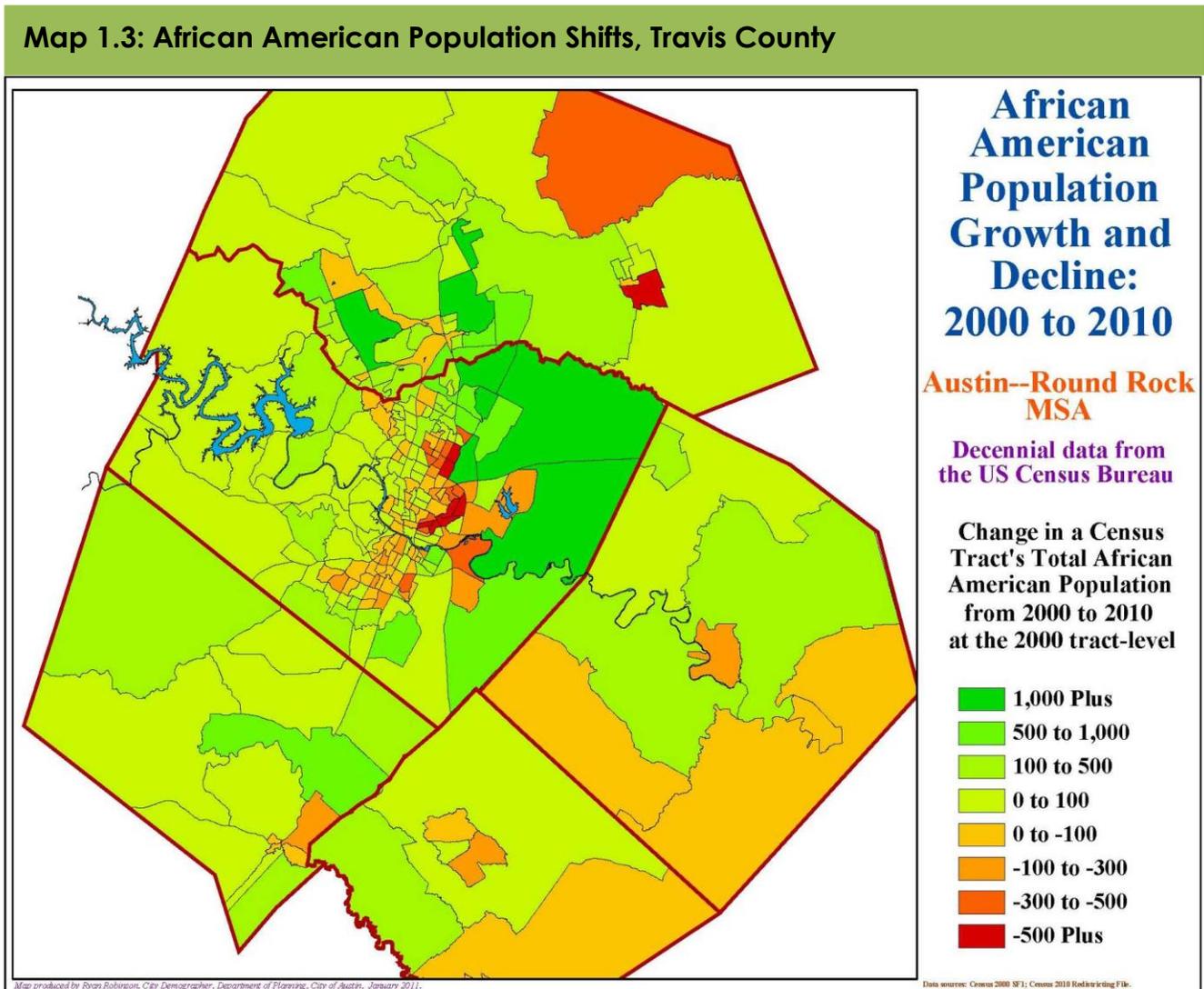
According to analysis done by the City of Austin, in the past decade, greater population growth has occurred in census tracts outside of Austin, many of which contain unincorporated areas of the county. Conversely, since 2000 the population in many census tracts within Austin has declined or remained at the same level.



Source: Ryan Robinson, City of Austin Demographer

ⁱ This projection is based on the 0.5 scenario created by the Office of the State Demographer.

Additional analysis by the City of Austin revealed another notable trend, namely the migration of the county’s African American population away from Austin’s urban core—and particularly away from east Austin—to the surrounding suburbs. As shown on the map below, the African American populations, in census tracts located in northeast and eastern Travis County, have seen the most growth.

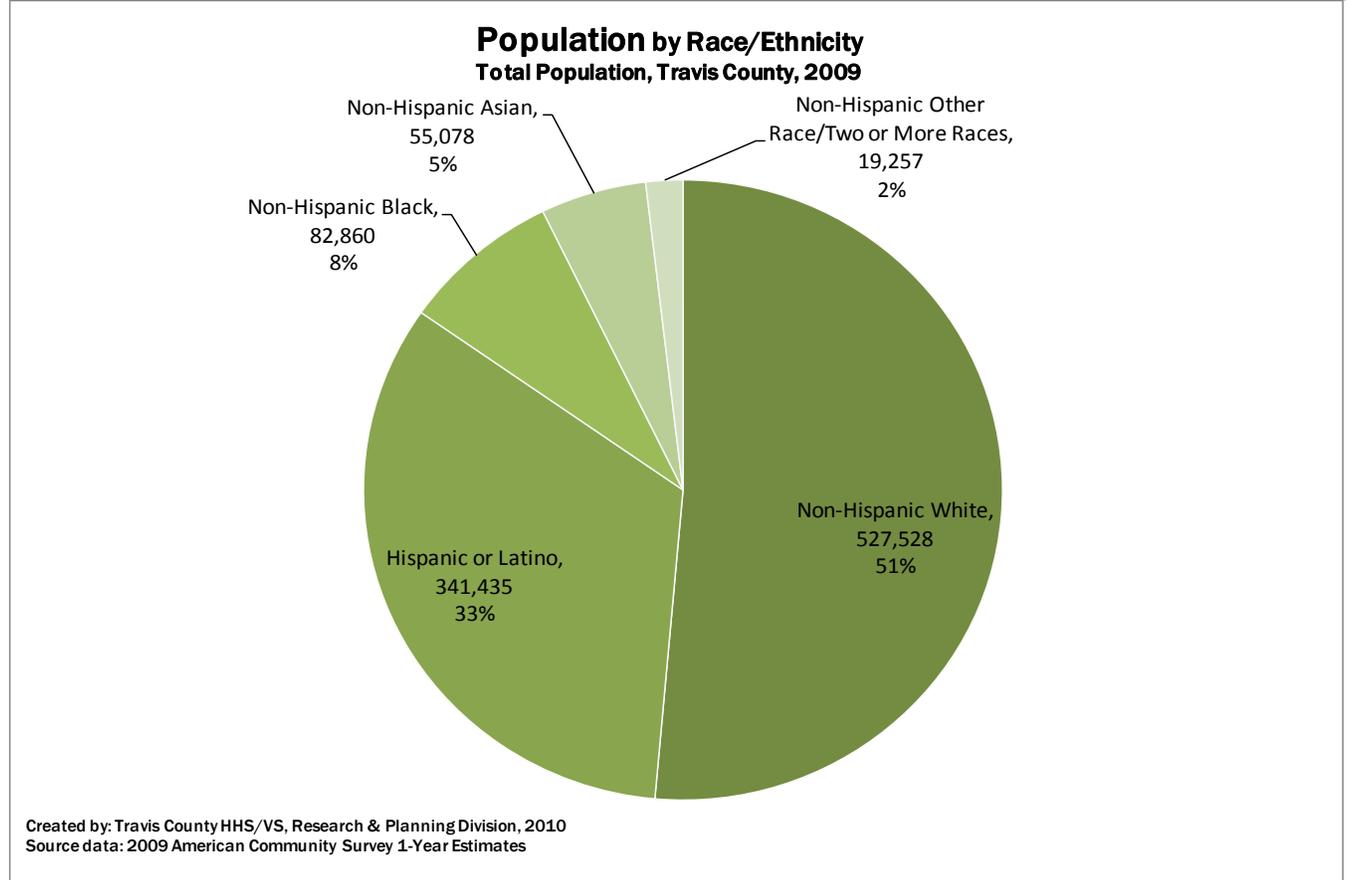


Source: Ryan Robinson, City of Austin Demographer

The following sections—Race and Ethnicity, Language, Age, Education Levels, Income, Employment by Industry— are excerpts from *Travis County Snapshot from the American Community Survey 2009*, prepared by Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Service, Research and Planning Division.ⁱⁱ Except where otherwise noted, all data is from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2009 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.

RACE AND ETHNICITY

Figure 1.10: Population by Race/Ethnicity



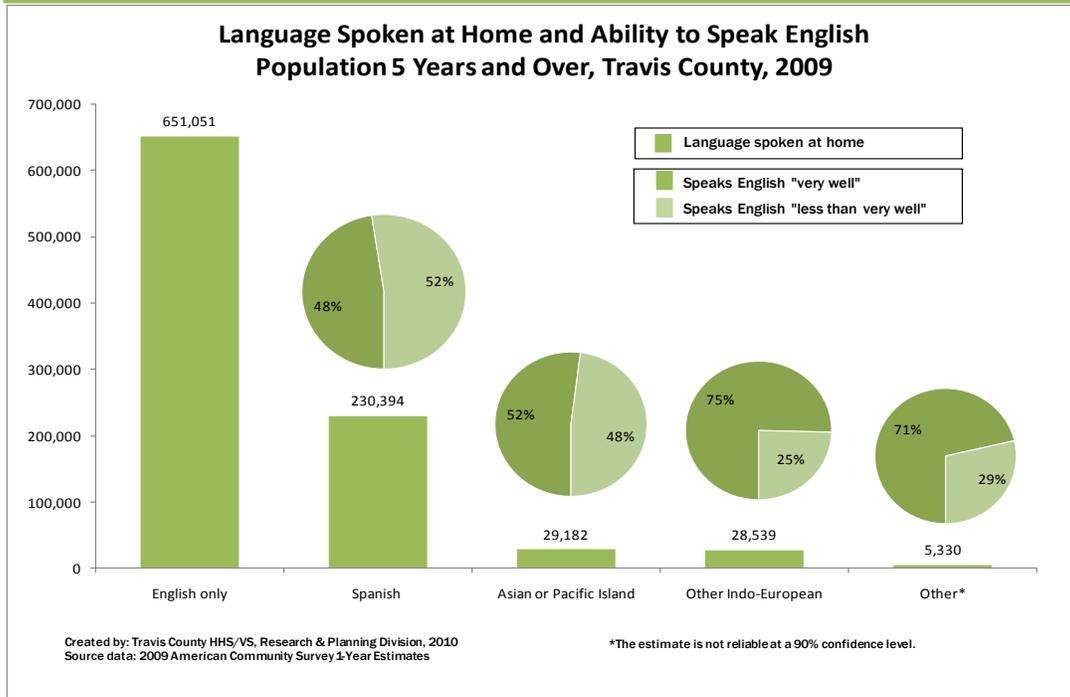
Race and Ethnicity: The majority of the Travis County population identifies as Non-Hispanic White (51%), followed by Hispanic or Latino (33%), Non-Hispanic Black (8%) and Non-Hispanic Asian (5%).

Trends to Watch: In noting trends since 2000, Hispanics have increased as a proportion of Travis County’s population (from 28% in 2000 to 33% in 2009), while the proportion of Non-Hispanic Whites has decreased (from 56% in 2000 to 51% in 2009).

ⁱⁱ The full report is available at: http://www.co.travis.tx.us/health_human_services/research_planning/documents_ACS.asp.

LANGUAGE

Figure 1.11: Language Spoken at Home and English Language Level



Languages Spoken at Home: Almost one-third of the Travis County population (31% or 293,445 residents) speaks a language other than English at home. In comparison, 20% of U.S. residents and 34% of Texans speak a language other than English at home.

Ability to Speak English: Fifty-one percent of Travis County residents who speak a language other than English at home also speak English “very well;” about 49% speak English “less than very well.”

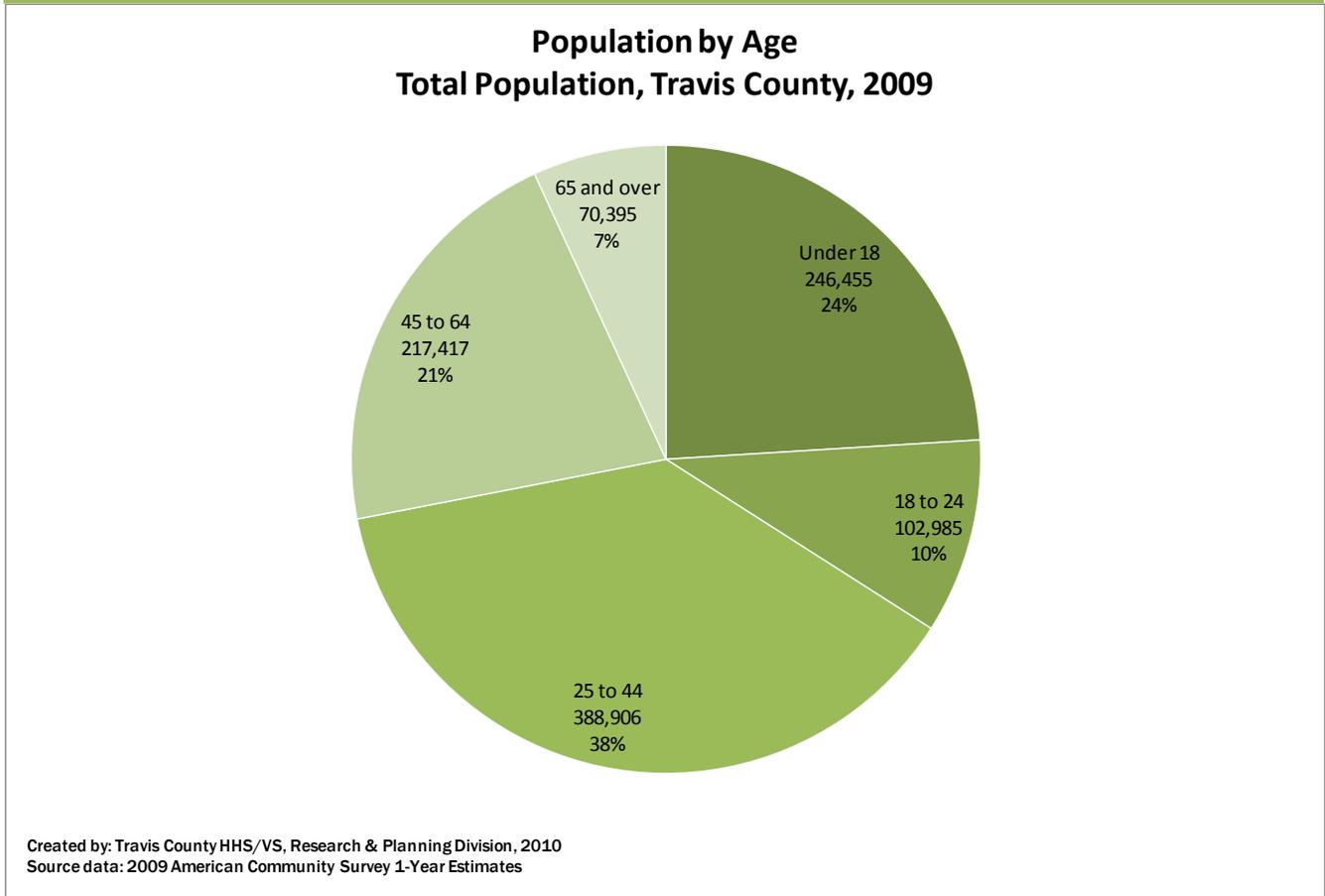
Trends to Watch: Overall, the number and share of Travis County residents speaking a language other than English at home has grown slightly since 2000 (from 29% or 216,164 in 2000, to 31% or 293,445 in 2009).

Linguistic Isolation: Eight percent of all Travis County households (33,692 households) are linguistically isolated.ⁱⁱⁱ More than 80% of linguistically isolated households speak Spanish (about 27,179 households).

ⁱⁱⁱ A linguistically isolated household is one in which no member 14 years old and over (1) speaks only English or (2) speaks a non-English language and speaks English “very well.” In other words, all members 14 years old and over have at least some difficulty with the English language. (American Community Survey/Puerto Rico Community Survey 2009 Subject Definitions, p. 44.)

AGE

Figure 1.12: Population by Age



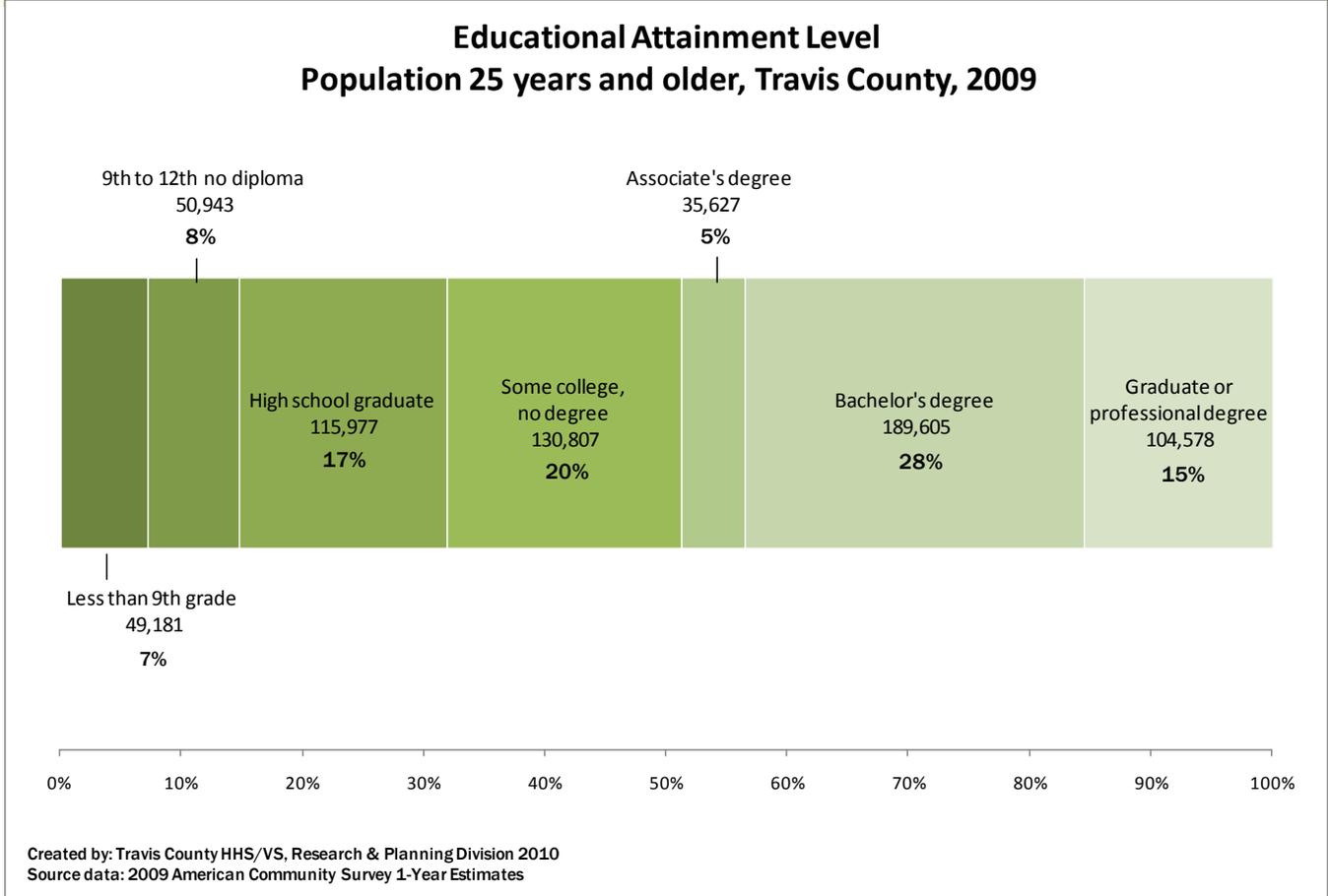
Age Distribution: Travis County continues to have a large working age population (18-64) which comprises about 69% of the county’s total population. In comparison, the 18-64 year old age group comprises 62% of the Texas population and 63% of the U.S. population.

Median Age: The median age in Travis County is 31.8. This reflects a slightly younger population than that of Texas (33.1) and the United States as a whole (36.8).

Trends to Watch: Since 2000, the Travis County population has grown at a faster rate than the state. This growth is most notable in the 45-64 age group which grew by 47% from 2000 to 2009, compared to 38% statewide and 29% nationally. The child and youth population continues to grow at a faster rate than the population as a whole and experienced a 28% increase from 2000 to 2009, greater than this group’s rate of growth across the state (17%) and nation (3%).

EDUCATION LEVELS

Figure 1.13: Educational Attainment Level



Educational Attainment Level: Travis County continues to have a highly educated population. In comparison to state figures, proportionately more Travis County residents have a college degree, and fewer lack a high school diploma.

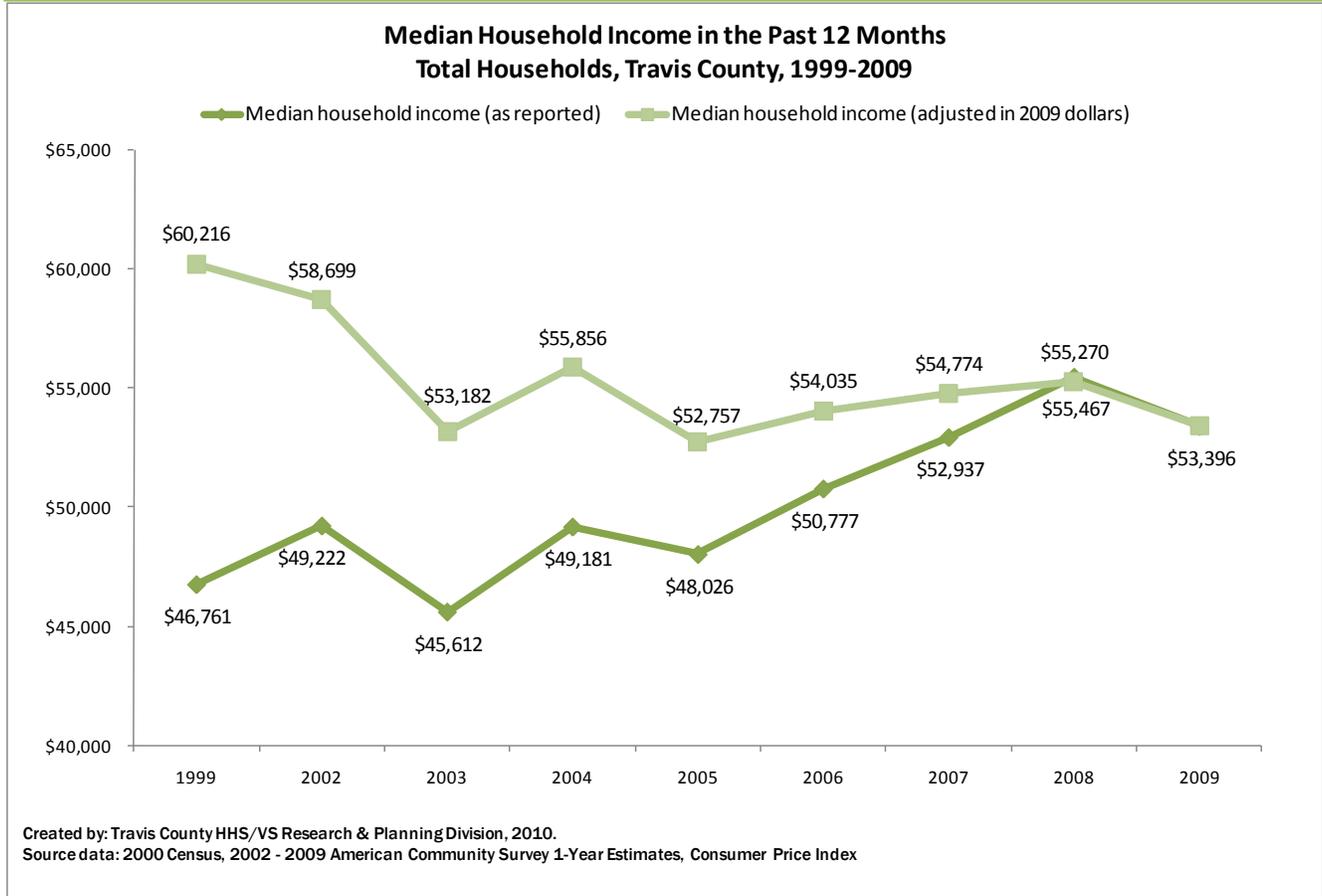
- 43% of Travis County residents have Bachelor’s degree or higher, compared with 26% of Texans and 28% of Americans.
- 15% of Travis County residents report having less than a high school diploma or equivalency, compared with 20% of Texans.

College or Graduate School Enrollment: About 12% of Travis County’s population is enrolled in college or graduate school.^{iv} This compares with about 9% of the Texas population and 9% of the U.S. population.

^{iv} These statistics include individuals enrolled in school which advances a person toward a college, university or professional school (law or medicine) degree. They do not include people enrolled in vocational, technical, or business school. (American Community Survey/Puerto Rico Community Survey 2009 Subject Definitions, p. 112.)

INCOME

Figure 1.14: Median Household Income



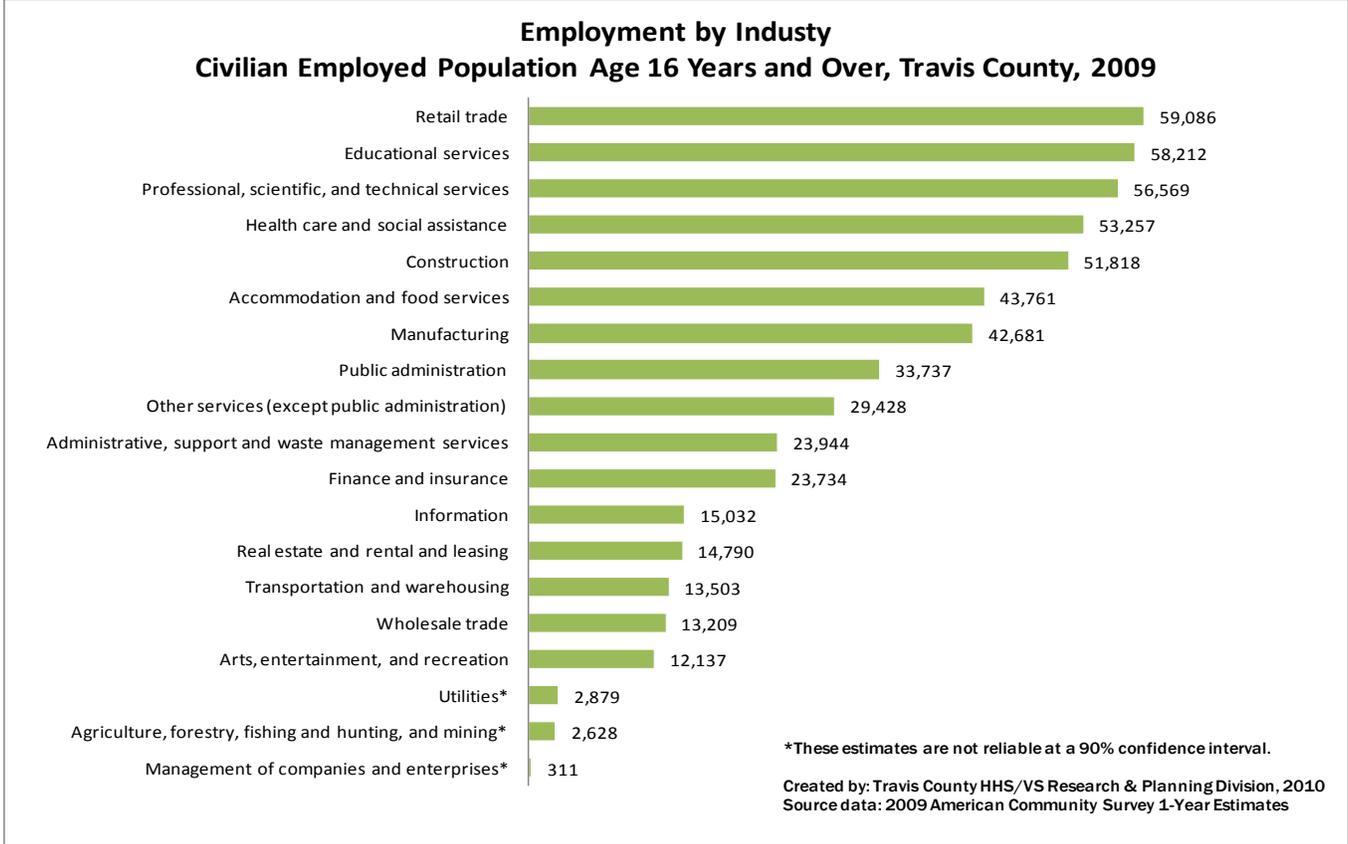
Median Household Income: Reported median income has fallen by nearly 4% from the 2008 level, ending a four-year upward trend.^v Once adjusted for inflation^{vi} (indicated by the lighter line on the chart above), the actual value of Travis County’s median household income was almost \$7,000 lower in 2009 than in 1999.^{vii}

Geographic Comparison: Since 1999, the median household income in Travis County has consistently exceeded that of the U.S. and Texas. However, since 1999, median household incomes have decreased 13% in the county but only 7% and 8%, respectively, in the state and nation over the same period.

^v Despite a decrease of more than \$2,000 in the median household income, this decrease is not statistically significant.
^{vi} Inflation adjustment calculation based on Consumer Price Index at: <http://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpi.txt>.
^{vii} The 2000 Census reflects income earned during calendar year 1999. However, the ACS is a monthly survey that asks how much income was earned during the past 12 months. Consequently, a person answering the questions in December 2009 would respond based on income earned between December 2008 and November 2009.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Figure 1.15: Employment by Industry



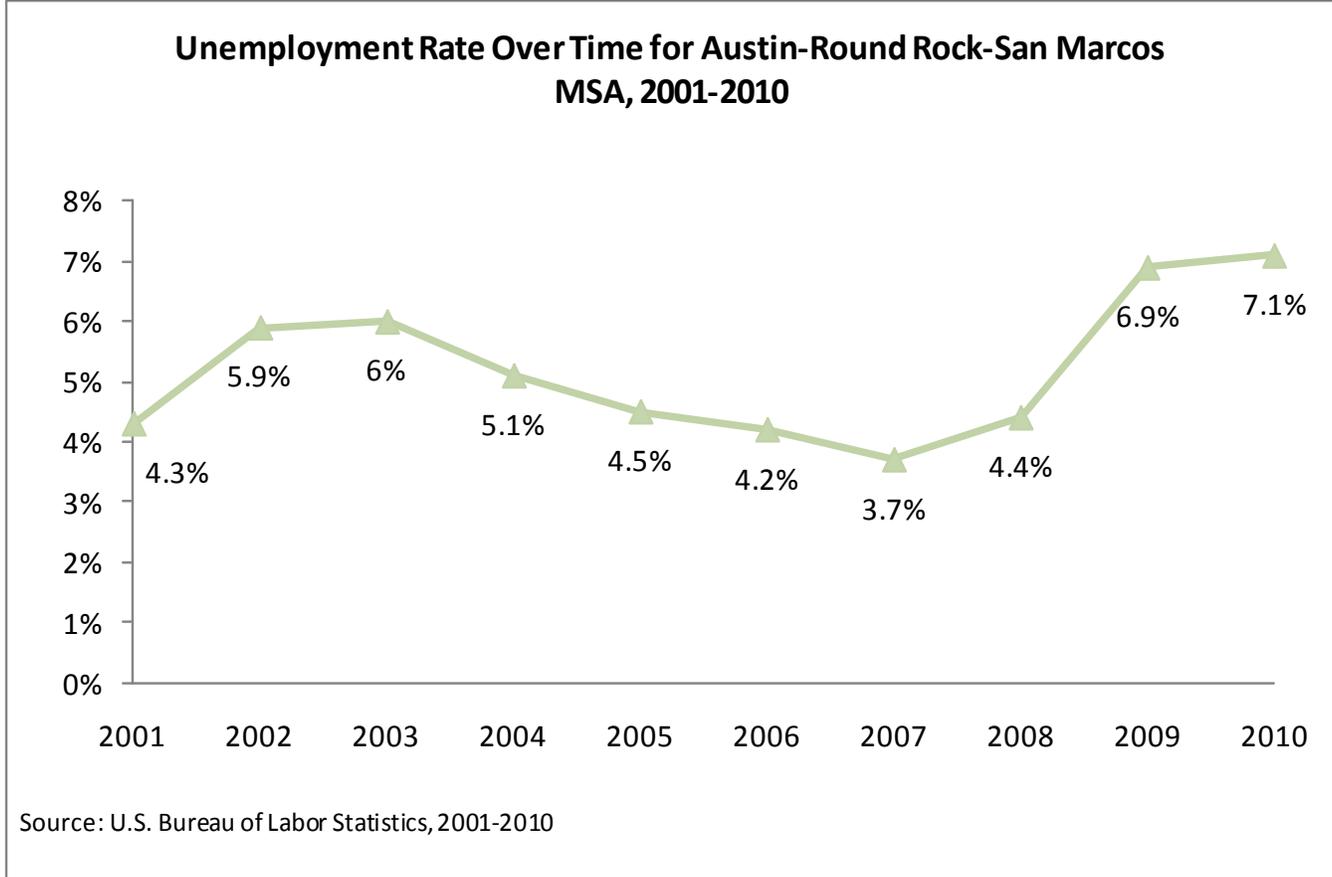
Industries: In 2009, over half (51%) of Travis County’s civilian employed population age 16 and over was employed in the following five industries: retail trade; educational services; professional, scientific, and technical services; health care and social assistance; and construction.

Geographic Comparison: In general, proportions of Travis County workers by industry are very similar to those of other major metropolitan counties in Texas,^{viii} as well as the nation and the state. One notable exception is the higher proportion of workers in Travis County in the professional, scientific and technical services (10%) than in the nation and state (6%) and other Texas metropolitan counties (which employ between 4% and 8% of workers in these industries). Also, Travis County has a lower proportion of workers employed in the transportation and warehousing industries (2%) than the nation (4%), state (5%), and other Texas metropolitan counties (ranging from 4% to 7%).

^{viii} Comparison counties include: Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, and Tarrant counties.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Figure 1.16: Unemployment Rate, Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos



The annual unemployment rate for the Austin MSA rose significantly from 4.4% in 2008, to 7.1% in 2010, and continues to remain well above pre-recession levels. However, the rate for the Austin MSA was consistently lower than the unemployment rate for the state as a whole, and for the nation. While the national unemployment rate was 9.0% in April 2011, in the same period the rate was 7.7% for Texas and 6.5% for the Austin MSA.^{ix}

^{ix} U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Table Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area, not seasonally adjusted, <http://www.bls.gov/lau/>, (accessed May 4, 2011.)

The following section is excerpted from the *Focus on Poverty in Travis County*, prepared by Travis County Health and Human Services, Research and Planning Division. Except where otherwise noted, all data is from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.^x

POVERTY

Figure 1.17: Rate of Individuals in Poverty By Age
 Population for Whom Poverty Status is Determined, Travis County, Texas, United States; 1990, 2000, 2005-2009

	1990			2000			2005-2009		
	TC	TX	U.S.	TC	TX	U.S.	TC	TX	U.S.
Under 18 years old^a	19%	24%	18%	14%	21%	17%	21%	24%	19%
18 - 64 years old^a	15%	15%	11%	12%	13%	11%	14%	14%	12%
65 years and older^a	11%	18%	13%	8%	13%	10%	8%	12%	10%
All Individuals in Poverty	16%	18%	13%	13%	15%	12%	15%	17%	13%

Created by: Travis County HHS/VS, Research & Planning Division, 2011

Source data: 1990 Census, STF3, DP-4; 2000 Census STF3, PCT49; 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001

The number of people below the poverty threshold in Travis County has increased steadily from 1990, while the overall poverty rate fluctuated from 16% in 1990, to 13% in 2000, and returned to 15% in the 2005-2009 dataset.^{xi} Children consistently have the highest poverty rate (21% in current data set) across sub-groups.

An analysis of poverty rates in the U.S., Texas and Travis County since 1990 reveal that, in most age groups and years, Travis County fares better than Texas overall but worse than the U.S.

Of the cities and villages located partially or entirely in Travis County, Austin’s percentage of individuals living in poverty (18%) is more than double that of Round Rock (7%) and Cedar Park (6%).

^x The full report is available at:

http://www.co.travis.tx.us/health_human_services/research_planning/documents_ACS.asp

^{xi} **The Poverty Threshold:** The U.S. Census Bureau updates the Poverty Threshold annually to estimate the number of people in poverty. In 2010, the most recent year available, the Poverty Threshold was \$11,369 for a single adult and \$22,162 for a household of two adults and two children. Households with annual incomes that are under 100% of the Poverty Threshold are counted as living in poverty. The Poverty Threshold is adjusted annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index.

Areas along the I-35 corridor and areas east of I-35 generally have higher rates of individuals living in poverty.

Exploring poverty status by sex, age, race and Hispanic origin, nativity, language spoken, household type, educational attainment, work experience, and employment status, the following groups have a poverty rate greater than the overall Travis County poverty rate of 15%:

Sex

In Travis County, the poverty rate among females (17%) is moderately higher than that among males (14%). State and national figures also indicate a three percentage point difference in the poverty rates between the two sexes. Females are listed below as the gender group with the highest percentage of poverty in the County.

- Females (17%)

Age

Poverty rates are the highest among children and young adults. In Travis County, 75% of those living in poverty are under the age of 35 (compared with 68% of those in Texas and 63% in the U.S.). See below for more statistics on what percentage of children and young adults are affected by poverty in the county.

- Children 5 to 17 years of age (19%)
- Young adults 18 to 24 years of age (34%)
- Children under five years of age (24%)

Employment/Education

Looking at the education and workforce status of residents in poverty, we find that residents in poverty are more likely to have lower educational attainment and less regular employment. See below, for more information about the link between employment/education and poverty in Travis County.

- Individuals who worked part-time or part-year (22%)
- Individuals who are not in the labor force (25%)
- Individuals who did not work in the previous 12 months (25%)
- Individuals who are unemployed (33%)
- Individuals with less than a high school education (27%)

Race/Ethnicity/Nativity/Language

Hispanic/Latino children under age 18 make up a significant share of the Travis County population living in poverty. Hispanic/Latino and Black/African American children under five years of age have some of the highest poverty rates in Travis County, 37% and 44% respectively.

While residents of Travis County speak a variety of languages, the two most common are English and Spanish. Accordingly, the majority of individuals living in poverty speak one or both of these languages. Individuals that speak Spanish are disproportionately represented among the poor and have the highest poverty rate (23%). Individuals that speak only English have the lowest poverty rate (11%). The poverty rates of individuals that speak Asian and Pacific Island languages (15%) and other languages (15%) mirror Travis County’s overall poverty rate. The following populations further demonstrate the link between race/ethnicity and poverty, language and poverty and nativity and poverty.

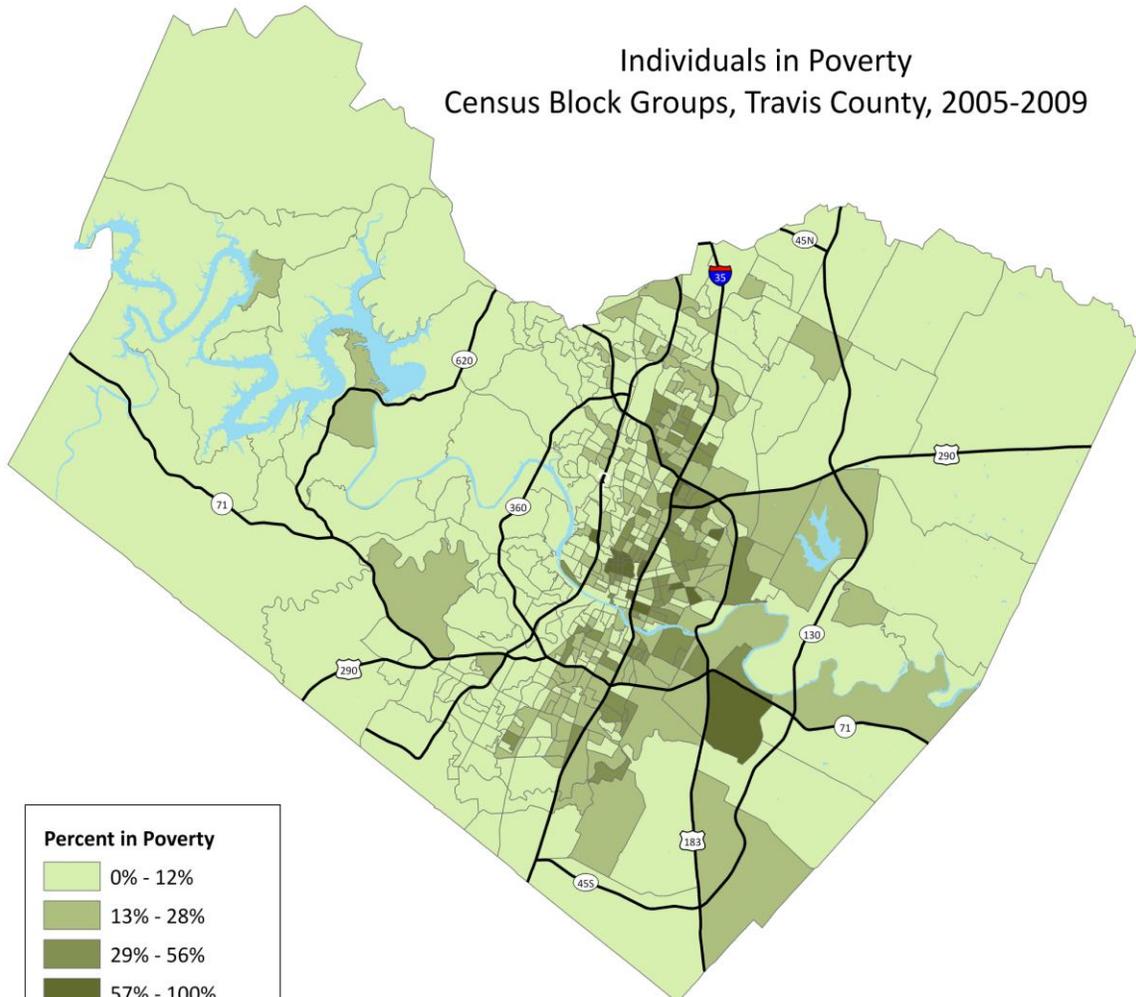
- Black/African Americans (23%)
- Hispanic/Latinos (23%)
- Spanish speakers (23%)
- Foreign born non-citizens (25%)

Household Makeup

Married couple families have the lowest poverty rate (6%) of all household types. Married couples with children have a slightly higher poverty rate (9%), but still experience poverty at well under the overall Travis County poverty rate. Among non-family households, female householders have a higher poverty rate (18%) than male householders (14%). See below for the household types with the highest poverty rates in the county.

- Non-family households, female householder (18%)
- Male-headed households with children, no wife present (21%)
- Female-headed households, no husband present (29%)
- Female-headed households with children, no husband present (36%)

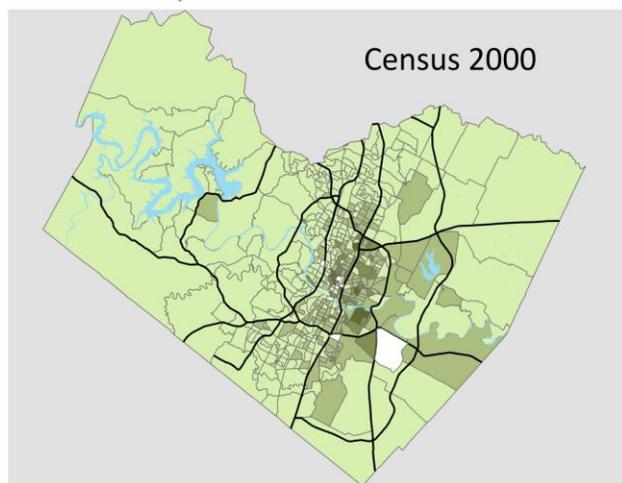
Map 1.4: Individuals in Poverty, Travis County



Note: Many of these block groups have poverty estimates that are unreliable. Estimates are based on samples and are subject to a margin of error. Estimates for small areas often have high margins of error. Any inferences should be drawn with caution. Further, the values for the block groups in different classes may not be statistically different. A statistical test is needed to make such a determination.

Data sources: 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, C17002 (SF) and Census 2000, P88 (SF 3)

Created by: Travis County HHS/VS, Research & Planning Division, 2011



KEY FINDINGS

Travis County has experienced rapid population growth since 1990. Between 1990 and 2010, Travis County's net population growth was 78 percent.

Eighty-three percent of the County's population lives in incorporated towns, or cities. In 2010, an estimated 178,895 people, or 17% of the County population, live in unincorporated areas of the County.

The population of Travis County as a whole is projected to increase over the next thirty years.

The majority of Travis County residents identify as non-Hispanic White. An increasing share of the population identifies as Hispanic.

The most commonly spoken languages in Travis County are English and Spanish.

In 2009, more than half of Travis County's population was comprised of working age individuals ages 18 to 64.

The top five industries responsible for employing just over half of Travis County's residents are as follows: 1. Retail Trade; 2. Educational Services; 3. Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; 4. Health Care and Social Assistance; and 5. Construction.

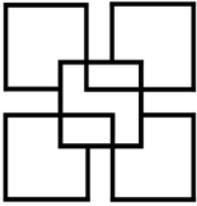
Over the past decade, the median household income in Travis County consistently exceeded that of the U.S. and Texas.

Approximately 15% of Travis County residents, or 144,055 people, are living in poverty. Hispanic/Latino and Black/African American children under five years of age have some of the highest poverty rates in Travis County, at 37% and 44% respectively.

SECTION 2

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN |
PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to outline the method by which Travis County Health and Human Services and Veterans Service (TCHHSVS) will encourage public participation in the planning and implementation of its 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 and Action Plans on an annual basis (24 CFR Part91). The consolidated planning process requires that each jurisdiction adopt a Citizen Participation Plan (24 CFR Part 91.105).

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 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.

Background/References

24 Congressional Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 91.105

Policies and Procedures

A. Jurisdiction

Travis County intends to administer CDBG funded projects in the unincorporated areas of the County. Travis County is in a unique position due to the fact that the population in the unincorporated areas of the county is large enough for Travis County to be considered an Eligible Metropolitan Area. As such, community development and housing opportunities in geographic areas outside of the incorporated cities and villages in Travis County will be considered.

B. Citizen Participation and Access to Meetings

Travis County’s Citizen Participation Plan provides residents, public agencies and other interested parties with reasonable and timely access to local meetings and records. Travis County encourages citizen participation in the development of its Citizen Participation Plan (CPP), Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans, and Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), particularly in low- to moderate- income target areas.

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. In addition, Census data will be analyzed to identify areas where non-English speakers reside. If more than 25% of the population within the precinct speaks a language other than English, interpreters speaking those languages may be present at public hearings.

C. Notice of Public Hearings

Travis County HHSVS will post notices of the public hearings, including the times, dates, and locations, at least fourteen (14) days prior to the date of the hearing. 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, public access TV station, radio, mail outs, list serves, etc.

D. Public Hearings

Consolidated Plan

Travis County’s Consolidated Plan is developed through a collaborative process. Citizen Participation is critical to the development of the Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan is a Strategic Plan that identifies needs and sets priorities, outcomes and objectives in the unincorporated areas of Travis County for a three, five- or six year period.

To elicit public input on the needs of those living in the unincorporated areas of Travis County for the development of the Consolidated Plan, Travis County HHSVS will hold public hearings at several locations throughout the County in two different formats to acquire information. Public Hearings are held at two different times throughout 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.

1. Public hearings will be held to inform the Needs Assessment, and will ask participants for input regarding their housing, community development and public service needs.
 - a) Two (2) meetings will be held at Travis County Commissioners Court during the normally scheduled voting session. These public hearings will be held in the traditional public hearing format with oral testimony.
 - b) At least one (1) public hearing will be held in each of the four (4) precincts. These hearings will be structured as an information session regarding the uses of CDBG, with facilitated discussion and decision-making for meaningful, comprehensive input from participants regarding their housing, community development and public service needs.

2. After the development of the Consolidated Plan for public comment, public hearings will be held to inform and enable the community to comment on the proposed uses of CDBG funds.
 - a) During the thirty (30) day review period, two (2) public hearings will be held at the Travis County Commissioners Court during the normally scheduled voting session. These public hearings will be held in the traditional public hearing format with oral testimony.

Annual Action Plan

Each year the County must submit an annual Action Plan to HUD reporting how the year’s funding allocation for CDBG will be used to achieve the goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan. 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. The public hearings will be outlined in the following manner:

1. Public hearings will be held to ask participants for input for the year’s proposed Action Plan, including funding allocations.
 - a) One (1) hearing will be held at Travis County Commissioners Court during the normally scheduled voting session. These public hearings will be held in the traditional public hearing format with oral testimony.
 - b) At least one (1) public hearing will be held in each of the four (4) precincts. These hearings will be structured as an information session regarding the uses of

CDBG, with facilitated discussion and decision-making for meaningful, comprehensive input from participants.

2. After the development of the Action Plan for public comment, public hearings will be held to inform and enable the community to comment on the proposed uses of CDBG funds.
 - a) During the thirty (30) day review period, two (2) public hearings will be held at the Travis County Commissioners Court during the normally scheduled voting session. These public hearings will be held in the traditional public hearing format with oral testimony.

Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports

The County is required to submit annually by December 30th a CAPER to HUD that describes the County’s progress in meeting the goals within the Consolidated Plan.

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

E. Surveys

For the development of the Consolidated Plan, surveys will be used in various ways in order to assess citizens’ perceptions of their needs. Surveys will be sent via list serve to public agencies that serve residents in the unincorporated areas. Surveys will also be used to collect data at the public hearings. In addition, survey boards will be placed in five (5) of the Travis County Community Centers as well as other strategic locations 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 at 854-3460.

F. Access to Information, Records and Response to Public Comments

Information 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 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.

Throughout the CPP, Travis County Commissioners Court is mentioned as a source of information. Travis County Commissioners Court is televised and close captioned on the public access channel, and repeats several times throughout the week. 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.co.travis.tx.us.

Reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities and for non-English speaking populations will be made upon request and as appropriate. To request information, documents, records or accommodations, contact via telephone at 512.854.3460 or via mail to:

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

Citizen Participation Plan

Travis County HHS/VS 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 and Veterans Service CDBG staff. 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.

Consolidated Plan

Travis County HHSVS 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 and Veterans Service CDBG staff. The Plan will be posted on the Travis County website and copies will be located at the seven (7) Travis County Community Centers for public review. Summaries of the Plan may be available at other locations throughout the unincorporated areas of Travis County. Notification of availability of the draft will appear in newspaper(s) of general circulation.

Annual Action Plan

Travis County HHSVS 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 and Veterans Service CDBG staff. The Plan will be posted on the Travis County website and copies will be located at the seven (7) Travis County Community Centers for public review.

Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

Travis County is required to submit annually by December 30th a CAPER to HUD that describes the County’s progress in meeting the goals in the Consolidated Plan.

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 and Veterans Service CDBG staff. The CAPER will be posted on the Travis County website and will be located at the seven (7) Travis County Community Centers for public review.

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.

For public comment on the Citizen Participation Plan, Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan or CAPER contact:

Travis County Health and Human Services and Veterans Service
 CDBG Program
 P.O. Box 1748
 Austin, TX 7876

G. 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 current 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.

H. Amendments to the Citizen Participation Plan

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. Any written comments may be sent to the above referenced address.

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.

I. Substantial Amendments to Consolidated Plan/Action Plan

When the location or beneficiaries of a project proposed under the Consolidated Plan or 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 HHSVS shall amend its Plan.

Use of an alternate project by the process, as defined in Section G, 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 includes public notice, a thirty (30) day public comment period, and a public hearing at Travis County Commissioners Court.

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 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.

J. 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. Appropriate staff will be assigned based on expertise required for the specific proposal. The TCHHS/VS Executive Manager 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.

K. Response to Complaints

During the CDBG planning and implementation process, complaints and feedback are encouraged and expected. 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 TCHHSVS staff needs to clarify the nature of the complaint.

Complaints or Grievances need to be sent to:

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

All written complaints will receive a timely written response mailed within fifteen (15) days of receipt of it. This written response will provide appropriate, substantive feedback to the resident. If CDBG Staff is unable to be compliant with the fifteen (15) 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 and Veterans Service 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.

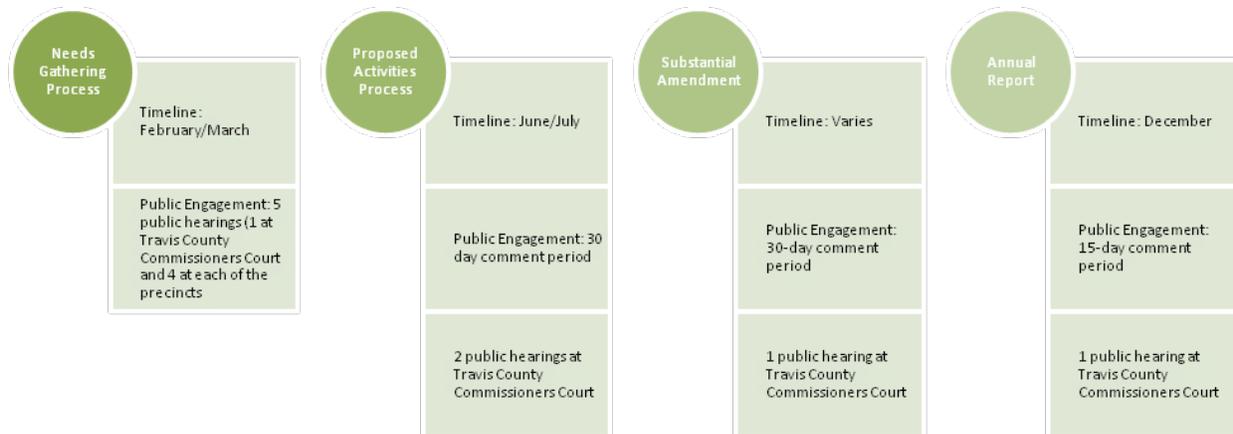
Effective Date

Upon approval of Travis County Commissioners Court, The Citizen Participation Plan, as amended, is effective as of July 20, 2010.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Public engagement occurs throughout 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 2.1: Public Engagement Process



Effective public engagement was critical to determine areas of need, barriers to services, underserved populations, and gaps in existing services in the unincorporated areas of Travis County. Both Travis County residents and service providers were contacted to provide information on the aforementioned topics. Methods used to acquire input included public hearings, and online and written surveys. To ensure the greatest feedback possible for the Program Year 2011- 2013 Consolidated Plan, data was collected during the Program Year 2010 and Program Year 2011 Action Plan processes. For Program Year 2011, information was collected as outlined in the Citizen Participation Plan provided above.

Primary needs discussed in public hearings and online resident surveys included increased access or improvement to community services, infrastructure, housing, and business and jobs. Additionally, though public facilities and buildings were discussed at length in community meetings and project ideas submitted, it did not rank in the top three areas of investment for either the Consolidated Planning or Action Planning periods.

Primary needs identified in the on-line provider surveys include increased access to or improvement to housing, mental health support services, transportation, case management (linkage to services), services for populations with specialized needs, and community services.

CONSOLIDATED PLANNING PROCESS

The Consolidated Plan is a Strategic Plan that identifies needs and sets priorities, outcomes and objectives in the unincorporated areas of Travis County for a three-year period for the CDBG program. Travis County’s Consolidated Plan is developed through a collaborative process and Public Engagement is a critical component.

To elicit public input on the needs of those living in the unincorporated areas of Travis County, Travis County HHSVS holds public hearings at several locations throughout the County in two different formats, public hearings and facilitated discussions. Public Hearings are held at two different times during the development of the Consolidated Plan: 1) to solicit feedback to inform the Needs Section, 3-year priorities and annual project ideas, and 2) to solicit feedback on the proposed PY 2011-2013 needs and priorities, and PY 2011 proposed projects.

Needs Gathering to Inform Priorities

For the development of the PY 2011 – 2013 Consolidated Plan, feedback about needs and priority recommendations for the Consolidated Plan was collected during the PY 2010 and PY 2011 Action Planning processes over the course of 10 public hearings— four more than required in the Citizen Participation Plan. During the Needs Assessment Phase, participants were asked for input regarding their housing, community development and public service needs. Two meetings were held at Travis County Commissioners’ Court during the normally scheduled voting session. These public hearings are held in the traditional public hearing format with oral testimony. Eight public hearings were held in each of the four precincts to gather needs information. These hearings were structured as an information session regarding the uses of CDBG, with facilitated discussion and decision-making for meaningful, comprehensive input from participants regarding their housing, community development and public service needs. For a summary of the public participation findings to inform the priorities of the Consolidated Plan, see Figure 2.3, for a detailed review reference Appendix B, Attachments A and B.

Public Comment to Solicit Feedback on Consolidated Plan

After presentation to Travis County Commissioners Court, the draft PY 2011 – 2013 Consolidated Plan was posted for written comment for thirty days, prior to the final approval by the Travis County Commissioners Court. Comments on the Consolidated Plan and PY 11 Action Plan were received simultaneously and were accepted in writing via email or regular mail to the Travis County Health and Human Services and Veterans’ Service CDBG staff. The Draft Plan was posted on the Travis County

website and copies were located at the seven Travis County Community Centers for public review. During the 30-day comment period, two public hearings were held to inform and enable the community to comment on the proposed PY 2011- 2013 priorities and uses of PY 2011 CDBG funds. These two public hearings were held at the Travis County Commissioners’ Court during the normally scheduled voting session, and were held in the traditional public hearing format with oral testimony.

Public Hearings and Surveys

For the PY 2011-2013 Consolidated Plan, needs were gathered over the course of two years to elicit more public involvement in the process, which started in the annual action planning period in PY 2010 and continued into PY 2011.

During the months of February and March 2010 and 2011, the public had an opportunity to identify recommended priorities for the strategic direction and the needs of the unincorporated areas by 1) attending one of ten public hearings, 2) completing a resident survey, or 3) completing a provider survey (available in PY 2011 only). Public Hearing Dates, where information was gathered for the Consolidated Plan, were held according to the schedule below:

Figure 2.2: Locations and Dates of Public Hearings Held to Collect Information for the PY 2011 – 2013 Consolidated Plan

	Locations of Hearings	Dates/Times of PY10 Public hearings	Dates/Times of PY 11 Public hearings
Community-Wide Hearing	Travis County Commissioners Court, Granger Building	Tuesday, February 16, 2010 9:00am	Tuesday, February 15, 2011 9:00am
Precinct 1	East Rural Community Center, Manor	Monday, February 22, 2010 6:30pm	Wednesday, February 23, 2011 6:30pm
Precinct 2	Travis County Community Center, Pflugerville	Wednesday, February 24, 2010 6:30pm	Thursday, February 24, 2011 6:30pm
Precinct 3	West Rural Community Center, Oakhill	Wednesday, February 24, 2010 6:30pm	Thursday February 17, 2011 6:30pm
Precinct 4	South Rural Community Center, Del Valle	Thursday, February 25, 2010 6:30pm	Wednesday, February 16, 2011 6:30pm

A total of 35 people attended public hearings to provide input on the Consolidated Plan.

Resident Surveys, that collected data for the Consolidated Plan, were available online or by postal mail from February 15, 2010 – March 31, 2010 and February 16, 2011 – March 31, 2011 and were offered in English and Spanish. Written surveys were available at public hearings and upon request for those without access to a computer or the internet. A total of 46 people completed surveys to provide input on the Consolidated Plan.

A provider survey was also available to gather input on services currently being provided, community needs and strategic direction. The survey was available from March 1, 2011 through March 31, 2011 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. Those providers that did not complete the survey, or provided answers that were unclear, were called after the survey closed to gather follow-up information. A total of 46 surveys were completed by 39 agencies.

Additionally, project proposals, which identified a community need and provided specific project ideas to meet that need, were accepted from April 1, 2010 through April 15, 2011. Project proposals could be submitted by Travis County Departments, neighborhoods, individuals and service providers. Proposals both identified potential projects for PY2011 and helped determine community needs for the PY2011-2013 Consolidated Plan. A total of 5 project proposals were received during the time specified.

Finally, a 30-day public comment period and two public hearings were held to solicit feedback on the draft PY 2011 – 2013 Consolidated Plan and PY 2011 proposed projects. The public comment period began on June 30, 2011 and ended on July 29, 2011. The public hearings were held at the Travis County Commissioners Courtroom at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, July 12, 2011 and Tuesday, July 19, 2011. For a summary of the comments received during the public comment period, refer to the PY 2011 Action Plan’s Public Engagement Section, and for detailed information, refer to Appendix B, Attachment C of the final draft available in August 2011.

For details on the advertising strategies and efforts to broaden public participation, see the Action Plan process below.

Consolidated Plan Participation Results

Over the course of two years, needs were gathered to inform the Consolidated Plan, beginning in the annual action planning period in PY 2010 and continuing into PY 2011.

Resident Summary

To assist in determining the spending priorities for Program Years 2011 – 2013, residents 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. Figure 2.3 below provides the rankings of the categories for investment over the next three years. Community Services was ranked highest, followed closely by Infrastructure, with Public Buildings and Facilities ranked the lowest.

Figure 2.3: Resident Ranking of Service Categories	
Service Category	Ranking
Community Services	1
Infrastructure	2
Housing	3
Business & Jobs	4
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services	5
Public Buildings & Facilities	6

Source: PY2011-PY2014 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Resident Survey,

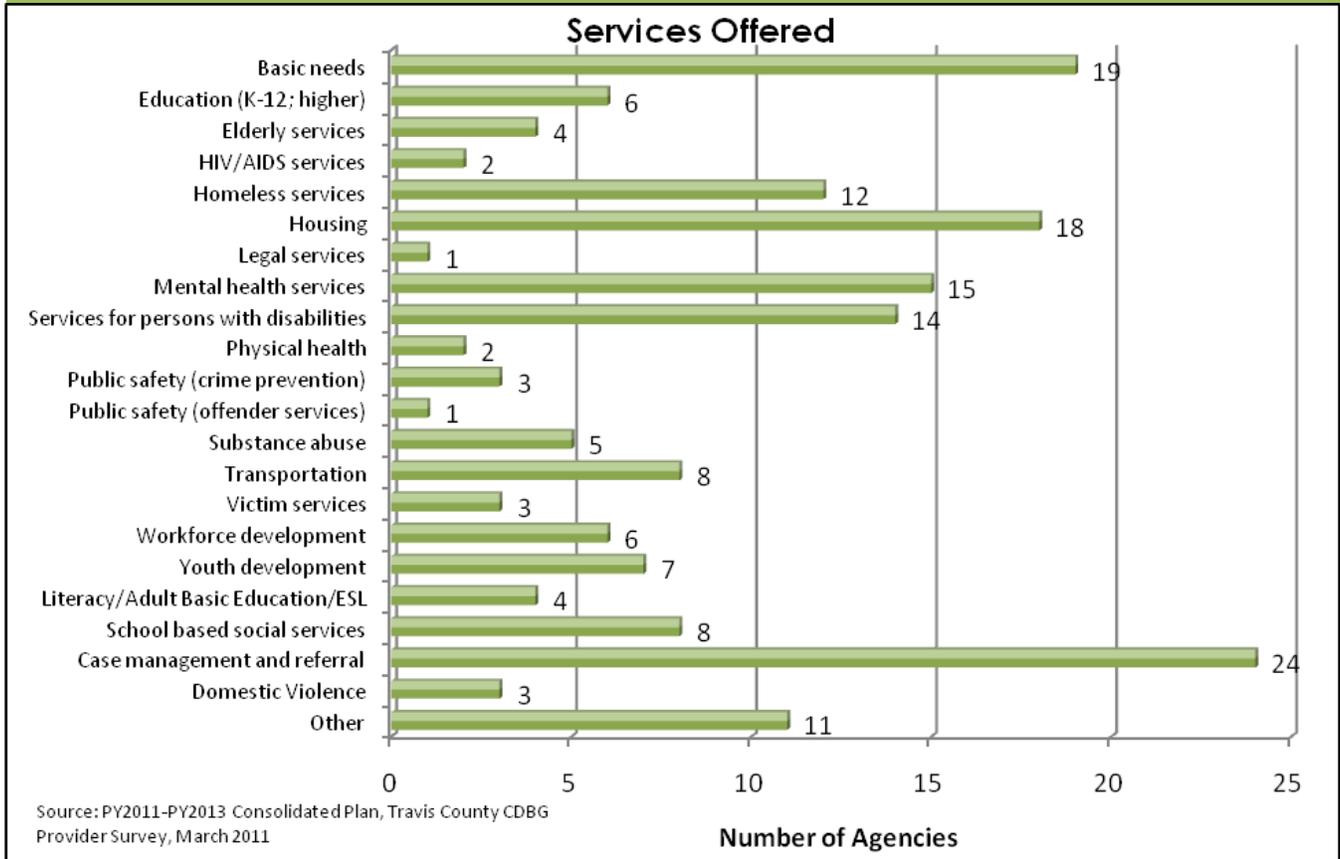
Social Service Provider Summary

In total, 46 responses were gathered from service provider agencies. Forty-five (97.8%) of these agencies were non-profit organizations, with one Travis County department as the remaining respondent. Given a list of zip codes as a guide, respondents were asked how many clients in the unincorporated areas they served last year. Most respondents reported that they did not have a reliable method for calculating these numbers. Out of those agencies that were able to track how many residents in the unincorporated areas they served in the past year, four said they didn't serve any. Five out of 30 said they served 10 or less in the past year, and the rest estimated anywhere from twenty to about six thousand.

The graph below reflects the variety of services that respondents provide to Travis County residents. The services most commonly offered by respondents are case management and referral services. These are followed closely by basic needs (including food, clothing, shelter), emergency assistance, early education and care, child care, teacher training, and parent education and housing services. The least common services reported by respondents were legal services and public safety (crime

prevention), with only one agency in each category.

Figure 2.4: Services Offered, Survey Respondents



Additionally, respondents were asked to identify what gaps or unmet needs are most evident for those clients served in the unincorporated areas. Top gaps identified were 1) housing (44% of respondents), and 2) transportation (33% of respondents).

Finally, social service providers were asked to rank the same six categories as residents for the Consolidated Planning Period. In Figure 2.5 below, providers ranked Housing and Community Services as the most important needs with Public Facilities and Buildings as the least important for investment for PY 2011 – 2013.

Figure 2.5: Social Service Providers Ranking of Service Categories	
Service Category	Rating Average
Housing	1
Community Services	2
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services	3
Business & Jobs	4
Infrastructure	5
Public Buildings & Facilities	6

Source: PY2011-PY2014 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Provider Survey, April 2011C

Comparison of Resident and Service Provider Priority Rankings of Service Categories

Residents and service providers reported similar priorities with regard to the rankings of Community Services (1st and 2nd respectively) and Housing (3rd and 2nd respectively). However, when it came to the remaining categories, the input was not always in agreement (see Figures 2.3 and 2.5). This incongruence could be due to the varying interests and focus between the two groups. From the public perspective, residents want the program to rehabilitate the existing infrastructure and improve access to services, infrastructure and facilities. Providers on the other hand, prioritize the creation of more affordable housing and services for populations with specialized needs and services.

For more detail results of the Provider Online Survey, refer to Appendix B, Attachment B.

ACTION PLAN PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

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.

Community needs and project proposals are gathered at public hearings in February and March. During this same time input is also gathered using online and written surveys. The Annual Action Plan and projects are submitted to the Travis County Commissioners Court during a regularly scheduled voting session. After presentation to Travis County Commissioners Court, the Action Plan is posted for written comment for thirty days prior to the 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 and Veterans’ Service CDBG staff. The Plan was posted on the Travis County website and copies will be located at the seven Travis County Community Centers for public review.

Needs Gathering Phase to Inform Annual Investment

Public hearings were held to gather input for the PY 2011 proposed Action Plan, including needs and uses of funds. One hearing was held at Travis County Commissioners Court during the normally scheduled voting session. This public hearing was held in the traditional public hearing format with oral testimony. Four additional public hearings were held – one in each of the four precincts. These hearings are structured as an information session regarding the uses of CDBG, with facilitated discussion and decision-making for meaningful, comprehensive input from participants.

Public Comment to Solicit Feedback on PY 2011 Action Plan and Proposed Projects

After presentation to Travis County Commissioners Court, the draft PY 2011 Action Plan and proposed uses was posted for written comment for thirty days prior to the approval by the Travis County Commissioners Court. Comments on the Consolidated Plan and PY 11 Action Plan were received simultaneously and were accepted in writing via email or regular mail to the Travis County Health and Human Services and Veterans’ Service CDBG staff. The Draft Plan was posted on the Travis County website and copies were located at the seven Travis County Community Centers for public review.

During the 30-day comment period, two public hearings were held to inform and enable the community to comment on the proposed PY 2011- 2013 priorities and uses of PY 2011 CDBG funds.

These two public hearings were held at the Travis County Commissioners’ Court during the normally scheduled voting session, and were held in the traditional public hearing format with oral testimony.

Public Hearings and Surveys

A total of four public hearings were held to gather information from residents on their community development, housing, and public service needs. At each hearing, participants received information on the anticipated CDBG allocation, eligible activities, and the project planning process, and were given time to comment on their needs.

The hearings were held according to the schedule below:

Figure 2.6: Locations and Dates of Public Hearings Held to Collect Information for the PY 2011 Action Plan

	Locations of Hearings	Dates/Times of Public hearings
Community-Wide Hearing	Travis County Commissioners Court, Granger Building	Tuesday, February 15, 2011 9:00am
Precinct 1	East Rural Community Center, Manor	Wednesday, February 23, 2011 6:30pm
Precinct 2	Travis County Community Center, Pflugerville	Thursday, February 24, 2011 6:30pm
Precinct 3	West Rural Community Center, Oakhill	Thursday February 17, 2011 6:30pm
Precinct 4	South Rural Community Center, Del Valle	Wednesday February 16, 2011 6:30pm

A total of 7 people attended public hearings to provide input on the PY 11 Action Plan.

The Resident Survey was available online or by postal mail from February 16, 2011 – March 31, 2011 in English and Spanish. Written surveys were available at public hearings and upon request for those without access to a computer or the internet. A total of 12 people completed a survey to provide input on the Action Plan.

A service provider survey was also available to gather input on services provided, community needs, strategic direction and project ideas from March 1, 2011 through March 31, 2011, 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. Those providers that did not complete the survey or had

answers that were unclear were called after the survey closed to gather follow-up information. A total of 46 people completed a provider survey to provide input on the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan, and through this survey, several providers provided specific project ideas for PY 11 Action Plan consideration.

Additionally, project proposals which identified a community need and provided specific project ideas to meet that need were accepted from April 1, 2010 through April 15, 2011. Project proposals could be submitted by Travis County Departments, neighborhoods, individuals and service providers. Proposals both identified potential projects for PY2011 and helped determine community needs for the PY2011-2013 Consolidated Plan. A total of 5 project proposals were received during the time specified.

Finally, a 30-day public comment period and two public hearings were held to solicit feedback on the draft PY 2011 – 2013 Consolidated Plan and PY 2011 proposed projects. The public comment period began on June 30, 2011 and ended on July 29, 2011. The public hearings were held at the Travis County Commissioners Courtroom at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, July 12, 2011 and Tuesday, July 19, 2011. For a summary of the comments received during the public comment period, refer to the PY 2011 Action Plan’s Public Engagement Section, and for detailed information, refer to Appendix B, Attachment C in the final draft available in August 2011.

Results of the Resident Participation

Residents were asked to identify which of the six categories were a “most urgent” (worth 5 points), “urgent” (worth 3 points) or “important” need (worth 1 point) for the PY 2011 period. As shown on figure 2.7 below, residents indicated that Infrastructure was the most urgent need for the next program year, followed by Community Services, and Business & Jobs.

Figure 2.7: Resident Ranking of PY 2011 Priority Needs

Categories	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need	Total Points	Ranking
Infrastructure	3	2	1	22	1
Community Services	2	3	1	20	2
Business & Jobs	2	1	2	15	3
Housing	1	2	1	12	4
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services	1	0	2	7	5
Public Buildings & Facilities	1	0	1	6	6

Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Resident Survey, April 2011

Residents also suggested three Infrastructure, one Housing, two Community Services, four Public Facilities and Buildings, two Business & Jobs and two Administration and Planning projects for consideration. For a list of project ideas submitted, refer to Appendix B, Attachment A.

Results of Social Service Provider Survey

In the Online survey, social service providers were asked to identify which of the six categories would be a “most urgent”(worth 5 points), “urgent”(worth 3 points) or “important” need (worth 1 point) for the PY 2011 period. As shown in the Figure 2.8, respondents indicated that Housing was the most urgent need for the next program year, followed by services to Populations with Specialized Needs, and Community Services.

Figure 2.8: Social Service Provider Ranking of PY 2011 Priority Needs					
Priority Category	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need	Total Points	Ranking
Housing	11	10	6	91	1
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services	10	8	8	82	2
Community Services	5	10	8	63	3
Business & Jobs	6	3	3	42	4
Public Buildings & Facilities	1	1	2	10	5
Infrastructure	0	1	5	8	6

Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Provider Survey, March 2011

Social Service Providers also suggested four Housing and six Community Services Projects for consideration, of which some were focused on Populations with Specialized Needs. For a list of project ideas submitted, refer to Appendix B, Attachment B.

Technical Assistance & Primary Surveys to Neighborhoods

Organized residents and non-profit agencies who identified CDBG eligible projects received technical assistance from CDBG staff in the form of site visits, guidance on project proposals and understanding CDBG eligible activities and eligible beneficiaries. Specifically CDBG staff provided technical assistance to representatives of the Del Valle area, Mountain View, and one non-profit.

Additionally, two primary surveys were conducted during the months of February – March 2011. Lago Ranchos and Lake Oak Estates neighborhoods, located on opposite shores of Lake Travis in Western Travis County, requested assistance with road improvements in PY 2009. However, it was determined that Census data would not support a project to benefit the neighborhoods. The data indicated that the neighborhoods were not at least 45.13% low to moderate income, however, the County and the neighborhood could work together to conduct a primary survey of the homes that would benefit from the improvements. Program staff trained neighborhood representatives on the survey methodology, participated in one neighborhood meeting to explain the survey, provided technical assistance to help the neighborhoods complete the survey, and analyzed the results. One of the neighborhoods successfully completed the survey, and one neighborhood will receive additional assistance to increase the response rate. Please note that all primary survey materials including announcements, surveys, and surveyors were available in both English and Spanish.

Advertising

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. Advertisements also appeared in newspapers of general circulation including the Manor Messenger, Pflugerville Pflag, Hill Country News, Lake Travis View, North Lake Travis Log, West Lake Picayune, Oak Hill Gazette, The Austin Chronicle and the Spanish language newspapers *Ahora Si* and *El Mundo*. In addition, notifications by mail and e-mail were sent to service providers via list serves, county residents who had previously attended public hearings, community liaison departments of schools districts and neighborhood associations, and were posted on the CDBG Facebook and Twitter pages. The announcements were available in English and Spanish.

Efforts to broaden Public Participation

The following efforts were made to broaden public participation:

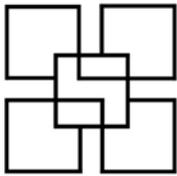
- Public notices presented the option of requesting an American Sign Language or Spanish interpreter.

- The CDBG website stayed current with documents and announcements of the different participation opportunities.
- The public that could not attend the public hearings had the option to provide their input by filling out a Participation Form or Project Proposal Form.
- To increase the access to information for Spanish-speakers, all the participation forms were available in Spanish, and selected sections of the website were translated into Spanish.
- Notices of opportunities to participate were sent to all neighborhood associations in the unincorporated areas and to school district community liaison departments.
- The CDBG Twitter account name was changed to be easier to find.
- Follow up calls were made social service providers to increase participation with the online survey.
- Opportunities to participate in the needs and priority determinations for the Consolidated Plan were available over 2 years.

SECTION 3

COMMUNITY NEEDS

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS
| HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS
NEEDS ASSESSMENT | POPULATIONS
WITH SPECIALIZED NEEDS |
NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT NEEDS
ASSESSMENT | PUBLIC SERVICES
NEEDS ASSESSMENT



HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

The following section assesses the housing market in Travis County. A variety of data sets are used including U.S. Census data, data compiled by the Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University and regional housing market studies. The service area for the Travis County CDBG Program is the unincorporated areas of the county. Whenever possible, data is isolated to look only at conditions in the unincorporated areas, however, in many cases, data sets are available only at the county level. For detailed information on data sets used and how the unincorporated areas are isolated please refer to Appendix A.

Travis County Housing Supply

According to the 2010 Census there are 404,467 occupied housing units in Travis County and 36,773 vacant housing units.ⁱ Data showing the unit type distribution has not yet been released for the 2010 Census, but based on the most recent data available 56.7% of housing have one unit only, while 39.7% have 2 or more units.ⁱⁱ This distribution of the housing supply between single- and multi-unit structures has not changed substantially since 1990 (see Table below).

Figure 3.1: Total Housing Inventory, 2010

Travis County, Texas

Total	441,240
Occupied	404,467
Vacant	36,773

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Figure 3.2: Housing Unit by Type, Travis County, 1990-2009

	1990		2000		2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1 Unit	145,928	55.2%	187,633	55.9%	235,926	56.7%
2 or more units	106,954	40.5%	134,320	40.0%	165,312	39.7%
Mobile Home	8,503	3.2%	13,252	3.9%	14,455	3.5%
Other	2,788	1.1%	676	0.2%	349	0.1%
Total	264,173	100.0%	335,881	100.0%	416,042	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 and 2000, American Community Survey 2005-2009

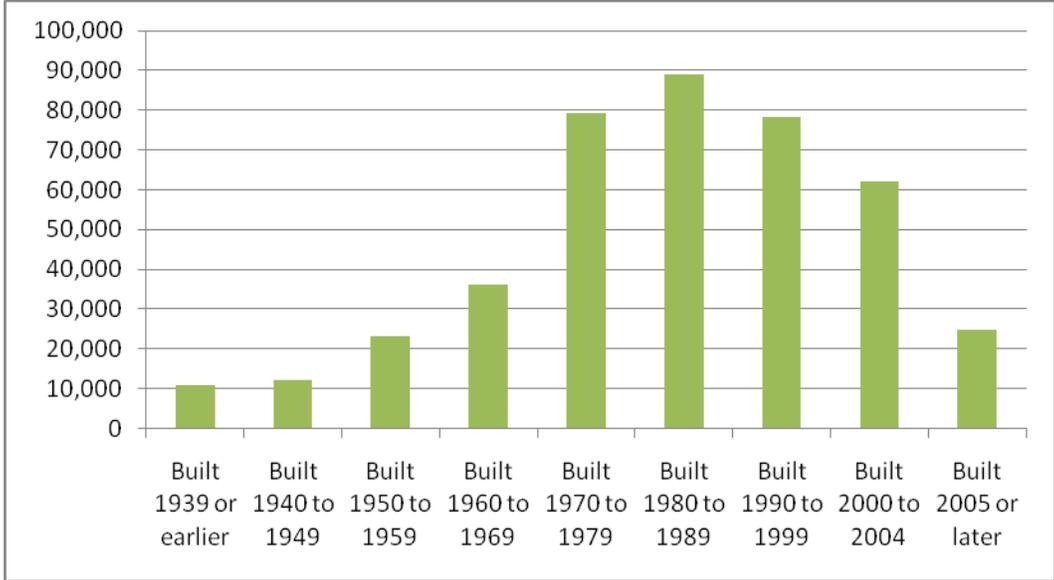
Figure 3.3: Housing Unit by Type, Texas, 2009

Unit Type	Number	Percent
1 Unit	6,384,168	67.9%
2 or more units	2,291,774	24.4%
Mobile Home	717,365	7.6%
Other	14,385	0.2%
Total	9,407,692	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2005-2009

Travis County has a higher proportion of multi-unit structures than the state as a whole, with 39.7% of housing consisting of multi-unit structures, compared to 24.4% for all of Texas.ⁱⁱⁱ This difference can be accounted for to some degree by the presence of large densely populated urban areas in Travis County, while other parts of the state encompass more areas of rural land and suburban development. The large student population in Travis County may additionally skew housing towards multi-unit structures.

Figure 3.4: Age of Housing Stock, Travis County



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2005-2009

Much of the housing stock in Travis County is relatively new, with more than half (61%) built after 1980. Twenty-one percent of the housing stock has been built in the past decade^{iv}.

Conditions in the Unincorporated Areas

Housing development in the unincorporated areas is strongly influenced by development in the

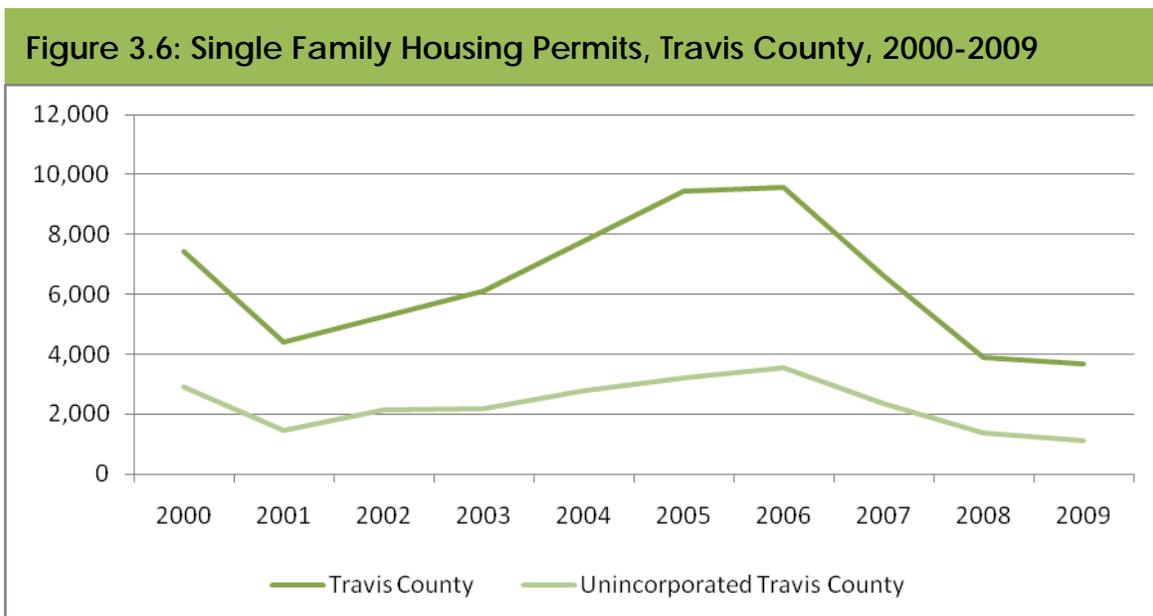
incorporated areas, and reflects many of the trends observable in the County as a whole. However, there are unique conditions in the unincorporated areas that allow for different patterns to emerge. As indicated by the number of housing permits issued, the vast majority of housing in the unincorporated areas is comprised of single-family structures.^v From 2000-2009, a much lower percentage of permits in the unincorporated area were issued for Multi-Family Structures, compared to permits issued in incorporated areas, at 21% for the unincorporated areas compared to nearly half (48%) of permits issued in incorporated areas.^{vi}

Figure 3.5: Percentage of Permits by Type, 2000-2009

	Travis County, Total	Travis County, Incorporated Areas	Travis County, Unincorporated Areas
Units in Single-Family Structures	59%	52%	79%
Units in All Multi-Family Structures	41%	48%	21%

Source: State of the Cities Data Systems, Building Permits Database

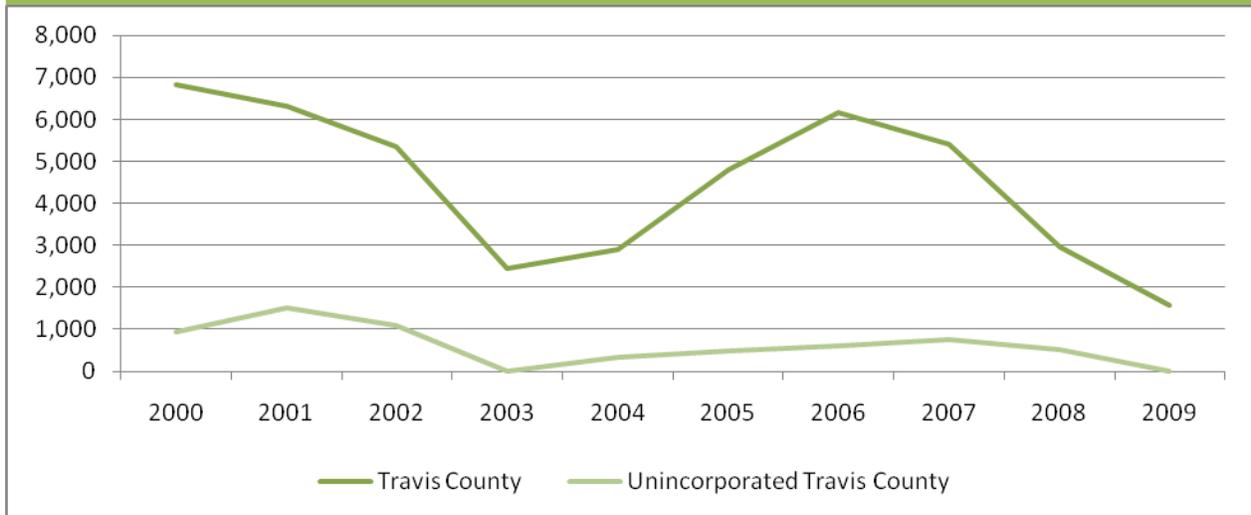
The growth in single family housing (as reflected in number of housing permits) in the unincorporated areas closely mirrors the trend for the County as a whole, peaking in 2006, declining sharply in 2007 and remaining flat over the past few years.^{vii}



Source: State of the Cities Data Systems, Building Permits Database

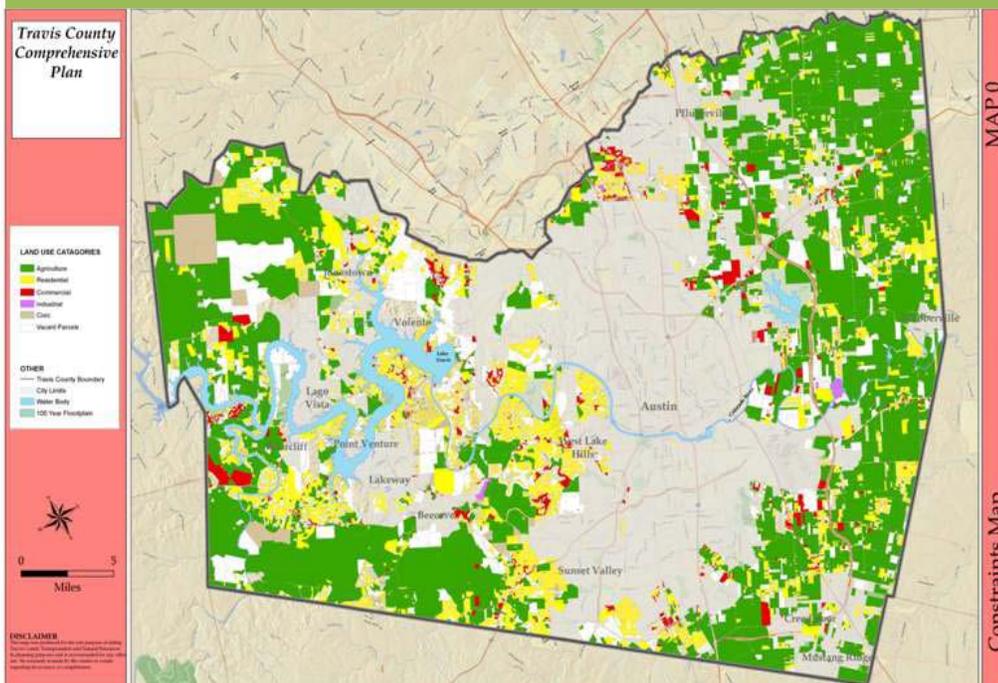
Growth in the development of multi-family housing (as reflected in number of housing permits) in the county as a whole peaked in 2000 and declined through 2003. Growth picked up for the county as a whole in 2004, peaking in 2006, declining in 2007 with the economic and housing market crisis and continuing to decline through 2009. The number of multi-family housing permits issued in unincorporated Travis County grew modestly from 2003 to 2007, declining in 2008. In 2009, no permits were issued for multi-family housing in the unincorporated areas.^{viii}

Figure 3.7: Multi-Family Housing Permits, Travis County, 2000-2009



Source: State of the Cities Data Systems, Building Permits Database

Map 3.1: Travis County Land Use

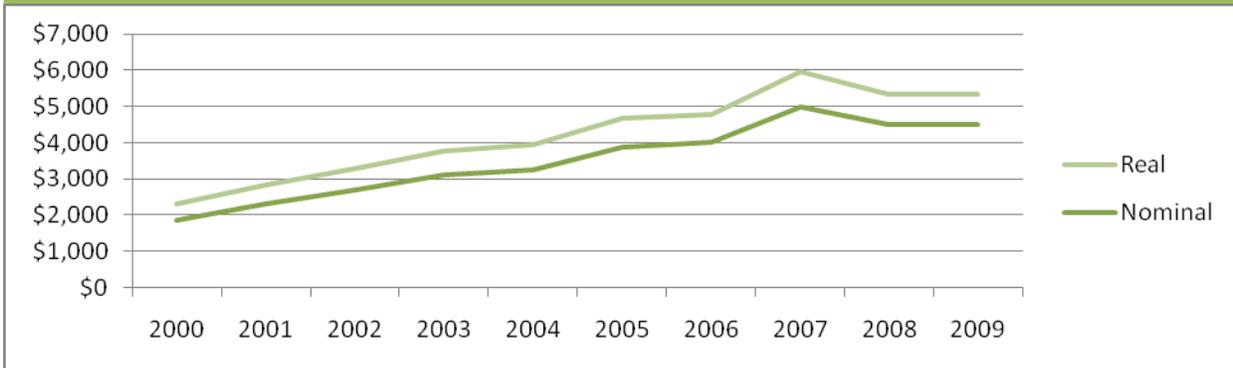


Rural Land

As shown in the map below, much of the residential development in the unincorporated areas is clustered near incorporated areas of the county. Most of the rural land and land dedicated to agriculture in Travis County can be found in the unincorporated areas.

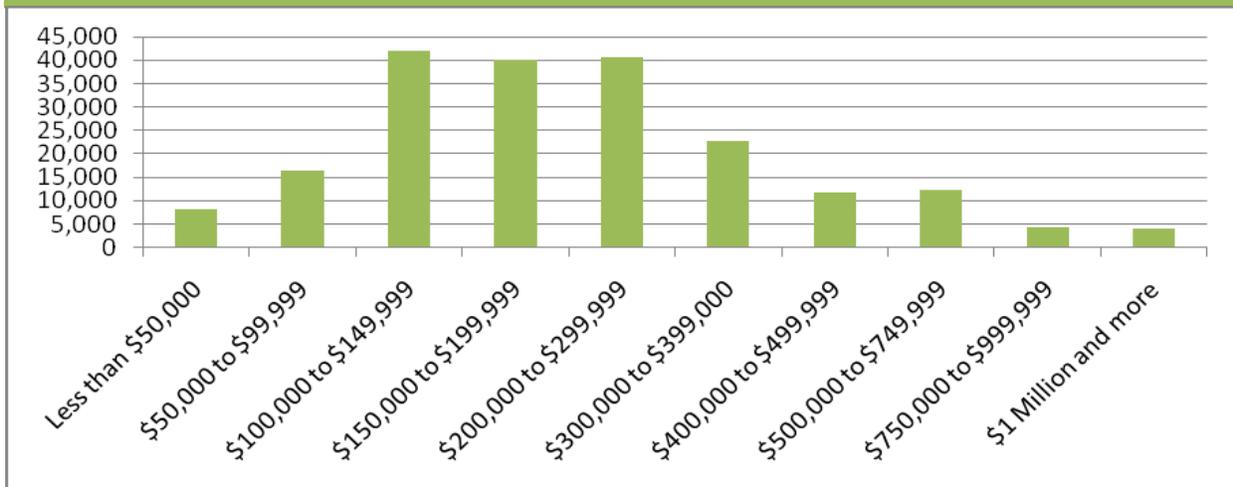
The value of rural land is significantly affected by proximity to urban areas, with values generally declining as the distance from Austin increases. Land values to the west of Austin tend to be stronger than land values to the east.^{ix} Over the last ten years rural land values generally increased.^x As the overall economy has weakened however, the market for rural land has slowed, with asking prices remaining steady or lowering, and several tracts of land purchased for suburban development in the urban fringe areas have been foreclosed on.^{xi}

Figure 3.8: Median Price per Acre Rural Land Value, Blacklands South Region, 2000-2009



Source: Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

Figure 3.9: Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value, Travis County



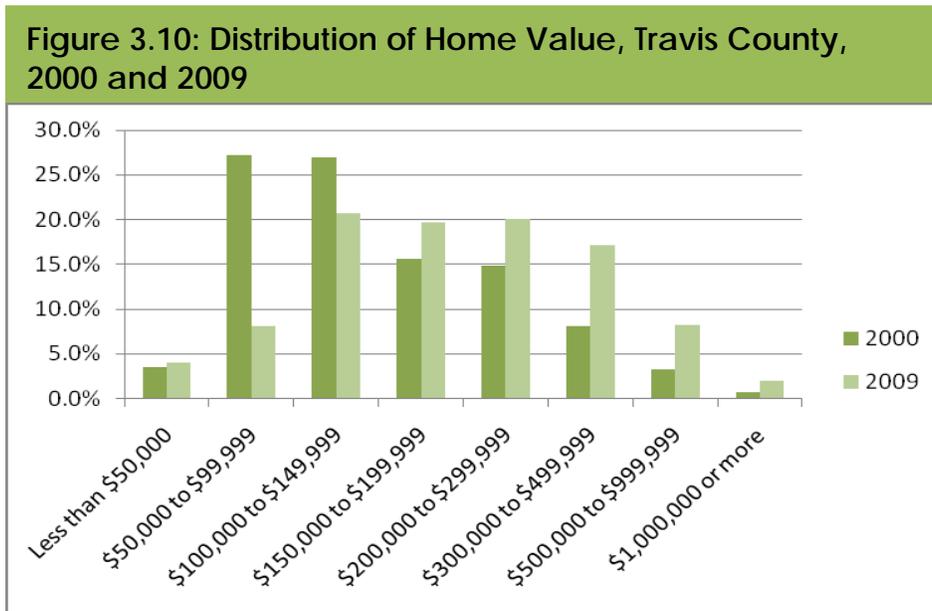
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2005-2009

Homeownership Market

Much of Travis County’s owner-occupied housing is clustered in the middle of the value spectrum. Homes valued between \$100,000 and \$299,999 comprises 61% (122,629 units) of owner-occupied housing in Travis County. Only 12% (24,581 units) of owner-occupied homes in Travis County are valued at under \$100,000.^{xii} Based on the American Community Survey, the median housing value in

Travis County was \$191,700. This was higher than that of the U.S. (\$185,400), and much higher than that of the state of Texas (\$118,900).^{xiii}

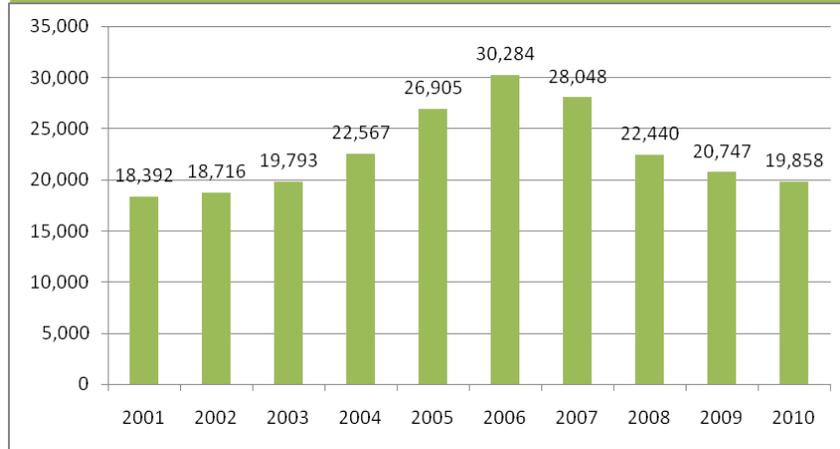
Between 2000 and 2009, the distribution of the value of the homes in Travis County shifted towards higher priced homes. While 54% of housing units were valued between \$50,000 and \$149,999 in 2000, only 29% of units fell in this range in 2009.^{xiv}



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census and American Community Survey, 2005-2009

Homes sales in the Austin Multiple Listing Service (MLS) area have slowed substantially since 2006, when they reached a high of over 30,000 annual sales.^{xv} In 2010, 19,858 annual sales were made—a level comparable to sales in 2003.^{xvi} Similarly, in 2010 there were 6.6 months of housing inventory, compared to 3.6 months of inventory in 2006.^{xvii} This slow-down in the housing market can be explained by the overall weak economy and uncertainty of the job market, as well as the increased rate of foreclosures and tighter credit standards that banks have put in place, making it more difficult to purchase a home.

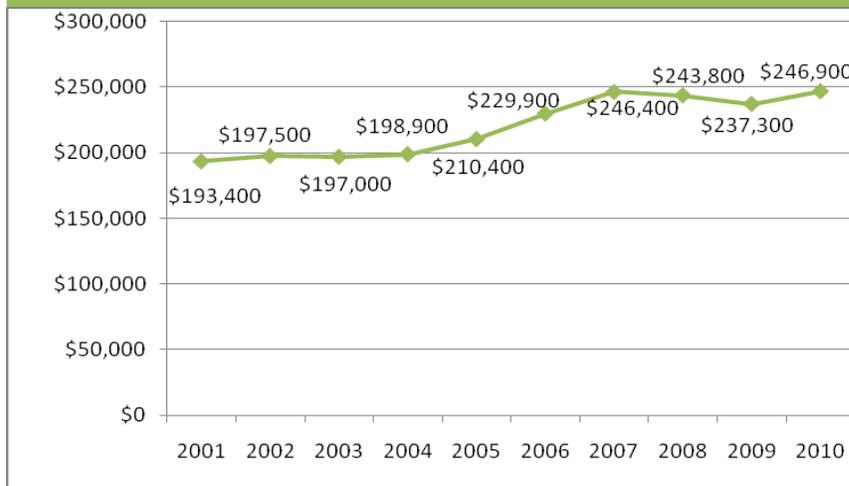
Figure 3.11: Number of Home Sales, Austin MLS Area 2001-2010



Source: Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

While the sales market has slowed, to date the average sales price for homes in the Austin MLS has not been dramatically affected. From 2007 to 2009, the average sales price declined by 3.7%, but in 2010 grew by 4.0% over the prior year, making the average price 0.6% higher than it was at its peak in 2007.^{xviii}

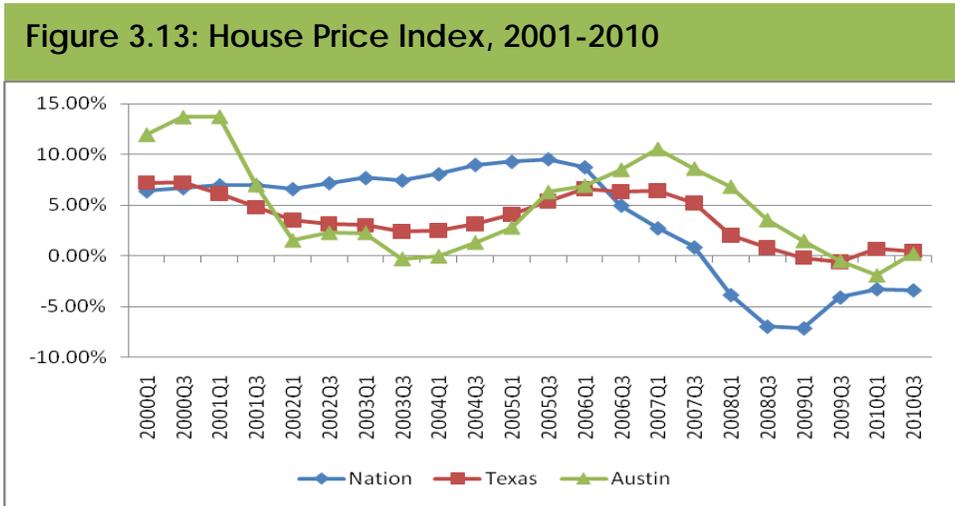
Figure 3.12: Average Sales Price, Austin MLS Area 2001-2010



Source: Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

The Federal Housing Finance Agency’s Housing Price Index (HPI) is a broad measure of the movement of single-family house prices. By measuring change of price on repeat sales and refinancing of properties, it gives an indication of the movement of the prices of single family homes in different geographies. According to this index, home appreciation declined sharply in the Austin Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), in 2001 and lagged behind both the Nation and the State until 2005. While

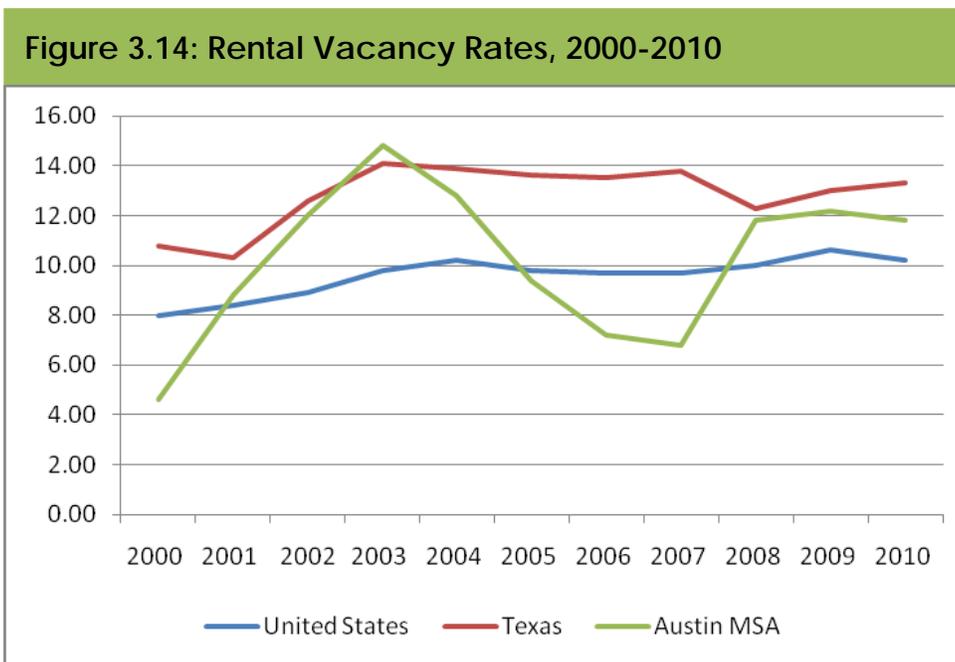
national rates plunged, appreciation continued to increase in Austin through 2006. Since then, change in appreciation has declined in the Austin MSA, but it remains above levels for the nation.^{xix}



Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency

Rental Market

The rental housing market for the Austin MSA was very slow from 2002-2004, with vacancy rates rising and rents declining. After a period of recovery, it slowed again with the onset of the 2007 recession. The rental vacancy rate climbed from 6.8% in 2007 to 11.8% in 2008, and has remained at around 12% since.^{xx} This rate is lower than the rate for Texas as whole, but higher than the rate for the Nation.



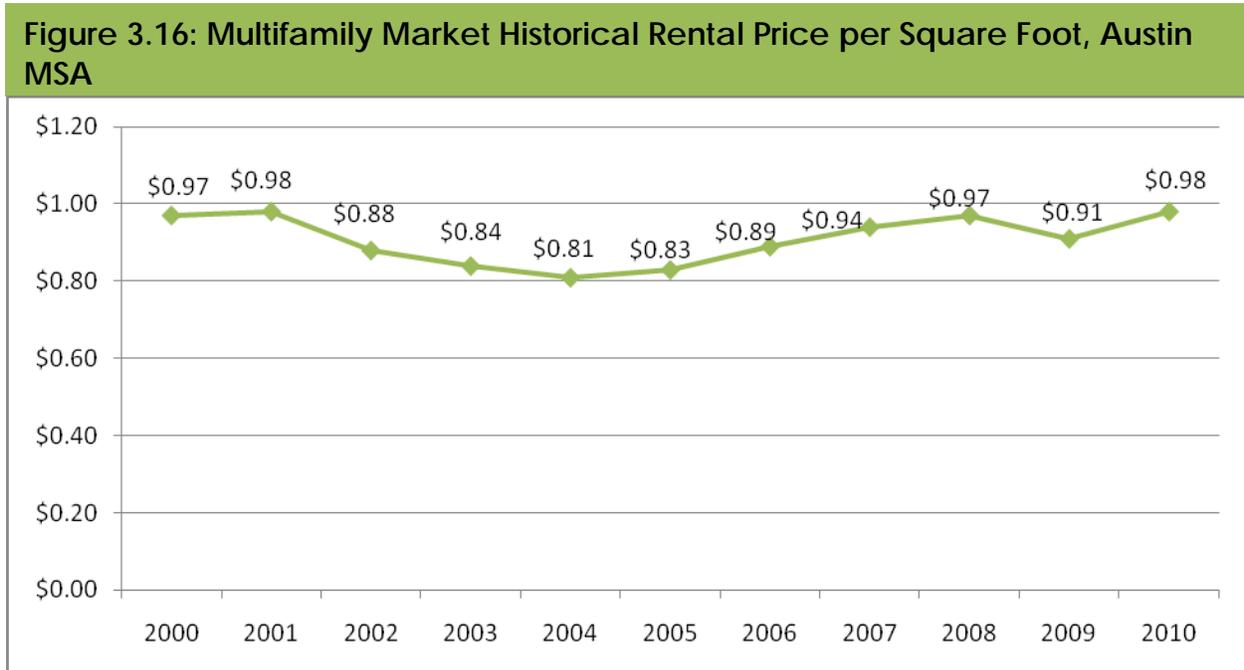
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Rental Market Affordability



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2005-2009

Forty-two percent (74,956) of rental units in Travis County have rents between \$500 and \$749., and only 11% (20,146) of units have rents below \$500.^{xxi} The median contract rent in Travis County is \$722, compared to \$605 for Texas and \$675 for the U.S.^{xxii} The price per square foot of rental housing declined in 2009 to \$0.91, but increased in 2010 to \$0.98/square foot.^{xxiii}



Source: Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

As the population of Travis County is projected to continue to increase and a limited number of multifamily housing permits have been issued over the past few years, it is likely that the rental market will become tighter over the consolidated planning period as vacancies are absorbed.

Travis County Demand for Housing and Affordability

Demand for housing in Travis County over the consolidated planning period will be heavily influenced by economic conditions and population growth in the region. While Travis County has not been immune to the economic conditions generated by the national recession that began in 2007, the economies of both the state of Texas and the Austin Metropolitan region have generally outperformed the nation.^{xxiv} The relative strength of the Austin economy supports ongoing in-migration to Austin and continued population growth. Ongoing population growth will in turn support increased demand in the housing market.

Two recent housing market studies estimate demand for housing in the Austin/Travis County region, the *Comprehensive Housing Market Study*, prepared by BBC Research & Consulting for the City of Austin, and the *Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis Austin-Round Rock, Texas*, conducted by HUD in 2009. This Consolidated Plan will rely on both of these sources as the most current available data, but will make additional generalizations based on what is known about the unincorporated areas. The two reports differ in terms of geographic scope, with the first assessing conditions in the City of Austin, and the second for a five county region that includes Travis, Williamson, Hays, Caldwell and Bastrop counties. Additionally the City of Austin report addresses the affordability gap for various income levels, while the HUD report assesses supply and demand of market rate units.

The City of Austin report identifies a significant lack of affordable rental units for households earning less than \$20,000 annually, with a gap of approximately 39,000 rental units.^{xxv} The problem is most severe for households earning less than \$10,000 a year, with a shortage of as many as 19,300 rental units.^{xxvi} This is consistent with what is known about housing problems for renters in Travis County, as 48% of renter households in Travis County are cost burdened and 86% of low income renter households report having a housing problem (see Housing Problems Section below.)

Figure 3.17: Estimated Demand for New Market Rate Rental Housing in the Austin-Round Rock HMA, July 1, 2009-July 1, 2012

One Bedroom		Two Bedroom		Three or More Bedrooms	
Monthly Gross Rent	Units of Demand	Monthly Gross Rent	Units of Demand	Monthly Gross Rent	Units of Demand
\$750	1,175	\$970	1,675	\$1,175	500
\$800	1,025	\$1,020	1,400	\$1,225	460
\$850	940	\$1,070	1,275	\$1,275	420
\$900	850	\$1,120	1,150	\$1,325	360
\$950	740	\$1,170	990	\$1,375	300
\$1,000	630	\$1,220	840	\$1,425	260
\$1,050	520	\$1,270	700	\$1,475	230
\$1,150	420	\$1,370	570	\$1,575	170
\$1,250	340	\$1,470	370	\$1,675	120
\$1,350	270	\$1,570	250	\$1,775	90
\$1,450 and higher	210	\$1,670 and higher	170	\$1,875 and higher	70

Note: Distribution of above is non-cumulative. Demand shown at any rent represents demand at that level and higher.
 Source: Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis, Austin-Round Rock, Texas, HUD, July 1, 2009

As contrasted with the gap in affordable rental units in the City of Austin, the HUD market study estimates that demand for market rate rental housing units will be met by units that were in the pipeline at the time of drafting the report.^{xxvii} The need for rental units is therefore centered on units with affordable rents, not market rate units. As discussed above, very little multi-family development occurs in the unincorporated areas of Travis County, so there may be opportunities for development of affordable units in the unincorporated areas in the future.

The HUD study for the Austin-Round Rock MSA estimated the need for a total of 35,800 new units of market rate single family housing.^{xxviii} Estimated demand for sales housing is concentrated in the lowest price ranges, with 52% of estimated demand for housing priced at \$150,000 or less.^{xxix} In contrast, only 29% of units in Travis County fell in this range in 2009.^{xxx} Similarly, the City of Austin report found that the greatest need for sales housing was in for homes priced between \$113,000-\$240,000—a price range that would allow households earning between \$35,000-\$75,000 a year to become homeowners.^{xxxi} For moderate income households, earning approximately \$50,000 a year, only 16% of units available in the City of Austin in 2008 were affordable.^{xxxii}

Figure 3.18: Estimated demand for New Market Rate Sales Housing in the Austin Round Rock HMA, July 1, 2009-July 1, 2012

Price Range		Units of Demand	Percent of Total
From:	To:		
\$90,000	\$99,999	3575	10.0
\$100,000	\$124,999	5000	14.0
\$125,000	\$149,999	5725	16.0
\$150,000	\$174,999	4,300	12.0
\$175,000	\$199,999	3,575	10.0
\$200,000	\$224,999	3,225	9.0
\$225,000	\$249,999	2,875	8.0
\$250,000	\$299,999	2,150	6.0
\$300,000	\$349,999	1,800	5.0
\$350,000	\$399,999	1,425	4.0
\$400,000	\$499,999	1,075	3.0
\$500,000	\$599,999	720	2.0
\$600,000	And higher	355	1.0

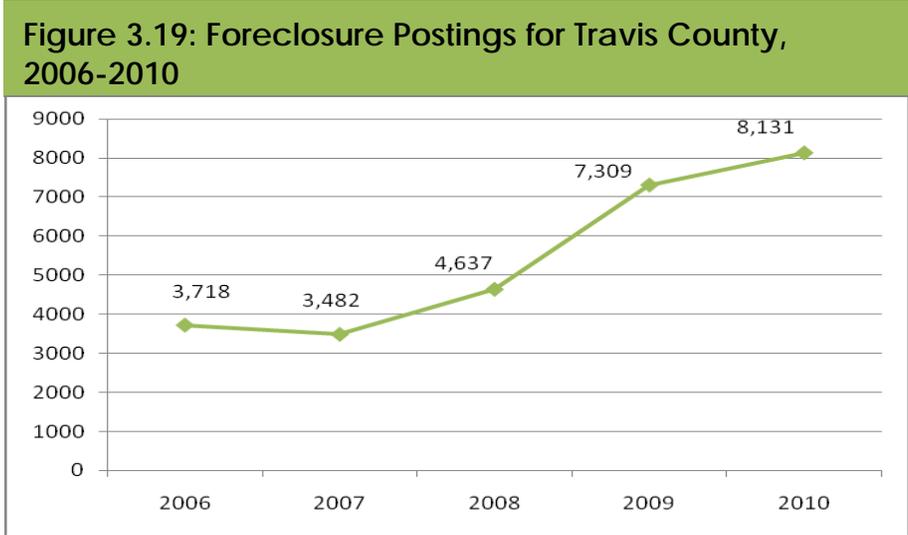
Source: Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis, Austin-Round Rock, Texas, HUD, July 1, 2009

According to the City of Austin report, while the population of Austin continues to grow, a disproportionate amount of growth is taking place outside of the City. One of the reasons for this is that more affordable housing can be found in the outlying areas, particularly in the southwest and northern areas.^{xxxiii} As the population of the region is projected to increase and the average sales price for homes in the Austin MLS has not declined, it is likely that demand for housing in the unincorporated areas that is affordable to low and moderate income households will grow over the consolidated planning period.

Foreclosures

Foreclosures have been a critical component of the ongoing national financial crisis. As the real estate market crashed and home values plummeted, many homeowners found themselves with a home worth less than the mortgage on the property. Homeowners were therefore unable to sell or refinance their homes, while at the same time job losses left many homeowners unable to pay their monthly mortgage. As a result, foreclosures skyrocketed in many of the hardest hit markets including Florida, Nevada and California.

Though the housing markets of both Texas and Travis County have generally weathered the housing crisis better than many markets, foreclosures in Travis County have increased substantially since the onset of the recession. According to data obtained from Foreclosure Listing Service, Inc., the number of foreclosure postingsⁱ in Travis County has increased annually each year since 2007. There were 8,131 foreclosure postings in 2010, an increase of 75% since 2008. Based on the most recent data available, foreclosure risk remains at high levels. The number of postings for the first quarter of 2011 (2,987) is higher even than the number posted in the first quarter of 2010 (2,494).

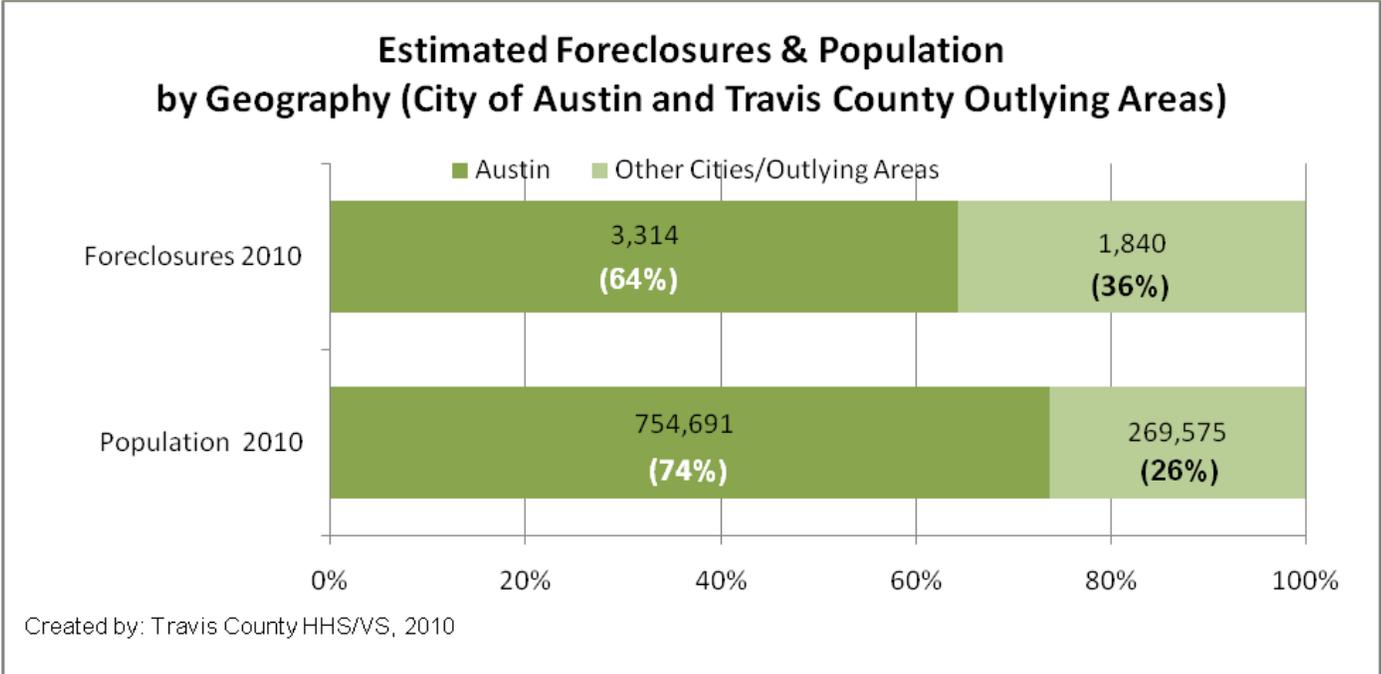


Source: Foreclosure Listing Service, Inc.

The most recent national data available shows that the percent of loans with short-term delinquencies (which excludes loans already in the process of foreclosure) has returned to 2008 levels.^{xxxiv} This may indicate there will be improvement over the coming months, as fewer foreclosure starts are added.^{xxxv} However, nationally the percent of loans currently in foreclosure remains at an historic high, and this appears to be true for Travis County as well.

ⁱ This number reflects properties posted for auction (posted for auction indicates pre-foreclosure status, and reflects a risk of foreclosure). A foreclosure posting may or may not result in an actual foreclosure. The same property may be included in the list for foreclosure auction multiple times over a series of months or even years. Therefore some duplication does exist within these foreclosure postings annual totals; duplicate postings would indicate households finding themselves at risk of foreclosure multiple times.

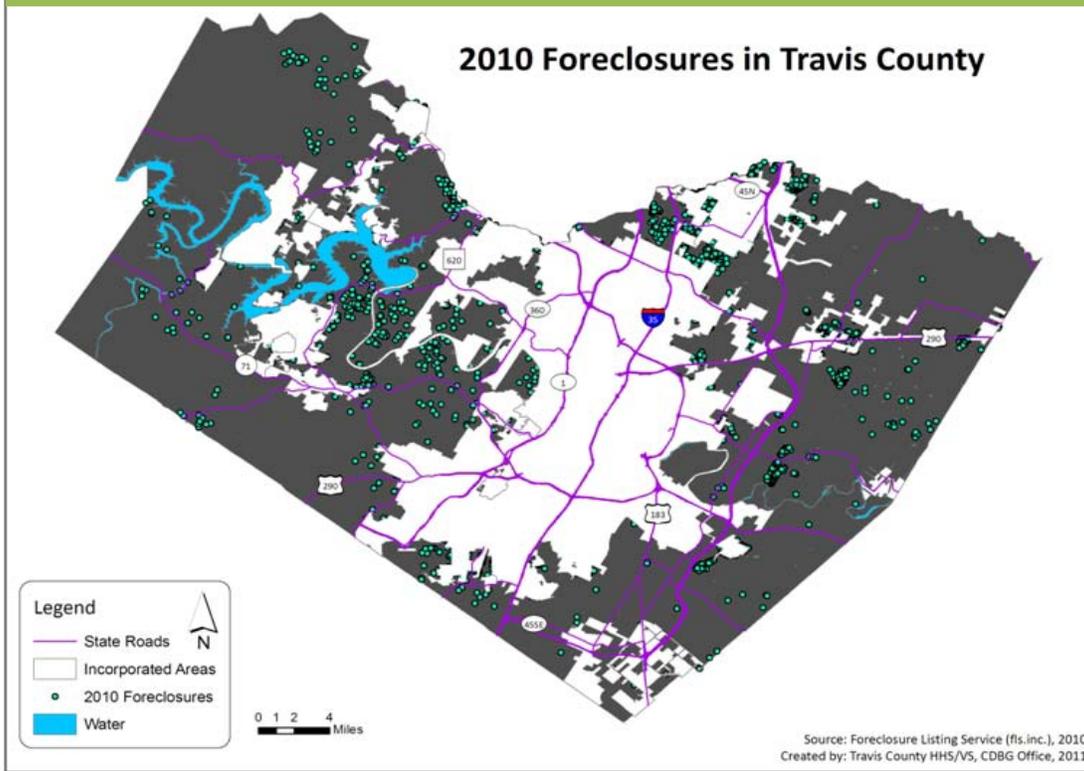
Figure 3.20: Estimated Foreclosures and Population by Geography



Source: Foreclosure Listing Service, Inc.

A review of unduplicated foreclosure postings (approximately 5,154) for 2010 indicates that a greater share of foreclosure activity is occurring in the outlying areas of Travis County (rather than in the urban core/City of Austin). While 36% of foreclosure postings are located outside of the City of Austin, only 26% of the population of Travis County lives in these areas. Map 3.2 shows the distribution of 2010 foreclosure postings in the unincorporated areas of the county.

Map 3.2: 2010 Foreclosures



PUBLIC HOUSING

The Housing Authority of Travis County (HATC) manages three public housing sites, a Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, three Shelter Plus Care Projects and a Lease-Purchase program.

The three public housing sites have a total of 105 housing units and are located within the City of Austin. Additionally, HATC manages 33 units of Senior Housing in Manor, and 16 duplex units in Del Valle. 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. No units are currently projected to be lost from inventory over the consolidated planning period.^{xxxvi}

HATC also operates a Lease-Purchase program, to provide homeownership opportunities for prospective homebuyers who can afford monthly mortgage payments, but do not have funds for a down payment and/or closing costs or the credit standing to qualify for a loan.

The Shelter Plus Care projects provides rental assistance for homeless people with chronic disabilities in the Austin-Travis County area. The program utilizes integrated rental housing and flexible and intensive support services to promote community tenure and independence.

No public housing units are located in the unincorporated areas of Travis County. In the unincorporated areas, HATC administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, assisting very low income, disabled and elderly families or individuals.

For a full HATC waiting list for Section 8 and Public Housing please refer to Appendix C.

Impediments to Fair Housing

HUD has a commitment to eliminate racial and ethnic segregation, physical and other barriers to persons with disabilities, and other discriminatory practices in the provision of housing. HUD extends the responsibility of affirmatively furthering fair housing to local jurisdictions through a variety of regulations and program requirements.

As an entitlement county receiving CDBG funds from HUD, Travis County must fulfill its fair housing responsibilities by developing an Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice and by taking actions to overcome the identified impediments. Given the County’s limited history administering the grant (since October 2006), the complexities of conducting a thorough analysis, and the limited staff resources, the CDBG office of Travis County developed a preliminary analysis to lay the foundation for a more comprehensive analysis to be conducted by a consultant while operating under the City of Austin’s 2005 study. The document is anticipated to be completed in December 2011.

The City of Austin conducted an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, published in February, 2005. Since much of the analysis conducted by the city used county level data, the impediments identified in this analysis can be expected to be true for other areas of the county, including the unincorporated areas. The identified impediments are the following:

- Lack of accessible housing to meet the need of the disabled community throughout the county
- Lack of affordable housing
- Discrimination of minorities in housing rental and sales market
- Misconception by property managers concerning family occupancy standards
- Predatory lending practices
- Disparity in lending practices
- Failure of mortgage lenders to offer products and services to very low income and minority census tracts people

- Insufficient financial literacy education
- Insufficient income to afford housing

In addition to the City of Austin’s study, this Consolidated Plan has allowed the County to lay the foundation for a robust AI with the key issues identified in the unincorporated areas which include population shifts, foreclosures, and lack of housing for specific populations.

Foreclosures

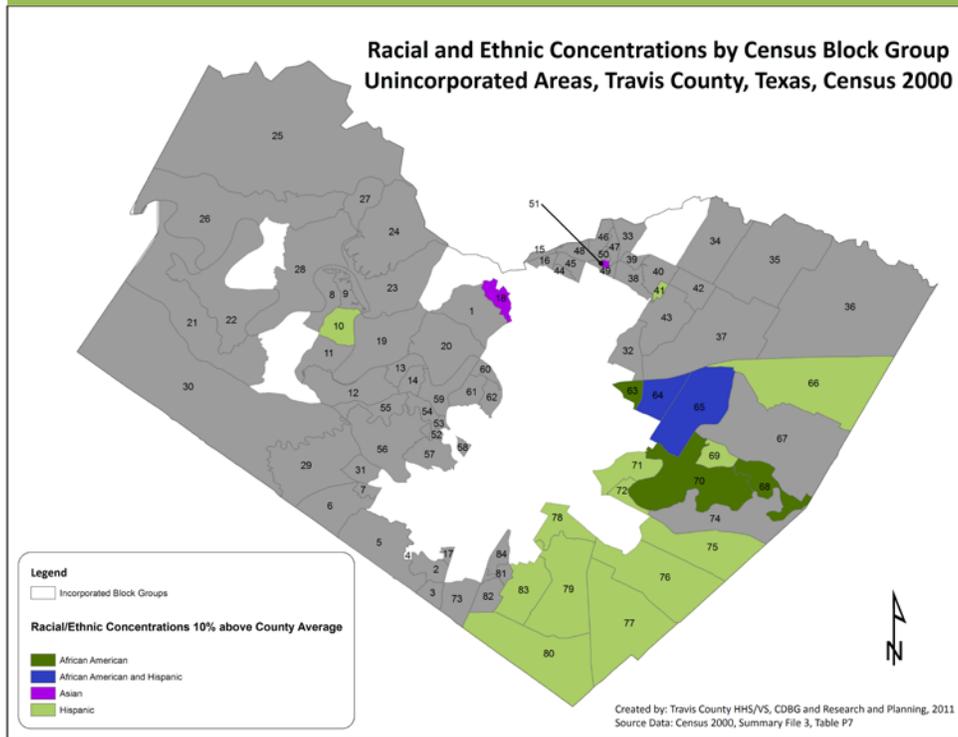
The new AI will address the factors associated with the disproportionate number of foreclosures occurring outside of the City of Austin, and how lending practices might be contributing to this phenomenon. For more information on foreclosures, please see the discussion above.

Racial and Ethnic Concentrations by Block Group

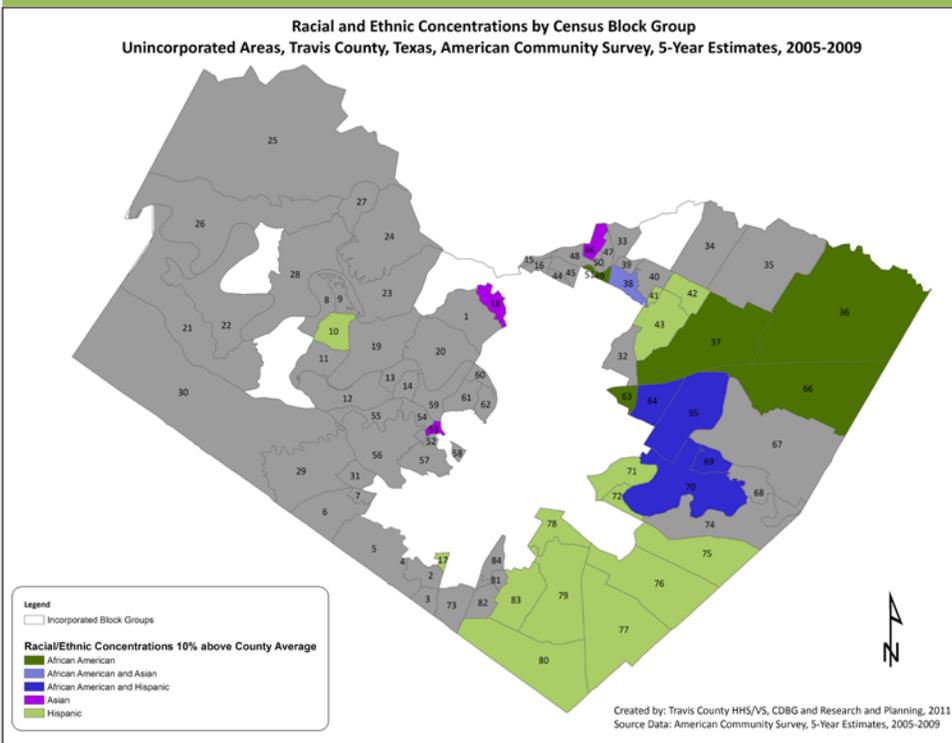
Analysis of racial and ethnic concentrationsⁱⁱ using the most current Census data has begun to give a better picture of changes occurring in the county. Maps 3.3 and 3.4 below, as well as maps 1.2 and 1.3 in the Community Profile, demonstrate a significant shift of African American populations from within the City of Austin to the Eastern suburbs. There also appears to be an increase in the concentration of Hispanic population in unincorporated eastern Travis County. A key goal of the new Analysis of Impediments will to determine the factors that are contributing to these shifts and the implications for fair housing in the unincorporated areas.

ⁱⁱ Disproportionate concentration is defined as the percentage of a population in a given area that is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage for that population for the County as a whole.

Map 3.3: Racial and Ethnic Concentrations, 2000

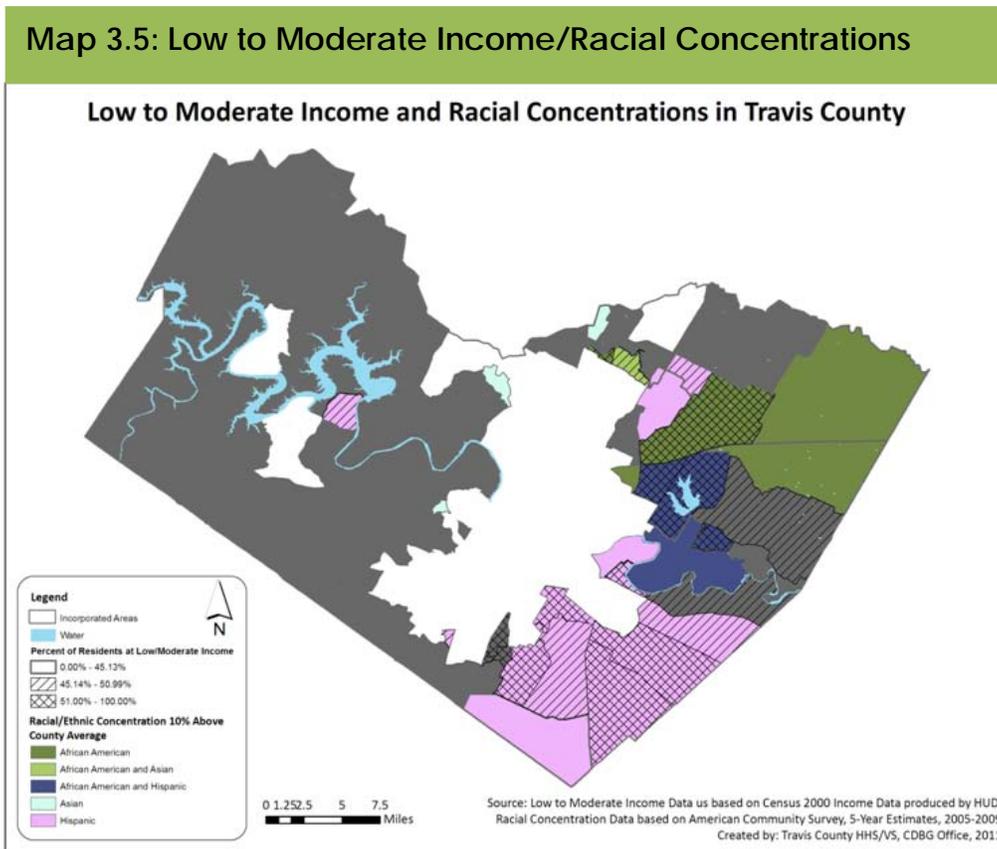


Map 3.4: Racial and Ethnic Concentrations, 2005-2009



Racial , Ethnic and Low to Moderate Income Concentration by Block Group

Map 3.5 shows the areas of racial and ethnic concentrationⁱⁱⁱ as well as qualified low and moderate income block groups. The majority of the block groups with a concentration of racial and ethnic minorities also have a concentration of low to moderate income households; therefore, the new AI will also include analysis of how these factors interconnect with one another.



Barriers to Affordable Housing

Outlined below are the barriers to affordable housing identified through the needs assessment, housing market analysis, provider forum and surveys, consultations and public hearings.

Lack of Funding for Affordable Housing

Funding for affordable housing requires many different products to achieve the desired affordability levels needed in a community. Funding mechanisms including the HOME Investment Program, tax

ⁱⁱⁱ Disproportionate concentration is defined as the percentage of a population in a given area that is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage for that population for the County as a whole.

credits, CDBG, FHA loans, and down-payment assistance – just to name a few – are key to increasing the affordable housing stock. Currently, Travis County does not receive a HOME formula allocation, which is a major funding source for many entitlement communities to develop affordable housing. Add to that weakening tax credit values, dwindling CDBG funds, and the tightened lending market, and one will find that developers of single family homes and multi-family housing have experienced difficulty maintaining previous development levels. It is traditionally these types of mechanisms that created the opportunity for affordable units and long term affordability. The reduction in access to funding along with a growing percentage of people with a cost burden and an ever widening gap of affordable rental units needed in the county, creates a significant barrier to affordable housing.

Land Costs

As discussed in the Housing Market Study above, land values in rural Travis County have steadily increased over the past decade. Though this trend has slowed with the decline of the housing market, land values in western Travis County remain strong enough to discourage the development of much-needed affordable housing.

Tight Credit Market

In the wake of the recession and collapse of the housing market, banks have significantly tightened credit requirements. While these tighter requirements were put in place to correct sub-prime lending practices that contributed to the foreclosure crisis, they also make it more difficult for some qualified buyers—particularly lower income homebuyers—to purchase a home or refinance an existing loan. This credit market also impacts a developer’s ability to borrow funds to create rental housing. The Housing Market Study above highlights the marked reduction in permits in Travis County, and points to the difficulty that developers are experiencing to create new market rate rental housing – much less affordable units.

Building Codes, Zoning Provisions, Growth Restrictions and Fees

Currently, Travis County does not have any building codes, zoning provisions or growth restrictions in the unincorporated areas. This is largely a function of state statutes that place significant limits on the authority of counties to regulate or restrict development. While less restrictions, codes and provisions initially increase affordable development, it also increases the likelihood for substandard housing and other unsuitable living conditions throughout the unincorporated areas.

Environmental Regulations

Several state and federal regulations exist to protect the environment including the Endangered Species Act, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and the Wetland regulations. Texas rules include regulations for the installation of septic systems and for development over the Edwards Aquifer. These regulations may increase costs for development, affecting affordability especially in the Western parts of Travis County where endangered species habitat and the Edward Aquifer are located.

Other factors affecting affordability

Though housing affordability is traditionally evaluated by the percentage of income required for housing costs, policy makers and planners are increasingly considering the impact that housing location has on the overall affordability for a household. This is a particularly useful framework for considering affordability in the unincorporated areas of Travis County, where housing prices may be lower but other factors may be considerably more expensive.

- **Transportation**

Transportation costs are a major component of household expenditures. Residents of the unincorporated areas generally must travel farther for work, school and shopping, and have less access to public transit options. As a result, it is likely that residents of the unincorporated areas have higher transportation costs than residents of more densely developed urban neighborhoods.

- **Infrastructure**

Many parts of the unincorporated areas lack existing water and wastewater infrastructure and/or maintained roads (for a detailed discussion see the Non-Housing Needs Section below.) The costs of installing necessary infrastructure would make a property unaffordable to an individual or an affordable housing nonprofit developer.

- **Utility Costs**

The cost of utilities in the unincorporated areas varies, depending on the provider of the service in a given area. Based on input received through the social work program and resident engagement, monthly utility bills often represent a burden to very low-income households.

KEY FINDINGS HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

Between 2000 and 2009, the distribution of the value of the homes in Travis County shifted towards higher priced homes. While 54% of housing units were valued between \$50,000-\$149,999 in 2000, only 29% of units fell in this range in 2009.

Homes sales in the Austin MLS area have slowed substantially since 2006, when they reached a high of over 30,000 annual sales. In 2010, 19,858 annual sales were made—a level comparable to sales in 2003. Similarly, in 2010 there were 6.6 months of housing inventory, compared to 3.6 months of inventory in 2006.

The average sales price for homes in the Austin MLS has not declined significantly with the slowdown of the housing market.

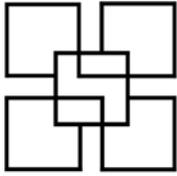
There were 8,131 foreclosure postings in Travis County in 2010, an increase of 75% since 2008. Based on the most recent data available, foreclosure risk remains at high levels.

A greater share of foreclosure activity is occurring in the outlying areas of Travis County (rather than in the urban core/City of Austin).

Public Housing

The Housing Authority of Travis County (HATC) manages three public housing sites, a Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, three Shelter Plus Care Projects and a Lease-Purchase program.

No public housing units are scheduled to be lost from inventory during the consolidated planning period.



HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The following section assesses the housing problems faced by residents of Travis County. A variety of data sets are used including U.S. Census data and a special tabulation of Census data prepared by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), that looks at data across a variety of income levels. The service area for the Travis County CDBG Program is the unincorporated areas of the county. Whenever possible, data is isolated to look only at populations in the unincorporated areas, however, in many cases, data sets are available only at the county level. For detailed information on data sets used and how the unincorporated areas are isolated please refer to Appendix A.

Housing problems are defined as a household having any one of the following: a cost burden greater than 30% of income, overcrowding and/or housing without complete kitchen or plumbing facilities. In total, 139,860 or 38% of households in Travis County have at least one housing problem.^{xxxvii} Very low income and low income households^{iv} face housing problems at the highest rates: Eighty five percent of very low income households and 82% of low income households face at least one housing problem.^{xxxviii} By comparison, 46% of moderate income households face one or more housing problem.^{xxxix}

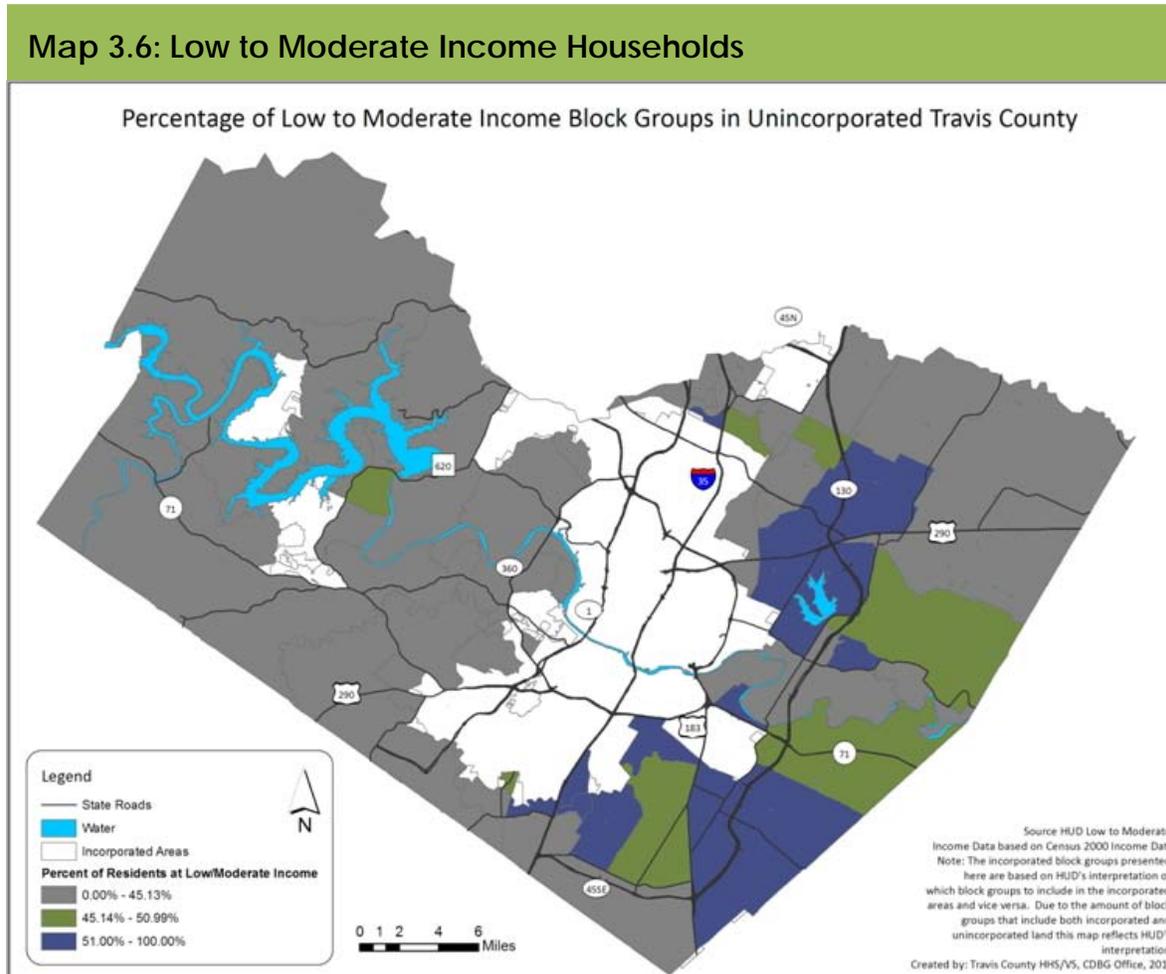
Figure 3.21: Travis County Households With a Housing Problem, by Income

	Total Number of Households in each Category	Number of Households with any Housing Problem	Percent with Any Housing Problem
Very Low Income Household	51,965	44,225	85%
Low Income Household	43,005	35,245	82%
Moderate Income Household	65,405	30,340	46%
Household Income > 80% AMI	208,205	30,050	14%
Total Households	368,580	139,860	38%

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, CHAS Data, 2005-2007

^{iv} Very Low Income households are defined as earning less than 30% of Area Median Income (AMI); Low Income households are defined as earning between 30% and 50% of AMI; Moderate Income Households are defined as earning between 50% and 80% AMI. AMI is calculated annually by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Map 3.6 shows the distribution of low and moderate income households throughout Travis County. The highest concentrations fall in the eastern portion of the county, with one concentrated block group in the western portion of the county.



Having a cost burden is the most prevalent housing problem for Travis County households. Of the 139,860 households that report having a housing problem, 130,000 households face a cost burden or severe cost burden.^{xi}

Figure 3.22: Travis County Households with a Housing Cost Burden, by Household Income

	Number of Households with Moderate Cost Burden	Percent with Moderate Cost Burden	Number of Households with Severe Cost Burden (greater than 50%)	Percent with Severe Cost Burden (greater than 50%)	Total Number of Households
Very Low Income Household	5,405	10%	38,260	74%	51,970
Low Income Household	19,895	46%	13,415	31%	43,005
Moderate Income Household	20,870	32%	6,390	10%	65,405
Household Income > 80% AMI	22,740	11%	3,025	1%	208,205
Total Households	68,910	19%	61,090	17%	368,585

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, CHAS Data, 2005-2007

Very low-income households are most likely to face a severe cost burden, with 74% of these households paying more than 50% of income towards housing costs.^{xii} Among low-income households, 46% are cost burdened and another 31% are severely cost burdened.^{xiii}

Figure 3.23: Travis County Households with a Housing Problem, Renter and Owner-Occupied Households, by Income

	Renter			Owner		
	Total Number of Households	Number of Households with any Housing Problem	Percent of Households with Any Housing Problem	Total Number of Households	Number of Households with any Housing Problem	Percent of Households with Any Housing Problem
Very Low Income Household	39,550	33,740	85%	12,415	10,485	84%
Low Income Household	29,765	25,730	86%	13,240	9,515	72%
Moderate Income Household	39,705	15,920	40%	25,700	14,420	56%
Household Income > 80% AMI	60,015	5,185	9%	148,190	24,865	17%
Total Households	169,035	80,575	48%	199,545	59,285	30%

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, CHAS Data, 2005-2007

Renter households are more likely than Owner Occupied Households to encounter a housing problem. Nearly half (48%) of all Renter households face a housing problem, contrasted with a third of Owner households.^{xliii} This is in part because low and very low income households are more highly represented among renter households (see Figure 3.23 above).

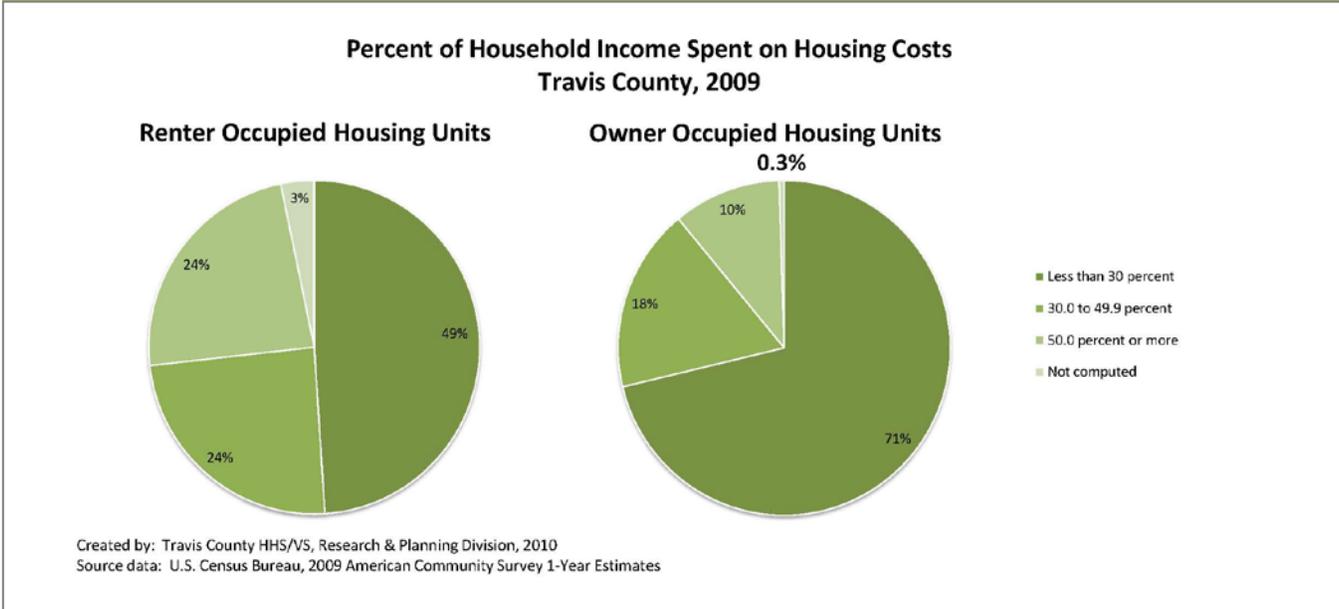
Cost Burden for Renters and Owners

Owners are in the slight majority in Travis County’s housing market (52% of occupied housing units are owner occupied, 48% are renter occupied).^{xliv} This owner-occupancy rate is slightly lower than that of the state (64%) and that of the nation (66%).^{xlv} Although owner costs skew higher than renter costs,^{xlvi} renter incomes tend to be lower than owner incomes. The difference is striking: Travis County’s owner-occupied median household income is \$80,285, while the renter-occupied median household income is \$35,723.^{xlvii}

A large percentage of both renters and owners in Travis County experience a housing cost burden.^{xlviii} However, the percent of households that are cost burdened is much higher among renters than

owners, as illustrated in the chart below: 48% of renter households in Travis County spend 30% or more of their income on rent, and about one quarter (24%) of them spend at least half of their income on rent.^{xlix} Comparatively, 28% of owner households spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs and 10% spend at least half.^l

Figure 3.24: Percent of Household Income Spent on Housing Costs



Utility Costs

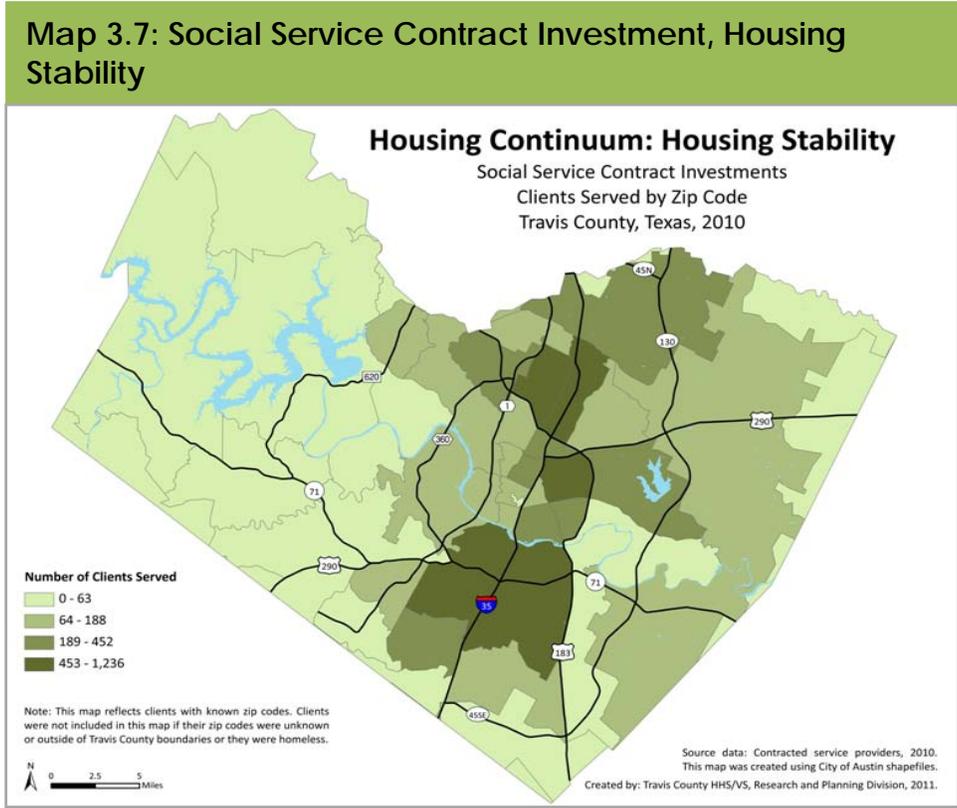
Utility costs related to housing can impact cost burden and affordability as well. Recent Austin Energy data suggests a need for assistance in meeting utility costs. Austin Energy’s Customer Assistance Financial Support Program received 17,028 duplicated requests for utility assistance in 2010, a 13% increase from the 15,014 requests received in 2009 and nearly double the 8,578 requests received in 2008.^{li} The number of deferred payment agreements (DPAs) established for Austin Energy customers also rose slightly between 2009 (144,450 DPAs) and 2010 (153,751 DPAs), continuing the trend of a growing number of DPAs established each year (103,235 DPAs in 2007 and 137,336 DPAs in 2008).^{lii}

While this information demonstrates utility assistance need primarily in the City of Austin, customers for other utility providers, such as TXU and Bluebonnet, are likely experiencing the same increased need for utility assistance.

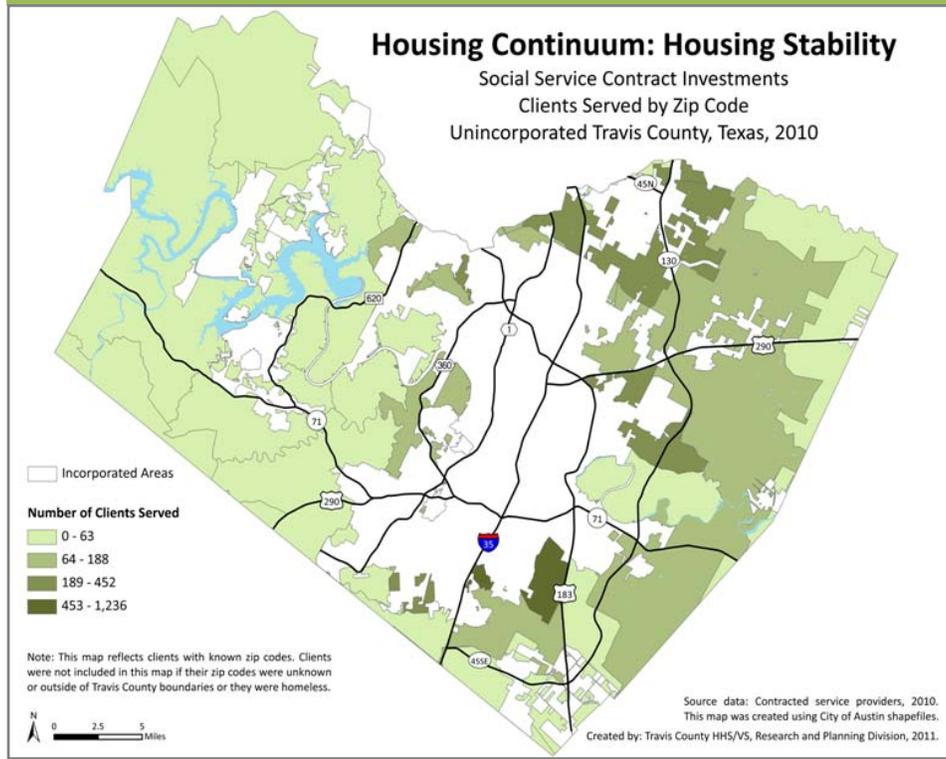
Travis County HHS/VS General Fund Investments

The County invests in a variety of programs to support housing stability which include utility assistance, rent/mortgage assistance, and tenant - landlord mediation and legal assistance. These programs are funded through grant sources or General Fund and target the issue of housing stability and cost burden from different angles. Rent and utility assistance programs vary from one-time assistance to stabilize households for 30 days, to longer term assistance to support households for up to 12 months.

The maps below show the distribution of clients served by General Fund social service contract investments in housing stability in Contract Year 2010 (Map 3.7 throughout the county, and Map 3.8 in the unincorporated areas alone.) The majority of clients served were in the City of Austin. Less than 9 percent of clients receiving housing stability related services were in the unincorporated areas, primarily in the eastern parts of the county.^{liii}



Map 3.8: Social Service Contract Investment, Housing Stability, Unincorporated Areas



Disproportionate Need, Race and Ethnicity

Disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need, who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group, is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole. Among Owner Households, a disproportionate percentage of Hispanic and African American Households have a housing problem, at 42% and 40% respectively, compared to 30% for the County as a whole.^{liv} Among Renter Households, the percentage of households facing a housing problem is roughly comparable across all Racial/Ethnic categories with one exception: within the Racial/Ethnic categories, “Other” (which includes Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Other Races) Renter Households earning less than 30% Median Family Income, shows a disproportionate need.^{lv}

Figure 3.25: Travis County Households with a Housing Problem by Race and Hispanic Origin, Owner Occupied Households

	Hispanic	Black	White	Asian	Other	All Households
Very Low Income Household	89%	76%	82%	87%	91%	84%
Low Income Household	72%	74%	71%	77%	82%	72%
Moderate Income Household	57%	65%	55%	58%	38%	56%
Household Income > 80% AMI	21%	20%	15%	23%	22%	17%
Total Households	42%	40%	25%	32%	32%	30%

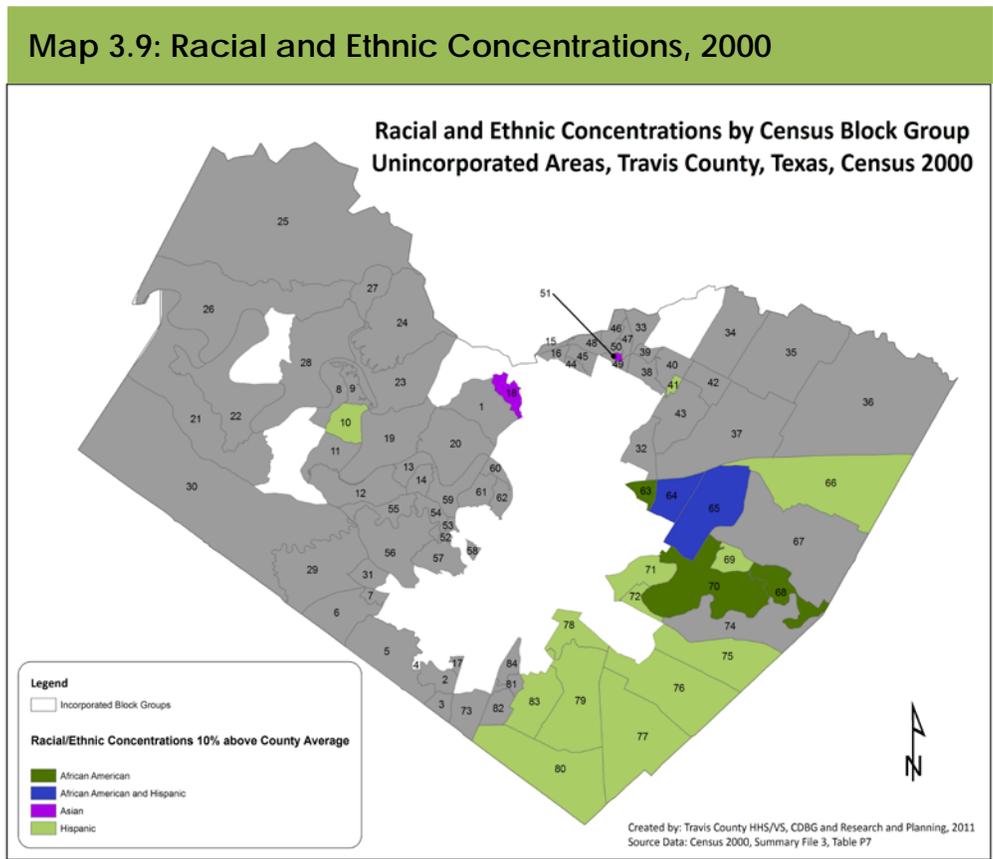
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, CHAS Data, 2005-2007

Figure 3.26: Travis County Households with a Housing Problem by Race and Hispanic Origin, Renter Households

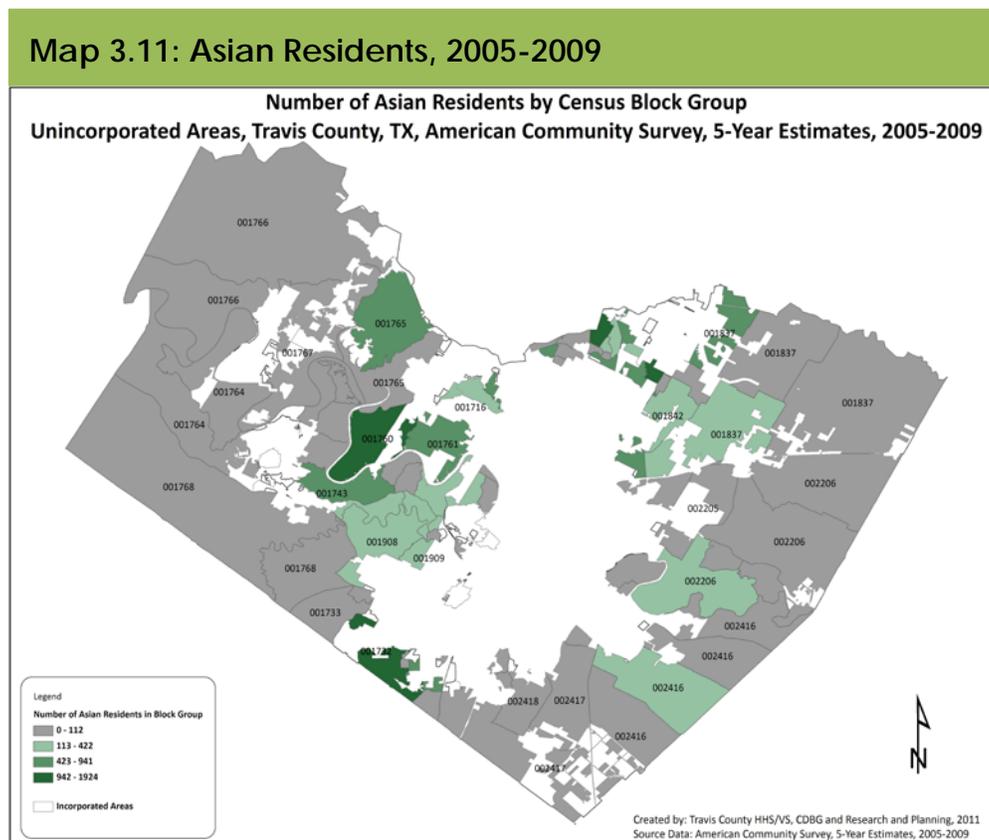
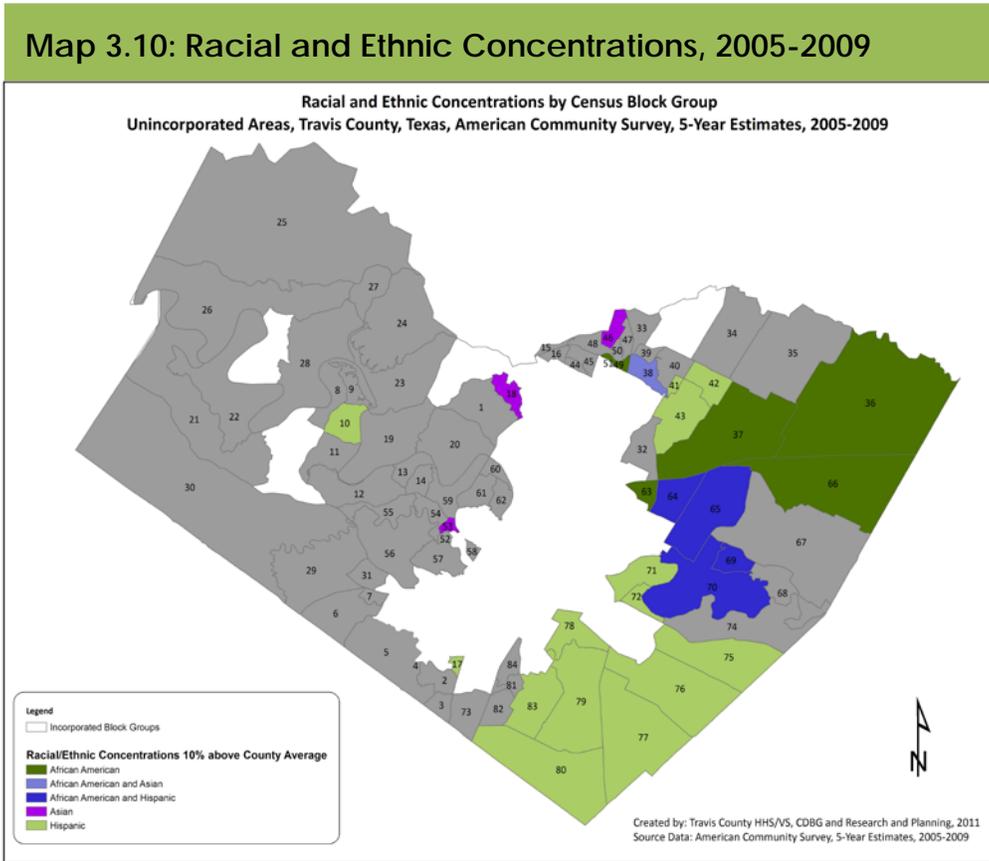
	Hispanic	Black	White	Asian	Other	All Households
Very Low Income Household	87%	84%	85%	80%	97%	85%
Low Income Household	85%	79%	90%	94%	67%	86%
Moderate Income Household	38%	27%	46%	28%	36%	40%
Household Income > 80% AMI	13%	3%	8%	5%	3%	9%
Total Households	54%	51%	44%	46%	44%	48%

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, CHAS Data, 2005-

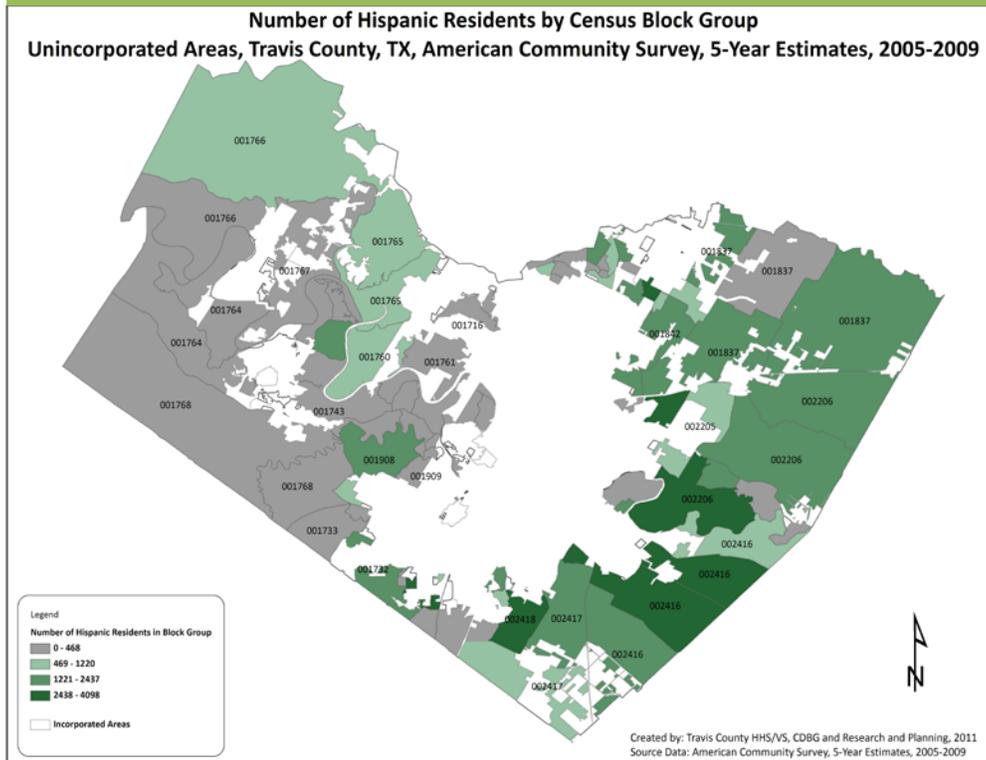
Map 3.9 and Map 3.10 show block groups with disproportionate concentrations^v of one or more racial or ethnic groups in the unincorporated areas of the county. For comparison purposes both Census 2000 data and the more current ACS 2005-2009 data have been mapped. Most areas of concentration are on the eastern side of the county, with a concentration of African American households in the northeast and a concentration of Hispanic households in the southeast. There is also a pocket of concentration of Hispanic households in the western part of the county. Concentrations of both Hispanic and African American households overlap in the central east part of the county. There are a scattering of block groups adjacent to incorporated areas of the County with concentrations of Asian households. Maps 3.11-3.14 show the percentages of individual groups in the unincorporated areas of the county.



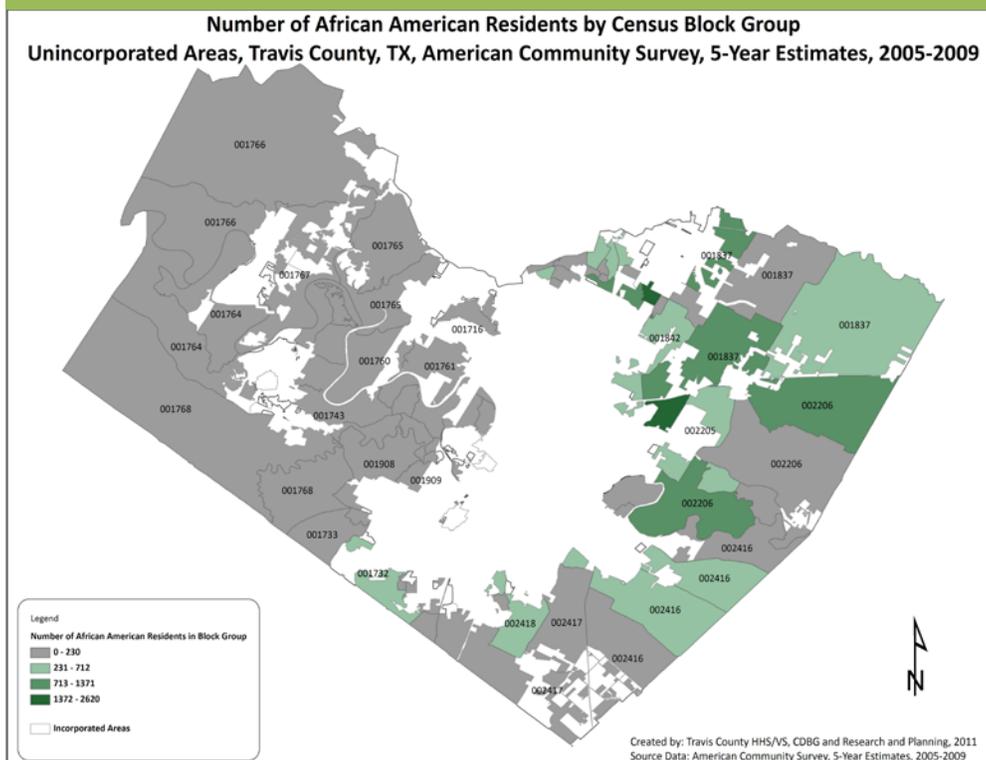
^v Disproportionate concentration is defined as the percentage of a population in a given area that is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage for that population for the County as a whole.

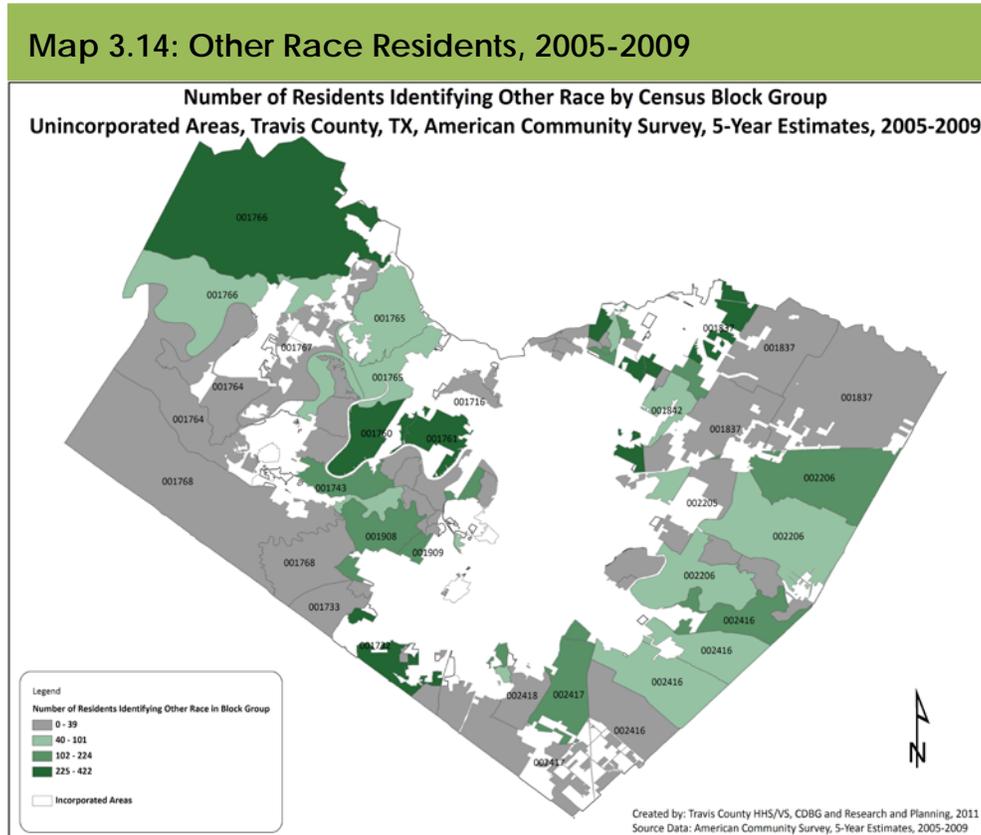


Map 3.12: Hispanic Residents, 2005-2009



Map 3.13: African American Residents, 2005-2009





Substandard Housing

Substandard housing can be defined as housing that lacks complete plumbing or kitchen facilities; has lead-based paint present; is overcrowded; or is not maintained to ensure the health and safety of residents as outlined in HUD’s Housing Quality Standards. Any housing unit that does not have one of the conditions listed above can be considered standard.

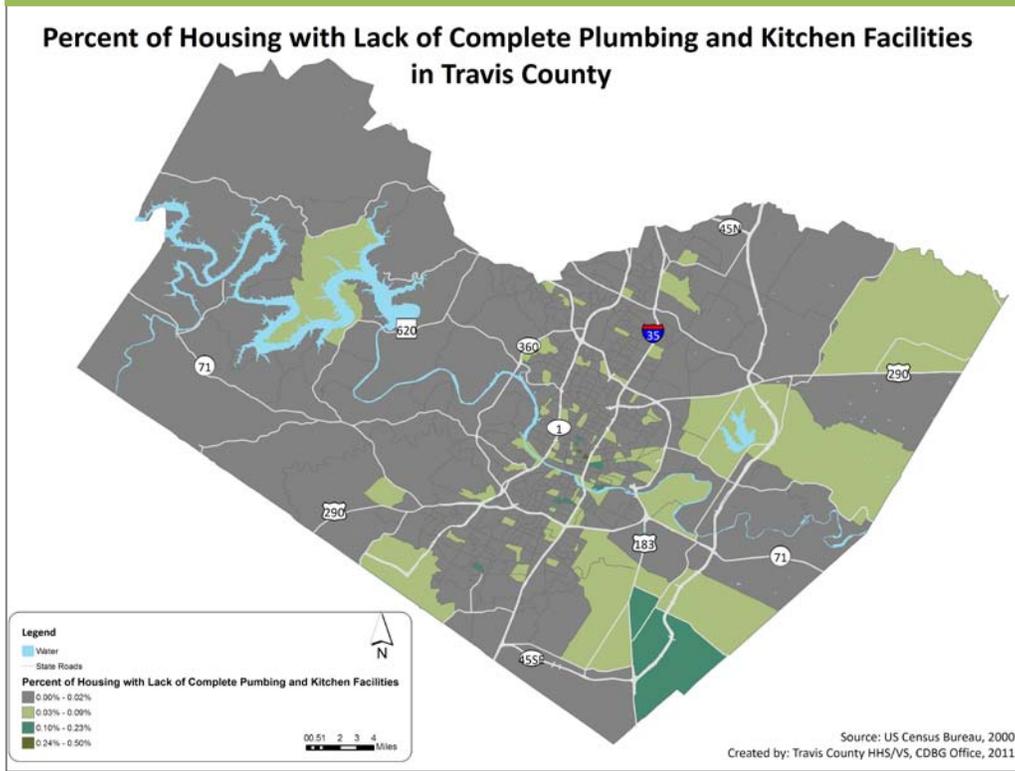
A complete count of substandard housing units would require a unit by unit inspection, but an indicator of substandard housing collected by the U.S. Census Bureau is whether a housing unit has complete kitchen or plumbing facilities, as summarized in Figure 3.27 below.^{lvi}

Figure 3.27: Travis County Households lacking complete Kitchen or Plumbing Facilities				
	Renter		Owner	
	Number of Households	Percent of Households	Number of Households	Percent of Households
Very Low Income Household	695	1.8%	165	1.3%
Low Income Household	195	0.7%	70	0.5%
Moderate Income Household	150	0.4%	395	1.5%
Household Income > 80% MFI	445	0.7%	535	0.4%
Total Households	1,485	0.9%	1,165	0.6%

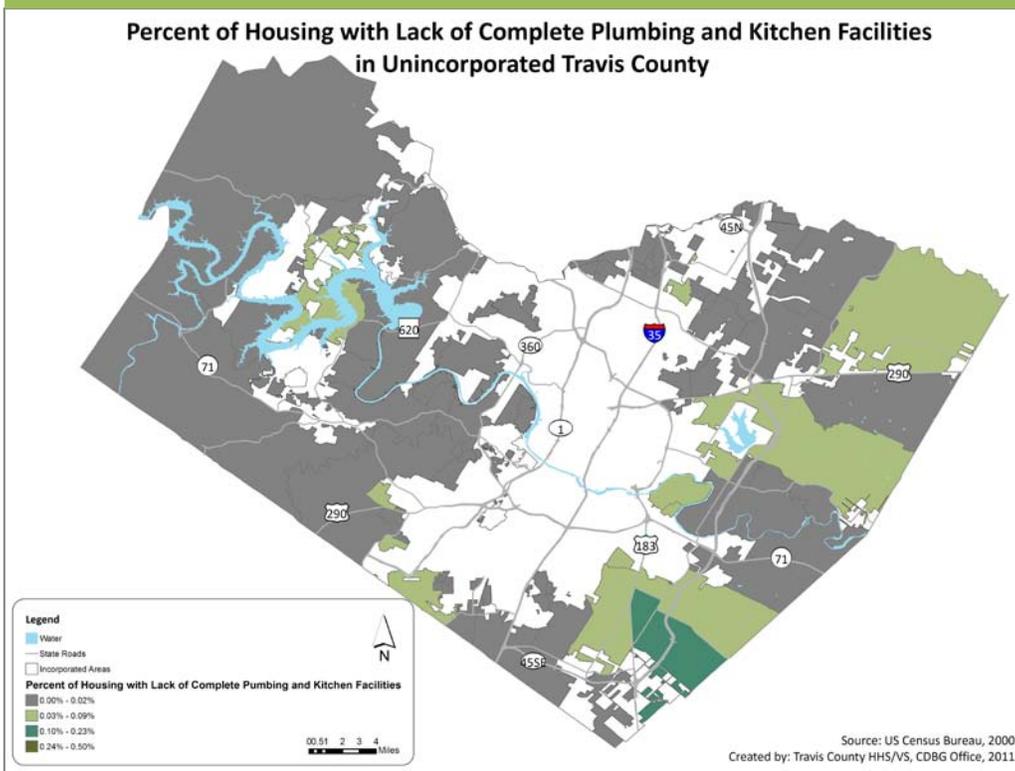
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, CHAS Data, 2005-2007

The problem of substandard housing is likely more prevalent in the unincorporated areas of Travis County, where buildings are not subject to municipal housing codes. Map 3.16 shows the percentage of these units throughout the unincorporated areas, with concentrations primarily in the eastern parts of the county. Though a limited number of units in the county lack plumbing and kitchen facilities, recipients of the home based case management project, funded through CDBG, have identified the need for home repair services and among this population there may be a higher need than for residents of the county as a whole. Currently, there are 25 households on the waiting list for CDBG-funded home repair services.

Map 3.15: Substandard Housing



Map 3.16: Substandard Housing, Unincorporated Areas



Overcrowding

Sufficient housing refers to a housing unit that provides enough space for the number of occupants, without exceeding unit capacity. Overcrowding is defined as 1.01 or more persons per room (excluding kitchens and bathrooms.) Most households in Travis County are not overcrowded. Among those households that are overcrowded, more renter households face this problem than owner occupied households (5.8% versus 2.2%).^{lvii}

Figure 3.28: Occupants per Room by Homeownership in Travis County

	Renter occupied		Owner occupied	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
0.50 or less occupants per room	113,305	63.8%	151,787	74.9%
0.51 to 1.00 occupants per room	54,123	30.5%	46,215	22.8%
1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room	7,359	4.1%	3,817	1.9%
1.51 to 2.00 occupants per room	2,136	1.2%	456	0.2%
2.01 or more occupants per room	736	0.4%	277	0.1%
Total	177,659	100.0%	202,552	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

African American, Asian and White households all face overcrowding at approximately the same levels, with close to 3% of households overcrowded for each of these groups.^{lviii} Hispanic households (which can be of any race) face overcrowding at a much higher rate than the county as a whole, at 13.7% compared to 4.0% for the county as a whole.^{lix}

Figure 3.29: Occupants per room, by Race and Ethnicity

	1.00 or less occupants per room	1.01 or more occupants per room	Percent Overcrowded
White Alone	268,369	7,195	2.7%
Black Alone	30,477	852	2.8%
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	1,731	33	1.9%
Asian Alone	18,383	648	3.5%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	245	39	15.9%
Some Other Race	40,390	5,872	14.5%
Two or More Races	5,835	142	2.4%
Total	365,430	14,781	4.0%
Hispanic, any race	82,069	11,241	13.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Large Families

No data tabulation is available showing the number of large family households (five or more members) facing overcrowding. However, large related families experience housing problems at much higher rates than all Travis County households. Eighty percent of large family renter households (10,030 households) and 42% of large family owner households (8,905 households) experience one or more housing problems (compared to 48% and 30% of all renter and owner households respectively)^{lx}. Since large family households face housing cost burdens at approximately the same percentages as all renter and owner-occupied households (49% and 29% for large families compared to 48% and 28% for all households)^{lxi} it stands to reason that the other housing problem facing large families is probably overcrowding.

Lead Based Paint

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% of public housing built prior to 1980 contain some lead-based paint.^{lxii}

House paints peel, chip, chalk and crack as they deteriorate. 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 the 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 is poisonous and exposure is hazardous to anyone, but children ages six and younger are at the highest risk, because their bodies are growing rapidly, and because they tend to put things in their mouths. For these children, low-level exposure to lead can cause nervous and kidney system damage, reduction in IQ, reading and learning disabilities, increased hyperactivity and behavioral problems, poor muscle coordination, decreased muscle and bone growth, and hearing damage. High-level exposure for children can cause seizures, unconsciousness, and death. For adults exposed to lead, effects can include increased chance of illness during pregnancy, harm to a fetus, fertility problems in men and women, high blood pressure, digestive problems, nerve disorders, memory and concentration problems, and muscle and joint pain.^{lxiii}

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.

According to Census data, 161,762 or 39% of the housing units in Travis County were built prior to 1980, and therefore at risk of containing lead based paint.^{lxiv} Most of these older housing units in Travis County are located within city or town limits. Map 3.17 and Map 3.18 show the concentration of older housing units by neighborhood block group, for the whole county and the unincorporated areas alone. The highest concentrations of housing stock built before 1980 are located in City of Austin with the exception of a few block groups in southern Travis County.

Figure 3.30: Travis County Housing Units, by Year Structure Built

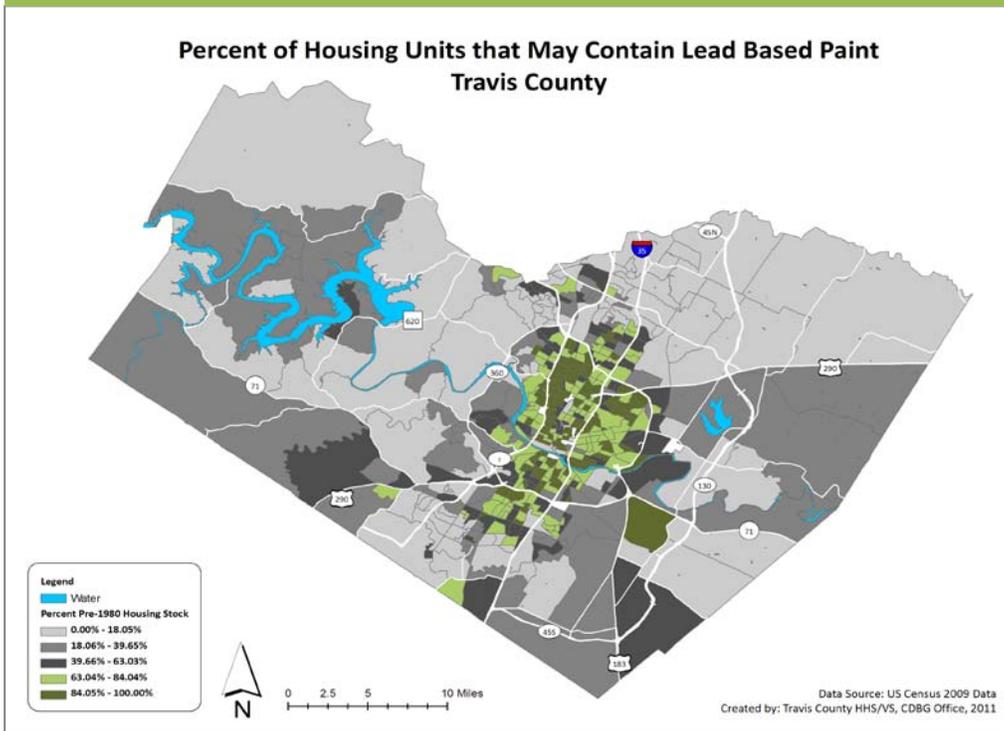
Year Built	Number of Units
Built 2005 or later	24,812
Built 2000 to 2004	62,183
Built 1990 to 1999	78,206
Built 1980 to 1989	89,079
Built 1970 to 1979	79,427
Built 1960 to 1969	36,260
Built 1950 to 1959	23,167
Built 1940 to 1949	12,032
Built 1939 or earlier	10,876
Total	416,042

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

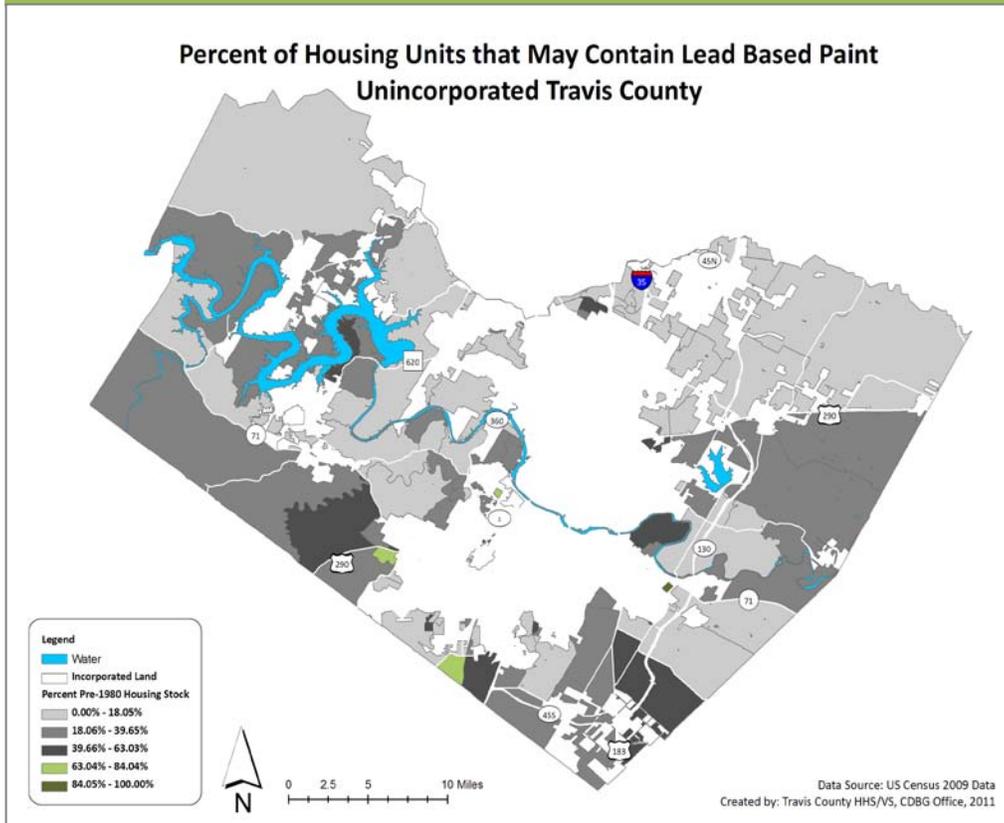
Activities supported with Travis County CDBG funds must be in full compliance with the Lead Safe Housing Rule (24 CFR Part 35) of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The CDBG program has created guidelines to ensure that the necessary steps for notification, identification and treatment of Lead Based Paint are followed, for owner occupied rehabilitation projects, homebuyer assistance projects and other projects as appropriate.

Additionally HHS/VS Housing Services Division, which receives funds through State grant funds and the Travis County General Fund, provides limited lead-based paint remediation on houses built before 1978 where small holes in the wall or similar acts that could cause additional lead exposure are made.

Map 3.17: Housing Units Containing Lead Based Paint



Map 3.18: Housing Units Containing Lead Based Paint, Unincorporated Areas



KEY FINDINGS HOUSING NEEDS

Very low income and low income households in Travis County face housing problems at the highest rates: Eighty five percent of very low income households and 82% of low income households face at least one housing problem.

Cost burden is the most prevalent housing problem faced by Travis County Households. Very low-income households are most likely to face a severe cost burden, with 74% of these households paying more than 50% of income towards housing costs.

Renter households are more likely than Owner Occupied Households to encounter a housing problem. Nearly half (48%) of all Renter households face a housing problem, contrasted with a third of Owner households.

Less than 9 percent of clients receiving housing stability related services through Social Service Contract Investments were in the unincorporated areas, primarily in the eastern parts of the county.

A disproportionate percentage of Hispanic and African American Owner Households have a housing problem, at 42% and 40% respectively, compared to 30% for the County as a whole.

Hispanic households (which can be of any race) face overcrowding at a much higher rate than the county as a whole, at 13.7% compared to four percent.

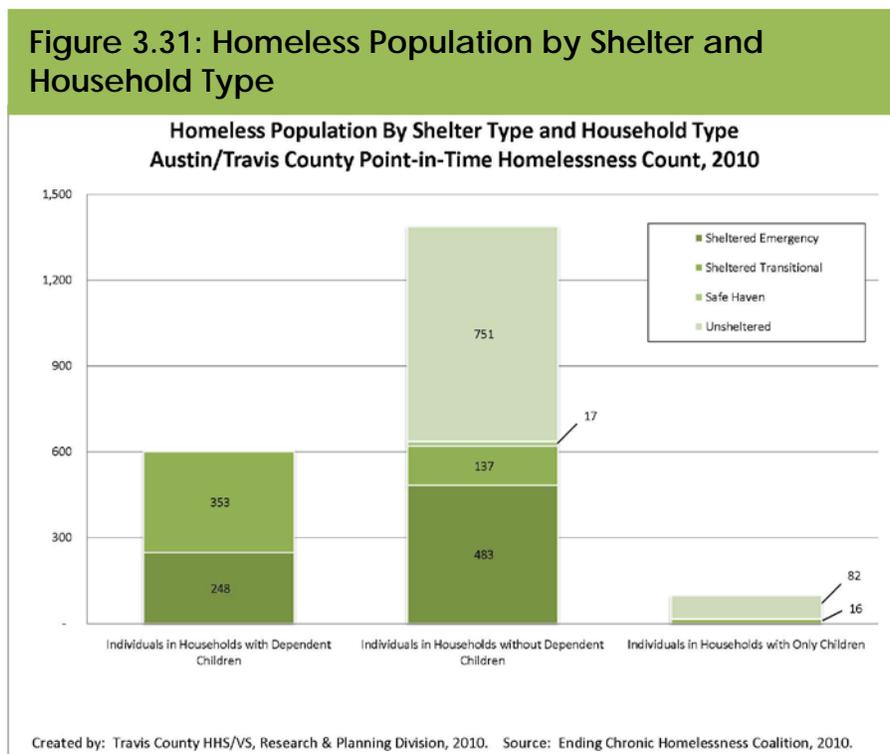
Thirty-nine percent of housing units in Travis County were built before 1980, and therefore at risk of containing lead based paint. A limited number of these units are located in the unincorporated parts of Travis County.

HOMELESS NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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

An individual living outside or in a building not meant for human habitation or which they have legal right to occupy, in an emergency shelter, or in a temporary housing program which may include a transitional and supportive housing program if habitation time and limits exist.^{lxv}

The primary causes of homelessness in the U.S. are poverty and the lack of affordable housing. Some other major factors that can contribute to homelessness include: economic factors such as insufficient income or loss of employment, domestic violence, mental illness, and substance abuse. Homelessness can be short-term or long-term, or even a chronic condition.^{lxvi}



The 2010 Annual Homelessness Count^{vi} provided a point-in-time snapshot of the Austin area homeless population, at a total of 2,087 homeless individuals, 60% of whom were sheltered (either emergency,

^{vi} The Austin/Travis County homeless count was conducted on February 2, 2010, postponed from the original date of January 28, 2010 due to severe weather. The final count resulted in decreases across most of the categories counted in the survey. This could have been due to setting the rescheduled count date at the beginning of the month rather than the end, increased housing options in the community in 2010, and/or an undercount resulting from the lower number of volunteers available on the rescheduled date.

transitional, or Safe Haven),^{vii} and 40% of whom were unsheltered. Over one-quarter (29%) of the homeless population is comprised of individuals in households with dependent children, while about two-thirds (66%) are individuals in households without dependent children. The remaining 5% are individuals in households with only children.^{lxvii}

The 2010 count also found that almost half (982 or 47%) of the homeless population was chronically homeless.^{viii} The following subpopulations^{ix} were also counted: people with severe mental illness (622 or 30%), chronic substance abusers (533 or 26%), victims of domestic violence (443 or 21%), veterans (280 or 13%), people with HIV/AIDS (157 or 8%), and unaccompanied youth (98 or 5%).^{lxviii} The coexistence of two or more of these issues for many homeless individuals is part of what makes homelessness a very complex issue to address, requiring a spectrum of services and interventions.

It should also 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 point-in-time count (for example, families who have lost their homes but are residing with friends or relatives). Therefore the point-in-time number shows us a snapshot of the community, but may not demonstrate the full picture of homelessness needs.

Available data shows that a disproportionate percentage of Sheltered Homeless persons in Austin/Travis County in the period October, 2009 to September, 2010, were African American. While approximately 8% of the total population of Travis County is African American, from 24% to 38% of shelter populations is African American. The percentages of other sheltered populations are more in line with the total composition of the County, though a high percentage of families in Permanent Supportive Housing are Hispanic.

^{vii} Safe Haven is a HUD Supportive Housing Program that serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness and other debilitating behavioral conditions who are on the street and have been unable or unwilling to participate in housing or supportive services. For more information see: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/library/shp/index.cfm>.

^{viii} According to the federal definition of chronic homelessness used by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which defines a chronically homeless person as: "Either (1) an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more, OR (2) an unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years." For the chronically homeless, "homeless" is defined as: "A person sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g. living on the streets, for example) OR living in a homeless emergency shelter." (Source: *Defining Chronic Homelessness: A Technical Guide for HUD Programs*, published September 2007 by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.)

^{ix} Subpopulations refer only to adults and unaccompanied youth (not dependent children).

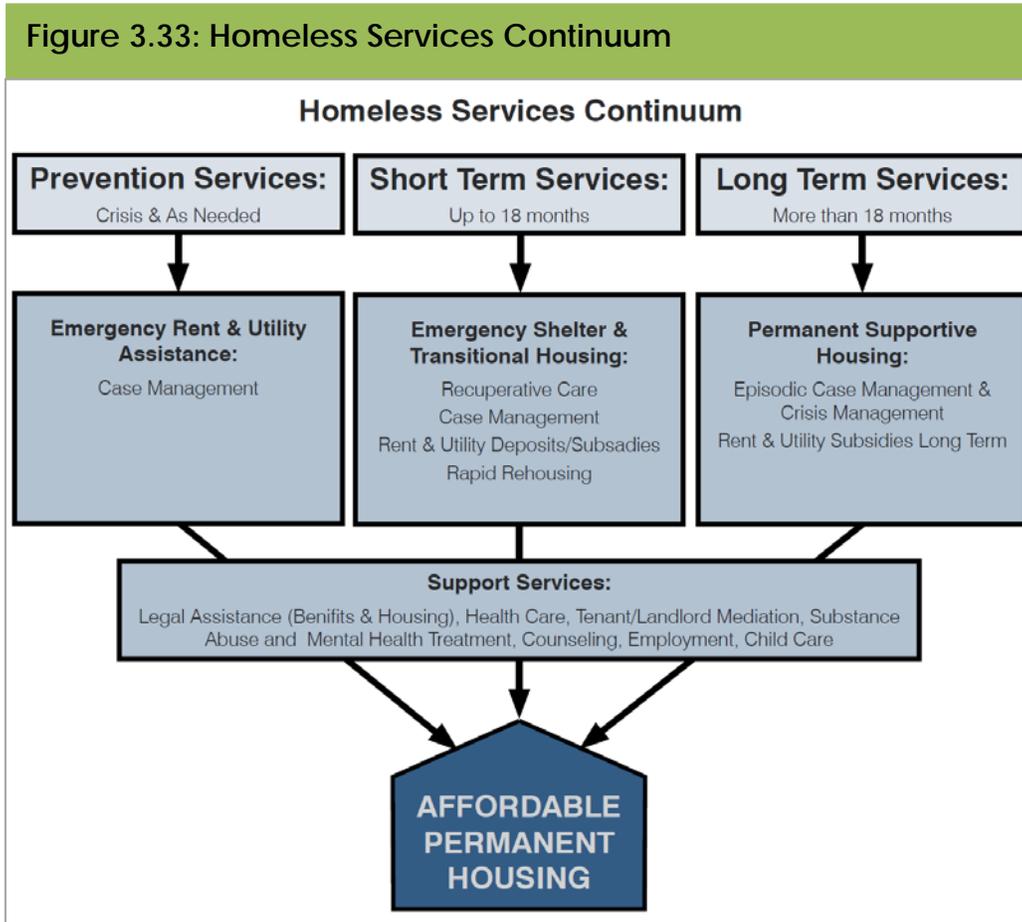
Figure 3.32: Select Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Persons, Austin/Travis County, 10/2009-9/2010

	Persons in Emergency Shelters	Persons in Families in Transitional Housing	Persons in Families in Permanent Supportive Housing	Individuals in Emergency Shelters	Individuals in Transitional Housing	Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic/non-Latino	59%	53%	42%	71%	84%	93%
Hispanic/Latino	41%	47%	58%	21%	21%	7%
Unknown	0%	1%	0%	8%	0%	0%
Race						
White, non-Hispanic/non-Latino	21%	8%	10%	37%	43%	41%
White, Hispanic/Latino	32%	43%	48%	16%	14%	7%
Black or African American	36%	38%	24%	30%	33%	32%
Asian	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	3%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Several races	7%	9%	15%	5%	6%	16%
Unknown	4%	2%	0%	11%	2%	0%

Source: Austin/Travis County 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report

Homeless Facilities and Services

Travis County is a member of the Ending Chronic Homelessness (ECHO) Coalition 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 *The Plan to End Community Homelessness in Austin-Travis County*, 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.

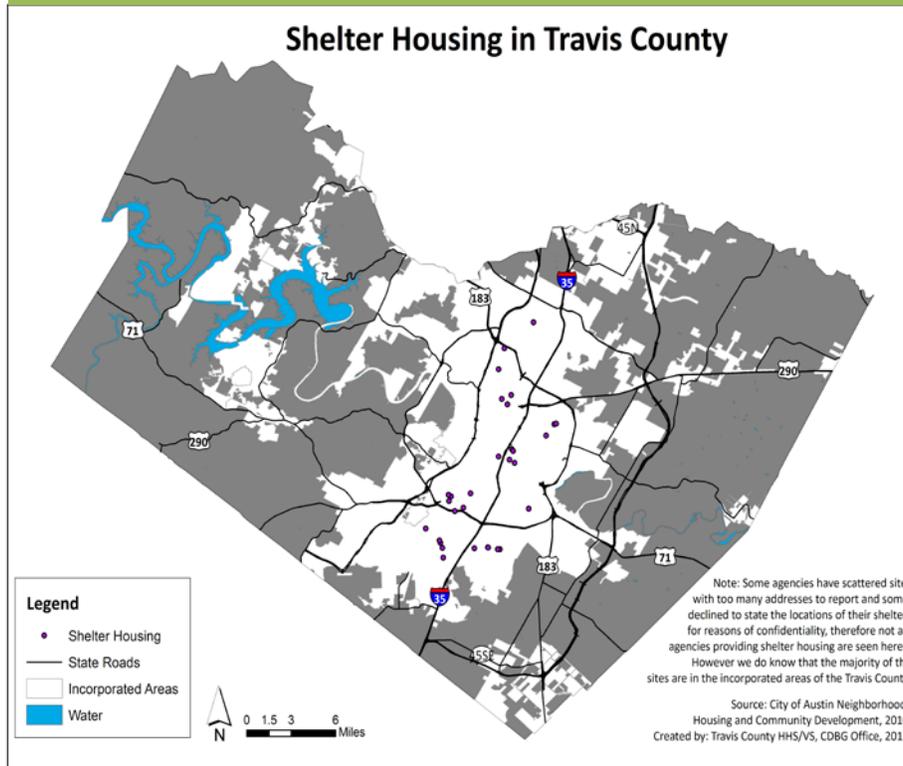


Source: ECHO, The Plan to End Community Homelessness, 2010

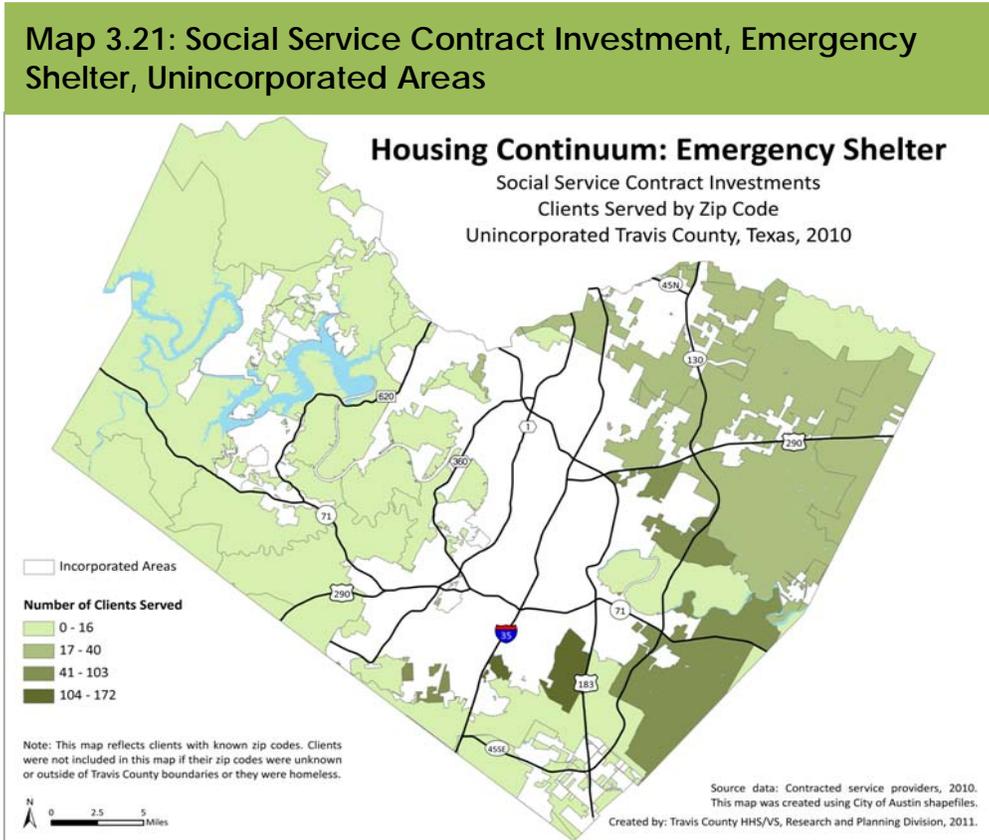
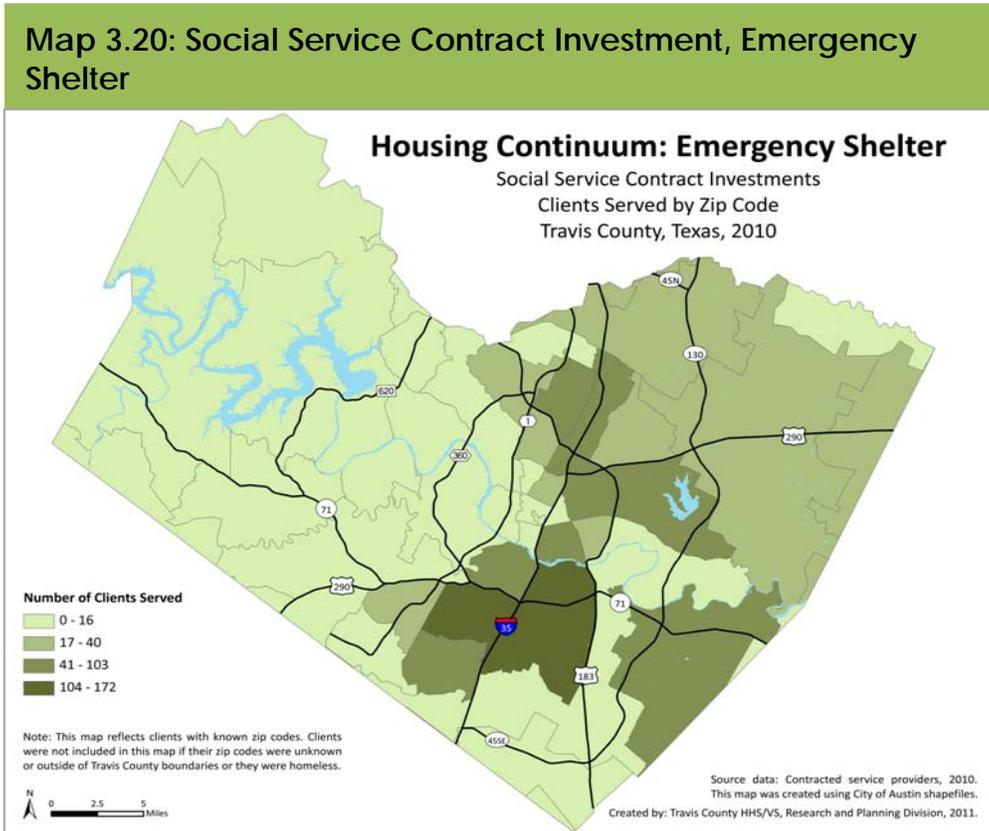
Emergency Shelters

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 as much as three months.”^{lxix} According to the 2010 inventory, there were 707 Emergency Shelter beds in Austin/Travis County. For a full list of emergency shelter beds please reference, Appendix C. Map 3.19 shows the distribution of emergency shelter housing in Travis County. Currently, few, if any, emergency shelter housing units are located in the unincorporated areas of the county.

Map 3.19: Emergency Shelters



The maps below show the distribution of clients served by General Fund social service contract investments in emergency shelter in Contract Year 2010 (Map 3.20 throughout the county, and Map 3.21 in the unincorporated areas alone). The highest concentration of clients was in the City of Austin. Less than 13 percent of clients receiving emergency shelter originated in the unincorporated areas, primarily from the eastern parts of the county.^{lxx}

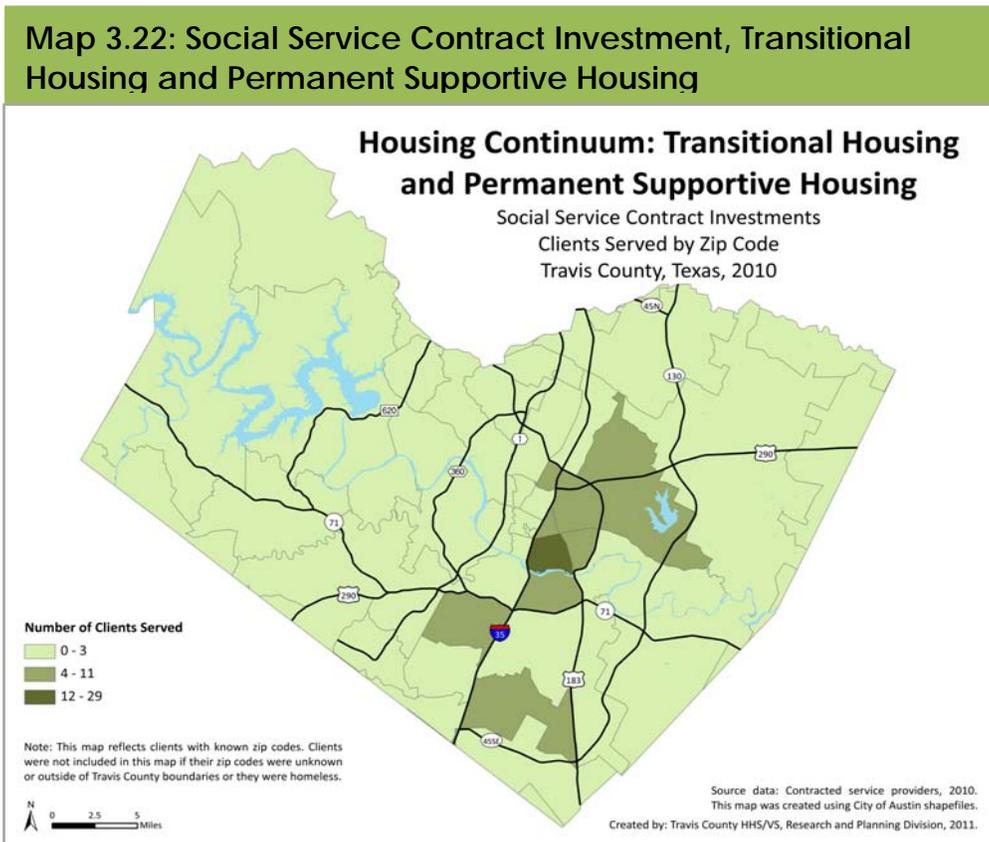


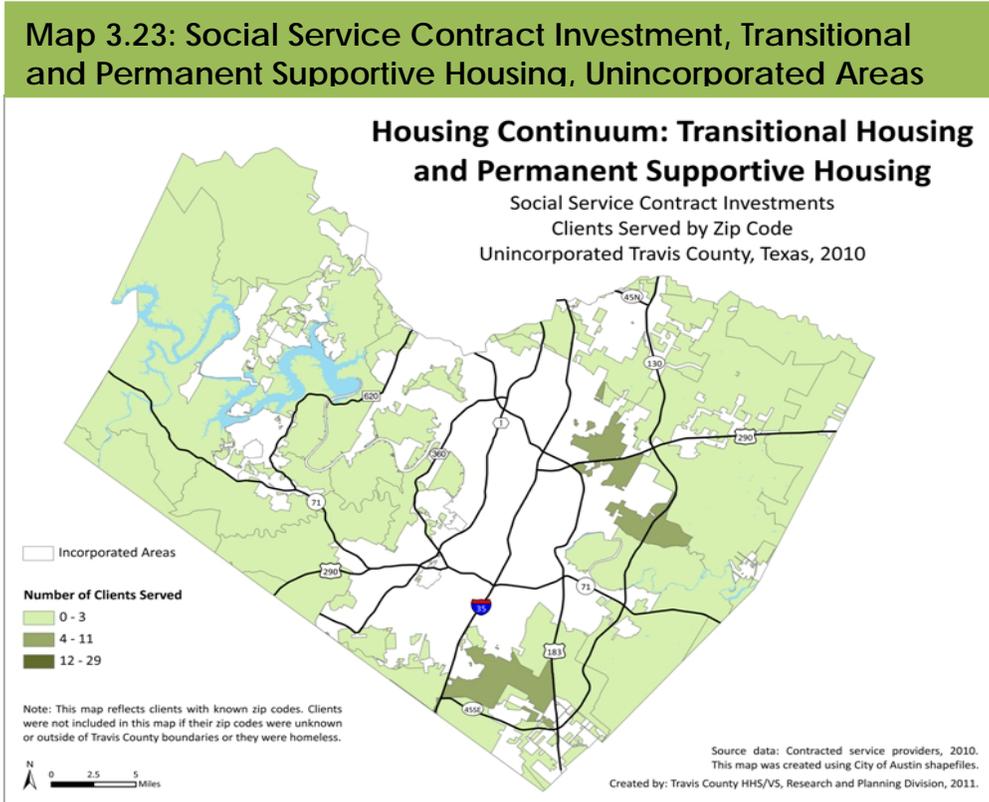
Transitional Housing

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.”

^{lxxi} In 2010, there were a total of 492 units of transitional housing in Travis County.

The maps below show the distribution of clients served by General Fund social service contract investments in transitional shelter and permanent supportive housing in Contract Year 2010 (Map 3.22 throughout the county, and Map 3.23 in the unincorporated areas alone.) The highest concentration of clients was in the City of Austin. Less than 14 percent of clients receiving transitional shelter originated in the unincorporated areas, all from the eastern parts of the county.^{lxxii} Currently, few, if any, transitional housing units are located in the unincorporated areas of the county. No Permanent Supportive Housing is located in the unincorporated areas.





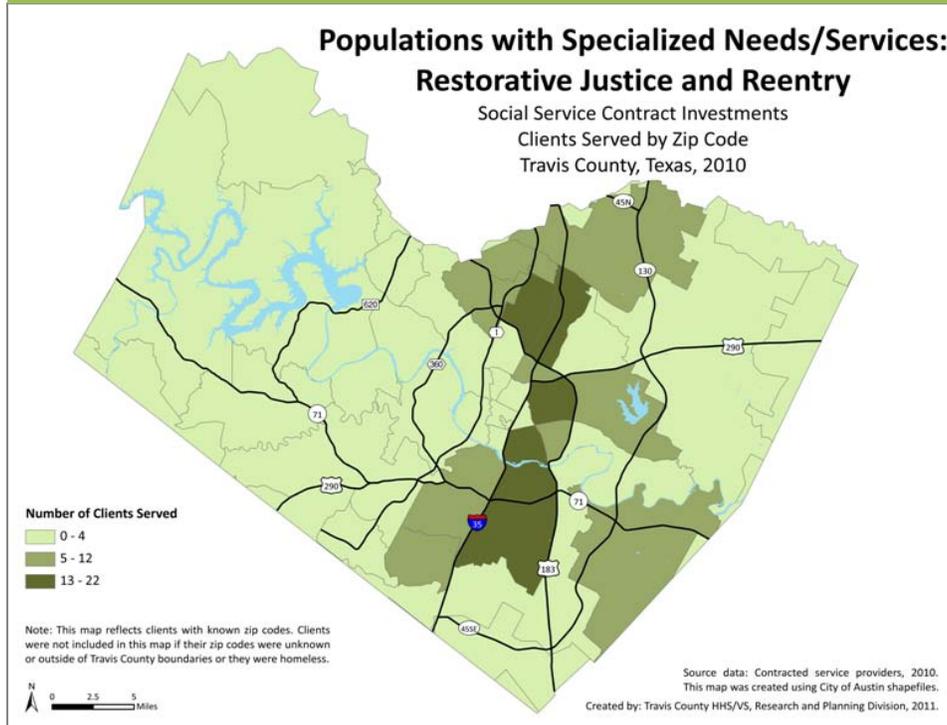
Permanent Supportive Housing

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) can be described as “permanent, affordable housing linked to a range of support services that enable tenants to live independently and participate in community life. It is a cost effective and successful alternative to more expensive and less efficacious emergency services or institutional settings.”^{lxxiii}

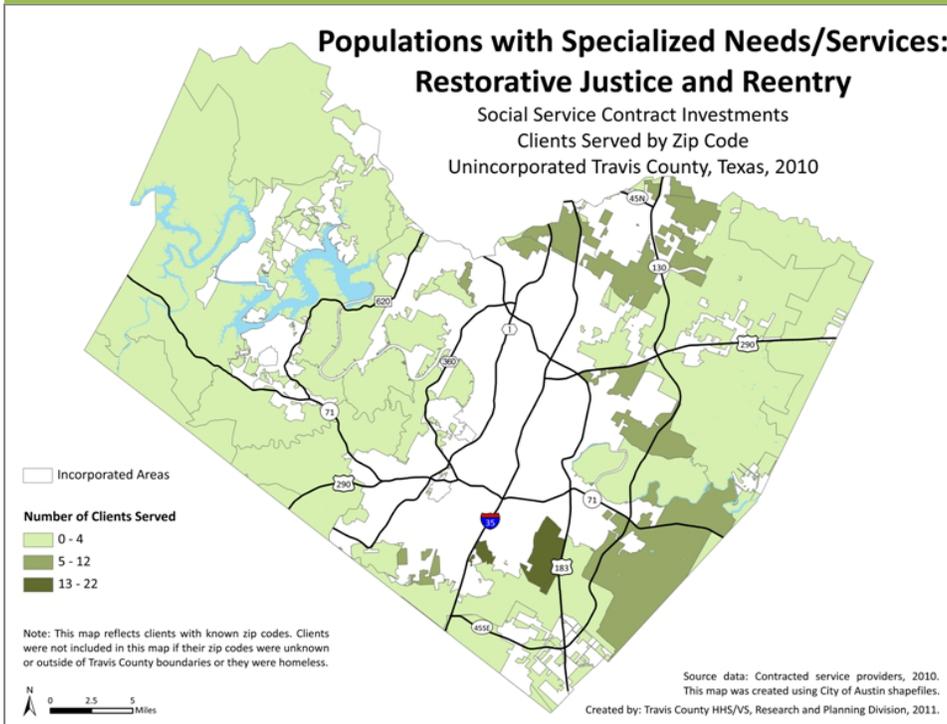
Permanent Supportive Housing is designed to serve people who experience long-term homelessness, or at risk of long-term homelessness; experience mental illness or other chronic health issues including substance abuse; are being discharged from institutions and systems of care; and cannot maintain effective treatment without housing and supportive services. In 2010, there were 540 units of PSH, 125 of which were dedicated to chronically homeless persons.^{lxxiv}

In 2010, the Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) was contracted by ECHO, the Mayor’s Mental Health Task Force Monitoring Committee, and the Austin Travis County Reentry Roundtable to build a model that estimated the number of new PSH units needed by Austin/Travis County. The CSH report recommended the creation of 1,889 units over the next ten years, with the short-term production goal of 350 units by 2014. The Austin City Council passed a resolution directing the City Manager to give priority to the funding of permanent supportive housing, and to develop a comprehensive strategy for the construction and operation of 350 permanent supportive housing units over the next four years.

Map 3.24: Social Service Contract Investment, Restorative Justice and Reentry



Map 3.25: Social Service Contract Investment, Restorative Justice and Reentry, Unincorporated Areas



Reentry Population

Persons who have involvement with the criminal justice system, are homeless and have a disability are prime candidates for supportive housing. The Austin/Travis County Reentry Roundtable estimates there are approximately 1,100 such persons in Austin/Travis County. Additionally, the Roundtable reports that 814 individuals, officially assessed by jail staff and found to be mentally ill, accounted for 2,580 bookings in the Travis County jail. Sixty-nine percent of these individuals had a co-occurring diagnosis, such as substance abuse, and all were homeless. These 814 individuals used 54,774 jail bed days in 2008. At \$48 per day, the total cost to the county for this group adds up to more than \$2.6 million dollars.^{lxxv}

In addition, 82% of those assessed had serious income stability problems (lack of employment history); 35% were assessed as not being able to attend to their basic needs in the previous 90 days and; and 19% reported having 4 or more psychiatric hospitalizations in the previous 180 days or 6 in the past 2 years.^{lxxvi} This data demonstrates the need for supportive housing that specifically targets this population. For additional information on behavioral health needs and this population, please refer to the Public Services Section on Behavioral Health.

Services

The maps above show the distribution of clients served by General Fund social service contract investments in restorative justice and reentry services in Contract Year 2010 (Map 3.24 throughout the county, and Map 3.25 in the unincorporated areas alone.) The highest concentration of clients was in the City of Austin. Less than 14 percent of clients originated in the unincorporated areas, primarily from the eastern parts of the county.^{lxxvii}

Homeless Priority Needs

The Planning and Evaluation Committee of ECHO sets a list of priority needs and evaluation criteria for applications competing for the Samaritan Bonus and Final Pro Rata Need (FPRN) funds. The Samaritan Bonus is an amount of funding that, if funded by HUD, is considered “new” funds and grows the amount of the Continuum. FPRN funds are guaranteed funds in the Continuum that do not have any particular project assigned to them for the next funding cycle, and vary from year to year based on the annual allocation to the Continuum.

In 2010, the following were identified by ECHO As priority needs:^{lxxviii}

- Priority One: Permanent Supportive Housing that has a strong emphasis on housing for persons who qualify as chronically homeless and/or are veterans.

-
- Priority Two: Permanent Supportive Housing with a strong housing emphasis that moves toward creating housing units as recommended by the 2010 CSH financial modeling report.
 - Priority Three: Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Expansion. Because a strong HMIS system is critical to support the overall Continuum of Care, FPRN funding can be used to support expansion and improvement of the HMIS system.

KEY FINDINGS HOMELESS NEEDS

The 2010 Annual Homelessness Count provided a point-in-time snapshot of the Austin area homeless population, with a total of 2,087 homeless individuals, 60% of whom were sheltered (either emergency, transitional, or Safe Haven), and 40% of whom were unsheltered.

The 2010 count also found that almost half (982 or 47%) of the homeless population was chronically homeless.

Available data shows that a disproportionate percentage of Sheltered Homeless persons in Austin/Travis County October, 2009 to September, 2010, were African American. While approximately 8% of the total population of Travis County is African American, from 24% to 38% of shelter populations in 2010 were African American.

Emergency shelters and homelessness services are primarily located in the City of Austin. Less than 13 percent of clients receiving emergency shelter, and 14 percent of clients receiving transitional shelter, originated in the unincorporated areas.

Currently, no permanent supportive housing units are located in the unincorporated areas.

POPULATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED NEEDS

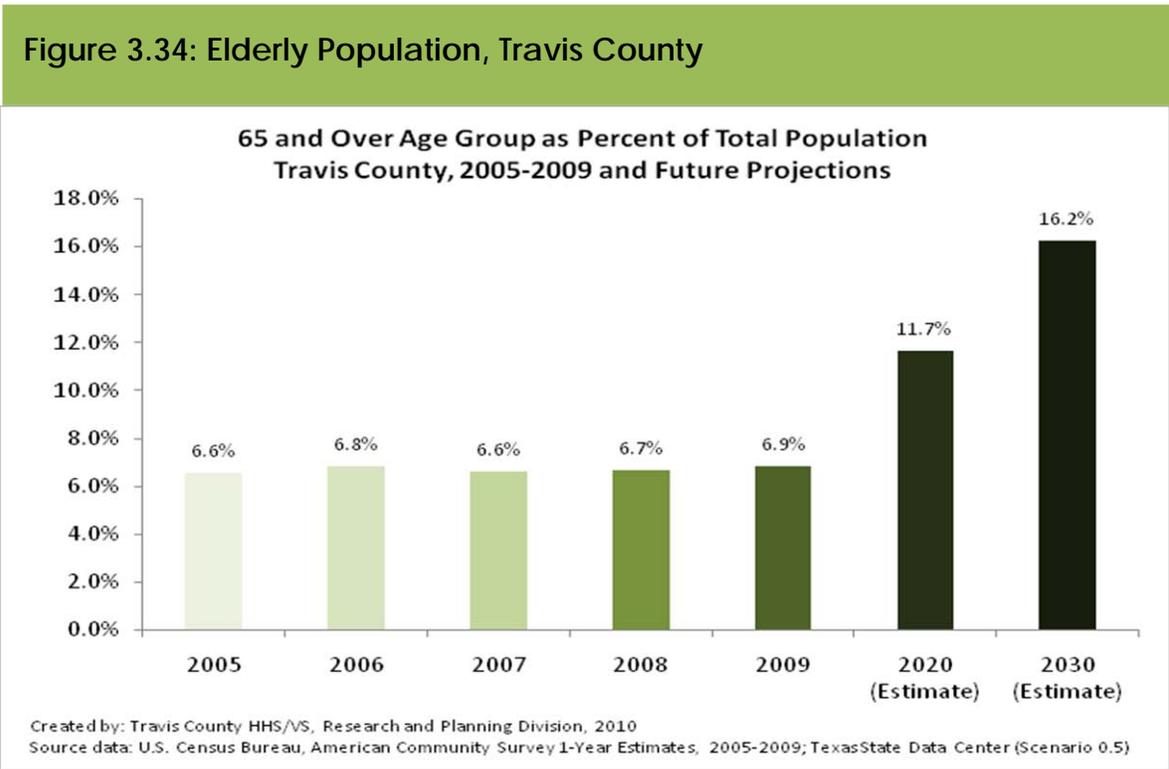
The following section assesses the needs of a variety of populations with specialized needs. Travis County’s HHS/VS provides services to special needs populations through direct services as well as social service contracts and inter-local agreements with other governmental organizations. Services that are funded through Travis County social service contracts are summarized in each section. For a complete list of funded agencies see Appendix F.

Elderly

Overview

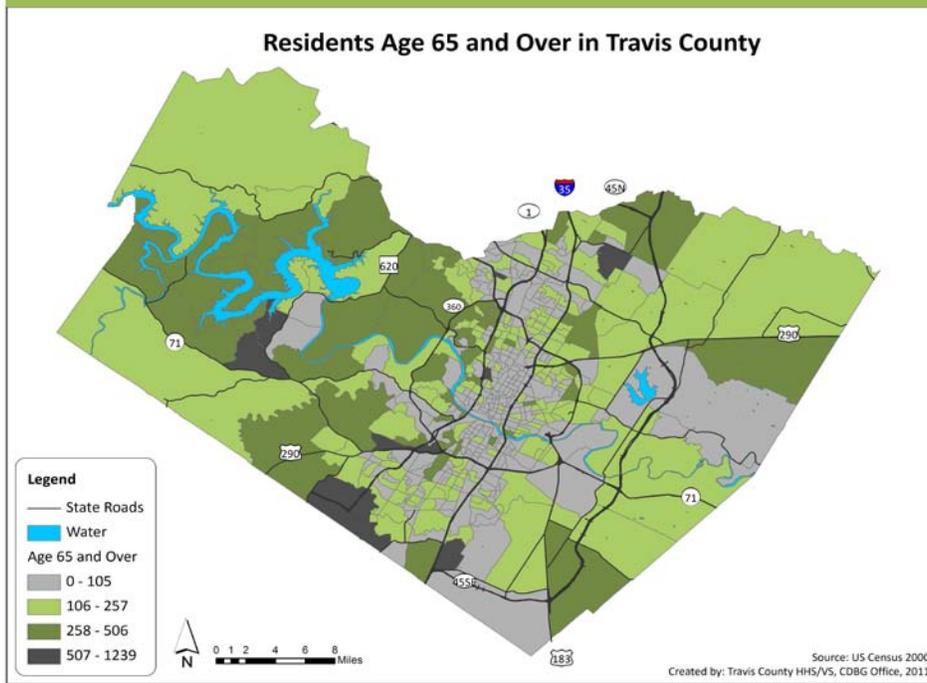
There were 70,395 people 65 years of age in all of Travis County in 2009, or 6.8% of the total population^{lxxxix}. The percent of population over 65 in the unincorporated areas alone is comparable at 6%, approximately 17,000 people.

The 65 and over population in Travis County grew by 28% between 2000 and 2009.^{lxxx} The 45-64 age group increased 48% over the same time period.^{lxxxi} Given this substantial growth, and as the population ages, it is likely that individuals 65 and over will comprise a larger percentage of the total population in the future.

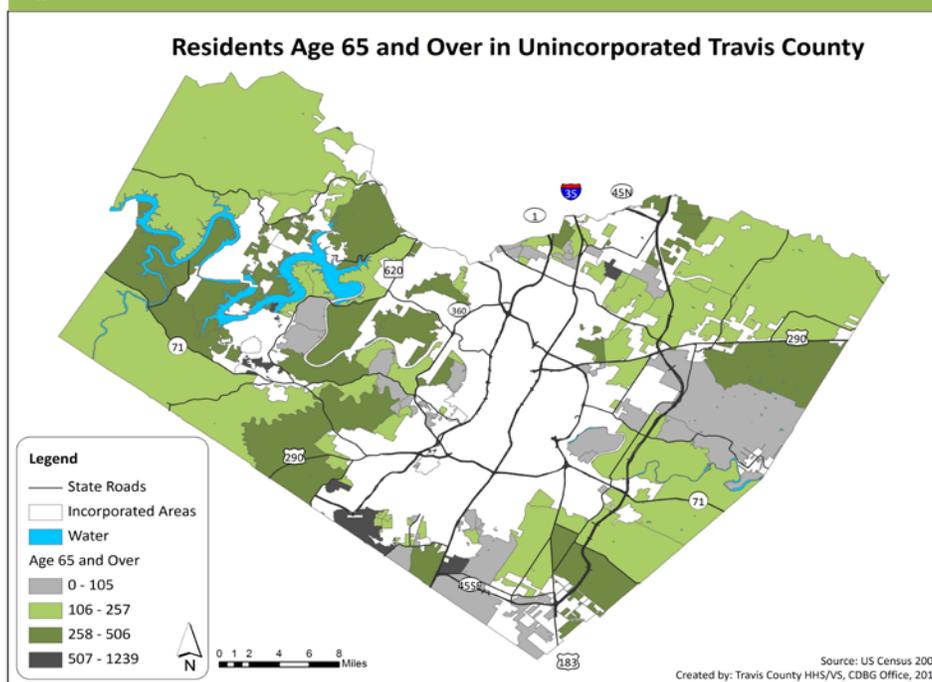


The following maps show the distribution of people over 65 in all Travis County and in the unincorporated areas alone. A higher percentage of people over 65 are located in the western half of the county.

Map 3.26: Residents Age 65 and Over



Map 3.27: Residents Age 65 and Over, Unincorporated

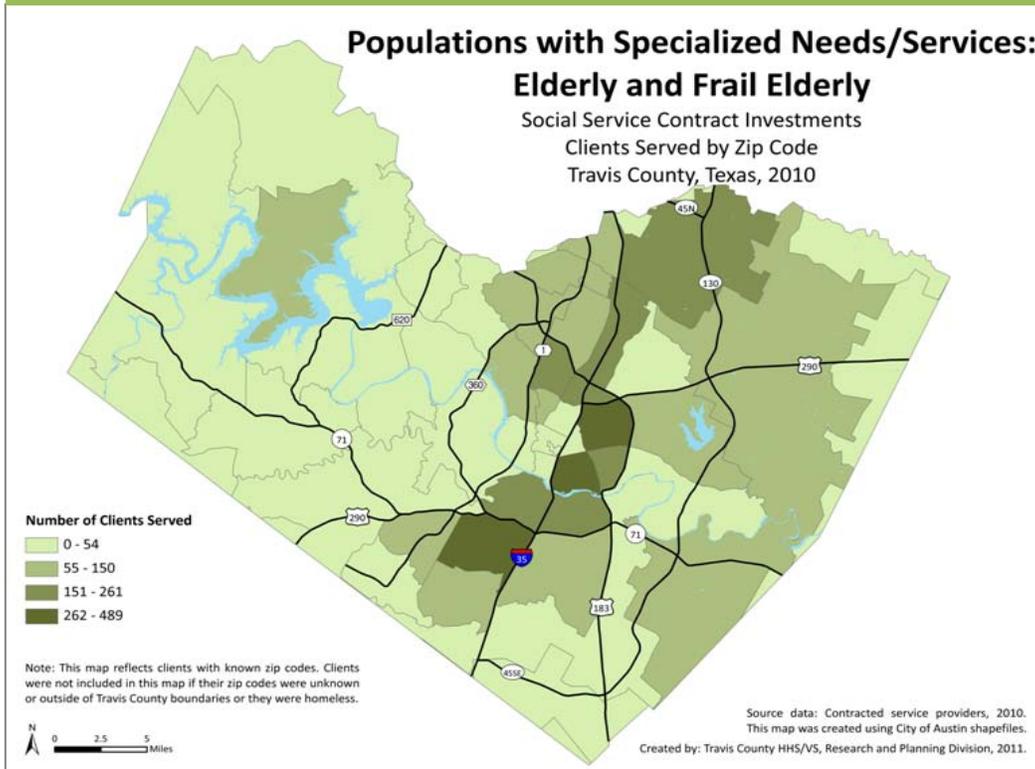


Services for Elderly and Frail Elderly

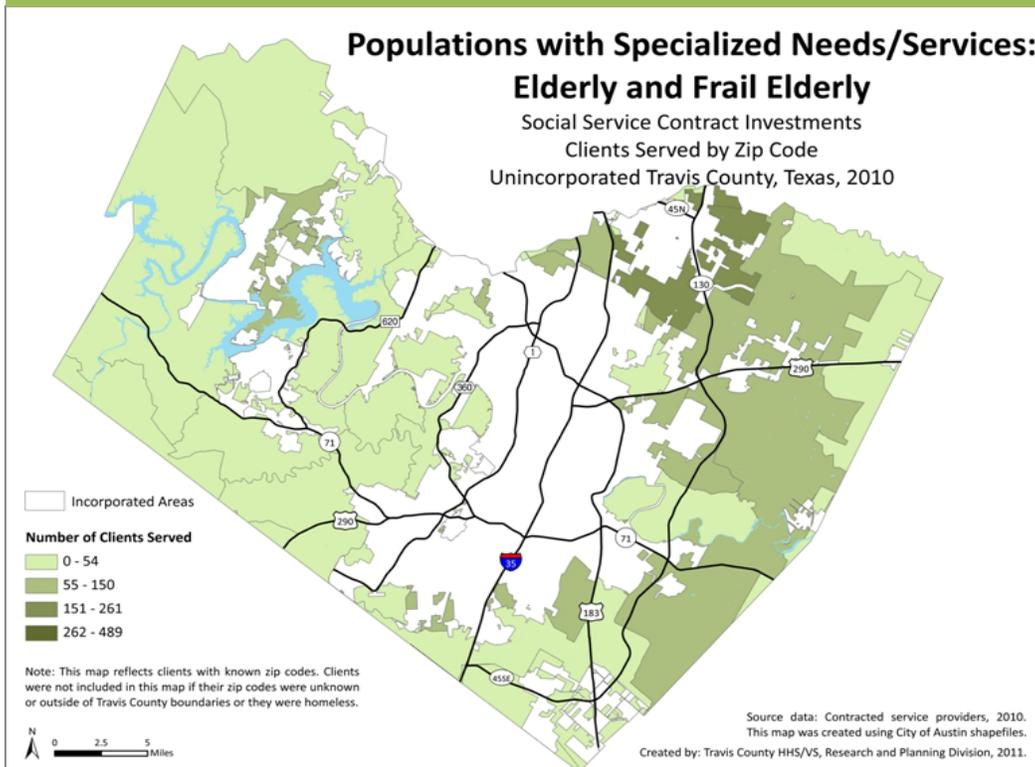
Services to assist the elderly funded by Travis County include: in-home care services, bill payer services, meals, and case management. In-home services include assistance with personal hygiene tasks as well as housekeeping, while bill payer services include assistance with finances and money management. Meals include hot meal delivery and 2nd meal assistance. Services for the elderly are provided on a sliding scale so that those who are low-income can still access the support they need.

The maps below show the distribution of clients served by General Fund social service contract investments in services for the elderly during Contract Year 2010, (Map 3.28 throughout the county, and Map 3.29 in the unincorporated areas alone). The majority of clients served were in the City of Austin. Less than 10 percent of clients receiving services available to the elderly were in the unincorporated areas, primarily in the eastern parts of the county and in the areas adjacent to Lago Vista and Jonestown.^{lxxxii}

Map 3.28: Social Service Contract Investment, Elderly and Frail Elderly



Map 3.29: Social Service Contract Investment, Elderly and Frail Elderly. Unincorporated Areas



Housing Problems for Elderly Households

Among elderly households, very low income and low income renter households experience housing problems in the highest percentage. When compared to the county as a whole, a higher percentage of Elderly Renter households face one or more housing problems.^{lxxxiii}

Figure 3.35: Travis County Households with a Housing Problem, Elderly Households

	Renter			Owner		
	Total Number of Elderly Households	Number of Households with any Housing Problem	Percent of Households with Any Housing Problem	Total Number of Elderly Households	Number of Households with any Housing Problem	Percent of Households with Any Housing Problem
Very Low Income Household	3,410	2,540	74%	4,350	3,470	80%
Low Income Household	2,715	2,260	83%	4,450	2,105	47%
Moderate Income Household	2,575	1,235	48%	7,445	2,670	36%
Household Income > 80% AMI	3,145	655	21%	27,995	2,765	10%
Total Households	11,845	6,690	56%	44,240	11,010	25%

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, CHAS Data, 2005-2007

Cost Burden for Elderly Households

The majority, 80%, of elderly households in Travis County reside in owner-occupied housing.^{lxxxiv} The percentage of Owner-Occupied Elderly households paying more than 30% of income on housing costs is slightly lower than the total percentage of Travis County households paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs.^{lxxxv}

Figure 3.36: Travis County Households Paying More than 30% of Income on Monthly Owner Costs

	Number	Percent of Total
All Households	58,110	28.7%
Over 65	7,711	24.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

As was true for the county as a whole, a higher percentage of Elderly Renter households pay more than 30% of income towards housing, compared to Elderly Owner-Occupied households. Additionally, more than half of Elderly Renter Households pay more than 30% of income on Gross Rent, compared to 45.6% of all Renter households.^{lxxxvi}

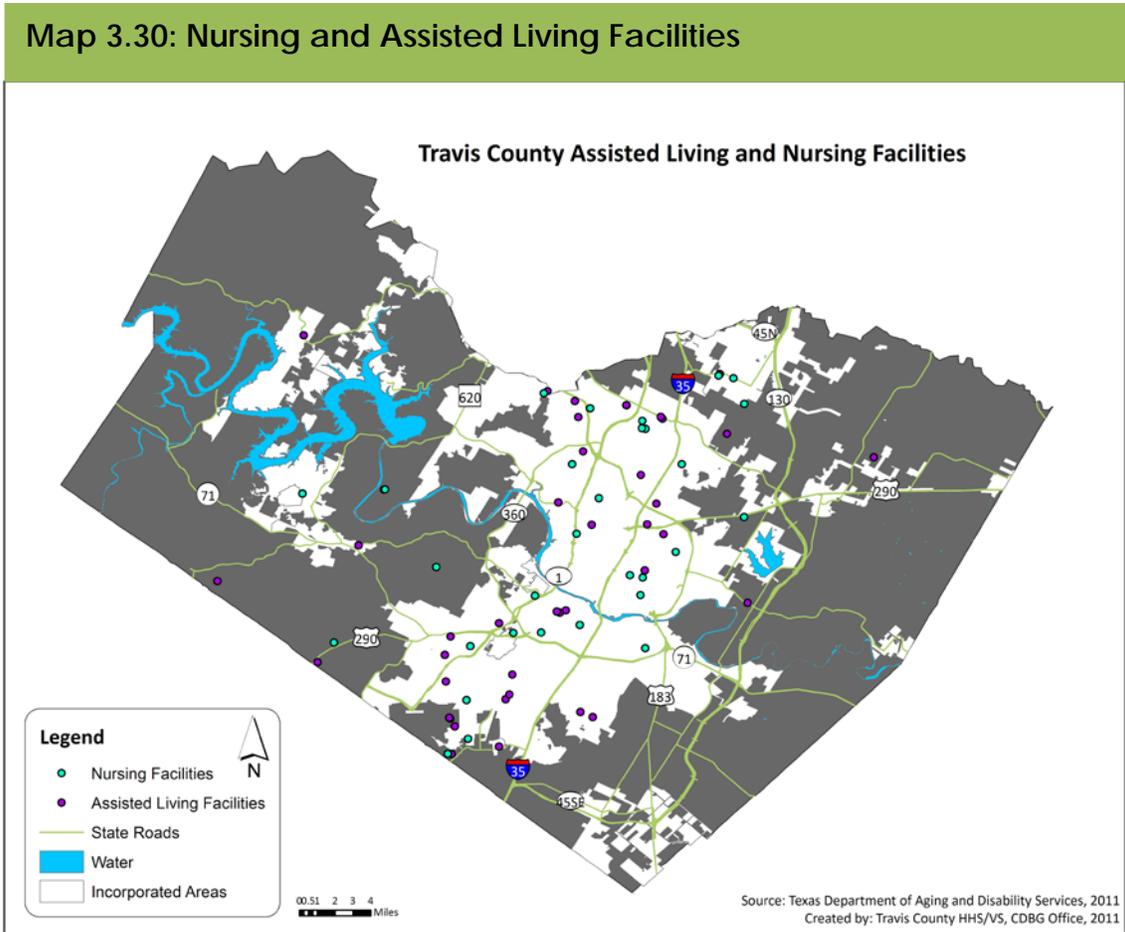
Figure 3.37: Travis County Households Paying More than 30% of Income on Gross Rent

	Number	Percent of Total
All Households	80,987	45.6%
Over 65	4,375	55.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Nursing and Assisted Living Facilities

The following map shows the location of Nursing and Assisted Living facilities in Travis County. For a full inventory of these units please refer to Appendix C. The majority of Nursing and Assisted Living Facilities are located within incorporated areas of Travis County, though approximately 16% of the total number beds can be found in facilities in the unincorporated areas.^{lxxxvii}



Persons with a Disability

Overview

In 2009, 88,965 people in Travis County or slightly less than 9% of the Travis County^{lxxxviii} population had one or more disabilities.^x

The rate of disability increases with age; over a quarter (29.5%) of individuals aged 65 to 74 and over half (53.2%) of individuals 75 and older has a disability.^{lxxxix}

^x Disability status is defined as having one or more of the following difficulties: hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living. Please see the American Community Survey Subject Definitions 2009 for further information: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

Figure 3.38: Disability Status by Age, Travis County, 2009		
	Total population	65 years and over
With an independent living difficulty^{xi}	4.1%	20.8%
With a self-care difficulty	1.9%	12.1%
With one disability	4.8%	15.5%
With two or more disabilities	3.9%	24.0%

Created by: Travis County HHS/VS, Research and Planning Division, 2010
 Source data: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

While U.S. Census Bureau data indicate that the rate of disability increases with age – i.e., older adults are more likely to have a disability than their younger counterparts – the rate of chronic disability among older adults has actually declined in recent years. Data from the National Long-Term Care Survey show that chronic disabilities in the older population declined from 22.8% to 18.9% between 1984 and 2004 (when age-adjusted to the 1984 population), representing a relative decline of 17%.^{xc}

Services

Travis County funds services for persons with physical disabilities and developmental delays through social service contract investments. Services center on employment and job-readiness, case management, early childhood intervention, basic needs assistance, and social/recreational opportunities. Persons with disabilities, especially co-occurring or dual diagnosis disabilities, can expect to find programs for day habilitation, supported home living, financial management and employment training.

The maps below show the distribution of clients served by General Fund social service contract investments in services for persons with disabilities during Contract Year 2010, (Map 3.31 throughout the county, and Map 3.32 in the unincorporated areas alone). The majority of clients served were in the City of Austin and Pflugerville. Less than 12 percent of clients were from the unincorporated areas, primarily the eastern parts of the county.^{xcii}

^{xi} An independent living difficulty is defined as difficulty “doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping” due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition. A self-care difficulty is defined as “difficulty dressing or bathing.” Please see the American Community Survey Subject Definitions 2009 for further information:
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSsubjectDefinitions.pdf.

Housing Needs

A higher percentage of households with one or more members with a disability experience a housing problem, than all Travis County Households. This is true for both renter and owner-occupied households. Housing problems are most pronounced for all very low income households and low income renter households. ^{xcii}

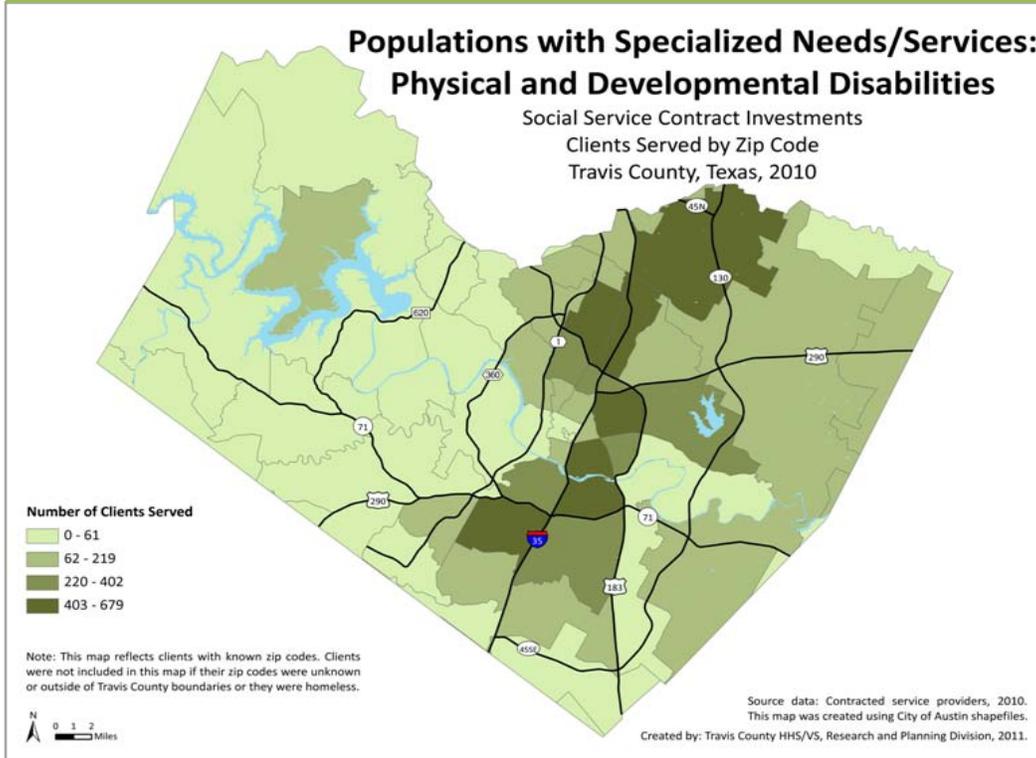
Figure 3.39: Travis County Households with a Housing Problem, Persons with Disability, by Income

	Renter			Owner		
	Total Number of Households	Number of Households with any Housing Problem	Percent of Households with Any Housing Problem	Total Number of Households	Number of Households with any Housing Problem	Percent of Households with Any Housing Problem
Very Low Income Household	3,895	3,060	79%	1,785	1,585	89%
Low Income Household	2,090	1,780	85%	1,595	1,035	65%
Moderate Income Household	1,225	630	51%	2,795	1,020	36%
Household Income > 80% AMI	1,775	400	23%	8,690	1,060	12%
Total Households	8,985	5,870	65%	14,865	4,700	32%

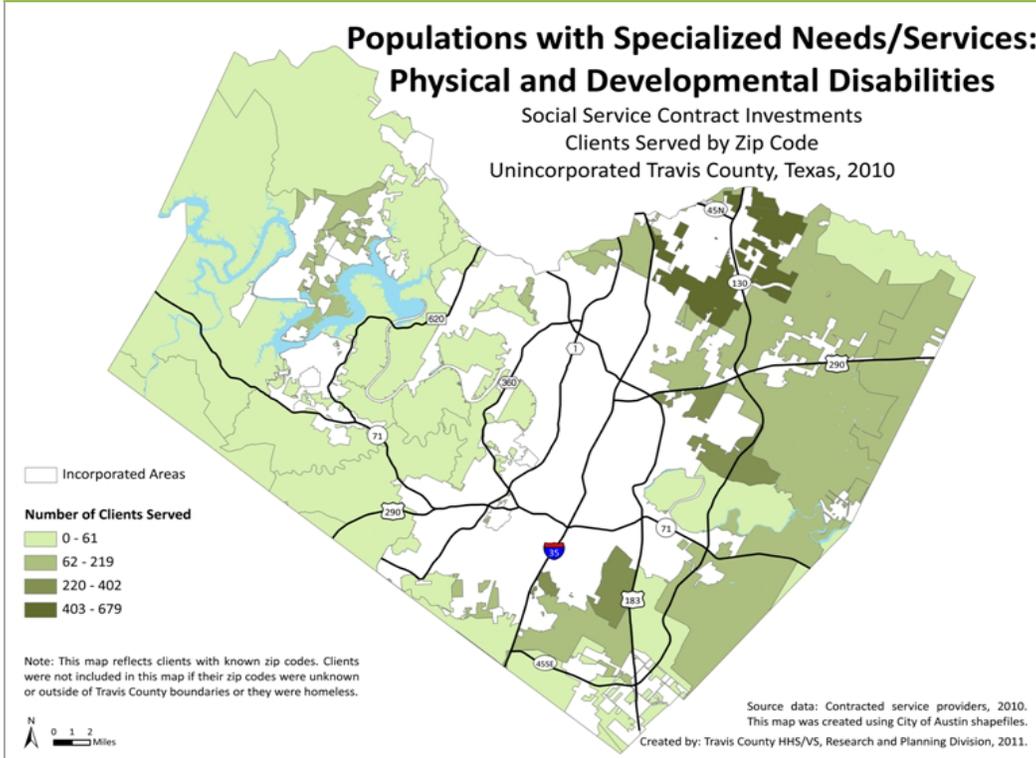
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, CHAS Data, 2005-2007

Map 3.33 shows the distribution of Housing available to persons with a disability. For a full inventory of housing units, please refer to Appendix C (note that some units available to persons with disabilities and seniors and are captured in the Senior Housing inventory.) Currently no housing dedicated to persons with a disability is available in the unincorporated areas of the County.

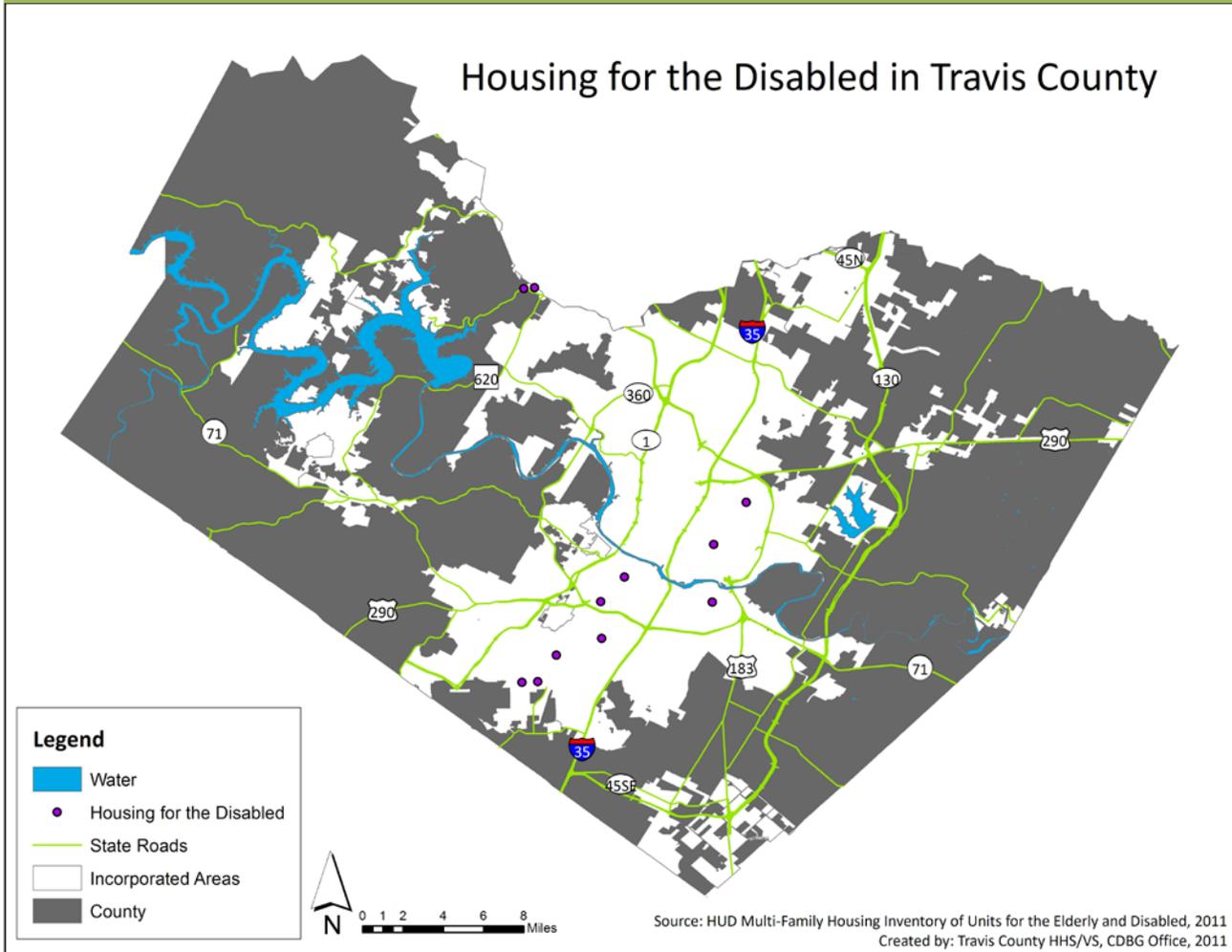
Map 3.31: Social Service Contract Investment, Physical and Developmental Disabilities



Map 3.32: Social Service Contract Investment, Physical and Developmental Disabilities, Unincorporated Areas



Map 3.33: Housing for the Disabled



Persons Living with HIV/AIDS

Overview

According to the Texas Department of State Health Services, in 2008, 4,361 people with HIV/AIDS were living in the Austin HIV Service Delivery Area (HSDA),^{xii} with the majority (3,746) residing in Travis County.^{xciii} The first quarter of 2010 (January – March) saw lower numbers of new HIV and AIDS cases, compared to the prior year’s first quarter. There were 43 new HIV cases and 32 new AIDS cases in the first quarter of 2010, versus 46 new HIV cases and 40 new AIDS cases in the first quarter of 2009.^{xciv}

African Americans are substantially over-represented among persons with HIV/AIDS in the Austin

^{xii} The Austin HSDA covers the following counties: Bastrop, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Fayette, Hays, Lee, Llano, Travis, and Williamson.

Transitional Grant Area (TGA)^{xiii}. While 23% of the total HIV positive population is African American, only 10% of the total population for the area is African American.^{xcv}

Figure 3.40: Percentage Persons Living with HIV/AIDS, Austin TGA, by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Percent of Population in Austin TGA	Percent of HIV population
White (non Hispanic)	65.4	49.8
African American (non Hispanic)	10.0	23.7
Hispanic	30.9	25.2

Source: 2010 Austin Transitional Grant Area Comprehensive Needs Assessment

Regarding gender disparities, males account for the majority of cases.^{xcvi} The table below contains more detailed information by year on persons in Travis County living with HIV/AIDS by age, sex and race/ethnicity.

Figure 3.41: Select Characteristics of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS, Austin HSDA

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sex							
Male	2606	2767	2944	3139	3313	3492	3670
Female	525	541	571	600	627	654	689
Race/Ethnicity							
White (non Hispanic)	1614	1697	1800	1911	1996	2081	2,172
African American (non Hispanic)	818	855	901	936	969	1000	1,035
Hispanic	673	726	781	849	929	1017	1,099
Other^	26	30	33	42	46	48	53
Age Group							
<2	3	1	0	0	1	2	1
2-12	19	20	18	17	16	11	12
13-24	105	105	104	108	121	143	161
25-34	672	674	669	676	685	700	713
35-44	1418	1471	1527	1578	1553	1545	1,491
45-54	724	794	898	1013	1167	1275	1,446
>55	190	243	299	346	397	470	536

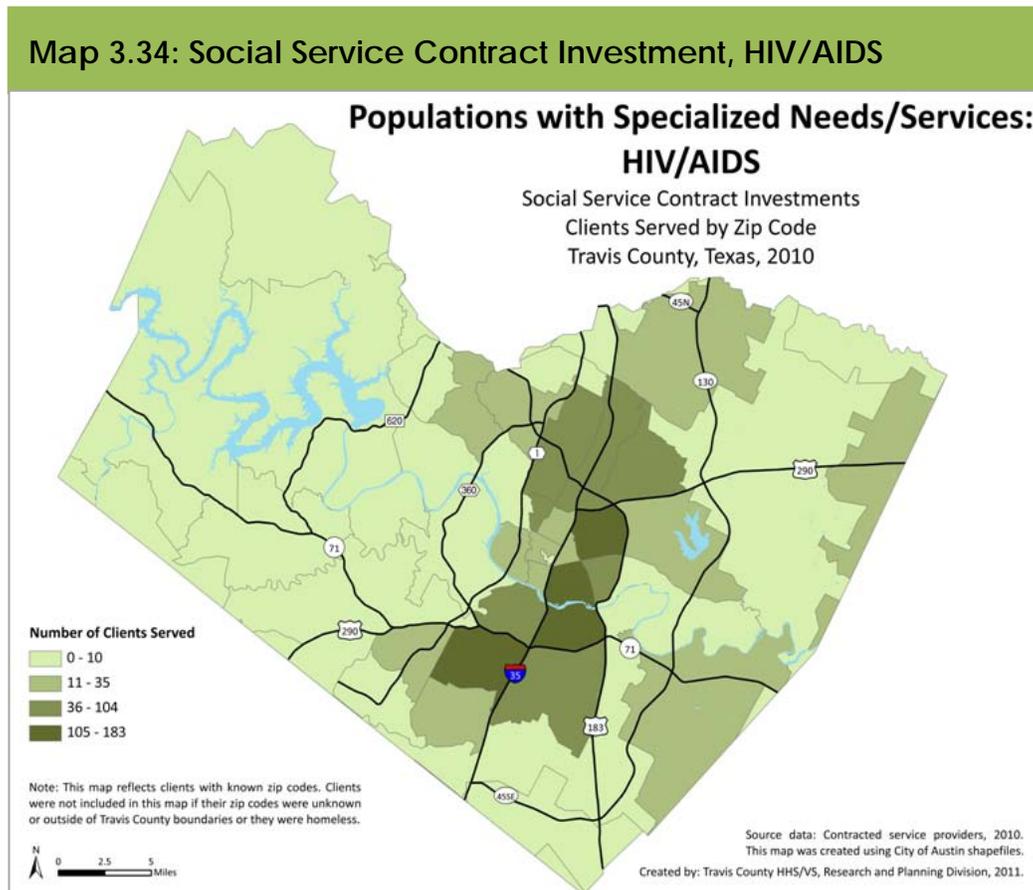
Source: 2010 Texas Integrated Epidemiological Profile for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Services Planning: HIV/AIDS in Texas

^{xiii} The Austin TGA includes Travis, Williamson, Hays, Caldwell, and Bastrop counties.

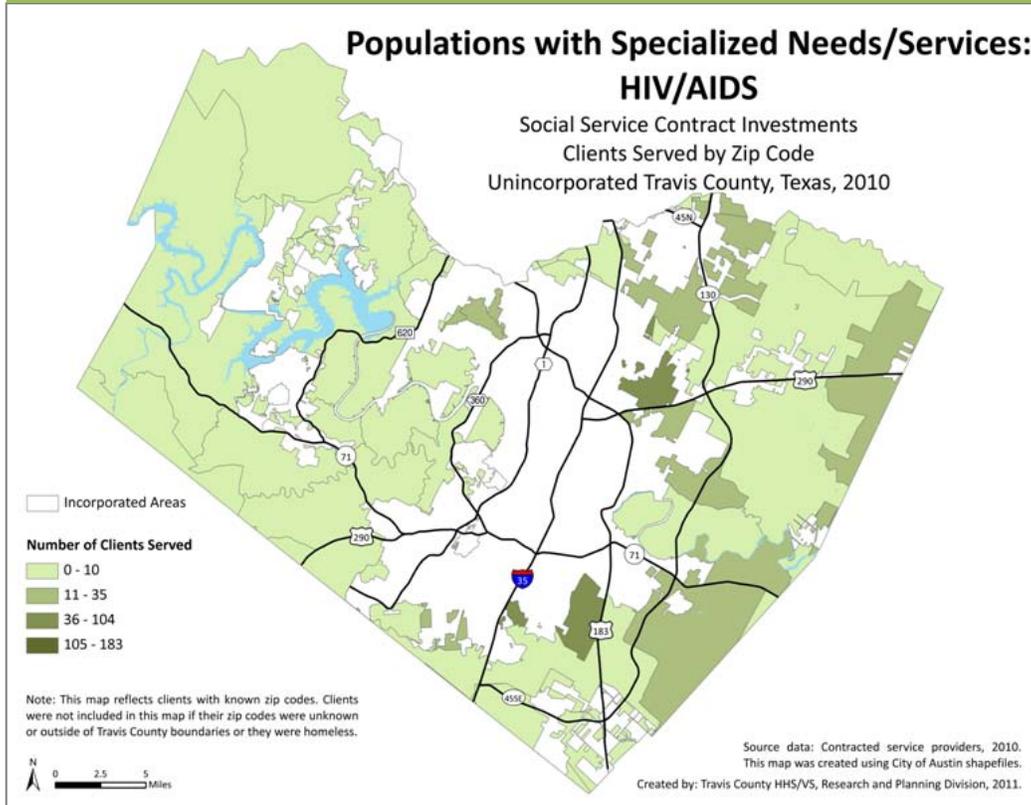
Services

Travis County funds services for persons living with HIV/AIDS through social service contract investments. Services center around advocacy, crisis management, emergency shelter, transitional housing, counseling, case management, primary medical care retention, client advocacy, medication adherence assistance, food bank assistance, nutritional counseling, home health, prevention, and support groups. Additionally, Travis County provides other services through health and public health inter-local agreements. Other programs dealing with HIV/AIDS are aimed at educating individuals in the young, gay community about safer sex, support groups and reinforcement of risk reduction behaviors.

The maps below show the distribution of clients served by General Fund social service contract investments in services for persons living with HIV/AIDS in Contract Year 2010, (Map 3.34 throughout the county, and Map 3.35 in the unincorporated areas alone). The highest concentration of clients was in the City of Austin. Less than 7 percent of clients were from the unincorporated areas, primarily the southeastern part of the county.^{xcvii}



Map 3.35: Social Service Contract Investment, HIV/AIDS, Unincorporated Areas



Housing

The Austin Area Comprehensive HIV/AIDS Planning Council (HIV PC) is responsible for planning services that support the use of HIV medical care among people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in the Austin TGA. In order to effectively plan services and set funding priorities, the HIV Planning Council conducts a needs assessment of the service use, needs, availability and gaps in care for people living with HIV/AIDS. The results of the most recent Needs Assessment are as follows:

Figure 3.42: PLWHA Ranking of Reported Needs-Total Sample	
Category	Ranking
Emergency financial assistance	1
Transportation	2
Housing Services	3
Legal Assistance	4
Food bank and home delivered meals	5
Oral health care	6
Mental health services	7
Home and community-based health services	8
Non-HIV medical care	9
Child care services, Substance Abuse Services Outpatient	10
Outpatient Ambulatory Medical Care, AIDS Pharmaceutical Assistance	11

Source: 2010 Austin Transitional Grant Area Comprehensive Needs Assessment

Among the total sample, Housing Services was ranked as the third highest need.^{xiv} The barriers to housing reported by the survey respondents include an inability to make a security deposit, having a criminal record and having a poor credit history. While these are also barriers for populations without HIV/AIDS, people living with HIV/AIDS may have the additional challenge of choosing between dedicating money to basic living expenses such as housing or to medical care.^{xcviii}

Currently, two agencies provide housing services under the City of Austin’s HOPWA Program, however, Project Transitions (PT) is the only organization in the Austin area that provides HIV/AIDS specific housing. PT operates a variety of facilities, including Doug’s House, Roosevelt Gardens, Highland Terrace, and provides assistance to a number of clients in scattered housing sites throughout the county. At present, Project Transitions provides assistance to clients at three sites in the unincorporated areas. There is no dedicated HIV/AIDS housing in the unincorporated areas. For more information on HIV/AIDS housing services, refer to Appendix C, Attachment E.

^{xiv} Housing Services are defined here as “the provision of short-term assistance to support emergency, temporary or transitional housing to enable an individual or family to gain or maintain medical care. Housing related referral series include assessment, search placement, advocacy, and the fees associated with them. Eligible housing can include both housing that does not provide direct medical or supportive services and housing that provides some type of medical or supportive services such as residential mental health services, foster care, or assisted living residential services.” 2010 Austin Transitional Grant Area Comprehensive Needs Assessment,” p. 67.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Overview

Family violence influences the entire spectrum of child and youth development. Children who are abused or neglected, including those who witness domestic violence, often exhibit emotional, cognitive, and behavioral problems, such as depression, low self-esteem, poor school performance, and lack of conflict resolution skills. Children who are abused or neglected also are more likely to have a higher tolerance for and use of violence in relationships and enter into violent relationships as teens and adults or abuse their own children.^{xcix} In 2009, there were 10,786 alleged victims of child abuse/neglect in Travis County, with 1,777 confirmed victims.^c In the same year there were 8,926 incidents of family violence in Travis County.^{ci} The rate of children in family violence shelters was 2.7 per 1,000 in 2007, slightly higher than the state rate of 2.4.^{cii}

The 2010 Point-In-Time Homeless Count found there were 443 homeless victims of domestic violence in Austin/Travis County. Of these, 384 were sheltered and 59 were unsheltered.

Services

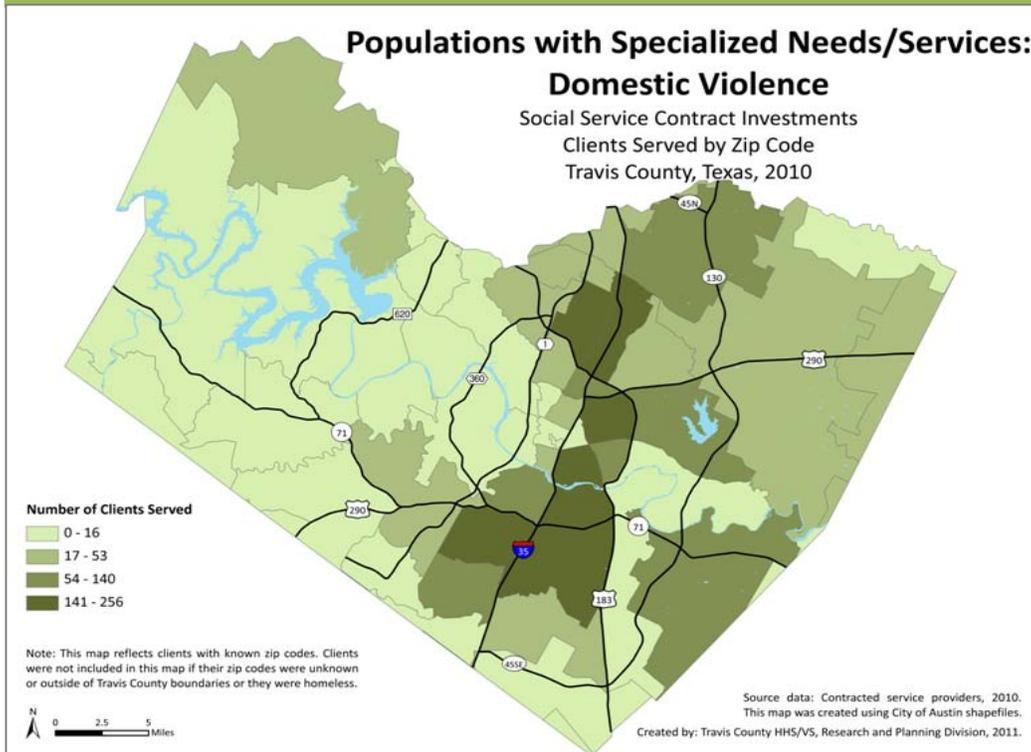
Travis County funds services for victims of domestic violence through social service contract investments. Services available for persons experiencing abuse, neglect, domestic violence, and sexual assault include advocacy, crisis management, emergency shelter, transitional housing, counseling, life-skills training, and childcare.

Housing Needs

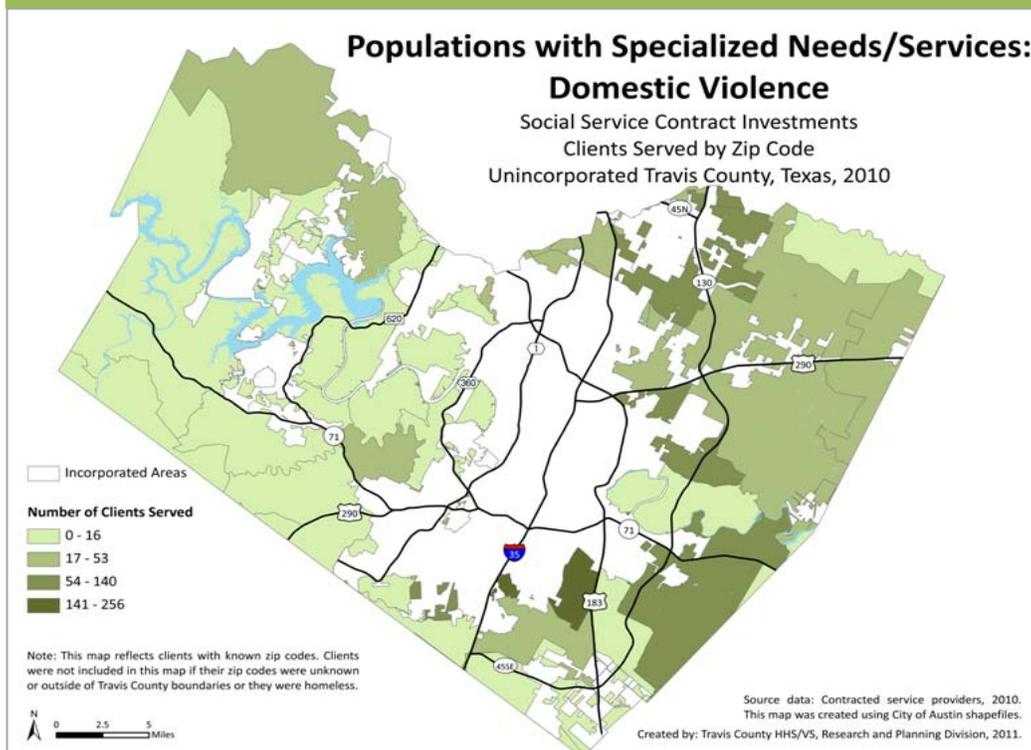
Safe Place is the principal service provider for victims of domestic violence in Travis County. Safe Place maintains an emergency shelter with assistance from the Salvation Army, with eighty-six beds for victims of domestic violence. Additionally they maintain 135 beds of transitional housing.^{ciii} All of these beds are located in incorporated areas of Travis County.

The maps below show the distribution of clients served by General Fund social service contract investments in services for victims of domestic violence in Contract Year 2010, (Map 3.36 throughout the county, and Map3. 37 in the unincorporated areas alone). The highest concentration of clients was in the City of Austin. Less than 14 percent of clients were from the unincorporated areas, primarily the Eastern and Northwestern parts of the county.^{civ}

Map 3.36: Social Service Contract Investment, Domestic Violence



Map 3.37: Social Service Contract Investment, Domestic Violence, Unincorporated Areas



KEY FINDINGS POPULATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED NEEDS

Elderly

There were 70,395 people 65 years of age in all of Travis County in 2009, or 6.8% of the total population. The percent of population over 65 in the unincorporated areas alone is comparable at 6%, approximately 17,000 people.

Elderly renter households are more likely to have a housing problem, than either Owner-Occupied households or Non-Elderly Renter Households.

Less than 10 percent of clients receiving services for the elderly were in the unincorporated areas, primarily in the eastern parts of the county and in the areas adjacent to Lago Vista and Jonestown.

Approximately 16% of beds in nursing or assisted living facilities are located in the unincorporated areas.

Disability

In 2009, 88,965 people in Travis County or slightly less than 9% of the Travis County population had one or more disabilities.

A higher percentage of households with one or more members with a disability experience a housing problem, than all Travis County Households.

Less than 12 percent of clients receiving services for persons with a disability were from the unincorporated areas of the county. No housing specifically for disabled persons is located in the unincorporated areas.

HIV/AIDS

In 2008, 4,361 people with HIV/AIDS were living in the Austin HIV Service Delivery Area (HSDA),^{xv} with the majority (3,746) residing in Travis County.^{cv}

African Americans are substantially over-represented among persons with HIV/AIDS in the Austin Transitional Grant Area (TGA).

^{xv} The Austin HSDA covers the following counties: Bastrop, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Fayette, Hays, Lee, Llano, Travis, and Williamson.

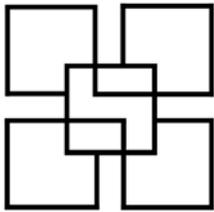
Less than 7 percent of clients receiving services for people living with HIV/AIDS were from the unincorporated areas, primarily the Southeastern part of the county.

Housing Services was ranked as the third highest identified need in the 2010 Austin Area Comprehensive Needs Assessment.

Victims of Domestic Violence

The 2010 Point-In-Time Homeless Count found there were 443 homeless victims of domestic violence in Austin/Travis County.

Safe Place is the principal service provider for victims of domestic violence in Travis County and maintains both emergency shelter beds and transitional housing units in incorporated areas of the county.



NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT

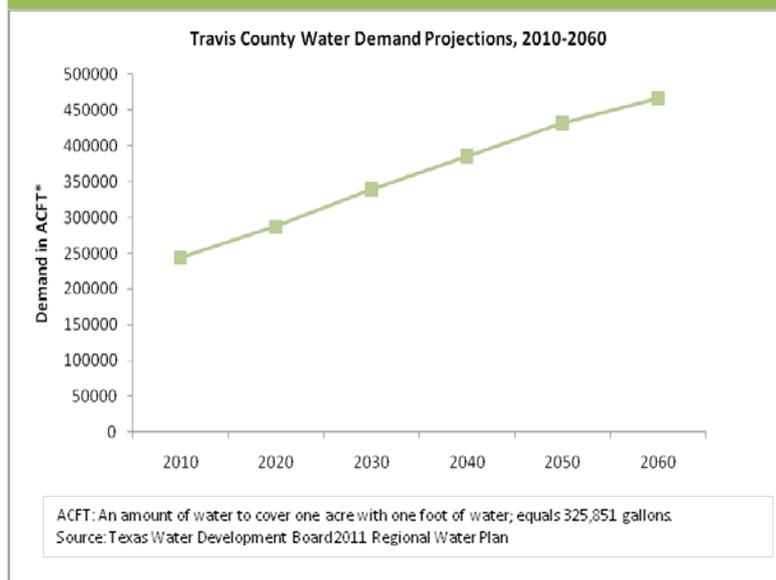
NEIGHBORHOOD INFRASTRUCTURE

Public Engagement efforts with residents of Travis County revealed a high need for community infrastructure implementation or improvements. Over the past five years, residents of Precincts 1, 3, and 4 have consistently conveyed the need for water and wastewater systems in their communities. Particularly in economically disenfranchised areas, residents communicated that they lacked access to running water, had wells running dry, and were without infrastructure and/or funding to access the area water utility. In addition, comments made at public hearings expressed the need for road improvements and repairs, and utility infrastructure.

Water and Wastewater

Travis County relies on both surface water and groundwater sources for its water supply –principally the Colorado River and lakes for surface water and the Edwards and Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifers for groundwater. The Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) manages the water supply for the region, while local municipalities provide water and wastewater services and infrastructure to their residents.

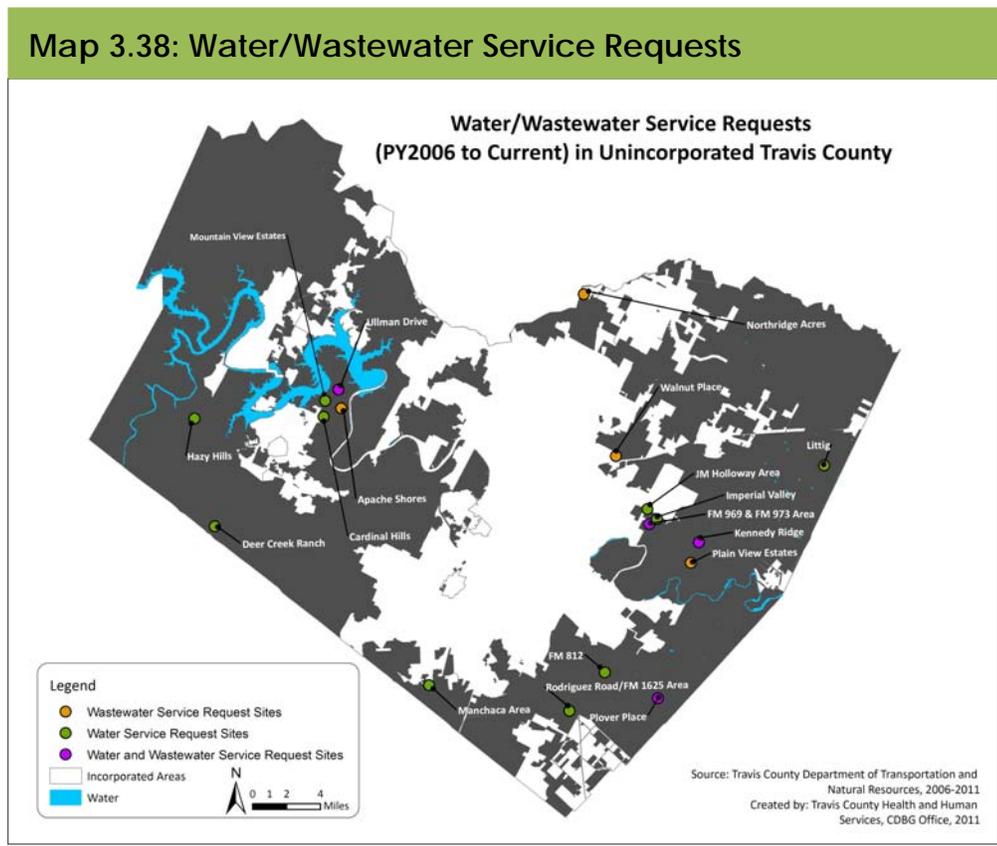
Figure 3.43: Water Demand Projections



Based on projections by the Texas Water Development Board, water demand in Travis County will increase significantly over the next fifty years, doubling by 2060. This increasing demand is driven by the steady growth in population in Travis County. And while demand for water rises, an ongoing and prolonged drought has put a strain on existing water supplies in Travis County, particularly in the most economically depressed areas of eastern Travis County. Plans are currently underway to import groundwater into these areas from Caldwell and other counties.

While residents of towns and cities have access to the infrastructure of the municipalities in which they reside, residents of the unincorporated areas do not. Instead they either rely on wells located on their properties, or they pay to connect to the nearest municipal water line. For low and moderate income residents, paying for a water connection may be a significant financial burden. Similarly, in cases where declining groundwater supplies lead to dry wells, a low income resident may not be able to afford the cost of digging a deeper well.

Many of the residents of unincorporated Travis County rely on on-site wastewater treatment (septic systems) to treat waste at single family residences. Many of these septic systems were installed prior to the establishment of current septic regulations and standards, and can be detrimental to the immediate environment. Repairing or replacing failed septic systems to current standards can be very costly. When multiple failures of septic systems occur in a subdivision, it can be more cost efficient to install a wastewater collection system that transports waste to a wastewater treatment plant.



Since the inception of the 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 water infrastructure projects that taken together would cost \$16,000,000 to implement and requests for wastewater infrastructure projects that would cost a total of \$8,000,000 to implement. A higher

percentage of these requests have come from neighborhoods on the eastern side of the county (see Map 3.38).

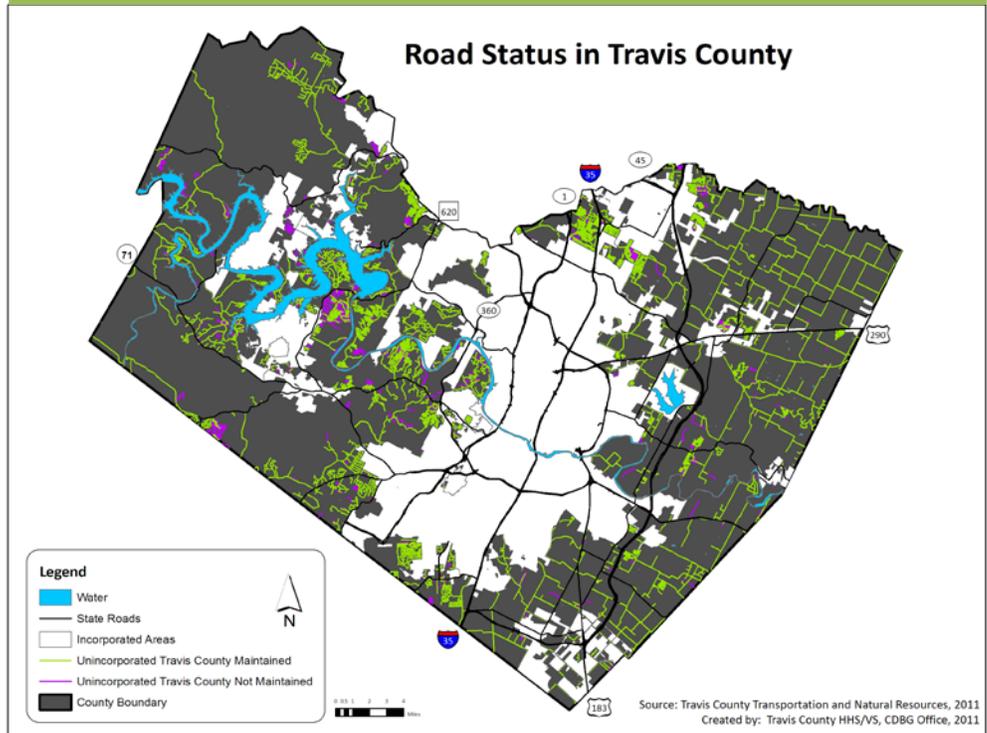
Travis County does not have a local mechanism for funding water or wastewater infrastructure

projects. The cost of expansion of water and wastewater systems must be borne by either the immediate beneficiaries of the improvements or the customers of the system as a whole. The Community Development Block Grants may therefore play a vital role in aiding low to moderate income residents in receiving quality water and wastewater services.

Roadways

Local roadways in Travis County are maintained by the various public works departments of the municipalities located in the County, and for roadways that fall outside of any municipal jurisdiction, by Travis County’s Department of Transportation and Natural Resources (TNR.) A 1980 Order from the Commissioners Court indicated that there were 435 miles of subdivision roads that

Map 3.39: Road Status, Unincorporated Travis County



were platted but not accepted for maintenance. A report on unaccepted substandard roads was completed in 1994, and it identified 73 miles that met the basic eligibility requirements adopted by the Court in 1994. A primary requirement, at that time, was that the roads must have been platted prior to March 1980 and built prior to 1984. The eligibility requirements were revised in 1997, and they, subsequently, allowed roadways with right-of-way platted prior to November 25, 1997 to participate in the program.

There are also roadways in the county with no platted right-of-way. Current estimates are that there are about 400 miles of roadway in unincorporated areas that are not on the County maintained system and of those about 100 miles have been requested for acceptance at some point in the past (see map 3.39 for distribution.)

Substandard roads that are brought up to County standards can be accepted onto the County system for future maintenance. In order for a road to be accepted to the County maintenance rolls, the

following processes and improvements must be made:

- A thorough environmental review of the existing roadway to confirm that it meets all Federal and State requirements.
- Improvements to the roadway drainage to meet current Travis County specifications. The goal of the projects is to improve the drainage to handle a 25-year rainfall event.
- Geotechnical review of the existing substrate and repairs necessary to improve the substrate to support the expected traffic load of the roadway.
- Surveying necessary to establish the exact location and elevations of the existing right-of-way and roadway surface.
- Identification of the location of the existing utilities and the relocation of the utilities as necessary to make the roadway and drainage improvements.
- Access the current roadway signage and installation of additional signs as necessary to meet current national and local standards.
- Improvement to the roadway surfaces as necessary to insure dependability and durability of the roads.

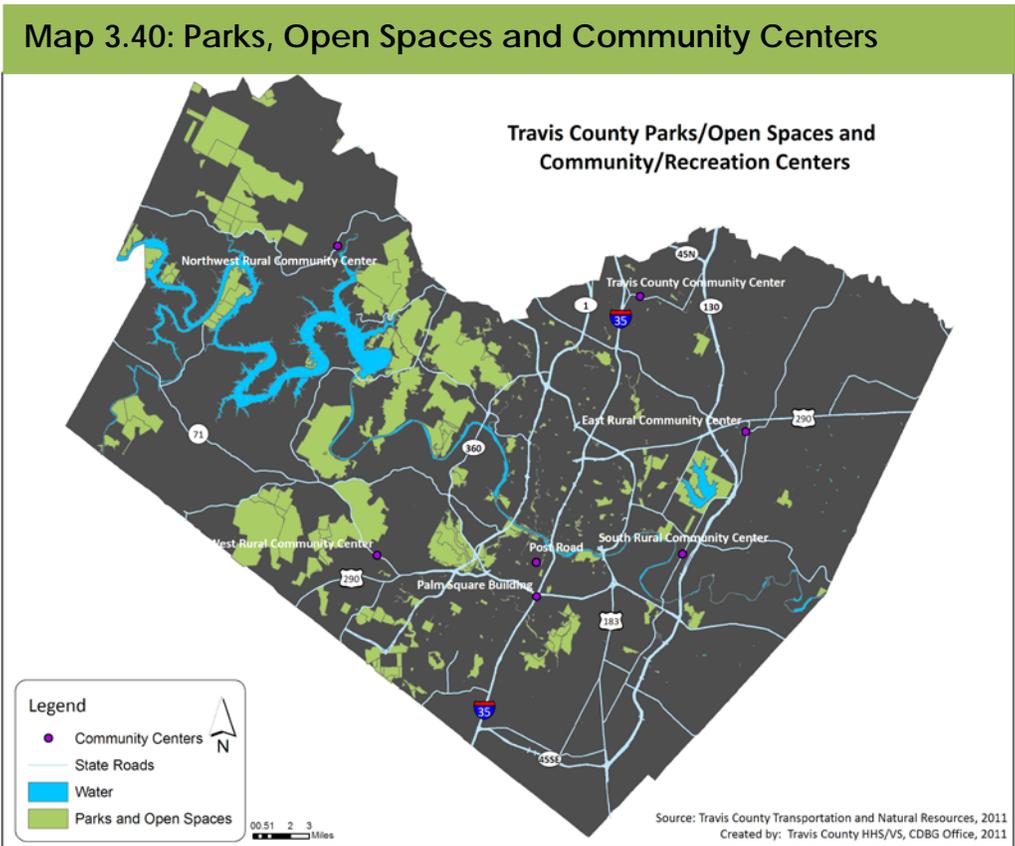
Unmaintained roads may make it difficult for property owners, school buses, mail service providers, and emergency service providers to have all-weather access to properties. Neighborhoods that have unmaintained roads may apply to the County's Substandard Road Program for funds to bring roads into standard condition. 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 to a project. Low and moderate income neighborhoods may submit road improvement projects to the CDBG office for consideration.

To date, 90% of the roadway improvement project requests submitted to the CDBG office are located in western Travis County, and predominantly in Precinct Three. The total estimated cost for all requests for roadway projects is approximately \$18,000,000.

PARKS AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Travis County is home to a robust system of parks and natural areas that encompass the Colorado River and Lake Travis, urban parks, greenbelts and trails, preserves and recreation facilities. Approximately 12% of land in Travis County consists of publicly owned parks and natural areas.^{CVI} This includes land and parks owned by municipalities, the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA), the State of Texas and Travis County. The Travis County park system is managed by Travis County’s Department of Transportation and Natural Resources (TNR), and includes approximately 11,000 acres of land (see Appendix D for a listing of all County parks).

As shown in Map 3.40, a large portion of open space land is located in the western portion of the county. Much of this land consists of the Balcones Canyonlands Preserve, an area that preserves the habitat of a number of endangered species. The Balcones Canyonlands Preserve operates under a permit issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, jointly held by the City of Austin and Travis County. The Preserve consists of approximately 28,000 acres and is managed by a variety of partners including local landowners, the LCRA and conservation groups.



According to TNR’s *Travis County Parks and Natural Areas Master Plan*, “the paucity of parks and natural areas in eastern Travis County is notable. The eastern half of the county has both a lower percentage and absolute amount of this type of land than the western half of the county.”^{cvi} To some extent this difference can be attributed to the presence of the Balcones Canyonlands Preserve. As shown in Figure 3.44, when preserve land (which is not available for recreation purposes) is excluded, the discrepancy between the eastern and western side of the county is less dramatic. It is also worth noting that Lake Travis is located in western Travis County, and as a popular recreation area, it has several parks sited around it, contributing to the high park acreage in the northwest part of the county.

Figure 3.44: Total Acres of Parks and Natural Areas in Travis County, per 1,000 Residents

County Quadrant	All Park and Natural Area Land	Park Land Only
Northeast	18	18
Northwest	631	112
Southwest	215	27
Southeast	28	28

Source: Travis County Parks and Natural Areas Master Plan, Travis County TNR

While eastern Travis County currently has less park acreage than western parts of the county, the need for additional recreational areas in the eastern parts of the county is likely to only grow. As development pushes into eastern Travis County, agricultural and rural land is converted to developed land^{cvi}. 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, as the population of the county grows it is likely that existing facilities will have to support increased usage. Taken together, these factors may indicate the need for expanded recreation areas or activities in eastern Travis County. It is important to note, however, that TNR’s *Master Plan* indicates that most capital infrastructure improvements have been made to facilities in eastern Travis County.^{cix}

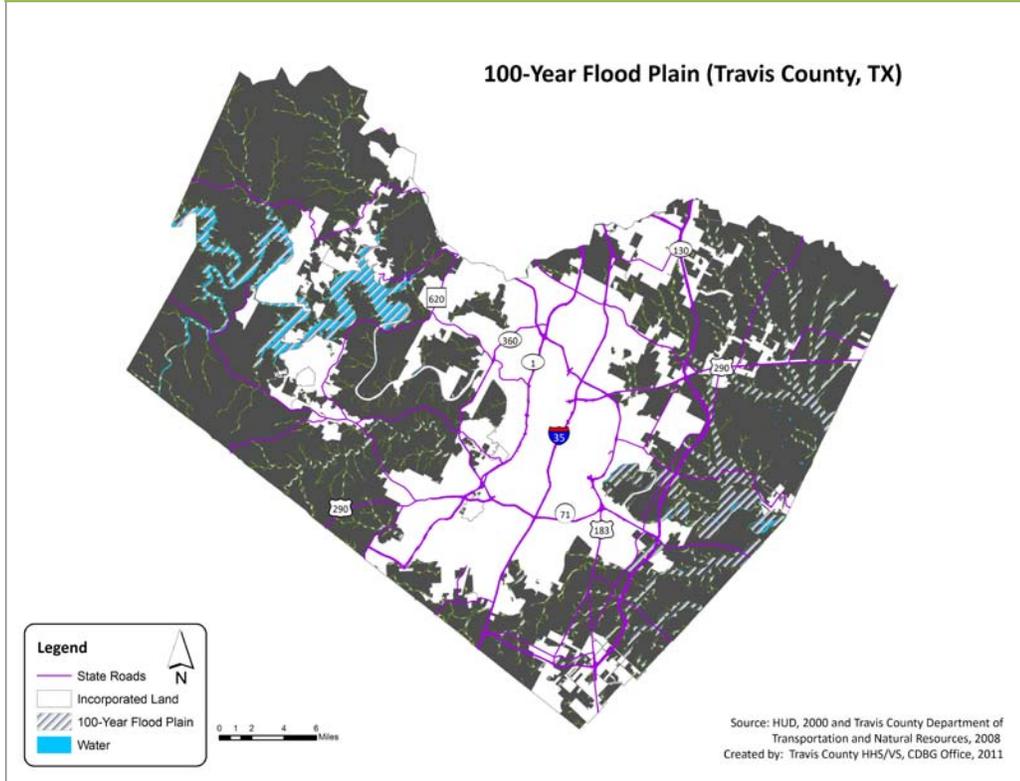
The need for recreation activities and facilities in eastern Travis County is supported by comments received during the CDBG Public Engagement process. Specific project requests received by the CDBG office include the expansion of recreational youth activities at Southeast Metro Park, and the creation of a recreation center in an existing building that requires rehabilitation in Del Valle. The CDBG office has also received a public comment highlighting the general need for more recreational facilities in the unincorporated areas.

In addition to park facilities, residents of the unincorporated areas have access to seven community centers managed by Travis County HHS&VS, and located throughout the county (see map above.) The community centers house a variety of service programs including senior luncheon program, utility and rent/mortgage assistance, food assistance and medical care. 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.

HAZARD MITIGATION

The state of Texas is exposed to a variety of natural hazards including flooding, tornadoes, hurricanes and drought. Both the State and the County prepare Hazard Mitigation Plans which assess the risks posed by natural hazards, the potential impact to residents, and mitigation goals and priorities. The *Travis County, Texas: 2011 Hazard Mitigation Plan* was prepared for the unincorporated areas of the county, and three of the municipalities located in the county^{xvi}. A brief synopsis of significant risk to the unincorporated areas will be included in this section of the Consolidated Plan.^{xvii}

Map 3.41: 100-Year Flood Plain



Eight hazards were assessed for the risk they posed in Travis County: floods, tornadoes, wildland grass/brush fire, drought, severe storms, winter storms, seismic/earthquakes and landslides. Hazards were evaluated both for the likelihood of occurring and the severity of impact if an event did occur. Of the hazards profiled, the report concludes that Travis

^{xvi} The original plan adopted in 2004 focused only on the unincorporated areas. The Cities of Pflugerville, Sunset Valley, and Village of the Hills requested that the County add them to the 2011 update to the plan.

^{xvii} A draft of the complete Travis County, Texas: 2011 Hazard Mitigation Plan can currently be viewed on TNR’s website (http://www.co.travis.tx.us/tnr/press_releases/comment_hazard_mitigation.asp).

County is at greatest risk for two significant natural hazards: floods and tornadoes. And of these, floods pose the more significant hazard. According to the Plan, “flooding is defined as the accumulation of water within a water body and the overflow of excess water onto adjacent floodplain lands. The floodplain is the land adjoining the channel of a river, stream, ocean, lake, or other watercourse or water body that is susceptible to flooding.”^{cx}

From 1950-2009 Travis County experienced 113 floods; data on floods is collected at the county level, so it is not possible to isolate just those flooding events that impacted unincorporated areas.^{cx} The 100-Year Floodplain^{xviii} for Travis County encompasses 14.7% of land in the county, or 146 square miles. An estimated 20% of buildings in Travis County are exposed to potential flooding.^{cxii}

Insurance claims on properties are one statistic used to measure flood hazard risk at a general community level. The most flood-prone properties are categorized as “Repetitive Loss” properties, meaning two or more insurance claims of at least \$1,000 have been paid on a property over a ten year period. There are 96 such properties in unincorporated Travis County, see Figure 3.45 below for a summary of claims.

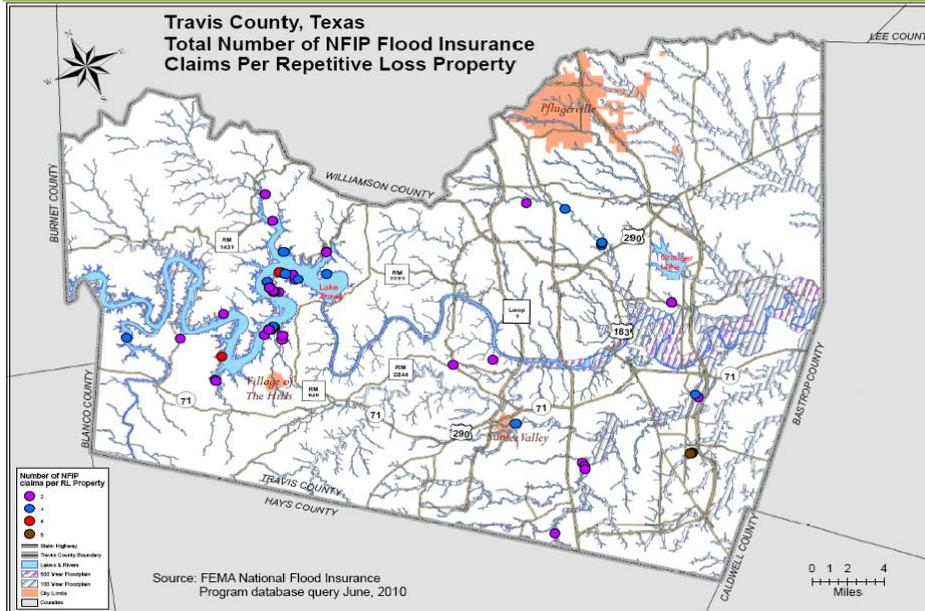
Figure 3.45: Repetitive Loss Residential Properties, Unincorporated Travis County					
Number of Properties	Building Losses	Contents Losses	Total, Building and Contents	Number of Claims	Average Claim
96	\$7,589,193	\$801,020	\$8,390,202	252	\$33,294

Source: Travis County, Texas 2011 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

The following map shows the distribution of repetitive loss properties. More of these properties are located in the western portion of the county, and all are located near waterways.

^{xviii} Also known as Special Flood Hazard Areas, the 100 year floodplain is an area that will be inundated by a flood event having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Map 3.42: Flood Insurance Claims



Given the risk that flooding poses to properties in Travis County, the CDBG Office requires that any CDBG funds used either for Homebuyer Assistance or for the purchase of land for the development of affordable housing, must be applied to properties that are located outside the 100-year flood plain. Additionally, CDBG funded road projects include drainage improvements that are built to carry flood waters from a 25-year event.

The Department of Transportation and Natural Resources (TNR) requires that “all structures, including manufactured homes, shall be constructed or substantially improved, regardless of location within the county, so as to be reasonably safe from flooding.”^{cxiii} To protect homes that already exist, TNR outlines construction elements such as anchors, tie-downs, frame ties, and the anchoring of additions onto manufactured homes.^{cxiv} Furthermore, new homes will be constructed at safe elevations to avoid flood damage.^{cxv}

TRANSPORTATION

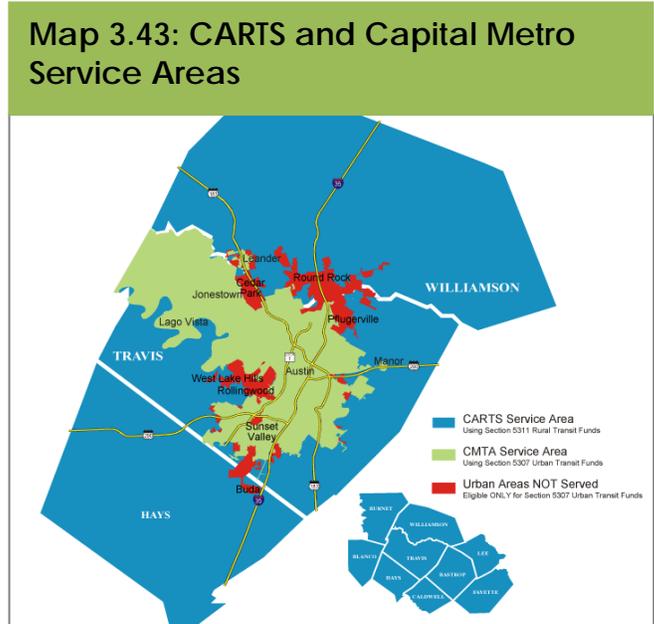
The Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Capital Metro) is the regional provider of transit services in Travis County. Communities may vote to participate in the Capital Metro services and support Capital Metro by a one percent sales tax. Jurisdictions that are not currently Capital Metro members may request transit services providing the local government covers the cost of the new service.

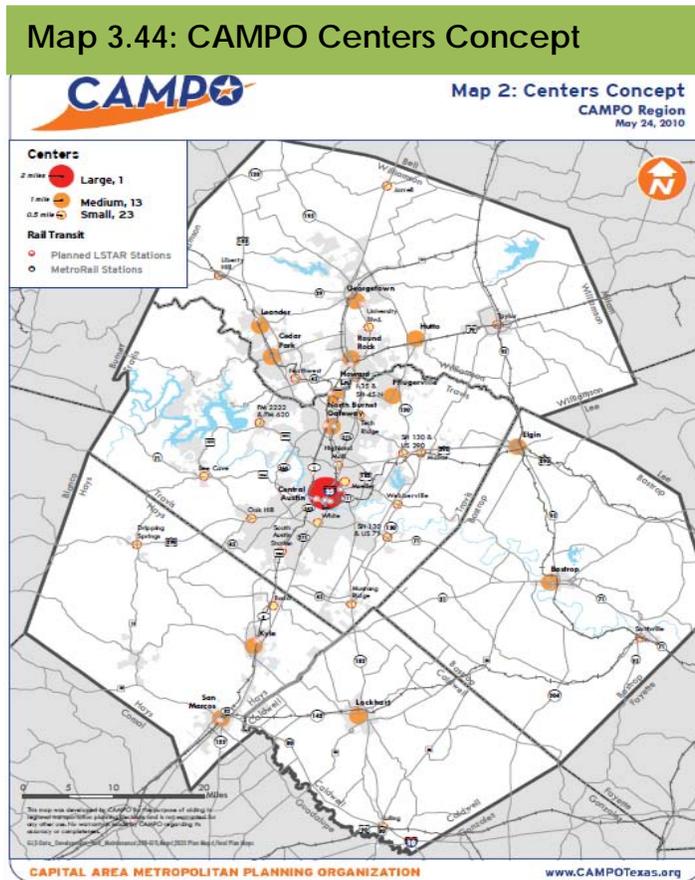
The current Capital Metro service area includes:

- City of Austin
- City of Jonestown
- City of Lago Vista
- City of Leander
- City of Manor
- Village of Point Venture
- Village of San Leanna
- Village of Volente
- Unincorporated area of Travis County Precinct 2 (north and northwest Travis County)
- Unincorporated area of southern Williamson County including Anderson Mill, Jollyville, and Pond Springs

Capital Metro currently provides bus routes throughout its service areas, and a 32-mile urban commuter rail line which serves downtown Austin, east Austin, northwest Austin and the City of Leander.

Non-urbanized areas of Travis County may be served by the Capital Area Rural Transportation System (CARTS). CARTS coordinates public transit for rural communities within Travis, Williamson, and Hays counties, as well as Bastrop, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Fayette and Lee counties. CARTS is a Capital Metro contractor in Northwest and Northeast Travis County, and also contracts with some municipalities to provide limited transit services in urbanized areas not served by Capital Metro.^{CXvi} Most of the unincorporated areas of Travis County are low-density, non-urban areas and are not served by Capital Metro, but are served by CARTS, as shown on Map 3.43.





The Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (CAMPO) is the body that is responsible for the coordination of regional transportation for a five county region that includes Travis County. The *CAMPO 2035 Regional Transportation Plan* assesses the region’s transportation needs and provides policy and planning guidance for the region. The plan attempts a balanced approach to transportation planning that takes into account the need to move vehicles and people, but also the impact of transportation investments on the development and sustainability of communities. A key element of the plan is the “Centers Concept,” which establishes “policies and incentives to concentrate new growth in multiple higher density, mixed use centers around the region.”^{cxvii} The plan includes a map of targeted growth centers (see Map 3.44) where resources can be invested to

"encourage development of a connected regional network of higher density, mixed use activity centers that would allow us to get more out of our transportation system and improve regional quality of life."^{cxviii} Several of these centers are located in or near unincorporated areas of eastern Travis County.

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. In order to help meet this need the CDBG Program funds a home-based social worker program, to help link residents to existing services.

The City of Austin is in the middle of a comprehensive plan entitled *Imagine Austin* which includes the City’s extra-territorial jurisdiction (ETJ). Travis County Commissioners Court passed a resolution on December 14, 2010 regarding the *Imagine Austin* Comprehensive Plan and the County’s interests as they pertain to the ETJ. In that resolution, the County reiterates its support for CAMPO’s urban centers concept. As CDBG moves forward with the consideration of future housing development, the Centers Concept will be a factor in determining location.

PUBLIC SERVICES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Public Services Needs Assessment

Public services, traditionally called social services, meet an array of community needs, from basic needs and children and youth programs through workforce development and public health. Public services are funded through public and private dollars and are provided by nonprofits, faith-based organizations and local government.

The needs assessment will provide an overview of county-wide conditions, 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, in the future, data sources and methods to more closely isolate the CDBG-funded area will be identified. Additionally, based on the work of the Department, it appears as if trends among the urban centers and unincorporated areas are similar, with the exception of access to services.

Public Engagement and Public Services

Each year, the CDBG program engages the public to solicit 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.

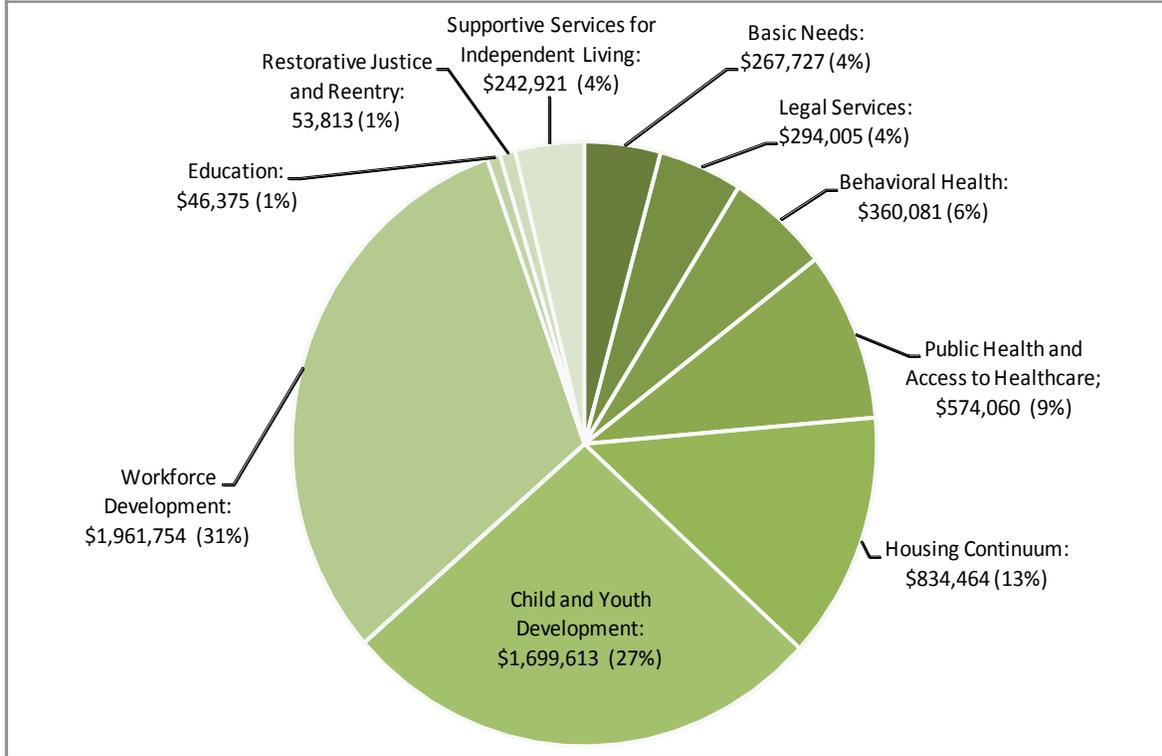
During the current Consolidated Planning process, the message continues to resonate with social service providers and residents alike. In a survey of community need, providers ranked public services (identified as community services in the survey) as the 2nd highest priority need and residents ranked it as the highest priority. Specifically, social service providers and residents identified youth services, literacy and adult based education, mental health support services, and transportation as the most critical public service needs. In the survey, providers indicated that many of them did not serve a large population of people in the unincorporated areas; however, mechanisms were in place to reduce transportation and access barriers. Please refer to Appendix B for more information on the Public Engagement Results.

Travis County Investments in Public Services

Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Service Department (TCHHS/VS) 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 optimize self-sufficiency for families and individuals in safe and healthy communities.”

Figure 3.46: Investment in Issue Areas for Social Service Contracts, 2010



Source: Travis County HHS/VS, Research and Planning Division

Annually, investments in direct service and contracted services total approximately \$16.6 million and \$8.6 million respectively, resulting in an investment over the next three years of approximately \$75.6 million in direct and contracted services. On an annual basis the Research and Planning Division of HHS/VS produces a report on a subset (\$6.3 million in 2010) of the contracted investments. This subset of Travis County social service contracts is categorized according to issue areas; expenditures by issue area in 2010 are shown in Figure 3.46, above.

The agencies funded through General Fund dollars to provide services 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 served in these zip codes gives only an approximate upper estimate of clients in the unincorporated area, as it

may also capture clients being served in municipalities. After analysis, it was determined that less than 9% of the total funded services were being provided to the unincorporated areas of the county – a significant underrepresentation since the unincorporated areas of the county make up 17% of the total population.

The following section provides analysis of social service contract investments, by issue area. This section is condensed from the *2010 Community Impact Report*¹⁹, prepared by the Research and Planning Division of HHS/VS, with additional analysis and maps that look at conditions in the unincorporated areas that were created for the Consolidated Plan. For an analysis of Housing Continuum and Legal Services contracts, please refer to the Housing Needs Section of this report. For analysis of Restorative Justice and Reentry contracts and Supportive Services for Independent Living contracts please refer to the Populations with Specialized Needs Section. All other issue areas are found below.

Basic Needs: Access to Food

Programs and services within this issue area are intended to meet urgent, short-term food, housing, clothing and transportation needs. Some examples of services provided by programs within this issue area include: provision of adequate and healthy food; financial assistance for rent, mortgage, or utilities; needed clothing; and assistance or transportation to meet specific public health or safety needs.

TCHHS/VS has departmental and contracted programs that offer services to address residents' basic needs. This service area includes contracted services that provide food to avert hunger, and offer one-time and short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance to prevent loss of housing and utilities. These contracted services work in tandem with services provided directly by the TCHHS/VS Department. The Department is the largest provider of basic needs assistance for individuals and families within Travis County. For an overview of basic needs related to housing (rent, mortgage or utilities), please see the Housing Needs Assessment Section above as all housing investments are covered under the Housing Continuum issue area.

Highlights of Community Conditions

Income is the primary determinant of whether one can meet basic needs. The most recent Center for Public Policy Priorities Family Budget Estimator project (updated in 2007) calculated that Travis County families typically need incomes of at least double the poverty level to make ends meet.^{20, cxix} Currently

¹⁹ The full report is currently available at: http://www.co.travis.tx.us/health_human_services/research_planning/documents_cir.asp.

²⁰ Expenses covered in the analysis included the cost of housing, food, child care, medical insurance, medical out-of-pocket expenses, transportation, taxes less tax credits, and other necessities. Figures vary according to family size, type, and health insurance status. The

in Travis County, about 16.2% of residents (163,630 people) live in poverty, while more than one-third (35%) of residents (352,398 people) live in households with incomes at or below 200% of the poverty level.^{cxx}

Poverty also has a significant impact on food security, or the ability to ensure access at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members. A recent report based on data from the 2009 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement indicates that about 43% of households with incomes below the poverty level are food insecure²¹ and more than one-third of low income families with incomes somewhat above the poverty level (up to 185%) also lack food security.^{cxxi}

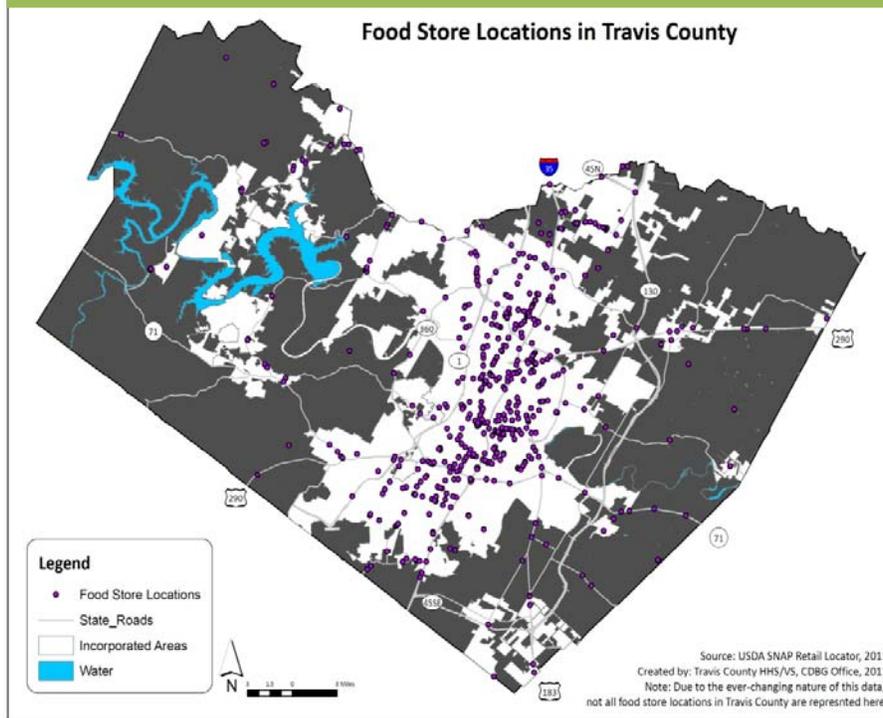
The cost of living also affects the ability to meet basic needs. While costs have risen significantly over the past decade, income has not increased at the same pace.^{cxxii, cxxiii} Overall costs of goods and services, as reported by the Consumer Price Index,²² have also outpaced growth in income^{cxxiv}—though overall costs do not appear to have grown quite as significantly as the cost of food, a primary basic need.

project estimated that those with employer-sponsored insurance likely require incomes equivalent to 189%-253% of the poverty level; for example, a single person would need an income of about \$19,258 (189% of FPIG in 2007) to meet basic expenses; a family of 4 with 2 children would likely need about \$43,641 (211% of FPIG in 2007). Those without employer-sponsored insurance likely need incomes of 242%-290% of the poverty level to cover the costs of necessities including medical insurance.

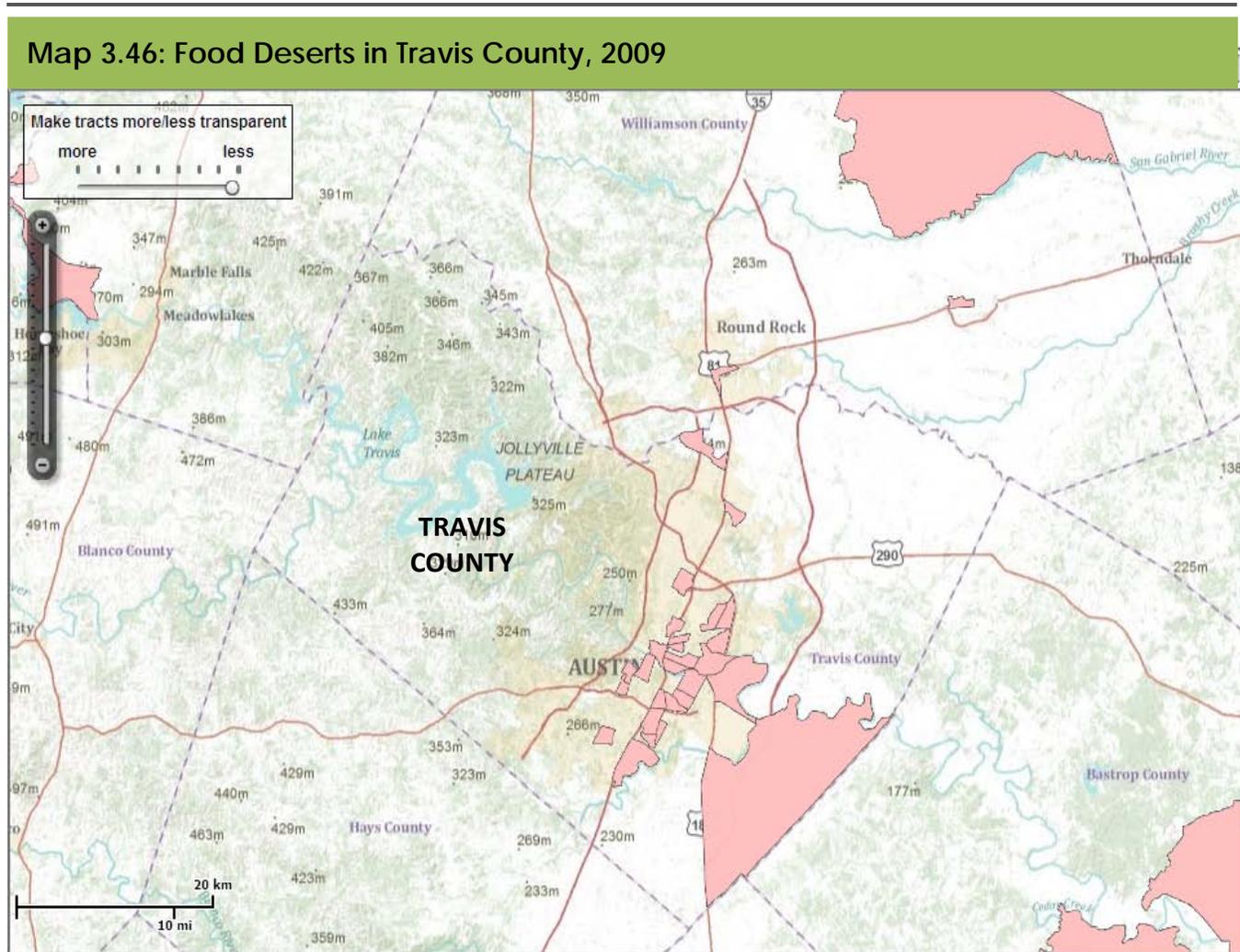
²¹ The USDA defines low food security as “reports of reduced quality, variety, or desirability of diet (with little or no indication of reduced food intake)” and very low food security as “reports of multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake.”

²² The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services.

Map 3.45: Food Store Locations



The ability of an individual or household to access food is also impacted by the location of food stores in a community and availability of transportation. In 2006, there were 5,172 households in Travis County without a car who lived more than a mile from a grocery store.^{CXXV} As shown on Map 3.45 above, there is a high concentration of food stores clustered along the I-35 corridor in central Austin and fewer scattered throughout the unincorporated areas. As a result, households in unincorporated Travis County without access to reliable transportation may find it difficult to purchase healthy food on a regular basis.



Source: Vince Breneman and Michele Ver Ploeg, USDA Economic Research Service, US Department of Agriculture, 2009

The Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services defines food deserts as “communities, particularly low-income areas, in which residents do not live in close proximity to affordable and healthy food retailers. Healthy food options in these communities are hard to find or are unaffordable.”^{cxxvi} Map 3.46 shows census tracts in Travis County that can be considered food deserts. The large census tract in southeast Travis County identified as a food desert falls largely in the unincorporated area. Approximately 9% of the population in this tract, live more than 10 miles away from a major grocery store. The percentage of this population that is low-income and has limited access to a food store is about 3%.^{cxxvii}

A safety net does exist to help low income individuals and families bridge the gap between available income and the cost of meeting basic needs. The safety net includes federally-funded, state-implemented benefits and a local network of nonprofit agencies, faith-based organizations, and city and county agencies that fund and/or provide services for a combination of emergency food, rent, mortgage, utility and clothing assistance to residents in need. Calls to 211 Texas for the South Central

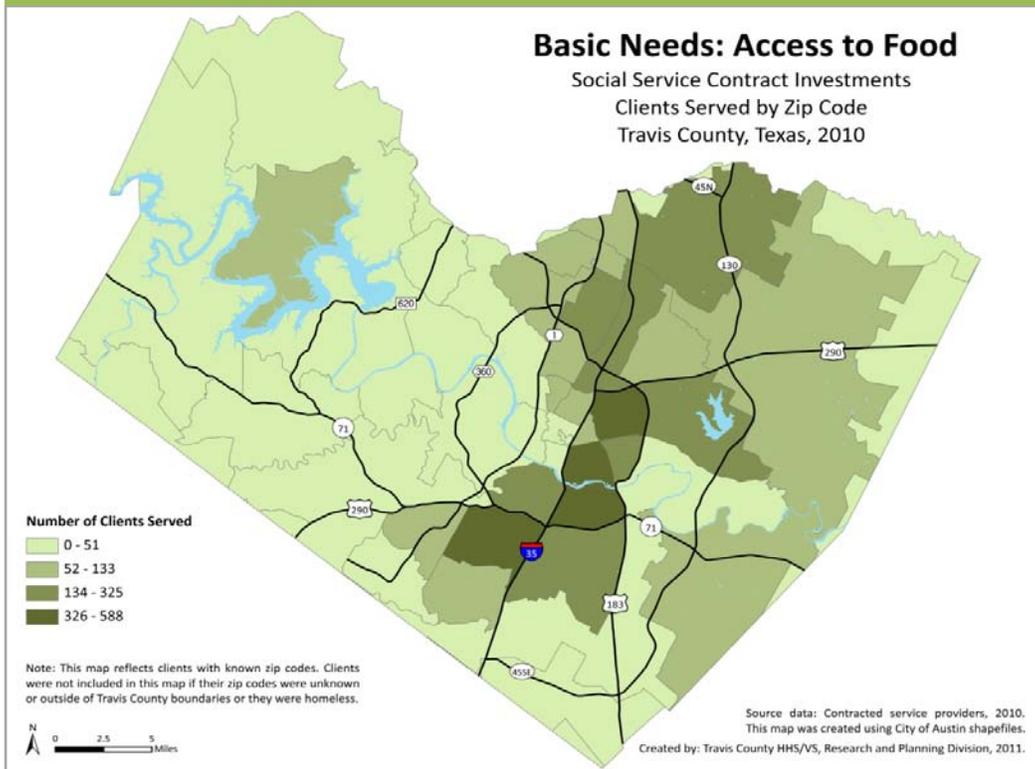
Texas region continue to suggest a significant demand for these basic needs services.^{cxxviii}

Food-related statistics show both an increased need for and use of safety net services. Local data show significantly increased enrollment in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly the Food Stamp Program), suggesting that more individuals and families are seeking assistance to meet their food and nutrition needs. In December 2010 there were 49,409 SNAP cases in Travis County with 110,756 people (about 11% of all Travis County residents) receiving benefits.^{cxxix}

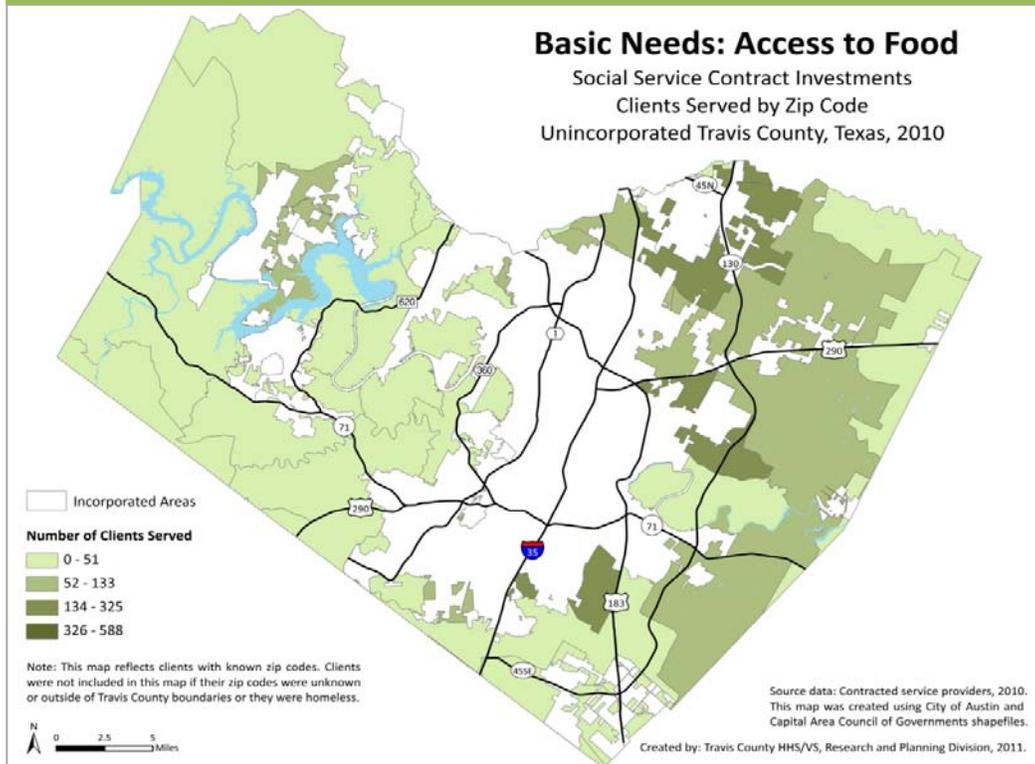
Travis County residents unable to access or fully meet their needs through federally-funded assistance programs may rely on local social service programs to help meet their basic needs. Continuing effects of the economic recession may increase the need for these services.

The maps below show the distribution of clients served by General Fund social service contract investments in Basic Needs as it relates to Access to Food services in Contract Year 2010 (Map 3.47 throughout the county, and Map 3.48 in the unincorporated areas alone). The highest concentration of clients was in the City of Austin. Less than 9% of clients receiving basic needs services originated in the unincorporated areas, primarily in the eastern portion of the county.^{cxxx} Investments in rent/utility assistance are contained in the Housing Needs Section.

Map 3.47: Social Service Contract Investment, Access to Food



Map 3.48: Social Service Contract Investment, Access to Food, Unincorporated Areas



Public Health and Access to Healthcare

Programs and services within this issue area are primarily intended to improve the physical well-being of community members by encouraging healthy behaviors (e.g., better eating habits; physical activity; improving disease management; reducing smoking, tobacco use, and substance abuse, etc.); preventing disease (reducing its occurrence and impact); increasing medical preparedness for emergencies; and increasing access to quality health care and counseling. Some examples of services provided by programs within this issue area are: education; improved access to treatment, care, and support for persons living with or facing health concerns; case-management advocacy for additional or other client services; and promote environmental health.

TCHHS/VS has departmental and contracted programs that offer public health and access to healthcare services. Services contracted through non-profits in this issue area focus their efforts on prevention of teen pregnancy and HIV/AIDS; promotion of better nutrition through increased accessibility to healthy foods; and improving outcomes for people living with HIV/AIDS and individuals with disabilities.

Additionally, the county has an interlocal agreement with Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services Department to provide a range of prevention, outreach and other health services, including immunization, family planning education, and health and safety code compliance. Current reporting mechanisms do not provide a way to isolate services provided to residents of the unincorporated areas through the inter-local agreement. The maps and analysis of services in the unincorporated areas that appear below are based only on the social service contracts.

Highlights of Community Conditions

Public health encompasses an array of services that work to improve community health outcomes. Prevention efforts focus on developing and implementing educational programs, policies, services, and research that target entire populations rather than individuals.^{cxxxix} An additional focus of public health professionals is promotion of health care equity, quality, and accessibility, which requires addressing health disparities across all populations.^{cxxxii}

The overall health status of the community informs public health policies and practices. Key health indicators, such as birth outcomes and chronic disease rates, can serve as proxy measures of community health. These indicators often point to underlying health issues in the community, such as high blood pressure, poor nutrition, or physical inactivity, and help to identify current community health needs.

Prenatal Care and Pregnancy Outcomes

Women who begin prenatal care after the first trimester are at a higher risk for poor pregnancy outcomes, including premature births and low birth weight newborns (less than 5.5 pounds).^{cxxxiii} In 2007, the most recent year of available data, over 38% of all Travis County mothers began prenatal care after the first trimester or received no prenatal care.^{cxxxiv} A lack of or delayed prenatal care was more prevalent for Hispanic mothers (53.6% of all Hispanic mothers) and African American mothers (43.7% of all African American mothers).^{cxxxv} Further, almost two-thirds (64.8%) of teenage mothers under age 18 had delayed or no prenatal care.^{cxxxvi}

Low birth weight is associated with poor outcomes later in life, such as asthma, lower IQ, and hypertension.^{cxxxvii} Premature and low birth weight babies also have an increased risk of hyperactivity disorder.^{cxxxviii} Low and very low birth weight babies comprised 9.1% of births in 2007.^{cxxxix} African American babies had the largest percentage of low and very low birth weights (17.0%), roughly twice the rate of all other race/ethnic groups.^{cxli} Nearly 11% of babies born to teenage mothers had low or very low birth weights.^{cxlii} African American mothers also had the largest percentage of premature births (17.7% of all African American mothers), while the percentage of premature births for White mothers (11.4% of White mothers) and Hispanic mothers (11.5% of Hispanic mothers) were nearly identical.^{cxliii} Over 14% of teenage mothers had premature births.^{cxliiii}

Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Infections

The prevalence and incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and infections (STIs) is another public health risk indicator. Individuals engaging in unprotected sex may contract or spread these diseases and infections; furthermore, unprotected sex can lead to HIV infections and unplanned pregnancies. STDs and STIs often go undiagnosed, and left untreated, can cause serious complications.^{cxliv} For a discussion of HIV/AIDS, refer to the Populations with Specialized Needs/Services Section.

Syphilis infections have grown substantially in Travis County, increasing nearly every year since 2002. From 2002 to 2009, syphilis cases increased from 101 to 317, representing a rate increase of 12.0 cases to 32.5 cases per 100,000, respectively.^{cxlv} Chlamydia cases also increased during this time period, from 3,661 cases in 2002 (a rate of 435.9 per 100,000) to 5,829 cases in 2009 (a rate of 598.2 per 100,000).^{cxlvi} Though the number of cases has increased, gonorrhea rates have decreased over the same 8-year period – down from 165.6 cases to 147.6 cases per 100,000.^{cxlvii}

Rates of Hepatitis A and B have declined across the state, and this decline is attributed to implementation of a successful immunization policy.^{cxlviii} However, there is no vaccine for Hepatitis C and chronic Hepatitis A and B account for more than 50% of new cases of chronic liver disease, a

leading cause of death.^{cxlix} About half of the number of people estimated to be living with Hepatitis B and C are unaware of their infection status.^{cl}

Chronic Health Conditions

Chronic health conditions, such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease, have associated costs, both monetary and personal. Direct costs of chronic health conditions include substantially higher medical expenses; more than 75% of U.S. health care expenses are for chronic conditions.^{cli} Indirect costs are more difficult to quantify but include absenteeism, missed work days, and reduced productivity.^{clii} Further, there are widespread health disparities in the incidence and mortality rates of chronic conditions among racial and ethnic minorities.^{cliii} Other factors may contribute to chronic health conditions, including socioeconomic status, lack of access to environmental resources for physical activity (e.g., sidewalks and parks) and for healthier foods (e.g., full-service grocery stores, rather than convenience stores), and food insecurity (i.e., unreliable access to food).^{cliv}

Risk factors associated with diabetes include high blood pressure, high cholesterol, obesity, and lack of physical activity.^{clv} Diabetes is the sixth leading cause of death in the state and the fourth leading cause of death among Hispanics and African-Americans.^{clvi} Current projections show a quadrupling of the number of adult Texans with diabetes – from approximately 2.2 million in 2010 to almost 8 million in 2040.^{clvii} Travis County projections also indicate an increase in the percentage of the population with diabetes – from 10.3% in 2010 to over a quarter (25.2%) in 2040.^{clviii} In 2008, the prevalence of diabetes in Texas decreased to 9.7% (down from 10.3% in the prior year) but still exceeded the national average (8.8%).^{clix} African Americans, Hispanics, and adults ages 65 and older had the highest rates of diabetes among all race/ethnic and age groups while males and females had similar prevalence rates.^{clx}

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk factors include diabetes, smoking, obesity, poor nutrition, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, and physical inactivity.^{clxi} Overall, Austin-Round Rock MSA residents have a smaller prevalence of CVD risk factors versus the rest of the state.^{clxii} However, behavioral risk factor survey data show Austin-Round Rock MSA residents with higher rates of cardiovascular disease²³ (7.2%) compared to Texas as a whole (6.5%). Health disparities exist across education and income levels, particularly in increased prevalence rates for individuals without a high school diploma (12.5%) and those with incomes less than \$25,000 (10.6%).^{clxiii} Age was the strongest determinant of cardiovascular disease, though, as individuals ages 65 and older had the highest prevalence rate (29.0%).^{clxiv}

²³ Cardiovascular disease rates, as reported by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, includes respondents 18 years and older who report that they have been diagnosed as having had a Heart Attack, Myocardial Infarction, Angina, Coronary Heart Disease, or Stroke.

Figure 3.47: Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) Risk Factors Austin-Round Rock MSA and Texas, 2009

Risk Factor	Austin-Round Rock MSA	Texas
Diabetes	6.5%	9.3%
Current Smoker	13.4%	17.9%
Obesity (Body Mass Index >=30)	28.1%	29.5%
Poor Nutrition ²⁴	71.4%	76.2%
High Blood Cholesterol	38.0%	40.9%
High Blood Pressure	27.8%	29.1%
No Leisure Time/Physical Activity	18.4%	27.3%

Created by: Travis County HHS/VS, Research and Planning Division, 2010

Source data: Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Texas Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke Program

Access to Healthcare

Underlying our community response to these health conditions is access to affordable, quality care. Health insurance is an important component of health care accessibility as it directly impacts access to preventative healthcare and the affordability of therapeutic interventions (e.g., medicine, physical therapy, and behavioral health). Individuals without health insurance are more than twice as likely to delay or forgo needed care, compared to those with health insurance; delaying or forgoing care can lead to serious health problems and hospitalizations for avoidable conditions.^{clxv}

In 2008-2009, over a quarter of the population (26%) in Texas was uninsured, exceeding the U.S. rate (17%).^{clxvi} Rates in Travis County are lower than the state but still well above the national rate, with an estimated 23% of the population lacking health insurance.^{clxvii}

A prominent issue at the federal level is health reform. On March 23, 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act was signed into law. The law focuses on provisions to expand health coverage, control health care costs, and improve the health care delivery system.^{clxviii} Key health care provisions include:

- Most individuals will be required to have health insurance beginning in 2014.
- Individuals who do not have access to affordable employer coverage will be able to purchase coverage through a Health Insurance Exchange with premium and cost-sharing

²⁴ Poor nutrition is defined as eating less than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

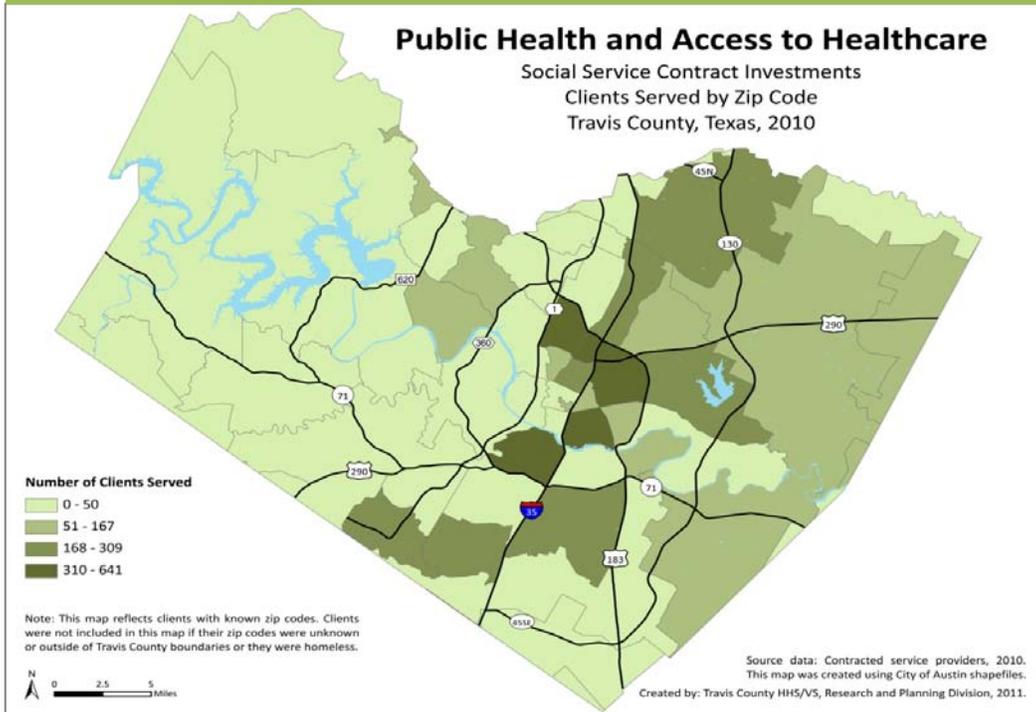
credits available to some people to make coverage more affordable. Small businesses will be able to purchase coverage through a separate Exchange.

- Employers will be required to pay penalties for employees who receive tax credits for health insurance through the Exchange, with exceptions for small employers.
- New regulations will be imposed on all health plans that will prevent health insurers from denying coverage to people for any reason, including health status, and from charging higher premiums based on health status and gender.
- Medicaid will be expanded to 133% of the federal poverty level (\$14,404 for an individual and \$29,327 for a family of four in 2009) for all individuals under age 65.^{clix}

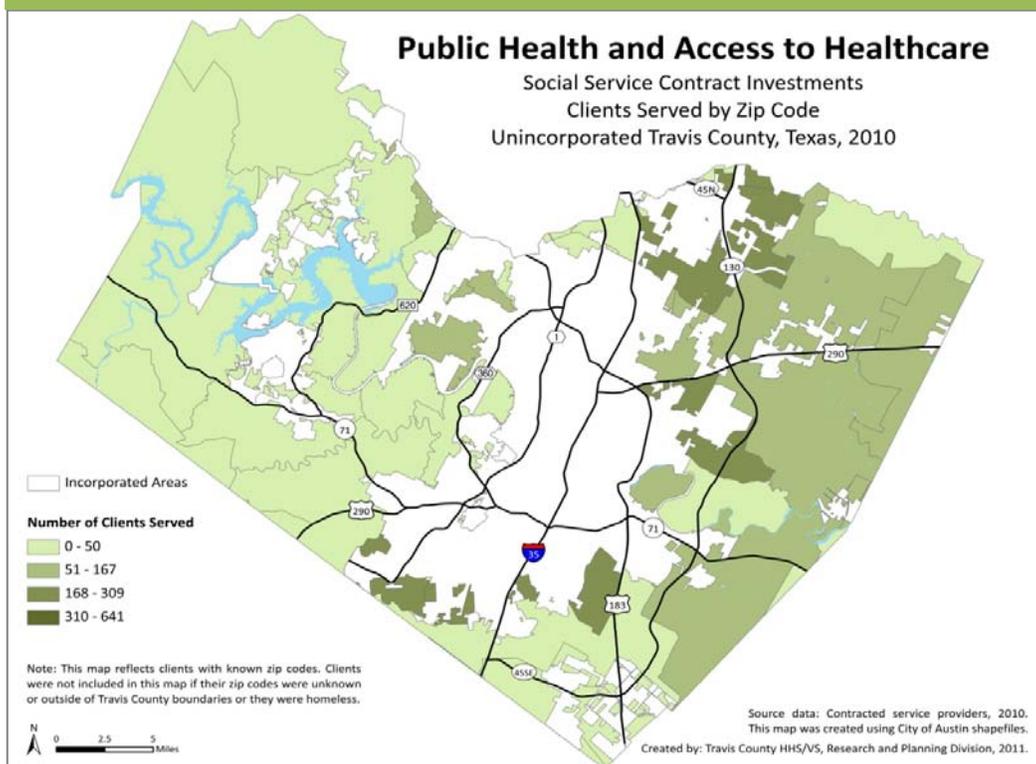
However, the November 2010 midterm elections have called into question the future of the health care law. Newly-elected lawmakers have stated their desire to repeal and replace the health care law; at a minimum, modifications to the existing law are likely.^{clxx}

The maps below show the distribution of clients served by General Fund social service contract investments in Public Health in Contract Year 2010 (Map 3.49 throughout the county, and Map 3.50 in the unincorporated areas alone). The highest concentration of clients served lived in the City of Austin. Less than 10% of clients served lived in the unincorporated areas, primarily in the eastern portion of the county.

Map 3.49: Social Service Contract Investment, Public Health and Access to Healthcare



Map 3.50: Social Service Contract Investment, Public Health and Access to Healthcare, Unincorporated Areas



Behavioral Health

Programs and services within this issue area provide prevention, intervention, and treatment to adults and children who have been impacted by issues of mental illness, substance abuse, and developmental disabilities. Some examples of services included in this issue area are mental health, psychiatric, marriage and family counseling; and substance abuse services.

TCHHS/VS offers both departmental and contracted behavioral health services which provide counseling, referral, and evaluation services to eligible individuals and families. The scope of this summary is limited to the Department's direct and contracted social service investments and does not include the county's responsibilities for behavioral health carried out via an Inter-local agreement with Austin Travis County Integral Care (formerly Austin/Travis County MHMR). Please note that maps for the distribution of clients receiving behavioral health services were not created. Instead these services have been folded into the relevant maps based on the population receiving the service, for example Youth.

Highlights of Community Conditions

Statewide Need

Texas has the most residents (833,000 individuals) who are suffering from serious mental illness than any state in the nation except for California,^{clxxi} yet ranks 49th in per capita mental health expenditures in the nation.^{clxxii} Per capita mental health expenditures in Texas are \$36, while the national average is \$100.^{clxxiii} The National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) gave mental health services in the state of Texas a "D" in 2009, after having graded the state with a "C" for the previous three years.^{clxxiv}

Local Need

Similarly, in Travis County the need for behavioral health services is greater than the existing capacity to deliver these services. While a local estimate of prevalence is not available, if the NAMI national prevalence estimates of mental illness (one in four adults and one in ten children) are applied to the 2009 county population, it can be estimated that there are more than 31,000 adults and 24,500 children with mental health issues in Travis County.^{clxxv} In 2009, more than 18,000 individuals received services from the local mental health agency serving Travis County, Austin Travis County Integral Care (ATCIC). These service levels are up 18% from 2008 and 34% from 2006.^{clxxvi} ATCIC reports ever-increasing numbers of clients in need on their waiting lists.^{clxxvii}

2-1-1 Texas reported an increase in calls requesting mental health services in the Central Texas area in 2009, up 20% from the previous year.^{clxxxviii} Furthermore, in 2009, the ATCIC Crisis Hotline received nearly 78,000 calls, a 6% increase from 2008. In fact, since 2006, the number of crisis calls has increased by 34%.^{clxxxix}

A private group of local mental health providers issued a recent report documenting an increasing need for mental health services, including the following:

- A 28% increase in visits to local emergency rooms by individuals presenting primarily with mental health issues between 2006 and 2008;^{clxxx}
- A more than 20% increase in caseloads of local law enforcement teams specializing in working with mentally ill individuals from 2005 to 2008 (though some or all of this increase may be due to increased awareness of this community resource); and
- An increase in the number of individuals with serious mental illness in both adult and juvenile justice systems in Travis County.^{clxxxxi}

Needs Among Incarcerated Populations

Behavioral health needs among local incarcerated populations are substantial. In 2009, it was reported that 1 in 4 (or 42,000) Texas inmates have received some kind of state-funded mental health services. Eight percent of these individuals (or 11,000) have been diagnosed with severe mental illness, and of these, nearly three-fourths also have a substance abuse disorder. More than 10,000 ex-offenders who are released annually from Texas prisons are on psychiatric medications. Few are released with more than a 10-day supply.^{clxxxii}

Between the years of 2006 and 2008, 931 state prisoners who either had major depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, or a developmental disability were released to Travis County.^{clxxxiii} On any given day in the Travis County jail, 600 inmates (or 25% of the total number of inmates) are in need of mental health or substance abuse services.^{clxxxiv} Austin Travis County Re-Entry Initiative reports that in 2008, the 814 individuals officially assessed by jail staff and found to be mentally ill accounted for 2,580 arrests in the Travis County jail. Sixty-nine percent of these individuals had a co-occurring diagnosis, such as substance abuse, and all were homeless. These 814 individuals used 54,774 jail bed days in 2008. At \$48 per day, the total cost to the county for this group adds up to more than \$2.6 million dollars.^{clxxxv}

According to a 2008 Travis County Inmate Profile report, local incarcerated populations show a larger alcohol and drug related offender population than the national average.^{clxxxvi}

Needs Among Youth

It is estimated that only half of youth with mental health issues actually receive treatment. The National Alliance on Mental Illness estimates that 70% of youths in the juvenile justice system have at least one mental health disorder, with at least 20% experiencing significant functional impairment from a serious mental illness such as schizophrenia or bipolar disorder,^{clxxxvii} indicating that lack of treatment may contribute to involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Results from a 2009 survey examining school-based behavioral health services indicate that many Texas school staff are not aware of existing behavioral health services available at their schools. Furthermore, a majority of schools have not conducted assessments on behavioral health risk factors nor have they polled stakeholders on needed behavioral health services in schools.^{clxxxviii}

Needs Among Veterans

Returning veterans often have a number of behavioral health issues. These are often exacerbated by or otherwise linked to injuries they may have sustained in combat. More than 2 million soldiers have served or are expected to serve in Iraq or Afghanistan and an estimated 15 to 30 percent of these soldiers will return with post-traumatic stress disorder or major depression.^{clxxxix}

A report released by the Veterans Intervention Project, a local collaboration formed to increase awareness of veterans' involvement in the criminal justice system, indicates that about 150 veterans are incarcerated in the Travis County jail at any given time. One-third of them were arrested two or more times in the 90-day period in which the study was conducted. Of the charges filed against veterans, more than a quarter (27%) were felony charges. Additionally, more than 34% of all charges filed against the veterans arrested were related to drug and alcohol use: DWI, possession, public intoxication, vehicular manslaughter and other related crimes. Most of the veterans described in the report had not obtained services of any kind, either from the Veteran's Administration or from other service providers, such as counseling or substance abuse services.^{cx}

Gaps in Service: Infrastructure and Practitioners

The Travis County public hospital system offers very limited, dedicated psychiatric services compared to Texas counties of similar population size, according to the Mental Health Task Force (MHTF; formerly the Mayor's Mental Health Task Force Monitoring Committee).^{cxci} Unlike other urban counties in the state, Travis County has no psychiatric emergency room nor does it have any kind of crisis stabilization unit connected to any of the seven major hospital emergency departments in the area.^{cxcii}

Statewide, Texas has only 2,400 beds in state mental hospitals, down from 2,800 in 1996.^{cxci} The local rate of public psychiatric beds available to the population (11.4 per 100,000) is below the Austin Travis County Integral Care and the Mental Health Task Force standards for the Travis County community of 15.2 beds per 100,000 in population.^{cxci} There are only 63 public beds in Travis County at present. The MHTF reports that there are shortages in the number of mental health professionals practicing in Travis County.^{cxci}

Gaps in Service: Substance Abuse Services

Substance abuse services in Travis County are also inadequate for the population. There are no dedicated detoxification services in Travis County,^{cxci} and Travis County residential substance abuse treatment facilities operate with substantial waiting lists, which “generally extend two months and beyond.”^{cxci}

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System indicates that in 2009, more than 23% of individuals living in Travis County reported that they are binge drinkers. This proportion is higher than that of both the state (15%) and the nation (16%).^{cxci} Local law enforcement and public health officials report a recent upward trend in opiate-related overdose deaths. Overdose deaths in Travis County have increased from 60 in 2005 to 100 in 2009, according to medical records from the Travis County Medical Examiner’s Office. There have been 61 overdose deaths in the county in the first nine months of 2010. This trend is linked primarily to the proliferation of prescription narcotics such as Vicodin and OxyContin.^{cxci}

Systemic Factors Exacerbating Unmet Behavioral Healthcare Needs

Systemic factors exacerbate unmet behavioral healthcare needs, including the nearly 234,453 (or 23%) of Travis County residents who are living without health insurance.^{cc} While Travis County has fared better during the recent recession than much of the rest of the U.S., unemployment remained relatively high in 2010 for the region at 7%,^{cci} and the housing market remains sluggish.^{ccii} Several studies have found that, across diverse populations, individuals facing significant economic strains are at an increased risk of experiencing depression, anxiety, irritability, anger, social isolation,^{cciii} and suicidal ideation.^{cciv} Stress also heightens the risk of relapse, starting, or prolonging substance abuse.^{ccv} Behavioral health practitioners report an increase in the number of clients abusing substances since the beginning of the recent economic recession.^{ccvi}

Child and Youth Development

Programs and services within this issue area promote the availability, affordability, accessibility, and

quality of a continuum of services that advance the acquisition of assets that support social, emotional, cognitive, and physical well-being among children and youth. Some examples of services provided by programs within this issue area are direct services to enhance the child or youth’s development and related skill development for the adults in their lives (e.g., parents, child care providers, teachers and community leaders).

TCHHS/VS has departmental and contracted programs that offer services for children and youth. Contracted services in this issue area align with our direct services to help ensure the successful development of children and youth from early childhood through young adulthood.

Highlights of Community Conditions

Figure 3.48: Growth in Population by Age, Travis County, 2000-2009				
	2000	2009	Growth	% Change
Total population	812,280	1,026,158	213,878	26%
Under 18 years:	192,547	246,455	53,908	28%
Under 5 years	58,494	81,662	23,168	40%
5 to 9 years	53,931	69,084	15,153	28%
10 to 14 years	51,177	61,997	10,820	21%
15 to 17 years	28,945	33,712	4,767	16%

Created by: Travis County HHS/VS, Research and Planning Division, 2010
 Source data: 2000 Census and 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

There are an estimated 246,455 children and youth under 18 in Travis County.^{ccvii} This segment of the population continues to grow at a faster rate than the population as a whole and increased 28% from 2000 to 2009, compared to the overall population growth of 26%.^{ccviii} The growth during the same period for the child population is significantly less across the state (17%) and the nation (3%).^{25, ccix}

The number of children under age 5 has continued to grow at faster rate than the rest of the population with the exception of the 45 to 64 year old age group.^{ccx} This increase in young children is a consistent trend in Texas and the Southern states (28% and 13% growth, respectively).^{ccxi} Conversely, the Midwestern and Northeastern regions of the country have experienced flat growth in this age group and overall population.^{26,27}

²⁵ A statistical test for sampling variability was not appropriate for changes over time or geographic comparison due to use of a controlled estimate. For more information on statistical testing, please refer to the U.S. Census Bureau's, *A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What State and Local Governments Need to Know*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 2009. Available at: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/handbooks/.

²⁶ The Northeast region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The South region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The West region includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The Midwest region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and

Household Composition and Family Economic Security

Children and youth benefit greatly from healthy, stable relationships with adults, including familial relationships.^{ccxii} About one in three (33%) Travis County households include children; over half (68%) of those households are headed by married-couple families, 24% by single females and 8% by single males.^{ccxiii}

Single parent households generally have lower incomes than two parent households. While it has been proven that single parent families are more likely to experience hardships associated with financial insecurity, researchers note that unmarried status is more often a result of living in poverty rather than the source of economic hardship. Rather, broader measures of economic well being, such as asset poverty, financial literacy and the ability to draw on resources of family and friends, must be considered.^{ccxiv}

The child poverty rate in the county has reached a ten-year high with over 56,000 children (23.2%) living in households that reported incomes below the poverty threshold.^{ccxv} In 2009, over 23,000 households with children reported incomes below the poverty line. Of those families, almost half are female headed households (49%), followed by married couple households (39%).^{ccxvi} While poverty status is the standard eligibility measure for many public assistance programs, it does not reflect true cost of living and families need to earn significantly more to meet basic needs. The most recent Center for Public Policy Priorities (CPPP) Family Budget Estimator Project (updated in 2007) calculated that Travis County families typically need incomes of at least double the poverty level to afford basic provisions.^{ccxvii}

Asset poverty is another indicator of economic security. A household is considered asset poor if it lacks the net worth to subsist at the poverty level for three months in the absence of income. This translates into about \$5,500 for a family of four.^{ccxviii} Texas ranks 37th in the nation with an estimated one quarter (24.8%) of households considered asset poor.^{ccxix} Single parent households are more likely than married households to be asset poor and 25% of middle-income families (those earning \$44,801 - \$68,800) are asset poor.^{ccxx}

Early Care and Education

Availability, affordability and quality of child care are key components to successful child development. Child care is also closely tied to workforce development and family economic security.

Wisconsin.

²⁷ A statistical test for sampling variability was not appropriate for changes over time or geographic comparison due to use of a controlled estimate. For more information on statistical testing, please refer to the U.S. Census Bureau's, *A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What State and Local Governments Need to Know*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 2009. Available at: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/handbooks/.

In 2009, based on a monthly snapshot, there were approximately 914 child care providers in Travis County with a capacity to serve 43,614 children.^{ccxxi} Additional capacity is met by seven Travis County school districts’ programs for four and five year olds.²⁸ Districts report the following capacity: 819 early childhood education slots and 7,004 prekindergarten slots.²⁹ Austin Independent School District has the greatest capacity of all seven Travis County school districts with 522 early education slots and 5,019 prekindergarten slots.^{ccxxii}

Child care can comprise a substantial portion of family expenses. At licensed centers as of March 2010, the average cost of child care ranged from \$832/month for a newborn to 11-month-old to \$269/month for afterschool care for a school-aged child.^{ccxxiii} Registered and licensed home rates are considerably less for younger children - \$624/month and \$295/month for a newborn to 11-month-old and a school-aged child, respectively.^{ccxxiv}

Another indicator for child care demand is the length of the wait list for subsidized care available to low and moderate income parents through the local Workforce Solutions Board. Based on monthly snapshot counts for 2009, the average number of children on the waiting list each month was 1,887, with a range from 318 to 3,090 over the 12-month period.^{ccxxv}

Research shows that high quality child care supports the successful cognitive, social, and emotional development of young children.^{ccxxvi} The Travis County community recognizes several systems that measure child care quality through a series of progressive standards including Texas Rising Star (TRS) and Austin Rising Star (ARS), through the Texas Workforce Commission and local workforce development boards, as well as the National Accreditation Commission (NAC) and National Association of the Education of Young Children (NAEYC). The National Association for Family Child Care (NAFCC) accredits family care providers.

The total number of providers accredited by any standard in Travis County increased from 80 to 97 providers (or 21.3%) from 2007 to 2008.^{ccxxvii} As of October 2009, the number of accredited centers was up to 131 – an increase of 64% from 2007.^{30,ccxxviii} The majority (114 or 87%) of providers were TRS or ARS accredited center and family based programs; 30 were NAEYC accredited; 11 were NAC accredited and 5 were NAFCC accredited.^{ccxxix}

²⁸ Seven independent school districts serving Travis County include Austin, Del Valle, Eanes, Lago Vista, Lake Travis, Manor, and Pflugerville.

²⁹ Early Childhood and Prekindergarten programs may vary by district. Generally, Early Childhood programs are special education services provided in multiple settings for children ages 3-5 at no cost to parents. Prekindergarten programs are offered free of charge to children aged four by the first day of school who meet one of the following criteria: limited-English proficient (LEP), family income allows child to qualify for free or reduced lunch, child of active military parent, homeless, is or has ever been in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services.

³⁰ These figures contain duplicates as some providers have TRS or ARS accreditation in addition to NAEYC- (19 providers), NAC- (8 providers) or NAFCC- (2 providers) accreditation.

The federally funded Head Start program provides comprehensive child development and family supportive services to economically disadvantaged children from birth to age five. Texas had the 49th lowest Head Start participation rate (13.9%) in the nation in 2008.^{ccxxx} The national average for the same year was 20.3%.^{ccxxxii}

Youth Risk Factors

Travis County is home to over 164,000 elementary, middle school and high school age children and youth.^{ccxxxiii} The “out of school time” hours and other “gap times,” including after school, weekends, holidays and during the summer, are prime opportunities for children and youth to participate in enrichment programs, such as school-sponsored activities, community-based programs, skill-development, employment training and paid work experiences. A 2009 study estimates that 26% of Texas kindergarten through twelfth grade children are responsible for caring for themselves during the afterschool hours while 15% (678,989) participate in afterschool programs. Participants spend an average of 9 hours per week in afterschool programs.^{ccxxxiii}

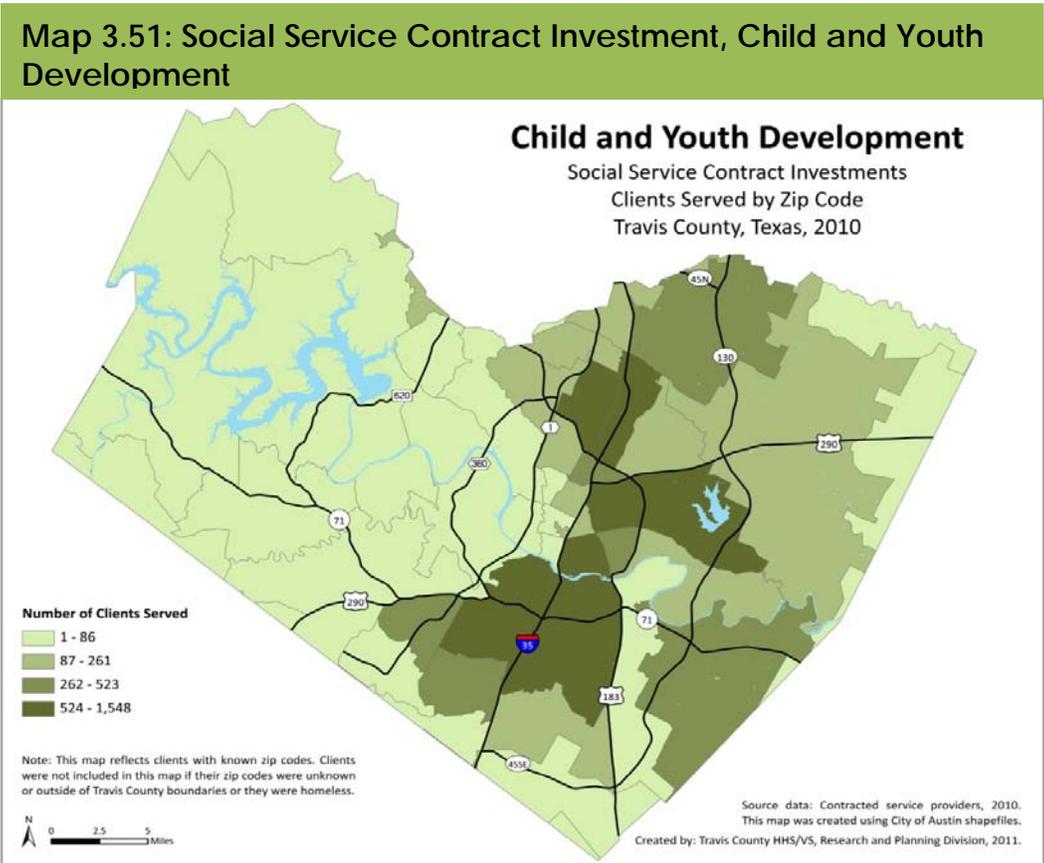
Quality afterschool programming has been proven to positively affect attendance, test scores, and grade retention, especially for youth at risk of negative outcomes.^{ccxxxiv} Conversely, the incidence of juvenile crime triples during after school hours, and children are at greater risk of being victims of crime during this same time period.^{ccxxxv}

For a discussion about family violence and its impact on youth, refer to the Victims of Domestic Violence section in the Populations with Specialized Needs/Services of the Community Needs Assessment.

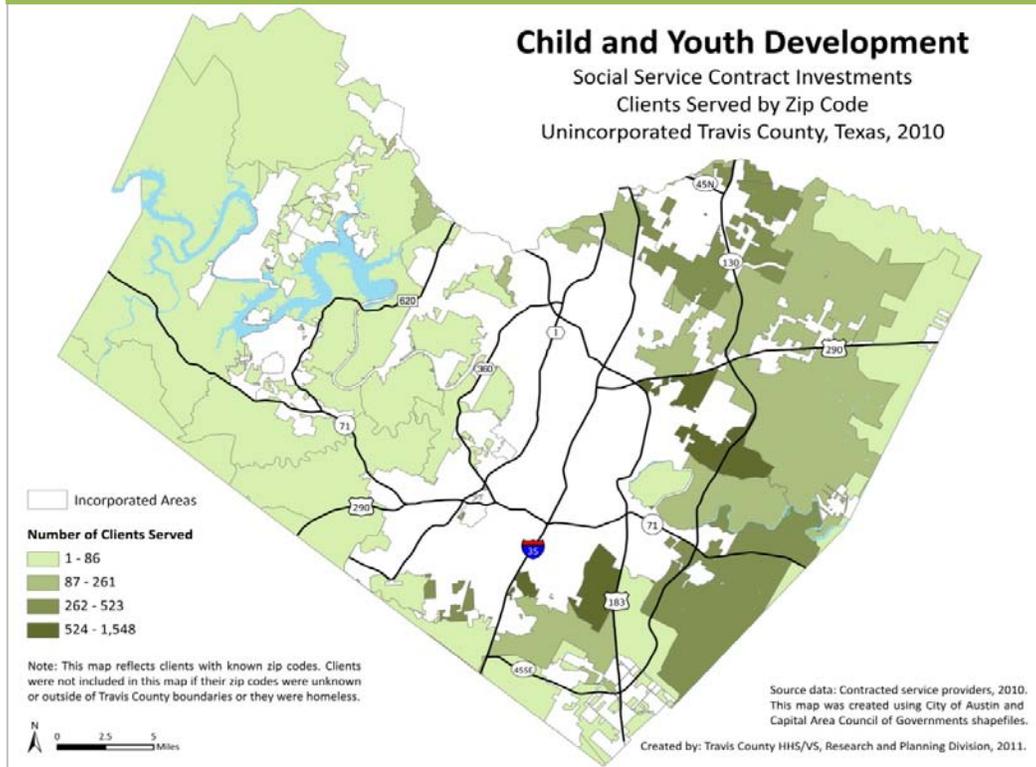
Healthy behavior in youth strongly affects outcomes. Protective factors are defined as circumstances that promote healthy youth behaviors, decrease the chance that youth will engage in risky behaviors, and increase a young person’s ability to recover from adverse life events.^{ccxxxvi} External protective factors include caring relationships with adults and peers, high expectations, and opportunities for meaningful participation in home, school and community environments. Internal protective factors can include cooperation and communication, self-efficacy, empathy, problem solving, self-awareness, and goals and aspirations.^{ccxxxvii} Some of the most prevalent risk taking behaviors that threaten the health and safety of youth include substance abuse (including tobacco), carrying a weapon, suicide attempts, fighting and risky sexual activity.^{ccxxxviii}

The maps below show the distribution of clients served by General Fund social service contract investments in child and youth development in Contract Year 2010 (Map 3.51 throughout the county, and Map 3.52 in the unincorporated areas alone). The highest concentration of clients was in the City of Austin. Less than 7% of clients receiving child and youth services originated in the unincorporated

areas, almost entirely in the eastern portion of the county.^{ccxxxix} Throughout the public engagement process, youth activities and services have been consistently requested by residents.



Map 3.52: Social Service Contract Investment, Child and Youth Development, Unincorporated Areas



Education

Programs and services within this issue area promote and support academic preparedness (school readiness) as well as educational attainment and success. Some examples of services provided by programs within this issue area include early childhood education; academic support or enrichment; literacy, G.E.D., and adult basic education; English as a Second Language (ESL) classes; out-of-classroom activities or programs whose goals are academic-oriented (e.g. math or science camps), language or literacy fluency and/or proficiency classes; and computer or technology literacy.

TCHHS/VS has departmental and contracted programs that offer education services. Contracted services in this issue area address literacy-based educational services for both school-aged and adult populations, as literacy is a key component for both employment and educational success.

Highlights of Community Conditions

Educational attainment greatly impacts earnings. Nationally, individuals with a bachelor’s degree have median earnings 82% greater than high school graduates and 158% greater than individuals without a high school diploma or equivalent.^{ccxl} Travis County rates are similar, with an 83% difference between

median earnings of those with a bachelor’s degree compared to high school graduates and a 161% difference between those with a bachelor’s degree and those without a high school diploma.^{ccxli}

Figure 3.49: Educational Attainment by Nativity, Travis County, 2009

	Native-Born		Foreign-Born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than high school graduate	36,484	7%	63,640	41%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	90,134	17%	25,843	17%
Some college or associate’s degree	146,616	28%	19,818	13%
Bachelor’s degree	164,684	31%	24,921	16%
Graduate or professional degree	85,014	16%	19,564	13%

Created by: Travis County HHS/VS, Research and Planning Division, 2010
 Source data: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 2009

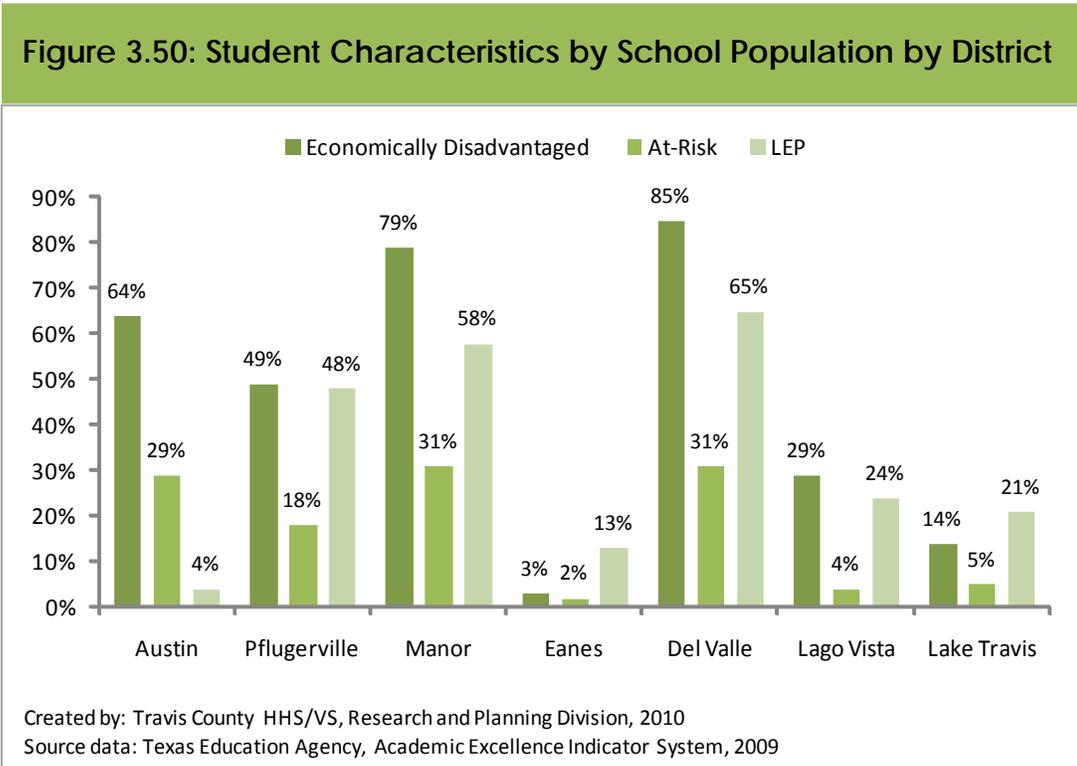
Nativity influences educational attainment. Those who are native-born are more likely to have graduated from high school. Only 7% of the county’s native-born population has less than a high school education, compared to 41% of foreign-born adults.^{ccxlii} Among both native-born and foreign-born residents, 17% have only graduated high school (completed no higher education). The percentage of individuals with graduate or professional degrees is also very similar between the two populations, with 16% of native-born and 13% of foreign-born individuals attaining this level of education. However, there is a marked difference for overall college attendance and graduation. Only 42% of foreign-born individuals residing in Travis County have attended or graduated from college, compared to 76% of the native-born Travis County population.^{ccxliii}

School-Aged Populations

There are 138,449 students in schools serving Travis County.³¹ Almost 60% of these students are designated as economically disadvantaged, half are at-risk and a quarter are Limited English Proficient (LEP). The county’s percentage of LEP students exceeds that of the state (17%).

LEP, economically disadvantaged and at-risk student populations have been growing steadily and at a faster rate than the overall student population in Texas schools over the last few years. From 2005-2010, Texas’ total student population has increased by 7% from 4.5 to 4.8 million, while the LEP statewide student population has grown by 15%, from 711,000 to 816,000.^{ccxliv}

³¹ Independent school districts (ISDs) serving Travis County include: Austin, Del Valle, Eanes, Lago Vista, Lake Travis, Manor, and Pflugerville. Other districts including Round Rock and Leander reach into Travis County, but are not included as most of their enrollment resides in other counties.



Travis County’s student data mirror these statewide demographic trends. Since 2005, the county’s total student population has increased by 10%; the economically disadvantaged student population increased by 19%; the at-risk³² student population by 15%; and the LEP population by 35% over the same 5-year period.^{ccxlv} Increases in Travis County’s LEP population and growth in economically disadvantaged and at-risk student populations may lead to an increased demand for literacy-based educational services.

English proficiency and risk status correlate with both low TAKS scores and low high school graduation rates. 80% of the total student population (grades 3-11 in county schools) successfully met the 2010 TAKS standard; however, this percentage dropped to 58% for LEP students and 62% for at-risk students.^{ccxlvi} TAKS passing rates rose from 2009 across all of these populations, but an achievement gap remains for both LEP and at-risk students. Similarly, high school graduation rates vary according to these student characteristics. The average graduation³³ rate for all students, grades 9-12, is 84%.^{ccxlvii} LEP student graduation rates are significantly lower at 50%³⁴, even less than the at-risk student graduation rate (77%).^{ccxlviii}

³² A student is identified as at-risk of dropping out of school based on state-defined criteria. Please refer to the 2009-2010 AEIS Glossary for at-risk student criteria: <http://ritter.tea.state.tx.us/perfreport/aeis/2010/glossary.pdf>

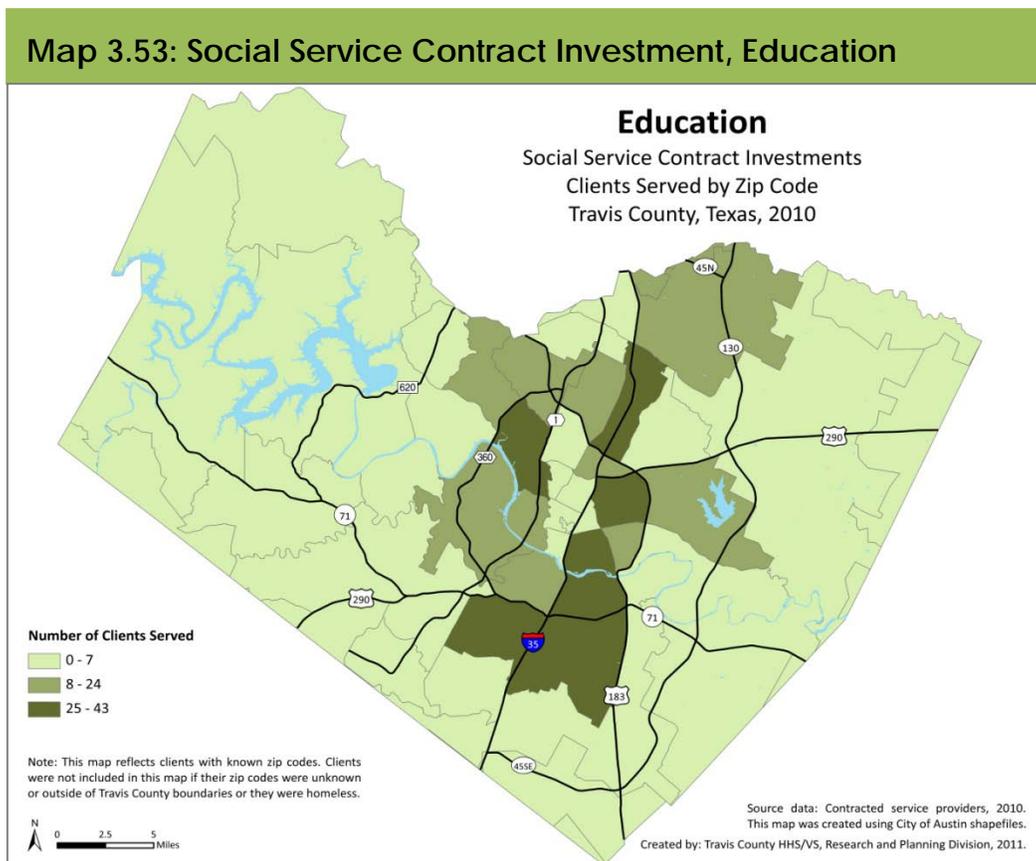
³³ Graduation rates are calculated using the TEA AEIS Completion/Student Status Rate data, which reflects 4-year graduation rates for the 2009-2010 school year. Rates are averaged across the Independent School Districts serving Travis County. Graduation rates do not include students receiving a G.E.D. or continuing high school.

³⁴ The LEP student graduation rate was calculated using Austin, Del Valle, Lake Travis, Manor, and Pflugerville ISDs student data. Data for the remaining two schools was unavailable, either to protect student confidentiality or because there were zero observations reported.

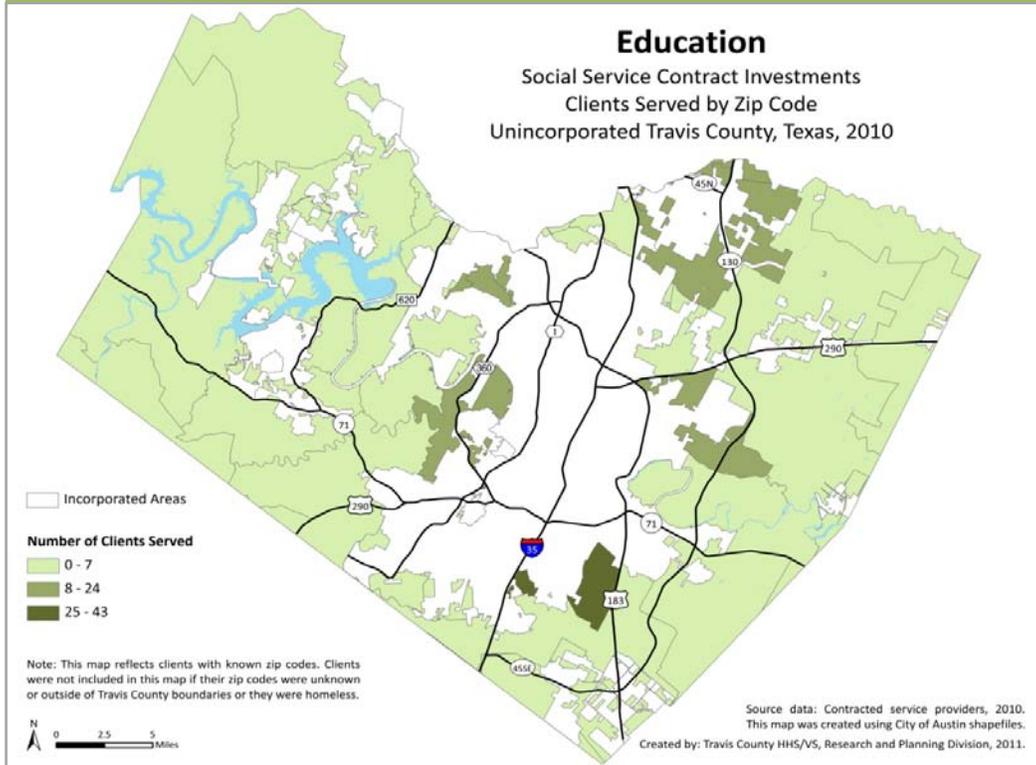
Adult Populations

Almost a third (31%) of the Travis County population speaks a language other than English in the home, and 15% of individuals report that they speak English less than “very well.”^{ccxlix} Foreign-born individuals have greater difficulty with English. Over three-quarters (79%) of foreign-born Spanish speakers and 41% of foreign-born speakers of other languages report that they speak English less than “very well.”^{cccl} These difficulties may lead to an increased demand for ESL classes.

The maps below show the distribution of clients served by General Fund social service contract investments in Education in Contract Year 2010 (Map 3.53 throughout the county, and Map 3.54 in the unincorporated areas alone). Almost all clients are concentrated in the City of Austin. Less than 5% of clients receiving education services originated in the unincorporated areas.^{cccli}



Map 3.54: Social Service Contract Investment, Education, Unincorporated Areas



Workforce Development

Programs and services within this issue area provide employment and training services to help individuals improve workplace skills, obtain employment, succeed in the workplace, and help employers secure a skilled workforce. Some examples of services provided by programs within this issue area include job readiness training; occupation-specific training; job search and job placement assistance; and related instruction, coaching or counseling leading to employment and earnings gain.

TCHHS/VS has departmental and contracted programs that offer workforce development services.³⁵ Contracted services in this issue area help to ensure the development of a skilled workforce. Services focus on training and assistance designed to help individuals gain the skills and knowledge necessary to obtain and retain employment, while helping meet employer demand for skilled workers.

³⁵ Results of the county-funded evaluation of local workforce investments are available on the Ray Marshall Center website: <http://www.utexas.edu/research/cshr>.

Highlights of Community Conditions

Employment

Federal, state, and local government together comprise the largest industry sector in Travis County, providing 23% of 564,288 total jobs in the 2nd quarter of 2010.^{cclii} Other leading industries include Professional and Business Services (16%) and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (15%).

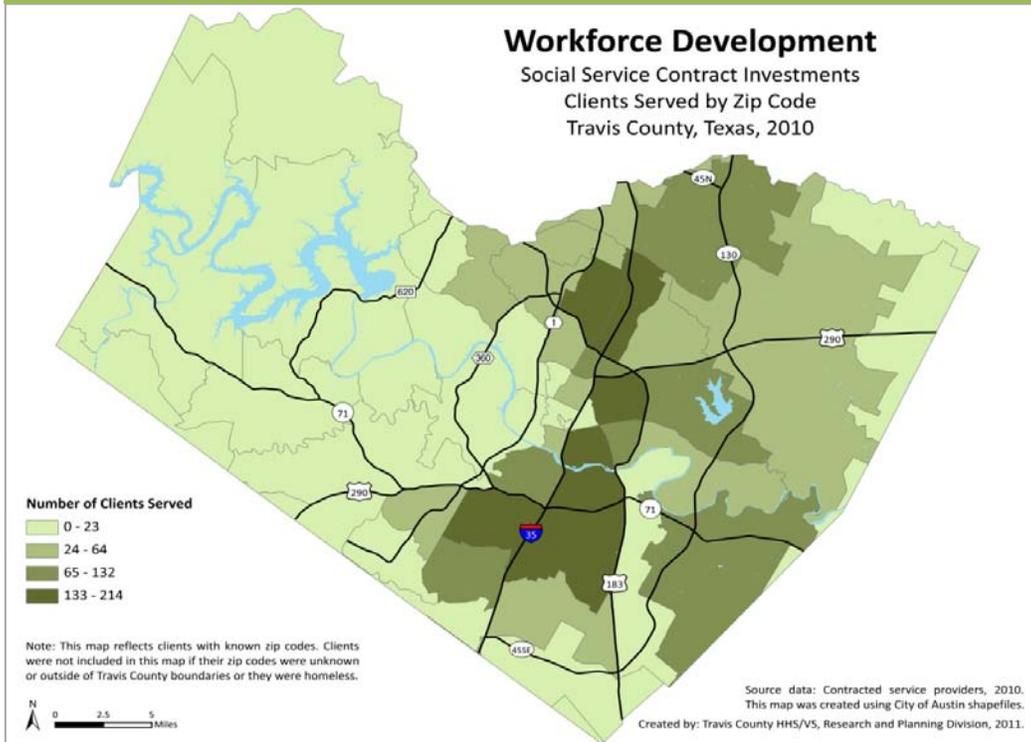
The November 2010 industry breakdown for the Austin-Round Rock Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is similar to the county with the same three leading industries: Government (22%), Trade, Transportation and Utilities (17%), and Professional and Business Services (14%). While these three remain the largest industries in the metropolitan area, the largest recent job growth is found in Leisure and Hospitality, which increased 8.9% from November 2009 to November 2010; this industry now represents 12% (91,800) of 778,500 total non-agricultural jobs.^{ccliii}

Unemployment rates remain high locally, but are still lower than the state and national rates. As we see hints of improvement in unemployment, we also find signs of improvement in hours and earnings data for Texas workers from the U.S. Department of Labor. For each of the past 7 months, the average weekly hours for all private sector employees was higher in 2010 than in 2009 by an average of 1 hour per week. The same trend is seen in average weekly earnings during 2010, showing a gain on average of \$20.40 dollars per week over the same month in 2009. We do not, however, see the same trend in hourly earnings. Average hourly earnings remain essentially unchanged over the first three quarters of 2010 compared to 2009, averaging \$21.34/hour over the first three quarters of 2009 and \$21.35/hour over the first three quarters of 2010.

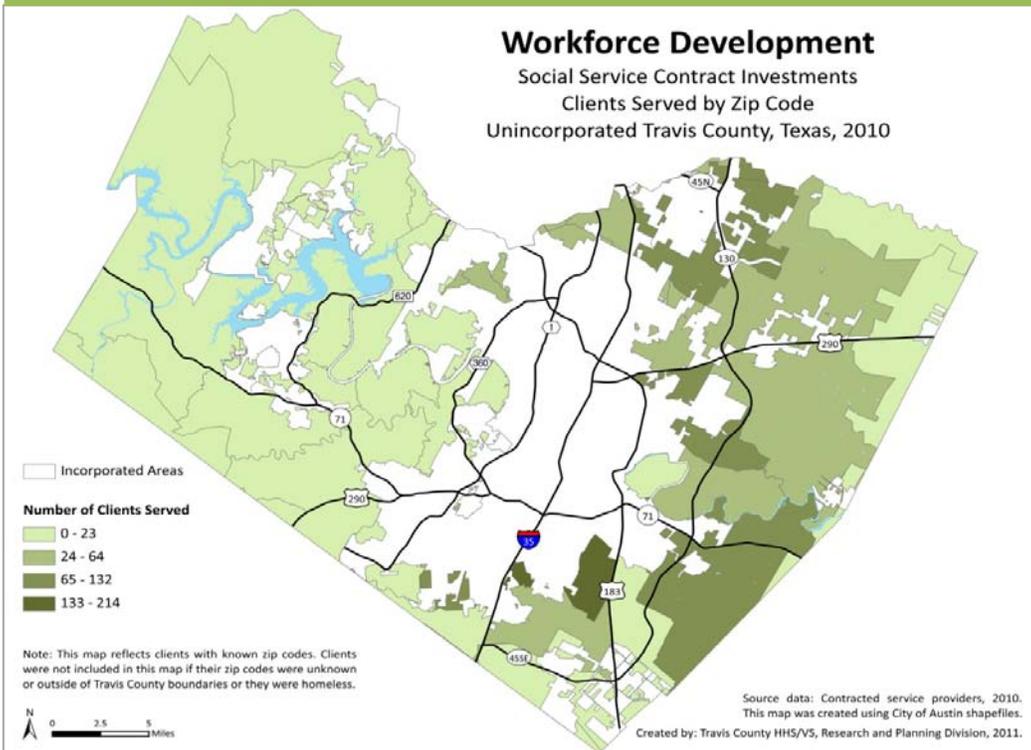
A powerful correlation between educational attainment and earnings persists. Among Travis County residents 25 and over with earnings in 2009, those who graduated high school earn 42% more per year than those who did not; those with some college or an associate's degree earn 19% more than those whose formal education stopped after high school; those with a bachelor's degree earned 54% more than those with some college or an associate's degree; those with a graduate or professional degree earn 36% more than those with a bachelor's degree.^{ccliv}

The maps below show the distribution of clients served by General Fund social service contract investments in Education in Contract Year 2010 (Map 3.53 throughout the county, and Map 3.54 in the unincorporated areas alone). Almost all clients are concentrated in the City of Austin. Less than 5% of clients receiving workforce development services originated in the unincorporated areas.^{cclv}

Map 3.55: Social Service Contract Investment, Workforce Development



Map 3.56: Social Service Contract Investment, Workforce Development, Unincorporated Areas



KEY FINDINGS NON-HOUSING NEEDS

Neighborhood Infrastructure

Public Engagement efforts with residents of Travis County consistently reveal a high need for community infrastructure implementation or improvements.

Water and Wastewater

For low- and moderate-income residents of the unincorporated areas, paying for a water connection may be a significant financial burden.

To date, the Travis County CDBG office has received citizen requests for water infrastructure projects that taken together would cost \$16,000,000 to implement and requests for wastewater infrastructure projects that would cost a total of \$8,000,000 to implement.

A higher percentage of water/wastewater requests have come from neighborhoods on the eastern side of the county.

Roads

There are approximately 400 miles of roadway in unincorporated areas that are not on the County maintained system and of those about 100 miles have been requested for acceptance at some point in the past.

To date, 90% of the roadway improvement project requests submitted to the CDBG office are located in western Travis County, and predominantly in Precinct Three. The total estimated cost for all requests for roadway projects is approximately \$18,000,000.

Parks and Public Facilities

The Travis County park system includes approximately 11,000 acres of land. A higher percentage of park land is located on the western side of the county.

While eastern Travis County currently has less park acreage than western parts of the county, the need for additional recreational areas in the eastern parts of the county is likely to only grow.

Hazard Mitigation

Floods are the most likely significant natural hazard to occur in Travis County. The 100-Year Floodplain for Travis County encompasses 14.7% of land in the county

Transportation

The Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Capital Metro) is the regional provider of transit services in Travis County. Non-urbanized areas of Travis County may be served by the Capital Area Rural Transportation System (CARTS).

Most of the unincorporated areas of Travis County are low-density, non-urban areas and are not served by Capital Metro, but are served by CARTS.

Based on citizen 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.

As CDBG moves forward with the consideration of future housing development, the Centers Concept, developed by CAMPO, will be a factor in determining location.

Public Services

Less than 9% of the total funded services are being provided to the unincorporated areas of the county – a significant underrepresentation since the unincorporated areas of the county make up about 17% of the total population.

Basic Needs: Less than 9% of clients receiving basic needs services originated in the unincorporated areas, primarily in the eastern portion of the county.

Public Health and Access to Healthcare: Less than 10% of clients served lived in the unincorporated areas, primarily in the eastern portion of the county.

Child and Youth Development: Less than 7% of clients receiving child and youth services originated in the unincorporated areas, almost entirely in the eastern portion of the county.

Education: Less than 5% of clients receiving education services originated in the unincorporated areas.

Workforce Development: Less than 3% of clients originated in the unincorporated areas, all from the eastern portion of the county.

ENDNOTES

Housing Market Analysis

- ⁱ U.S. Census Bureau, Tables P1 and P2, 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>, (accessed March 22, 2011).
- ⁱⁱ U.S. Census Bureau, Table Select Housing Characteristics, American Community Survey 2005-2009, <http://factfinder.census.gov>, (accessed March 28, 2011).
- ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid.
- ^{iv} U.S. Census Bureau, Table Year Structure Built, American Community Survey 2005-2009, <http://factfinder.census.gov>, (accessed March 22, 2011).
- ^v U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, State of the Cities Data Systems, Building Permits Database, <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/socds.html>, (accessed March 31, 2011).
- ^{vi} Ibid.
- ^{vii} Ibid.
- ^{viii} Ibid.
- ^{ix} Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University, "Texas Rural Land Value Trends 2010," p. 46.
- ^x Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University, Rural Land Prices Blacklands South, <http://recenter.tamu.edu/data/rland/>, (accessed March 31, 2011.)
- ^{xi} Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University, "Texas Rural Land Value Trends 2010," p. 46.
- ^{xii} Ibid.
- ^{xiii} Ibid.
- ^{xiv} U.S. Bureau of the Census, Table Select Housing Characteristics, Census 2000 and American Community Survey 2005-2009, (accessed March 18, 2011).
- ^{xv} Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University, MLS Housing Activity Austin, <http://recenter.tamu.edu/data/hs/>, (accessed April 11, 2011.)
- ^{xvi} Ibid.
- ^{xvii} Ibid.
- ^{xviii} Ibid.
- ^{xix} Federal Housing Finance Agency, Four-Quarter Change in FHFA US Combined and Census Division House Price Indexes, <http://www.fhfa.gov/>, (accessed April 7, 2011.)
- ^{xx} U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quarterly Homeownership and Vacancy Rates by State and MSA, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/hvs/hvs.html>, (accessed March 28, 2011).
- ^{xxi} U.S. Census Bureau, Table Median Contract Rent, American Community Survey 2005-2009, <http://factfinder.census.gov>, (accessed March 28, 2011).
- ^{xxii} Ibid.
- ^{xxiii} Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University, "Market Report 2011: Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos," p. 29.
- ^{xxiv} Angelou Economics, "2011-2012 Economic Forecast: Emerging Opportunities, New Challenges," 2011, p. 6.
- ^{xxv} BBC Research & Consulting, "Comprehensive Housing Market Study, City of Austin," March 3, 2009, p. 5.
- ^{xxvi} Ibid.
- ^{xxvii} U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis, Austin-Round Rock, Texas," July 1, 2009, p. 9.
- ^{xxviii} Ibid, p. 1.
- ^{xxix} Ibid, p. 7.
- ^{xxx} U.S. Bureau of the Census, Table Select Housing Characteristics, Census 2000 and American Community Survey 2005-2009, (accessed March 18, 2011).
- ^{xxxi} BBC Research & Consulting, "Comprehensive Housing Market Study, City of Austin," March 3, 2009, p. 5.
- ^{xxxii} Ibid.
- ^{xxxiii} Ibid, p. 3.
- ^{xxxiv} Mortgage Bankers Association, "Short-term delinquencies Fall to Pre-Recession Levels, Loans in Foreclosure Tie All-Time Record in Latest MBA National Delinquency Survey," February 17, 2011, p. 1.

^{xxxv} Ibid.

Public Housing

^{xxxvi} Housing Authority of Travis County, communication with staff, March 2011.

Housing Needs

^{xxxvii} U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Table TX_Table1_050, CHAS Data, 2005-2007, <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp.html> (accessed September 9, 2010).

^{xxxviii} Ibid.

^{xxxix} Ibid.

^{xl} U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, TX_Table8_050, CHAS Data, 2005-2007, <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp.html> (accessed September 9, 2010).

^{xli} Ibid.

^{xlii} Ibid.

^{xliii} U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, TX_Table1_050, CHAS Data, 2005-2007, <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp.html> (accessed September 9, 2010).

^{xliiv} U.S. Census Bureau, Table B25003, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed December 17, 2010).

^{xliiv} Ibid.

^{xliiv} U.S. Census Bureau, Tables B25058 and B25088, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed December 17, 2010).

^{xliiv} U.S. Census Bureau, Table B25119, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed December 17, 2010).

^{xlviii} U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, http://www.huduser.org/publications/affhsg/worstcase00/app_b.html (accessed November 2009).

^{xlix} U.S. Census Bureau, Table B25070, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed December 17, 2010).

ⁱ U.S. Census Bureau, Table B25091, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed December 17, 2010).

ⁱⁱ E-mail from Ronnie R. Mendoza, Manager - Customer Services Management, Austin Energy, provided utility data to Korey Darling, January 19, 2011.

ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid.

ⁱⁱⁱ Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Services Research and Planning Division, “2010 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights,” special cross tabulation of data prepared for CDBG Office, March 2011.

^{liv} U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Table TX_Table1_050, CHAS Data, 2005-2007, <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp.html> (accessed September 9, 2010).

^{lv} Ibid.

^{lvi} U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, TX_Table3_050, CHAS Data, 2005-2007, <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp.html> (accessed September 9, 2010).

^{lvii} U.S. Census Bureau, Table B25014, 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed March 21, 2011).

^{lviii} U.S. Census Bureau, Table B25014, A-I, 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed March 21, 2011).

^{lix} Ibid.

^{lx} U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Table TX_Table4_050, CHAS Data, 2005-2007, <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp.html> (accessed September 9, 2010).

^{lxi} U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Table TX_Table7_050, CHAS Data, 2005-2007, <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp.html> (accessed September 9, 2010).

^{lxii} U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “Lead in Your Home: A Parent’s Reference Guide”, 1999, p. 2.

^{lxiii} Ibid, p. 5.

^{lxiv} U.S. Census Bureau, B25034, 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed March 22, 2011).

Homeless Needs Assessment

^{lxv} Austin/Travis County Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO), “ECHO Housing Committee Permanent Supportive Housing Workgroup, August 31, 2010”, p. 9.

^{lxvi} Austin/Travis County Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO), “What Causes Homelessness?” <http://austinecho.org/index.html> (accessed November 2009).

^{lxvii} Ending Chronic Homelessness Coalition, Point in Time Homelessness Count, 2010.

^{lxviii} Ibid, p. 5.

^{lxix} Ending Chronic Homelessness Coalition, “The Plan to End Community Homelessness, 2010,” p. 33.

^{lxx} Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Services Research and Planning Division, “2010 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights,” special cross tabulation of data prepared for CDBG Office, March 2011.

^{lxxi} Ending Chronic Homelessness Coalition, “The Plan to End Community Homelessness, 2010,” p. 34.

^{lxxii} Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Services Research and Planning Division, “2010 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights,” special cross tabulation of data prepared for CDBG Office, March 2011.

^{lxxiii} Corporation for Supportive Housing, “Permanent Supportive Housing Program and Financial Model for Austin/Travis County, Texas,” February 20, 2010, p. 4.

^{lxxiv} Ending Chronic Homelessness Coalition, Point in Time Homelessness Count, 2010.

^{lxxv} The Austin Travis County Corporation for Supportive Housing Texas Re-Entry Initiative, Report to the CAN Issue Area Workgroup, September 16, 2009.

^{lxxvi} Ibid.

^{lxxvii} Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Services Research and Planning Division, “2010 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights,” special cross tabulation of data prepared for CDBG Office, March 2011.

^{lxxviii} Ending Chronic Homelessness Coalition, “ECHO IRT 2010 CoC NOFA Orientation,” September 30, 2010.

Populations with Specialized Needs

^{lxxix} U.S. Census Bureau, Table B01001, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed March 2, 2011).

^{lxxx} U.S. Census Bureau, Table B01001, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed December 1, 2010).

^{lxxxii} Ibid.

^{lxxxii} Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Services Research and Planning Division, “2010 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights,” special cross tabulation of data prepared for CDBG Office, March 2011.

^{lxxxiii} U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, TX_Table5_050, CHAS Data, 2005-2007, <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp.html> (accessed September 9, 2010).

^{lxxxiv} U.S. Census Bureau, Table B25007, 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed March 1, 2011).

^{lxxxv} U.S. Census Bureau, Table B25093, 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed March 1, 2011).

^{lxxxvi} U.S. Census Bureau, Table B25072, 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed March 1, 2011).

^{lxxxvii} Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services, March 2011.

^{lxxxviii} U.S. Census Bureau, Table B18101. , 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed November 16, 2010).

^{lxxxix} U.S. Census Bureau, Table B18101, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed November 16, 2010).

^{xc} Donald L. Redfoot and Ari Houser, “More Older People With Disabilities Living in the Community: Trends from the

National Long-Term Care Survey, 1984-2004,” AARP Public Policy Institute, September 2010, 2, <http://assets.aarp.org/rgcenter/ppi/ltc/2010-08-disability.pdf> (accessed December 1, 2010).

^{xcii} Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Services Research and Planning Division, “2010 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights,” special cross tabulation of data prepared for CDBG Office, March 2011.

^{xciii} U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Table TX_Table6_050, CHAS Data, 2005-2007, <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp.html> (accessed September 9, 2010).

^{xciv} Texas Department of State Health Services, “2010 Texas Integrated Epidemiologic Profile for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Services Planning: HIV/AIDS in Texas,” December 31, 2008, p 25.

^{xcv} Texas Department of State Health Services, TB/HIV/STD Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch, “Texas HIV Quarterly Report 1st Quarter 2010,” Texas Department of State Health Services, 2010, 7, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/hivstd/stats/pdf/HARSQuarterly.pdf> (accessed November 16, 2010).

^{xcvi} Dr. Jemel P. Aguilar, “2010 Austin Transitional Grant Area Comprehensive Needs Assessment,” p. 13.

^{xcvii} Texas Department of State Health Services, “2010 Texas Integrated Epidemiologic Profile for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Services Planning: HIV/AIDS in Texas,” December 31, 2008, p 25.

^{xcviii} Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Services Research and Planning Division, “2010 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights,” special cross tabulation of data prepared for CDBG Office, March 2011.

^{xcix} Dr. Jemel P. Aguilar, “2010 Austin Transitional Grant Area Comprehensive Needs Assessment,” p. 19.

^{cx} Child Welfare Information Gateway, “Children and Domestic Violence Bulletin for Professionals,” U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 2003, <http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/domesticviolence.cfm> (accessed December 10, 2010).

^{cx} Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, “Data Book 2009: County Charts,” Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/documents/about/Data_Books_and_Annual_Reports/2009/10CountyCharts.pdf (accessed December 15, 2010).

^{cx} Texas Department of Public Safety, “Crime in Texas Report for 2009, Chapter 5: Family Violence,” Texas Department of Public Safety, <http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/crimereports/09/citCh5.pdf> (accessed December 10, 2010).

^{cx} KIDS COUNT, “CLIKS: Community-Level Information on Kids,” KIDS COUNT, <http://www.kidscount.org/cgi-bin/cliks.cgi> (accessed December 15, 2010).

^{cx} Interview with Safeplace’s Director of Transitional Services. February 2010.

^{civ} Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Services Research and Planning Division, “2010 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights,” special cross tabulation of data prepared for CDBG Office, March 2011.

^{cv} Texas Department of State Health Services, “2010 Texas Integrated Epidemiologic Profile for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Services Planning: HIV/AIDS in Texas,” December 31, 2008, p 25.

Parks and Public Facilities

^{cvi} *Travis County Parks and Natural Areas Master Plan*. Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources Department. http://www.co.travis.tx.us/tnr/parks/press_releases/pos_plan_final.asp, p. 11.

^{cvi} Ibid.

^{cvi} Ibid, p. 7.

^{cix} Ibid, p. 16.

Hazard Mitigation

^{cx} Travis County, Texas: 2011 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, http://www.co.travis.tx.us/TNR/pdf/Hazard_Mitigation_Part_1.pdf, p. 5-8.

^{cx} Ibid, p. 5-2.

^{cx} Ibid, p. 2-2.

^{cx} Transportation and Natural Resources, “§ 64.111. General Construction of Structures Part a,” 2011, http://www.co.travis.tx.us/TNR/permits/pdf_files/chapter_64/64_111.pdf (Date Accessed March 10, 2011).

^{cxiv} Transportation and Natural Resources, “§ 64.155. Special requirements for manufactured homes parts a-d.” 2011, http://www.co.travis.tx.us/TNR/permits/pdf_files/chapter_64/64_155.pdf (Date Accessed March 10, 2011).

^{cxv} Transportation and Natural Resources, “§ 64.155. Special requirements for manufactured homes part e,” 2011, http://www.co.travis.tx.us/TNR/permits/pdf_files/chapter_64/64_155.pdf (Date Accessed March 10, 2011).

Transportation

^{cxvi} Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization, “People, Planning, and Preparing for the Future: Your 25 year Transportation Plan, “Technical Report #1 Needs Assessment,” February 9, 2009, p. i.

^{cxvii} Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization, *CAMPO 2035 Regional Transportation Plan*, P. 19.

^{cxviii} *Ibid*, p. 20

Basic Needs

^{cxix} Center for Public Policy Priorities, “Family Budget Estimator Project,” Center for Public Policy Priorities, <http://www.cppp.org/fbe> (accessed December 10, 2009).

^{cxix} U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B17002. Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months- Universe: Population for Whom Poverty Status is determined, <http://factfinder.census.gov> (accessed November 24, 2010).

^{cxix} Mark Nord, Alisha Coleman-Jensen, Margaret Andrews and Steven Carlson, “Household Food Security in the United States,” 2009, Economic Research Report No. (ERR-108), November 2010, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR108/ERR108.pdf> (accessed December 1, 2010).

^{cxix} U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 U.S. Census Summary File 3, Travis County, P53. Median Household Income in 1999 dollars, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed December 10, 2009).

^{cxix} U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B19013. Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2009 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) Universe Households, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed December 3, 2010).

^{cxix} U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Consumer Price Index – All Urban Consumers, South Region All Items, 1982-1984=100 - CUUR0300SA0,” U.S. Department of Labor, <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost?cu> (accessed December 1, 2010).

^{cxix} USDA, Food Atlas 2006. <http://www.snapretailerlocator.com/> (Date Accessed April 11, 2011).

^{cxix} http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/ocs_food.html, accessed June 13, 2011.

^{cxix} Vince Breneman and Michele Ver Ploeg, USDA Economic Research Service, US Department of Agriculture, 2009 <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FoodDesert/fooddesert.html> (Date Accessed May 5, 2011).

^{cxix} United Way Capital Area, “2009 2-1-1 Texas Community Needs and Trends Report South Central Texas,” United Way Capital Area, http://www.unitedwaycapitalarea.org/get_help_2-1-1/documents/2009_needs_and_trends.pdf (accessed December 2, 2010).

^{cxix} Texas Health and Human Services Commission, “Texas TANF and Food Stamps Enrollment Statistics, Food Stamp Cases and Recipients by County,” Texas Health and Human Services Commission, http://www.hhsc.state.tx.us/research/TANF_FS.asp (accessed December 2, 2010).

^{cxix} Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Services Research and Planning Division, “2010 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights,” special cross tabulation of data prepared for CDBG Office, March 2011.

Public Health and Access to Healthcare

^{cxix} What is Public Health, “What is Public Health?” What is Public Health, <http://www.whatispUBLICHEALTH.org/about/index.html> (accessed November 15, 2010).

^{cxix} *Ibid*.

^{cxix} Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity at the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, “PNSS Health Indicators,” CDC Pediatric and Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance System, http://www.cdc.gov/pednss/what_is/pnss_health_indicators.htm (accessed November 15, 2010).

^{cxixiv} Texas Department of State Health Services, “Texas Birth Data 2005-2007,” Texas Department of State Health Services, <http://soupfin.tdh.state.tx.us/birth05.htm> (accessed November 15, 2010).

^{cxixv} Ibid.

^{cxixvi} Ibid.

^{cxixvii} Dr. Allen Wilcox, Epidemiology Branch, “The Analysis of Birth Weight: Why Study Birth Rate?” National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, <http://eb.niehs.nih.gov/bwt/subcwhy.htm> (accessed November 15, 2010).

^{cxixviii} BMJ Specialty Journals, “Premature Or Low Birthweight Babies At Significantly Increased Risk Of Hyperactivity Disorder.” *ScienceDaily*, June 5, 2006, <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/06/060605081140.htm> (accessed November 15, 2010).

^{cxixix} Texas Department of State Health Services, “Texas Birth Data 2005-2007,” Texas Department of State Health Services, <http://soupfin.tdh.state.tx.us/birth05.htm> (accessed November 15, 2010).

^{cxl} Ibid.

^{cxli} Ibid.

^{cxlii} Ibid.

^{cxliiii} Ibid.

^{cxliv} World Health Organization, “Sexually transmitted infections,” World Health Organization, October 2007, <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs110/en/index.html> (accessed November 16, 2010).

^{cxlv} Texas Department of State Health Services, TB/HIV/STD Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch, “Texas 2009 STD Surveillance Report,” Texas Department of State Health Services, 29, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/hivstd/stats/pdf/STD2009.pdf> (accessed November 29, 2010).

^{cxlvi} Ibid, 8.

^{cxlvii} Ibid, 15.

^{cxlviii} Texas Department of State Health Services, HIV/STD Program, “The Decline of Viral Hepatitis A and B Cases in Texas,” Texas Department of State Health Services, February 2010, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/hivstd/info/edmat/HepABDecline.pdf> (accessed November 16, 2010).

^{cxlix} National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, “Texas – 2010 Profile,” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/stateprofiles/pdf/Texas_profile.pdf (accessed November 16, 2010).

^{cl} Ibid.

^{cli} National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, “The Power of Prevention,” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2009, 1, <http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/pdf/2009-Power-of-Prevention.pdf> (accessed November 29, 2010).

^{clii} Ross DeVol and Armen Bedroussian, “An Unhealthy America: The Economic Burden of Chronic Disease [Executive Summary and Research Findings]” Milken Institute, October 2007, 5, http://www.milkeninstitute.org/publications/download.taf?pubtype=pdf&pubid=38801020&file=/pdf/ES_ResearchFindings.pdf (accessed December 2, 2010).

^{cliii} National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, “The Power of Prevention,” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2009, 1, <http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/pdf/2009-Power-of-Prevention.pdf> (accessed November 29, 2010).

^{cliv} Lawrence Barker, Richard Crespo, Robert B. Gerzoff, Sharon Denham, Molly Shrewsberry, and Darryln Cornelius-Averhart, “Residence in a Distressed County in Appalachia as a Risk Factor for Diabetes, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2007,” *Preventing Chronic Disease*, 7, no. 5 (2010), http://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2010/Sep/pdf/09_0203.pdf (accessed December 13, 2010).

^{clv} Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Diabetes Public Health Resources,” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, June 4, 2010, <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/consumer/prevent.htm> (accessed December 2, 2010).

^{clvi} Texas Health Institute, “Responding to the Epidemic: Strategies for Improving Diabetes Care in Texas,” Texas Health Institute, November 2010, 8, http://www.healthpolicyinstitute.org/files/THI_Diabetes_Health_Disparities_Report_Responding_to_the_Epidemic.pdf (accessed December 2, 2010).

^{clvii} Ibid, 4.

^{clviii} Ibid, Table 3, Page 6.

^{clix} Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention Section, Texas Department of State Health Services, “Texas Chronic

Disease Burden Report,” Texas Department of State Health Services, April 2010, 37-38, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chronic/pdf/CDBR2010.pdf> (accessed November 16, 2010).

^{clx} Ibid.

^{clxi} Cardiovascular Health and Wellness Program, Department of State Health Services, “Cardiovascular Disease Fact Sheet,” Texas Department of State Health Services, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/wellness/PDF/facts/facts07.pdf> (accessed January 7, 2011).

^{clxii} Email from Rosemary Ang, Epidemiologist, Texas Department of State Health Services, provided cardiovascular disease data for Austin-Round Rock MSA and Texas for 2009 to Courtney Bissonnet Lucas, January 7, 2011.

^{clxiii} Texas Department of State Health Services, “Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Data Table Lookup,” Texas Department of State Health Services, http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/brfss/query/brfss_form.shtm (accessed January 7, 2011).

^{clxiv} Ibid.

^{clxv} Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, “The Uninsured and the Difference Health Insurance Makes,” The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, September 29, 2010, <http://www.kff.org/uninsured/upload/1420-12.pdf> (accessed November 16, 2010).

^{clxvi} Kaiser State Health Facts, “Texas: Health Insurance Coverage of the Total Population, states (2008-2009), U.S. (2009),” Kaiser State Health Facts, <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/profileind.jsp?cmprgn=1&cat=3&rgn=45&ind=125&sub=39> (accessed November 16, 2010).

^{clxvii} U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, C27001. Health Insurance Coverage Status by Sex by Age - Universe: Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed November 16, 2010).

^{clxviii} Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, the Health Care Marketplace Project, and the Medicare Policy Project, “Summary of New Health Reform Law,” The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, March 26, 2010, <http://www.kff.org/healthreform/upload/8061.pdf> (accessed November 16, 2010).

^{clxix} Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, “Summary of Coverage Provisions in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act,” The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, April 28, 2010, <http://www.kff.org/healthreform/upload/8023-R.pdf> (accessed November 16, 2010).

^{clxx} Ricardo Alonso-Zaldivar, “No clear path for GOP on health care repeal,” *The Washington Post*, November 4, 2010, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/11/04/AR2010110400420.html> (accessed November 16, 2010).

Behavioral Health

^{clxxi} Scott Bailey, “Texas Mental Health Issues Could Take Economic Toll,” *San Antonio Business Journal*, October 15, 2010, http://www.namitexas.org/homecontent/Budget_Cuts_and_Texas_MH_status.pdf (accessed 12/30/2010).

^{clxxii} Kaiser Family Foundation, “State Health Facts: Texas: Health Expenditures by State,” Kaiser Family Foundation, 2006, <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/profileind.jsp?cat=5&sub=143&rgn=45> (accessed December 14, 2010).

^{clxxiii} Brandi Grissom, “Sheriffs Worry Over Proposed Mental Health Cuts,” *The Texas Tribune*, December 16, 2010, <http://www.texastribune.org/texas-state-agencies/department-of-state-health-services/sheriffs-worry-over-proposed-mental-health-cuts/> (accessed 12/23/2010).

^{clxxiv} National Alliance on Mental Illness, “Grading the States, 2009,” National Alliance on Mental Illness, http://www.nami.org/gtstemplate09.cfm?Section=Grading_the_States_2009&Template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=74935 (accessed December 14, 2010).

^{clxxv} US Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, Texas, Demographic and Housing Estimates, <http://factfinder.census.gov> (accessed December 17, 2010).

^{clxxvi} Austin Travis County Integral Care, “Annual Reports 2006, 2008 and 2009,” Austin Travis County Integral Care, <http://www.integralcare.org/?nd=publications> (accessed January 6, 2011).

^{clxxvii} Email from Lorraine Aguirre, Quality Management Program Manager, Austin Travis County Integral Care, provided data on Travis County crisis mental health care services for 2008-2010 to Elizabeth Vela, December 17, 2010.

^{clxxviii} United Way Capital Area, “2009 2-1-1 Texas Needs and Trends Report: South Central Texas,” United Way Capital Area, http://www.unitedwaycapitalarea.org/get_help_2-1-1/documents/2009_needs_and_trends.pdf (accessed December 30,

2010).

^{clxxxix} Email from Lorraine Aguirre, Quality Management Program Manager, Austin Travis County Integral Care, provided data on Travis County crisis mental health care services for 2008-2010 to Elizabeth Vela, December 17, 2010.

^{clxxx} Dr. Susan Stone, et.al. Creating a Mentally Healthy Community through the Use of Behavioral Health Community Indicators. Submitted for publication to *Applied Research in Quality of Life*, 2009.

^{clxxxii} Ibid.

^{clxxxii} Ten News (KWTX.com), "Mental Health Advocates Rally in Austin," Ten News, <http://www.kwtx.com/centraltexasvotes/localheadlines/40754877.html> (accessed December 14, 2010); and Austin Travis County Re-Entry Roundtable, "Coming Full Circle: Building Successful Strategies for Offender Reentry," Austin Travis County Re-Entry Roundtable, 2009, <http://www.atc-reentryroundtable.org/publications/MentalHealthIssuePaper.pdf> (accessed December 30, 2010).

^{clxxxiii} Community Action Network, "Frequently Asked Questions: Reentry from Incarceration," Community Action Network, March 2009, http://www.atc-reentryroundtable.org/publications/FAQ_March2009.pdf (accessed December 17, 2010).

^{clxxxiv} Andrea Leptinsky and Beth Wade, "Decreased Funding May Transfer Burden to Taxpayers," *Community Impact Newspaper: Central Austin*, December 15, 2010, <http://impactnews.com/central-austin/news/10855-state-budget-cuts-threaten-local-mental-health-resources> (accessed December 30, 2010); and Testimony from Mike Summers, Inmate Treatment Services, Travis County Jail to the Travis County Commissioner's Court, November 16, 2010, http://www.co.travis.tx.us/commissioners_court/agendas/2010/11/text/vs101116_21.asp (accessed December 30, 2010).

^{clxxxv} The Austin Travis County Corporation for Supportive Housing Texas Re-Entry Initiative, Report to the CAN Issue Area Workgroup, September 16, 2009.

^{clxxxvi} Tonya Mills and Erin Nelson, "Travis County Jail Inmate Profile," Travis County Criminal Justice Planning, April 15, 2008, http://www.co.travis.tx.us/criminal_justice/Research_planning/pdfs/inmate_profile.pdf (accessed December 20, 2010).

^{clxxxvii} National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare, "Fact Sheet: The Spillover Effect of Untreated Mental Illnesses and Substance Abuse Disorders on State Budgets," 2010; and The National Alliance on Mental Illness, "Fact Sheet: October 2007."

^{clxxxviii} Texas Mental Health Transformation, "Texas School Based-Behavioral Health Survey: Results and Recommendations," Texas Mental Health Transformation, October 2009, http://www.mhtransformation.org/documents/pdf/sbbh/SBBH_Report_FINAL_10.2.09.pdf (accessed November 18, 2009).

^{clxxxix} Jeremy Schwartz, "Soldiers Find Comfort at Tattoo Shops, Churches and other Refuges," *Austin American-Statesman*, December 13, 2009, <http://www.statesman.com/news/content/news/stories/local/2009/12/13/1213hoodcounseling.html> (accessed December 14, 2009); and Jeremy Schwartz and Suzannah Gonzales, "New Court Seeks to Help Veterans Avoid Jail," *Austin American Statesman*, December 17, 2010, <http://www.statesman.com/news/local/new-court-seeks-to-help-veterans-avoid-jail-1129528.html> (accessed December 17, 2010).

^{cx} Veterans Intervention Project, "Report of Veterans Arrested and Booked into the Travis County Jail," Veterans Intervention Project, July 2009, http://www.caction.org/research_reports/reports/ReportVeteransArrestedBookedTravisCountyJail.pdf (accessed December 30, 2010).

^{cxci} Austin Travis County MHMR and The Mayor's Mental Health Task Force Monitoring Committee, "Public Psychiatric Inpatient Needs in Travis County," Mayor's Mental Health Task Force Monitoring Committee, March 13, 2009, <http://www.mmhtfmc.org/ama/orig/Public%20Inpatient%20Needs%20in%20Travis%20County%203-13-2009.pdf> (accessed November 18, 2009).

^{cxcii} Jordan Smith, "Breakdown," *Austin Chronicle*, June 4, 2010, <http://www.austinchronicle.com/gyrobase/Issue/story?oid=oid%3A1037087> (accessed December 30, 2010).

^{cxci} Brandi Grissom, "Sheriffs Worry Over Proposed Mental Health Cuts," *The Texas Tribune*, December 16, 2010.

^{cxci} Austin Travis County MHMR and The Mayor's Mental Health Task Force Monitoring Committee, "Public Psychiatric Inpatient Needs in Travis County," Mayor's Mental Health Task Force Monitoring Committee, March 13, 2009, <http://www.mmhtfmc.org/ama/orig/Public%20Inpatient%20Needs%20in%20Travis%20County%203-13-2009.pdf> (accessed November 18, 2009).

^{cxci} Mayor's Mental Health Taskforce Monitoring Committee, "Third Annual Report," Mayor's Mental Health Taskforce Monitoring Committee, 2008, 5, http://www.mmhtfmc.org/?nd=third_annual_report, (accessed November 24, 2009).

^{cxci} Ibid.

^{ccvii} Ibid.

^{ccviii} Centers for Disease Control, 2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, SMART: BRFSS City and County Data, Select Health Risk Data, <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/BRFSS->

[SMART/SelQuestion.asp?MMSA=124&yr2=2009&VarRepost=&cat=XX#XX](http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/BRFSS-SMART/SelQuestion.asp?MMSA=124&yr2=2009&VarRepost=&cat=XX#XX), (accessed December 30, 2010).

^{ccix} Jordan Smith, "Opiate Overdoses on the Rise," *Austin Chronicle*, December 17, 2010,

<http://www.austinchronicle.com/gyrobase/Issue/column?oid=oid%3A1127554> (accessed December 30, 2010).

^{cc} U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey 1- Year Estimates, Travis County, B27001. Health Insurance Coverage by Age for the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed December 14, 2010).

^{cci} U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Table 1: Civilian labor force and unemployment by state and metropolitan area," U.S. Department of Labor, <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/metro.t01.htm> (accessed December 28, 2010).

^{ccii} Susan Spataro, "Travis County Auditor's Office Economic Outlook, December 2010," Travis County Auditor's Office, December 3, 2010.

^{cciii} Tori DeAngelis, "Tools for Tough Times," *Monitor on Psychology*, 40, no. 1, 2009: 36,

<http://www.apa.org/monitor/2009/01/americans.html> (accessed January 24, 2010).

^{cciv} Stephanie Armour, "Foreclosures Take an Emotional Toll on Many Homeowners," *USA Today*, May 16, 2008,

http://www.usatoday.com/money/economy/housing/2008-05-14-mortgage-foreclosures-mental-health_N.htm (accessed January 24, 2010).

^{ccv} National Institute on Drug Abuse, "NIDA Community Drug Alert Bulletin – Stress & Substance Abuse," U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, 2006, <http://www.drugabuse.gov/StressAlert/StressAlert.html> (accessed December 6, 2009).

^{ccvi} Christina Reardon, "Economic Squeeze: The Recession's Impact on Behavioral Health," *Social Work Today*, 9, no. 2, p. 12, March/April 2009, <http://www.socialworktoday.com/archive/031109p12.shtml> (accessed December 14, 2009).

Child and Youth Development

^{ccvii} U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, P8, B01001, SEX BY AGE - Universe: TOTAL POPULATION, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed December 7, 2010).

^{ccviii} Ibid.

^{ccix} Ibid.

^{ccx} Ibid.

^{ccxi} Thomas Gryn and Luke Larsen, "Nativity Status and Citizenship in the United States: 2009," Census Bureau, October 2010, 2, <http://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/acsbr09-16.pdf> (accessed December 10, 2010).

^{ccxii} Laura Lippman, "Indicators of Child, Family and Community Connections: Conceptual Framework," U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, 2004, <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/connections-charts04/concept.htm> (accessed December 10, 2010).

^{ccxiii} Rachel Coff, Anna Lisa Fahrenthold and Elizabeth Vela, "Travis County Snapshot from the American Community Survey 2009," Travis County Health and Human Services and Veterans Service, Research and Planning Division, 2010, http://www.co.travis.tx.us/health_human_services/research_planning/publications/acs/ACS_2009_chartbook.pdf (accessed January 10, 2011).

^{ccxiv} Robert I. Lerman, "How do Marriage, Cohabitation, and Single Parenthood Affect the Material Hardships of Families with Children?" The Urban Institute, 2002, <http://www.urban.org/publications/410539.html> (accessed December 10, 2010).

^{ccxv} Rachel Coff, Anna Lisa Fahrenthold, and Elizabeth Vela, "Travis County Snapshot from the American Community Survey 2009," Travis County Health and Human Services and Veterans Service, Research and Planning Division, 2010, http://www.co.travis.tx.us/health_human_services/research_planning/publications/acs/ACS_2009_chartbook.pdf (accessed January 10, 2011).

^{ccxvi} U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, C17010, POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS OF FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS - Universe: FAMILIES, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed December 13, 2010).

^{ccxvii} Center for Public Policy Priorities, "Family Budget Estimator Project," Center for Public Policy Priorities,

<http://www.cppp.org/fbe> (accessed December 10, 2010).

^{ccxviii} \$22,050 for a family of four = \$1,837.50/month or \$5,512.50/3 mos. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "2010 Federal Poverty Guidelines," <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/10poverty.shtml> (accessed December 10, 2010).

^{ccxix} CFED, "2009-2010 Assets and Opportunity Scorecard, Texas," CFED, 2009, http://scorecard.cfed.org/state_data/texas.php (accessed December 10, 2010).

^{ccxx} CFED, "Asset Poverty Profile: Texas," CFED, 2009, <http://scorecard.cfed.org/downloads/pdfs/assetPoverty/texas.pdf> (accessed December 10, 2010).

^{ccxxi} Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, "Child Care Facility Search, Travis County, All Ages," Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/Child_Care/Search_Texas_Child_Care/ppFacilitySearchDayCare.asp (accessed December 9, 2010).

^{ccxxii} Texas Education Agency, "Student Enrollment Reports, 2009-2010 School Year, Travis County," Texas Education Agency, <http://ritter.tea.state.tx.us/adhocrpt/adste.html> (accessed December 7, 2010).

^{ccxxiii} E-mail from Ron Hubbard, Early Childhood Coordinator, City of Austin, provided child care data to Anna Lisa Fahrenthold, December 7, 2010.

^{ccxxiv} Ibid.

^{ccxxv} E-mail from Cristela Pérez, Program Director, Workforce Solutions Child Care Services, provided data to Anna Lisa Fahrenthold, December 28, 2010.

^{ccxxvi} Deborah Lowe Vandell and Barbara Wolfe, "Child Care Quality: Does it Matter and Does it Need to be Improved?" U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, 2000, <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/ccquality00/ccqual.htm#outcomes> (accessed December 10, 2010).

^{ccxxvii} Academic Research Associates, "The Status of Child Care in Travis County, Texas, 2008," (contact Academic Research Associates for report - <http://www.fairygrantmother.com/>).

^{ccxxviii} E-mail from Ron Hubbard, Early Childhood Coordinator, City of Austin, provided child care data to Anna Lisa Fahrenthold, December 7, 2010.

^{ccxxix} Ibid.

^{ccxxx} CFED, "2009-2010 Assets and Opportunity Scorecard, Texas," CFED, 2009, http://scorecard.cfed.org/state_data/texas.php (accessed December 15, 2010).

^{ccxxxi} Ibid.

^{ccxxxii} U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B01001. SEX BY AGE - Universe: TOTAL POPULATION, <http://factfinder.census.gov> (accessed December 13, 2010).

^{ccxxxiii} Afterschool Alliance, "America After 3PM: Texas After 3PM Fact Sheet," Afterschool Alliance, http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/documents/AA3PM_2009/AA3_Factsheet_TX_2009.pdf (accessed December 10, 2010).

^{ccxxxiv} National Institute on Out-of-School Time, "Making the Case: A 2009 Fact Sheet on Children and Youth in Out-of-School Time," National Institute on Out-of-School Time, <http://www.niost.org/pdf/factsheet2009.pdf> (accessed December 10, 2010.)

^{ccxxxv} Central Texas Afterschool Network, "Why is Afterschool So Important?" Central Texas Afterschool Network, <http://www.ctanweb.org/why.htm> (accessed December 10, 2010).

^{ccxxxvi} Alameda County School-Based Health Center Coalition and Alameda County Public Health Department, "Youth Health and Wellness in Alameda County 2006," Community Assessment, Planning, Education & Evaluation Unit, 2006, <http://www.acphd.org/AXBYCZ/Admin/DataReports/00-youth2006-final.pdf> (accessed December 15, 2010).

^{ccxxxvii} Ibid.

^{ccxxxviii} Laura Duberstein Lindberg, Scott Boggess, Laura Porter, and Sean Williams, "Teen Risk Taking: A Statistical Portrait," Urban Institute, 2000, <http://aspe.hhs.gov/health/reports/TeenRisk/TeenRiskTaking.pdf> (accessed December 15, 2010).

^{ccxxxix} Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Services Research and Planning Division, "2010 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights," special cross tabulation of data prepared for CDBG Office, March 2011.

Education

^{ccxl} U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community 1-Year Estimates, United States, S1501. Educational Attainment, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed December 8, 2010).

^{ccxli} Ibid.

^{ccxlii} U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B06009. Place of Birth by Educational Attainment in the United States – Universe: Population 25 Years and Over in the United States, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed December 8, 2010).

^{ccxliii} Ibid.

^{ccxliv} Texas Education Agency (TEA), Academic Excellence Indicator System (AEIS), “Academic Excellence Indicator System,” TEA, 2005-2010, <http://ritter.tea.state.tx.us/perfreport/aeis/> (accessed December 8, 2010).

^{ccxlv} Ibid.

^{ccxlvi} Texas Education Agency (TEA), 2009-2010 Academic Excellence Indicator System (AEIS), “2009-2010 AEIS Reports,” TEA, <http://ritter.tea.state.tx.us/perfreport/aeis/2009/index.html> (accessed December 3, 2010).

^{ccxlvii} Ibid.

^{ccxlviii} Ibid.

^{ccxlix} U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, S0601. Selected Characteristics of the Total and Native Populations in the United States, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed December 14, 2010).

^{cccli} U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B06007. Place of Birth by Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English in the United States – Universe: Population 5 Years and Over in the United States, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed December 15, 2010).

^{cccli} Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Services Research and Planning Division, “2010 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights,” special cross tabulation of data prepared for CDBG Office, March 2011.

Workforce Development

^{ccclii} TRACER Texas Labor Market Information, “Capital Area Workforce Development Area,” TRACER, November 2010, http://www.tracer2.com/admin/uploadedpublications/1739_capitalareawda.pdf (accessed January 5, 2011).

^{cccliii} TRACER Texas Labor Market Information, “Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos MSA,” TRACER, November 2010, http://www.tracer2.com/admin/uploadedpublications/1712_austinmsa.pdf (accessed January 5, 2011).

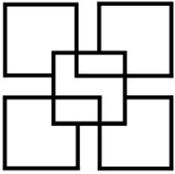
^{cccliv} U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, S1501. Educational Attainment, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (accessed January 5, 2011).

^{ccclv} Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Services Research and Planning Division, “2010 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights,” special cross tabulation of data prepared for CDBG Office, March 2011.

SECTION 4

STRATEGIC PLAN

INTRODUCTION |
PRIORITY NEEDS ANALYSIS AND
STRATEGIES | INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE
AND COORDINATION



STRATEGIC PLAN

OVERVIEW

As an urban entitlement county, Travis County must comply with the Consolidated Plan requirements in order to receive funding for its formula-based HUD programs. Designated as the lead agency by the Travis County Commissioners Court, the Health and Human Services & Veterans Service Department (HHS/VS) is charged with the preparation and the submission of this Consolidated Plan to HUD. HHS/VS is also responsible for oversight of the public notification process, approval of projects, and the administration of these grants. The service area for the program is the unincorporated areas of the county. Community development, housing, and public service opportunities in geographic areas outside of the incorporated cities and villages in Travis County will be considered.

The Strategic Plan sets general guidelines of the Travis County Consolidated Plan for housing and community development activities for the next three years, beginning October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2013. The priorities identified in the Strategic Plan are based on needs identified in Section 3 of this Plan, Community Needs, and ongoing resident and service provider input, detailed in Section 2 and Appendix B. The priorities and objectives provide structured guidelines that direct HHS/VS, on behalf of the Travis County Commissioners Court, regarding the selection of projects to be funded over the next three years.

This Strategic Plan presents policies and a course of action to focus on priorities anticipated over the next three years that will address the statutory program goals as established by federal law which expands economic opportunity for low income people, creates safe and affordable housing and improves access to infrastructure and services to ensure communities are sustainable.

After considering the housing, community development and public service needs of Travis County’s low to moderate income residents in the Needs Section of this Plan, and public engagement efforts, Travis County Commissioners Court identified the following priorities as the focus for the three year consolidated planning period:

Figure 4.1: Prioritization of Categories for the PY 2011 – 2013 Consolidated Plan	
Category	Priority
Infrastructure	High
Housing	High
Community Services	High
Populations with Specialized Needs / Services	Medium
Public Facilities	Medium
Business & Jobs	Medium

Availability of Resources

The Strategic Plan focuses on those activities funded through CDBG funds that are provided to the County by HUD on an annual basis. Based on the County’s annual allocation of \$790,136 for Project Year 2011, the County is expected to receive approximately \$2,370,357 over the three year consolidated planning period in new funding plus an additional \$1.2 million in carryover funding from previous years for a total of \$3,570,357. It is important to note that the anticipated PY 2011 allocation represents a 16.1% reduction from the PY 2010 grant amount, due to program wide cuts at the federal level. This Plan has been developed assuming a flat level of funding over the three year period, but it is possible that additional reductions could occur in future project years.

In addition to CDBG, the County has General Fund dollars as well as other grant sources to address the needs identified in the Needs Section of this Plan, however, CDBG staff can only influence, rather than make funding decisions, for the other funds. The Health and Human Services & Veterans Service Department invests over \$24 million annually to address service gaps for low income residents while the Transportation and Natural Resources Department invests over \$50 million annually toward public works, parks and environmental concerns among others.

Obstacles

Many obstacles exist to prevent meeting the needs outlined in this Plan most especially due to number of needs outlined. The Needs Section, which aligns with public feedback, identified millions of dollars of gaps in infrastructure, community services, housing, public buildings and facilities, services to

populations with specialized needs and business and jobs. The primary obstacle to fully address these gaps is insufficient resources.

The total amount of CDBG funds for the next three years is anticipated to be approximately \$3.57 million, of which, \$1.2 million is already allocated to projects not yet completed. Water and wastewater requests total more than \$24 million alone. This does not include the costs associated with affordable housing, and expanding public facilities and social services. As is often the case, needs exceed resources; therefore, careful attention must be taken to determine areas of investment.

PRIORITY NEEDS ANALYSIS AND STRATEGIES

Priority Needs Determination

The priority needs for housing and non-housing community development efforts were determined using data presented in Section 3 of this Plan, and through public hearings, 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 three-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, Medium or Low Priorities, which indicate the following:

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.

Medium 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.

Low Priority: The jurisdiction does not plan to use funds made available for activities to address this unmet need during the period of time designated in the Strategic Plan. The jurisdiction will consider certifications of consistency for other entities' application for federal assistance.

Affordable Housing

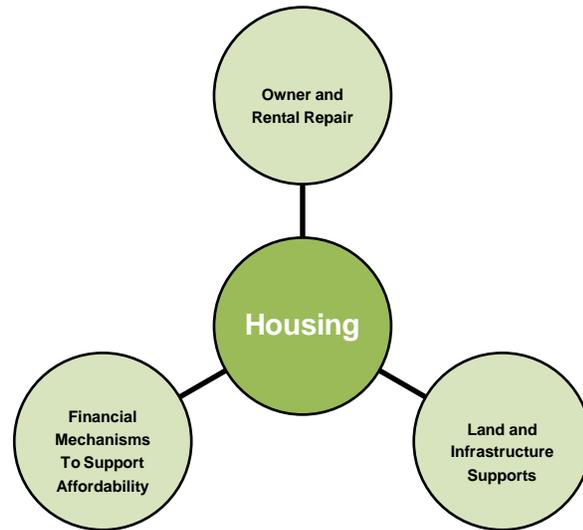
Priority: High

Public Engagement Ranking:

Residents: 3

Social Service Agencies: 1

Since the inception of the CDBG program, housing has been at the forefront of the program. Over the last five years, over \$2 million of CDBG funds has been invested in improving access to affordable housing, homeownership opportunities and safe and decent housing. Based on current conditions, housing remains a high priority for the consolidated planning period, and was ranked as the highest need among service providers during the public input process.



As detailed in the Needs Section of this report, a large number of low and very low income households in Travis County have housing problems. Even with a significant slow-down in the housing market, the distribution of the value of the homes in Travis County has shifted towards higher priced homes resulting in a gap in the supply of lower priced homes. At the same time, the tightening credit market makes mortgage financing for lower income households more difficult. Supports are, therefore, needed to improve the existing housing stock and provide access to purchase or rent affordable housing stock.

In order to improve the affordability of housing available in the unincorporated areas, CDBG will fund a first-time homebuyer assistance program for moderate and low income households over the next three years. The program will provide down payment and shared appreciation gap financing assistance to eligible homebuyers to purchase homes in the unincorporated areas. Due to the current credit market, it is likely that many of the homebuyers will be 60-80% MFI; however, special attention will be made to market to African American and Hispanic homebuyers in an effort to reduce the disproportionate occurrence of housing problems these specific populations face with homeownership.

A specific need for home repair has also been identified by residents of the unincorporated area and Travis County staff who work with these residents. CDBG funds will be used to meet this need by

providing home repairs to low to moderate income households, improving the quality of housing available to these households. Currently, there are 25 households on the waiting list for home repair services from the CDBG program with service providers indicating that more need exists. Marketing toward the disabled, elderly and very-low and low income homeowners will be conducted to address the needs identified in Section 3 of the Plan.

Additionally, up to 30 new single family homes will be built on land purchased under the PY 2006 – 2010 Consolidated Plan. The homes will be built by a grant sub-recipient during the next three years. Seventeen units of new owner housing targeting households at 25-50% MFI and 14 units targeting households at 80% MFI or below will be built by 2016.

The table below summarizes the number of homeowner households at various income levels in unincorporated Travis County with housing problems, and the assistance goals of the CDBG program over the planning period.

Figure 4.2: Priority Housing Needs Summary Table, Owner Households

	Percent of Households	Number of Households ¹	Priority Need	Goals			
				Carryover from previous years	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Very Low Income Household	84%	1,782	High	10	3	3	3
Low Income Household	72%	1,618	High	27	3	3	3
Moderate Income Household	56%	2,451	Medium	52	1	6	1

Specific objectives related to housing and goals for the consolidated planning period are detailed in the tables below.

¹ The number of households with a housing need was calculated based on the total number of households with a housing problem (see figure 3.23 in section 3.) Because this number was only available for all of Travis County, in order to estimate the need for the unincorporated areas alone, the total number of owner households with a housing problem at each income level was multiplied by the approximate percentage of population in Travis County that lives in the unincorporated area (17 percent.)

Figure 4.3: Homebuyer Assistance Objectives*

Specific Objective	Source of Funds	Performance Indicator	Expected Number		
			PY 2011	PY 2012	PY 2013
Increase the affordability of owner housing by providing homebuyer assistance to low to moderate income households.	CDBG	Number of Households to purchase homes.	20	15	4

*Includes carryover funding from previous years.

Figure 4.4: Home Repair Objectives*

Specific Objective	Source of Funds	Performance Indicator	Expected Number		
			PY 2011	PY 2012	PY 2013
Improve the quality of owner housing through home rehabilitation.	CDBG	Number of Households receiving repairs.	20	8	7

*Includes carry-over funding from previous program years.

Figure 4.5: New Owner Occupied Units Objectives*

Specific Objective	Source of Funds	Performance Indicator	Expected Number		
			PY 2011	PY 2012	PY 2013
Improve the affordability of decent housing by supporting the creation of single family homes through land acquisition to low to moderate income households.	CDBG	Number of Housing Units Created	6	6	6

*This project is a carryover from the previous consolidated planning period. The land is acquired, but 31 homes remain to be built over the course of 5 years.

As shown in the table below, and described in the Needs Assessment, there is an urgent need for more affordable rental units in Travis County. However, due to current funding levels it is unlikely that the CDBG Program will be able to fund the development of rental housing in the current consolidated planning period. A typical request for such a project submitted to the CDBG office was estimated at \$1.2 million, which exceeds the total annual budget of the program. The CDBG office will support planning, advocacy and identification of resources for the development of affordable rental units.

Figure 4.6: Priority Housing Needs Summary Table, Renter Households

	Percent of Households	Number of Households ²	Priority Need	Goals			
				Carryover from previous years	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Very Low Income Household	85%	5,736	Medium	0	0	0	0
Low Income Household	86%	4,374	Medium	0	0	0	0
Moderate Income Household	40%	2,706	Low	0	0	0	0

Homeless Strategy

For the three 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 *The Plan to End Community Homelessness in Austin-Travis County*, 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 over \$300,000 in general fund dollars in contracts with social service providers targeting the homeless.

Over the three 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.

² The number of households with a housing need was calculated based on the total number of households with a housing problem (see figure 3.23 in section 3.) Because this number was only available for all of Travis County, in order to estimate the need for the unincorporated areas alone, the total number of renter households with a housing problem at each income level was multiplied by the approximate percentage of population in Travis County that lives in the unincorporated area (17 percent.)

Strategy to Address Barriers to Affordable Housing

Eight barriers to affordable housing were identified in the Needs Section of this Plan:

- Lack of Funding for Affordable Housing
- High Land Costs
- Tight Credit Market
- Lack of Building Codes, Zoning Provisions, Grow Restrictions and Fees
- Environmental Regulations that Impact Development Costs in Western Travis County
- Lack of Public Transportation
- Expense of Infrastructure
- High Utility Costs

Over the next three years, a mixture of investments, policy review and advocacy will occur to assist in reducing the barriers associated with affordable housing. More specifically, the CDBG program will provide homebuyer assistance to reduce the impact of the tightened credits market, home rehabilitation to offset the lack of building codes to address substandard housing, and refer low to moderate income households to utility assistance programs to offset the high cost of utilities. Planning efforts will include monitoring and/or participating in the CAMPO urban centers model which links transportation, housing and employment, working with other entities who are interested in developing affordable housing in the unincorporated areas and continuing to look for opportunities to invest in rental housing development and maximize grant funds. Finally, staff will monitor local, state or federal laws or bills that impact any of the aforementioned barriers and advocate reducing any impact to affordable housing development.

Public Housing

The Housing Authority of Travis County (HATC) manages a total of 105 public housing units at three public housing sites in Travis County. The CDBG program will continue to support HATC's efforts to provide homeownership and affordable housing opportunities to low-income residents. CDBG staff has worked with HATC staff to locate sites in the unincorporated areas that are appropriate for rehabilitation or development. Though no sites have been identified yet, staff will continue to work collaboratively to find opportunities to work together.

One such opportunity, that may exist in the future, is the inclusion of interested municipalities in the Urban County beginning in Program Year 2012. Recently the County executed its first cooperation agreement with the Village of Webberville. This may create opportunities in the future to include more municipalities and increase favorable locations for collaboration with the HATC.

Lead-Based Paint Strategy

Activities supported with Travis County CDBG funds must be in full compliance with the Lead Safe Housing Rule (24 CFR Part 35) of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The CDBG program has created guidelines to ensure that the necessary steps for notification, identification and treatment of Lead Based Paint are followed, for owner occupied rehabilitation projects, homebuyer assistance projects and other projects as appropriate.

Additionally HHS/VS Housing Services Division, which receives funds through State grant funds and the Travis County General Fund, provides limited lead-based paint remediation on houses built before 1978 where small holes in the wall or similar acts that could cause additional possible lead exposure are made.

Non-Housing Community Development Strategy

The table below summarizes the non-housing community development gaps in funding, identified in the Public Engagement and Needs Sections, as well as the assistance goals of the CDBG program over the planning period. It is important to note that the table represents the major categories ranked for investment rather than a breakdown of each subcategory referenced in the Public Engagement Section.

Figure 4.7: Non-Housing Community Development Activities

	Needs	Gap	Priority Need	Goals		
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Infrastructure	\$26,000,000	\$26,000,000	High	\$145,000	\$280,000	\$380,000
Community Services*	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	High	\$118,500	\$118,500	\$118,500
Public Buildings & Facilities	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	Medium	\$0	\$0	\$0
Business & Jobs	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	Medium	\$0	\$0	\$0

*Includes expanding service to Populations with Specialized Needs/Services

Infrastructure

Priority: High

Public Engagement Ranking:

Residents: 2

Social Service Agencies: 5

Infrastructure needs have consistently been identified by residents of the unincorporated areas as a high priority need, and infrastructure improvements remain the type of project most requested by neighborhoods. During the public engagement process for this Consolidated Plan, it was ranked as the second most urgent need by residents. To date, over \$1.6 million of CDBG funds have been invested in improving water access and substandard roads, but there continues to be a significant need for these types of project. Over the past five years, requests for water and wastewater projects totaled an estimated \$24 million and requests for street improvements an estimated \$18 million. In the unincorporated areas, few sources of funding exist to implement these projects, and the cost is prohibitive for low income residents to undertake without assistance. These types of projects make neighborhoods more livable and sustainable; therefore, infrastructure projects will continue to be high priority over the consolidated planning period.

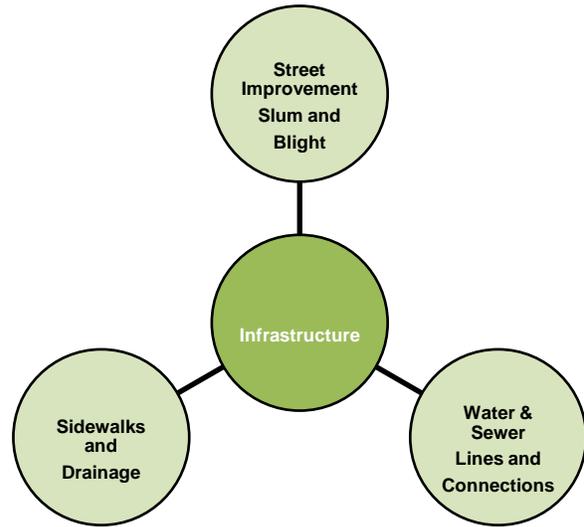


Figure 4.8: Street Improvement Objectives					
Specific Objective	Source of Funds	Performance Indicator	Expected Number		
			PY 2011	PY 2012	PY 2013
Improve the quality of public improvements for lower income persons by environment by improving substandard roads.	CDBG	Number of people who will benefit from improved road.	0	126	126

Community Services

Priority: High

Public Engagement Ranking:

Residents: 1

Social Service Agencies: 2

Since the inception of the CDBG program, access to social service supports in the unincorporated areas has been identified as unmet need. Over the last five years, over \$250,000 of CDBG funds has been invested in improving access to case management and needed services.

During the public engagement process, community services were ranked as the highest need by residents and the second highest by service providers. Of the current social service contract investments made by the Department, less than 9% of the services are being provided to persons living in the unincorporated areas, while 17% of the population lives in these areas. Services therefore need to expand outside the Austin corridor to more adequately serve the needs identified by residents. Over the next three years, funds will be invested to improve access to community services.



Figure 4.9: Social Services Expansion Objectives

Specific Objective	Source of Funds	Performance Indicator	Expected Number		
			PY 2011	PY 2012	PY 2013
Improve the availability of services to low/mod income persons through program expansion.	CDBG	Number of people assisted with expanded access to a service.	500	500	500

Public Facilities and Buildings

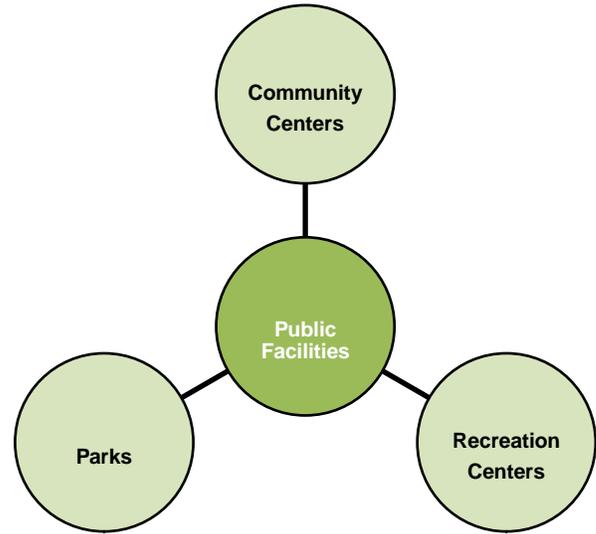
Priority: Medium

Public Engagement Ranking:

Residents: 6

Social Service Agencies: 6

During the public engagement process, residents reported strong support for pushing community centers and recreational centers into Precincts 1 & 4. Furthermore, demand for recreational and community facilities has grown, however, when ranking priorities, Public Facilities and Buildings ranked sixth among both residents and service providers.



While there is significant public interest in improved and additional facilities, other sources of funding are better suited for this type of expansion which aligns with the public’s interest to invest CDBG funds elsewhere. CDBG intends to advocate and communicate the interests expressed by the public during the public comment periods rather than funding during this strategic planning period.

Populations with Specialized Needs/Services

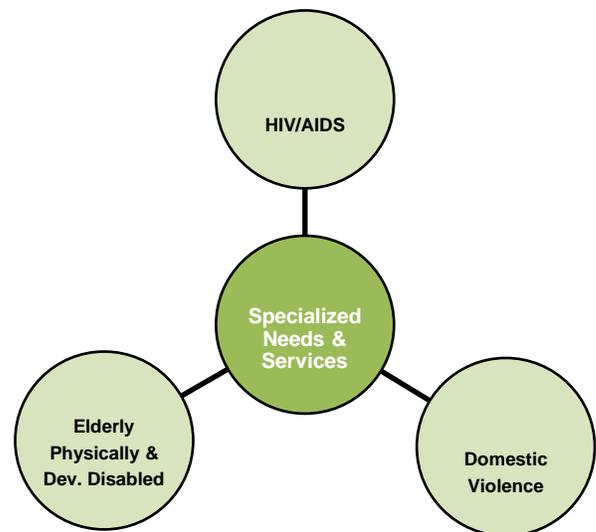
Priority: Medium

Public Engagement Ranking:

Residents: 5

Social Service Agencies: 3

The data provided in Section 3 of this Plan indicates that elderly and disabled households need more directed supports. A higher percentage of households with one or more members with a disability experience a housing problem, than all Travis County Households. Elderly renter households are more likely to have a housing problem, than either Owner-Occupied households or Non-Elderly Renter Households. Additionally, less than 12 percent of clients receiving



services from the social service contract investments for persons with a disability were from the unincorporated areas of the county. Moreover, no housing specifically for disabled persons is located in the unincorporated areas.

In order to help alleviate this need, staff will direct sub-recipients to have specific goals and marketing strategies to ensure inclusion and access for these populations to the more generalist programs funding as they relate to housing and community services.

Business and Jobs

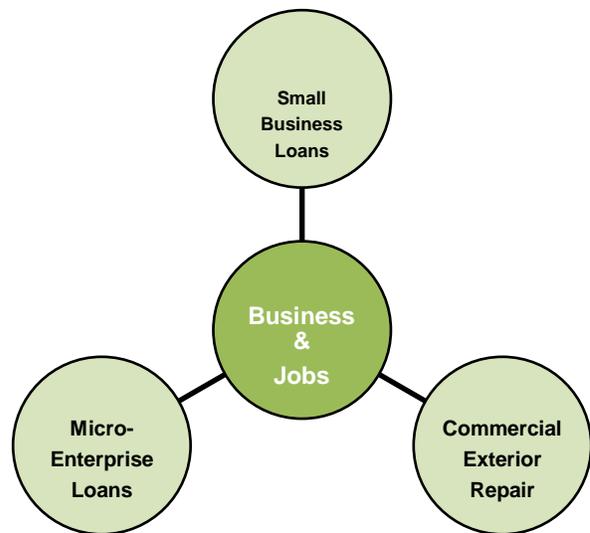
Priority: Medium

Public Engagement Ranking:

Residents: 4

Social Service Agencies: 4

Business and Jobs were ranked as the fourth most urgent need by both residents and service providers during the public engagement process. All areas of the unincorporated region are in need of affordable housing and improved access to jobs, however, less than 3% of the services for workforce development are provided to residents in the unincorporated areas of the county. Over the consolidated planning period, rather than using CDBG funds directly for workforce development, community services projects and housing projects will be linked to workforce development. For example, underemployed homeowners receiving home rehabilitation may receive referrals to job training programs and/or job placement to increase their hourly wage rate to reduce housing cost burden and transportation costs through accessing the public service expansion project.



Anti-Poverty Strategy

Addressing poverty is at the heart of the mission of the Department, which is to work in partnership with the community to promote full development of the individual, family, neighborhood and community potential. Annually, over \$24 million is invested in alleviating the conditions which contribute to poverty by stabilizing housing, providing comprehensive case management, and increasing opportunity through workforce development and youth and child programs – just to name a few. Furthermore, the CDBG program intends to invest in expansion of an internal social work

program to serve 1500 people to link them to services to improve self-sufficiency and quality of life; while investments in housing will be made to reduce cost burden and to improve access to safe and decent housing.

Over the next three years, staff will review investments, participate in planning efforts to address poverty and invest funds in programs to ameliorate conditions that contribute to community conditions that create poverty.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND COORDINATION

Effective implementation of the Consolidated Plan involves a variety of agencies. Coordination and collaboration within the Travis County government and between agencies helps to ensure that the needs in the community are addressed. The key departments and agencies that are involved in the implementation of the Plan are described below.

Health and Human Services & Veterans Service Department

The HHS/VS 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 yearly 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/VS. The Department reports to the Travis County Commissioners Court for oversight authority.

The CDBG office works with the Research and Planning Division (R&P) within HHS/VS in the areas of community planning, data collection, and resource development. The CDBG office will continue to keep R&P informed about HUD funding streams and continue to work collaboratively identifying and sharing relevant data to ensure a consistent message on emerging issues such as changing housing needs and foreclosure.

Additionally, the Family Support Services (FSS) Division of HHS/VS is the project manager for a CDBG public service project. FSS also manages the seven Travis County Community Centers which provide a key access point for the public to access CDBG information. The CDBG office works closely with the Division to ensure the public's access to CDBG documents and encourage outreach and public engagement through the Centers.

Travis County Commissioners Court

The Commissioners Court is made up of four elected commissioners, one to represent each county precinct, and the County Judge who serves as the presiding officer. As a group, the Commissioners and County Judge are the chief policy-making and governing body of the county government. The Commissioner's Court makes all final decisions about CDBG fund allocations.

Transportation and Natural Resources Department

The Transportation and Natural Resources Department (TNR) and the CDBG office work closely to coordinate environmental review functions, project planning, project implementation and GIS mapping. Additionally, over the last year, TNR's planning division and CDBG staff have begun to work more collaboratively to ensure a consistent messaging regarding housing, transportation and community development. TNR and CDBG employees have been trained in HUD environmental regulations. This cross training of both departments allows for quality review and peer consultation. Finally, the CDBG office and the CDBG funded Senior Engineer coordinate the preparation of project scopes, eligibility, cost estimates, and project design. The Senior Engineer also plays an active role in the implementation of CDBG & CDBG-R projects that are managed by TNR such as the street improvement projects of Lake Oak Estates and Plain View Estates.

County Attorney's Office

The County Attorney is an elected official and the County Attorney's Office creates and reviews legal agreements as well as provides legal advice and consultation for the Department. They have created templates to assist with CDBG procurement actions, related consultant services, construction documents, and templates for sub-recipient agreements.

Purchasing Office

The Purchasing Office manages the CDBG procurement processes for commodities, professional services and construction. Expertise in the area of federal standards has been created within the Office. The Office ensures compliance with required labor standards and submits related reports to the CDBG office. The Purchasing Office reports to the Purchasing Board, which was established by the Travis County Commissioner's Court.

Coordination

The Travis County CDBG office anticipates coordinating with a variety of local non-profits and governmental entities activities related to grant management and community planning. The following list provides some examples of the type of engagements the CDBG office anticipates to build:

- ◆ Partnerships with local Community Housing and Development Organizations (CHDOs), non-profits, and other community development and housing providers to explore options for community development and public service projects and leverage other federal, state, local and private funding.

- ◆ Coordination of planning efforts with the Travis County Housing Authority and Travis County Housing Finance Corporation for affordable housing programs in the unincorporated areas of the county.
- ◆ Engagement of other municipalities in Travis County for future collaboration in the areas of community development and housing activities.
- ◆ Coordination of planning efforts with different entities in the Austin metropolitan region such as of the City of Austin and other cities in the county, for areas such as combining future efforts in the development of documents such as comprehensive Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and a comprehensive Housing Market Study for the county/region.

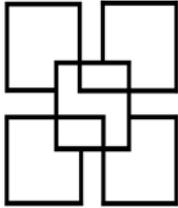
In addition, the CDBG office will continue the following engagements:

- ◆ Consultation with other entitlement counties and cities to exchange models for CDBG grant management and project implementation;
- ◆ Coordination of planning efforts for affordable housing and ending homelessness initiatives with local stakeholders including coalitions of non-for-profits, the City of Austin, and regional organizations.

SECTION 5

PY 11 ACTION PLAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | GENERAL QUESTIONS AND
ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN | HOUSING AND
HOMELESS SERVICES | NON HOUSING COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER ACTIVITIES



ACTION PLAN

STANDARD FORM 424

Date Submitted 08/15/11	Applicant Identifier	Type of Submission	
Date Received by state n/a	State Identifier	Application	Pre-application
Date Received by HUD 8/15/11	Federal Identifier 746000192	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Non Construction
Applicant Information			
Name: Travis County		UOG Code: TX489453	
Address: P.O. Box 1748		DUNS Number: 030908842	
		Travis County Commissioners Court	
City: Austin	State: Texas	Health and Human Services	
Zip Code: 78767		Executive Manager's Office	
Employer Identification Number (EIN):		County: Travis	
74-6000192		Grant Start Date: 10/01/11	
Applicant Type:		Specify Other Type if necessary:	
Local Government: County			
Program Funding		U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	
Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers; Descriptive Title of Applicant Project(s); Areas Affected by Project(s) (cities, Counties, localities etc.); Estimated Funding			
Community Development Block Grant		14.218 Entitlement Grant	
CDBG Project Titles Lake Oak Estates Street Improvements, Home Rehabilitation, Public Services, Other: Social Work Services Expansion, and Grant Administration & Planning.		Description of Areas Affected by CDBG Project(s) Unincorporated areas of Travis County	
\$CDBG Grant Amount \$ 790,136	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged 0	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds \$305,000		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	
\$Anticipated Program Income 0		Other (Describe)	

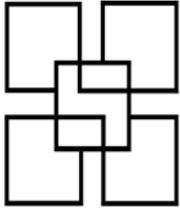
Total Funds Leveraged for CDBG-based Project(s) \$305,000	
Home Investment Partnerships Program	
14.239 HOME	
HOME Project Titles N/A	
Description of Areas Affected by HOME Project(s)	
\$HOME Grant Amount	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged
Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged	\$Additional State Funds Leveraged
\$Locally Leveraged Funds	\$Grantee Funds Leveraged
\$Anticipated Program Income	Other (Describe)
Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS	
14.241 HOPWA	
HOPWA Project Titles N/A	
Description of Areas Affected by HOPWA Project(s)	
\$HOPWA Grant Amount	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged
Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged	\$Additional State Funds Leveraged
\$Locally Leveraged Funds	\$Grantee Funds Leveraged
\$Anticipated Program Income	Other (Describe)
Total Funds Leveraged for HOPWA-based Project(s)	
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	
14.231 ESG	
ESG Project Titles N/A	
Description of Areas Affected by ESG Project(s)	
\$ESG Grant Amount	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged
Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged	\$Additional State Funds Leveraged
\$Locally Leveraged Funds	\$Grantee Funds Leveraged
\$Anticipated Program Income	Other (Describe)
Congressional Districts of:	
Applicant Districts 10, 21 and 25	Project Districts 10, 21 and 25
Is application subject to review by state Executive Order 12372 Process?	
Is the applicant delinquent on any federal debt? If "Yes" please include an additional document explaining the situation.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
This application was made available to the state EO 12372 process for review on	
Program is not covered by EO 12372	

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Program has not been selected by the state for review
Total Funds Leveraged for ESG-based Project(s)			
Person to be contacted regarding this application			
First Name: Samuel	Middle Initial: T	Last Name: Biscoe	
Title: County Judge	Phone: 512/854-9555	Fax: 512/854-9535	
Email: Sam.Biscoe@co.travis.tx.us	Website: www.traviscountytx.gov/cdbg	Other Contacts: Sherri E. Fleming and Christy Moffett P: 512/854-4100 F: 512/854-4115	
Signature of Authorized Representative		Date Signed	
		08/09/2011	

ACRONYMS

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

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AI	Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice
AP	Action Plan
CAPER	Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
Con-Plan	Consolidated Plan (governs CDBG Programs)
CPD	Community Planning and Development (part of HUD)
CPP	Citizen Participation Plan
EA	Environmental Assessment
ESG	Emergency Shelter Grant
FHA	Federal Housing Administration (part of HUD)
FSS	Family Support Services (a Travis County Social Service Program)
HACT	Housing Authority of Travis County
HHS/VS	Travis County Department of Health & Human Service and Veteran Services
HOME	HOME Investment Partnership Program (HUD’s Program)
HOPWA	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HUD’s Program)
HTE	Accounting Software used by Travis County
HUD	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
IDIS	Integrated Disbursement Information System (HUD's Financial Management System)
LMI	Low- and Moderate-Income (80% or below median household income)
MFI	Median Family Income
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PY	Program Year
PY10	Program Year 2010
RFP	Request for Proposals
RFQ	Request for Qualifications
TC	Travis County
TCHFC	Travis County Housing Finance Corporation
TxDOT	Texas Department of Transportation
TNR	Travis County Department of Transportation and Natural Resources
URA	Uniform Relocation Act



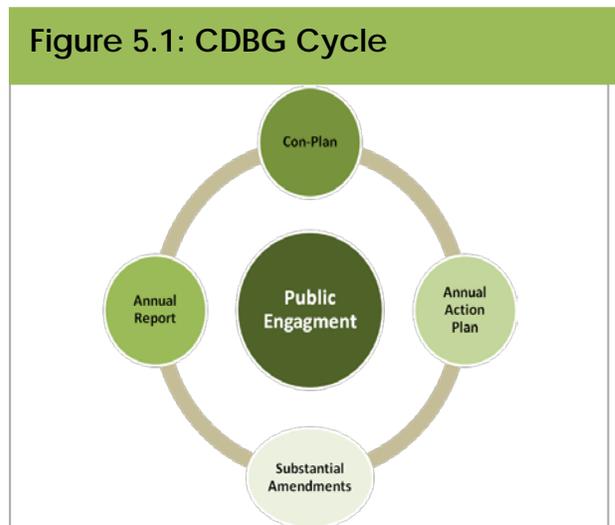
INTRODUCTION

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) initiative is a federal grant program administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It provides annual grants to cities and counties to carry out community development activities aimed at revitalizing neighborhoods, improving affordable housing options, and providing improved community facilities and services.

Based on its population, in 2006, Travis County qualified as an urban county, a federal designation which afforded the County the opportunity to apply for CDBG funds. That year, Travis County applied and received CDBG funds for the first time and has continued to receive funding for the past five years. The County’s annual allocation is based on a HUD-designed formula that takes into account the county’s population size, poverty rate, housing overcrowding, and age of housing.

Usage of CDBG funds must meet a number of parameters set nationally by HUD and locally by the County. Federal regulation requires that a minimum of 70% of the CDBG funds focus on projects for low- to moderate- income residents. Additionally, Travis County’s allocation specifically targets residents living in the unincorporated areas of the county and to be eligible, the activities must meet one of the following HUD’s national objectives:

- Benefit low- and moderate-income persons;
- Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums and blight; or
- Address other community development needs that present a serious and immediate threat to the health and welfare of the community. The administration of the CDBG program follows a cycle that includes the drafting of a Consolidated Plan, an Action Plan, and an annual evaluation. The Consolidated Plan (Con-Plan) identifies the County’s community and housing needs and outlines the strategies to address those needs over a three year period. The Annual Action Plan (AP) defines the specific activities to be undertaken during



each program year (PY) to address the priorities established in the Con-Plan. An evaluation is conducted annually to assess yearly accomplishments. The evaluation is called the Consolidated Annual Performance Report (CAPER).

The figure above is a simplified visual representation of the CDBG cycle. As shown, citizens have a central role in setting the priorities to be addressed and defining projects to tackle identified needs.

The Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Service Department (HHS/VS) is the lead agency designated by the County to administer the CDBG grant and the single point of contact with HUD.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Travis County Program Year 2011 (PY11) Action Plan lists the projects and activities the County will undertake beginning October 1, 2011 to meet the goals and objectives outlined in the PY 2011-2013 Consolidated Plan. The Action Plan details how the County will use the CDBG funds and describes other available resources to address the County’s housing and non-housing community development needs.

Public Input

The Action Plan highlights different opportunities the public had to provide input on the usage of the CDBG funds for the program year 2011, different mechanisms used to outreach to the public as well as the results from the information gathered. It is important to note that the Program Year 2011 Action Plan marks the first year of the second Consolidated Plan; therefore, the input received during the public participation process for PY 2011 informed both the PY 2011 Action Plan as well as the PY 2011 – 2013 Consolidated Plan.

During the months of February and March the County held public hearings and solicited proposals for CDBG projects. Solicitation of input and invitation to participate in the public hearings were posted on the County’s website and published in newspapers of general circulation. In addition, notifications by mail and e-mail were sent to service providers, to county residents who had previously attended public hearings, to the community liaison departments of schools districts and to neighborhood associations. The announcements and all the participation materials were available in English and Spanish.

Lastly, two public hearings were held on July 12 and July 19, 2011 and a 30-day public comment period occurred from June 30 to July 29, 2011 to solicit final comment on the proposed uses of CDBG funds.

Proposed Activities for Program Year 2011

The CDBG award for Travis County is \$ 790,136 for Program Year 2011. These funds will be used for the following activities:

- 1. Street Improvements: Lake Oak Estates: \$ 145,000**

The project will improve several sections of substandard roads in the neighborhood. The first phase of the project, funded with PY11 funds, will include: 1) design services; 2) land surveying services; 3) geo-technical services; 4) drainage design services; 4) utility location and relocation coordination services; 5) environmental review and related regulatory permits ; and 6) project management time. The improvements impact 126 people, of which, 85.7% are considered low

to moderate income based on the primary survey.

2. Homeowner Rehabilitation: \$ 368,636

This project will fund minor home repair services for low and moderate income homeowners in the unincorporated areas of Travis County to move homes towards Housing Quality Standards. The program seeks to improve the energy efficiency, physical living conditions, and safety in owner-occupied homes. A 0% interest, forgivable 5-year loan up to \$24,999 with no required annual or monthly payments is available. The impact will be 15 homes.

3. Public Services, Other: \$ 118,500

Expansion of an internal HHS/VS program through the Family Support Services Division to expand social work services in the unincorporated areas. A total of 1.5 FTEs and related operating expenses are targeted for this project which will be administered by the Travis County HHS/VS, Family Support Services Division. The Impact will be assistance to 500 individuals

4. Administration & Planning: \$ 158,000

The funds allocated for administration will pay for the operating expenses associated with the grant including offices supplies, training, contracted services, interpreting, and other business related expenses. Additionally, the funds will pay for a portion of the salary for two CDBG Planners and the TNR Senior Engineer who acts as a project manager for CDBG-funded street and water supply improvement projects.

The following figure summarizes the proposed projects and allocations for program year 2011, and the categories under which each project falls.

Figure 5.2: Proposed Projects for Program Year 2011	
Project/Activities	Amount
Community Development	
Street Improvements: Lake Oak Estates	\$145,000
Homeowner Rehabilitation	\$368,636
Public Services	
Public Services Other: Social Work Services	\$118,500
Administration and Planning	
CDBG Administration & Planning	\$158,000
Total PY10 Grant	\$790,136

Past Performance

The 2010 program year marks the fifth year Travis County has received CDBG funds. During the first program year, no funds were spent given the numerous items needed for the initial grant start up, and due to an allocation error from HUD, which significantly delayed Travis County CDBG's operation. Funds from program years 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are being spent concurrently. As the projects are implemented, internal monitoring is taking place to assure grant compliance and project effectiveness.

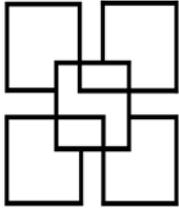
HUD monitored Travis County's CDBG program in April 2010 with no findings and one concern related to timely spending of funds.

Timely Spending of Funds

As part of the mandate from Congress to administer the CDBG program, HUD determines annually whether each CDBG entitlement is carrying out its activities "in a timely manner." HUD conducts an analysis of each entitlement's timeliness of spending 10 months into each grant year. For Travis County, the timeliness test started in August 2008, and will continue to occur every August. The threshold for compliance with timeliness is having no more than 1.5 times the current year's allocation unspent. Travis County's did not meet its timeliness ratio in August 2009 and August 2010, but became timely on October 15, 2010. The Program achieved timeliness with a ratio of 1.44 for its August 2011 timeliness test.

Alternate Project List for Program Year 2011

In the event that the projects identified for this program year are delayed, canceled, or performed at a lower cost than the budgeted amount, the Travis County CDBG program plans to pursue one or more of the projects listed in the Alternate Project List (See Appendix H). Planning for such incidents allows the CDBG program to utilize the funds in a timely manner toward pre-identified alternate projects, also saving resources that would otherwise be used to add or delete projects through the customary Substantial Amendment process described in the Citizen Participation Plan. The County amended its Citizen Participation Plan in July 2010 to include the parameters of the use and adequate review of Alternate Projects.



SECTION I: GENERAL QUESTIONS

ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN

Project # 1: Lake Oak Estates Substandard Road Improvement - \$145,000

Project Description:

The Lake Oak Estates Neighborhood completed a primary survey in March 2011 and was identified as a low to moderate income area. The roads in the unincorporated areas of Lake Oak Estates do not meet Travis County standards; therefore, the substandard roads are not accepted into the Travis County road maintenance program.



The street improvement scope of work may include, but is not limited to: 1) design services; 2) land surveying services; 3) geo-technical services; 4) drainage design services; 4) utility location and relocation coordination services; 5) environmental review and related regulatory permits; 6) acquisition of right of way and easements; and 6) construction.



The project will be broken up into three phases and include the improvement to sections of Cavalier Canyon Drive, Bowling Lane, Covenant Canyon Trail, Holly Lane and related cross streets. The first phase, funded with PY 11 grant funds, will include: 1) design services; 2) land surveying services; 3) geo-technical services; 4) drainage design services; 4) utility location and relocation coordination services; 5) environmental review and related regulatory permits.; and 6) project management time. The improvements impact 126 people, of which, 85.7% are considered low to moderate income based on the primary survey.

Figure 5.3: Project 1 - General Project Information	
CDBG Funding:	\$145,000
Leverage Funding:	Not Applicable
Program Delivery:	Travis County Transportation and Natural Resource Department
Program Oversight:	Travis County Health and Human Service and Veteran Services
Expected Start/ Completion Date:	January 2012 -September 2012: Design Phase completed Phases2 & 3: Future Funding needed PY 12 & PY 13
Location:	Lake Oak Estates, Precinct 3

Figure 5.4: 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 improvements for lower income persons
Citation	570.201 (c)	Accomplishment	126 Individuals
Eligibility	LMA –Survey	Matrix Code	03 K Street Improvements
Priority in the 2011-2013 Strategic Plan#	High	Travis County HTE #:	HCUF01

Project # 2: Home Rehabilitation - \$368,636

Project Description:

This project will fund minor home repair services for low and moderate income homeowners in the unincorporated areas of Travis County, to move homes towards Housing Quality Standards. The program seeks to improve the energy efficiency, physical living conditions, and safety in owner-occupied homes. A 0% interest, forgivable 5-year loan up to \$24,999 with no required annual or monthly payments is available. The loan is forgiven at a pro-rata rate of 20% for each year of home ownership. Examples of potential improvements include 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 repairs, and electrical and plumbing repairs. In the event that program income is created, it will be reinvested into the Home Rehabilitation project.

These funds are targeted to homeowners at or below 80% MFI in the unincorporated areas of the county. This project will be either administered by a non-profit, designated as a sub-recipient, identified through a formal application process or by the HHS/VS department. Additionally, some of the allocation will partially fund the second, new CDBG Planner position to complete environmental paperwork, final inspections and sign off and any other needed project delivery related costs.

Figure 5.5: Project 2 - General Project Information	
CDBG Funding:	\$368,636
Leverage Funding:	To be determined
Program Delivery:	Designated sub-recipient or Travis County Health and Human Service and Veterans Service
Program Oversight:	Travis County Health and Human Service and Veteran Services
Estimated Start/ Completion Date:	Contract in place by November 2011 Program delivery begins January 2012 Program completion date by January 2013
Location:	Homes in the unincorporated areas of Travis County

Figure 5.6: Project 2 - 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	Suitable Living Environment	Specific Objective	Improve the quality of owner housing
Citation	570.202	Accomplishment	15 Housing Units
Eligibility	LMH	Matrix Code	14A, Rehabilitation, Single Unit Residential
Priority in the 2011-2013 Strategic Plan#	High	Travis County HTE #:	HCIF02

Project # 3: FSS Social Work Services Expansion Project - \$118,500

Project Description:

This program is an internal Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Service expansion of existing services. The program will re-design the PY07, PY08, PY09 & PY 10 expansion of social work services by increasing to one and a half social workers resulting in additional capacity to provide case management, information and referral, non-clinical counseling, crisis intervention and outreach in all four precincts of the unincorporated areas. The 1.5 FTEs will partially fund 4 social workers who work at a Travis County HHS&VS facility, however, to reduce transportation barriers; the social worker provides the majority of service provision through home visits. Additionally, part of the funds will be used for operating expenses such as items necessary to provide home based services, mileage, and training, among others.

Figure 5.7: Project 3 - General Project Information	
CDBG Funding:	\$ 118,500
Leverage Funding:	Youth and Family Assessment Center (YFAC) Flex Funds – to be determined Best Single Source (BSS) Funds – to be determined General Fund Staff costs: Approximately \$200,000
Program Delivery:	Family Support Services (FSS) Division of the Travis County Health and Human Services & Veteran Services
Program Oversight:	Travis County Health and Human Services & Veteran Services
Expected Start/ Completion Date:	October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012
Location:	Households residing in the unincorporated areas of TC

Figure 5.8: Project 3 - Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD – prescribed)			
Priority Need Category:	Public Services, Other	Project:	Social Work Services Program
Eligible Activity:	Public Services	Outcome Category	Availability/ Accessibility
Objective Category	Suitable Living Environment	Specific Objective	Improve the availability of services for low/moderate income persons
Citation	570.201 (e)	Accomplishment	500 people
Eligibility	LMC	Matrix Code	05, Public Services (General)
Priority in the 2011-2013 Strategic Plan#:	High	Travis County HTE #:	HSOF03

Project # 4: Administrative & Planning Expenses – \$158,000

Project Description:

The funds allocated for administration will pay for the operating expenses associated with the grant including office supplies, training, contracted services, interpreting, membership and other business related expenses. Additionally, the funds will pay for a portion (60%) of the salary for the existing CDBG Planner, a portion (75%) of a new CDBG Planner position and a portion (25%) of the salary of a TNR Senior Engineer who acts as a project manager for CDBG-funded street and water supply improvement projects.

Figure 5.9: Project 4 - General Project Information	
CDBG Funding:	\$158,000
Leverage Funding:	Travis County General Fund = estimated \$ 105,000
Program Delivery:	Travis County Health and Human Service & Veteran Services
Program Oversight:	Travis County Health and Human Service & Veteran Services
Expected Start/ Completion Date:	October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012
Location:	Not Applicable

Figure 5.10: 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 2011-2013 Strategic Plan#:	Not Applicable	Travis County HTE #:	HAGF04 & HPWF05

ALTERNATE PROJECTS

In July 2010, the Travis County Commissioners Court approved an amendment to the Citizen Participation Plan to allow for a list of alternate projects to be provided in the Annual Action Plan. This amendment provides the framework to allow the opportunity to have a list of projects that have the potential to be implemented quickly should a funded CDBG project experience cost savings, delays or a barrier to completing it.

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 percent. These actions will not require a substantial amendment since the alternate projects will have gone through a public review process saving 60 to 90 days prior to reallocate funds.

In the event that the projects identified for this program year are delayed, canceled, or are performed at a lower cost than the budgeted amount, the Travis County CDBG program plans to pursue one or more of following projects: homebuyer assistance, homeowner rehabilitation, or design of Navarro Creek Street Improvements (*Refer to Appendix H for details on each alternate project*).

Figure 5.11: Proposed Alternate Projects for Program Year 2011

Project/Activities	Amount
Community Development	
Homebuyer Assistance	Up to \$300,000
Homeowner Rehabilitation	Up to \$200,000
Street Improvements: Navarro Pass	Up to \$125,000

CDBG CARRY OVER CHART

This chart represents the estimated total CDBG dollars available for use during PY11 including estimated carry over amounts from PY06 through PY10. The percentages of the areas of investments for public services and administration and planning were calculated to demonstrate that the amounts allocated in each area do not exceed the program caps of 15 % for public service and 20 % for administration and planning.

Figure 5.12: CDBG Carry Over Chart

CDBG Area of Investment	CDBG Activity	PY 2011 Funds by Activity	Carry Over From PY06-PY10	TOTAL	Percent of Activity Investment	Percent of CDBG Area Investment
Community Development	1. Street Improvements: Lake Oak Estates	\$145,000	\$0	\$145,000		
	2. Street Improvements: Lava Lane	\$0	\$100,000**	\$100,000**		
	3. Owner Occupied: Home Rehabilitation	\$368,636	\$236,136	\$604,772		
	4. Production of owner housing: Land Acquisition	\$0	\$20,000**	\$20,000**		
	5. Homebuyer Assistance	\$0	\$793,000	\$793,000		
Public Services	6. Public Services, Other: Social Work Expansion	\$ 118,500	\$0*	\$118,500	15%	15%
Administration & Planning	7. Administration & Planning	\$158,000	\$15,000*	\$173,000*	21.8%*	21.8%*
TOTAL		\$790,136	\$1,164,136	\$1,954,272		

*The carry over numbers represent estimates of funds remaining at the end of the program year. These numbers may increase or decrease depending upon the draw downs and progress achieved by September 30, 2011. For the administration and Planning and Public Services categories, if the carry over causes the allowable percentages to exceed the regulatory caps, an amendment to increase funding to another project will be requested to the Travis County Commissioners Court.

**Carryover for these projects are estimates of budget savings after project completion, and will be used to increase funding to a current project, fund an alternate project or go through substantial amendment to fund a new project.

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS

A total of 641 households will benefit from the projects proposed in the PY 2011 Action Plan. The following figure presents each proposed project with the corresponding outcome objective and performance indicator as prescribed by HUD’s performance measurement framework.

Figure 5.13: Performance Indicators for the Proposed PY 2011 Projects

Specific Objectives	Outcome Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Expected #	Actual #	Percent Completed
SL-1 Availability/Accessibility of Living Environment						
Public Services, Other	Improve the access to a suitable living environment by increasing the availability of services to low/mod income persons	CDBG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people assisted with expanded access to a service 	500	To be determined	
SL-1 Sustainability of Living Environment						
Street Improvements Lake Oak Estates	Improve the quality of public improvements for lower income persons by improving roads	CDBG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people who will benefit from improved road 	126	To be determined	
Homeowner Rehabilitation	Improve the quality of owner housing	CDBG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of housing units improved 	15	To be determined	
Not Applicable						
Administration & Planning	Not applicable	CDBG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other – effective grant administration 	Not Applicable	To be determined	

The coding system used in Figure 5.14 follows the numbering system established in the CDBG Community Planning and Development Outcome Performance Measurement System developed by HUD. The outcome/objective numbers stand for the following:

Figure 5.14: Numbering System for Outcome and Objective Coding			
Objective	Outcome		
	Availability/Accessibility	Affordability	Sustainability
Decent Housing	DH-1	DH-2	DH-3
Suitable Living Environment	SL-1	SL-2	SL-3
Economic Opportunity	EO-1	EO-2	EO-3

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS

Travis County CDBG program does not have any designated target areas as projects are selected based on need and low to moderate income benefit rather than geographic location.

For information regarding the low to moderate income and minority concentrations in the county, please refer to the maps included at the end of this section: 5.1) Map of the unincorporated areas of Travis County with low to moderate income block groups, 5.2) Map of the unincorporated areas of Travis County with low to moderate income and racial concentrations by block group 5.3) Number of African American Residents by Census Block Group, 3) Number of Asian Residents by Census Block Group, 4) Number of Hispanic Residents by Census Block Group and 5) Number of Residents Identified as “Other Race” by Census Block Group.

The road improvements project (Projects 1) will occur in Lake Oak Estates neighborhood, located in Precinct 3, in a Census Tract that required a primary survey in Western Travis County. The Home Rehabilitation and Public Services projects (Projects 2&3), will help households located in the unincorporated areas of the county repair homes and provide access to social work services.

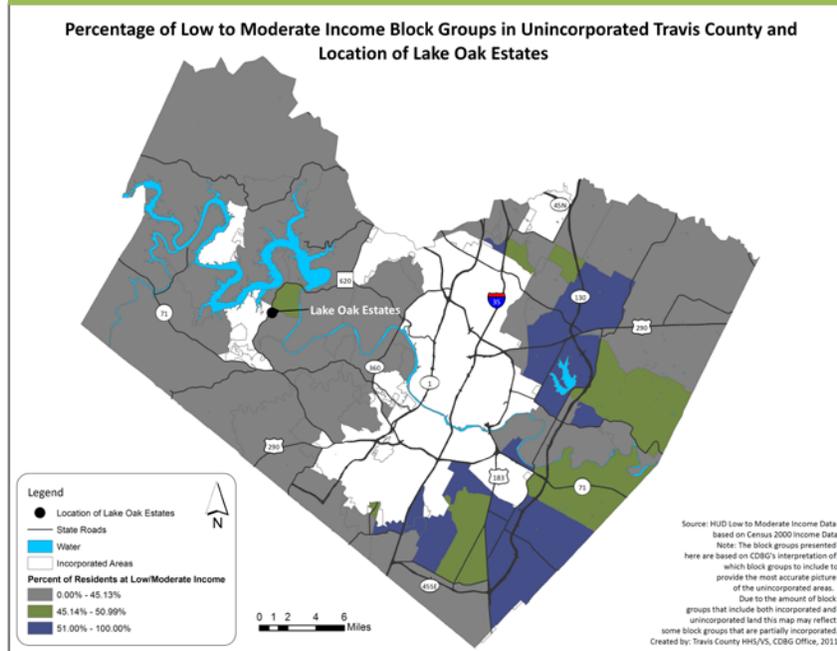
The following figure summarizes the locations for all the PY11 projects.

Figure 5.15: Geographic Distribution of Grant Activity for the Program Year 2011	
PY10 Projects	Location in Travis County
Project 1: Streets Improvements	Lake Oak Estates, Precinct 3
Project 2: Homeowner Rehabilitation	Households residing in the unincorporated areas of the county
Project 3: Public Services, Other	Households residing in the unincorporated areas of the county
Project 4: Administration & Planning	Not Applicable

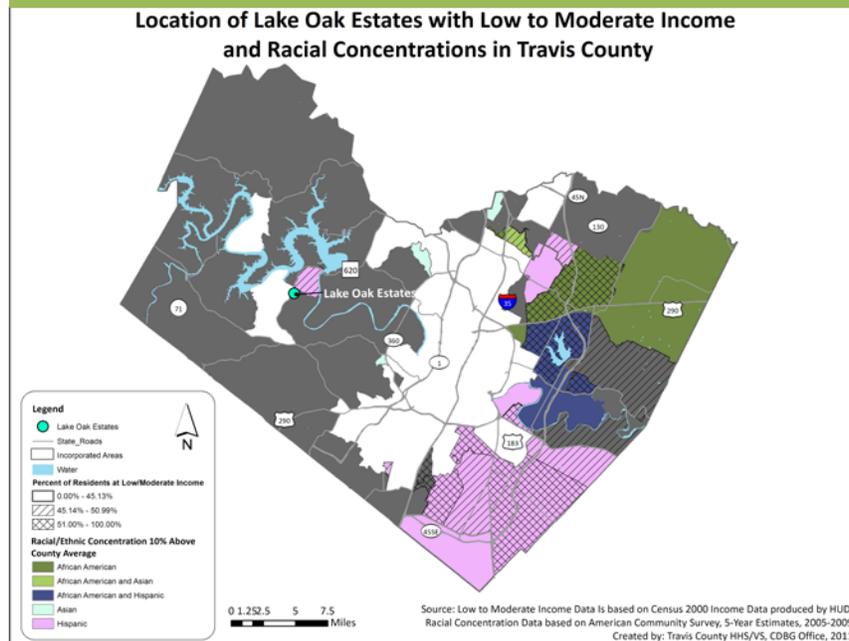
The following maps (Map 5.1 through 5.6) identify the location of low to moderate income groups as well as racial and ethnic concentrations in the County. A dot has been utilized to demonstrate the

location of the street improvement project (Project 1). It is important to note that the project completed a primary survey to determine its eligibility for funding. For a breakdown of race/ethnicity for the primary survey, refer to Appendix G.

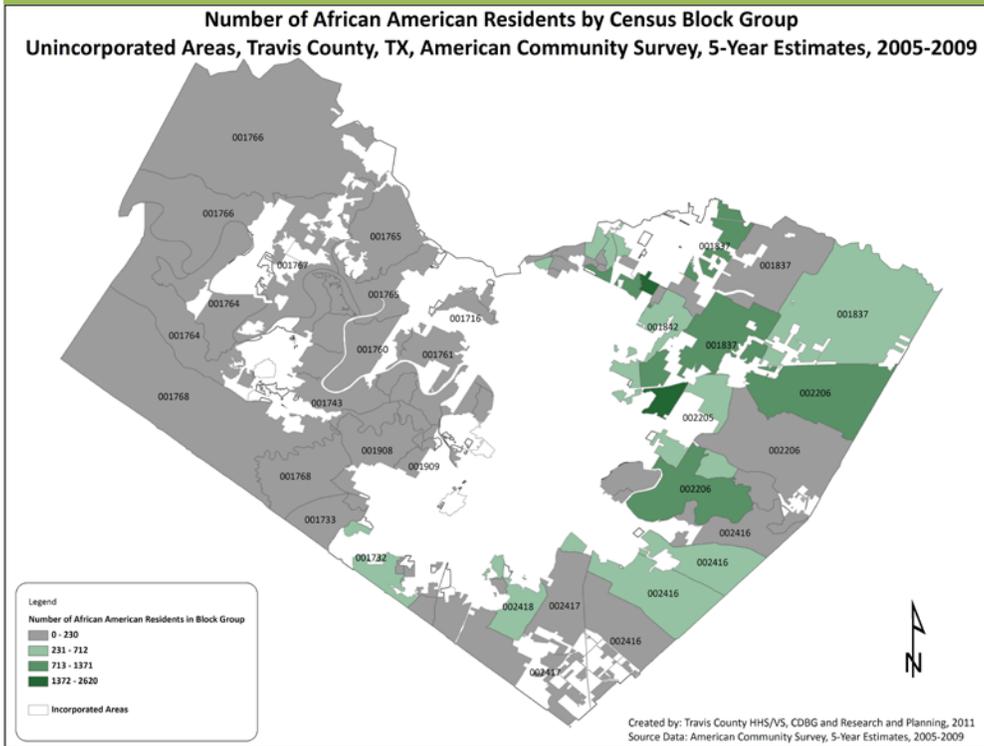
Map 5.1: Low- Moderate Income Percentages and Location of Lake Oak Estates



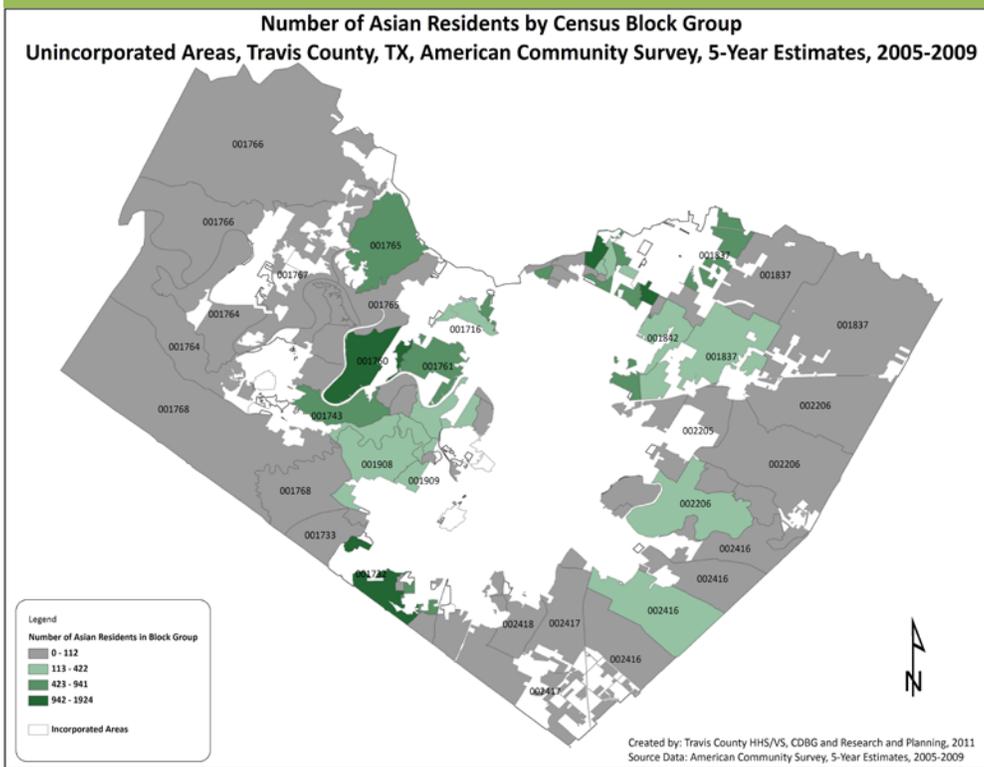
Map 5.2: Low- Moderate Income Percentages, Racial Concentrations and Location of Lake Oak Estates

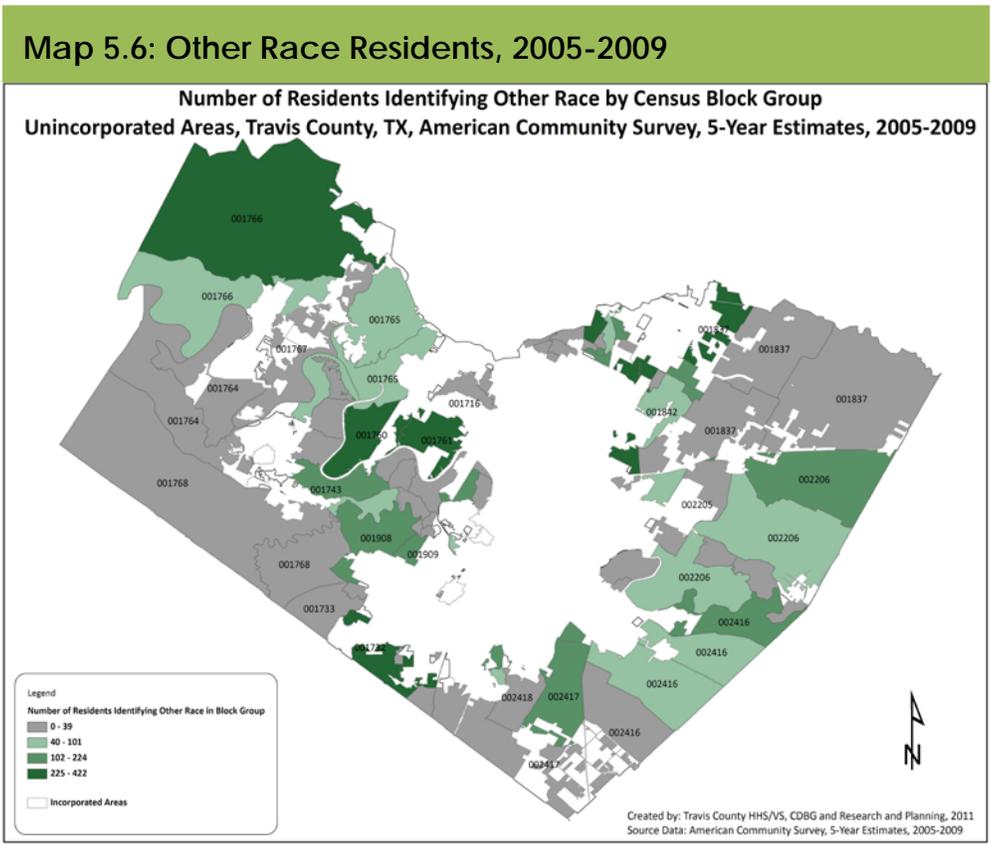
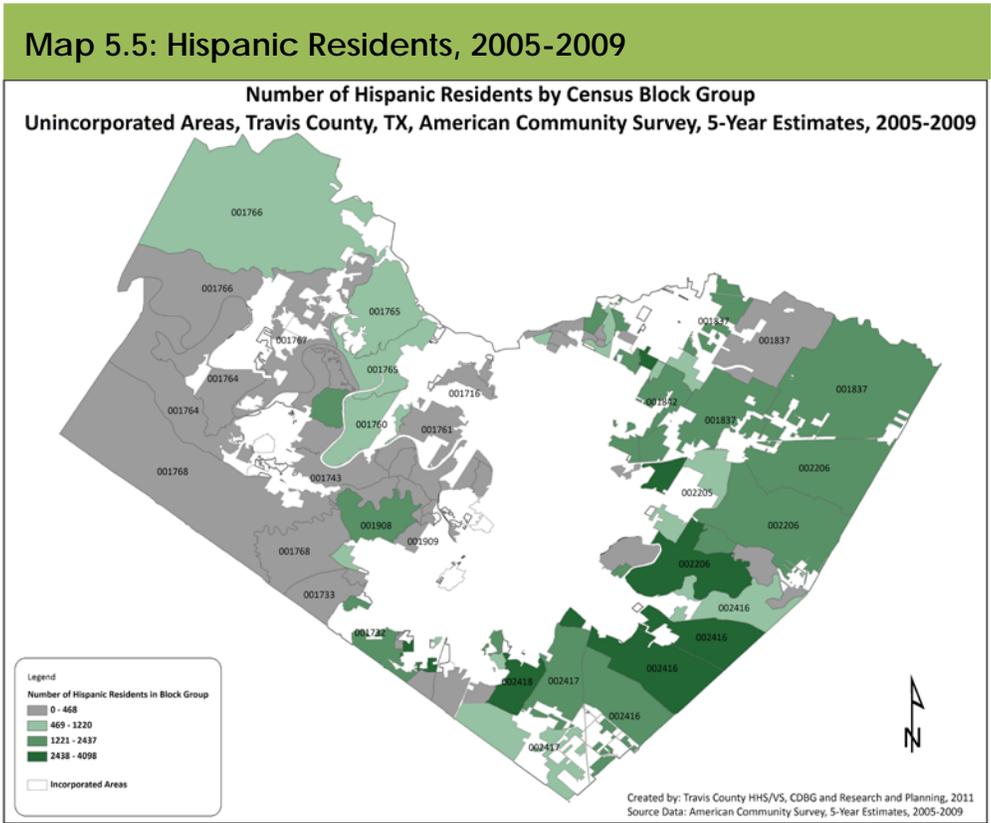


Map 5.3: African American Residents, 2005-2009



Map 5.4: Asian Residents, 2005-2009

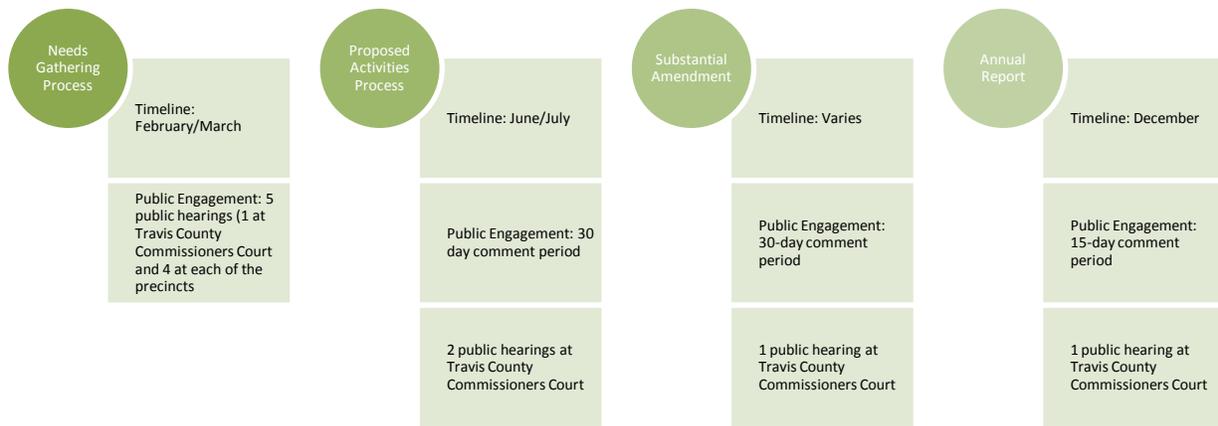




PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Public engagement occurs throughout 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 5.16: Public Engagement Process



SUMMARY OF PARTICIPATION PROCESS

During the months of February and March 2011, the public had an opportunity to identify the needs of the unincorporated areas by 1) attending one of five public hearings, 2) turning in a Participation Form or 3) turning in a Project Proposal form. It is important to note that the Program Year 2011 Action Plan marks the first year of the second Consolidated Plan; therefore, the input received during the public participation process for PY 2011 informed both the PY 2011 Action Plan as well as the PY 2011 – 2013 Consolidated Plan. For full details of the Public Engagement Process including Results, refer to Appendix B.

Public Hearings and Participation Forms

The purpose of the hearings and participation forms was to obtain the public’s input on the community development, housing, and public service needs, as well as potential project ideas to address those needs. The first hearing, held at the Commissioner Courtroom, followed a traditional hearing format, while those held in each of the precincts had an information session followed by facilitated discussion.

The public that could not participate in public hearings had the choice of providing their input by filling out a Participation Form or a Project Proposal Form. These forms were provided to interested parties upon request and were available in both English and Spanish on the Travis County CDBG website.

Technical Assistance to Neighborhoods

Organized residents and non-profit agencies who identified CDBG eligible projects received technical assistance from CDBG staff in the form of site visits, guidance on project proposals and understanding CDBG eligible activities and eligible beneficiaries. Specifically CDBG staff provided technical assistance to representatives of the Del Valle area, Mountain View, and one non-profit.

Additionally, two primary surveys were conducted during the months of February – March 2011. Lago Ranchos and Lake Oak Estates neighborhoods, located on opposite shores of Lake Travis in Western Travis County, requested assistance with road improvements in PY 2009. However, it was determined that Census data would not support a project to benefit the neighborhoods. The data indicated that the neighborhoods were not at least 45.13% low to moderate income, however, the County and the neighborhood could work together to conduct a primary survey of the homes that would benefit from the improvements. Program staff trained neighborhood representatives on the survey methodology, participated in one neighborhood meeting to explain the survey, provided technical assistance to help the neighborhoods complete the survey, and analyzed the results. One of the neighborhoods successfully completed the survey, and one neighborhood will receive additional assistance to increase the response rate. Please note that all primary survey materials including announcements, surveys, and surveyors were available in both English and Spanish.

Advertising

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. Advertisements also appeared in newspapers of general circulation including the Manor Messenger, Pflugerville Pflag, Hill Country News, Lake Travis View, North Lake Travis Log, West Lake Picayune, Oak Hill Gazette, The Austin Chronicle and the Spanish language newspapers *Ahora Si* and *El Mundo*. In addition, notifications by mail and e-mail were sent to service providers, to county residents who had previously attended public hearings, to the community liaison departments of schools districts and to neighborhood associations, and were posted on the CDBG Facebook and Twitter pages. The announcements were available in English and Spanish.

The following efforts were made to broaden public participation:

- Public notices presented the option of requesting an American Sign Language or Spanish interpreter.
- The CDBG website stayed current with documents and announcements of the different participation opportunities.
- The public that could not attend the public hearings had the option to provide their input by filling out a Participation Form or Project Proposal Form.
- To increase the access to information for Spanish-speakers, all the participation forms were available in Spanish, and selected sections of the website were translated into Spanish.
- Notices of opportunities to participate were sent to all neighborhood associations in the unincorporated areas and to school district community liaison departments.
- The CDBG Twitter account name was changed to be easier to find.
- Follow up calls were made social service providers to increase participation with the online survey.
- Opportunities to participate in the needs and priority determinations for the Consolidated Plan were available over 2 years.

Summary of Public Participation

- A total of 7 people attended the five public hearings
- 12 Participation Forms and 46 Social Service Provider Surveys were submitted
- Two neighborhoods were primary surveyed to determine whether or not they were eligible for a road project: Lago Ranchos and Lake Oak Estates.
- Two project proposals were submitted by neighborhoods or agencies: Frameworks and Sarah’s Creek HOA.
- Three proposals were submitted by Travis County Departments: One from the Family and Support Service (FSS) division of the Health and Human Service and Veteran Service Department (HHS&VS), one from the Transportation and Natural Resources Department (TNR) and one from Travis County Emergency Services Districts 3 & 9.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

Every year during the development of the Annual Action Plan, a 30-day public comment period is held to receive comments on the proposed uses of CDBG funds. The comment period includes two public hearings held at the Travis County Commissioners Court. For the development of the PY11 Action Plan and the PY11-PY13 Consolidated Plan, the 30-day public comment period was held from June 30, 2011 to July 29, 2011 and the two public hearings occurred on July 12, 2011, and July 19, 2011.

The public comment period was advertized on the County’s website and in newspapers of general circulation. In addition, notifications by mail and e-mail were sent to service providers, to citizens who had previously attended public hearings, to the community liaison departments of schools districts and to neighborhood associations. The announcements were available in English and Spanish.

Summary of Public Comments Received for Draft of PY11 Action Plan & PY11-13 Consolidated Plan

Three people testified during the public hearings, and one letter was received for consideration. No additional written comments were received. For a full details on the comments received, refer to Appendix B, Attachment C. The comments provided are summarized below:

- Support for home repair including architectural barrier removal and emergency home repair;
- A question about whether apartments were included in the Plan at this time;
- Request to support the match needed for Project Recovery which serves Chronic Offenders and diverts them from the justice system; and
- Two comments that were not relevant to CDBG.

Responses to Comment Received and Comments Not Accepted

- The PY 2011 Action Plan includes funding for home repair which will allow improvements including architectural barrier removal.
- At this time, emergency home repair is not funded for a couple of reasons:
 - 1) The types of home repairs needed extend beyond emergency type repairs and
 - 2) The level of funding received requires the Program to be broader based in its approach rather than fund a project that prohibits many from qualifying.
- No apartment or rental specific projects are funded at this time. The answer regarding apartments was provided at the public hearing.
- Project Recovery does not specifically serve CDBG’s target population (the unincorporated areas); therefore, match funds from CDBG are not feasible. The program can expand its

services to the unincorporated areas and submit a project proposal for consideration in PY 2012.

- The person, whose comments were not related to CDBG, was referred to citizens' communication.

PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS

Travis County CDBG staff considered and weighed all potential projects identified by the public. First, the CDBG Office staff assessed whether potential projects met one of HUD's national objectives, were eligible CDBG activities, and 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 three high priority categories identified in the Strategic (Consolidated) Plan will receive more favorable review.
- **Feasibility of project:** Projects that have the ability to be implemented and completed within 12 months will receive more favorable review. Project may be broken up into manageable 12-18 month phases for those that are more costly or slower moving.
- **Impacts a significant number of households:** Project scope and the number of persons benefiting will be considered to determine the level of project impact.
- **Benefit to low/moderate-income persons:** Projects that benefit low- and moderate-income households will 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 will receive more favorable review.

Finally, a matrix was provided to the Travis County Commissioners Court on June 14, 2011 along with staff recommendations for projects to be funding in PY11. The TCCC approved the projects to be included in the PY11 Action Plan on June 21, 2011.

MANAGING THE PROCESS AND INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

Effective implementation of the PY11 Action Plan will involve a variety of key stakeholders. Coordination and collaboration within the Travis County departments and between agencies will be instrumental in meeting community needs effectively. The departments within Travis County anticipated to be involved in the implementation of projects are described below.

Health and Human Services & Veterans Service Department

The HHS/VS 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 yearly 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/VS. The Department reports to the Travis County Commissioners Court for oversight authority.

The CDBG office works with the Research and Planning Division (R&P) within HHS/VS in the areas of community planning, data collection, and resource development. The CDBG office will continue to keep R&P informed about HUD funding streams and continue to work collaboratively identifying and sharing relevant data to ensure a consistent message on emerging issues such as changing housing needs and foreclosure.

Additionally, the Family Support Services (FSS) Division of HHS/VS is the project manager for a CDBG public service project. FSS also manages the seven Travis County Community Centers which provide a key access point for the public to access CDBG information. The CDBG office works closely with the Division to ensure the public’s access to CDBG documents and encourage outreach and public engagement through the Centers.

Travis County Commissioners Court

The Commissioners Court is made up of four elected commissioners, one to represent each county precinct, and the County Judge who serves as the presiding officer. As a group, the Commissioners and County Judge are the chief policy-making and governing body of the county government. The Commissioner’s Court makes all final decisions about CDBG fund allocations.

Transportation and Natural Resources Department

The Transportation and Natural Resources Department (TNR) and the CDBG office work closely to coordinate environmental review functions, project planning, project implementation and GIS

mapping. Additionally, over the last year, TNR’s planning division and CDBG staff have begun to work more collaboratively to ensure a consistent messaging regarding housing, transportation and community development. TNR and CDBG employees have been trained in HUD environmental regulations. This cross training of both departments allows for quality review and peer consultation. Finally, the CDBG office and the CDBG funded Senior Engineer coordinate the preparation of project scopes, eligibility, cost estimates, and project design. The Senior Engineer also plays an active role in the implementation of CDBG & CDBG-R projects that are managed by TNR such as the street improvement projects of Lake Oak Estates and Plain View Estates.

County Attorney’s Office

The County Attorney is an elected official and the County Attorney’s Office creates and reviews legal agreements as well as provides legal advice and consultation for the Department. They have created templates to assist with CDBG procurement actions, related consultant services, construction documents, and templates for sub-recipient agreements.

Purchasing Office

The Purchasing Office manages the CDBG procurement processes for commodities, professional services and construction. Expertise in the area of federal standards has been created within the Office. The Office ensures compliance with required labor standards and submits related reports to the CDBG office. The Purchasing Office reports to the Purchasing Board, which was established by the Travis County Commissioner’s Court.

Public Sector and Non-Profits

During the implementation of the PY10 Action Plan, the Travis County CDBG office anticipates coordinating with a variety of local non-profits and governmental entities activities related to grant management and community planning. The following list provides some examples of the type of engagements the CDBG office anticipates to build:

- ◆ Partnerships with local Community Housing and Development Organizations (CHDOs), non-profits, and other community development and housing providers to explore options for community development and public service projects and leverage other federal, state, local and private funding.
- ◆ Coordination of planning efforts with the Travis County Housing Authority and Travis County Housing Finance Corporation for affordable housing programs in the unincorporated areas of the county.
- ◆ Engagement of other municipalities in Travis County for future collaboration in the areas of community development and housing activities.

- ◆ Coordination of planning efforts with different entities in the Austin metropolitan region such as of the City of Austin and other cities in the county, for areas such as combining future efforts in the development of documents such as comprehensive Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and a comprehensive Housing Market Study for the county/region.

In addition, the CDBG office will continue the following engagements:

- ◆ Consultation with other entitlement counties and cities to exchange models for CDBG grant management and project implementation;
- ◆ Coordination of planning efforts for affordable housing and ending homelessness initiatives with local stakeholders including coalitions of non-for-profits, the City of Austin, and regional organizations.

Monitoring

As the lead agency for development and implementation of the Consolidated Plan, the Travis County HHS/VS department implements standard policies and procedures for monitoring the implementation of CDBG activities. These monitoring activities ensure compliance with program regulations and compliance with financial requirements. Federal guidelines that must be followed include: OMB A-110, OMB A-122, 24 CFR Part 570.603 (CDBG Labor Standards), 570.901-906 (CDBG), the Davis Bacon Act and Contract Work Hours and the Safety Standards Act (CDBG).

HHS/VS 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.

Sub-Recipients

Sub-recipient agreements will be used to conduct housing, community development and public service activities. The sub-recipient agreement will be the foundation for programmatic monitoring. Sub-recipients will be monitored for programmatic compliance on-site or remotely in the following manner:

1. All invoices and reports will be routed via HHS/VS CDBG staff prior to final approval by financial services and the Auditor’s Office.
2. All new sub-recipients will be desk audited monthly and monitored semi-annually until no findings occur.
3. After four consecutive semi-annual monitoring reports with no findings annual visits will occur.

Financial monitoring will be completed as necessary and as directed by the sub-recipient fiscal performance and the external monitoring needs of the Travis County Auditor’s office. Programmatic

and fiscal monitoring may not occur concurrently.

Contractors

Contractors may be used to provide some housing, community development and public services. Contractors 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:

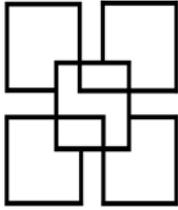
1. On-site or remote reviews at an established periodic interval (prior to project commencement) will occur to ensure compliance with terms of the contract, HUD guidelines, state/local building and construction standards, and review of engineering plans and specifications.
2. If a contractor is found 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 invoices and reports will be routed via HHS/VS CDBG staff prior to final approval by financial services and the Auditor's Office.

Internal Travis County Departments

Internal Travis County projects will be monitored through Travis County HHS/VS 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.

Project Files

Travis County HHS/VS staff will maintain files to document each project and meet its respective compliance with HUD and related regulations.



SECTION II: HOUSING AND HOMELESS SERVICES

CDBG HOUSING INVESTMENTS

The Travis County CDBG program has supported projects that seek to preserve and expand the supply of decent affordable housing units. As a part of the PY11 – PY13 Consolidated Plan, goals are set to address Homeowner and Renter goals, which direct annual investments. Figures 5.17 and 5.18 outline the goals included in the three year Strategic Plan.

Figure 5.17: Priority Housing Needs Summary Table, Owner Households

	Percent of Households	Number of Households ⁱ	Priority Need	Goals			
				Carryover from previous years	PY 2011	PY 2012	PY 2013
Very Low Income Household	84%	1,782	High	10	3	3	3
Low Income Household	72%	1,618	High	27	3	3	3
Moderate Income Household	56%	2,451	Medium	52	1	6	1

ⁱ The number of households with a housing need was calculated based on the total number of households with a housing problem (see figure 3.23 in Section 3.) Because this number was only available for all of Travis County, in order to estimate the need for the unincorporated areas alone, the total number of owner households with a housing problem at each income level was multiplied by the approximate percentage of population in Travis County that lives in the unincorporated area (17 percent.)

Figure 5.18: Priority Housing Needs Summary Table, Renter Households

	Percent of Households	Number of Households ⁱⁱ	Priority Need	Goals			
				Carryover from previous years	PY 2011	PY 2012	PY 2013
Very Low Income Household	85%	5,736	Medium	0	0	0	0
Low Income Household	86%	4,374	Medium	0	0	0	0
Moderate Income Household	40%	2,706	Low	0	0	0	0

For PY11, CDBG is supporting the rehabilitation of single family homes, in addition to continuing to implement current projects from PY06-PY10 that are not yet complete. Figures 5.19, 5.20, and 5.21 summarize the overall CDBG housing investments and impacts anticipated for PY11. These annual goals align with the three year goals outlined in the figures above.

Figure 5.19: Homebuyer Assistance Objectives*

Specific Objective	Source of Funds	Performance Indicator	Expected Number	Investment
			PY 2011	
Increase the affordability of owner housing by providing homebuyer assistance to low to moderate income households.	CDBG	Number of Households to purchase homes.	20*	\$793,000

*Includes carryover funding from previous years.

ⁱⁱ The number of households with a housing need was calculated based on the total number of households with a housing problem (see figure 3.23 in Section 3.) Because this number was only available for all of Travis County, in order to estimate the need for the unincorporated areas alone, the total number of renter households with a housing problem at each income level was multiplied by the approximate percentage of population in Travis County that lives in the unincorporated area (17 percent.)

Figure 5.20: Home Repair Objectives*				
Specific Objective	Source of Funds	Performance Indicator	Expected Number	
			PY 2011	Investment
Improve the quality of owner housing through home rehabilitation.	CDBG	Number of Households receiving repairs.	20*	\$604,742

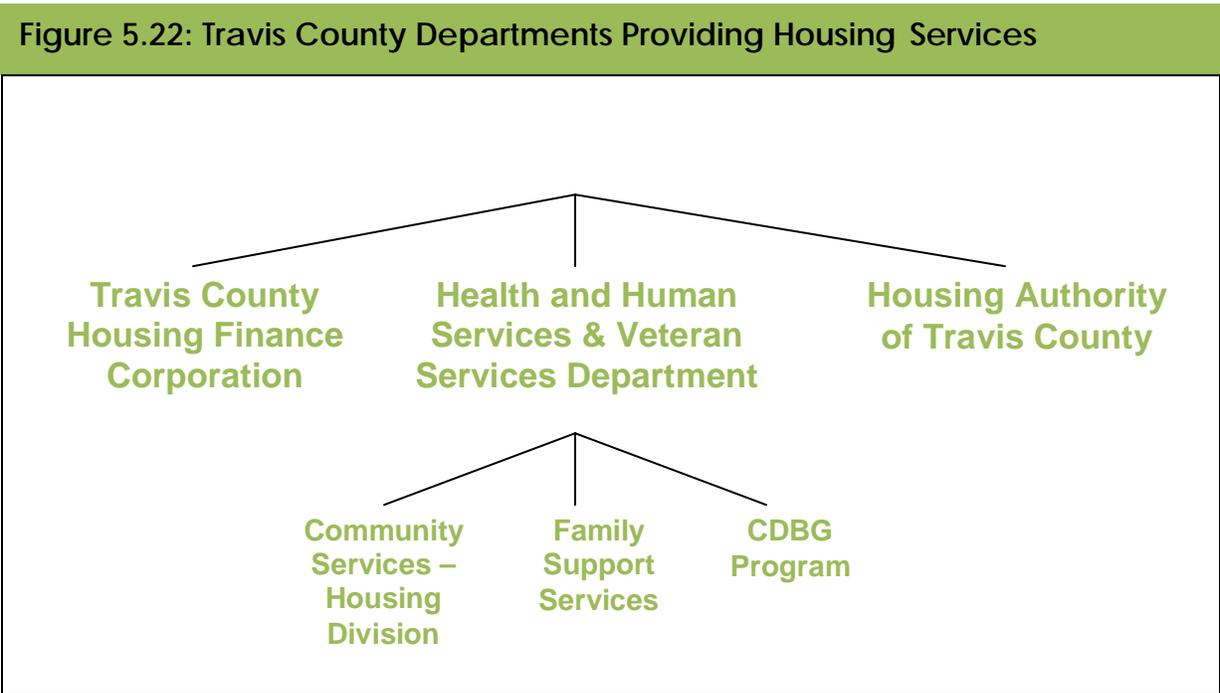
*Includes carryover funding from previous years.

Figure 5.21: New Owner Occupied Units Objectives*				
Specific Objective	Source of Funds	Performance Indicator	Expected Number	
			PY 2011	Investment
Improve the affordability of decent housing by supporting the creation of single family homes through land acquisition to low to moderate income households.	CDBG	Number of Housing Units Created	6*	\$1,081,000 (land acquired – 31 houses to be built by 2016)

*Includes carryover funding from previous years.

OVERVIEW OF HOUSING SERVICES SUPPORTED BY TRAVIS COUNTY

In addition to CDBG, Travis County addresses the housing needs of its residents through diverse strategies that include the support of homeless and emergency shelters; transitional, public, assisted, and rental housing; first-time homebuyer programs and owner-occupied assistance programs. These services are either directly delivered by county departments, affiliate entities or by contracted not-for-profit agencies. The following chart is a visual representation of the different departments/affiliate entities of the County working on a variety of housing services.



Travis County HHS/VS Housing Services

The Travis County Housing Services Division performs weatherization and home repairs on houses occupied by county residents to improve energy efficiency, the physical living conditions, and safety in these homes. Funding for services comes from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs, the City of Austin and the Travis County General Fund. This division is also working with weatherization and home repair service funds received through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Travis County HHS/VS Family Support Services Division

The Family Support Services (FSS) Division provides rent and mortgage assistance for 30-day housing

stabilization as well as utility assistance. Funding for services comes from the Travis County General Fund, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Comprehensive Energy Assistance Program and a variety of local electric and gas utility providers.

Other Travis County HHS/VS Divisions

Other HHS/VS Divisions provide emergency rent or utility assistance on a smaller scale than FSS. These dollars are usually a part of a comprehensive case management program with strategic use of funds for families in need.

Travis County Housing Finance Corporation

Through the Travis County Housing Finance Corporation (TCHFC), Travis County is engaged in a number of efforts to foster and maintain affordable housing. The Corporation provides single-family home ownership (including down-payment assistance) opportunities to first-time homebuyers who meet certain income requirements. The Corporation also issues tax-exempt bonds to finance the construction or acquisition of multi-family apartments that must provide rental units to certain low and moderate-income families.

The TCHFC continues to collaborate with FSS to implement a Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program funded through the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs to provide rental assistance and case management for up to 24 months for certain low income households.

The Housing Authority of Travis County

The Housing Authority of Travis County (HATC) manages three public housing sites, a Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, three Shelter Plus Care Projects and a Lease-Purchase program.

The three public housing sites have a total of 105 housing units and are located within the City of Austin. Additionally, HATC manages 33 units of Senior Housing in Manor, and 16 duplex units in Del Valle. 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 homeless people with chronic disabilities in the Austin-Travis County area. The program utilizes integrated rental housing and flexible and intensive support services to promote community tenure and independence.

In the unincorporated areas, HATC administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, assisting very low income, disabled and elderly families or individuals. HATC also operates a Lease-Purchase program, to provide homeownership opportunities for prospective homebuyers who can afford monthly mortgage payments, but do not have funds for a down payment and/or closing costs or the credit standing to qualify for a loan.

The CDBG program will continue to support HATC’s efforts to provide homeownership and affordable housing opportunities to low-income residents. CDBG staff has worked with HATC staff to locate sites in the unincorporated areas that are appropriate for rehabilitation or development. Though no sites have been identified yet, staff will continue to work collaboratively to find opportunities to work together.

One such opportunity, that may exist in the future, is the inclusion of interested municipalities in the Urban County beginning in Program Year 2012. Recently the County executed its first cooperation agreement with the Village of Webberville. This may create opportunities in the future to include more municipalities and increase favorable locations for collaboration with the HATC.

BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Barriers to Affordable Housing

In the PY11 – PY13 Consolidated Plan, eight barriers to affordable housing were outlined. These barriers were identified through the needs assessment, housing market analysis, provider forum and surveys, consultations and public hearings contained within the Housing Market Analysis Section of the Con-Plan.

Lack of Funding for Affordable Housing

Funding for affordable housing requires many different products to achieve the desired affordability levels needed in a community. Funding mechanisms including the HOME Investment Program, tax credits, CDBG, FHA loans, and down-payment assistance – just to name a few – are key to increasing the affordable housing stock. Currently, Travis County does not receive a HOME formula allocation, which is a major funding source for many entitlement communities to develop affordable housing. Add to that shaky tax credit values, dwindling CDBG funds, and the tightened lending market, and one will find that developers of single family homes and multi-family housing have experienced difficulty maintaining previous development levels. It is traditionally these types of mechanisms that created the opportunity for affordable units and long term affordability. The reduction in access to funding along with a growing percentage of people with a cost burden and an ever widening gap of affordable

rental units needed in the County, creates a significant barrier to affordable housing.

Land Costs

As discussed in the Housing Market Study above, land values in rural Travis County have steadily increased over the past decade. Though this trend has slowed with the decline of the housing market, land values in western Travis County remain strong enough to discourage the development of much-needed affordable housing.

Tight Credit Market

In the wake of the recession and collapse of the housing market, banks have significantly tightened credit requirements. While these tighter requirements were put in place to correct sub-prime lending practices that contributed to the foreclosure crisis, they also make it more difficult for some qualified buyers—particularly lower income homebuyers—to purchase a home or refinance an existing loan. This credit market also impacts a developer’s ability to borrow funds to create rental housing. The Housing Market Study above highlights the marked reduction in permits in Travis County, and points to the difficulty that developers are experiencing to create new market rate rental housing – much less affordable units.

Building Codes, Zoning Provisions, Growth Restrictions and Fees

Currently, Travis County does not have any building codes, zoning provisions or growth restrictions in the unincorporated areas. This is largely a function of state statutes that place significant limits on the authority of counties to regulate or restrict development. While less restrictions, codes and provisions initially increase affordable development, it also increases the likelihood for substandard housing and other unsuitable living conditions throughout the unincorporated areas.

Environmental Regulations

Several state and federal regulations exist to protect the environment including the Endangered Species Act, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and the Wetland regulations. Texas rules include regulations for the installation of septic systems and for development over the Edwards Aquifer. These regulations may increase costs for development, affecting affordability especially in the Western parts of Travis County where endangered species habitat and the Edward Aquifer are located.

Other factors affecting affordability

Though housing affordability is traditionally evaluated by the percentage of income required for housing costs, policy makers and planners are increasingly considering the impact that housing location has on the overall affordability for a household. This is a particularly useful framework for considering affordability in the unincorporated areas of Travis County, where housing prices may be lower but other factors may be considerably more expensive.

- **Transportation**

Transportation costs are a major component of household expenditures. Residents of the unincorporated areas generally must travel farther for work, school and shopping, and have less access to public transit options. As a result, it is likely that residents of the unincorporated areas have higher transportation costs than residents of more densely developed urban neighborhoods.

- **Infrastructure**

Many parts of the unincorporated areas lack existing water and wastewater infrastructure and/or maintained roads (for a detailed discussion see the Non-Housing Needs Section.) The costs of installing necessary infrastructure would make a property unaffordable to an individual or an affordable housing nonprofit developer.

- **Utility Costs**

The cost of utilities in the unincorporated areas varies, depending on the provider of the service in a given area. Based on input received through the social work program and resident engagement, monthly utility bills often represent a burden to very low-income households.

PY11 Actions to Address Barriers

Over the next year, a mixture of investments, policy review and advocacy will occur to assist in reducing the barriers associated with affordable housing. More specifically, the CDBG program will provide homebuyer assistance to reduce the impact of the tightened credits market, home rehabilitation to offset the lack of building codes to address substandard housing, and refer low to moderate income households to utility assistance programs to offset the high cost of utilities. Planning efforts will include monitoring and/or participating in the CAMPO urban centers model which links transportation, housing and employment, working with other entities who are interested in developing affordable housing in the unincorporated areas and continuing to look for opportunities to invest in

rental housing development and maximize grant funds. Finally, staff will monitor local, state or federal laws or bills that impact any of the aforementioned barriers and advocate reducing any impact to affordable housing development.

IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE

HUD has a commitment to eliminate racial and ethnic segregation, physical and other barriers to persons with disabilities, and other discriminatory practices in the provision of housing. HUD extends the responsibility of affirmatively furthering fair housing to local jurisdictions through a variety of regulations and program requirements.

As an entitlement county receiving CDBG funds from HUD, Travis County must fulfill its fair housing responsibilities by developing an Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice and by taking actions to overcome the identified impediments. Given the County’s limited history administering the grant (since October 2006), the complexities of conducting a thorough analysis, and the limited staff resources, the CDBG office of Travis County developed a preliminary analysis to lay the foundation for a more comprehensive analysis to be conducted by a consultant. The document is anticipated to be completed in December 2011.

The City of Austin conducted an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, published in February, 2005. Since much of the analysis conducted by the city used county level data, the impediments identified in this analysis can be expected to be true for other areas of the county, including the unincorporated areas. The identified impediments are the following:

- Lack of accessible housing to meet the need of the disabled community throughout the county
- Lack of affordable housing
- Discrimination of minorities in housing rental and sales market
- Misconception by property managers concerning family occupancy standards
- Predatory lending practices
- Disparity in lending practices
- Failure of mortgage lenders to offer products and services to very low income and minority census tracts people
- Insufficient financial literacy education
- Insufficient income to afford housing

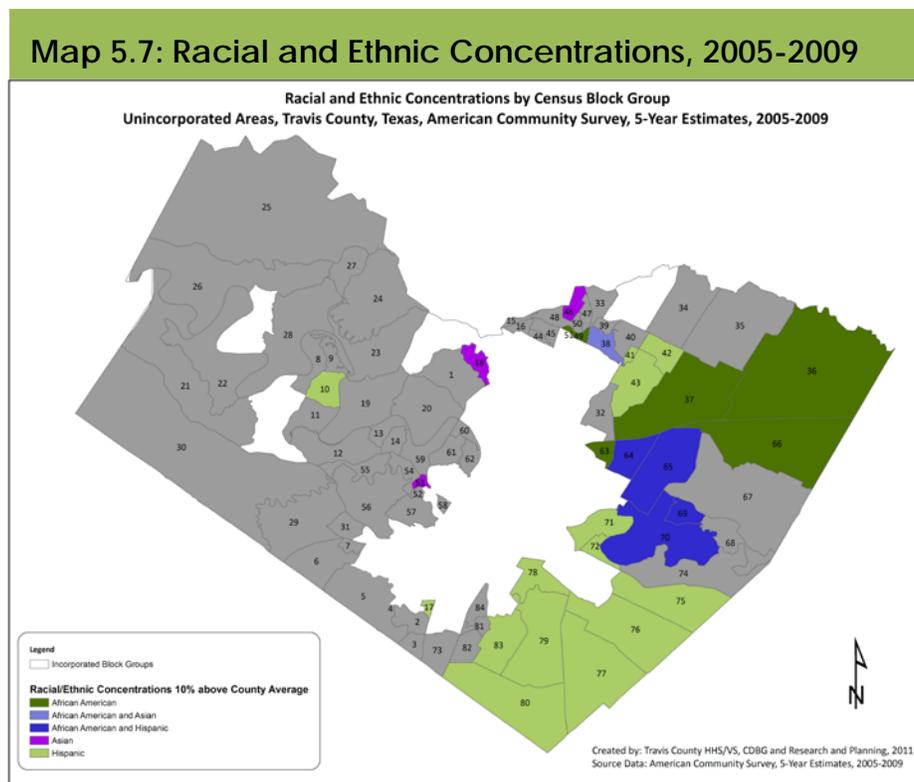
In addition to the City of Austin’s study, this Consolidated Plan has allowed the County to lay the foundation for a robust AI with the key issues identified in the unincorporated areas which include population shifts, foreclosures, and lack of housing for specific populations.

Foreclosures

The new AI will address the factors associated with the disproportionate number of foreclosures occurring outside of the City of Austin, and how lending practices might be contributing to this phenomenon. For more information on foreclosures, please refer to Section 2 of the Consolidated Plan.

Racial and Ethnic Concentrations by Block Group

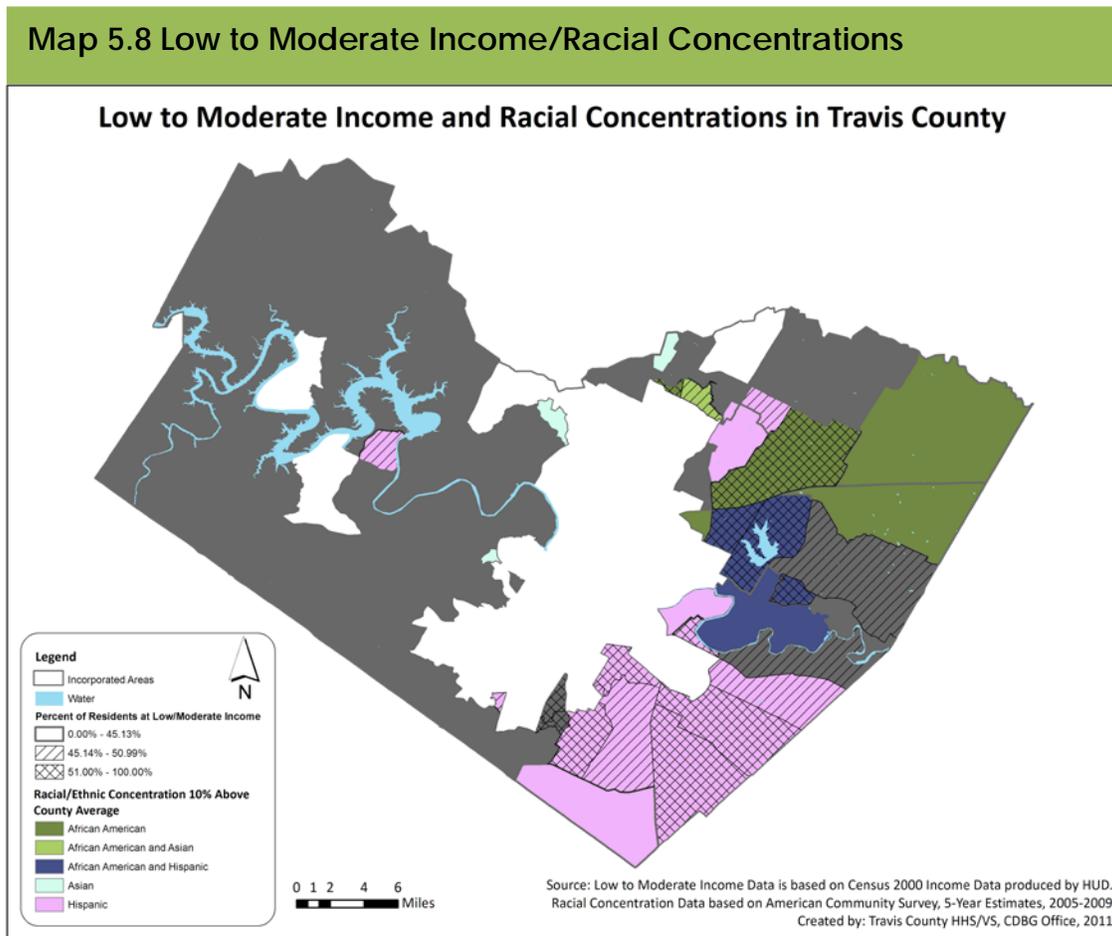
Analysis of racial and ethnic concentrationsⁱⁱⁱ using the most current Census data has begun to give a better picture of changes occurring in the county. There has been a significant shift of African American populations from within the City of Austin to the Eastern suburbs since 2000. There also appears to be an increase in the concentration of Hispanic population in unincorporated eastern Travis County. A key goal of the new Analysis of Impediments will to determine the factors that are contributing to these shifts and the implications for fair housing in the unincorporated areas.



ⁱⁱⁱ Disproportionate concentration is defined as the percentage of a population in a given area that is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage for that population for the County as a whole.

Racial, Ethnic and Low to Moderate Income Concentration by Block Group

Map 5.8 shows the areas of racial and ethnic concentration^{iv} as well as qualified low and moderate income block groups. The majority of the block groups with a concentration of racial and ethnic minorities also have a concentration of low to moderate income households; therefore, the new AI will also include analysis of how these factors interconnect with one another.



Actions During the Program Year

In PY11, staff anticipates working with the Consultant to complete the Analysis of Impediments, and develop and initiate implementation of a Fair Housing Plan. Anticipated actions include: increasing education and outreach, working with sub-recipients and contractors of CDBG funded housing programs to ensure compliance, and conducting fair housing testing on lenders accessing the homebuyer assistance program that will begin in the summer 2011.

^{iv} Disproportionate concentration is defined as the percentage of a population in a given area that is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage for that population for the County as a whole.

SERVICES FOR THE HOMELESS

Planning Efforts to End Homelessness (ECHO)

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 *The Plan to End Community Homelessness in Austin-Travis County*, 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.

Over the next year, 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.

In addition to participating in ECHO's efforts, the expansion of the FSS Social Work project has provided CDBG staff an opportunity to learn about pockets of homelessness in the unincorporated areas of the county. CDBG staff has shared this knowledge with ECHO, forwarding to them information on new areas for inclusion in the annual point in time count.

HUD Continuum of CARE (CoC) Funding

Continuum of Care is a funding mechanism by which HUD awards national competition grants for the Supportive Housing Program (SHP), Shelter Plus Care (S+C) and the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single-Room Occupancy (SRO) Program to states, localities and non-profits organizations.

The SHP program provides funding for the development of transitional housing for homeless individuals with disabilities. The S+C program provides rental assistance for homeless people with chronic disabilities (usually severe mental illness, HIV/AIDS, and chronic drug and/or alcohol dependency). All grantees are required to match their federal funding for rental assistance with equal funding for supportive services. The SRO program provides project-based rent subsidies for occupants of single-room occupancy facilities that have undergone moderate rehabilitation.

The Austin/Travis County received approximately \$4.6 million in HUD Continuum of Care (CoC) funding for the 2010/2011. Part of the funding will focus on projects that qualify as part of the SHP program while the other part will target projects under the S+C programs. Additionally, the CoC received a Samaritan bonus to increase funds for permanent supportive housing.

Homeless Services

During the 2011 program year, Travis County will not target the use of CDBG funds toward homeless efforts. During calendar year 2011, Travis County is investing general fund dollars in contracts with social service providers targeting the homeless in conjunction with the Austin/Travis County ESG grant administration and the Austin/Travis County Plan to End Chronic Homelessness. Staff will review the investments of general fund dollars in the homelessness issue area and advocate that investments increase or remain at level funding.

Homelessness Prevention

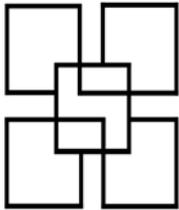
A variety of homeless prevention efforts are made through the Travis County General Fund and other grant sources. HHS/VS invests directly through its Family Support Services (FSS) division to address housing stability issues including rent, mortgage and utility assistance. Annually, FSS provides homeless prevention services funded through the General Fund and grant assistance dollars. For PY2011, purchased service investments with non-profits will continue as well as the County’s direct services.

HOME/AMERICAN DREAM DOWN PAYMENT INITIATIVE

Travis County does not receive HOME or ADDI funds at this time.

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANT (ESG)

Travis County does not receive Emergency Shelter Grant funds at this time.



SECTION III: NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER ACTIONS

NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENTS

Non-Housing Community Development projects include infrastructure, public facilities and public service projects. The Travis County CDBG program has supported projects that seek to improve and expand infrastructure and public services. As a part of the PY11 – PY13 Consolidated Plan, goals are set to address Non-Housing Community Development goals which direct annual investments. Figure 5.23 outlines the goals included in the three year Strategic Plan.

Figure 5.23: Non-Housing Community Development Goals

	Needs	Gap	Priority Need	Goals		
				PY 2011	PY 2012	PY 2013
Infrastructure	\$26,000,000	\$26,000,000	High	\$145,000	\$280,000	\$380,000
Community Services*	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	High	\$118,500	\$118,500	\$118,500
Public Buildings & Facilities	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	Medium	\$0	\$0	\$0
Business & Jobs	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	Medium	\$0	\$0	\$0

*Includes expanding service to Populations with Specialized Needs/Services

For PY11, CDBG is supporting the improvement to sections of substandard roads in the Lake Oak Estates neighborhood and the expansion of social work services in the unincorporated areas. Figures 5.24 and 5.25 summarize the overall CDBG non-housing community development investments and impacts anticipated for PY11. These annual goals align with the three year goals outlined in the figures above.

Figure 5.24: Street Improvement Objectives

Specific Objective	Source of Funds	Performance Indicator	Expected Number PY 2011	Investment
Improve the quality of public improvements for lower income persons by environment by improving substandard roads.	CDBG	Number of people who will benefit from improved road.	0*	\$145,000

*Funds for PY11 are for design related services only. In subsequent program years, the impact will be reported after construction is completed.

Figure 5.25: Social Services Expansion Objectives

Specific Objective	Source of Funds	Performance Indicator	Expected Number PY 2011	Investment
Improve the availability of services to low/mod income persons through program expansion.	CDBG	Number of people assisted with expanded access to a service.	500	\$118,500

OVERVIEW OF NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVIES SUPPORTED BY TRAVIS COUNTY

In addition to CDBG, Travis County addresses the non-housing community development needs of its residents through diverse strategies that include the support of street improvements; maintenance of county roads; hazard mitigation; parks and facilities, and social service contract investments. These services are either directly delivered by county departments, affiliate entities or by contracted not-for-profit agencies.

Social Service Contract Investments

HHS/VS contracts annually with over 40 non-profits in the form of social service contracts. During the 2011 program year, approximately \$8.6 will be invested through social service contracts. In addition, during the 2011 program year HHS/VS will provide approximately \$16.6 million in direct public services.

Infrastructure Investments

In addition to CDBG investments, the County’s infrastructure department, Transportation and Natural Resources, conducts community development activities in the form of public parks, bridge and drainage projects, storm water management, road maintenance, on-site sewage facilities, transportation planning, and various other projects, approximately totaling over \$50 million.

ANTI-POVERTY STRATEGY

Travis County’s lead agency for administering CDBG funds is the Health and Human Services & Veterans Service Department, whose mission is “to work in partnership with the community to promote full development of individual, family, neighborhood, and community potential.” The vision of HHS/VS is “optimizing self-sufficiency for families and individuals in safe and healthy communities.” Both the mission and vision of HHS/VS are essentially aimed at preventing and ameliorating conditions of poverty in Travis County.

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/VS and by purchasing services from private and not-for-profit agencies in the community – referenced above. 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.

Furthermore, CDBG is funding an expansion of a social work program in the unincorporated areas which anticipates serving 500 people during PY11. As identified in the needs assessment conducted in the PY11- 13 Consolidated Plan, of the current social service contract investments made by the Department, less than 9% of the services are being provided to persons living in the unincorporated areas, while 17% of the population lives in these areas. This program’s aim is to address the disparity of social service contract provision in the unincorporated areas.

Finally, over the next year, CDBG staff intends to review investments and participate in planning efforts to address poverty to advocate for services in the unincorporated areas.

POPULATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED NEEDS

HUD identifies non-homeless populations with specialized needs as elderly, frail elderly, those with severe mental illness, the developmentally disabled, the physically disabled, persons with alcohol and other drug addictions, victims of domestic violence, and persons living with HIV/AIDS. Over the three-year strategic direction of the 2011-2013 Consolidated Plan, no specific goals for CDBG are targeted to address these populations.

Travis County’s HHS/VS provides services to populations with specialized needs through direct services as well as social service contracts and inter-local agreements with other governmental organizations. Travis County HHS/VS invests in different programs to address public health, substance abuse, indigent health, and mental health needs. Additionally, CDBG funded programs will be marketed to populations with specialized needs and services to ensure inclusion and improve access.

Services for Elderly & Frail Elderly

Travis County funds services through social service contract investments. Services provided include in-home care services, bill payer services, meals, and case management. In-home services include assistance with personal hygiene tasks as well as housekeeping, while bill payer services include assistance with finances and money management. Meals include hot meal delivery and 2nd meal assistance.

Services for Persons with Physical Disabilities or Developmental Delays

Travis County funds services for persons with physical disabilities and developmental delays through social service contract investments. Services center around employment and job-readiness, case management, early childhood intervention, basic needs assistance, and social/recreational opportunities.

Services for Victims of Domestic Violence

Travis County funds services for persons experiencing abuse, neglect, domestic violence, and sexual assault through social service contract investments. Services center around advocacy, crisis management, emergency shelter, transitional housing, and counseling.

Services for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS

Travis County funds services for persons living with HIV/AIDS through social service contract investments. Services center around advocacy, crisis management, emergency shelter, transitional housing, counseling, case management, primary medical care retention, client advocacy, medication adherence assistance, food bank assistance, nutritional counseling, home health, prevention, and support groups.

Additionally, Travis County provides other services through health and public health inter-local agreements.

LEAD-BASED PAINT

Activities supported with Travis County CDBG funds must be in full compliance with the Lead Safe Housing Rule (24 CFR Part 35) of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The CDBG program has created guidelines to ensure that the necessary steps for notification, identification and treatment of Lead Based Paint are followed, for owner occupied rehabilitation projects, homebuyer assistance projects and other projects as appropriate.

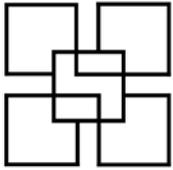
Additionally HHS/VS Housing Services Division, which receives funds through State grant funds and the Travis County General Fund, provides limited lead-based paint remediation on houses built before 1978 where small holes in the wall or similar acts that could cause additional possible lead exposure are made.

SPECIFIC HOPWA OBJECTIVES

Travis County does not receive HOPWA funds at this time.

APPENDIX A

METHODOLOGY



METHODOLOGY

Travis County’s PY 2011 – PY 2013 Consolidated Plan is based on guidelines outlined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD.)¹ A variety of information sources and data sets were used to prepare the Plan, including United States Census Bureau data, special cross-tabulations of Census data prepared for HUD, public input from online surveys, public hearings and community meetings, as well as reports prepared by Travis County divisions and departments, and other local public and non-profit agencies. In this section, additional detail about specific data sources will be provided to offer clarity about the process in which the authors gathered and constructed their research on various topics covered in the Plan.

Unincorporated Areas

The service area for the Travis County CDBG Program consists of the unincorporated areas of the county, which are the geographic locations that fall outside of the boundaries of incorporated municipalities, including the City of Austin and other villages and towns. Most data sets are available only for the county as a whole and it is often impossible to isolate data for the unincorporated areas alone. Some data sets are based on census block group level data, and in these cases, a subset of block groups that fall primarily in unincorporated areas was identified. This subset was then used to make estimates for the unincorporated areas. It is important to note that because many census block groups contain both unincorporated and incorporated areas, estimates made for the unincorporated areas using this subset of block groups captures some data for the incorporated areas as well.

The following census block groups were used to make estimates for the unincorporated areas; the numbers in the left hand column identify the block groups on Maps 3.3, 3.4, 3.9, 3.10 and 5.7:

1	Block Group 1, Census Tract 17.16
2	Block Group 1, Census Tract 17.32
3	Block Group 2, Census Tract 17.32
4	Block Group 3, Census Tract 17.32
5	Block Group 4, Census Tract 17.32
6	Block Group 1, Census Tract 17.33
7	Block Group 2, Census Tract 17.33

8	Block Group 1, Census Tract 17.41
9	Block Group 2, Census Tract 17.41
10	Block Group 1, Census Tract 17.42
11	Block Group 2, Census Tract 17.42
12	Block Group 1, Census Tract 17.43
13	Block Group 2, Census Tract 17.43
14	Block Group 3, Census Tract 17.43

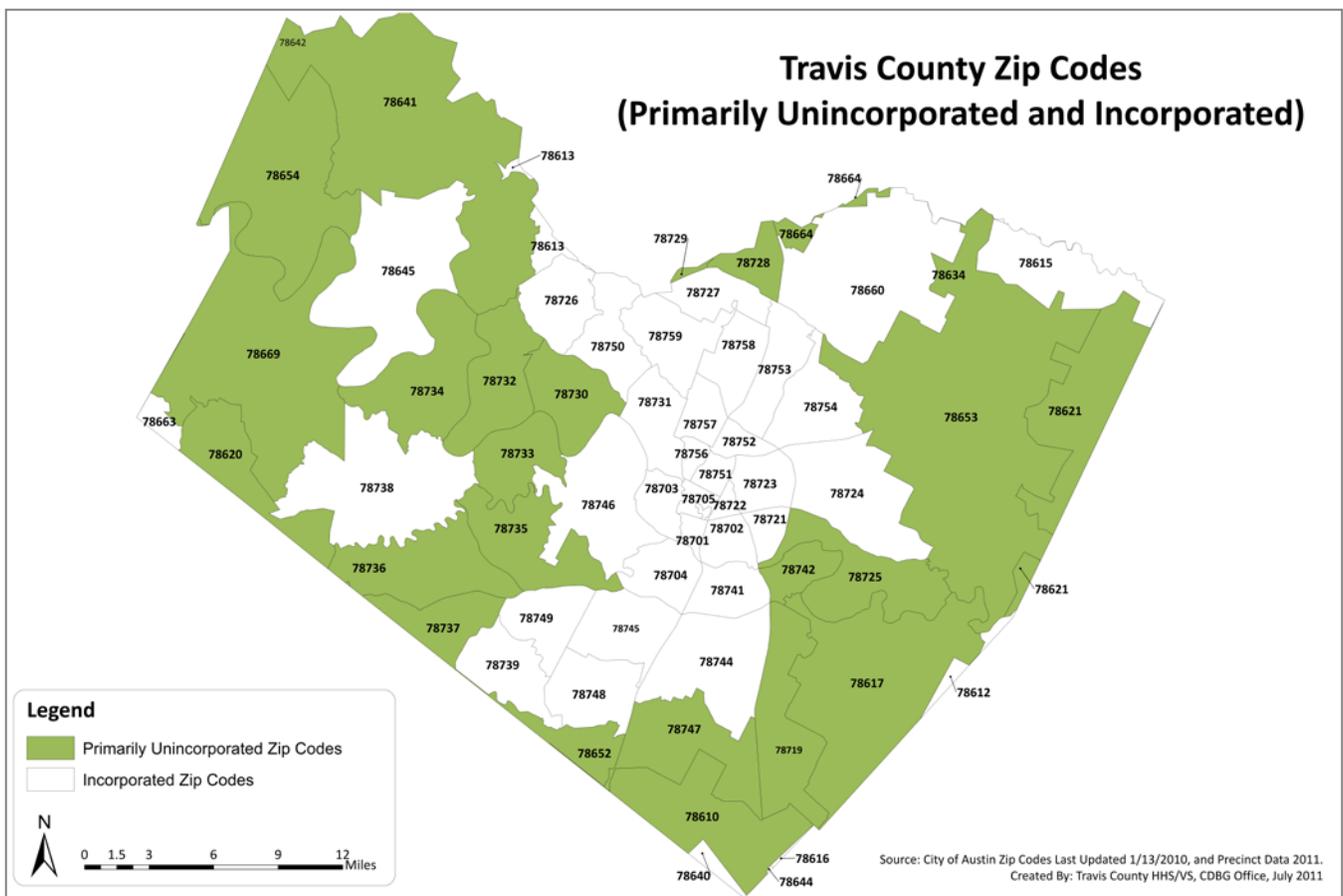
¹ HUD’s Consolidated Plan guidelines can be accessed at: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/about/conplan/>.

15	Block Group 1, Census Tract 17.44
16	Block Group 3, Census Tract 17.44
17	Block Group 2, Census Tract 17.48
18	Block Group 1, Census Tract 17.55
19	Block Group 1, Census Tract 17.60
20	Block Group 1, Census Tract 17.61
21	Block Group 1, Census Tract 17.64
22	Block Group 2, Census Tract 17.64
23	Block Group 1, Census Tract 17.65
24	Block Group 2, Census Tract 17.65
25	Block Group 1, Census Tract 17.66
26	Block Group 2, Census Tract 17.66
27	Block Group 1, Census Tract 17.67
28	Block Group 2, Census Tract 17.67
29	Block Group 1, Census Tract 17.68
30	Block Group 2, Census Tract 17.68
31	Block Group 2, Census Tract 17.69
32	Block Group 6, Census Tract 18.34
33	Block Group 5, Census Tract 18.36
34	Block Group 1, Census Tract 18.37
35	Block Group 2, Census Tract 18.37
36	Block Group 3, Census Tract 18.37
37	Block Group 4, Census Tract 18.37
38	Block Group 1, Census Tract 18.40
39	Block Group 2, Census Tract 18.40
40	Block Group 1, Census Tract 18.41
41	Block Group 2, Census Tract 18.41
42	Block Group 1, Census Tract 18.42
43	Block Group 2, Census Tract 18.42
44	Block Group 1, Census Tract 18.46
45	Block Group 2, Census Tract 18.46
46	Block Group 1, Census Tract 18.51
47	Block Group 2, Census Tract 18.51
48	Block Group 1, Census Tract 18.52
49	Block Group 2, Census Tract 18.52

50	Block Group 1, Census Tract 18.53
51	Block Group 2, Census Tract 18.53
52	Block Group 2, Census Tract 19.06
53	Block Group 3, Census Tract 19.06
54	Block Group 4, Census Tract 19.06
55	Block Group 5, Census Tract 19.06
56	Block Group 1, Census Tract 19.08
57	Block Group 2, Census Tract 19.09
58	Block Group 1, Census Tract 19.10
59	Block Group 1, Census Tract 19.12
60	Block Group 2, Census Tract 19.12
61	Block Group 1, Census Tract 19.13
62	Block Group 2, Census Tract 19.13
63	Block Group 4, Census Tract 22.01
64	Block Group 3, Census Tract 22.02
65	Block Group 1, Census Tract 22.05
66	Block Group 1, Census Tract 22.06
67	Block Group 2, Census Tract 22.06
68	Block Group 3, Census Tract 22.06
69	Block Group 4, Census Tract 22.06
70	Block Group 5, Census Tract 22.06
71	Block Group 1, Census Tract 23.10
72	Block Group 2, Census Tract 23.10
73	Block Group 2, Census Tract 24.07
74	Block Group 1, Census Tract 24.16
75	Block Group 2, Census Tract 24.16
76	Block Group 3, Census Tract 24.16
77	Block Group 4, Census Tract 24.16
78	Block Group 2, Census Tract 24.17
79	Block Group 3, Census Tract 24.17
80	Block Group 4, Census Tract 24.17
81	Block Group 2, Census Tract 24.18
82	Block Group 3, Census Tract 24.18
83	Block Group 4, Census Tract 24.18
84	Block Group 1, Census Tract 24.20

Similarly, a set of zip codes that are primarily located in the unincorporated areas was also identified to be used on data sets that were only available at the zip code level. Because zip codes encompass both incorporated and unincorporated areas, some data for residents of incorporated areas is captured in the data. This set of zip codes was used to identify clients in the unincorporated areas served through the Social Services Contract Investments, as discussed throughout the Needs Section. It was also used in the Service Provider Survey to determine if services were offered in the unincorporated areas.

The zip codes shaded green on the map below were identified as primarily located in the unincorporated areas:



US Census Data

A large amount of the data presented in the Consolidated Plan is drawn from U.S. Census Bureau data sets, including the decennial censuses, and the American Community Surveys. At the time the report was being drafted, a limited amount of data from the 2010 Decennial Census had been released, and therefore only total population figures for the county are drawn from this source. Both the most

recent one-year (2009) and five-year (2005-2009) American Community Survey data sets were used throughout the Plan. Generally, the one-year data is more current while the five-year data provides a higher level of reliability and is available at the block group level.² Most of the data in the Community Profile Section of the Plan is at the county level, and is based on the one-year Census data. All data in the report that is at the block group level is based on the five-year data.

CHAS Data

Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data is a special cross tabulation of U.S. Census Bureau data prepared for HUD that is not available through the publicly released Census products. This data set includes information on housing problems and needs faced by populations at various income levels. The data is available at the county level, and the most recent data set available was from 2005-2007. In order to estimate the number of households in the unincorporated areas alone, the total number of owner households in the county as a whole was multiplied by the approximate percentage of population in Travis County that lives in the unincorporated area (17 percent.)

Low to Moderate Income Data

CDBG-funded projects must primarily benefit low and moderate income households. Very Low Income households are defined as earning less than 30% of Area Median Income (AMI); Low Income households are defined as earning between 30% and 50% of AMI; Moderate Income Households are defined as earning between 50% and 80% AMI. AMI is calculated annually by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Some CDBG assisted activities, such as street improvements and water infrastructure, serve a specific geographic area or neighborhood within the county, also called the “area of benefit.” With these types of projects, the area of benefit must be made up of at least 51% low to moderate income households. Summary level income data is prepared by HUD using the Census Bureau's Geographic Summary Level "090": State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder-Census Tract-Urban/Rural-Block Group.³

If an entitlement has little to no areas within their jurisdiction that meet the 51% threshold that HUD defines according to Census block group data, they may be granted an exception criteria. The upper quartile exception criteria means that the area of benefit is expanded to include the top 25% or the “upper quartile” of the population. The use of an exception criteria allows for a greater number of neighborhoods to be served by area of benefit projects without the time and cost of a primary survey.

² For more information on Census Data Sets please visit <http://www.census.gov/>

³ For more information visit the HUD website at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/systems/census/lowmod/>

Travis County is currently an entitlement with an exception criteria.⁴

Public Engagement Surveys

As summarized in Section 2 and Appendix B of the Plan, data drawn from the public engagement process was compiled to inform public preferences on priorities and projects. Public engagement included the ranking of community needs. When placing a ranking on each of the needs categories/subcategories identified by residents and service providers a point system was used. In the exercise, residents were given three dots for each of the six needs categories. One of the dots represented the most urgent need and was associated with a weight of five. Another dot represented an urgent need and was given a weight of three. The third dot was to be placed on a need category felt to be an important need and was associated with a weight of one. To decide which needs residents and service providers identified as most urgent, points were calculated for each of the subcategories of needs. These points were calculated by multiplying the number of people that placed their dot on each of the subcategories by the respective weight that each dot held, then all of these points were added together to get a total point count for each subcategory. For more information, see example below.

Figure 1: Dotting Exercise Point Calculation

Priorities	Dots Assigned			Total Points
	Most Urgent (5-point dots)	Urgent (3-point dots)	Important (1-point dots)	
Small Business Loans	23	11	8	23*5+11*3+8*1 156

⁴ For more information on exception criteria, please refer to the HUD website <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/systems/census/lowmod/exception.cfm>

The ranking of all six main needs categories from 1 (most urgent) to 6 (least urgent) was calculated in a similar manner. All six categories had the respective weight of numbers 1 through 6 and were multiplied by the number of responses and totaled. For more information, see example below.

Figure 2: Ranking of Six Main Categories

Answer Options	Number of Responses (1)	Number of Responses (2)	Number of Responses (3)	Number of Responses (4)	Number of Responses (5)	Number of Responses (6)	Rating Average
Business & Jobs	1	1	2	1	3	3	$1 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 1 \times 4 + 3 \times 5 + 3 \times 6 = 46$
Community Services	3	4	2	1	0	1	27
Housing	2	2	1	4	2	0	35
Infrastructure	4	2	3	2	0	1	31
Public Building & Facilities	1	1	1	2	3	3	47
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services	1	1	2	1	3	3	46

APPENDIX B

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT RESULTS

ATTACHMENT A: RESIDENT ENGAGEMENT

As a part of the PY 2011 - 2013 Consolidated Plan and PY 2011 Action Plan processes, the public was asked to provide input on spending priorities, needs and project ideas. This feedback was gathered as a part of the County’s Citizen Participation Plan and 24 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91.

CONSOLIDATED PLANNING PROCESS

During the months of February and March 2010 and 2011, the public had the opportunity to identify recommended priorities for the strategic direction and the needs of the unincorporated areas by 1) attending one of ten public hearings, or 2) completing a resident survey.

Public Hearing Dates, where information was gathered for the Consolidated Plan, were held at the following times:

Locations and Dates of Public Hearings Held to Collect Information for the PY 2011 – 2013 Consolidated Plan			
	Locations of Hearings	Dates/Times of PY10 Public hearings	Dates/Times of PY 11 Public hearings
Community-Wide Hearing	Travis County Commissioners Court, Granger Building	Tuesday, February 16, 2010 9:00am	Tuesday, February 15, 2011 9:00am
Precinct 1	East Rural Community Center, Manor	Monday, February 22, 2010 6:30pm	Wednesday, February 23, 2011 6:30pm
Precinct 2	Travis County Community Center, Pflugerville	Wednesday, February 24, 2010 6:30pm	Thursday, February 24, 2011 6:30pm
Precinct 3	West Rural Community Center, Oakhill	Wednesday, February 24, 2010 6:30pm	Thursday February 17, 2011 6:30pm
Precinct 4	South Rural Community Center, Del Valle	Thursday, February 25, 2010 6:30pm	Wednesday, February 16, 2011 6:30pm

A total of 35 people attended a public hearing to provide input on the Consolidated Plan.

Resident Surveys, that collected data for the Consolidated Plan, were available online or by postal mail from February 16, 2010 – March 31, 2010 and February 16, 2011 – March 31, 2011, in English and Spanish. Written surveys were available at public hearings and upon request for those without access to a computer or the internet. A total of 46 people completed a survey to provide input on the Consolidated Plan.

ACTION PLAN PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

The Annual Action Plan is a document that outlines community 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.

Public hearings were held to gather input for the PY 2011 proposed Action Plan, including needs and uses of funds. One hearing was held at Travis County Commissioners Court during the normally scheduled voting session. This public hearing was held in the traditional public hearing format with oral testimony. Four additional public hearings were held – one in each of the four precincts. These hearings are structured as information sessions regarding the uses of CDBG funds, and include facilitated discussion and decision-making for meaningful, comprehensive input from participants.

The hearings were held according to the schedule below:

Locations and Dates of Public Hearings Held to Collect Information for the PY 2011 Action Plan		
	Locations of Hearings	Dates/Times of Public hearings
Community-Wide Hearing	Travis County Commissioners Court, Granger Building	Tuesday, February 15, 2011 9:00am
Precinct 1	East Rural Community Center, Manor	Wednesday, February 23, 2011 6:30pm
Precinct 2	Travis County Community Center, Pflugerville	Thursday, February 24, 2011 6:30pm
Precinct 3	West Rural Community Center, Oakhill	Thursday February 17, 2011 6:30pm
Precinct 4	South Rural Community Center, Del Valle	Wednesday, February 16, 2011 6:30pm

A total of 7 people attended a public hearing to provide input on the PY 11 Action Plan.

The public that could not participate in the aforementioned public hearings had the choice of providing their input by filling out a Participation Form (also known as a survey) or a Project Proposal Form. These forms were provided to interested parties upon request and were available in both English and Spanish on the Travis County CDBG website.

The Participation Form (Resident Survey) was available online or by postal mail from February 16, 2011 – March 31, 2011, in English and Spanish. Written surveys were available at public hearings and upon request for those without access to a computer or the internet. A total of 12 people completed a survey to provide input on the Action Plan.

Additionally, project proposals which identified a community need and provided specific project ideas to meet that need were accepted from April 1, 2010 through April 15, 2011. Project proposals could be submitted by Travis County Departments, neighborhoods, individuals and service providers. Proposals both identified potential projects for PY2011 and helped determine community needs for the PY2011-2013 Consolidated Plan. A total of 5 project proposals were received during the time specified.

PARTICIPATION RESULTS

The information contained in the results section is a compilation of public hearing and survey results as the survey is intended to reflect the public hearing process.

CONSOLIDATED PLAN

To assist in determining the spending priorities for Program Years 2011 – 2013, residents 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. The Figure below provides the rankings of the categories that residents identified as the most important to least important for investment over the next three years. Community Services was ranked highest, followed closely by Infrastructure. Populations with Specialized Needs/Services ranked the lowest.

Resident Ranking of Six Service Categories		
Service Category	Points	Ranking
Community Services	27	1
Infrastructure	31	2
Housing	35	3
Business & Jobs	46	4
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services	46	5
Public Buildings and Facilities	47	6

Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Resident Survey, April 2011

Ranking of Sub-Categories for PY 2011 - 2013

Respondents were asked to rank various types of services within each category, as either a “most urgent” (worth 5 points), “urgent” (worth 3 points) or “important” (worth 1 point) need, as summarized in the tables below. For these Figures, the activity with the highest score indicates the subcategory was ranked as the most urgent need overall. Sub-categories were identified by the CDBG Program as the most likely activities that would be undertaken in each category by the County.

Business and Jobs

Business and Jobs				
Subcategories	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need	Total Points
Small Business Loans	23	11	8	156
Microenterprise loans	7	17	9	95
Commercial Exterior Repair	3	5	18	48

Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Resident Survey, April 2011

Infrastructure

Infrastructure				
Subcategories	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need	Total Points
Water and Sewer improvements	17	15	3	133
Street Improvements	10	8	11	85
Other Infrastructure	5	7	4	50
Drainage Improvements	1	4	5	22
Slum/Blight Removal	0	2	12	18

Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Resident Survey, April 2011

Community Services

Community Services				
Subcategories	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need	Total Points
Literacy/Adult Basic Education	11	2	1	62
Youth Supports or Programs	9	3	5	59
Homebuyer Assistance/Foreclosure Prevention Counseling	5	6	3	46
Job Training	0	5	12	27
Senior or Disabled Services	2	3	7	26
Case Management and Outreach for Adults and Youth	3	3	1	25
Transportation Services	1	4	3	20
Interim Housing Assistance	0	5	2	17
Housing Discrimination Outreach, Education and Legal Services	2	2	0	16

Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Resident Survey, April 2011

Housing

Housing				
Subcategories	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need	Total Points
Homeownership Assistance	16	13	2	121
Repair of Single Family Homes	14	10	10	110
Creation of New Single Family Homes	1	7	9	35
Creation of New Rental Housing	2	3	4	23
Repair of rental Housing	2	1	10	23

Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Resident Survey, April 2011

Public Buildings and Facilities

Public Buildings and Facilities				
Subcategories	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need	Total Points
Neighborhood or Community Centers	7	7	6	62
Recreational Facilities	6	7	6	57
Health Clinics	8	2	7	53
Child Care Centers/ Day Care Centers	6	5	5	50
Parks	1	9	5	37
Homeless Facilities*	2	2	2	18
Building Accessibility/Architectural Barrier Removal	3	0	2	17
Senior Citizen Centers*	1	2	3	14

Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Resident Survey, April 2011

*/** Note: These categories were switched. Senior citizen centers was offered as a choice in 2010 and homeless facilities was offered as the subcategory choice in 2011.

Populations with Specialized Needs/Services

Populations with Specialized Needs				
Subcategories	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need	Weighted Average
Domestic Violence Supportive Services	12	7	11	92
Substance Abuse Supportive Services	8	8	6	70
Mental Health Supportive Services	7	5	5	55
Homeless Outreach and Supportive Services	2	7	6	37
HIV/AIDS Supportive Services	2	2	2	18
Special Needs Housing	0	3	3	12

Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Resident Survey, April 2011

Comments Received to Inform Needs at Commissioners Court Public Hearings

Two hearings were held at the Travis County Commissioners Court to gather input for the PY 2011 – 2013 Consolidated Plan on February 16, 2010 and February 15, 2011. Comments were received in a traditional public hearing testimony format. No comments were received at the February 16th public hearing and two people testified at the February 15, 2011 public hearing. No specific needs for the spending priorities were identified in their comments. Below is the detailed testimony.

Detailed Testimonies Received during Public Hearings at Commissioners Court

Public Hearing at Commissioners Court 02/16/10

No comments were presented at the public hearing held at the Commissioners Court held on February 16, 2010.

Public Hearing at Commissioners Court 02/15/11

Two members of the public presented comments at the public hearing held at the Commissioners Court on February 15, 2011.

Dr. John K. Kim, Travis County Resident

Dr. John K. Kim: Yes, sir. The page how are projects prioritized, the resident groups, who are they, who will choose the residents groups?

Christ Moffett: The resident groups self-identify and they turn in a project proposal. So, for example, if there's a neighborhood who thinks that their roads are really in poor condition, then what they can do is if they have a neighborhood association or a group of residents who have a concern, they can fill out the project proposal and then send it in to us.

Dr. John K. Kim: Any individual may join the groups?

Christy Moffett: This is for a specific neighborhood to organize themselves. So if –

Dr. John K. Kim: Must be organized?

Christy Moffett: Well, I mean in terms of just agreeing that they need to have their roads improved.

Dr. John K. Kim: [inaudible] Groups or individuals may be join in this program?

Christy Moffett: They can put in a project proposal.

Dr. John K. Kim: Who will decide then?

Christy Moffett: Staff makes recommendations and the Commissioners Court makes the final decision.

Dr. John K. Kim: And you have a public hearing. How will you conduct a public hearing?

Christy Moffett: I can talk with you off line to give you -- we have a process that looks very different than what we do today. So the public hearings that we do out in the precincts look very different that are held in the evenings and I'm happy to talk to you about that.

Dr. John K. Kim: Thank you. And the public hearing includes citizens' communication right here?

Christy Moffett: Yes, Just like right now.

Dr. John K. Kim: Okay.

Christy Moffett: Thank you, sir.

Dr. John K. Kim: This is one of those public hearings, right?

Judge Biscoe: Anybody else to provide input?

Aleithia Artemis, Travis County Resident

Aleithia Artemis: I understand some of the funding will come from HUD.

Christy Moffett: All of the funding will come from HUD.

Aleithia Artemis: Okay. Well, I know it sounds counter intuitive to recommend turning down HUD funding, especially since I'm currently homeless; however, I became homeless directly due to a serious crime committed against me and it was precisely HUD funded organizations which perpetuated my homeless status because they stood to gain from doing so. I even went so far as to visit the Houston HUD field office in person in order to report some of the criminal activities of certain HUD funded entities. Yet that office showed no diligence whatsoever in investigating nor in prosecuting those HUD funded crimes.

Aleithia Artemis: Worse, it tried to feed me back into the HUD funded human slave trafficking system. So I commend you for trying to help solve the many problems in these communities, but I am going to ask you get some kind of alternative source of funding.

Judge Biscoe: Thank you very much.

ACTION PLAN

Rating of Spending Priorities for PY 2011

Thinking of the spending priority for the next **YEAR** (PY 2011) only, residents were asked to identify which of the six categories would be a “most urgent” (worth 5 points), “urgent” (worth 3 points) or “important” need (worth 1 point). This question helps to identify where residents think funds need to be invested for the next year. The category with the most points is considered the most urgent need.

PY 2011 Priority Needs					
Categories	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need	Total Points	Ranking
Infrastructure	3	2	1	22	1
Community Services	2	3	1	20	2
Business & Jobs	2	1	2	15	3
Housing	1	2	1	12	4
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services	1	0	2	7	5
Public Buildings & Facilities	1	0	1	6	6

Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Resident Survey, April 2011

Based on the answers above, respondents indicated that Infrastructure was the most urgent need over the next program year, followed by services to Community Services and Business & Jobs.

Projects

All participants were given the opportunity to identify their specific project ideas including specific locations, cross streets, and any mitigating factors. The specific needs/projects identified for Program Year 2011 are as follows:

Infrastructure				
Project Category	Project Request	Priority	Location	Notes
Infrastructure	Substandard Road Improvements & Drainage Improvements	High	Lake Oak Estates, Pct. 3	Primary Survey Complete Low/Mod Area Costs manageable with CDBG budget On the list since 2008 Candidate for Funding
Infrastructure	Substandard Road Improvement	High	Rockwood Circle, Pct. 3	Project would benefit one business and one house Remaining residential lots undeveloped This project benefits a business Not a Candidate for Funding
Infrastructure	RV Park Septic problems	High	Lake Oak Estates, Pct. 3	The issue has been referred to the property entity for review, and to date, no verifiable issues have been discovered upon inspection.
Infrastructure	½ mile expansion of a 6: water line on (currently using a 2 inch line)	High	15210-15310 Fagerquist, Pct. 4	Planning needing to better understand issues/area.

Housing				
Project Category	Project Request	Priority	Location	Notes
Housing	Acquisition of land for affordable housing development	High	Mountain View Estates, Pct. 3	<p>Located in a census tract that has a concentration of low/mod income and people of color.</p> <p>No transportation.</p> <p>Would need to demonstrate that this area is the ideal to purchase property to offset contributing to additional concentration of low/mod.</p> <p>No affordable housing developer identified.</p> <p>Not a candidate for funding</p>

Community Services				
Project Category	Project Request	Priority	Location	Notes
Community Services	Continuation of SW Project Expansion	High	Pct 1, 3 & 4	<p>Continuation of existing project Based on data of service provision in target area, CDBG staff approached project about project redesign</p> <p>Inc budget to \$118, 500</p> <p>Inc leverage to \$200,000+</p> <p>Inc impact to 500 people and to all precincts</p> <p>Candidate for Funding</p>
Community Services	Saving Family Homes and Stabilizing Neighborhoods Frameworks, Inc. Foreclosure Prevention Project	High	Unincorp. Areas	<p>Foreclosures are overrepresented outside the City of Austin</p> <p>Estimates to impact History of 59% success rate of the 2150 HH served</p> <p>After review of the data, staff determined access to social services was a more significant need as the foreclosures appear to cluster at their highest rates around incorporated areas.</p> <p>Candidate for Funding.</p>

Public Facilities & Buildings				
Project Category	Project Request	Priority	Location	Notes
Public Facilities	Playground Equipment	Medium	Sarah’s Creek, Pct. 2	Application withdrawn. Person did not have the authority to request on the HOA behalf.
Public Facilities	Recreation Centers, Park and areas for Youth to spend after school	Medium	Unincorp. Areas	Recommendation from survey. No project proposal submitted. Advocacy for Expansion
Public Facilities	Recreation Center in an Existing Building that Needs Rehabilitation	Medium	Del Valle, Pct. 4	Not a high priority at this time. Advocacy for Expansion.
Public Facilities	Expand metro park with Pool, basketball courts and recreational activities	Medium	Southeast Metro Park	Not a high priority at this time. Advocacy for Expansion.

Business & Jobs				
Project Category	Project Request	Priority	Location	Notes
Business & Jobs	Wal-Mart and HEB needed	Medium	Del Valle	CDBG not an appropriate use for this type of expansion Advocacy for Access to Food.
Business & Jobs	Creation of jobs that suit the population – not warehouse work	Medium	Unincorp. Areas	Not a high priority at this time. Advocacy for Expansion.

Administration and Planning (not a part of the ranking process)				
Project Category	Project Request	Priority	Location	Notes
Planning/ Infrastructure Project Support	TNR Senior Engineer	N/A	Unincorp. Areas	Continuation of existing project Based on reduction of funding, approached TNR about moving 50% of position to General Fund due to difficulty in supporting the position full time. TNR submitted 50% support with FY 12 budget. Dec funding to \$57,150 to support 50% salary (split between 2 projects) Candidate for Funding
Administration	Grant Administration	N/A	Unincorp. Areas	Staff and operating expenses necessary for grant administration. Candidate for Funding

ADVERTISEMENTS TO SOLICIT PARTICIPATION: PY 2010 AD IN ENGLISH

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

Help Identify Community Needs in Travis County

Travis County invites the public to participate in community forums where residents will have an opportunity to present community needs and recommend projects for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for usage in the unincorporated areas of Travis County. The information collected in the forums will guide the selection of CDBG projects for the Program Year 2010 (October 2010 – September 2011) and help determine the priorities for the funding of the next three program years (October 2011 – September 2014).

The Community Development Block Grant (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. The program supports community development activities aimed at revitalizing neighborhoods, improving affordable housing options, and providing improved community facilities and services. For program year 2010, Travis County anticipates to receive approximately \$866,380.

The forums will be held according to the following schedule:

Tuesday, February 16, 2010 @ 9:00 am	Monday, February 22, 2010 @ 6:30 pm	Wednesday, February 24, 2010 @ 6:30 pm	Wednesday, February 24, 2010 @ 6:30 pm	Thursday, February 25, 2010 @ 6:30 pm
Travis County Granger Building Commissioners Courtroom: 314 W. 11th St. Austin, Texas, 78701	East Rural Community Center: 600 W. Carrie Manor St. Manor, Texas, 78653 Travis County	15822 Foothill Farm Loop, Bldg D Pflugerville, Texas, 78660	West Rural Community Center: 8656-A Hwy 71 W., Suite A Oak Hill, Texas, 78735	South Rural Community Center: 3518 FM 973 Del Valle, Texas, 78617

If you can not attend any of the forums, you can participate by filling out a Participation Form found at the Travis County Website at www.co.travis.tx.us/CDBG/, at one of the seven Travis County Community Centers or by requesting that it be mailed to you by calling 512-854-3460.

For additional information contact Christy Moffett, at christy.moffett@co.travis.tx.us or call 512-854-3460. To request that an American Sign Language or Spanish interpreter be present at any of the public hearings, please contact staff at least five business days in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS TO SOLICIT PARTICIPATION: PY 2011 AD IN ENGLISH

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

Help Identify Community Needs in Travis County

Travis County invites the public to participate in community forums where residents will have an opportunity to present community needs and recommend projects for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for usage in the unincorporated areas of Travis County. The information collected in the forums will guide the selection of CDBG projects for the Program Year 2011 (October 2011 – September 2012) and help determine the priorities for the funding of the next three program years (October 2011 – September 2014).

The Community Development Block Grant (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. The program supports community development activities aimed at revitalizing neighborhoods, improving affordable housing options, and providing improved community facilities and services. For program year 2011, Travis County anticipates to receive approximately \$942,749.

The forums will be held according to the following schedule:

<p>Tuesday, February 15, 2011 @ 9:00 am Travis County Granger Building Commissioners Courtroom: 314 W. 11th St. Austin, Texas, 78701</p>	<p>Wednesday, February 16, 2011 @ 6:30 pm South Rural Community Center: 3518 FM 973 Del Valle, Texas, 78617</p>	<p>Thursday, February 17, 2011 @ 6:30 pm West Rural Community Center: 8656-A Hwy 71 W., Suite A Oak Hill, Texas, 78735</p>	<p>Wednesday, February 23, 2011 @ 6:30 pm East Rural Community Center: 600 W. Carrie Manor St. Manor, Texas, 78653</p>	<p>Thursday, February 24, 2011 @ 6:30 pm Travis County Community Center: 15822 Foothill Farm Loop, Bldg D Pflugerville, Texas, 78660</p>
--	---	--	--	--

If you cannot attend any of the forums, you can participate by filling out a Participation Form found at the Travis County Website at www.co.travis.tx.us/CDBG, at one of the seven Travis County Community Centers or by requesting that it be mailed to you at 512-854-3460. The form will be available beginning February 15, 2011 and must be turned in by March 31, 2011 to be included.

For additional information contact Christy Moffett, at christy.moffett@co.travis.tx.us or call 512-854-3460. To request that an American Sign Language or Spanish interpreter be present at any of the public hearings, please contact staff at least **five** business days in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS TO SOLICIT PARTICIPATION: PY 2010 AD IN SPANISH

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

Ayuda a Identificar las Necesidades Comunitarias del Condado de Travis

El Condado de Travis invita al público a participar en foros comunitarios donde residentes tendrán la oportunidad de identificar necesidades comunitarias y de recomendar proyectos para el uso de los fondos del Programa de Subsidios Globales de Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG) que se enfoca en las áreas no incorporadas del condado. La información recaudada en los foros guiará la selección de proyectos CDBG para el Año Programático 2010 (de Octubre 2010 a Septiembre 2011) y ayudará a determinar la prioridades de los fondos para los próximos tres Años Programáticos (de Octubre 2011 a Septiembre 2014).

El Programa de Subsidios Globales de Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG) recibe fondos del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de los EE.UU. para beneficiar a residentes de bajos y medianos ingresos que viven en las áreas no incorporadas del condado. 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 2010, el Condado de Travis anticipa recibir aproximadamente \$866,380 en fondos CDBG.

Los foros públicos se llevarán a cabo de acuerdo al siguiente horario:

Martes, Feb. 16, 2010 a las 9:00 am	Lunes, Feb. 22, 2010 a las 6:30 pm	Miércoles, Feb. 24, 2010 a las 6:30 pm	Miércoles, Feb. 24, 2010 a las 6:30 pm	Jueves, Feb. 25, 2010 a las 6:30 pm
Edificio Granger de la Corte Comisionada del Condado 314 W. 11th St. Austin, Texas, 78701	Centro Comunitario Rural del Este: 600 W. Carrie Manor St. Manor, Texas, 78653	Centro Comunitario del Condado de Travis: 15822 Foothill Farm Loop, Bldg D Pflugerville, Texas, 78660	Centro Comunitario Rural del Oeste: 8656-A Hwy 71 W., Suite A Oak Hill, Texas, 78735	Centro Comunitario Rural del Sur: 3518 FM 973 Del Valle, Texas, 78617

Si no puedes asistir a los foros, puedes participar llenando una Planilla de Participación ubicada en la página web www.co.travis.tx.us/CDBG/, en uno de los siete Centros Comunitarios del Condado de Travis, o puede solicitarse para ser enviado por correo llamando al (512) 854-3460.

Para mayor información comuníquese con Christy Moffett a través del e-mail christy.moffett@co.travis.tx.us o llamando al 512-854-3460. Para solicitar que haya un intérprete en español o de lenguaje americano de señas en alguna de estas reuniones, por favor contacte al personal por lo menos con cinco días hábiles de anterioridad.

ADVERTISEMENTS TO SOLICIT PARTICIPATION: PY 2011 AD IN SPANISH

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

Solicitamos su Ayuda en Identificar las Necesidades Comunitarias del Condado de Travis

El Condado de Travis invita al público a participar en foros comunitarios donde residentes tendrán la oportunidad de identificar necesidades comunitarias y de recomendar proyectos para el uso de los fondos del Programa de Subsidios Globales de Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG) que se enfoca en las áreas no incorporadas del condado. La información recaudada en los foros guiará la selección de proyectos CDBG para el Año Programático 2011 (de Octubre 2011 a Septiembre 2012) y ayudará a determinar la prioridades de los fondos para los próximos tres Años Programáticos (de Octubre 2011 a Septiembre 2014).

El Programa de Subsidios Globales de Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG) recibe fondos del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de los EE.UU. para beneficiar a residentes de bajos y medianos ingresos que viven en las áreas no incorporadas del condado. 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 2011, el Condado de Travis anticipa recibir aproximadamente \$942,749 en fondos CDBG.

Los foros públicos se llevarán a cabo de acuerdo al siguiente horario:

Martes, Feb. 15, 2011 a las 9:00 am	Miércoles, Feb. 16, 2011 a las 6:30 pm	Jueves, Feb. 17, 2011 a las 6:30 pm	Miércoles, Feb. 23, 2011 a las 6:30 pm	Jueves, Feb. 24, 2011 a las 6:30 pm
Edificio Granger de la Corte Comisionada del Condado 314 W. 11th St. Austin, Texas, 78701	Centro Comunitario Rural del Sur: 3518 FM 973 Del Valle, Texas, 78617	Centro Comunitario Rural del Oeste: 8656-A Hwy 71 W., Suite A Oak Hill, Texas, 78735	Centro Comunitario Rural del Este: 600 W. Carrie Manor St. Manor, Texas, 78653	Centro Comunitario del Condado de Travis: 15822 Foothill Farm Loop, Bldg D Pflugerville, Texas, 78660

Si no puede asistir a los foros, Ud. puede participar llenando una Planilla de Participación ubicada en la página web www.co.travis.tx.us/CDBG/, en uno de los siete Centros Comunitarios del Condado de Travis, o puede solicitar que se le envíe una planilla por correo llamando al (512) 854-3460. Esta planilla estará disponible comenzando el 15 de Febrero de 2011 y se tendrá que entregar antes del 1ro de Abril para que sea evaluado e incluido.

Para mayor información comuníquese con Christy Moffett a través del e-mail christy.moffett@co.travis.tx.us o llamando al 512-854-3460. Para solicitar que haya un intérprete en español o de lenguaje americano de señas en alguna de estas reuniones, por favor contacte al personal por lo menos con **cinco días** hábiles de anterioridad.

ATTACHMENT B: PROVIDER SURVEY RESULTS

An electronic survey was used to collect information from housing, community development and public service providers in Travis County to inform the PY 2011 – 2013 Consolidated Plan and PY 2011 Action Plan. Using the United Way’s most updated list of service referral contacts, as well as the list of Travis County social service contracts, a link to the electronic survey was emailed out to each service provider. Furthermore, relevant Travis County employees were notified and asked to send the survey link to any other service providers in their professional networks. The survey was sent out via email on several dates from March 1, 2011 through March 15, 2011, and respondents were asked to complete it by March 31, 2011. A week before the survey was scheduled to close, reminder emails were sent out to all service providers asking them to complete the survey if they had not already. An initial analysis of the surveys revealed that a set of service providers had submitted incomplete surveys. These service providers were approached with a phone call to understand the reason for incomplete surveys and/or to complete the survey.

The survey had a total of 46 responses from 39 agencies listed below:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Faith in Action Caregivers Northwest | 14. Easter Seals of Central Texas |
| 2. Down Home Ranch | 15. YWCA Greater Austin |
| 3. Manos de Cristo | 16. Capital IDEA |
| 4. Family Eldercare | 17. Foundation for the Homeless, Inc. |
| 5. DFPS/APS | 18. Capital Area Counseling |
| 6. Adult protective Services | 19. Easter Seals of Central Texas-Community and Housing Services |
| 7. TCHHS & VS OCS | 20. Blackland CDC |
| 8. Green Doors | 21. Austin Child Guidance Center |
| 9. The Austin Academy | 22. Austin Children’s Shelter |
| 10. BookSpring | 23. Goodwill Industries of Central Texas |
| 11. Caritas of Austin | 24. Out Youth |
| 12. Big Brothers Big Sisters of Central Texas | 25. Balthazar |
| 13. Mary Lee Community | 26. Crime Prevention Institute |

27. Austin Area Urban League

28. Any Baby Can

29. Austin Travis County Integral Care

30. The Arc of the Capital Area

31. Front Steps

32. SafePlace

33. LifeWorks

34. Workforce Solutions

35. AIDS Services of Austin

36. Health Alliance for Austin Musicians

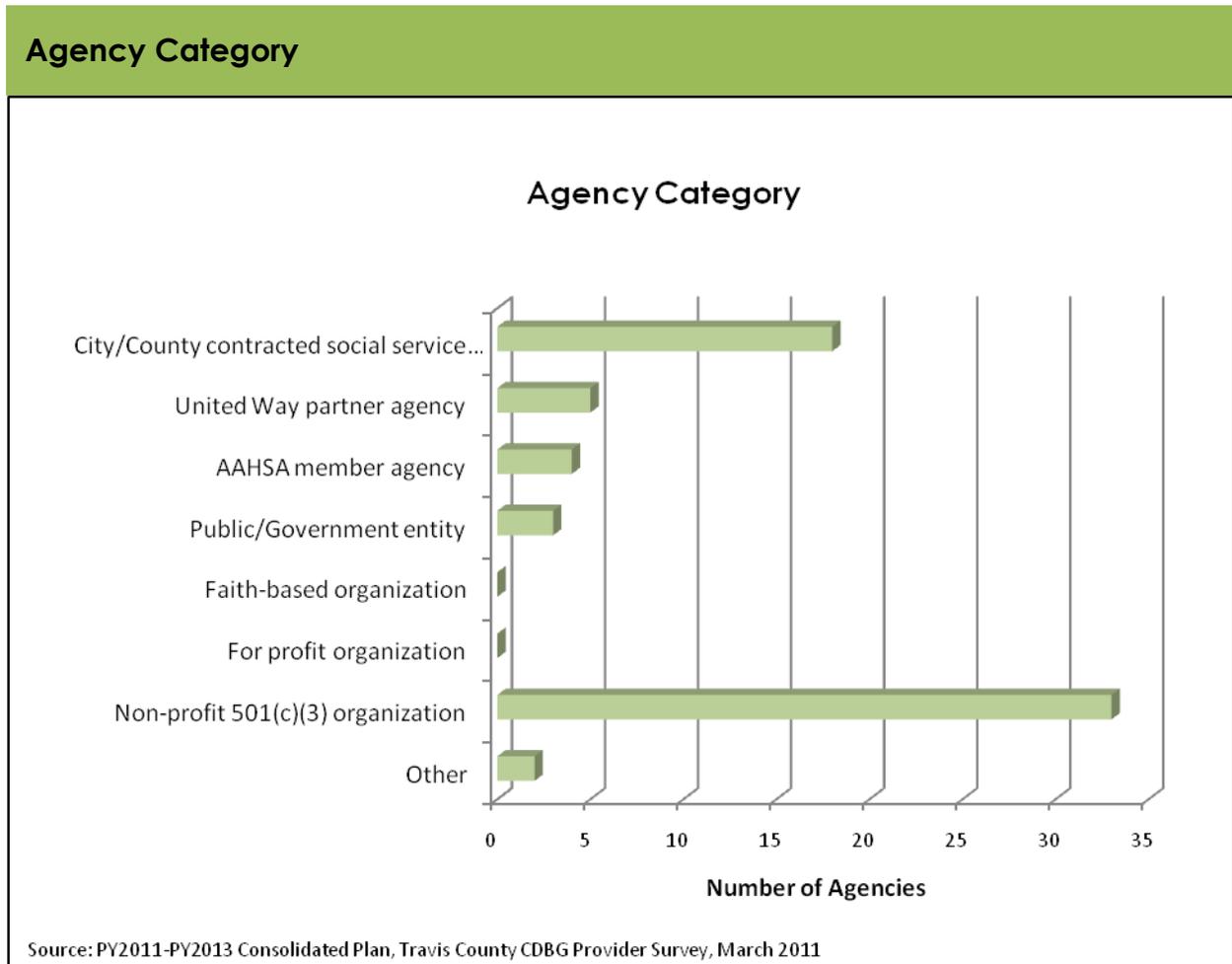
37. Saint Louise House

38. ARCIL

39. Frameworks Community Development Corporation, Inc.

Overview of Respondents

Service providers in Travis County were asked to provide information on a variety of agency categories, and asked to select all categories that apply.



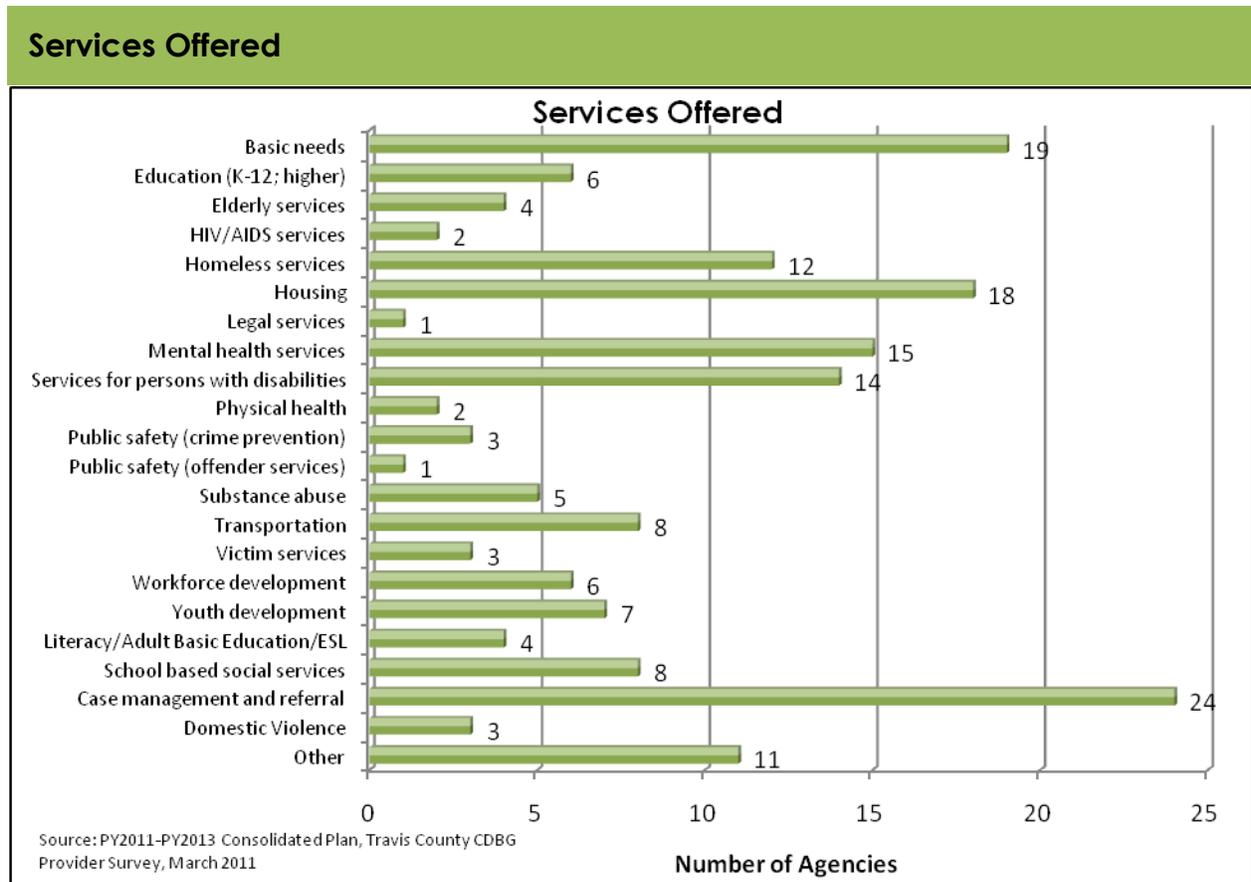
As seen in the graph above, most of the respondents identified as non-profit 501(c)(3) organizations and City/County contracted social service providers. In total, 46 responses were gathered from service provider agencies. Forty-five (97.8%) of these agencies were non-profit organizations, with one Travis County department as the remaining respondent.¹

¹ Although the survey captured answers from 39 distinct survey providers, more than one contact from an agency may have accessed the survey producing independent responses that cannot be distinguished by agency. Therefore, the data for this question may be capturing approximately 7 responses from agencies already accounted for in the survey.

All respondents reported their organizations were neither faith-based organizations nor for-profit service providing organizations. Please note that AAHSA (referenced in the figure above) is now known as One Voice.

Services Provided

Respondents were asked to identify the types of services their agency offer in Travis County.



The graph above reflects the variety of services that respondents provide to Travis County residents. The services most commonly offered by respondents in Travis County are case management and referral services. These are followed closely by basic needs (including food, clothing, shelter, emergency assistance, early education and care, child care, teacher training, and parent education) and housing services. The least common services reported by respondents were legal services and public safety (crime prevention), with only one agency in each category.

Service Needs Most Requested

Respondents were asked to identify the 3 most frequently requested service needs by clients. A variety of answers were provided with the top three needs identified as:

1. Housing/affordable housing (17 out of 36 responses)
2. Mental Health Services (11 out of 36 responses)
3. Transportation (6 out of 36 responses)

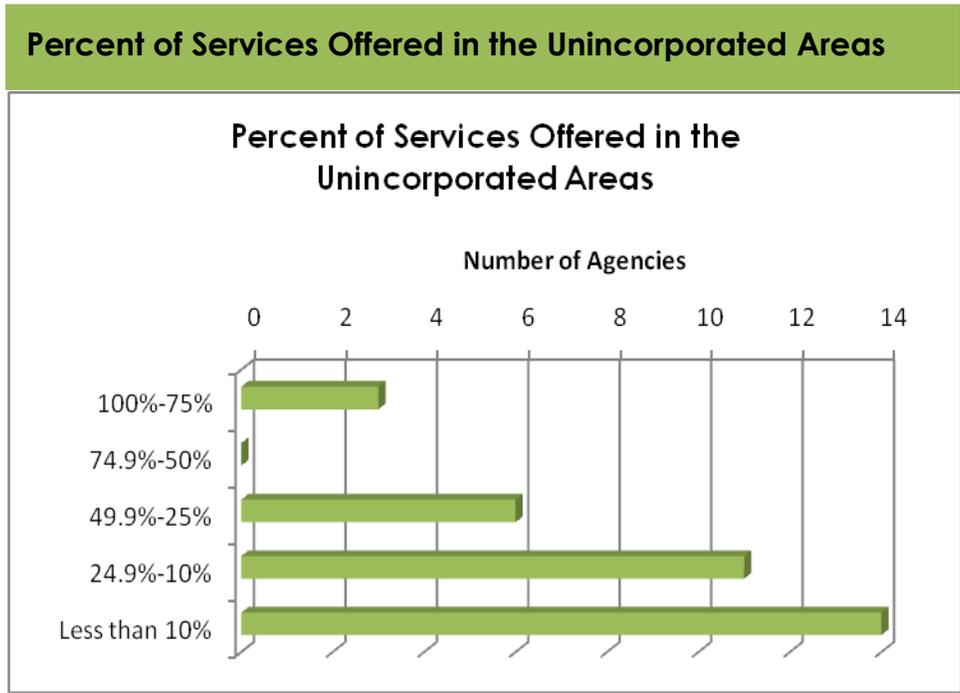
Other needs mentioned more than once included employment, affordable childcare, basic needs, case management, education, and medical care. The following table provides a list of other responses received.

• Rent, Mortgage & Utility Assistance	• Financial Management Education
• Foreclosure Prevention	• Home Repair
• Homebuyer Education and Counseling	• Architectural Barrier Removal
• Deposit Assistance	• Training of Volunteers
• Job Search and Placement	• Access to public transportation
• Employment/Active and Productive Daytime Activities	• Early literacy support and resources
• Legal Services	• Youth Development Services
• Affordable Childcare	• After-school Activities
• Housing for People with Intellectual Disabilities	• Transportation to Grocery Stores and Doctor’s Appointments
• Support for Education	• Assistance to purchase IDs and Birth Certificates
• Affordable psychiatric Services	• Case Management
• Counseling	• Supportive Housing
• Home Care Services	• Childcare Assistance
• Social Services	• Basic Needs
• Age appropriate books	• Family Strengthening
• Services for Persons with Disadvantaging Conditions	• Home based counseling and services
• Physical Needs	• HIV/AIDS testing and services
• Substance Abuse Services – Detox	• Computer Classes
• Scholarships	

Number of Clients Served in the Unincorporated Area

Given a list of zip codes as a guide, respondents were asked how many clients in the unincorporated areas they serve. Most respondents reported that they lacked a reliable method for calculating these numbers as some agencies didn't track this data, while others served specific populations that couldn't be classified as residents of the incorporated or unincorporated areas of the county. Out of those agencies that were able to track how many residents in the unincorporated areas they served in the past year, four said they didn't serve any. Five out of 30 said they served 10 or less in the past year, and the rest estimated anywhere from twenty to about six thousand.

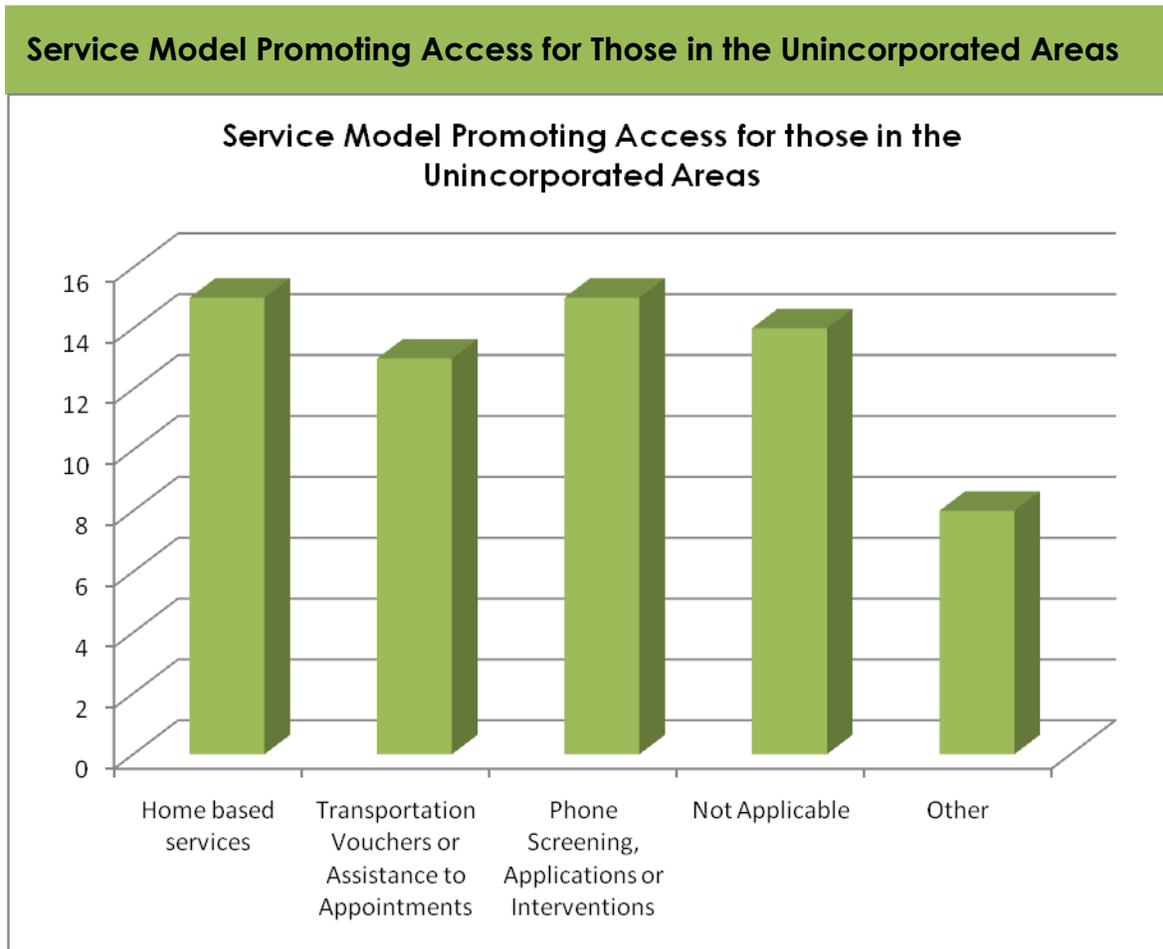
When asked to estimate the percentage of services offered in the unincorporated areas, the majority of respondents reported less than ten percent. Three agencies reported that 75%-100% of services were offered in the unincorporated areas. Follow-up questions revealed that these agencies answered this question in this way because their service area included both the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county, and therefore all of their services were available to residents of the unincorporated area.



Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Provider Survey, March 2011

Program Design to Promote Access to the Unincorporated Areas

Respondents were asked to identify the service models to promote access to those living in the unincorporated areas.



Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Provider Survey, March 2011

In the above graph, the most common way agencies ensure access to services for those in the unincorporated areas is through home based services and phone screening applications or interventions. Other common methods for making sure those in the unincorporated areas can access services are outreach, accessible service sites, initial telephone contact and then in-person face-to-face and services provided at public health clinics. Although most service providers stated that less than 10% of services were offered to residents in the unincorporated areas, most agencies reported service models that included efforts to provide services that would reach those residents. Please note that 24 of the 46 respondents replied that either the question was not applicable or it was skipped.

Service Gaps in the Unincorporated Areas

Respondents were asked to identify, of those clients served in the unincorporated areas, what gaps or unmet needs are most evident.

Answers to this question aligned with responses reporting the most requested needs. The top gaps were identified as 1) housing (44% of respondents), and 2) transportation (33% of respondents).

Other service gaps identified in the unincorporated areas identified by respondents are:

- home healthcare
- permanent supportive housing
- transitional housing options
- medical rehabilitation
- lack of work opportunities
- long-term credit management education
- ability to navigate systems
- access to behavioral health services
- foreclosure assistance
- (especially to African American and Hispanic families in Eastern Travis County)
- housing for those struggling with homelessness or for those exiting prison
- group homes
- employment services
- mental health services
- education
- lack of access to CapMetro bus lines
- employment for ex-offenders
- services for homeless individuals
- limited availability of services

Ranking of Priorities for PY 2011 - 2013

Respondents were asked to consider the spending priorities for the next 3 years and to rank six categories, in the order of importance of need, with 1 being the most important priority and 6 the least important.

Ranking of Six Service Categories		
Category	Total Points	Ranking
Housing	70	1
Community Services	78	2
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services	109	3
Business & Jobs	110	4
Infrastructure	142	5
Public Building & Facilities	167	6

Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Provider Survey, March 2011

Providers ranked Housing and Community Needs as the most important areas to spend funds over the next three years with Infrastructure and Public Buildings and Facilities ranking lowest.

Ranking of Sub-Categories for PY 2011 - 2013

Respondents were asked to rank various types of services within each category, as either a “most urgent” (worth 5 points), “urgent” (worth 3 points) or “important” (worth 1 point) need, as summarized in the tables below. For these Figures, the activity with the highest score indicates the subcategory was ranked as the most urgent need overall. Sub-categories were identified by the CDBG Program as the most likely activities that would be undertaken in each category by the County.

Business and Jobs				
Subcategory	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need	Total Points
Microenterprise loans	10	11	2	85
Small Business Loans	9	9	6	78
Commercial Exterior Repair	2	3	15	34

Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Provider Survey, March 2011

Infrastructure				
Subcategories	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need	Total Points
Water and Sewer improvements	9	4	3	60
Street Improvements	4	11	1	54
Other Infrastructure	6	3	11	50
Slum/Blight Removal	6	3	7	46
Drainage Improvements	2	3	3	22

Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Provider Survey, March 2011

Community Services				
Subcategories	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need	Total Points
Case Management and Outreach for Adults and Youth	7	8	4	63
Interim Housing Assistance (3 month rental assistance- crisis related)	7	6	4	57
Transportation Services	4	5	7	42
Senior or Disabled Services	4	6	2	40
Youth Supports or Programs	3	1	1	19
Job Training	3	0	3	18
Literacy/Adult Basic Education & English Language Proficiency Services	2	1	3	16
Homebuyer Assistance Counseling or Foreclosure Prevention Counseling	1	1	7	15
Housing Discrimination Outreach, Education and Legal Services	1	2	0	11

Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Resident Survey, March 2011

Housing				
Subcategories	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need	Total Points
Creation of New Rental Housing	19	3	1	105
Repair of rental Housing	2	14	3	55
Homeownership Assistance	4	8	7	51
Repair of Single Family Homes	3	0	11	26
Creation of New Single Family Homes	1	3	3	17

Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Provider Survey, March 2011

Public Buildings and Facilities				
Subcategories	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need	Total Points
Child Care Centers/ Day Care Centers	10	7	0	71
Health Clinics	6	11	3	66
Homeless Facilities	9	4	7	64
Neighborhood or Community Centers	3	4	9	36
Building Accessibility/Architectural Barrier Removal	2	1	5	18
Recreational Facilities	0	3	3	12
Parks	0	1	3	6

Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Provider Survey, March 2011

Populations with Specialized Needs/Services				
Subcategories	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need	Total Points
Mental Health Supportive Services	13	11	3	101
Homeless Outreach and Supportive Services	6	4	7	49
Special Needs Housing	5	5	7	47
Domestic Violence Supportive Services	3	7	6	42
Substance Abuse Supportive Services	1	2	5	16
HIV/AIDS Supportive Services	2	1	2	15

Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Provider Survey, March 2011

Rating of Spending Priorities for PY 2011

Thinking of the spending priority for the next YEAR (PY 2011) only, Respondents were asked to identify which of the six categories would be a “most urgent” (worth 5 points), “urgent” (worth 3 points) or “important” need (worth 1 point). This question helps to identify where providers think funds need to be invested for the next year. The category with the most points is considered the most urgent need.

PY 2011 Priority Needs					
Priority Category	Most Urgent Need	Urgent Need	Important Need	Total Points	Ranking
Housing	11	10	6	91	1
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services	10	8	8	82	2
Community Services	5	10	8	63	3
Business & Jobs	6	3	3	42	4
Public Buildings & Facilities	1	1	2	10	5
Infrastructure	0	1	5	8	6

Source: PY2011-PY2013 Consolidated Plan, Travis County CDBG Provider Survey, March 2011

Based on the answers above, respondents indicated that Housing was the most urgent need for the next Program Year, followed by services to Populations with Specialized Needs/Services, and Community Services as an Important Need.

PY 2011 PROJECT IDEAS

The remaining questions asked about project recommendations for PY 2011. Please see the Figure below for ideas submitted through the survey.

Projects				
Project Category	Project Request	Priority	Location	CDBG Program Notes
Housing	Acquisition of foreclosed homes, rehab and resale to low/mod homeowners	High	Unincorp. Area	Recommendation from survey. No project proposal submitted. Planning Needed
Housing	Affordable Housing	High	Unincorp. Area	Recommendation from survey. No project proposal submitted. Planning Needed
Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing for the Chronically Homeless , vulnerable populations, re-entry	High	Unincorp. Area	Recommendation from survey. No project proposal submitted. Staff have tried to look for the right opportunity to pilot PSH, but so far, can't find a good location. Planning Needed
Housing	Architectural Barrier Removal for residential homes targeting the elderly and people with disabilities	High	Unincorp. Area	Can be addressed by the Home Rehabilitation Project funded in PY 2008, 2009 and recommended for additional funding in 2011.
Community Services	Early Literacy Programs	High	DelValle, Pct 4	Recommendation from survey. No project proposal submitted. Advocacy for Expansion

Projects Continued				
Project Category	Project Request	Priority	Location	CDBG Program Notes
Community Services	Transportation - point to point minivan service for grocery store or food pick up service co-located with library and health clinic	High	Unincorp. Areas	Recommendation from survey. No project proposal submitted. Planning Needed
Community Services	Transportation – Capital Metro in the outer areas	High	Del Valle, Pflugerville & Manor	Too expensive for CDBG project and the scope would have to be limited to the unincorporated areas. Advocacy for expansion
Community Services	Job Help Center Location	High	South Rural CC, Del Valle, Pct. 4	Recommendation from survey. No project proposal submitted. Advocacy for Expansion
Community Services	Access to mental health facilities, counseling and therapy	High	Unincorp. Areas	Recommendation from survey. No project proposal submitted. Advocacy for Expansion
Community Services	Access to health and prenatal care	High	East Austin	Not in service area Not Feasible

ATTACHMENT C: PUBLIC COMMENT RESULTS

After presentation to Travis County Commissioners Court, the draft PY 2011 – 2013 Con-Plan was posted for written comment for thirty days prior to the final approval by the Travis County Commissioners Court. Comments on the Consolidated Plan and PY 11 Action Plan were received simultaneously and could be received in writing via email or regular mail to the Travis County Health and Human Services and Veterans' Service CDBG staff. The Draft Plan will be posted on the Travis County website and copies will be located at the seven Travis County Community Centers for public review.

The public comment period began on June 30, 2011 and ended on July 29, 2011. The public hearings were held at the Travis County Commissioners Courtroom at 9 am on Tuesday, July 12, 2011 and Tuesday, July 19, 2011. A copy of the advertisement distributed to announce the public comment period may be found below.

Summary of Comments Received

Three people testified during the public hearings, and one letter was received for consideration. No additional written comments were received. Comments received included:

- Support for home repair including architectural barrier removal and emergency home repair;
- A question about whether apartments were included in the Plan at this time;
- Request to support the match needed for Project Recovery which serves Chronic Offenders and diverts them from the justice system; and
- Two comments that were not relevant to CDBG.

Responses to Comment Received and Comments Not Accepted

- The PY 2011 Action Plan includes funding for home repair which will allow improvements including architectural barrier removal.
- At this time, emergency home repair is not funded for the following reasons: 1) the types of home repairs needed extend beyond emergency type repairs and 2) the level of funding received requires the Program to be more broad-based in its approach, rather than fund a project that prohibits many from qualifying.
- No apartment or rental specific projects are funded at this time. The answer regarding apartments was provided at the public hearing.

-
- Project Recovery does not specifically serve CDBG’s target population (the unincorporated areas); therefore, match funds from CDBG are not feasible. The program can expand its services to the unincorporated areas and submit a project proposal for consideration in PY 2012.
 - The person, whose comments were not related to CDBG, was referred to citizen’s communication.

Detailed Comments Received

July 12, 2011 Public Hearing at Commissioners Courtroom (314 W.11th St, Austin, TX 78701)

Jeffrey Richard¹

Jeffrey Richard: My name is Jeffrey Richard, president and C.E.O. of the Austin Urban League, 30-year-old nonprofit in central Texas. I have a power point presentation here briefly. If there is a time limit that you would like for me to observe, I would be happy to do that. I can make it short, long or medium.

Judge Biscoe: Let's focus on the short one.

Jeffrey Richard: All right.

Judge Biscoe: All right. You'll have more impact that way.

Jeffrey Richard: Very well.

Judge Biscoe: Very well.

Jeffrey Richard: Let me see if I can pull this up. I will mention in the time that I'm beginning that this community development block grant is more than 30 years old, 35 years old or something like that. It started in Washington under actually president Richard Nixon, and since that time in both the city and the county particularly, that is some of the most flexible funds that local governments can utilize from Washington. And in that sense-- both the county and other local governments can use that money for whatever -- for almost whatever reason it chooses as long as it has a public purpose and that's what I would like to speak to you about today.

¹ The source of this transcript is the closed-captioned text version of the Travis County Commissioners Court. The comments were taken from the Travis County web site prior to the minutes being approved. Slight changes may occur once the certified minutes are available, though the integrity and intent of the comment will not change.

So here we are, all right. I mentioned the Austin area urban league. I want to thank you for this public hearing. I know it's required by law as is one other, but I would like to share with you what has been done in the community thus far for or many decades with this program t-flex. I believe funding that it provides and in particular one of the most important needs of our community which I would say is housing, affordable housing, preservation of housing, the preservation of the wealth associated with housing, particularly in our -- for our lower income persons. So I want to thank you for that.

Let me give an overview and a services description. I will skip the neighbors' testimonials in the interest of time today and talk a little about the CDBG funding outlook for 2012 and how it plays out with regard to if you are interested in that with regard to the federal funding discussion crisis and debate in Washington. The division of urban league is a community where all individuals and powers are empowered to succeed economically and to contribute to their community's success. The mission of the organization which is 100 years old in the United States and 35 years old in Austin area is to assist African-Americans and all other underserved Austin area residents in the achievement of societal and economic quality by focusing on improving education, employment readiness, health and wellness and most importantly the preservation of affordable housing. We offer a number of programs as you can see from central office skills and computers to advocacy and GED preparation, but today we focus on emergency home repair.

I mentioned what our history is at the urban league so I will proceed there. Emergency home preparedness work has at least 31 years of history successfully within the city limits of Austin, not in Travis County per se with the program here, but it's the same funding stream HUD every 12 months the Austin area urban league under contract repairs about 500 homes, not 20 or 30 or 40, but about 500. You can see in partnership with the city of Austin back just for example for 2005 we repaired almost 600 homes, exceeded our goals and in 2008 about 500 homes.

We've been recognized by your partner the neighborhood housing community development program of the City of Austin through the Austin Housing Finance Corporation, all again through Department of Housing and Urban Development.

You can also see that the funding and the contract under this program we're speaking about, community development block grants, has been significant for this one program. Averaging close to a million dollars for those 500 homes. This is simply a letter from one of our -- our partners, Elizabeth Spencer who was at the time acting director of the city of Austin's housing program, gave the following comments that the program operates within its budget, reports results accurately and in a timely fashion, uses licensed and insured contractors which is very important for family members and homeowners who are very interested in making sure they have want advertise and has impeccable client files and operated by experienced and capable staff.

We do this to preserve the existing housing staff. People say in terms of sustainability that you want to use green building Texas and LEED certification, but I'm here to suggest the most important green building tech knee is repair a house that already exists to keep it from falling into disrepair so you won't have to use more and more resources to build a new one. To improve the quality of life for low-income homeowners and I would simply say that we obviously provide emergency and critical home repairs and we do this for the health and safety for those families. Most of us do know that the greatest source of wealth transfer as an economist is not in the stock market, it's really in the value of the home that a family can bequeath to the next generation. And if that housing stock can live and last and be sustainable and be livable, then you have an excellent chance of passing on not just a place to stay but true wealth to the next generation.

And we think that's a very important point for sustainability for families in this region. Right now the urban league uses CDBG funds to provide plumbing services, roofing, electrical services, air conditioning, which is pretty important these days, and heating services for low-income homeowners, and we do that for free to those homeowners because there's a contract that exists between the urban league and in this case the city of Austin.

I've already said that this comes from the department of HUD through the city of Austin, but I would ask you to consider in your deliberations home repair services in addition to all the other great work you are doing, building roads, making sure that there's infrastructure there, but I would suggest also that housing is a large portion of the infrastructure for a livable city. In addition to that, I mentioned the emergency home repair program.

I will lastly mention there is another feature of community development block grants that we use today in this region called ABR, architectural barrier removal program. That is for persons who are disabled and need ramps and other -- slides and rails. They use CDBG money for those purposes and as I said to you this is among the most flexible funding you will ever be presented by federal government because it allows local government to decide how to use that money.

Lastly I'll say, be open for questions if you have any. Lastly, Washington has been in the throws about what to do with this program. This will mean that some that would take funding to zero. Recently three to four months ago is cut it in half. The word the street is it's likely to slate about a 16% cut for the next -- the fiscal year starting in October, and we don't know exactly how large it would be going forward.

I look forward to talking about that further. The whole program for the nation is about \$4 billion and each -- depending upon the size of a county or city; you are allotted a certain amount based upon your population. At least that's what I recall from my days there.

I will stop there, but to say this is a very important program and you have a great deal of discretion as to how you choose to allocate it and we would urge you to consider home repair for the outlying jurisdictions just like the city of Austin uses that money for disabled persons and architectural barrier removal and for the emergency services we talked about just a moment ago, plumbing, electrical, roof it's, air conditioning and heating.

Thank you very much, county judge and Commissioners.

Commissioner Davis: Let me say this to you. I want to applaud you and the urban league for what you do. I have directed persons personally to -- to acquire the services that you just alluded to, roofs, air conditioning repair, a whole lot of things you are able to provide those citizens in Travis County so again I want to applaud you and I look forward to working closely with you on a lot of those concerns. Again, thank you for the services and for what the urban league does.

Just recently you mentioned houses and homes and stuff like that, but just recently we used CDBG funds for this concern to acquire some land whereby we were able to construct new homes, brand new homes for persons that are low to moderate income. And, of course, these persons are -- will enjoy the homes that are being constructed there. So again, working through CDBG and we have done a lot in relationship with the Austin habitat for humanity and a lot of good relationship and collaboration that's going to have to take place for us to make sure that we hit the bulls eye and thanks to you that we hit the bulls eye a lot more often. I appreciate those comments.

Jeffrey Richard: Thank you, Commissioner Davis. I would say that many times people look at our name and our history and they think we only serve African-Americans, but that's not true. We have an historical basis there because in 1910 African-Americans were the largest minority in the United States. That no longer is the case and no longer will it ever be, but we serve anyone who is disadvantaged and that has a lot of definitions particularly economic. So I've left this slide on your screen that shows you that about one in three are African-Americans, about four in ten are of Hispanic descent and one in five are Anglo.

Because I've often used the story can a person be disadvantaged and Anglo and the answer is yes, particularly with women that may have started a family early on and the fellow got the red convertible and left and she may have less life experience and education so we help in that regard. The idea that we serve only one race is just not true.

Judge Biscoe: Thank you, Mr. Richard.

Jeffrey Richard: Thank you.

Dr. Kim²

Dr. Kim: Does your housing program include an apartment housing program too?

Christy Moffett: At this time there isn't anything related to rental housing, no.

Dr. Kim: No, then do you have the kind of department or program -- apartment program?

Christy Moffett: Not at this time, no. We don't have anything in rental housing.

Dr. Kim: Thank you.

Christy Moffett: Thank you.

Judge Biscoe: This is not posted for action today simply to receive comments during the public hearing. I move the public hearing be closed.

Commissioners (Eckhardt, Davis and Gomez): Second.

Judge Biscoe: All in favor? That passes by unanimous vote.

July 19, 2011 Public Hearing at Commissioners Courtroom (314 W.11th St, Austin, TX 78701)

Ronnie Reeferseed³

Judge Biscoe: Ronnie Reeferseed, never to pass up an opportunity to speak.

Ronnie Reeferseed: I'm shocked. Yes, and the idea -- the overall report of yours is that what we're getting feedback on right now?

Judge Biscoe: 2011 through 2013 program year, 2011 Action Plan.

Ronnie Reeferseed: All right, good. Well, I can just briefly say that -- that I'm happy to see that the ongoing genocide against the unborn, especially blacks --

² The source of this transcript is the closed-captioned text version of the Travis County Commissioners Court. The comments were taken from the Travis County web site prior to the minutes being approved. Slight changes may occur once the certified minutes are available, though the integrity and intent of the comment will not change.

³ et. al.

Judge Biscoe: Thank you, Mr. Reefersseed. I just wanted to say -- it has to be with this -- it has to be with the community development block grant program. Otherwise it's irrelevant and not appropriate. You have citizen's communication coming up soon.

Ronnie Reefersseed: The thing about political activities on page 11, it says the Action Plan is ineligible activities. And so I wondered if anything concerning facilitating Austin to be recognized as a sanctuary city, would that qualify as a political activity that's not covered in –

Commissioner Eckhardt: That has nothing to do with the CDBG.

Ronnie Reefersseed: Just a question. Thank you so much.

Judge Biscoe: Anybody else to give testimony during this public hearing regarding our community development block grant program?

Member of the Downtown Austin Community Court Advisory Committee⁴

Member of the Downtown Austin Community Court Advisory Committee: Hello, thank you for the opportunity to speak. My lawyer is Laurie Renteria and I am a member of the downtown Austin community court advisory committee. I am going to leave with you a letter that we passed as an advisory committee back in April, and I know that you have your priorities and your plan for community development block grant funds, but I know that there is a tight budget this year and we're really desperate to keep the funding by the county for project recovery for our chronic offenders. And I know that there are service dollars that can be used out of CDBG, and if you are not able to fund your match for our project recovery collaboration, will we divert chronic offenders from the criminal justice system saving all of us taxpayers and provided a needed service for some very dysfunctional members of the community it will be she appreciated. And I will leave you a copy of the letter. Thank you very much.

Judge Biscoe: Thank you.

Commissioner Eckhardt: Are CDBG dollars available for those sorts of services?

Christy Moffett: As long as they are focused towards people in the unincorporated areas. So I think that's -- I know there are a lot of funding cuts going on right now and I think what we've been

⁴ The source of this transcript is the closed-captioned text version of the Travis County Commissioners Court. The comments were taken from the Travis County web site prior to the minutes being approved. Slight changes may occur once the certified minutes are available, though the integrity and intent of the comment will not change.

able to demonstrate through the Consolidated Plan is that a lot of the services that are being provided are not being provided necessarily in the unincorporated areas. So we would be looking to expand programs to focus out into that distribution.

Commissioner Davis: When you gave a really good presentation as far as CDBG fund usage, there was a young man who came and spoke before the Commissioners court and he basically was trying to make sure that outreach in other areas, in the unincorporated areas of the county is adhered to especially with the assistance as far as having ramps that come to a person's house that may be disabled and need that, or either air conditioning situations where persons are not adequately cool during the hot summer months. Those type of things that he -- he actually hammered on. Of course, they are within the bounds of City of Austin. I know the urban league and those folks there kind of combine and are doing a lot of things, but within the city limits. My question to you is did any of these things here, and I know we had about \$24,000 allocated, but any of the things the person made the presentation last week to make sure we hit also in this regard?

Christy Moffett: What we've done, there's a couple of things. Right now we have a social worker that works in precincts 1 and 4 in the unincorporated areas. We'll be expanding that in all four precincts. What she does is she links families who need ramps and that kind of thing very successfully. We've been able to get ramps for several homes since the time that program started. Additionally the home rehabilitation project that we're funding again for the third time that we will be implementing hopefully in the fall will have about \$600,000 that we're going to put out competitively. You can do anything. You can do any of the architectural barrier removals, put in ramps, you can do plumbing, , you can replace roofs, you can do all of those kinds of things. We kept the project very broad because based on the public input, we understood that there were a wide range of needs and we wanted the make sure we do not narrow down the project so small that people couldn't get the assistance they needed. So we left it purposely very open. As long as the assistance doesn't go over \$24,999, then it's fine.

Commissioner Davis: Right. But I guess my other point is this is because what I'm experiencing is that persons in the community do not have the knowledge of what we're able to do for them under this type of umbrella. So the question is how aggressively can we make improvements on letting folks know what we're all about as far as that type of assistance? And you would be surprised the folks that ask me, Commissioner, I did not know that this was available to me. And you know, it's knowledge. It's very important. So could you –

Christy Moffett: As soon as a nonprofit is identified, they will be outreaching, we will be doing outreach, we will make sure we send it out to listserves, we will send it out to social work staff, the

community centers. We will do our very best to make sure we get the information out as many ways as possible.

Commissioner Davis: Okay. Thank you very much. Thank you.

Letter from Downtown Austin Community Court Advisory Committee

April 8, 2011

Dear City Council Members,

In its meeting on March 16, 2011 the Downtown Austin Community Court Advisory committee passed a resolution to encourage continued financial support of Project Recovery by Travis County in View of the potential change whereby the DACC will be handling all of the referrals to this program. After careful consideration of the plan as proposed by Travis county Judge Hohengarten and our discussions with the DACC staff, including a public hearing of ht Advisory committee on March 16, we are persuaded that Travis County funding is significantly necessary in order for the outpatient services of Project Recovery to continue in an effective manner. An important investment aspect to this program is the cost savings to the City and Travis County by reducing the chronic utilization of medical, court and other services by these repeat offenders.

Please recall that the Advisory Committee passed a resolution in January in support of this proposed change for the DACC to assume responsibility for all referrals and placements into Project Recovery.

Thank you for considering.

Charles Locklin, Chair
 Community Court Advisory Committee

PUBLIC COMMENT AD IN ENGLISH

**Invitation to Comment on
the PY 2011-2013 Consolidated Plan & Proposed CDBG Projects for Program Year 2011**

Travis County is eligible to receive an estimated \$790,119 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. The funds are for the program year 2011 which goes from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012.

Additionally, Travis County is requesting comment on the draft of the program year 2011-2013 Consolidated Plan which identifies needs and sets the strategic direction for funding for the next three years.

CDBG activities are aimed at revitalizing neighborhoods, improving affordable housing options and providing improved community facilities and services. You can comment on the proposed CDBG projects for program year 2011 or on the Consolidated Plan by attending one of two public hearings or by sending your comments in writing via postal mail or e-mail.

Comment Period and Draft Document

Comments will be accepted for 30 days beginning June 30, 2011 at 8:00 a.m. and ending July 29, 2011 at 5:00 p.m. Beginning June 30, 2011, a draft and a summary of the CDBG Consolidated Plan and Action Plan with the list of projects will be available for download on the Travis County CDBG page www.co.travis.tx.us/CDBG or available for review at any of the seven Travis County Community Centers:

South Rural Community Center	3518 FM 973, Del Valle
Travis County Community Center	15822 Foothills Farm Loop, Bldg D, Pflugerville
West Rural Community Center	8656-A Hwy 71 W., Suite A, Oak Hill
Northwest Rural Community Center	18649 FM 1431, Jonestown
East Rural Community Center	600 W. Carrie Manor, Manor
Palm Square Community Center	100 N. IH-35, Suite 1000, Austin
Post Road Community Center	2201 Post Road, Suite 101, Austin

Public Hearings

You can provide your comment by attending any of two Public Hearings scheduled for Tuesday, July 12, 2011 at 9:00 AM or Tuesday, July 19, 2011 at 9:00 AM at Travis County Granger Building, Commissioners Courtroom, 314 W. 11th St, Austin, TX.

Mailing your Comments

You can mail your comments to: CDBG Program, Travis County, HHSVS P.O. Box 1748, Austin, TX 78767 or e-mail them to: cdbg@co.travis.tx.us

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 854-3460 for assistance.

PUBLIC COMMENT AD IN SPANISH

Invitación para comentar sobre el Plan Consolidado de PY 2011-2013 y los proyectos propuestos del Programa CDBG para el año programático 2011

El Condado de Travis está calificado para recibir una suma estimada de \$790,119 en fondos del Programa de Subsidio Globales para el Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG) del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de Estados Unidos (HUD) destinados a beneficiar a residentes de ingresos bajos o medianos que residen en las áreas no incorporadas del condado. Los fondos son para el año programático 2011 que va desde el 1 de octubre de 2011 al 30 de septiembre de 2012.

Además, el Condado de Travis está solicitando comentarios sobre la versión preliminar del Plan Consolidado del año programático 2011-2013 que identifica las necesidades y establece la dirección estratégica de los fondos para los próximos tres años.

Las actividades del CDBG tienen como propósito revitalizar comunidades, mejorar opciones de viviendas asequibles y proporcionar servicios e instalaciones comunitarias mejoradas. El público puede realizar comentarios sobre los proyectos propuestos del CDBG para el Año Programático 2011 o sobre el Plan Consolidado asistiendo a una de dos audiencias públicas o enviando sus comentarios por escrito a través del correo postal o de un correo electrónico.

Periodo de Comentario y Documento Preliminar

Los comentarios públicos se aceptarán por un período de 30 días a partir del 30 de Junio de 2011 a las 8:00 a.m. hasta el 29 de Julio de 2011 a las 5:00 p.m. La versión preliminar y un resumen del Plan Consolidado del CDBG y del Plan de Acción con la lista de proyectos estarán disponibles para ser descargados de la página web www.co.travis.tx.us/CDBG a partir del 30 de junio de 2011 o estarán disponibles para ser revisados en los siete centros comunitarios del Condado de Travis:

Centro Comunitario Rural del Sur	3518 FM 973, Del Valle
Centro Comunitario del Condado de Travis	15822 Foothills Farm Loop, Bldg D, Pflugerville
Centro Comunitario Rural del Oeste	8656-A Hwy 71 W., Suite A, Oak Hill
Centro Comunitario Rural del Noroeste	18649 FM 1431, Jonestown
Centro Comunitario Rural del Este	600 W. Carrie Manor, Manor
Centro Comunitario de Palm Square	100 N. IH-35, Suite 1000, Austin
Centro Comunitario de Post Road	2201 Post Road, Suite 101, Austin

Audiencia Pública

El público puede suministrar sus comentarios asistiendo a cualquiera de dos Audiencias Públicas planificadas para el martes 12 de julio de 2011 a las 9:00 AM y el martes 19 de julio de 2011 a las 9:00 AM en la Sala de la Corte Comisionada ubicada en el Edificio Granger del Condado de Travis, en la dirección 314 W. 11th St, Austin, TX.

Envío de Comentarios

El público puede enviar sus comentarios por correo postal a la dirección: CDBG Program, Travis County HHSVS P.O. Box 1748, Austin, TX 78767 o escribiendo al correo electrónico cdbg@co.travis.tx.us

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 854-3460

APPENDIX C

HOUSING INVENTORY

ATTACHMENT A: EMERGENCY SHELTERS, TRANSITIONAL HOUSING & PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Emergency Shelter Beds, Austin/Travis County 2011							
Provider Name	Program Name	Year Round Beds			Total Year Round Beds	Other Beds	
		Beds for Households with Children	Units for Households with Children	Beds for Households without Children		Seasonal Beds	Overflow Voucher Beds
Casa Marianella	Adult Shelter	0	0	28	28	0	1
Casa Marienella	Posada Esperanza	24	8	0	24	0	8
Foundation for the Homeless	Interfaith Hospitality (Passages)	24	11	0	24	0	0
Front Steps	Emergency Night Shelter	0	0	100	100	0	107
Front Steps	Recuperative Care	0	0	6	6	0	0
Life Works	Street Outreach Program	0	0	0	0	15	0
Life Works	Youth Shelter	20	20	0	20	0	0
Safe Place	Family/ Women's Shelter	76	38	10	86	0	5
Salvation Army	Austin Women's and Children Shelter	54	17	6	60	0	0
Salvation Army	Salvation Army Downtown Family	65	26	0	65	0	0
Salvation Army	Salvation Army Downtown Individuals	0	0	194	194	0	43
Total		263	120	344	607	15	164

Source: ECHO

Transitional Housing, Austin/Travis County 2011					
Provider Name	Program Name	Beds for Households with Children	Units for Households with Children	Beds for Households without Children	Total Year Round Beds
ATCMHMR	Alameda House	0	0	8	8
ATCMHMR	Project Recovery	0	0	12	12
Blackland CDC	Blackland Transitional	29	9	0	29
Caritas of Austin	My Place	0	0	20	20
Frontsteps	Transitional Housing	0	0	7	7
Greendoors	CPH - Veteran Housing Program	0	0	32	32
Greendoors	Pecan Springs Commons (Transitional)	0	0	13	13
Greendoors	PWD1(TBRA)	35	35	0	35
Greendoors	PWD2 (TBRA)	7	7	0	7
Greendoors	THAP	0	0	5	5
Greendoors	VRA (TBRA)	17	17	0	17
LifeWorks	SHP HUD	21	6	0	21
LifeWorks	SHP NON-HUD	11	5	0	11
LifeWorks	Transitional Living	16	16	0	16
LifeWorks	Young Moms and Babies	12	6	0	12
Safe Place	Supportive Housing	120	40	8	128
Salvation Army	Passages Rapid ReHousing Initiative	86	29	0	86
Salvation Army	Passages TBRA	106	32	0	106
Salvation Army	Rapid Rehousing Initiative (phase2)	12	12	0	12
Total		472	214	105	577

Source: ECHO

Permanent Supportive Housing, Austin/Travis County 2011						
Provider Name	Program Name	Beds for Households with Children	Units for Households with Children	Beds for Households without Children	Chronically Homeless Beds	Total Year Round Beds
ATCMHMR-Housing Authority City of Austin	Shelter Plus Care Project #2	30	30	0	14	30
ATCMHMR-Housing Authority City of Austin	Shelter Plus Care Project#1	30	8	41	23	71
ATCMHMR-Housing Authority of Travis County	Shelter Plus Care SP1	26	8	76	26	102
ATCMHMR-Housing Authority of Travis County	Shelter Plus Care SP2	0	0	20	20	20
Caritas of Austin	My Home	0	0	32	0	32
Caritas of Austin	My Home Too	0	0	16	16	16
Caritas of Austin	MyChance	0	0	10	0	10
Caritas of Austin	Spring Terrace	0	0	20	20	20
Foundation Communities	Garden Terrace Mod Rehab	0	0	65	15	65
Foundation Communities	Skyline Terrace	0	0	40	0	40
Foundation Communities	Spring Terrace	0	0	120	0	120
Front Steps	First Steps	0	0	10	0	10
Front Steps	Front Steps HUD PSH	0	0	10	10	10
Front Steps	Homefront	0	0	6	6	6
Front Steps	Samaritan	0	0	20	20	20
Greendoors	Glen Oaks Corner	20	6	0	13	20
Greendoors	Pecan Spring Commons	0	0	16	0	16
Life Works	New PSH	0	0	8	0	8
Vin Care Services	St Louis House	83	27	0	0	83
Total		189	79	510	183	699

Source: ECHO

Unmet Need for Austin/Travis County, 2011						
	Beds for Households with at Least One Adult and One Child	Units for Households with at Least One Adult and One Child	Beds for Households without Children	Beds for Households with Only Children	Units for Households with Only Children	Total Year-Round Beds
Emergency Shelter	-183	-62	-324	16	16	-491
Transitional Housing	142	56	260	28	14	430
Safe Haven			17			17
Permanent Supportive Housing	158	87	1,092	30	15	1,280

Source: ECHO

ATTACHMENT B: SENIOR HOUSING

Licensed Senior Housing in Travis County (Nursing Homes)

Nursing Homes	Total Licensed Beds
Buckner Villa Siesta Home	76
Cedar View Rehabilitation and Healthcare Center	124
Emeritus at Spicewood Springs	46
Govalle Care Center	83
Gracy Woods II Living Center	110
Gracy Woods Nursing Center	118
Heartland Healthcare Center	120
Heritage Rehabilitation and Nursing Center	203
Longhorn Village	60
Maggie Johnson Nursing Center	54
Marbridge Villa	92
Monte Siesta Nursing and Rehabilitation LP	126
Oakcrest Manor Nursing Home	67
Park Bend SN Health Center	124
Pflugerville Care Center	111
Pflugerville Nursing and Rehabilitation Center	120
Querencia at Barton Creek	42
Regency Village Care Center	118
Retirement and Nursing Center Austin	157
Riverside Rehabilitation and Health Care Center	122
South Congress Care and Rehabilitation	170
South Oaks Rehabilitation and Healthcare Center	120
Southwood Care Center LP	118
Stonebridge SN Health Center	120

Licensed Senior Housing in Travis County (Nursing Homes) Continued	
Nursing Homes	Total Licensed Beds
The Summit at Lakeway Healthcare Center	98
The Summit at Westlake Hills	90
Walnut Hills Convalescent Center Inc	120
West Oaks Rehabilitation and Healthcare	125
Westminster Health Care Center	90
Windsor Nursing and Rehabilitation Center of Duval	162
Total Beds	3,286

Source: Texas Department of Aging and Human Services

Licensed Senior Housing in Travis County (Assisted Living)	
Assisted Living	Total Licensed Beds
An Angel's Place	9
Angels too Assisted Living	10
Arden Courts of Austin	60
Arveda Alzheimer's Family Care	22
Austin North Assisted Living	15
Austin Senior Care	7
Barton Hills Assisted Living	35
Barton Hills Guest House	9
Barton Hills Lodge Assisted Living	16
Brookside Farm	10
Carestpne at Austin	133
Collinfield 9205 LLC	7
Colonial Gardens of Austin A-1	16
Colonial Gardens of Austin A-2	16

Licensed Senior Housing in Travis County (Assisted Living) Continued	
Assisted Living	Total Licensed Beds
Elizabeth Tenorio - Euresti	4
Emeritus at Beckett Meadows	95
Emeritus at North Austin	112
Emeritus at Spicewood Springs	109
Glovers Foster Home	4
Grace House of Lake Travis East	16
Grace House of Lake Travis West	16
Harper House Personal Care Facility	10
Heartland Health Care Center Austin P C Unit	60
Heatherwilde Assisted Living	20
Heatherwilde Assisted Living	40
Hycrest House	5
Longhorn Village	16
Longhorn Village	20
Mabee Village at Marbridge	84
Marbridge Ranch	99
Marilyn M Campbell Center	80
Mary Lee Foundation Rehabilitation Center	16
Merrill Gardens at Parmer Woods	112
Merrill Gardens at Parmer Woods	36
Onion Creek Plantation	4
Parsons House Austin	120
Querencia at Barton Creek	73
Renaissance at Austin	44
Ridge Oak	16
Shady Hollow Assisted Living	6

Licensed Senior Housing in Travis County (Assisted Living) Continued	
Assisted Living	Total Licensed Beds
Shady Hollow II Assisted Living	6
Shady Hollow III Assisted Living	6
South Austin Assisted Living	6
Southern Hospitality Home	15
Texas Neuro Rehab Center	8
Texas Residential and Vocational Services	16
Texas Residential and Vocational Services	6
The Heritage at Gaines Ranch	40
The Pavilion at Great Hills	35
The Pavilion at Great Hills	130
The Summit at Lakeway	132
The Summit at Lakeway	16
The Summit at Northwest Hills	240
The Summit at Westlake Hills	30
Vista Oaks of Lakeway	75
Total Beds	2,343

Source: Texas Department of Aging and Human Services

ATTACHMENT C: HOUSING FOR THE DISABLED

Housing Available to Disabled Residents Only		
Property Name	Unit Size	Number of Units
East 12th Street Apartments	1-BR	11
Kinney Avenue Apartments	1-BR	9
Manchaca Road Apartments	1-BR	11
Manor House	1-BR	11
Mosaic Housing Corporation IX	1-BR	3
Mosaic Housing Corporation XI	1-BR	3
Mosaic Housing X	1-BR	3
Pecan Hills	1 or 2 BR	24
Stassney Apartments	1-BR	9
UCP Austin Housing	1 or 2 BR	6
Volunteers Of America-Austin	1-BR	4
Total		94

Source: HUD MFH Inventory Survey of Units for the Elderly and Disabled

ATTACHMENT D: PUBLIC HOUSING INVENTORY

Public Housing Waiting List: Statistical Summary				
Demographic Characteristic	Count		Percent	Average Age
Gender				
Male	121		16.7%	36.21
Female	603		83.3%	32.29
No gender	0		0.0%	0
Elderly				
Elderly	23		3.2%	69.83
Non-elderly	701		96.8%	34.25
Near Elderly	38		5.3%	54.5
Disability				
Disabled	220		30.4%	39.85
Non-disabled	504		69.6%	35.42
Non-disabled/Non-elderly	497		68.7%	33.26
Race				
White	144		19.9%	33.22
Black/African American	493		68.1%	33.16
American Indian/Alaska Native	13		1.8%	34.54
Asian	6		83.0%	40.17
Other	68		9.4%	36.25
Ethnic				
Ethnic	169		23.3%	34.46
Non-ethnic	555		76.7%	35.47
Preference				
Families with Federal Preference	0			
Families with Local Preference	0			
PHA Employee	0			
			Bedrooms	Count
			0	0
Family types				
			1	474
Elderly Families	23		2	167
Families with Disabilities	220		3	71
Families with Children	495		4	11
			5	0
Total Count	724		6	1
Number of Elderly	23		7	0
Number of Disabilities	220		8	0
Number of Children	1117		8+	0

Source: Housing Authority of Travis County

Section 8 Waiting List: Statistical Summary			
Demographic Characteristic	Count	Percent	Average Age
Gender			
Male	46	11.6%	47.76
Female	349	88.4%	37.77
No gender	0	0.0%	0
Elderly			
Elderly	23	5.8%	68.7
Non-elderly	372	94.2%	37.09
Near Elderly	69	17.5%	10.49
Disability			
Disabled	97	24.6%	47.08
Non-disabled	298	75.4%	36.28
Non-disabled/Non-elderly	292	73.9%	35.62
Race			
White	8	2.0%	
Black/African American	13	3.3%	
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	0
Asian	0	0.0%	0
Ethnic			
Ethnic	90	22.8%	36.09
Non-ethnic	305	77.2%	39.77
Preference			
Families with Federal Preference	0		
Families with Local Preference	0		
PHA Employee	0	Bedrooms	Count
		0	1
Family types			
Elderly Families	28	1	118
Families with Disabilities	98	2	143
Families with Children	265	3	103
		4	21
		5	7
Total Count	395	6	1
Number of Elderly	28	7	0
Number of Disabilities	98	8	0
Number of Children	265	8+	1

Source: Housing Authority of Travis County

ATTACHMENT E: HOUSING FOR PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

I. AGENCIES PROVIDING HOUSING FOR PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS IN TRAVIS COUNTY AND NUMBER OF UNITS/BEDS PROVIDED

There are two agencies providing housing services under the City of Austin’s HOPWA Program. They are listed below with a brief description of their services. **Project Transitions is the only one who has housing facilities and beds.** All of their facilities are located in the City of Austin. Project Transitions beds are for Hospice clients only.

A. Project Transitions (PT) This agency provides residential supportive services through apartment-style and scattered site housing and supportive services to persons with HIV disease under the City of Austin’s Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program. Thirty apartments are located in two agency-owned facilities and other apartments are leased throughout the community. A variety of supportive services are offered to all clients including: facility-based meals, counseling, substance abuse relapse prevention support, client advocacy, transportation and assistance with obtaining remnant housing. To be eligible for assistance a person must be HIV-positive. There are two HUD-approved activities through PT’s HOPWA Programs:

1. Transitional Housing provides facility-based and scattered-site transitional housing with support services to persons with HIV disease. Transitional Housing may not provide housing for any individual for more than 24 months. A variety of supportive services are offered to all clients including: facility-based meals, life skills management counseling, substance abuse relapse prevention support, client advocacy, transportation and assistance with obtaining permanent housing. Case managers ensure that clients are informed of the availability of needed medical and supportive services and provide referrals and assistance in accessing those services. Project Transitions has 30 apartments, located in two agency-owned facilities and other apartments that are leased throughout the community. This program is designed to increase stability, to reduce homelessness and increase access to care and support. To be eligible for assistance a person needs to receive supportive services in order to maintain stability.
2. Supportive Services provides residential supportive services through apartment-style and scattered site transitional housing to persons with HIV disease. Facilities Based and Scattered Site Transitional Housing may not provide housing for any individual for more than 24 months. A variety of supportive services are offered to all clients including: facility-based meals, life skills management counseling, substance abuse relapse prevention support, client advocacy, and transportation and assistance with obtaining permanent housing. Case managers ensure that clients are informed of the availability of needed medical and supportive services and provide referrals and assistance in accessing those services

B. AIDS Services of Austin (ASA) provides direct client services and also acts as the fiscal agent for a collaboration that includes five other HIV case management service providers. ASA’s HOPWA program provides rent, mortgage, and utility assistance for income-eligible persons with HIV and AIDS and their families. The goal of the program is prevent homelessness and to support

independent living of persons with HIV/AIDS. Case managers assess client need and submit requests for assistance accordingly. There are four HUD-approved activities through ASA's Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance Program:

1. Emergency Assistance Program: This program provides payments for short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance (STRMU) in order to prevent homelessness of a tenant or mortgagor of a dwelling. This program enables income eligible individuals at risk of becoming homeless to remain in their current residences.

2. Rental Assistance Program: This program provides tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA), including assistance for shared housing arrangements, thereby assisting income eligible clients with their rent and utilities until there is no longer a need, or until they are able to secure their own housing.

3. Permanent Housing Placement (PHP): This program provides first month rent and utility assistance to meet urgent needs of eligible persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. The goal is to prevent homelessness and to support independent living of persons with HIV/AIDS who can access the program through HIV case management. PHP will assist eligible clients establish a new residence where on-going occupancy is expected to continue. Assistance will be provided to eligible clients and their families with payment of first month's rent, when necessary to secure permanent housing and will complement other forms of HOPWA housing assistance.

4. Short Term Supportive Housing (STSH): This program provides short term emergency shelter needs to homeless families or individuals (households) living with HIV/AIDS. Short term facilities are intended to provide temporary shelter (up to 60 days in a six month period) to prevent homelessness and allow an opportunity to develop an individualized housing and service plan to guide the client's linkage to permanent housing.

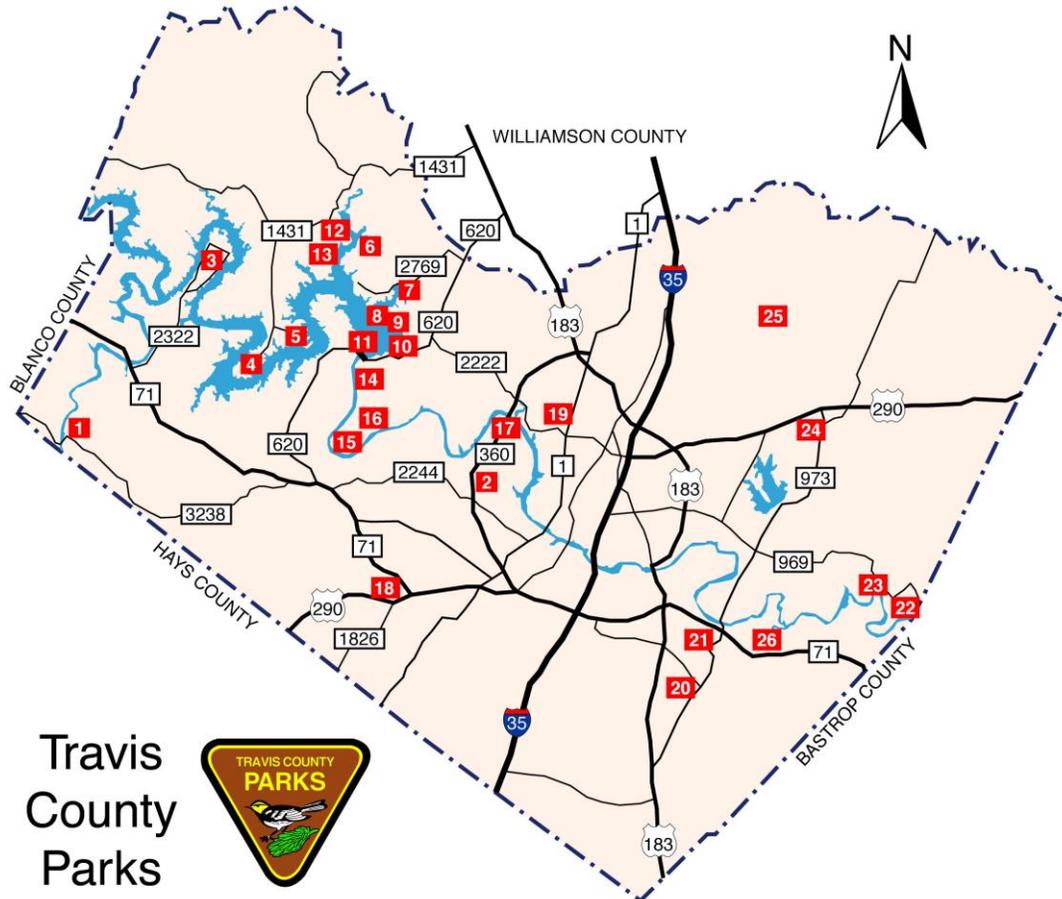
II. AGENCIES PROVIDING HOUSING FOR PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS IN UNINCORPORATED TRAVIS COUNTY AND NUMBER OF UNITS/BEDS PROVIDED

Project Transitions is the only organization in the Austin area that provides HIV/AIDS specific housing. PT operates a variety of facilities, including Doug's House, Roosevelt Gardens, Highland Terrace, and provides assistance to a number of clients in scattered housing sites throughout the county. Currently Project Transitions provides assistance to clients in three sites in the unincorporated areas. There is no dedicated HIV/AIDS housing in the unincorporated areas.

APPENDIX D

COUNTY PARKS

APPENDIX D: COUNTY PARKS



Nature Preserves

- 1. Hamilton Pool Preserve
- 2. Wild Basin Preserve

Lake Travis Parks

- 3. Pace Bend
- 4. Dink Pearson
- 5. Arkansas Bend
- 6. Sandy Creek
- 7. Cypress Creek
- 8. Bob Wentz at Windy Point
- 9. Hippy Hollow
- 10. Tom Hughes
- 11. Mansfield Dam
- 12. Laura Reed
- 13. Dave Reed

Lake Austin & Neighborhood Parks

- 14. Fritz Hughes
- 15. Mary Quinlan
- 16. Selma Hughes
- 17. Loop 360 Boat Ramp
- 18. Windmill Run
- 19. Allen

Eastern Travis County Parks

- 20. Richard Moya
- 21. Del Valle Softball Complex
- 22. Webberville
- 23. Little Webberville
- 24. Ben E. Fisher
- 25. Northeast Metro
- 26. Southeast Metro

APPENDIX E

2011 INCOME ELIGIBILITY LIMITS



Travis County Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program
www.co.travis.tx.us/cdbg

Income Eligibility Limits

To qualify to receive CDBG-funded services, the income of the household must not exceed the federal maximum income limits established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The income limits for the Austin-Round Rock Metropolitan Statistical Area (the area applicable for Travis County) are as follows:

Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Median Family Income = \$74,900												
ADJUSTED INCOME LIMITS (by Household size)												
	1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7 Persons	8 Persons	9 Persons	10 Persons	11 Persons	12 Persons
Very Low Income (30 % Limits)	\$15,750	\$18,000	\$20,250	\$22,450	\$24,250	\$26,050	\$27,850	\$29,650	\$31,450	\$33,250	\$35,050	\$36,850
Low Income (50 % Limits)	\$26,250	\$30,000	\$33,750	\$37,450	\$40,450	\$43,450	\$46,450	\$49,450	\$52,450	\$55,450	\$58,450	\$61,450
Moderate Income (80 % Limits)	\$41,950	\$47,950	\$53,950	\$59,900	\$64,700	\$69,500	\$74,300	\$79,100	\$83,900	\$88,700	\$93,450	\$98,250

Effective June 2, 2011

If you have a household larger than 12 people, please contact the CDBG Office to get the proper limits

Revised June 2011 (Expand Household Categories)

APPENDIX F

TRAVIS COUNTY SOCIAL SERVICE CONTRACT INVESTMENTS

APPENDIX F: TRAVIS COUNTY SOCIAL SERVICE CONTRACT INVESTMENTS

Annually, Travis County HHS/VS investments in direct service and contracted services total approximately \$16.6 million and \$8.6 million respectively. On an annual basis the Research and Planning Division of HHS/VS, produces a report on a subset (\$6.3 million) of the contracted investments made. This subset of Travis County social service contracts is categorized according to issue areas, and for the purposes of this Plan, were grouped by issue area, population served or both.

Service Providers Funded by Travis County
<p>Basic Needs: Access to Food</p> <p>ASA: Food Bank</p> <p>Caritas of Austin: Basic Needs (Community Support and Kitchen)</p> <p>Meals on Wheels and More: Rural Congregate Program</p> <p>Meals on Wheels and More Meals on Wheels</p> <p>Sustainable Food Center</p>
<p>Housing Continuum: Emergency Shelter</p> <p>Austin Children’s Shelter</p> <p>Interfaith Hospitality Network</p> <p>The Salvation Army – Pathways and Partnerships</p> <p>Lifeworks – Housing</p> <p>SafePlace</p>
<p>Housing Continuum: Housing Stability</p> <p>Austin Tenant’s Council</p> <p>Caritas of Austin: Best Single Source</p> <p>Texas RioGrande Legal Aid</p>
<p>Housing Continuum: Transitional and Permanent Supportive Housing</p> <p>Blackland CDC – Blackland Transitional Housing</p> <p>Green Doors – Veterans Transitional Rental Program</p> <p>Green Doors – Permanent Supportive Housing</p>

Service Providers Funded by Travis County Continued

Workforce Development

American YouthWorks
 The Austin Academy
 Austin Area Urban League, Inc.
 Austin Community College
 Capital IDEA
 Easter Seals Central Texas: Employment Solutions
 Goodwill Industries of Central Texas
 Skillpoint Alliance
 Vaughn House, Inc.
 Workforce Solutions – Capital Area Workforce Board: Gainful Employment Model
 Workforce Solutions – Capital Area Workforce Board: Rapid Employment Model

Child and Youth Development

ACGC
 American Youthworks – Workforce Development
 Any Baby Can of Austin, Inc.
 The ARC – Juvenile Justice
 Austin Academy
 Austin Independent School District (AISD)
 Big Brothers Big Sisters of Central Texas, Inc.
 Bookspring
 CASA of Travis County
 Child, Inc.
 Greater Calvary Rights of Passage, Inc.
 Lifeworks – ABE/ESL/Counseling
 Out Youth
 Pflugerville Independent School District
 Planned Parenthood – Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program

Service Providers Funded by Travis County Continued
River City Youth Foundation
Skillpoint Alliance
Workers Assistance Program – Youth Advocacy
Workforce Solutions – Capital Area Workforce Board: Child Care Services – Early Childhood Local Match Agreement
Workforce Solutions – Capital Area Workforce Board: Child Care Services – Quality Child Care Collaborative (QC3)
Youth and Family Alliance (d.b.a. LifeWorks): Youth Development
Education
Youth and Family Alliance (d.b.a. LifeWorks): ABE / ESL
Public Health and Access to Healthcare
AIDS Services of Austin, Inc.: Case Management
AIDS Services of Austin, Inc.: Food Bank
AIDS Services of Austin, Inc.: Mpowerment
AIDS Services of Austin, Inc.: VOICES / VOCES
Easter Seals Central Texas: Developmental and Clinical Solutions
Planned Parenthood of Austin Family Planning, Inc.
Sustainable Food Center
The Wright House Wellness Center, Inc.
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services: Restorative Justice and Reentry
Crime Prevention Institute, Inc.
Workforce Solutions – Gainful Employment Model
Workforce Solutions – Rapid Employment Model
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services: Domestic Violence
Austin Children’s Shelter
CASA of Travis County
SafePlace
Populations with Specialized Needs/Services: Elderly and Frail Elderly

Service Providers Funded by Travis County Continued

Family Eldercare – In Home Care
 HAND - Homemaker
 Meals on Wheels and More – Meals on Wheels
 Meals on Wheels and More – Rural Congregate Program

Populations with Specialized Needs/Services: Physical and Developmental Disabilities

Meals on Wheels and More – Rural Congregate Program
 Easter Seals Central Texas –Employment Solutions
 Vaughn House, Inc.
 Any Baby Can
 Easter Seals of Central Texas – Development and Clinical Solutions
 The ARC – Case Management
 Family Eldercare –In Home Care
 HAND - Homemaker
 Meals on Wheels and More – Meals on Wheels
 The ARC – Juvenile Justice

Populations with Specialized Needs/Services: HIV/AIDS

ASA - Case Management
 ASA – Food Bank
 ASA – Voices
 The Wright House Wellness Center

APPENDIX G

LAKE OAK ESTATES PRIMARY SURVEY RESULTS

APPENDIX G: LAKE OAK ESTATES PRIMARY SURVEY RESULTS

Summary of Primary Survey Results and Low/Moderate Income Percentages		
1.	Enter the Estimated total number of families in the service area:	43
2.	Enter the total number of families interviewed:	39
3.	Enter the total number of persons in the families interviewed:	126
4.	Enter the total number of persons in the families interviewed who are low and moderate income persons:	108
5.	Divide Line 4 by Line 3:	.857
6.	Multiply Line 5 by 100. This is the percentage of LMI persons in the service area.	85.7

Comparison of Distribution of Family Size by Family Income				
Number of Persons in Family	Low/Moderate Income		Above Low/Moderate Income	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	7	21.9%	1	14.3%
2	5	15.6%	1	14.3%
3	5	15.6%	5	71.4%
4	6	18.8%	0	0.0%
5	4	12.5%	0	0.0%
6	3	9.4%	0	0.0%
7	2	6.3%	0	0.0%
8	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
9 or more	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	32	100.0%	7	100.0%

Summary of Primary Survey Results Race and Ethnicity			
Race		Ethnicity	
Race Category Choices	Total Number	Number of Non-Hispanic	Number of Hispanic
White	29	25	4
Black/African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Other or Multi-racial	97	13	84

APPENDIX H

ALTERNATE PROJECTS FOR PY2011

APPENDIX G: ALTERNATE PROJECTS FOR PY 2011

In the event that the projects identified for this program year are delayed, canceled, or are performed at a lower cost than the budgeted amount, the Travis County CDBG program plans to pursue one or more of following projects: homebuyer assistance, homeowner rehabilitation, or design of Navarro Creek Street Improvements.

Planning for such incidents allows the CDBG program to utilize the funds in a timely manner toward pre-identified alternate projects, also saving resources that would otherwise be used to add or delete projects through the customary Substantial Amendment process described in the Citizen Participation Plan. Approval by the Commissioner’s Court would be required to use an alternate project.

Alternate Project Priority #1: Homebuyer Assistance

Project Description

In an effort to make housing affordable to “first-time home purchasing” families whose annual household income is at or below 80 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI), the Travis County Affordable Housing Ownership Program will make Shared Appreciation Gap Financing and Down payment Assistance loans available. The project will be administered by a non-profit, as a designated sub-recipient.

Shared Appreciation Gap Financing

Households earning 80% or less of the area median income may obtain funds (up to \$30,000) to reduce the sales price to an amount affordable to the household. Actual assistance amount will be calculated based on actual family need. The loan is a 0 % interest, 30-year note with no required annual or monthly payments. Upon resale, refinancing, lease or other transfer of title, the loan must be repaid in full plus a percentage of the house’s appreciation value.

Down Payment Assistance

Households earning 80% or less of the area Median Family Income (MFI) may obtain funds (\$8,000) to cover down payment and reasonable closing costs. The loan is a 0 % interest, 5 year-note with no required annual or monthly payments. The loan is forgiven at a pro-rata rate of 20% for each year of homeownership. The loan is fully forgiven at the end of 5 years. A minimum house hold investment of \$500 is required.

All households who are interested in assistance through the Travis County Affordable Housing Ownership Program are required to participate in a minimum of eight (8) hours of HUD-certified housing counseling.

Alternate Project Priority 1: General Project Information	
CDBG Funding:	Depends on available funds, but up to \$300,000
Leverage Funding:	Not applicable
Project Delivery:	TBD
Project Oversight:	Travis County Health and Human Services & Veteran Services
Expected Start/ Completion Date:	TBD, dependent upon available funds
Location:	Unincorporated areas of the County

Alternate Project 1: Priority and Performance Measurement Information (HUD – prescribed)			
Priority Need Category:	Homeownership	Project:	Homebuyer Assistance
Eligible Activity:	Direct Homeownership Assistance	Outcome Category	Availability/Accessibility
Objective Category	Decent Housing	Specific Objective	Increase the affordability of owner housing
Citation	24 CFR 570.201 (n)	Accomplishment	Approximately 1 house per \$15,000 invested
Eligibility	LMH	Matrix Code	13, Direct Home Ownership Assistance
Priority in the 2011-2013 Strategic Plan#:	High	Travis County HTE #:	TBD

Alternate Project Priority # 2: Home Rehabilitation

Project Description

This project will fund minor home repair services to move homes towards Housing Quality Standards to low and moderate income homeowners in the unincorporated areas of Travis County. The program seeks to improve the energy efficiency, physical living conditions, and safety in owner-occupied homes. A 0% interest, forgivable 5-year loan up to \$24,999 with no required annual or monthly payments is available. The loan is forgiven at a pro-rata rate of 20% for each year of home ownership. Examples of potential improvements include 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 repairs, and electrical and plumbing repairs. In the event that program income is created, it will be reinvested into the Home Rehabilitation project.

These funds are targeted to homeowners at or below 80% MFI in the unincorporated areas of the county. This project will be either administered by a non-profit, designated as a sub-recipient, identified through a formal application process or by the HHS/VS department.

Alternate Project Priority #2: General Project Information

CDBG Funding:	Depends on available funds, but up to \$300,000
Leverage Funding:	To be determined
Program Delivery:	Designated sub-recipient or Travis County Health and Human Service and Veterans Service
Program Oversight:	Travis County Health and Human Service and Veteran Services
Estimated Start/ Completion Date:	Dependent on availability of funds
Location:	Homes in the unincorporated areas of Travis County

Alternate Project Priority 2: 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	Suitable Living Environment	Specific Objective	Improve the quality of owner housing
Citation	570.202	Accomplishment	1 unit for every \$24,999 funded
Eligibility	LMH	Matrix Code	14A, Rehabilitation, Single Unit Residential
Priority in the 2011-2013 Strategic Plan#	High	Travis County HTE #:	TBD

Alternate Project Priority # 3: Navarro Creek Drive Substandard Road Improvement Project

Project Description

This project funds the design phase, environmental review, and project management time to support the improvement of the unaccepted portion of Navarro Creek, a road in Precinct 4. This will be the first phase of a three-phase project to complete the road improvement. This project will be administered by the Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources Department, Public Works Division.

Alternate Project Priority 3: General Project Information

CDBG Funding:	Up to \$125,000
Leverage Funding:	Not Applicable
Program Delivery:	Travis County Transportation and Natural Resource Department
Program Oversight:	Travis County Health and Human Service and Veteran Services
Expected Start/ Completion Date:	Dependent upon when or if funded – approximately 6 months from funding approval date
Location:	Navarro Creek road, Precinct 4

Alternate Project Priority 3: 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 improvements for lower income persons
Citation	570.201 (c)	Accomplishment	1239 Individuals
Eligibility	LMA	Matrix Code	03 K Street Improvements
Priority in the 2011-2013 Strategic Plan#	High	Travis County HTE #:	TBD

APPENDIX I

CERTIFICATIONS



NON-STATE GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATION

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, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

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, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential antidisplacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Drug Free Workplace -- It will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

1. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
2. Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about –
 - o The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - o The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - o Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - o The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
3. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph 1;
4. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph 1 that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will –
 - o Abide by the terms of the statement; and

- Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;
- 5. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;
- 6. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted –
 - Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended;
 - or
 - Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
- 7. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

- 8. 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;
- 9. 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
- 10. 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 CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

08/09/2011

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Samuel T. Biscoe

Name

County Judge

Title

P.O. Box 1748

Address

Austin, Texas 78767

City/State/Zip

512/854-9555

Telephone Number

Specific CDBG 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 housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

11. Maximum Feasible Priority - With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that 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 activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a 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);

12. Overall Benefit - The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2011(a period specified by the grantee consisting 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;

13. 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.

The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, 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:

- 14. 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
- 15. 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 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R, of title 24;

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.

08/09/2011

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Samuel T. Biscoe

Name

County Judge

Title

P.O. Box 1748

Address

Austin, TX 78767

City/State/Zip

512/854-9555

Telephone Number

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

Instructions Concerning Lobbying and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

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.

Drug-Free Workplace Certification

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification.
2. The certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, HUD, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.
3. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.
4. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio stations).
5. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph three).
6. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant: Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code) Check if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here. The certification with regard to the drug-free workplace is required by 24 CFR part 21.

Place Name	Street	City	County	State	Zip
Palm Square Building	100 N. IH 35	Austin	Travis	TX	78701
Granger Building	314 W. 11th	Austin	Travis	TX	78701
700 Lavaca	700 Lavaca	Austin	Travis	TX	78701
Executive Office Building	411 W. 13th	Austin	Travis	TX	78701
Highland Mall Office	502 E. Highland Mall Blvd.	Austin	Travis	TX	78752
Northwest Rural Community Center	18649 FM 1431, Suite 6A	Jonestown	Travis	TX	78645
West Rural Community Center	8656-A Hwy 71W, Suite A	Oak Hill	Travis	TX	78735
Travis County Community Center	15822 Foothill Farms Loop, Bldg D	Pflugerville	Travis	TX	78660
East Rural Community Center	600 W. Carrie Manor	Manor	Travis	TX	78653
South Rural Community Center	3518 FM 973	Del Valle	Travis	TX	78617

- Definitions of terms in the Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules: "Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15); "Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of *nolo contendere*) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes; "Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution,

dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance; "Employee" means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including:

- o All "direct charge" employees;
- o all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and
- o temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).

Note that by signing these certifications, certain documents must completed, in use, and on file for verification. These documents include:

1. Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
2. Citizen Participation Plan
3. Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan

08/09/2011

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Samuel T. Biscoe

Name

County Judge

Title

P.O. Box 1748

Address

Austin, TX 78767

City/State/Zip

512/854-9555

Telephone Number