Appendices

Appendices

Contents

- **CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN**
  - **Citizen Participation Plan**
  - **Hearing Notices**
  - **Information Booklet**
- **Public Comment**
  - **1st Hearing**
  - **2nd Hearing**
  - **Plan Draft Comment**
- **STUDIES**
  - **2010 Needs Assessment Survey**
  - **2010 Analysis of Impediments**
- **ORDINANCES**
- **CERTIFICATIONS**

CITY OF HOUSTON

2010 CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

FOR THE

CONSOLIDATED PLAN

March 2010

601 Sawyer

Houston, TX 77007

713-868-8300

Web: www.houstontx.gov

Introduction

The purpose of the Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) is to establish a viable means by which citizens of the City of Houston (City), public agencies and other interested parties can actively participate in the development of activities undertaken with Community Development Block Grant funds and to sets forth the jurisdiction's policies and procedures for citizen participation.

The Citizen Participation Plan has been prepared and implemented pursuant to federal regulations (U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Regulations 24 CFR Part 91.105) and the City of Houston's desire to encourage and support public participation in the development of the Consolidated Plan (and subsequent annual updates to the Consolidated Plan).

The actions delineated in this Citizen Participation Plan relate to the planning and expenditure of funds provided to the City by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD). CPD entitlement funds received by the City include the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA), and other such grants as may be added by law.

Encouragement of Citizen Participation

It is the intent of the City of Houston to encourage and facilitate the participation of residents in the formulation of priorities, strategies and funding allocations related to the Consolidated Plan, Substantial Amendments to the Plan and the Performance Report process, emphasizing involvement by low and moderate income persons, especially those living in slum and blighted areas, areas where the funds are proposed to be used, and low and moderate income neighborhoods. The City encourages the participation of local and regional institutions and other organizations (including businesses, developers, and community/faith-based organizations) in the process of developing and implementing the Consolidated Plan. The City also encourages participation of all citizens including minority populations, people who do not speak English and persons with disabilities.

To encourage citizen participation emphasizing the involvement of low and moderate income residents the City of Houston will continue to work with public housing authorities, neighborhood task forces and organizations representing the City's lower income areas.

The Plan assures that citizens, non-profit organizations, and other interested parties are afforded adequate opportunity to review and comment on plans, programs, activities and reports covering the City's federally funded housing and community development programs.

Technical Assistance

The City will provide technical assistance as requested to lower income groups to develop proposals for housing and community development activities in the City of Houston. The technical assistance will be offered any time proposals for the use of funding are requested.

Access to Records

The City of Houston will provide the public with reasonable and timely access to information and records relating to the data or content of the Consolidated Plan, as well as the proposed, actual, and past use of funds covered by this Citizen Participation Plan.

The public will be provided reasonable access to housing assistance records, subject to state and local laws regarding privacy and obligations of confidentiality. Confidential documents will be set apart from public information, and any requestors of this information will be promptly informed.

In the spirit of encouraging public participation, copies of standard documents will be provided to the public. These materials will be available in a form accessible to persons with disabilities, upon request to the CDBG Program Administrator at (713) 868-8300.

All standard Housing and Community Development Department documents will be placed on file in the City of Houston, Housing and Community Development Department file room located at 601 Sawyer, 3rd floor, Houston, Texas 77007.

Copies of standard documents will be available for review at the following locations:

- Housing and Community Development Department – 601 Sawyer, Suite 400
- City of Houston Secretary's Office – 900 Bagby, Parking Level
- City of Houston Website – www.houstonhousing.org
- City of Houston Main Public Library

Additional single copies may be obtained from the Housing and Community Development Department at no charge.

The following standard public documents are available during regular business hours:

- This Citizen Participation Plan
- Proposed and Final Consolidated Plans
- Proposed and Final Consolidated Action Plans
- Proposed and Final Substantial Amendments to an Annual Action or Consolidated Plan
- Draft and Final Consolidated Annual Performance Reports (CAPER)

Public Hearings

Public hearings will be held at key stages of the process to obtain the public's views and to provide the public, to the greatest extent possible, with responses to their questions and comments. The City holds public hearings to obtain input regarding community needs during development of a Consolidated Plan, to review proposed uses of the funds in each Annual Action Plan, and to review program performance.

Pursuant to HUD regulations, the City of Houston will conduct a minimum of two (2) public hearings prior to submission of the Consolidated Plan, to ensure participation in grant development.

The Director of the Housing and Community Development Department, in consultation with staff, will establish the time and location of all public hearings and meetings concerning CPD entitlement funds received by the City including Community Development Block Grant (CDBG),

Home Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA).

Public hearings shall be held after adequate (14 days) notice at times and locations convenient to potential or actual beneficiaries, and with accommodations for the disabled. At all public hearings, upon an advance request, translators will be available for those who do not speak or understand English and the hearing impaired.

Meetings and Public Hearings Schedule

October – Notification to Public Service Agencies and citizens for submission of funding requests. Notice of funds available (NOFA) is advertised in public notices.

November/December – First Public Hearing on Consolidated Plan (performance review and citizens express their needs during plan development)

January – City Council Districts Public Hearings on Budget, Capital Improvement, and Consolidated Plan

March – Draft of Consolidated Plan is made available to public and the 30 day review period begins

April – Second Public Hearing on Consolidated Plan (citizens express concerns or agreement on draft Plan)

April/May – Submittal of Consolidated Plan to HUD

September – Draft of Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) is made available to public, a 15 day review period, and submittal to HUD

Development of the Consolidated Plan

Before the Consolidated Plan (and annual updates) is adopted by the City Council and submitted to HUD (i.e., mid-May), the City will make the plan available to citizens, public agencies, and other interested parties for review, and will also establish the means to submit comments. Information made accessible to the public will include the amount of grant funds the City expects to receive (including program income), the range of activities to be undertaken, and the anticipated number of low and moderate income persons to benefit from funded activities.

Information will also include the steps the City will take to eliminate the need for displacement of persons. If displacement will occur due to any planned actions, the City will comply with the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, as described in 49 CFR Part 24.

The City will publish its draft and final Consolidated Plan (and annual updates) so that all affected residents will have sufficient opportunity to review and comment on the plan. A summary describing the contents and purpose of the Consolidated Plan will be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation. To the extent feasible, the draft plan document will

be posted on the City's website. Additionally, the entire plan will be made available for review at the following locations:

- Housing and Community Development Department – 601 Sawyer, Suite 400
- City of Houston Secretary's Office – 900 Bagby, Parking Level
- City of Houston Website – www.houstonhousing.org
- City of Houston Main Public Library

A reasonable number of free copies will be available at the City of Houston, Housing and Community Development Department (601 Sawyer, 4th floor).

Amendments to the Consolidated Plan

From time-to-time, it may be necessary for the City to process a "Substantial Amendment" to the Five Year Consolidated Plan or the One Year Action Plans to allow for new CDBG, ESG, HOPWA or HOME funded activities; modification of existing activities; or other CPD program administrative actions.

Any proposed amendment that is considered a "Substantial Amendment" is subject to the Citizen Participation process, requires formal action by the City Council, and approval by HUD. A thirty (30) day public notice is published to provide the opportunity for the public to review and comment on the proposed substantial amendments. The City will consider all comments or views received from the public concerning proposed substantial amendments in accordance with 24 CFR 91.105 (c) (3). A summary of these comments and views, including comments or views not accepted (and the reason why) shall be attached to the substantial amendment.

For the purpose of this Citizen Participation Plan, amendments to the Consolidated Plan are divided into four categories: Substantial Amendments, Minor Amendments, One-Percent Amendments, and Emergency Amendments.

The City of Houston is required by HUD [24 CFR 91.505 (b)] to identify the criteria to be used in determining if a proposed action will be considered a "Substantial Amendment". The following criteria will be used by the City:

Substantial Amendments

1. Addition of a new activity or project not previously described in its Consolidated or Action Plan
2. Deletion of an activity or project previously described in its Consolidated or Action Plan
3. Change in the purpose, scope, location or beneficiaries of an activity or project previously described in its Consolidated or Action Plan
4. Change in the use of CDBG funds from one eligible activity or project to another previously described in its Consolidated or Action Plan
5. Change in an activity or project (previously described in its Consolidated or Action Plan) ***total dollar amount*** *allocated* or budgeted by more than 25 percent

Minor Amendments

Minor amendments represents any changes to the Consolidated Plan or Action Plan that do not qualify as "substantial amendments", and are more than 1 percent change in funding including correction of errors in the original plan. Minor amendments require the signature of the City of Houston, Housing and Community Development Department director or designated representative, but do not require public notice of 30 days or City Council approval.

One-Percent Amendments

A one-percent amendment represents any change in the funded amount of a project that is one-percent or less change. These amendments require the signature of the City of Houston, Housing and Community Development Department director or designated representative, but do not require public notice of 30 days or City Council approval.

Emergency Amendments

From time-to-time a natural disaster (such as, hurricane) or other catastrophic occurrence within the City of Houston may necessitate a Consolidated Plan amendment which could meet the definition of a Substantial Amendment. The City of Houston may request and obtain from HUD a complete waiver or reduction in days of the required 30 days public notice period for Substantial Amendments. These amendments require the signature of the City of Houston, Housing and Community Development Department director or designated representative, adherence to state and local laws regarding contracts and procurement, and HUD waiver and/or approval, but do not require public notice of 30 days.

Anti-Displacement and Relocation

All of the City of Houston's Consolidated Plan activities are designed to eliminate (or minimize) the occurrence of displacement. Program guidelines and limitations are structured so that temporary displacement is unlikely.

Tenants in occupied rental properties are made aware of their rights with respect to displacement and relocation. Property owners are made aware of their rights and responsibilities: property owners must assume the financial responsibility for the displacement and relocation of their tenants.

If an *involuntary* displacement should occur, it is the City of Houston's policy to provide housing referral assistance and, if required, make relocation payments in accordance with local, state and federal law.

Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER)

The City is required to submit a CAPER for its CPD programs to HUD no later than 90 days from the end of a program year (i.e. late – September). In general, the CAPER describes how funds were actually spent and the extent to which these funds were used for activities that benefitted low and moderate income people.

The City will publish notice that its CAPER is available for review so the public will have sufficient opportunity to review and comment on the report. The notice will be published in one or more local newspapers of general circulation. There will be a 15 day public comment period prior to the submission of the CAPER to HUD.

Complaints

Written complaints from the public about the City's Citizen Participation, Consolidated Plan/Annual Action Plan, Substantial Amendments, or Performance Reports process will receive careful consideration and will be answered in writing within 15 business days (where practicable).

Written complaints should be sent to the Director's Office at the following address: City of Houston, Housing and Community Development Department, 601 Sawyer, Suite 400, Houston, Texas 77007.

Public Notice

The City of Houston's Housing and Community Development Department (HCDD) has initiated work on the 2010 Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan. HCDD has scheduled the first of two (2) public hearings on the Plan for Wednesday, December 2, 2009 at 7:00 p.m. in the former Council Chambers at City Hall Annex (900 Bagby, Public Level). The purpose of this hearing is to solicit the public's involvement in the planning process. Contact HCDD if special arrangements are needed.

The initial notice was posted on HCDD's Web site on Monday, November 16, 2009. The public has fourteen (14) days to comment on this proposed action. The fourteen day period extends from Wednesday, November 18, 2009 through Wednesday, December 2, 2009 at 5:00 p.m. For more information on the Plan contact Andrea Roberts (713) 868-8300 or access HCDD's Web site www.houstonhousing.org.

NOTICE EMPLEOS

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中華氣功齋

特長 氣功初級、高級班及各種養生功
氣療 各種慢性及痛症、泌尿、消化系統症、婦科症、不孕症、關節、早洩、失眠、偏頭痛、肩周炎、富貴手、頭腰腿痛、風濕症、神經痛、麻痺症、中風後遺症、帕金森症、脊椎側彎、高血壓、糖尿病、青光眼、弱視、手術後遺症、身體不適查無病因、各種疑難雜症

高級氣功師主持，祖傳隔空發放外氣療法，元朝至今七百餘年，自然、科學、無副作用，療法顯著

電話：713-778-1986 地址：9216 Sharpview Dr. Houston (西村食品店後面穴樓)

呂明 中醫針灸師(ACO0196)
Ming Lu Acupuncture Clinic

御醫傳人 中國吉林長春中醫學院畢業 具有32余年臨床經驗 美國德州執照中醫針灸醫生 免諮費詢

主治：中醫全科，頭痛，偏頭痛，頸背腰痛，各種過敏症，氣喘咳嗽，各種胃病，男女不孕症，性功能障礙，月經不調，更年期綜合症，各種腸胃病，運動損傷，痴呆，神經性疾病，高血壓，中風偏癱，口眼歪斜，風濕關節炎，內分泌失調，肝病等

科學中藥、一次性針灸針

預約電話：(713) 271-0118

門診時間：週一至週五：11AM-5PM 週六、日：9AM-1PM 週四休息

地址：9889 Bellaire Blvd., Suite # A119 Houston, TX 77036

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百利草藥
BELLAIRE GINSENG HERB

執照中醫針灸師 牟甫 Dr.Pu Mu(AC.00304)

中國廣州中醫學院畢業，具有30余年臨床治療經驗，專針灸、藥物、按摩、氣功、心理治療及婦科，適合各種慢性疾患及養生，保健，美容減肥減壓，戒煙戒酒。

主治 疑難雜症 各科頑疾 腫瘤專科 祖傳秘方 古方料酒 延宗益壽

門診：周一至周六 10am-7pm(禮拜日休息)

12315 Bellaire Blvd #600 at Cook Rd. Houston TX 77072
電話 281-988-8500(國、粵、英語)

泌尿專科 何秀鈞醫師
(中英文服務)
DR. DAVID S.C. HO, M.D

專治 腎移植，攝護腺疾病，腎，輸尿管，膀胱疾病，男性性功能障礙，不育。

我們接受 Medicare 及 Medicaid

★SCURLOCK TOWER
6560 Fannin, Suite 1554
Houston, TX 77030
★SOUTH MAIN PLAZA
9150 South Main
Houston, TX 77025

281-876-1500
德州大學醫學博士
田納西州大學醫學院專科
德州專科醫師執照
任教德州大學醫學院及貝勒醫學院

盧林 中醫師 東方中藥公司

盧林醫學博士 教授曾經任職於中國北京協和醫院 協和醫科大學 為中國名醫大典入選者 德州資深針灸執照中醫師 公司聘有多位執照醫師 提供

方脈 針灸 理療 按摩

★接受 PPO 醫療保險和車禍保險★

電話：713-774-5558 一周營業七天

9272A Bellaire Blvd., Houston, TX 77036(頂好商場隔壁)

Dr. Lauren Sum, D.P.M.
Foot Specialist & Surgeon

足部外科

★ 主治：一切成人或小孩足部疾病受傷和畸形(指甲、皮膚、神經腫瘤、肌肉及骨骼)
★ 各種矯正足部手術
★ 定制矯正和運動鞋墊
★ 糖尿病患者腳部保健
★ 無保險者提供折扣
★ 電話預約無須等候應診
★ 可週末或上門應診
★ 沒有X光設備

岑麗芬醫學博士
(713) 988-4848

9515 BELLAIRE BLVD#B
HOUSTON, TX 77036 (美南銀行隔壁)

趙珣 醫學博士－內科 家庭醫生 Xun Zhao, M.D.

• 美國內科特專文憑 Board Certified in Internal Medicine
• 德州休士頓大學醫學系畢業並任職高級內科主治醫
• 德州大學醫學院畢業並任職專業博士
• 美國 Baylor College of Medicine 醫學系講師
• Mount Sinai School of Medicine-New York 住院醫師學歷

現任 Memorial Southwest, St. St. Luke's, Methodist, Sugar Land, St. Triumph Hospital-SW 內科主治醫

專治各種內科急慢性疾病，包括異常糖尿血壓血脂，中風，關節炎・心肺，腎腸肝腎疾患

常規健康體檢・血尿化驗・心電圖

陳正德 慈恩診所 內科醫師
Samuel Chen, MD, Ph.D., MPH

現任
★休士頓德州醫學中心 Hermann Hospital 主治醫師
★休士頓德州醫學中心 St. Luke's Hospital 主治醫師
★西南紀念醫院 Southwest Memorial Hospital 主治醫師
★德州休士頓醫學院內科指導教授

一般醫學、內科醫學

Dr. Samuel Chen, MD, Ph.D., MPH

德州大學休士頓醫學院醫學博士
約翰霍普金斯大學內科醫學 碩士學位、博士
美國內科醫師學會內科醫師
美國內科醫師學會院士

主治
★各種內科病症：
糖尿、血壓、高血脂、心、肺、肝、高血壓、傳染病等
★提供例行檢查、體格檢查、診斷、治療、減肥

PUBLIC NOTICE
SUMMARY 2010 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

he **2010 Consolidated Plan and Action Plan (the Plan)** is both an application for federal funds, as well as a blueprint for increasing and conserving affordable housing, creasing homeownership, assisting those with special needs, and upgrading low and moderate income neighborhoods over the next five years. The Plan outlines priorities d improvement strategies for a five-year period, covering 2010 – 2014, and adoption of a one-year action plan. The Action Plan covers the City of Houston's Fiscal Year 011 (July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011). Sources of funds are the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the OME Investment Partnerships Grant (HOME), the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Grant (HOPWA), and the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG).

hroughout the 2010 Consolidated Plan and Action Plan development process, Housing and Community Development Department (HCDD) collaborates with various ommunity stakeholders to determine which improvement strategies would benefit low and moderate income Houstonians. As required by HUD regulations, HCDD held e first of two public hearings on Wednesday, December 2, 2009. The Plan development schedule and information booklet were distributed at the hearing. HCDD also licited public comment (which will help determine funding priorities for the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan) from residents, neighborhood-based organizations, and non- and r profit agencies.

unding priorities are housing, supportive services, economic development and infrastructure/neighborhood facilities. The goal of the **2010 Consolidated Plan** is to promote rategies that will result in the creation of (1) **suitable living environments**, (2) **improvement of the housing stock**, and (3) **expansion of economic development** opportunities r Houstonians, the majority of whom are low and moderate income (53 percent) and minority (46.2 percent), (2008 American Community Survey). The significance of ousing" as a priority need is reflected in the fact that 44.4 percent of low to moderate income homeowners and 46.5 percent of low to moderate income renters in Houston ave contended with some type of housing problem (HUD, 2000).

he format and information presented in the Plan are based on HUD requirements. The 2010 Plan contains sections that describe: the Citizen Participation Process; Housing eeds; Housing Market Analysis; Public Housing Improvements; the Monitoring Process; Coordination of Efforts; Applications for Funding; the Proposed Projects; Public omments; Certifications; and Appendices.

he **Draft Summary of the 2010 Consolidated Plan** describes how the estimated $52,997,631 in federal funds and $3,310,520 in program income will be used to benefit come-eligible residents during the 36th Program Year (July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011). These estimates are based on grant amounts awarded for the 2009 Action Plan/Fiscal ear 2010, as HUD has not yet released 2010 entitlement grant amounts, and the HCDD does not anticipate a significant change in funding for the 2010 Consolidated Plan and ction Plan.

Sources of Federal Funds	
Community Development Block Grant	$30,256,697
CDBG Projected Program Income	$3,010,520
HOME Investment Partnerships Grant	$14,098,691
HOME Projected Program Income	$300,000
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Grant	$7,315,504
Emergency Shelter Grants	$1,326,739
TOTAL	**$56,308,151**
Community Development Block Grant	
Neighborhood Facilities Improvements	$7,948,171
Housing	$6,842,797
Public Services	$4,609,914
Emergency Shelter Grants (Match)	$700,000
Coalition for the Homeless	$133,415
Economic Development Assistance Program	$2,398,430
Dangerous Buildings Administration/Legal/Department/Code Enforcement	$4,483,000
Program Administration	$6,151,490
TOTAL	**$33,267,217**
HOME Investment Partnerships Grant	
Single-Family Down Payment/Closing, Cost Assistance for New/Existing Homes	$5,382,611
Multi-family Acquisition/Rehabilitation/New Construction/Relocation	$6,919,407
Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO Operations)	$300,000
Program Delivery Costs	$400,000
Program Administration	$1,396,673
TOTAL	**$14,398,691**
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Grant	
Acquisition/Rehab/Conversion/Repair/Lease	$247,558
Operating Costs	$640,028
Technical Assistance/Housing Information/Resource Identification	$42,266
Supportive Services	$1,098,916
Project or Tenant-based Rental Assistance	$2,335,306
Short-Term, Rent, Mortgage & Utility Assistance	$1,869,880
Grantee Administration	$219,465
Sponsor Administration	$512,085
New Construction	$350,000
TOTAL	**$7,315,504**
Emergency Shelter Grants	
Essential Services	$397,979
Operations	$464,309
Homeless Prevention	$397,979
Administration	$66,472
TOTAL	**$1,326,739**

he second public hearing on **the 2010 Consolidated Plan and Action Plan will be held on Wednesday, March 24, 2010 at 7:00 p.m. in the Former City Council Chambers '00 Bagby).** The public is invited to comment on the Draft Summary of the 2010 Consolidated Plan during the 30-day review period which extends from Saturday, larch 6, through Monday, April 5, HCDD encourages public input and participation in the Plan development process. Public comments may be submitted by email: **andrea. oberts@cityofhouston.net** or by mail: HCDD, ATTN: Andrea Roberts, Suite 400, 601 Sawyer, Houston, Texas 77007. Submitted comments will be included in the Plan. A raft copy of the complete Plan will be available, free of charge, from the Housing and Community Development Department, on Friday, March 26. The 2010 Plan draft will e placed on the HCDD's Web site at **www.houstonhousing.org**, at the City of Houston's main public library, and will also be submitted to City Council for approval. **Please ontact HCDD if special arrangements are needed for the public hearing.** For more information, contact Andrea Roberts at (713) 865-9314. City TDD: (713) 837-0215.

PUBLIC NOTICE

he City of Houston (City), through its Housing and Community Development Department (HCDD), is proposing to award HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds the following Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) to finance operating expenses.

CDD is proposing to fund the following:

Applicant/Project	Office Address	Council District	Scope of Work	Amount
from Jails	3255 Beulah St.	I	Operating Expenses	$50,000
o Jobs, Inc.	Houston, Texas 77004			
Harvest for	17770 ½ Imperial	B	Operating Expenses	$50,000
Families CDC	Valley Drive			
	Houston, Texas 77060			

he public has thirty (30) days to comment on these proposed awards. **The thirty-day period extends from Saturday, March 6, 2010 through Monday, April 5, 2010.** For dditional information on these proposed awards, please contact Maldrick Bright at (713) 868-8300. For more information on HCDD, access the department's Web site at **ww.houstonhousing.org.**

PUBLIC NOTICE

he City, through its HCDD, proposes to grant Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) funds to the following Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) acquire and rehabilitate seven (7) foreclosed single-family homes within the Denver Harbor, Fifth Ward, Hobby Area, Northeast Houston, Near Northside, Settegast, and Wood Glen neighborhoods. These properties will be sold to income-qualified households earning less than 50% of area median income (AMI).

CDD is proposing to distribute NSP funds to the following up to:

Fifth Ward CDC	$595,000
Guiding Light CDC	$595,000
Covenant Neighborhoods, Inc.	$595,000
Houston Habitat for Humanity	$875,000
Tejano Center for Community Concerns	$595,000
TOTAL	**$3,255,000**

he public is invited to comment on NSP during the 15-day review period which extends from **Saturday, March 6, 2010 through Monday, March 22, 2010.** These proposed rojects and grant funds will be submitted to the City Council for approval. For more information on these projects contact Deidre Rasheed at (713) 868-8300. For more formation on HCDD, access the department's Web site at **www.houstonhousing.org.**

2010-2014 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

Guide Booklet

CITY OF HOUSTON HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

[The City of Houston, Housing Community Development Department (HCDD) Guide to the planning and application process for accessing funds that sponsor efforts to improve our communities.]

Annise D. Parker, Mayor **Richard S. Celli, Director**

2010-2014

GUIDE TO THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN PROCESS

CITY OF HOUSTON
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
RICHARD S. CELLI, DIRECTOR
ANNISE D. PARKER, MAYOR

WHAT IS THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN?

The Consolidated Plan program was established in 1994 by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The purpose of the Consolidated Plan program is to assist metropolitan areas so that they can develop viable communities. This is done by creating a comprehensive document that assess local needs, prioritizes local needs, and develops strategies for addressing those needs.

The Consolidated Plan is actually an application for Federal funds to finance improvement strategies to address those needs.

The Consolidated Plan is the planning and application process for four (4) federal grant programs for the City of Houston, Housing and Community Development Department (HCDD). These programs are: **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG); HOME Investment Partnerships Grant (HOME); Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG); and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Grant.**

These HUD grants and corresponding HCDD programs are described in the chart below.

CONSOLIDATED PLAN FUNDING SOURCES & HCDD PROGRAMS

Grant	Description	HCDD Programs (see details on page 13-15)
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)		
Finances a variety of improvement projects to assist low and moderate-income residents.	Public facilities improvements	Multi-service centers, parks, libraries, streets, fire stations
	Affordable housing activities	Homebuyer assistance, home repairs
	Public services	Day Care Program, Elderly Services Program, Lead-based Paint Testing & Abatement, Mayor's After School Program, Youth Enrichment Program, HIV/AIDs Education Program
	Single-Family Home Repair	Single-Family Home Repair Program
	Economic development activities	Small Business Revolving Loan Fund, Technical Assistance Support, METRO Business Stabilization Fund

Grant	Description	HCDD Programs (see details on page 13)
Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program		
Devoted entirely to expanding the supply of safe, quality affordable housing for low- and moderate-income residents, through acquisition, rehabilitation or new construction.	In the area of single-family housing, HOME finances the Homebuyer Assistance Program	Downpayment Assistance
	Facilitate zero-interest loans to non-profit developers in order to reduce new home prices	New Construction
	For multi-family housing, HOME finances the Affordable Rental Housing Program, which provides zero-interest loans to make development of the project feasible with below market affordable rents.	Multifamily acquisition, Rehabilitation, Affordable Rental Housing Program, Apartments to Standards Program relocation
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)		
The HOPWA Grant provides housing and supportive services to low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS.	Grants to local nonprofit agencies	HCDD provides grants to eligible non-profit organizations for scattered site housing; acquisition, rehabilitation, conversion of multi-family units; supportive services associated with housing; and rent, mortgage and utility assistance.
Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) Program		
The ESG funds improvement of emergency shelters for the homeless, operating costs for emergency shelters, and the provision of services for homeless individuals. This program also finances homeless prevention assistance.	Finances homeless prevention services	Relocation services

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND A CONSOLIDATED ACTION PLAN?

The Consolidated Plan sets goals for the next five years and includes a one-year Action Plan. While the Consolidated Plan is submitted once every five years, the Action Plan is submitted annually and is an update of the Five-Year Plan.

WHAT ABOUT ALL THAT STIMULUS FUNDING? ARE THESE THE SAME FEDERAL FUNDS?

No. The Consolidated Plan funds are an annual allotment or entitlement for large metropolitan areas like Houston. The "Stimulus," also known as the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and Housing and Economic Recovery Act (HERA) are one-time grants.

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF FEDERAL BLOCK GRANT FUNDING RECEIVED LAST YEAR?

For the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, 2010, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) allocated $52,997,631 to the City of Houston.

When program income, $3,760,520, is included, the total amount increases to $56,758,151 for the current fiscal year 2010 (July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010). **Information is not currently available regarding projected allocation from HUD for the four grant programs for fiscal year 2011.**

The table below identifies federal appropriations by grant program.

2009 CONSOLIDATED ACTION PLAN SUMMARY
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)
THIRTY-FIFTH PROGRAM YEAR (JULY 1, 2009 – JUNE 30, 2010)*

Project Type/Grant*	FY10 Budget
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	$33,717,217
Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME)	$14,398,691
Emergency Shelter Grant Program (ESG)	$1,326,739
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)	$7,315,504
TOTAL	**$56,758,151**

*See the table at the end of this guide for a detailed list of projects, locations, and funding levels.

HOW DOES THE PROCESS WORK? WHEN DOES THE PUBLIC GET INVOLVED?

Citizen participation is required by HUD and is solicited throughout the planning process.

Advisory Task Force

The Advisory Task Force (ATF) is the first line of citizen participation and consultation in this collaborative process. The ATF is comprised of a diverse cross-section of Houstonians representing non-profits, for-profits, public and quasi-public agencies, neighborhood-based organizations and community leaders. Task Force Members assist in assessing housing and community development needs of the low and moderated income particularly the homeless, elderly, and HIV positive. Members also assist with the overall development of the plan. This year's ATF members are listed below:

2010 ADVISORY TASK FORCE	
Name	**Organization**
Horace Allison	**Housing Authority City of Houston**
Jane Cahill West	**Enhanced Enterprise Community**
Mary Ann Collier	**Metropolitan Transit Authority**
David Collins	**Land Assemblage & Redevelopment Authority Board**
Sam Hom	**Mental Health Mental Retardation Authority**
Rev. Elmo Johnson	**Uplift Fourth Ward, Inc.**
Tony Koosis	**Center for Independent Living**
Chi-Mei Lin	**Chinese Community Center**
Anthony Love	**Coalition for the Homeless**
Ruby Mosely	**Acres Homes Senior Citizens**
Linda O'Black	**United Way Texas Gulf Coast**
Cathy Payton	**CDC Association of Greater Houston**
Yvette Proctor	**HIV Resource Group**
Brenda Reyes	**City of Houston Health Department**
Betsy Schwartz	**Mental Health Association**
Brain Stoker	**Amegy Bank**
Tori Williams	**Ryan White Planning Council**

HOW DO YOU DETERMINE WHAT THE COMMUNITY NEEDS?

Set Priorities

HCDD continues to assess needs to determine if current funding priorities, established in earlier Consolidated Plans, are still valid. As part of the assessment, HCDD contacts other city departments, non-profit and for-profit agencies to solicit updated information regarding community needs in Houston. There is also a needs survey distributed throughout the City. Funding priorities are subdivided into four (4) categories designed to benefit the low and moderate-income population of Houston.

1. **Affordable Housing**
   - Renters
   - Homeowners
   - Homebuyers
   - Non-Homeless with Special Needs

2. **Economic Development**
   - Small Business Expansion and Development
   - Jobs
   - Removal of Slum and Blight

3. **Homelessness and Supportive Services**
   - Shelters
   - Assistance Programs

4. **Public Improvements and Infrastructure**
   - Infrastructure (e.g., streets, storm drainage, wastewater lines, etc.)
   - Public and Private Neighborhood Facilities (etc. multi-service centers, branch libraries, etc.)Parks and Neighborhood Facilities (e.g., community parks, youth centers, etc.)

Review Projects
Activities submitted for funding must go through a detailed and deliberate assessment process, followed by submission to City Council for approval and concluding with the execution and related monitoring of the completed project. Each project goes through five (5) phases:

Phase	Steps
1	Initial assessment: Project is reviewed for eligibility.
2	Feasibility: Is the budget realistic? Is the project site suitable?
3	Presentation: The project moves towards execution with the development of the contract and presentation to City Council for approval.
4	Finalize Contract: Project documents are finalized and moves on to execution (e.g., construction) of the approved project.
5	Implementation: The project is implemented and monitored by the HCDD.

DOES THE CITY ACTUALLY DELIVER THE SERVICES? HOW DO THE FUNDS ACTUALLY GET TO THE CITIZENS OF HOUSTON?

Accessing Funds
No, not directly. The Housing and Community Development Department (HCDD) has developed a process through which funds can be obtained to finance projects. ESG and HOPWA grant funds, which are used for homeless assistance and for housing persons with AIDS, are made available through Requests for Proposals (RFP) which is periodically issued

throughout the fiscal year. Eligible non-profit organizations submit proposals that are reviewed and evaluated for consistency with established needs, funding priorities, and HUD regulations. Upon determination of project feasibility, proposals that achieve the greatest benefit for the "at need" population are selected. HOME funds for the multi-family and transitional housing projects are also available through a RFP process.

HCDD funds homebuyer assistance for those who are eligible and wish to purchase a qualified new or existing home. For homebuyer assistance, HOME funds are allocated on a first-come, first-serve basis.

CDBG funds are used for a variety of projects and/or services (e.g., housing, public facilities and infrastructure improvements, economic development and public services). The funds are targeted to designated low to moderate-income people (see Annual Income Limits) and areas, as well as programs aimed at neighborhood revitalization. CDBG funds used for multi-family housing and non-profit neighborhood facilities are also available through the RFP process.

Requests for public improvements should be submitted to the appropriate city department (e.g., Public Works, Parks and Recreation, etc.) for feasibility analysis. The public is notified about the availability of Requests for Proposals through public notices in the Houston Chronicle, community newspapers and on the department's web site **www.houstonhousing.org.**

HOW DOES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DECIDE THE DOLLAR AMOUNT GRANTED TO THE CITY OF HOUSTON?

Houston is an entitlement city which means the funding is received from HUD based on a statutory formula. The City of Houston's allocation is based on:

- Size of population
- Population growth lag in relationship to other metropolitan areas
- Level of poverty
- Age of housing
- Housing overcrowding

WHAT DOES THE CITY DO WITH THE MONEY ONCE THEY GET IT?

HCDD Programs

The Housing and Community Development Department (HCDD) has developed and implemented a number of programs and activities designed to assist low and moderate-income persons. A brief description of some of these programs financed by **CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG follows.**

Housing

The goals of the Single Family Home Repair Program (SFHRP) are to assist as many homeowners as possible, to address only repairs needed to alleviate threats to health, life, and safety of homeowners, to improve curb appeal, uplift the general street appearance of the City of Houston, and to keep costs at a minimum. The SFHRP offers three different products.

Emergency Repairs - Repair for emergency situations that were beyond the control of homeowner, i.e., removal of gas meter because of leaks in the system, sewage backup, damage by falling debris, etc. Request for repair services must be made within two weeks of the event occurring.

Rehabilitation -Repairs to correct deferred maintenance items, i.e., replacement of old roof covering, foundation repair, exterior painting, etc.

Reconstruction - When a structure is determined to be beyond rehabilitation (very poor overall condition), the old structure is razed. Then, a new home is reconstructed on the site.

Apartments to Standards Program provides zero percent performance-based loans to revitalize units in areas with a high concentration of substandard multi-family housing. Targeted units are those between ten (10) and thirty (30) years old.

Affordable Rental Housing Program provides zero percent performance-based loans to non-profit and for-profit developers to acquire and/or rehabilitate or construct multi-family units for occupancy by low and moderate-income residents including those with special needs.

Homebuyer Assistance Program provides grants of $19,500 to $39,900 to qualified homebuyers to cover down payments, closing costs, and pre-paid expenses for mortgages. This effort is coupled with education and counseling to increase the homeownership rate of low to moderate-income families.

Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program seeks to reduce the threat to health and safety caused by the existence of lead-based paint hazards in residential units through testing of homes for the presence of lead-based paint and the removal of this paint where found.

Public Improvements and Infrastructure

CDBG funds are used for a variety of public improvements projects. Such projects include construction of street improvements, installation of utilities, the development of recreation facilities, and renovation or construction of community facilities. In this funding category, the CDBG financially supports projects that will help initiate or sustain neighborhood revitalization in low and moderate-income areas.

Economic Development

HCDD sponsors a variety of business assistance programs to secure revitalization and reinvestment of businesses located in economically distressed areas in Houston. The department's economic development strategy encourages job creation and retention and promotes business development in targeted areas of the city. The primary resource is Houston Business Development, Incorporated (formerly Houston Small Business Development, Incorporated), which was established in 1986 to provide assistance to small and emerging companies. HBDI offers the **Small Business Revolving Loan Fund, Management and Technical Assistance Support, Small Business Incubator Service, and the One-Stop Capital Shop.**

Supportive (Public) Services

The CDBG finances various public services including after school care, daycare, juvenile delinquency prevention, health education and elderly assistance programs. Based on a federal statutory requirement, the City of Houston, on a yearly basis cannot allocate more than 16.7 percent of its CDBG allocation to public services. A brief description of several public services programs follows.

After-School Achievement Program funds structured educational and recreational enrichment programs for children between the hours of 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. The goal is to provide a safe environment for children to engage in constructive activities.

Day Care Program provides quality childcare services and parental development services to low and moderate-income persons.

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention funds programs to deter the incidence and/or recurrence of criminal behavior among low and moderate-income youth between the ages of 8 and 19.

Tuberculosis Control Program provides education and awareness to combat the spread of the disease and funds outreach and case management services to existing clients.

HIV/AIDS Education Program serves to increase awareness of HIV/AIDS and monitors the provision of services to the client population.

Elderly Services Program seeks to increase the level of social services to support low and moderate-income senior citizens (60 years or older).

Special Needs Housing

Among the groups categorized as special needs are the elderly, the homeless, those who are HIV positive, the mentally ill, and those who abuse alcohol and/or drugs. HOME and CDBG funds finance the development and/or preservation of affordable housing to serve many of these special populations. Others are served by HOPWA and ESG.

Funding allotments for the 2009 Consolidated Action Plan are listed below by grant and program area.

FY2010/2009 CONSOLIDATED ACTION PLAN
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)
THIRTY-FIFTH PROGRAM YEAR (JULY 1, 2009 – JUNE 30, 2010)

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS	LOCATIONS	COUNCIL DISTRICT	$6,348,171
Deluxe Theater (Library Design/Construction)	3303 Lyons Ave.	**B**	$1,500,000
Houston Police Department - Fondren	11900 S Gesner	**C**	$500,000
Minority Contractor Bonding		**ALL**	$1,000,000
SPARK (School-Park) Program			$300,000
Cornelius Science Academy Houston ISD	7475 Westover	**I**	
Travis Elementary Houston ISD	3311 Beauchamp	**H**	
Wilson Montessori Houston ISD	2100 Yupon	**D**	
Eastwood Academy Houston ISD	1315 Dumble	**I**	
Yates High School	3703 Sampson	**D**	
Freeman Elementary Pasadena ISD	2323 Theta	**E**	
Cedar Brook Elementary Spring Branch ISD	2121 Ojeman	**A**	
Midtown Houston Community College	1300 Holman	**I**	
Chavez High School	8501 Howard	**E**	
Coop Elementary	10130 Aldine-Westfield	**B**	
Cummings Elementary	10455 So. Kirkwood Rd.	**F**	
Garfield Elementary	10301 Hartsook	**E**	
Hererra Elementary	525 Bennington	**H**	
Patrick Henry Middle School	10702 Hardy	**B**	
Houston Food Bank	535 Portwall	**B**	$1,000,000
Hester House Rehabilitation	2020 Solo	**B**	$500,000
Johnson & Johnson Adult Day Care Construction	13655 Karalis	**D**	$750,000
The Center	3550 W Dallas	**D**	$298,171
Stanaker Library	611 Macario Garcia		$500,000
HOUSING			**$6,842,797**
Single Family Housing Repair Program	Citywide	**ALL**	$3,911,251
Relocation Assistance	Citywide	**ALL**	$431,546
Lead-Based Paint Testing Abatement	Citywide	**ALL**	$1,000,000
Housing Program Project Delivery	Not Applicable		$1,500,000
PUBLIC SERVICES			**$5,309,914**
Elderly Services	Citywide	**ALL**	$502,432
Day Care Services	7800 West Glen	**ALL**	$566,165
Juvenile Delinquent Prevention Program	Citywide	**ALL**	$580,586
Mayor's After School Program	Citywide	**ALL**	$429,420
Emergency Shelter Grant Match	Citywide	**ALL**	$700,000
Youth Enrichment Program			$480,551
Alief Park	11903 Bellaire	**F**	
Almeda Park	14201 Almeda School Rd.	**D**	
Candlelight Park	1520 Candlelight	**A**	
Charlton Park	8200 Park Place	**I**	
Clark Park	9718 Clark	**H**	
Clinton Park	200 Mississippi	**I**	

Cloverland Park	11800 Scott	**D**	
Crestmont Park	5200 Selinsky Rd.	**D**	
Dezavala Park	7521 Avenue H	**I**	
Dodson Lake Park	9010 Dodson	**H**	
Eastwood Park	5020 Harrisburg	**H**	
Edgewood Park	5803 Bellfort	**D**	
Emancipation Park	3018 Dowling	**I**	
Finnegan Park	4900 Providence	**H**	
Fonde Park	5505 Carrolton	**H**	
Garden Villas Park	6720 S. Haywood	**I**	
Godwin Park	5101 Rutherglen	**C**	
Hartman Park	9311 E. Avenue P	**I**	
Highland Park	3316 DeSoto	**B**	
Hobart Taylor Park	8100 Kenton	**B**	
Independence Heights Park	603 East 35th	**H**	
Ingrando Park	7302 Keller	**I**	
Jane Long After School Program	6501 Bellaire	**F**	
Judson Robinson Sr. Park	1422 Ledwick	**B**	
Lakewood Park	8811 Feland	**B**	
Lincoln Park	979 Grenshaw	**B**	
Love Park	1000 West 12th	**H**	
MacGregor Park	5225 Calhoun	**D**	
Mason Park	541 S 75th Street	**I**	
Meadowcreek Park	5333 Berry Creek	**E**	
Melrose Park	12200 Melrose Park Rd.	**B**	
Milroy Park	1205 Yale	**H**	
Moody Park	3725 Fulton	**H**	
Proctor Plaza Park	803 W. Temple	**H**	
Selena/Denver Harbor Park	6402 Market	**I**	
Settegast Park	3000 Garrow	**H**	
Shady Lane Park	10220 Shady Lane	**B**	
Sharpstown Park	6600 Harbor Town	**F**	
Stude Park	1031 Stude	**H**	
Sunnyside Park	3502 Belfort	**D**	
Swiney Park	2812 Cline	**B**	
Tidwell Park	9720 Spaulding	**B**	
Tuffly Park	3200 Russell	**B**	
Windsor Village Park	14441 Croquet	**D**	
Woodland Park	212 Parkview	**H**	
Non-Profit Clinics (Operating Assistance)	3315 Delano	**I**	$225,345
	5001 Navigation	**I**	
Tuberculosis Control			$501,530
HIV/AIDS Education			$249,144
Homeless Management Information System	811 Dallas	**I**	$54,083
H.E.A.R.T.	6717 Stuebner Airline	**H**	$202,811
Graffiti Removal			$68,866
Re-Entry/Immigrants Assistance Program			$135,207
Mobile Library			$90,138
Healthcare for the Homeless			$117,180

S.E.A.R.C.H. Mobile Outreach			$148,728
Center for the Retarded			$180,276
Jewish Community Center			$22,535
Rapid Re-Housing Program			$54,917
PLANNING			**$133,415**
Coalition for the Homeless	811 Dallas		$133,415
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			**$4,448,430**
Business Technology Center	5330 Griggs Rd.	**D**	$970,200
Revolving Loan Fund	5330 Griggs Rd.	**D**	$1,156,340
Metro Business Stabilization Fund			$2,000,000
Planning Study Lower 5th Ward			$50,000
Allocation Pending			$271,890
CLEARANCE OF DANGEROUS BUILDINGS			**$4,483,000**
Staff for Dangerous Building Clearance/	Not Applicable		$3,071,700
Legal Staff for Title Searches			$545,000
Staff for Code Enforcement	Not Applicable		$866,300
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION			**$6,151,490**
Administration	Not Applicable		$5,742,190
Legal Department	Not Applicable		$305,000
Finance Budget Office	Not Applicable		$104,300
Total CDBG			**$33,717,217**
HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM			**$14,398,691**
Down Payment/Closing Cost Assistance (New & Existing Homes)	Citywide	**ALL**	$5,382,611
Multifamily Acquisition/Rehabilitation/ New Construction/Relocation	Citywide	**ALL**	$6,919,407
Community Housing Development Organizations CHDO's Operation	Citywide	**ALL**	$300,000
Program Delivery Costs			$400, 000
Program Administration			$1,396,673
EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANT PROGRAM			**$1,326,739**
Essential Services [576.21(a)(4)]	Citywide	**ALL**	$397,979
Operations [573.21(a)(3)]	Citywide	**ALL**	$464,309
Homeless Prevention [573.21(a)(4)]	Citywide	**ALL**	$397,979
Administration	Not Applicable	**ALL**	$66,472
HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS			**$7,315,504**
Acquisition/Rehab/Conversion/Repairs/Lease	Citywide	**ALL**	$247,558
Operating Costs	Citywide	**ALL**	$640,028
Technical Assistance/Housing Information/ Resource Identification	Citywide	**ALL**	$42,266
Supportive Services	Citywide	**ALL**	$1,098,916
Project of Tenant-based Rental Assistance	Citywide	**ALL**	$2,335,306
Short-term Rent, Mortgage & Utility Subsidies	Citywide	**ALL**	$1,869,880
Grantee Administration	Not Applicable		$219,465
Sponsor Administration	Not Applicable		$512,085
New Construction			$350,000
TOTAL			**$56,758,151**

IS THE CITY REQUIRED TO DELIVER SERVICES IN SPECIFIC NEIGHBORHOODS?

The City of Houston has established several **geographic area**s that are targeted for investment to achieve neighborhood conservation and/or revitalization. These areas represent primary locations for a coordinated strategy of using public resources to maximize investment benefits through an infusion of federal funds. These targeted areas are in the maps that follow:

- **Super Neighborhoods** – coalitions of civic clubs.
- **Low to Moderate-Income Areas** – have a concentration of low and moderate-income residents.
- **Houston Hope Neighborhoods** – areas which were targeted by Mayor Bill White's administration for stabilization and revitalization.
- **Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones** – designated by City Council to fund public improvements and services necessary for the zone's development or redevelopment.

Though not classified as a targeted area, a map of **City Council** Districts has also been added for easy reference.

Please consult the Housing and Community Development Department's web page at **www.houstonhousing.org** for more information about HCDD and grant-funded programs.

HOW DO PEOPLE QUALIFY FOR SERVICES? DO YOU HAVE TO BE AT A CERTAIN INCOME LEVEL TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR SERVICES?

Yes, CDBG funds are targeted to designated low and moderate-income people (see Annual Income Limits) and areas, as well as programs aimed at neighborhood revitalization. Funding recipients must provide evidence that their clients were in compliance with the income requirement.

RELEASED MARCH 2009
2009 MONTHLY INCOME LIMITS FOR
EXTREMELY LOW-INCOME, VERY LOW INCOME &
LOW INCOME FAMILIES
UNDER THE HOUSING ACT OF 1937

Family Size	30% Median (Extremely Low Income)	50% Median (Very Low Income)	80% Median (Low Income)
1	$1,117	$1,863	$2,979
2	$1,275	$2,125	$3,404
3	$1,438	$2,392	$3,829
4	$1,596	$2,658	$4,254
5	$1,725	$2,871	$4,596
6	$1,850	$3,083	$4,933
7	$1,979	$3,296	$5,275
8	$2,108	$3,508	$5,617

RELEASED MARCH 2009
2009 ANNUAL INCOME LIMITS FOR
EXTREMELY LOW-INCOME, VERY LOW INCOME &
LOW INCOME FAMILIES
UNDER THE HOUSING ACT OF 1937

Family Size	30% Median (Extremely Low Income)	50% Median (Very Low Income)	80% Median (Low Income)
1	$13,400	$22,350	$35,750
2	$15,300	$25,500	$40,850
3	$17,250	$28,700	$45,950
4	$19,150	$31,900	$51,050
5	$20,700	$34,450	$55,150
6	$22,200	$37,000	$59,200
7	$23,750	$39,550	$63,300
8	$25,300	$42,100	$67,400

Plan Year 2009/Fiscal Year 2010 Median Family Income $63,800

2010 CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND ACTION PLAN
TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

March 6, 2010	Summary of draft Consolidated Plan published
March 7, 2010	Begin - 30-day review period of Summary
March 12, 2010	Second Meeting with Advisory Task Force
March 24, 2010	Second Public Hearing on Consolidated Plan
March 28 2010	Draft of Consolidated Plan completed; begin review period
April 5, 2010	Begin reviewing Draft of Consolidated Plan with Council Members
April 5, 2010	End - 30-day review period of Summary
April 6, 2010	Presentation of Consolidated Plan to Budget & Fiscal Affairs Committee
April 15, 2010	Presentation of Consolidated Plan to Budget & Fiscal Affairs Committee
April 28, 2010	30-day Review period of Draft ends
May 12, 2010	Consolidated Plan presented to City Council Agenda
May 15, 2010	Consolidated Plan submitted to HUD for review and approval (based on City Council approval)
June 30, 2010	HUD approves Consolidated Plan
August 2010	HUD funds received

City of Houston
2010 Public Meetings Schedule

FY2010 Annual Operating Budget
Capital Improvement Plan

The City of Houston will conduct combined public meetings on the City's FY2010 Annual Operating Budget Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and 2010 Annual Consolidated Plan. Since 1984, the City has held public meetings to obtain citizen input before preparation of the operating budget and capital improvement plan. These meetings provide citizens the opportunity to participate in the budget process by contributing comments and suggestions about needed services and improvements.

District A Brenda Stardig	Thurs./Feb. 18, 2010 6:00 – 8:00 p.m.	Candlelight Community Center 1520 Candlelight
District B Jarvis Johnson	Thurs./March 11, 2010 6:00 – 8:00 p.m.	Kashmere Multi-Service Center 4802 Lockwood
District C Anne Clutterbuck	Tues./Feb. 16, 2010 6:00 – 8:00 p.m.	Edgar Allen Poe Elementary School 5100 Hazard Street
District D Wanda Adams	Sat./March 06, 2010 10:00-12:00 a.m.	Judson Robinson Jr. Community Center 2020 Hermann Drive
District E (Auditorium) Michael Sullivan (Kingwood)	Tues./Feb. 23, 2010 6:00 – 8:00 p.m.	Creekwood Middle School 3603 West Lake Houston Pkwy.
	Thurs./Feb. 25, 2010 6:00 – 8:00 p.m.	J. Frank Dobie High School 10220 Blackhawk
District F Al Hoang	Thurs./March 04, 2010 6:00-8:00 p.m.	Sharpstown Community Center 6600 Harbor Town Drive
District G Oliver Pennington	Wed./March 03, 2010 6:00 – 8:00 p.m.	Paul Revere Middle School 10502 Briar Forest Drive
District H Ed Gonzalez	Wed./March 10, 2010 6:00 – 8:00 p.m.	Jefferson Davis High School 1101 Quitman
District I James Rodriguez	Wed./Feb. 24, 2010 6:00 – 8:00 p.m.	The E.B. Cape Center 4501 Leeland Street

For more information about specific HCDD projects and programs, contact the following staff:

Housing & Community Development
Contact List

HCDD	Main Number	713-868-8300
Home Repair	Tophas Anderson	713-868-8468
	Kody Kobza	713-868-8334
	Eligibility	713-522-HOME
Down Payment Assistance	Juan Chavez	713-865-4196
Public Service	Keith Bynam	713-868-8396
Public/Private Facilities	David Godwin	713-868-8351
Commercial	Linda Crossman	713-868-8498
Director	Richard Celli	713-868-8305
Consolidated Plan Coordinator	Andrea Roberts	713-865-9314

Public Comments

In preparation for submission of the **2010 through 2014 Consolidated Plan and 2010 Action Plan** (Plan) to the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the City of Houston Housing and Community Development Department (HCDD) held two (2) public hearings. The first was held on Wednesday, December 2, 2009 at 7:00 p.m. in the City Hall Annex Council Chambers. The purpose of the hearing was to: (1) publicize current funding allocations and funding priorities, (2) provide an overview of the Plan development process, project review process, and the request for proposals process and (3) obtain comments from and answer questions of the public who attended the hearing. The second public hearing was held Wednesday, March 24, 2010 at 7:00 p.m. in the City Hall Annex Council Chambers. The purpose of the hearing was to: (1) review the Plan development process and sources of funds, (2) publicize proposed CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA projects, (3) publicize sources and uses of Program Income and (4) obtain comments from and answer questions of the public who attended the hearing(s).

First Public Hearing

Twenty-three (23) citizens attended the hearing. Five (5) signed-up to make comments. Their remarks and related responses including plan references, where applicable, are summarized following an overview of the meeting below.

Opening Remarks:

Richard Celli, Director, HCDD

Richard Celli welcomed attendees to the public hearing. He mentioned the reorganization of the Housing Department, approximately three years ago, along product lines. He then noted that following an overview by Andrea Roberts of how the Plan is created the product managers would be heard. Andrea Roberts' primary responsibility in HCDD is the Plan taking a large part of the role previously handled by Paulette Wagner who retired.

Andrea Roberts, Administrative Coordinator, Planning

Ms. Roberts explained the purpose of the meeting was to make sure everyone has an understanding of how the Plan process works, to talk about the schedule, to talk about the role of the citizens in developing the plan, to look at how HCDD allocated the funds in the last plan, and to talk about each of the products. Ms. Roberts at a high level described the steps to complete the Plan, the time line, the City's current priorities which included affordable housing, economic development, homelessness and supportive services, public improvements, and infrastructure. Ms. Roberts highlighted the estimated recurring entitlement grants that provide the City: CDBG $33.7 million; HOME $14.4 million; ESG $1.3 million; and HOPWA $7.3 million for an estimated total of $56.8 million per year. These coupled with special Stimulus and Disaster Recovery grants, including but not limited to Rapid Rehousing and Homeless Prevention Grant and CDBG-R have brought approximately $156.5 million for administration by HCDD in the current FY. Ms. Roberts referred those present to information on the screen and in their handouts that showed the breakdown of the services and projects provided by the various grants.

Donald Sampley, Assistant Director Commercial (Multi-family) and Single-Family New Construction

Mr. Sampley noted that multi-family housing was allocated $6.9 million in last year's Plan and that the projects to be funded are in the process of moving through approval now in support of tax credits granted by the state. Mr. Sampley mentioned that after Hurricane Ike, the two regions impacted by Ike each received an additional $15 million a year of state tax credit allocations that extend for ten years bringing the potential equity for multi-family to $450 million. This was accomplished through efforts of Senator Hutchison and Mayor White. Mr. Sampley stated that this year seven properties that will use approximately $18 million in HOME dollars are being proposed and these projects will begin moving through City Council in the next few weeks. In the coming year, HCDD will expect an additional heavy demand for HOME dollars in support of an expected $25 million in tax credits, which is the regions, normal $10 million plus the $15 million associated with Hurricane Ike. Mr. Sampley noted that the City leverages about seven to one, i.e., seven dollars of either equity or other debt in these tax credit projects compared to a dollar in grant money. The result is that the City will have Class A properties with Class C and Class D rents, a real benefit to our community as a whole.

The City's multi-family housing priorities are: (1) SRO's – one broke ground this year and one more is anticipated from New Hope Housing next year; (2) Senior Facilities – the City has done a little over 2,000 units of senior facilities in the last four years the preponderance were done with tax credit properties; (3) Rehabilitation of Multi-Family Properties; and (4) New Construction of Multi-Family Properties.

Mr. Sampley indicated that in the last year, the City received $109 million of disaster relief money of which 80% or roughly $87 million was allocated to housing and of it; $62 million was allocated to Multi-family Rehabilitation. Of the $62 million, one project has been through City Council and four others, roughly $35 million of Rehabilitation, are scheduled for City Council a week from today with an expectation that three others will go to City Council the following week. Mr. Sampley indicated the City is hopeful to receive an additional $60 million to $120 million in a second round of disaster relief funds for use in Rehabilitation of Multi-family properties.

Ray Daniels, Administrative Supervisor Single-Family Home Repair

Mr. Daniels explained the three types of HCDD administered home repair services noting that Emergency Home Repair requires that the applicant be 62 years of age or older or have a permanent disability, while the other two types of repairs which are Rehabilitation and Reconstruction only require that the applicant meet the income requirement which is 80% of Houston medium income or lower. Mr. Daniels provided two examples of who qualifies a family of two with income of $40,850 or lower; a family of four with income of $51,050 or lower. Income from anybody in the household over 18 years of age is considered. The property must be within the Houston city limits and outside of the 100-year flood plain, all property taxes must be current. For emergency situations, the damage must be beyond the control of the homeowner, e.g., removal of gas meter because of leaks in the system, wind damage to roof covering, lightning, etc., and the request for repair must be within two weeks of the occurrence. Rehabilitation involves repairs to correct deferred maintenance items, such as old roof coverings, foundation repair and exterior painting. Reconstruction occurs when the structure is determined to be beyond repair, the old construction is razed and a new home is usually constructed on the site of the current.

Juan Chavez, Division Manager Homebuyer Assistance

Mr. Chavez outlined Homebuyer Assistance as a program funding in ranges from $19,500 to $45,000 stating that in the basic HOME funded program, the homebuyers' income must be at or below 80% of the area's medium income. The applicant must attend an 8 hour home buyer education course, the sales price of the property cannot exceed the single-family mortgage limits under Section 203(b) of the National Housing Act, the applicant must invest $500 of their own funds in the transaction, and the homebuyer must live in the home as their primary residence for at least ten years for the assistance to be forgiven. Mr. Chavez noted that the HOME grant assistance is from $19,500 to $37,500. Another program being offered is under the CDBG disaster relief grant which allows the income limit of up to 120% of the area's medium income where an applicant may receive up to $19,500 assistance to buy a home anywhere in the City of Houston and up to $45,000 assistance to buy a home in the City's low to moderate income inner city areas.

Mr. Chavez described the success of these programs indicating an average of 30 to 40 grants were submitted per month until the most recent month, which had in excess of 70 completed. To date, approximately 250 grants have been requested under the CDBG disaster relief funded homebuyer assistance.

Last, Mr. Chavez indicated that over 1300 Houstonians have become homeowners with the help of HCDD administered grants in the last four years. Approximately 400 have purchased in the various Houston Hope neighborhoods, the overall average per grant has been around $23,000 and over $28 million has been awarded in total during the four-year period.

David Godwin, Division Manager Municipal and Public/Private Facilities

Mr. Godwin reported his group handles two types of public neighborhood facilities: privately owned and publicly owned. Mr. Godwin provided examples of libraries, fire stations, parks, etc. noting recently completed Gregory School and the fire station on Reed Road at Hwy 288. Qualification of privately owned public facilities include property must be within the city limits and outside of the 100 year flood plain, must be owned by a nonprofit, and must be open to the public.

Mr. Godwin noted that in this year's budget (Action Plan for FY2010/Plan for HUD Budget Year 2009) his group is managing $6.3 million projects including money for the Deluxe Theatre, Houston Food Bank, and Johnson and Johnson Adult Day Care. Funding from the Plan also provides money to the SPARKS program, which includes collaboration between independent school districts, the City of Houston and the SPARKS organization to provide public parks on school property using some funds raised by the school. Additionally, three projects are underway using funds not in the current year's budget: Harris County Cemetery, Vietnamese Community Center and the Urban League, i.e., unused funds from earlier years.

Keith Bynam, Division Manager HOPWA and Public Services

Mr. Bynam's remarks covered Public Services, ESG, HOPWA and Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing (HPRR). He described some of the eligible activities under Public Service funded using CDBG as anti-gang community initiatives, day care, elderly services, extended hour recreation for after school programs, HIV/AIDS education, juvenile delinquency prevention, tuberculosis control, transportation services, and a mobile library. Under Public Services, HCDD is currently using 28 nonprofit agencies, has five contracts with the City's Health and Human Services Department and three contracts with City's Parks and Recreation Department to deliver these services.

Mr. Bynam noted that the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) is where homeless issues are currently handled using 19 agencies administered through the Child Care Council of Greater Houston. In addition to the ESG awards, part of the agencies operating expenses are provided independent of HCDD and matched with CDBG funding.

Next, Mr. Bynam briefly described the HOPWA program and that it provides housing assistance and related supported services for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. Mr. Bynam detailed the HOPWA Program spanning the cities of Houston, Baytown and Pasadena and servicing a ten-county region. He noted some eligible activities under HOPWA include housing information, resource identification, acquisition, construction, repair, lease, short-term rental and mortgage assistance, utility assistance, supportive services, operating costs, technical costs, and administration. HOPWA is currently using 20 nonprofit agencies and is funding just under $9 million in services. Of note, Mr. Bynam indicated that next year's allocation would be lower estimated at $7.3 million. This is because dollars from previous year's budgets were not fully expended in those years, but were allocated to projects and are being spent this year.

Mr. Bynam noted the City is receiving approximately $12.3 million in HPRR from the stimulus program and that these programs are expected to be operating within the next seven to ten days.

Andrea Roberts, Administrative Coordinator, Planning

Before moving into the public comment portion of the hearing, Ms. Roberts highlighted some of the accomplishments included in the handouts and on the screen that were taken from the City's annual report to HUD which is known as the Consolidated Annual Performance Report or CAPER. Ms. Roberts noted that the reported multi-family accomplishments included proposed as well as completed projects and the City's goal for homebuyer assistance, which includes down payment assistance discussed by Mr. Chavez and other types of programs, for the period of FY 2006 through 2009, was 1,500 while actual assistance was 3,916.

Public comments were then initiated beginning with an introduction of Council Member Jolanda "Jo" Jones by Mr. Celli. A summary of these comments and their disposition follows.

1st HEARING - PUBLIC COMMENTS

	COMMENTS PROVIDED BY: Name	Organization	Comment or Question	Con Plan Reference	Responses
1	Jolanda Jones	City Councilmember, Position 5	Can you please explain the Home Buyer Down Payment Assistance Program ranges? The PowerPoint says 19.5 to 37.5, but you kept saying 45. So can you tell why there is a difference there, please? Are you talking about two separate programs as opposed to just this one?	Proposed Projects – Description Of Activities: 2 programs listed. Only CDBG and HOME funded programs are in the Plan and Action Plan. Two programs fund at $19,500 and $37,000 or if Good Neighbor next door, $39,900	**MR. CHAVEZ:** Yes, ma'am. I said that the HOME-funded program limits the homebuyer to an income of 80% or below. That program is the one that is referred to there, and then I referred later on to the $45,000 program that is funded through the Hurricane Ike program, which allows for a greater income limit of 120 %.Exactly, yes. There are several programs on that slide.
2	Jolanda Jones	City Councilmember, Position 5	Under the single-family home repair when you talk about the qualifications, is the requirement for the 100-year flood plain something that comes from HUD? Is that something that comes from the city? Are we leaving those people out because HUD requires us to or because we are deciding that?	Current policy has been retained; still under review.	**MR. DANIELS**: No, HUD doesn't require -- there is a requirement if we assist homes with federal funds in the flood plains that either the city or the homeowner will have to have flood coverage for that home for the entire life of the loan. In the case of performance loans that would mean 5 – 15 years. As a result, the Housing Department management decided that we could address the needs of more homeowners, by not spending the funds on flood insurance.
3	Jolanda Jones	City Councilmember , Position 5	I see here where we talk about $2 million from Metro Business Stabilization. We're going to use HUD money for METRO? And if so, why? I'm just struggling to understand why they have to pay the cost for us to interrupt their business?	Removed from last year's Action Plan by amendment. Project does not appear in 2010 Proposed Project list.	**MR. GODWIN:** No this is program that the Mayor and METRO developed where we will be providing $2 million to Houston Business Development, Inc. in FY10. METRO will be providing $6 million to the same entity, and they will go door to door and offer or provide information about 0 interest loans for businesses, which are affected by the expansion of

1st HEARING - PUBLIC COMMENTS

COMMENTS PROVIDED BY:

	Name	Organization	Comment or Question	Con Plan Reference	Responses
					Metro Rail **(NOTE: THIS PROGRAM, ORIGINALLY PLANNED FOR FY10, HAS BEEN CANCELED.)**
4	Jolanda Jones	City Councilmember, Position 5	There was some mention about the homebuyer assistance and we assisted 1500 homebuyers. I'd actually like to know what the different plans are because on its face it looks like we assisted 1500 home buyers. So I'd like to know what the different lines of demarcation are. Can we -- I don't know if you can explain it right now, but I want something in writing so I can understand it.	Cumulative buyers assisted for FY06-FY10 is estimated at 1,266. Only includes HOME-funded homebuyers. Annual goal in Plan is 215 annually.	**MR. CHAVEZ:** Yes, the 1500 that's depicted there is a combination as was mentioned earlier of not only home buyers down payment assistance grants, but also money that was used to help in the construction of some of the homes. **(NOTE: BREAKDOWN OF HOMEBUYER ASSISTANCE ACTIVITY RPOVIDED TO CM JONES ON DECEMBER 8, 2009.)**
5	Wanda Adams	City Council Member. District D	I see Yates High School is listed. Is there a reason why there is not a money amount there? Are they listed for future projects or something -- some type of facilities improvement or would that just be for the SPARK Park?	Schools for the coming year not confirmed. Yates is listed as a possible SPARK site in the Plan.	**MR. GODWIN:** SPARKS raises money in partnership with schools and school districts. They use some of our money. They then involve the community in the type of park that the community would like to have.
6	Wanda Adams	City Council Member. District D	On 2006 - 2009 and for your Consolidated Plan, you have an upgrade of streets and storm drainage improvements for 15 neighborhoods for under this Consolidated Plan. Do we know what streets, what area, and what type of work this is? If so, how would one know about it and how could one community be a part of it? How is it done? Do we know exactly the money amount allocated for these particular programs for upgraded streets and storm drainage improvements in the communities?	See Managing the Process Section for project selection process. Also reference Citizen Participation Plan in index.	**MR. GODWIN:** P. W. E. usually makes the street improvement requests. They propose funding for sewers, storm sewers, and street projects to the department. These requests are added to the list of $30 million in park projects requested this year. I have $107 million in requests against a $6.3 million budget right now. **MR. CELLI**: We'll send you the list of requests that we have actually from all the departments. **(NOTE: LIST OF REQUESTS SENT TO CM ADAMS ON DECEMBER 15, 2009).**

1st HEARING - PUBLIC COMMENTS

	COMMENTS PROVIDED BY: Name	Organization	Comment or Question	Con Plan Reference	Responses
7	Jolanda Jones	City Councilmember, Position 5	So for district council members, how soon if they go out and have a town hall meeting or community meeting to let their constituents know what's going on. How soon can they hope to have projects considered for the Consolidated Plan or Action plan? Can they start trying to get to next year's now?	See Managing the Process Section for project selection process. Also reference Citizen Participation Plan in index.	**MR. CELLI**: Yes. Yes.
8	Jolanda Jones	City Councilmember, Position 5	Are Police and Fire eligible for money from the Housing Department as well?	Proposed Project list includes Fondren Police Station.	**MR. CELLI:** Yes. In community development areas, we've done fire stations. We just finished the one on Reed Road, No. 26 I believe it is. **MR. GODWIN:** We also provided $4.4 million for Fire Station 24 in Sunnyside. (**NOTE: FONDREN FIRE STATION IS IN THE FY11 PLAN)**
9	Tom Edwards	General Services Department	I am requesting $300,000 for graffiti removal. That will help us to tackle that in addition to whatever general fund money that I do receive next year.	Slight increase was included for graffiti removal in the Proposed Project list of the 2010 Plan.	**MR. BYNAM:** We have received your request and we are evaluating that request. We're going to see if we have some additional dollars where we can do the increase over the $68K.
10	Karen Absher	Healthcare for the Homeless- Project Access	Project Access seeks support for inclusion of the project in the 2010 Consolidated Plan and estimates our financial need to be $137,000.	On Proposed Project list of the 2010 Plan.	$137,180 has been included in the 2010 Consolidated Plan for Project Access
11	Jane Cummins	H.E.A.R.T.	Please include H.E.A.R.T. for a full year of funding in the next Consolidated Plan. And I'm here today just to ask that that request be given consideration.	On Proposed Project list of the 2010 Plan.	HEART will be funded for $300,000 in the 2010 Consolidated Plan.
12	Thao Costis	SEARCH Services	We do have a request in to continue to obtain support for our outreach program of about $148,000 through the CDBG funds,	On Proposed Project list of the 2010 Plan.	Both initiatives will be funded in the 2010 Consolidated Plan.

1st HEARING - PUBLIC COMMENTS

COMMENTS PROVIDED BY:					
	Name	Organization	Comment or Question	Con Plan Reference	Responses
			and we also have a request for HOPWA funds that supports children at our House of Tiny Treasures, which is an early childhood development center for children whose families are affected by AIDS and HIV.		

Second Public Hearing

Forty-eight (48) citizens attended the hearing. Twenty-eight (28) signed-up to make comments. Their remarks and related responses including plan references, where applicable, are summarized following an overview of the meeting below.

Opening Remarks:

Andrea Roberts, Administrative Coordinator

Ms. Roberts welcomed the audience and acknowledged community leaders that attended including Councilmember Jones, Councilmember Costello, former Councilmember Edwards, as well as representatives from the Mayor's office. She expressed the importance of public comment and explained the public comment periods for the draft summary of the Plan as well as the coming comment period for the entire proposed draft of the Plan consistent with HUD Citizen Participation requirements (see *Appendices* public notices section). She also explained the order of events for the evening and expressed her appreciation for such a large crowd coming out on an evening weeknight.

Robert Bradford, Division Manager Planning and Risk Management

Mr. Bradford explained the Consolidated Plan and summary documents as well as the Information Booklet regarding the process for putting together the Consolidated Plan. He provided an overview of the 4 grants covered by the Consolidated Plan, the formula nature of the grants, and the types of services funded by each grant. He also provided information on the total amount of funding received and general spending categories.

David Godwin, Division Manager Municipal and Public/Private Facilities

Mr. Godwin began his remarks by explaining current and proposed neighborhood facility improvements and related funding commitments. Mr. Godwin reported that the Housing Department has a proposed budget for public and private projects totaling $7.9 million. The result is that the recommended budget includes seven (7) publicly owned facilities and eight (8) privately owned facilities. Mr. Godwin then discussed the amount budgeted for economic development programs, which is administered by Houston Business Development, Inc. He also mentioned Clearance of Dangerous Buildings/Code Enforcement and Lead-Based Paint Testing and Abatement.

Kody Kobza, Project Manager Single Family Home Repair

Mr. Kobza began his presentation by acknowledging that he represented the Single-Family Housing Repair Program. He then explained the three products in the Single Family Home Program identifying them as Tier 1—Emergency Repair Program, Tier 2—General Home Repair Program and Tier 3—Reconstruction. He indicated that HCDD's budget allocations were based on its projection to perform emergency repairs on 75 homes, approximately 155 general repair projects at approximately $17,000 per home, and 11 reconstructions. He commented that these repairs and reconstructions comprise the $3.9 million budgeted in the 2010 Consolidated Plan for the City, Single Family Housing Repair Program. He also indicated that relocation expenses for 60 households brings the total funds allocated to $4.3 million, representing 13% of the CDBG budget.

Keith Bynam, Division Manager, HOPWA and Public Services

Mr. Bynam began his presentation by calling attention to funds budgeted for Child Care Council of Greater Houston, by commenting that this agency manages three programs for the City and highlighting that $566,165 is allocated for the Day Care Program. He pointed out that Child Care Council manages 19 agencies under its contract with the City. He also pointed out that the City of Houston has a contract with Coalition for the Homeless of Greater Houston to provide assistance in counting the homeless population in the City of Houston. Mr. Bynam explained that some agencies receive funding directly from the City. He named them as Homeless Management and Information System through Coalition for the Homeless, SEARH Mobile Outreach, Healthcare for the Homeless, Center for the Retarded, Jewish Community Center, and Rapid Rehousing, a program through Coalition for the Homeless. He cited the City departments receiving public service funds under the grant as the (1) Health Department for Tuberculosis Control Program, HIV/AIDS Education Program, Elderly Services, the Sunnyside Care Center, and El Centro, (2) General Services Department for graffiti removal, (3) Mayor's Office for citizens' assistance, (4) Library Department, for the mobile library, and (5) Parks Department for the Mayor's After School Program and the Youth Enrichment Program. He attributed 8% of the CDBG budget for funding these programs. He mentioned that the City provides a $700,000 match (CDBG funded) for the Emergency Shelter Grant, making the total funding for this grant $2 Million Dollars. He stated that the City was now funding 20 agencies under the HOPWA Grant for operating costs, rehab, acquisition, construction, technical assistance, and housing resource I.D, tenant based rental assistance, short term rental, mortgage and utilities, subsidies, grant administration and sponsor administration. He stated that the City has a HOPWA Budget for $7.3 Million.

Juan Chavez, Division Manager, Single Family Down Payment Assistance

Mr. Chavez began his presentation by stating the purpose of the program, indicating that the City has helped 1,500 persons over the past four years. He stated that the City has two programs providing grant assistance in the amounts of $19,500 and $37,500 through the Houston Hope Program, an extension of the Good Neighbor Next Door Program. He mentioned that the Good Neighbor Next Door Program is only available to special employment personnel such as police officers, teachers, firefighters, or EMS personnel.

Linda Crosson, Division Manager, Commercial (Multi-family) and Single-Family New Construction

Ms. Crosson introduced herself as a manager in the multi-family section of the HCDD. She commented that HCDD provides quality, safe, affordable housing in the City through three products. She recognized the City's accomplishments for the past five years in this area, citing that HCDD has delivered 5,600 units of affordable housing with 2,400 scheduled for completion over the next 24 months. She expressed that the City has committed $56 million to provide for an additional 2,600 units. She explained that the City would use $7.5 million of funds budgeted to fill the gap as a source of funds to enable a project to be built. She cited additional sources as tax credit equity and third party gap financing, thus allowing City funds to be leveraged on a 4 to 5 to 1 basis.

She stated that currently HCDD has an open RFP and that 3,000 units are in need of funds. She reiterated that some of these will be tax credit projects and that most of the owners of the projects were making application with the state of Texas for housing tax credits to be determined in July of this year. She named projects as SRO's, new construction for senior housing and traditional complexes located throughout the city.

2ND HEARING - PUBLIC COMMENTS

COMMENTS PROVIDED BY:

	Name	Organization	Comment or Question	Con Plan Reference	Responses
1	Michelle Barnes	Executive Director & Co-Founder of The Community Artists Collective	Barnes acknowledges the organization's success in operating efficiently with meager resources throughout 23-year existence. She indicated that organization has generated $17 Million in assets during its 23 years of service to underserved communities. She requested $6,490,000 to support a mixed-use development project that will sustain employment opportunities for 25 individuals while strengthening existing business, and developing new businesses, especially the arts related industry. Mixed used was further defined to include 8,000 sq. ft with commercial space and at least 56 low mod housing units.	Limited neighborhood facilities budget noted in Plan; also notes high demand for support of cultural organization in Strategic Plan and Community Development sections. This project is not included in the plan.	**MR. GODWIN:** Encouraged to submit proposal through current open Request For Proposal (RFP) for Public Facilities and Improvements on HCDD website.
2	Tony Koosis	Houston Center for Independent Living	Restated advocacy of City of Houston's Visit-ability Ordinance of 2004. Consolidated plan does not meet needs of 208,000 persons with disabilities. Of particular concern was supplemental security income of $674/mo. is less than HUD's Fair Market Rent rate of $735 for a 1 bedroom apartment. HCIL recommended a 7-point action plan for community inclusion, which details the need for tenant-based rental assistance, vocational training and placement, homeless shelter accessibility, alternative housing and mortgage and utility bill assistance.	HCDD will engage organization as part of Advisory Task Force in the coming year. Needs of the disabled noted in Housing needs section and prioritized in strategic Plan table in Executive Summary.	Letter of Acknowledgement forwarded to Houston Center for Independent Living on April 8, 2010. Individual concerns that were not addressed from the floor will be addressed under a separate letter from HCDD to be sent by May 12, 2010.
3	Elmo Johnson	Executive Director of Uplift 4th Ward	Elmo Johnson acknowledged his position as pastor of Rosharon Baptist Church. Stated his organization has built over 200 houses in 4th Ward and encourages future development. Complements the City of Houston by stating HCDD has done a good job. Currently ready to build in Sunnyside and Acres Home. Raised questions about the down payment assistance program, stating he would defer to Councilmember Jones for clarity on the funding for this program. Advocates for homeownership.	2010 Consolidated Plan goal is to serve 215 homebuyers annually. See Annual Housing Goals in Action Plan.	**MR. CHAVEZ:** Juan stated the City had several programs to address down payment assistance and the City had over 160 applications in queue with a limited staff therefore it was necessary to stop incoming files. Juan stated the City would re-assess its status in a month. Mr. Johnson was encouraged to contact Juan Chavez directly

2ND HEARING - PUBLIC COMMENTS

COMMENTS PROVIDED BY: Name	Organization	Comment or Question	Con Plan Reference	Responses
				regarding his concerns.
4	Efrem Jernigan	Thanked the City for the opportunity to discuss and propose the program he created called "Brighten the Blight," a project designed to address abandoned homes and blight in the community.	See neighborhood dangerous building funding in Proposed Projects section. Plan notes RFP process in Plan, the CPP, and the Information Booklet in the Appendices.	Juan invited Mr. Jernigan to see him following the hearing for additional direction; however, Councilmember Jones referred Mr. Jernigan to the Housing Dept. Website and encouraged participation in the RFP process. Andrea Roberts sent the link for the neighborhood facilities RFP for further review, also referred citizen to David Godwin. http://www.houstontx.gov/housing/rfp.html
5	**Anita Robinson & Woodrow Jones**	**Texas Organizing Project (TOP)**	**(1) Lack of funding for single-family programs. (2) Stated admin funding was 2 times that of home repair. (3) The city should double fund for this program. The home repair program should receive 17-20% of all available funding sources contained in the Consolidated Plan. (4) Briefly discussed 'Section 3', mentioning the City should report quarterly and should involve TOP in the process. (5) Multi-family gets more funding and they questioned the funding determination process.**	**(1) through (3) Plan allocates 16.5% towards single-family home repair and down payment assistance. Housing admin covers all housing programs. (4) Currently being reviewed and addressed in monitoring section of Plan. (5) Plan allocates 11.62% toward multi-family projects. Included in the 16.5% single-family allocation is $500,000 allocated to single-family home repair following the public hearing. The funding source was the $2.5 million CDBG increase in entitlement announced by HUD after the hearing.**	**COUNCIL MEMBER JONES: Expressed that the City was working hard to fix things with HUD to ensure enough money gets to the end users. Letter of acknowledgement forwarded to TOP reps on April 8, 2010. Follow up letter will be sent which includes updates.**
6	Karen Absher	Healthcare for the	Mentioned the homeless transportation project was a	Funded in Proposed Project	2010 Consolidated Plan includes

2ND HEARING - PUBLIC COMMENTS

COMMENTS PROVIDED BY:

	Name	Organization	Comment or Question	Con Plan Reference	Responses
		Homeless	shining star for the City. Serving 5,000 homeless men & women and providing 40,000 rides per year. Asked for funding in the amount of $137,000.	section of 2010 Plan.	137,180.
7	Ruby Mosley	Acres Home Resident & Advocate	Expressed her appreciation for being present. Concerns regarding seniors in need of home repair and commented the City has a program with money to make these repairs, inquired why services were being neglected to seniors.	Strategic Plan table in Plan reflects prioritization of services to the disabled and elderly for housing and public services.	**(NOTE: SENIOR CITIZEN WAS REFERED TO THE APPROPRIATE AGENCY FOR GAS LEAK.)** **MR. BRADFORD:** Mr. Bradford indicated that someone would get Ms. Mosley's number to find out more about the gas leak issue.
8	**Jane Cummins**	**Executive Director of Houston Educational Programs Inspiring Communities (which manages the HEART program).**	**Talked about program accomplishments and a great partnership with Papa John's Pizza. Question about item 15, page 8 of the Consolidated Plan and page 2 of 4 of the grant summary. Funding for her program was showing at 202,000 and her last contract was for 300,000, also inquired whether the agency would be cut by 100,000.**	**Funded at $300,000 in Proposed Project Section of Plan. CDBG –funded, this project was listed incorrectly in the FY2011 Draft Grants Summary distributed at the hearing.**	**MR. BYNAM: Keith Bynam responded that the City would adjust the numbers and her project would be funded at the $300,000.**
9	**Mary Lawler**	**Executive Director of Avenue CDC**	**Mary Lawler commented expressing gratitude that Avenue CDC had developed over 400 affordable housing units utilizing funds from the City and HUD. She echoed Rev. Johnson's comment for the down payment assistance programs and expressing a lull in the program affects families and communities with vacant housing stock. She commented on the $50,000 CHDO operating assistance available under the plan in lieu of the $300,000 usual allocation. She wanted to know about the discrepancy.**	**CHDO budget in Proposed Projects returned to $300,000 level, which is the same as the prior year. HOME-funded, Multi-family rental projects allocation was reduced by $250,000 to increase CHDO Operating from $50,000 to $300,000.**	**MR. BRADFORD & MR. CHAVEZ: Bradford explained that the numbers were preliminary and that the difference would be made up of unspent funds available in other years. Jones commented that City was making efforts to use TIRZ funds for down payment assistance. She also noted that City had not been reimbursed for prior awards and that mayor was trying to make good on the people who had expected to close by making TRIZ funds available. Chavez's reiterated**

2ND HEARING - PUBLIC COMMENTS

COMMENTS PROVIDED BY:

	Name	Organization	Comment or Question	Con Plan Reference	Responses
					that program was not entirely stopped, and recalling the bottleneck. Bustamante of Greater Houston Fair Housing interjected a dialogue on fair housing impediments, explaining his agency's role and expressing optimism about the future. Jones commented on Bustamante's contract with HUD and that she had invited him to speak at the next Housing Committee meeting.
10	**Shad Bogany**	**Chair of the Houston Urban League**	**Encouraged the City to continue to fund CHDO's. Commented on the importance of getting the down payment assistance funds released.**	**CHDO budget in Proposed Projects returned to $300,000 level, which is the same as the prior year. HOME-funded, Multi-family rental projects allocation was reduced by $250,000 to increase CHDO Operating from $50,000 to $300,000.**	**Letter of Acknowledgement forwarded to Chair of the Houston Urban League on April 8, 2010. Individual concerns that were not addressed from the floor will be addressed under a separate letter from HCDD to be sent by May 12, 2010.**
11	**Laurie Flores**	**La Bonita Civic Association**	**Expressed she represented a newly formed corporation that had not yet received its 501 (c) (3) papers. She requested a community building to work from, citing one located in her neighborhood has been vacant for a number of years. Inquired about the process of securing funds to purchase the building.**	**Unallocated CDBG - Public Service funds in the Plan are available to address needs of the community through RFP process. The funding source is part of the $2.5 million CDBG increase in entitlement announced by HUD after the hearing.**	**MS. ROBERTS & MR. GODWIN: Roberts and Godwin reiterated the City's RFP process with Godwin stating he would provide his card so the commenter could call him whereupon he would navigate her through the request process.**
12	Mr. Koosis on behalf of Gary	Houston Center for Independent Living	Indicated that Mr. Mitchell would be submitting a written comment regarding available housing that is	Waiting list and housing market challenges addressed	Letter of Acknowledgement forwarded to Houston Center for

2ND HEARING - PUBLIC COMMENTS

COMMENTS PROVIDED BY: Name	Organization	Comment or Question	Con Plan Reference	Responses
Mitchell		affordable and accessible as Mr. Mitchell has been on a waiting list for subsidized housing for 2.5 years.	in Housing Market Analysis and Public Housing. Mentioned ways to expand available subsidized housing stock. Strategic objective includes developing plan to expand tenant-based rental assistance.	Independent Living on April 8, 2010. Individual concerns that were not addressed from the floor will be addressed under a separate letter from HCDD to be sent by May 12, 2010.
13 Busi Peters-Maughan	Founder of Women Healing and Empowering Women	Commented on her organizations re-entry program for women of color. Questioned page 14, 2010-2014 of the Guide Booklet, which showed funding for the re-entry program at $135,207. Questioned why such a small amount is allocated to re-entry in the 4th largest city in the country and Harris County has one of the highest rates of incarceration and recidivism. Housing is one of the biggest problems for women coming out of prison, especially those with HIV/AIDS. She inquired as to how an organization that provides direct services could submit an application for funding.	This year's plan includes funding Reentry Program at same level as previous year. RFP process for HOPWA mentioned in Plan. CDBG has a cap (limit) on the dollars, which can be used to fund public services. In the case of Houston, the CDBG public service cap is 16.77% of the grant.	**MR. BYNAM & MR. BRADFORD & COUNCIL MEMBER JONES:** Keith Bynam confirmed the amount going to a specific program funded through the Health Dept. He talked about a new grant administered by the City 'The Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP)' grant and directed her to the HCDD's website for a list of organizations that received funding under this grant that provide the type of services she is referring to. He also discussed how she could become a participant in the Emergency Shelter Grant RFP process by submitting a proposal for funding through the Child Care Council of Greater Houston. C.M. Jones inquired about processes for new agencies to participate. Bradford concluded by mentioning that the HPRP grant was not one of the grants covered by the

2ND HEARING - PUBLIC COMMENTS

COMMENTS PROVIDED BY:	Name	Organization	Comment or Question	Con Plan Reference	Responses
					Consolidated Plan but was an economic stimulus grant.
14	**Roosevelt Weeks**	**Deputy Director of the City of Houston Library**	**Mr. Weeks spoke regarding continuous funding for the Mobile Lab (library without walls) which provides services to 41 low-mod income areas. He is seeking an increase from the $90,000 amount currently received for this program. Last year they serviced more than 50,000 people.**	**Increased funding of this project in proposed project list to $125,000. The funding source is part of the $2.5 million CDBG increase in entitlement announced by HUD after the hearing.**	**Letter of Acknowledgment was sent on April 8, 2010. Individual concerns that were not addressed from the floor will be addressed under a separate letter from HCDD to be sent by May 12, 2010.**
15	Casey Youn	Korean Community Center	Asking for $500,000 in Community Development Block Grant funds for a variety of community service activities including after school programs in the Spring Branch community.	Funded at $500,000 in Proposed Project Section of Plan. This was not a change from what was presented at the public hearing.	Letter of Acknowledgment sent on April 8, 2010. Individual concerns that were not addressed from the floor will be addressed under a separate letter from HCDD to be sent by May 12, 2010.
16	Thao Costis	CEO S.E.A.R.C.H Homeless Services	Expressed appreciation for city support of their mobile outreach service that reaches over 2,000 each year. Including 650 people who were able to achieve employment.	Funded in Proposed Project Section of Plan. This was not a change from what was presented at the public hearing.	Letter of Acknowledgment sent to Thao Costis at SEARCH, on April 8, 2010. Individual concerns that were not addressed from the floor will be addressed under a separate letter from HCDD to be sent by May 12, 2010.
17	**Catherine Flowers**	**Community Development Corporation**	**Concerned about Down Payment Assistance Program restrictions and the CHDO set-aside amount contained in plan. Generally expressed concerns regarding what was coming forward for the CHDO's.**	**CHDO budget in Proposed Projects returned to $300,000 level, which is the same as the prior year. HOME-funded, Multi-family rental projects allocation was reduced by $250,000 to increase CHDO Operating from $50,000 to $300,000.**	**MR. BRADFORD: Bradford reiterated that the $50,000 would be available in the new budget for CHDO's as well as unspent funding from prior years.**

2ND HEARING - PUBLIC COMMENTS

COMMENTS PROVIDED BY:

	Name	Organization	Comment or Question	Con Plan Reference	Responses
18	**Karla Aguilar**	**Texans Together Education Fund**	**Inquired about 2 budget items $580,000 Juvenile Delinquency and $300,000 Harwin Park. Wanted to know if a portion of the funds would be directed towards after school programs. Expressed concerns regarding youth programming for their Apartments to Communities projects in the Alief area.**	**There are multiple programs that cater to youth in the Proposed Project list, including: Juvenile Delinquency Prevention $623,453; After School Achievement Program $429,420; and Youth Enrichment Program $480,551. These projects were returned to prior year funding levels after the hearing. The funding source is part of the $2.5 million CDBG increase in entitlement announced by HUD after the hearing. Texans Together is encouraged to apply for funding through the regular RFP process.**	**MR. BYNAM & MS. CROSSON: Bynam referred to a program in place administered by the Child Care Council. Invited her to submit her program for funding through the RFP process. Crosson referred her to the actual apartment communities as some provide services, which are not funded by the City. Bynam reminded her that Alief Park is on the Youth Enrichment Program administered by the Parks Dept. Godwin commented that the $300,000 for Harwin Park was for playground equipment not program activities.**
19	William Hamilton	Citizen - Northside	Commented on the deterioration of the Trinity Garden/Northside Houston. He heard how funding is going back to the federal housing administration. Wondering whether the 20% set-aside for employment opportunities in his neighborhood.	Monitoring section notes increased training for proper administration of Section 3 program to facilitate employment.	Individual concerns that were not addressed from the floor will be addressed under a separate letter from HCDD to be sent by May 12, 2010.
20	Alice Valdez	MECA Arts Center	Spoke regarding proposals submitted to obtain funding for hazardous waste removal and for solar panels to reduce yearly electric costs by $24,000. Final comment was for clarification on Juvenile Delinquency programs.	Nothing about funding issues stated in Plan. Solar energy not included among current needs survey priorities.	**MR. BYNAM:** Bynam stated that any proposal submitted by MECA for this would be for the next funding cycle – from fiscal year July 2011 to June 2012.
21	Unidentified Audience Member		Recalled that for a period of time you had to have a license to receive funding to operate an afterschool program and wanted to know if this was still the case.	Plan explains that the Parks Department administers afterschool programs.	**MR. BYNAM:** Bynam suggested she contact the Parks and Recreation Dept. as they deliver and provide programming for

2ND HEARING - PUBLIC COMMENTS

COMMENTS PROVIDED BY:	Name	Organization	Comment or Question	Con Plan Reference	Responses
					afterschool programs.
22	Alice Valdez	MECA Arts Center	Solicited support for arts organizations of color. They look toward the public for support since they do not receive individual or foundation support.	Strategic Plan Executive Summary notes the high demand for neighborhood facilities and community spaces. 2010 Action Plan's proposed project list includes Korean Community Center and India House.	Individual concerns that were not addressed from the floor will be addressed under a separate letter from HCDD to be sent by May 12, 2010.

Roberts, Andrea - HCD

From: Roberts, Andrea - HCD
Sent: Monday, May 24, 2010 12:57 PM
To: 'Tony Koosis'
Subject: 2010 Consolidated Plan Hearing - HCIL

May 24, 2010

Tony Koosis

Director of Programs and Services

Houston Center for Independent Living

6201 Bonhomme Road, Suite 150 South

Houston, Texas 77036

Dear Mr. Koosis:

Thank you for contributing public comment on the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan and 2010 Action Plan at the March 24 hearing. The Department gave your comments serious consideration throughout the development of the draft and final submission to HUD. HCDD submitted the 2010 Plan and Action Plan to HUD on May 14, 2010, and the City anticipates learning of HUD's decisions or recommendations for Plan adjustments by no later than June 30, 2010.

During the March 24 hearing, you shared a " 7-point action plan for community inclusion" detailing the need for tenant-based rental assistance, job training, improved homeless shelter accessibility, alternative housing, and mortgage and utility bill assistance for Houston's disabled citizens.

Please note the following elements of the 2010 Consolidated Plan that address some of these important issues:

- **Increase access to tenant-based rental assistance**. See HOPWA section of Strategic Plan for details on tenant-based rental assistance. (p.122-124) The 2010 Plan sets a goal to establish a broad tenant-based rental assistance funded by the HOME grant. (p.242)
- **Vocational training and placement.** See project list (p.144) HEART Program
- **Mortgage and utility bill assistance.** See HOPWA section of Strategic Plan for details on utility assistance. (p.122-124) The Plan also includes funding for homeless organizations to provide utility assistance. The city does not yet administer mortgage assistance.

Please reference the Plan online. The latest draft submitted to HUD has been posted and is dated May 18, 2010: **http://www.houstontx.gov/housing/consolidated.html**

The decision-making process was a difficult one, with many worthwhile organizations vying for a limited amount of grant dollars. While we anticipate increasing our commitment to the

disabled over the next five years, it is also our hope that you will be able to obtain additional support from other sources. Also we note that your participation on the Advisory Task Force is essential to ensuring that the disabled community's needs and priorities are included in the ongoing planning process. For more information on the Department's Public Service programs and initiatives, please contact Keith Bynam at 713-868-8396 or keith.bynam@cityofhouston.net . Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

Andrea R Roberts
City of Houston
Housing & Community Development Department
601 Sawyer, Suite 400
Houston, TX 77007
Office: 713-865-9314
Fax: 713-865-4135

Email: andrea.roberts@cityofhouston.net

If you would like to receive periodic emails from Mayor Annise D. Parker and the City of Houston on topics of interest to you and your neighborhood, please go to www.houstontx.gov and register with CitizensNet.

Roberts, Andrea - HCD

From: Roberts, Andrea - HCD
Sent: Monday, May 24, 2010 2:26 PM
To: 'Jayne Junkin'
Subject: 2010 Consolidated Plan Hearing - TOP

May 24, 2010

Texas Organizing Project

Jayne Junkin

2506 Sutherland

Houston, TX 77023

Dear Ms. Junkin,

The Housing and Community Development Department wishes to thank you for contributing public comment on the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan and 2010 Action Plan at the March 24 hearing. The Department gave your comments serious consideration throughout the development and final submission of a draft Plan to HUD on May 14, 2010.

During the March 24 hearing, you stated that there was a lack of funding for single-family programs and that the funding for administrative costs was twice that of home repair. You also recommended that the City double funding for home repair, and maintained that this housing program should receive 17-20% of all available funding sources contained in the 2010 Plan. Additional concerns TOP representatives mentioned during the hearing included a brief discussion of the 'Section 3' program reporting requirements, concerns about the share of funding allocated toward multi-family, and problems with the funding determination process.

Please note that in the 2010 Consolidated Plan and Action Plan recently submitted to HUD:

- **The Plan designates 16.5% towards single-family home repair and down payment assistance.**
- **Included in the 16.5% single-family allocation is $500,000 allocated to single-family home repair following the public hearing.**
- **The housing administrative costs cover all housing programs (home repair, down payment assistance, multifamily).**
- **Section 3 is currently being reviewed and staff is receiving training from HUD on how to improve the program and remain in compliance.**
- **The Plan allocates 11.62% toward multi-family projects.**
- **The funding source was the $2.5 million CDBG increase in entitlement announced by HUD after the hearing.**

Please reference the Plan online. The latest draft submitted to HUD has been posted and is dated May 18, 2010: **http://www.houstontx.gov/housing/consolidated.html**

The City anticipates learning of HUD's decisions or recommendations for Plan adjustments by no later than June 30, 2010. Your expertise and input is valued not only during hearings but throughout the year. Thanks so much for your participation in the 2010 Consolidated Plan development process.

Sincerely,

Roberts, Andrea - HCD

From: Roberts, Andrea - HCD
Sent: Monday, May 24, 2010 12:51 PM
To: 'shad@erabogany.com'
Subject: 2010 Consolidated Plan Hearing - Urban League of Houston

May 24, 2010

Shad Bogany

Board Chair

Houston Urban League

1301 Texas Avenue

Houston, TX 77002

Dear Mr. Bogany,

The Housing and Community Development Department wishes to thank you for contributing public comment on the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan and 2010 Action Plan at the March 24 hearing. The Department gave your comments serious consideration throughout the development and final submission of a draft Plan to HUD on May 14, 2010.

During the March 24 hearing, you encouraged the City to increase funding of Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's) through the HOME grant from $50,000 to $300,000. You also commented on the importance of getting the down payment assistance funds "released." Please note that in the 2010 Consolidated Plan and Action Plan submitted to HUD:

- The City proposed allocating $300,000 instead of $50,000 toward CHDO's (p.146)
- The 2010 Plan maintains the Department's commitment to expanding access to homeownership by allocating $5,382,611 to the down payment assistance program (p.141)

Please reference the Plan online. The latest draft submitted to HUD has been posted and is dated May 18, 2010: http://www.houstontx.gov/housing/consolidated.html

The City anticipates learning of HUD's decisions or recommendations for Plan adjustments by no later than June 30, 2010. Your expertise and input is valued not only during hearings but throughout the year. Thanks so much for your participation in the 2010 Consolidated Plan development process. For more information concerning the CHDO program, please contact Ms. Eta Paransky at 713-868-8449 or eta.paransky@cityofhouston.net. For more information on the down payment assistance program, please contact Bob Bradford at 713-868-8340 or Robert.Bradford@cityofhouston.net .

Sincerely,

Andrea R. Roberts
City of Houston
Housing & Community Development Department
601 Sawyer, Suite 400
Houston, TX 77007
Office: 713-865-9314
Fax: 713-865-4135

Email: andrea.roberts@cityofhouston.net

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Roberts, Andrea - HCD

From: Roberts, Andrea - HCD
Sent: Monday, May 24, 2010 1:48 PM
To: Weeks, Roosevelt - HPL
Subject: 2010 Consolidated Plan - HPL
Importance: High

May 24, 2010

Roosevelt Weeks

Deputy Director

Houston Public Library

820 Marston Street

Houston, TX 77002

Dear Mr. Weeks,

The Housing and Community Development Department wishes to thank you for contributing public comment on the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan and 2010 Action Plan at the March 24 hearing. The Department gave your comments serious consideration throughout the development and final submission of a draft Plan to HUD on May 14, 2010.

During the March 24 hearing, you encouraged the City to increase the current $90,000 for the Mobile Lab (library without walls) which provides services to low-mod income areas

Please note that in the proposed project list in the 2010 Consolidated Plan and Action Plan submitted to HUD:

- **The City increased the Mobile Library allocation to $125,000 (p.145)**

Please reference the Plan online. The latest draft submitted to HUD has been posted and is dated May 18, 2010: **http://www.houstontx.gov/housing/consolidated.html**

The City anticipates learning of HUD's decisions or recommendations for Plan adjustments by no later than June 30, 2010. Your expertise and input is valued not only during hearings but throughout the year. Thanks so much for your participation in the 2010 Consolidated Plan development process. For more information on the Public Service selection process, please contact Mr. Keith Bynam at 713-868-8396.

Sincerely,

Andrea R Roberts
City of Houston
Housing & Community Development Department
601 Sawyer, Suite 400
Houston, TX 77007
Office: 713-865-9314
Fax: 713-865-4135

Email: andrea.roberts@cityofhouston.net

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Roberts, Andrea - HCD

From: Roberts, Andrea - HCD
Sent: Monday, May 24, 2010 3:14 PM
To: 'atimm@lisc.org'; 'maryl@swbell.net'; 'acdc01@comcast.net'; 'info@cdcagh.org'
Subject: 2010 Consolidated Plan - Public Comment response (LISC, Avenue CDC, CDC Assoc.)

Community Leader:

The Housing and Community Development Department wishes to thank you for contributing public comment on the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan and 2010 Action Plan before and/or during the March 24 hearing. The Department gave your comments serious consideration throughout the development and final submission of a draft Plan to HUD on May 14, 2010.

During the March 24 hearing, several community leaders (Avenue CDC, LISC, and CDC Association of Houston, etc.) encouraged the City to increase funding of Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's) through the HOME grant from $50,000 to $300,000. Some organizations have also requested that more funding be provided for capacity building and technical assistance to CHDOs.

Please note that in the 2010 Consolidated Plan and Action Plan submitted to HUD:

- The City project list includes a $300,000 allocation for CHDOs, a substantial increase over the original $50,000 total allocation (p.146)
- A majority of CDBG funding provides support for single family home repair, public services, and neighborhood facilities (p.143-146)

Please reference the Plan online. The latest draft submitted to HUD has been posted and is dated May 18, 2010: http://www.houstontx.gov/housing/consolidated.html

The City anticipates learning of HUD's decisions or recommendations for Plan adjustments by no later than June 30, 2010. Your expertise and input is valued not only during hearings but throughout the year. Thanks so much for your participation in the 2010 Consolidated Plan development process.

For more information concerning the CHDO and multifamily programs, please contact Ms. Eta Paransky at 713-868-8449 or eta.paransky@cityofhouston.net. For more information on the down payment assistance program, please contact Bob Bradford at 713-868-8340 or Robert.Bradford@cityofhouston.net . For information on the single-family home repair program, contact Kody Kobza at 713-868-8334 or Kody.Kobza@cityofhouston.net.

Sincerely,

Andrea R Roberts
City of Houston
Housing & Community Development Department
601 Sawyer, Suite 400
Houston, TX 77007
Office: 713-865-9314
Fax: 713-865-4135

Email: andrea.roberts@cityofhouston.net

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Roberts, Andrea - HCD

From: Roberts, Andrea - HCD
Sent: Monday, May 24, 2010 1:27 PM
To: 'alicevaldez@yahoo.com'
Subject: 2010 Consolidated Plan Hearing - MECA

May 24, 2010

Alice Valdez, Executive Director

1900 Kane Street

Houston, Texas 77007

Ms. Valdez:

The Housing and Community Development Department wishes to thank you for contributing public comment on the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan and 2010 Action Plan at the March 24 hearing. The Department gave your comments serious consideration throughout the development and final submission of a draft Plan to HUD on May 14, 2010.

During the March 24 hearing, you commented on Solicited support for arts organizations of color. They look toward the public for support since they do not receive individual or foundation support.

Please note that in the 2010 Consolidated Plan and Action Plan submitted to HUD:

a. **The Strategic Plan and Executive Summary note the high demand for neighborhood facilities and community spaces. (p.5) The next five years will require that we work with the ENTIRE community to address this service gap.**
b. **The 2010 Action Plan's Proposed Project list (p.143) includes two cultural centers including the Korean Community Center and India House.**

Please reference the 2010 Plan online. The latest draft submitted to HUD has been posted and is dated May 18, 2010: **http://www.houstontx.gov/housing/consolidated.html**

The City anticipates learning of HUD's decisions or recommendations for Plan adjustments by no later than June 30, 2010. Your expertise and input is valued not only during hearings but throughout the year. Thanks so much for your participation in the 2010 Consolidated Plan development process.

Sincerely,

Andrea R. Roberts
City of Houston

Housing & Community Development Department
601 Sawyer, Suite 400
Houston, TX 77007
Office: 713-865-9314
Fax: 713-865-4135

Email: andrea.roberts@cityofhouston.net

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2010 Needs Assessment Survey Report
City of Houston
Housing and Community Development Department

May 1, 2010

UNIVERSITY of HOUSTON
CENTER FOR PUBLIC POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 5
I. INTRODUCTION AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS 7
II. SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS 10
III. SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS 11
TABLE 1 11
DEMOGRAPHICS: SUMMARY FOR INCOME 11
TABLE 2 12
DEMOGRAPHICS: SUMMARY FOR AGE 12
TABLE 3 12
DEMOGRAPHICS: SUMMARY FOR MARITAL STATUS 12
TABLE 4 13
DEMOGRAPHICS: SUMMARY FOR NUMBER OF CHILDREN 13
TABLE 5 14
DEMOGRAPHICS: SUMMARY FOR AGE OF CHILDREN 14
TABLE 6 15
DEMOGRAPHICS: SUMMARY FOR NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD 15
TABLE 7 15
DEMOGRAPHICS: SUMMARY FOR RACE 15
TABLE 8 16
DEMOGRAPHICS: SUMMARY FOR GENDER 16
TABLE 9 16
DEMOGRAPHICS: SUMMARY FOR EDUCATION 16
TABLE 10 16
DEMOGRAPHICS: SUMMARY FOR VETERAN STATUS 16
IV. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS 18
TABLE 11 18
CURRENT RESIDENCY 18
FIGURE 1 18
CURRENT RESIDENCY 18
TABLE 12 19
RESIDENCY WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS 19
FIGURE 2 19
RESIDENCY WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS 19
TABLE 13 20
RESIDENCY WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS 20
FIGURE 3 20
RESIDENCY WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS 20
TABLE 14 21
NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD 21
FIGURE 4 21
NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD 21
V. HEALTHCARE 23
TABLE 15 23
HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS 23
FIGURE 5 24

Health Insurance Plans 24
Table 16 24
Health Care Delivery 24
Figure 6 25
Health Care Delivery 25
Table 17 25
Prescription Medicine 25
Figure 7 26
Health Conditions 26
Table 18 27
Health Conditions 27
Figure 8 28
Health Interferes with Daily Activities 28

VI. HOMELESSNESS 29

Figure 9 29
Afraid of Being Homeless in the Future 29
Table 19 29
Reasons for Homelessness 29
Table 20 30
Ways to Prevent Homelessness 30

VII. COMMUNITY NEEDS 31

Table 21 31
Satisfaction with Overall Conditions of Neighborhood 31
Figure 10 31
Satisfaction with Overall Conditions of Neighborhood 31
Table 22 32
Level of Improvement Necessary in Each of the Following 32
Categories in Respondents' Neighborhood 32
Table 23 33
What Should be the Department's Highest Priorities 33
Table 24 33
What Should be the Department's Highest Priorities 33
if They Should Change or be Re-Prioritized 33

VIII. HOUSING DISCRIMINATION 35

Table 25 35
Respondents' Experiences with Housing Discrimination 35
in Harris County or the City of Houston 35
Table 26 36
Mortgage Interest Rates of Respondents' With Mortgages 36
Figure 11 36
Mortgage Interest Rates of Respondents' With Mortgages 36
Table 27 37
Annual Premium of Respondents' With Mortgage Insurance 37
Figure 12 37
Annual Premium of Respondents' With Mortgage Insurance 37
Table 28 38
Deposit Amount of Respondents' Renting an Apartment 38
Figure 13 38
Deposit Amount of Respondents' Renting an Apartment 38

IX. NEIGHBORHOOD DATA 39

TABLE 29 39
HOUSTON CITY COUNCIL MEMBER THAT REPRESENTS RESPONDENTS' DISTRICT 39
X. CONCLUSIONS 40

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Houston Housing and Community Development Department contracted with the University of Houston Center for Public Policy (CPP (www.uh.edu/cpp)) to administer and analyze the results of a citywide Needs Assessment Survey as part of its 2010-2014 Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

The Consolidated Plan is a five year plan required by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that serves as a comprehensive strategy to address the needs of low and moderate income residents in the City of Houston. The plan identifies community needs and provides a strategy to address those needs using Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds as well as other City and federal resources.

The community Needs Assessment surveyed 1,001 residents aged 18 years and older in the Houston metropolitan area in April of 2010. Survey questions sought to solicit feedback on several key issues covering resident satisfaction and opinions about affordable housing, homelessness, public infrastructure, economic development and social services. Respondents were also asked whether current priorities should change or stay the same. The survey responses will be used to address these critical issues, identify areas in need of improvement, and recommend funding priorities.

Highlights

The following results emerge from the survey responses:

- Most residents received various forms of income, with approximately a third of respondents residing in households with an annual income below $40,000. Elderly respondents comprised a significant portion of the sample population – almost 30 percent of respondents were over the age of 65. Almost 80 percent of respondents reported having children, however given the large number of respondents between the ages of 45 and 64 or 65 or older, many of those children were not living in respondents' households. When Hispanics are deducted from the number of White respondents, Whites comprised only 36 percent of the survey sample. Slightly less than half of all respondents had a college degree or had completed post-graduate education. Only 7.7 percent of respondents did not complete high school or had yet to obtain their GED. Almost 1 in 12 respondents was a veteran.

- Almost 93 percent of respondents live in their own home or apartment and have done so for the last 5 years. However, due to the nature of the question, it was unclear whether respondents owned their own home or apartment or were in fact renters of the home or apartment. The average number of persons living in a respondents' households was between 2 to 3 people. Approximately 86 percent of the total respondents lived in a household with 4 or fewer people.

- More than half of respondents were covered by private forms of insurance, and almost a fourth of respondents relied on Medicare to fulfill their healthcare needs. Almost 12 percent of respondents were uninsured. Almost two-thirds of respondents took prescription medicine, and of those almost 60 percent took prescription

medication every day. Approximately 13 percent of respondents reported not taking prescription medication within some point in the past year because they could not afford them. Almost half of respondents reported being diagnosed with a health condition, with the most prevalent being high blood pressure followed by diabetes.

- Given the low response rate of homeless respondents, a more targeted follow up assessment specifically designed to address the particular needs of this hard-to-reach population is recommended. However, survey respondents provided helpful insight on the public's opinion of the reasons for homelessness and ways to prevent homelessness. The majority of respondents, 32.5 percent, felt that homelessness was the result of no jobs and the economic climate. Correspondingly, the majority of respondents, 23.4 percent, thought that more jobs and better wages were the key to preventing homelessness. Interestingly, almost 11 percent of respondents reported being afraid they might be homeless in the future.

- Almost 42 percent of respondents reported being satisfied with the overall condition in their neighborhoods, with almost a third reporting being very satisfied. Only 13.2 percent reported being dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. More than any other category, respondents felt public improvements and infrastructure required significant or much improvement followed closely by economic development and job creation. Almost 42 percent of respondents thought the Department of Housing and Community Development's highest priority should be job creation, yet overall almost 63 (62.8) percent of respondents thought the Department's top priorities since 1995 should remain the same as the Department puts together a plan for the next five years.

I. INTRODUCTION AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS

A random survey of adult Houston residents aged 18 and older was conducted in April of 2010. The objectives were to solicit feedback on several key issues covering resident satisfaction and opinions about affordable housing, homelessness, public infrastructure, economic development and social services and compile a demographic profile of the survey respondents.

The data collection and analysis was prepared by the CPP on behalf of the City of Houston. The individuals who worked on this study are listed in alphabetical order:

Renée Cross
Jim Granato
Chris Mainka
Richard Murray
Lauren Neely

Random digit dialing (RDD) was the sampling method used because it offers the best coverage of active telephone numbers and because it reduces sample bias.

The RDD method ensures the following:

- The conceptual frame and sampling frame match;
- The sample includes unlisted telephone numbers;
- The sampling frame is current, thus maximizing the probability that new residents are included; and
- There is comparability between land line surveys and surveys of cell phone users.

The Center for Public Policy's Survey Research Institute (SRI) (www.uh.edu/cpp/sri.htm) fielded 1,001 telephone interviews. The interviews yielded a margin of error of +/- 3.0 percent at the 95 percent confidence level. The data for the survey was collected April of 2010. Note that in some cases, the subsets of samples will be small and this can create high volatility in some results in those categories. The subset proportions are an approximation of the overall population; however, the relatively small size of subsets can allow for outliers to "bias" results when using the mean. We alert the reader to the influence of outliers throughout the report.

The standard SRI survey administration and management protocols include:

- The use of trained telephone interviewers to conduct the survey.
- Each interviewer completes intensive general training. The purposes of general training are to ensure that interviewers understand and practice all of the basic skills needed to conduct interviews and that they are knowledgeable about standard interviewing conventions.
- Following the usual administration and management protocols, the interviewers also participate in a specific training session for the project.

- Interviewers practice administering the survey to become familiar with the questions.

The City of Houston Housing and Community Development Department provided the survey instrument. The Survey contained 38 multiple-choice questions and was designed to collect data on demographics, housing, health priorities, homelessness, community development, and housing discrimination in addition to garnering qualitative descriptions of experiences relating to housing needs, fair housing, homelessness, and public services in the City of Houston. The survey included residents of the City of Houston metropolitan area, including low- to moderate-income residents, and the results will be used to assess the housing and community development needs of the City of Houston. The survey instrument used by the SRI was consistent with those used in previous City of Houston Needs Assessment Surveys. The major change from surveys prior to the current one is the addition of a more targeted assessment of community health needs and priorities.

The SRI uses Voxco Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) software version 4.7 on IBM compatible personal computers. Voxco 4.7 is a Windows-based interactive computing system that allows on-line interviewing and continual data entry for each respondent. The survey questionnaire is programmed into the system. Once an interviewing session begins, and the questionnaire has been read from the file server, the system provides sample telephone numbers to each interviewing station. All phone numbers are automatically dialed by each interviewer station's modem. Phone numbers are managed and distributed by the Voxco system based upon study parameters previously programmed.

Once a respondent is contacted the interviewer then reads each question as it appears on a computer monitor and directly enters the respondent's answer into the computerized database. The software automatically takes the interviewer through any skip or branching patterns in the instrument, eliminates incorrect response codes, eliminates the need for separate data entry and allows for frequent tabulation of data as the survey proceeds.

The supervisory station can be used at any time to generate detailed reports. These reports can be generated for study totals such as cumulative frequencies for questionnaire items, or for study parameters such as quota and call disposition counts, sample status and interviewer productivity. Reports can be generated both during data collection to monitor progress and at the end of an interviewing session to indicate daily and cumulative totals for completions.

The survey instrument was translated so the survey could be conducted in Spanish or Vietnamese when needed. The English, Spanish and Vietnamese versions of the instruments are programmed into the CATI system. When a Spanish or Vietnamese-speaking interviewer encounters a Spanish or Vietnamese-speaking respondent, the interviewer will select the code for the Spanish or Vietnamese version of the instrument and proceed with the interview. If the interviewer does not speak Spanish or Vietnamese, he or she will read a short, prepared statement in Spanish or Vietnamese that informs the respondent to expect a callback in approximately 30 minutes. The interviewer then selects the code for Spanish or Vietnamese interview and the software automatically will send that respondent to a Spanish or Vietnamese-speaking interviewer in approximately 30 minutes.

The need for editing questionnaires as they are completed is minimized by the use of Voxco since the software eliminates response codes that are not in the appropriate field for individual

questions. Despite the reduced probability for error, printouts of survey responses were reviewed daily to ensure that additional editing was not necessary.

The raw data file was analyzed using the latest version of the statistical software STATA. Basic frequency distributions were prepared to detect the presence of any data errors. A sample of cases was checked for accuracy and any discrepancies were corrected. Complete protection and confidentiality of the survey database was assured during all phases of data analysis. Frequency distributions for each survey question and demographic characteristics were developed for the final report.

II. SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

The SRI fielded 1,001 telephone interviews of residents of the City of Houston. Selected questions regarding housing, health, homelessness, community needs, housing discrimination and neighborhood data were analyzed in conjunction with the following demographic categories:

- Income
- Age of respondent
- Age and number of children of respondent
- Number of children in household
- Gender of respondent
- Race/ethnicity of respondent
- Years of education
- Veteran status

An RDD sample was ordered from Survey Sampling Inc. for the City of Houston. Survey Sampling provides an extremely representative random digit sample where each working block has an equal probability of selection. Fielding efficiencies are gained with optional business number removal and optional pre-screening for disconnected numbers.

Screens were also placed in the questionnaire to ensure the respondents were indeed City of Houston residents.

III. SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Overview: The City of Houston is the county seat of Harris County and the economic center of the Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA).The 10-county CMSA consists of Harris, Fort Bend, Montgomery, Brazoria, Galveston, Liberty, Waller, Chambers, Austin and San Jacinto Counties. With a population of 2.2 million, the City of Houston is the fourth largest city in the United States. Houston comprises almost 38 percent of the CMSA's total population. Unlike some urban centers in the United States, the City of Houston has consistently grown in size and population.

To approximate a representative sample of the City of Houston's urban population, the SRI fielded 1,001 random telephone interviews of residents of the City of Houston. According to HUD, a suggested sample to determine the percentage of low and moderate income (LMI) persons in the service area of Community Development Block Grant activity is *representative* if its aggregate characteristics closely approximate those same aggregate characteristics in the population. The larger the sample, the more likely it is that its aggregate characteristics truly reflect those of the population. However, sample size is not dependent on the size of the population for large populations. This means that a random sample of 500 people is equally useful in examining the characteristics of a state of 6,000,000 as it would a city of 100,000 or 50,000. For this reason, the size of the population is irrelevant when it is large or unknown.

Analysis:

Table 1
Demographics: Summary for Income

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	46	4.6	4.6	4.6
$1,000 to $10,000	63	6.3	6.3	10.9
$11,000 to $20,000	78	7.8	7.8	18.7
$21,000 to $30,000	75	7.5	7.5	26.2
$31,000 to $40,000	74	7.4	7.4	33.6
$41,000 to $50,000	64	6.4	6.4	40
$51,000 to $60,000	42	4.2	4.2	44.2
$61,000 to $70,000	42	4.2	4.2	48.4
$71,000 to $80,000	29	2.9	2.9	51.2
$81,000 to $90,000	40	4	4	55.2
Over $100,000	152	15.2	15.2	70.4
No Answer/Refused	296	29.6	29.6	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Less than 5 percent of respondents reported having no income at all, and approximately 15 percent of respondents reported income greater than $100,000 a year. A third of respondents came from households with a yearly income of $40,000 or less.

Table 2
Demographics: Summary for Age

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18 - 24	43	4.3	4.3	4.3
25 - 34	87	8.7	8.7	13
35 - 44	105	10.5	10.5	23.5
45 - 54	218	21.8	21.8	45.3
55 - 64	217	21.7	21.7	66.9
65 and Over	289	28.9	28.9	95.8
No Answer/Refused	42	4.2	4.2	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Almost forty-three percent (42.5) of all respondents were between the ages of 45 to 64, and almost 30 percent (28.9) were over the age of 65. The average age for all respondents was 53 years.[1] Residents between the ages of 18 and 34 accounted for 13 percent of total respondents.

Table 3
Demographics: Summary for Marital Status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Married	574	57.3	57.3	57.3
Living with a partner	23	2.3	2.3	59.6
Divorced	95	9.5	9.5	69.1
Separated	18	1.8	1.8	70.9
Single	259	25.9	25.9	96.8
No Answer/Refused	32	3.2	3.2	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Approximately sixty percent (59.6) of respondents were married or living with a partner. Slightly more than a fourth (25.9) of respondents were single adults.

Almost 80 percent of respondents reported having children (79.2). Of those that reported having children, 67 percent of respondents reported having 3 or fewer children, with the majority (29.7 percent) reporting having 2 children. As seen in the table below, only 16.7 percent of respondents reported having 4 or more children.

[1] Note that discrepancies between total sample size and various variables are due to respondents either refusing to answer or saying they did not know. Consider the "Age" variable. We have a reduction in the total sample (who reports their age) from 1001 to 959. Therefore, if those responses are excluded from the total sample when calculating the average age of respondents, the average age increases from 53 years to 55 years. For most responses, we have included those who do not answer in the total sample count. However, if nonresponsive answers comprise a significant amount of the responses, we discuss what the effect would be if this population was excluded from the total sample.

Table 4
Demographics: Summary for Number of Children

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No Children	207	20.7	20.7	20.7
1	167	16.7	16.7	37.4
2	297	29.7	29.7	67
3	163	16.3	16.3	83.3
4	79	7.9	7.9	91.2
5	42	4.2	4.2	95.4
6	20	2	2	97.4
7	12	1.2	1.2	98.6
8	5	0.5	0.5	99.1
9	5	0.5	0.5	99.6
10 or more	1	0.1	0.1	99.7
No Answer/Refused	3	0.3	0.3	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

It is important to note that when respondents were asked to provide the ages of their children, although 208 respondents replied yes to having children, only 207 respondents went on to provide the number of children they had. This response “attrition” is further seen when respondents are asked to provide the ages of their children. For example, although 207 respondents admit to having children, the total number of respondents with no children expands to 252, not inclusive of those who refused to answer. Although it is reasonable to assume that the total number reporting the ages of their children will decrease as the number of children increases, this number is inconsistent with the number of children originally reported, suggesting that a growing number of respondents are simply failing to provide ages for all of their children with each successive question. This is more aptly demonstrated by the fact that although almost 9 percent of respondents initially reported having more than 4 children, no respondent reports an age for their fifth child.

Also notable, although perhaps unsurprising giving the large amount of respondents over the age of 65, is the number of adult children reported. As seen in the tables that follow, this category is the largest reported for each child.

Table 5
Demographics: Summary for Age of Children

Age of First Child	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No First Child	252	25.2	25.2	25.2
0 - 2	21	2.1	2.1	2.1
3 - 5	29	2.9	2.9	5
6 - 8	29	2.9	2.9	7.9
9 - 11	32	3.2	3.2	11.1
12 - 14	27	2.7	2.7	13.8
15 - 17	36	3.6	3.6	17.4
18 and Over	557	55.7	55.7	73.1
No Answer/Refused	18	1.8	1.8	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Age of Second Child	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No Second Child	452	45.2	45.2	45.2
0 - 2	13	1.3	1.3	1.3
3 - 5	15	1.5	1.5	2.8
6 - 8	29	2.9	2.9	5.7
9 - 11	21	2.1	2.1	7.8
12 - 14	28	2.8	2.8	10.6
15 - 17	16	1.6	1.6	12.2
18 and Over	427	42.7	42.7	54.9
Total	1001	100	100	100

Age of Third Child	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No Third Child	786	78.5	78.5	78.5
0 - 2	11	1.1	1.1	1.1
3 - 5	11	1.1	1.1	2.2
6 - 8	5	0.5	0.5	2.7
9 - 11	8	0.8	0.8	3.5
12 - 14	8	0.8	0.8	4.3
15 - 17	8	0.8	0.8	5.1
18 and Over	164	16.4	16.4	21.5
Total	1001	100	100	100

Age of Fourth Child	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No Fourth Child	922	92.1	92.1	92.1
0 - 2	6	0.6	0.6	0.6
3 - 5	2	0.2	0.2	0.8
6 - 8	2	0.2	0.2	1
9 - 11	4	0.4	0.4	1.4
12 - 14	4	0.4	0.4	1.8
15 - 17	1	0.1	0.1	1.9
18 and Over	60	6	6	7.9
Total	1001	100	100	100

Table 6
Demographics: Summary for Number of Children in Household

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No Children	244	24.4	24.4	24.4
0	399	39.9	39.9	64.2
1	193	19.3	19.3	83.5
2	106	10.6	10.6	94.1
3	41	4.1	4.1	98.2
4	12	1.2	1.2	99.4
5	3	0.3	0.3	99.7
7	1	0.1	0.1	99.8
No Answer/Refused	2	0.2	0.2	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

The effects of the large number of elderly respondents is also seen when the number of children in the household is examined. As seen in Table 6, almost 40 percent (39.9) of respondents who report having children do not have any children living in their household, undoubtedly attributable to the fact that their adult children have set up households away from their parents.

Table 7
Demographics: Summary for Race

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
African American	323	32.3	32.3	32.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	2.2	2.2	34.5
Native American	5	0.5	0.5	35
White	506	50.5	50.5	85.5
Mixed	17	1.7	1.7	87.2
Other	117	11.7	11.7	98.9
No Answer/Refused	11	1.1	1.1	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Hispanic	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	146	14.6	14.6	14.6
No	852	85.1	85.1	99.7
No Answer/Refused	3	0.3	0.3	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Approximately half of all respondents were White, and minorities made up the other half of the respondents. However, inclusive in the number of White respondents are those who also report being of Hispanic descent. When Hispanics are deducted from the total number of White

respondents, the percentage of White respondents decreases to thirty-six (36.0) percent. Fifteen (14.6) percent of the respondents stated they were of Hispanic descent.

Table 8
Demographics: Summary for Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	458	45.8	45.8	45.8
Female	543	54.2	54.2	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

There was a slightly greater percentage of female respondents compared to male respondents. Fifty-four percent (54.2) of the respondents were female and forty-six percent (45.8) were male.

Table 9
Demographics: Summary for Education

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
8th grade or less	20	2	2	2
Some high school	57	5.7	5.7	7.7
High school graduate/GED	199	19.9	19.9	27.6
Some college	281	28.1	28.1	55.6
College graduate	290	29	29	84.6
Post-graduate	146	14.6	14.6	99.2
No answer/Refused	8	0.8	0.8	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Forty-four percent of all respondents had a college degree (29 percent) or had completed post-graduate education (14.6 percent). Seventy-seven respondents reported having an 8th grade education or less or only some high school, meaning almost 8 (7.7) percent of respondents did not complete high school or had yet to obtain their GED.

Table 10
Demographics: Summary for Veteran Status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	125	12.5	12.5	12.5
No	875	87.4	87.4	99.9
No Answer/Refused	1	0.1	0.1	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Almost 13 (12.5) percent of respondents classified themselves as veterans.

Conclusion: Most residents received some type of income, with approximately a third of respondents residing in households with an annual income below $40,000. Elderly respondents comprised a significant portion of the sample population – almost 30 percent of respondents were over the age of 65. Almost 80 percent of respondents reported having children, however given the large number of respondents between the ages of 45 and 64 and 65 or older, many of those children were not living in respondents' households. When Hispanics are deducted from the number of White respondents, Whites comprise only 36 percent of the survey sample. Slightly less than half of all respondents had a college degree or had completed post-graduate education. Only 7.7 percent of respondents did not complete high school or had yet to obtain their GED. Almost one in twelve respondents was a veteran.

IV. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

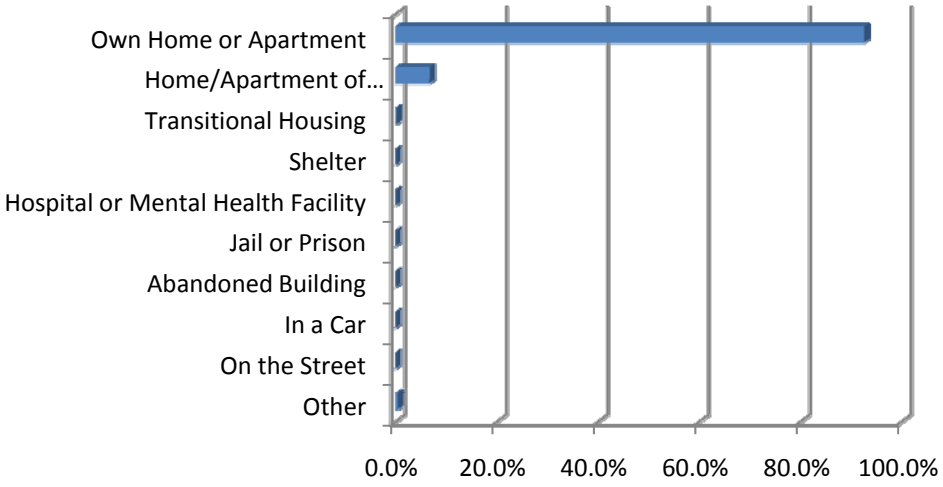
Overview: Housing costs are typically one of the largest expenses in a household. According to the 2008 American Community Survey promulgated by the US Census Bureau, approximately 47 percent residents of within the metropolitan area own their own home and approximately 53 percent of residents occupy rental housing. The responses to selected questions designed to elicit data regarding housing needs for the City of Houston are analyzed below.

Analysis:

Table 11
Current Residency

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Own home or apartment	927	92.6	92.6	92.6
Home or apartment of a friend or family member	67	6.7	6.7	99.3
Transitional housing	2	0.2	0.2	99.5
College dormitory	1	0.1	0.1	99.6
Church home	1	0.1	0.1	99.7
No Answer/Refused	3	0.3	0.3	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Figure 1
Current Residency

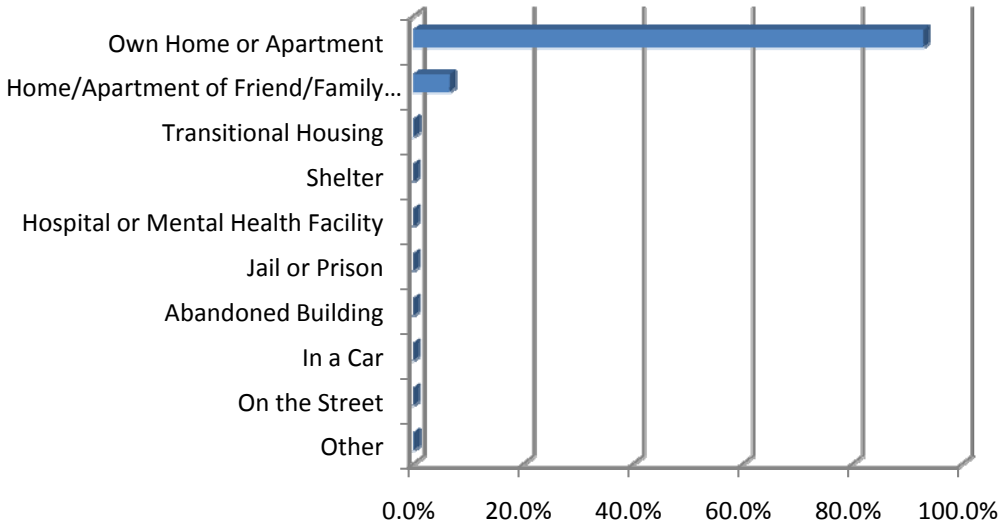


The overwhelming majority of respondents, 99.3 percent, were living in their own home or apartment (92.6 percent) or the home or apartment of a friend or family member (6.7 percent). Only 0.2 percent of respondents reported currently living in transitional housing or a shelter. Reportedly no respondents are currently housed in a hospital or mental health facility or are in jail or prison. Of the total number of respondents, none also listed their current residence as an abandoned building, in a car or on the street. Less than 1 percent of respondents (0.5) listed their place of residence as other or refused to answer, with the responses for other including college dormitory and church home.

Table 12
Residency within the Last 12 Months

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Own home or apartment	931	93	93	93
Home or apartment of a friend or family member	66	6.6	6.6	99.6
Transitional housing	1	0.1	0.1	99.7
Church home	1	0.1	0.1	99.8
No Answer/Refused	2	0.2	0.2	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Figure 2
Residency within the Last 12 Months



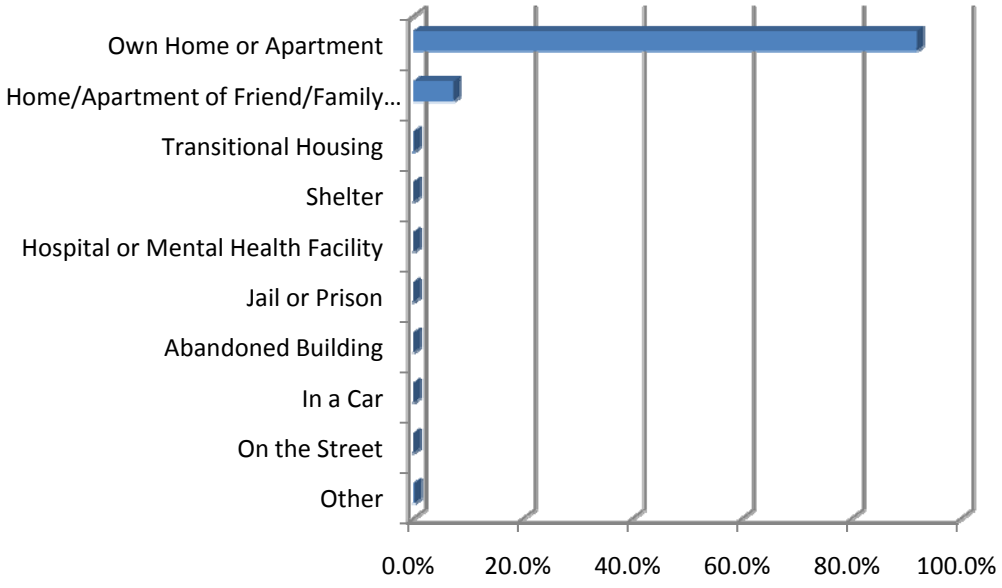
When the timeframe is expanded to the last 12 months, Table 12 and Figure 2 show that again, the overwhelming majority of respondents, 99.6 percent, were living in their own home or

apartment (93 percent) or the home or apartment of a friend or family member (6.6 percent). Only 0.1 percent of respondents reported living in transitional housing or a shelter within the last 12 months. And again, no respondents have been housed in a hospital or mental health facility or are in jail or prison, or list their residence as an abandoned building, in a car or on the street within the last 12 months. Less than 1 percent of respondents (0.4) listed their place of residence as other or refused to answer, with the sole respondent for other reporting residing in church home within the last 12 months.

Table 13
Residency within the Last 5 Years

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Own home or apartment	920	91.9	91.9	91.9
Home or apartment of a friend or family member	73	7.3	7.3	99.2
Transitional housing	1	0.1	0.1	99.3
Church home	1	0.1	0.1	99.4
Lived overseas	1	0.1	0.1	99.5
No Answer/Refused	5	0.5	0.5	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Figure 3
Residency within the Last 5 Years



When the timeframe is expanded to the last 5 years, the numbers remain consistent with those elicited for place of current residence and place of residence within the last 12 months. Almost 100 percent of respondents reported living in their own home or apartment or the home or apartment of a friend or family member. Again 0.1 percent of respondents reported living in transitional housing or a shelter within the last 5 years, and there were no respondents housed in a hospital or mental health facility or in jail or prison, or list their residence as an abandoned building, in a car or on the street within the last 5 years. Less than 1 percent of respondents (0.4) listed their place of residence as other or refused to answer, with the respondents for other reporting residing in church home or overseas within the last 5 years.

Table 14
Number in Household

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	181	18.1	18.1	18.1
2	376	37.6	37.6	55.6
3	162	16.2	16.2	71.8
4	137	13.7	13.7	85.5
5	51	5.1	5.1	90.6
6	16	1.6	1.6	92.2
7	10	1	1	93.2
8	5	0.5	0.5	93.7
9	1	0.1	0.1	93.8
10	1	0.1	0.1	93.9
11	1	0.1	0.1	94
No answer/Refused	60	6	6	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Figure 4
Number in Household

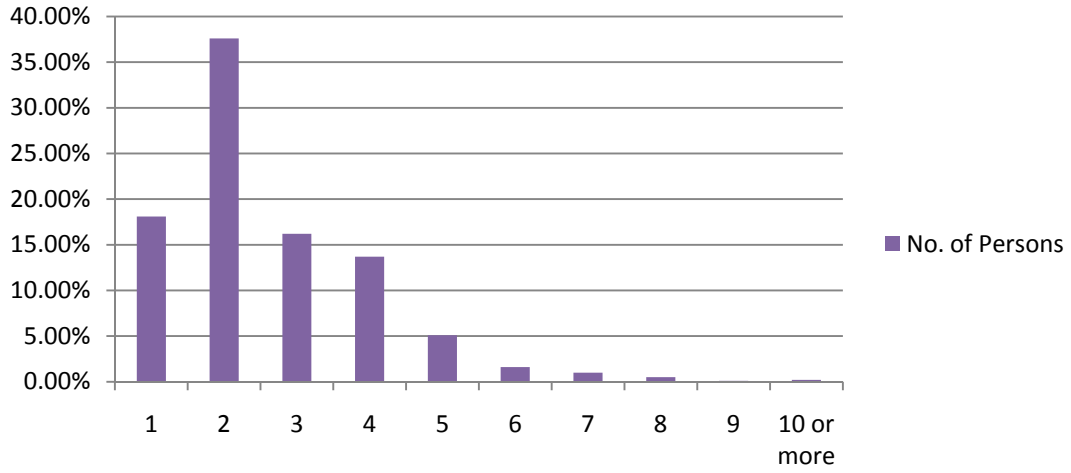


Figure 4 shows that of respondents who were not homeless, approximately 86 percent (85.5) lived with 4 or fewer people. The average number of persons in respondents' households was 2 people, although that number moves closer to 3 when the respondents who refused to answer are excluded. The average number of rooms in the apartment or home where they were living was 6.

Conclusion: Almost 93 percent of respondents live in their own home or apartment and have done so for the last 5 years. However, due to the nature of the question, it was unclear whether respondents were living in their own home or apartment or were renters. The average number of persons living within respondents' households was between 2 to 3 people and approximately 86 percent of the total respondents lived in a household with 4 or fewer people.

V. HEALTHCARE

Overview: As reported in The State of Health in Houston/Harris County 2009, Texas has the highest rate of uninsured persons in the nation. According to 2006-2008 Census data, one in four residents, or 25 percent is without any form of health insurance, compared to 15 percent of U.S. residents. In the City of Houston, data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey indicate that for the 2006 - 2008 three year average, a total of 656,253 residents under age 65, or 32.5 percent had no health insurance. In Harris County, 1,132,345 or 31.2 percent of residents under age 65 were uninsured. Among all ages, 9.9 percent were without insurance in Houston and 28.9 percent in Harris County. The homeless are one group that often is uninsured. The 2007 Enumeration and Needs Assessment of Homeless Persons in Houston/Harris County estimated 10,363 homeless persons at any point in time in the local area, and almost half of that number indicated that they did not have health insurance. Furthermore, the U.S. population of ages 65 and over is expected to double in size within the next twenty-five years. According to former US Census Bureau Director, Louis Kincannon, the social and economic implications of the aging population, and of the baby boomers in particular, are likely to be profound for both individuals and society. By 2030 almost 1 out of 5 Americans (some 72 million people) will be 65 years of age or older, and this population will require access to an integrated array of health and social supports. The responses to selected questions designed to elicit data regarding healthcare needs for the City of Houston are analyzed below.

Analysis:

Table 15
Health Insurance Plans

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Private insurance	556	55.5	55.5	55.5
Medicare	240	24	24	79.5
Medicaid or Gold Card	47	4.7	4.7	84.2
Veteran's Administration	13	1.3	1.3	85.5
CHAMPUS	2	0.2	0.2	85.7
COBRA	6	0.6	0.6	86.3
None	115	11.5	11.5	97.8
No answer/Refused	18	1.8	1.8	99.6
Government employee insurance	3	0.3	0.3	99.9
Don't know	1	0.1	0.1	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Figure 5
Health Insurance Plans

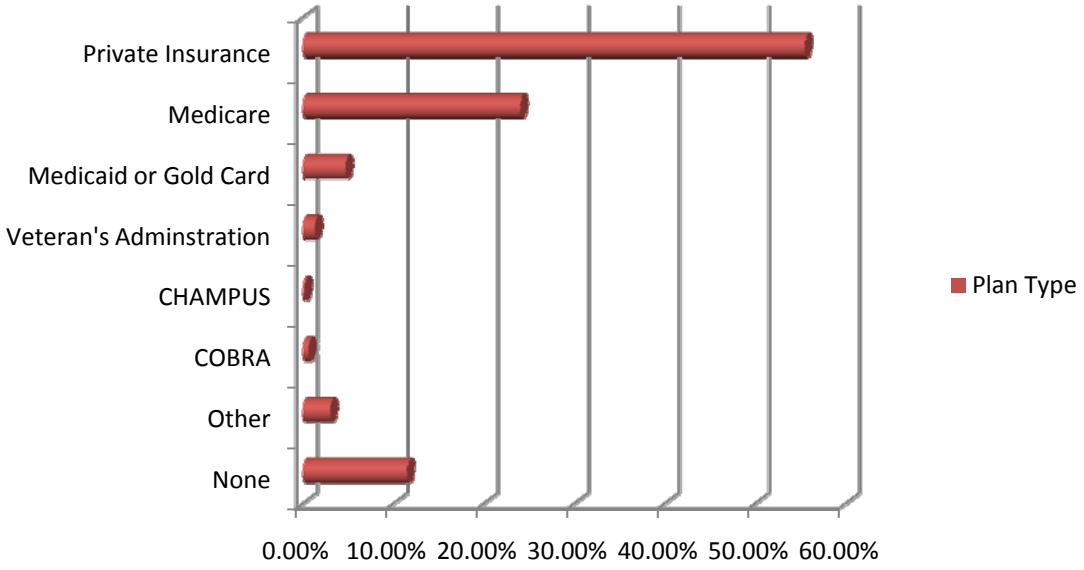


Figure 5 shows that approximately 56 (55.5) percent of respondents are covered under private insurance plans. Almost a fourth of the respondents (24 percent) rely on Medicare to fulfill their healthcare needs. Again, this is consistent with the large number of respondents who are 65 and over. Almost 12 (11.5) percent of respondents reported having no health insurance at all.

More than half (54 percent) of respondents have needed medical care within the past year. Of those, 95 percent reported being able to get the care they need and only 5 percent reported that they did not have access to the healthcare they required.

Table 16
Health Care Delivery

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Did not require medical care	459	45.9	45.9	45.9
Doctor's office	403	40.3	40.3	86.1
Clinic	32	3.2	3.2	89.3
Emergency room	60	6	6	95.3
Urgent care clinic	5	0.5	0.5	95.8
Other	33	3.3	3.3	99.1
No answer/Refused	9	0.9	0.9	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Figure 6
Health Care Delivery

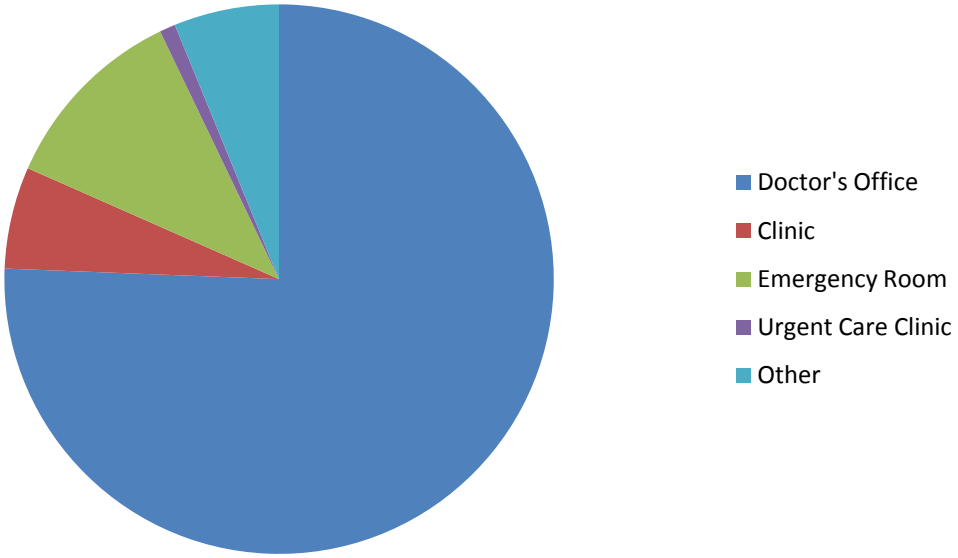


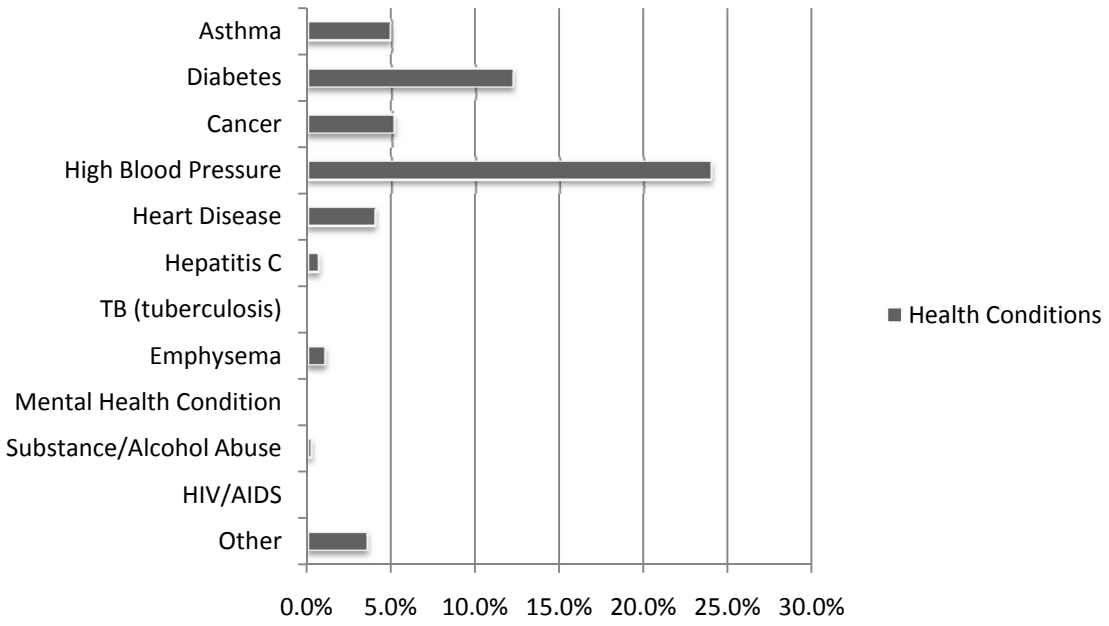
Figure 6 shows that of the respondents' that required medical care within the past year, 40.3 percent received care at a doctor's office, 3.2 percent went to the clinic, 6 percent were seen in the emergency room, 0.5 percent utilized an urgent care clinic, and 3.3 percent were seen in some other type of facility.

Table 17
Prescription Medicine

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	335	33.5	33.5	33.5
Yes, every day	593	59.2	59.2	92.7
Yes, only sometimes	56	5.6	5.6	98.3
No answer/Refused	17	1.7	1.7	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Table 17 shows that almost 65 percent of respondents take prescription medicine, with almost 60 percent of that number taking prescription medicine every day. Approximately 13 percent of total respondents reported not taking prescription medicines at some point during the past year because they could not afford to buy them.

Figure 7
Health Conditions



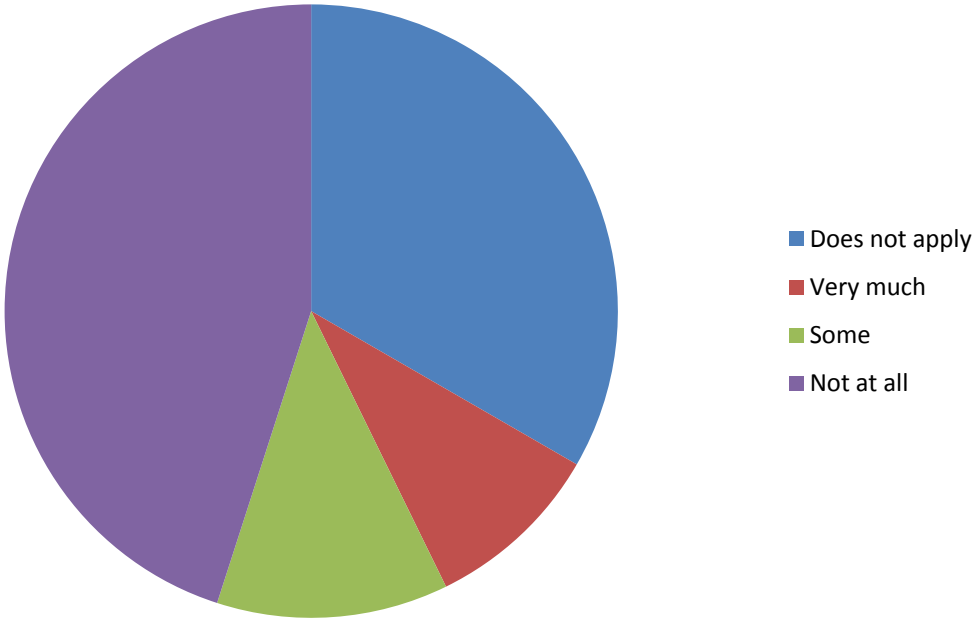
Approximately 51 (50.8) percent of the respondents reported being diagnosed with a health problem. As seen in Figure 7 above, more people had been diagnosed with high blood pressure than any other health condition. The next highest prevalence was diabetes and the third highest prevalence was cancer. No respondents among the survey sample reported being diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, and only 0.2 percent reported being diagnosed with a mental health condition or suffering with substance/alcohol abuse. The most common other ailments were arthritis (0.9 percent), thyroid condition (0.6 percent) and high cholesterol (0.5 percent).

Table 18
Health Conditions

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Asthma	49	4.9	4.9	4.9
Diabetes	122	12.2	12.2	17.1
Cancer	51	5.1	5.1	22.2
High blood pressure	240	24	24	46.9
Heart disease	40	4	4	50.9
Hepatitis C	6	0.6	0.6	46.3
Emphysema	10	1	1	47.3
Substance abuse/Alcohol abuse	2	0.2	0.2	47.5
High cholesterol	5	0.5	0.5	48
Arthritis	9	0.9	0.9	48.7
Thyroid condition	6	0.6	0.6	49.3
Digestive problems	2	0.2	0.2	49.5
Lupus	1	0.1	0.1	49.6
Physical injury/disability	4	0.4	0.4	50
Sickle cell anemia	1	0.1	0.1	50
Liver failure	1	0.1	0.1	50.1
Menopause	1	0.1	0.1	50.2
Kidney disease	1	0.1	0.1	50.3
Migraine headaches	1	0.1	0.1	50.4
Vision problems	1	0.1	0.1	50.5
Allergies	2	0.2	0.2	50.7
Multiple sclerosis	1	0.1	0.1	50.8
Nothing/None of the above	19	1.9	1.9	52.7
No answer/Refused	473	47.3	47.3	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Figure 8 below illustrates that of the respondents that have a medical condition or disability, 11.8 percent stated that it interfered with their ability to do daily activities sometimes and 9.1 percent stated that their medical condition very much interfered with their ability to do their daily activities. Forty-four (43.5) percent of those with a medical condition or disability, reported that it did not interfere with their ability to do daily activities at all.

Figure 8
Health Interferes with Daily Activities



It should be noted that although approximately half of respondents (49.2 percent) either reported they had not been diagnosed with a health problem or refused to answer, when asked whether their medical condition or disability interfered with their ability to do their daily activities, only 35.7 percent reported that they did not have a medical condition or disability or refused to answer.

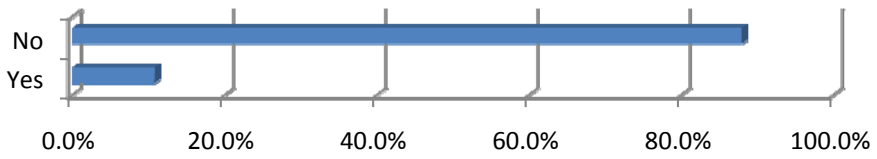
Conclusion: More than half of respondents were covered by private insurance, and almost a fourth of respondents relied on Medicare to fulfill their healthcare needs. Almost 12 percent of respondents were uninsured. Almost two-thirds of respondents took prescription medicine, and of those almost 60 percent took prescription medicines every day. Approximately 13 percent of respondents reported not taking prescription medication within some point in the past year because they could not afford them. Almost half of respondents reported being diagnosed with a health condition, with the most prevalent being high blood pressure followed by diabetes.

VI. HOMELESSNESS

Overview: As mentioned above, The 2007 Enumeration and Needs Assessment of Homeless Persons in Houston/Harris County estimated 10,363 homeless persons at any point in time in the local area. Only one respondent, or 0.1 percent of the total population, reported being currently homeless. The respondent further reported that they had been homeless for one year. In contrast, as seen in Figure 9 below, approximately 11 (10.8) percent of the total respondents reported being afraid they might be homeless in the future. Only 1.2 percent did not or refused to answer the question.

Analysis:

Figure 9
Afraid of Being Homeless in the Future



When asked why people are homeless, by far the most common response at 32.5 percent was no jobs/economic turndown, with the second most common being bad luck and mental illness, both at 9.2 percent. A summary of responses is detailed in the table that follows.

Table 19
Reasons for Homelessness

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No jobs/Economic downturn	325	32.5	32.5	32.5
Lazy/Don't want to work	68	6.8	6.8	39.3
Bad luck	92	9.2	9.2	48.5
Poor choices/lack of planning	58	5.8	5.8	54.2
Mental illness	92	9.2	9.2	63.4
Substance abuse	26	2.6	2.6	66
They choose to be	72	7.2	7.2	73.2
Lack of assistance, support for them	43	4.3	4.3	77.5
No answer/Refused	67	6.7	6.7	84.2
Lack of education	30	3	3	87.2
Multiple reasons	78	7.8	7.8	95
Lack of morals/faith	2	0.2	0.2	95.2
Taxes	2	0.2	0.2	95.4
Not sure	46	4.6	4.6	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

In addition to being asked why people are homeless, respondents were also asked to give their opinion regarding what could be done to prevent homelessness. As seen in Table 20, just as the majority of respondents thought that lack of jobs and the economic downturn was the number one cause of homelessness, correspondingly the majority of respondents, 23.4 percent, thought that more jobs and better wages were the key to preventing homelessness.

Table 20
Ways to Prevent Homelessness

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Better decisions/planning	92	9.2	9.2	9.2
Must take responsibility for themselves	35	3.5	3.5	12.7
Greater help, assistance	113	11.3	11.3	24
More jobs/Better wages	234	23.4	23.4	47.4
Education	113	11.3	11.3	58.6
Lower taxes	1	0.1	0.1	58.7
Better mental health care	50	5	5	63.7
More substance abuse treatment	8	0.8	0.8	64.5
No answer/Refused	98	9.8	9.8	74.3
More shelters	25	2.5	2.5	76.8
Many things	6	0.6	0.6	77.4
Faith in God	8	0.8	0.8	78.2
More affordable housing	42	4.2	4.2	82.4
Better care for veterans	3	0.3	0.3	82.7
Keep families together	7	0.7	0.7	83.4
Get rid of illegal immigrants	2	0.2	0.2	83.6
Nothing/Cannot be prevented	66	6.6	6.6	90.2
Don't know/Not sure	98	9.8	9.8	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Conclusion: Given the low response rate of homeless respondents, a more targeted follow up assessment specifically designed to address the particular needs of this hard-to-reach population is recommended. However, survey respondents provided helpful insight to public opinion of the reasons for homelessness and ways to prevent homelessness. The majority of respondents, 32.5 percent, felt that homelessness was the result of no jobs and the economic turndown. Correspondingly, the majority of respondents, 23.4 percent, thought that more jobs and better wages were the key to preventing homelessness. Interestingly, almost 11 percent of respondents reported being afraid they might be homeless in the future.

VII. COMMUNITY NEEDS

Overview**:** According to the Community Development Council, as the world grows smaller through the increased use of global communications, communities are finding their boundaries are expanding and their fortunes are directly tied to events and forces beyond their city limits. This increases the pressure on communities to focus globally and yet prepare locally. The community development process has emerged as a key factor in this local preparation, and as part of the community development process, local governments must develop a strategic vision and action plan in part through seeking feedback and commitment from the community. The responses to selected questions designed to elicit data regarding the community development needs of the City of Houston are analyzed below.

Table 21
Satisfaction with Overall Conditions of Neighborhood

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Very dissatisfied	38	3.8	3.8	3.8
Dissatisfied	94	9.4	9.4	13.2
Neutral	145	14.5	14.5	27.7
Satisfied	416	41.6	41.6	69.2
Very satisfied	304	30.4	30.4	99.6
No answer/Refused	4	0.4	0.4	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

As seen in Table 21 and Figure 10 below, 41.6 percent of respondents reported being satisfied with the overall condition in their neighborhoods, with almost a third (30.4 percent) reporting being very satisfied. Only 13.2 percent reported being dissatisfied or very dissatisfied and only 0.4 percent did not or refused to answer.

Figure 10
Satisfaction with Overall Conditions of Neighborhood

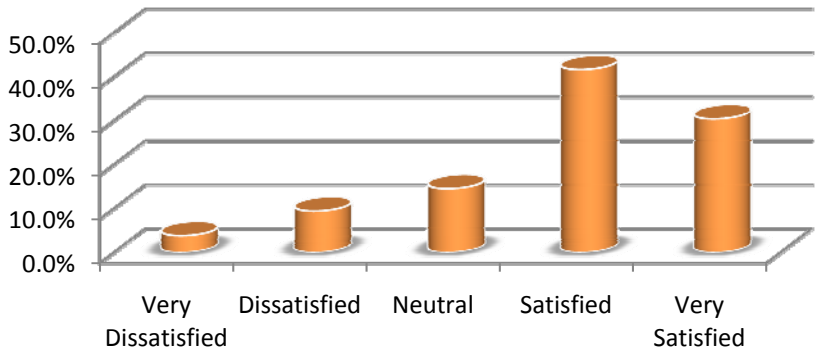


Table 22
Level of Improvement Necessary in Each of the Following Categories in Respondents' Neighborhood

	Requires Significant Improvement	Needs Much Improvement	Needs a Little Improvement	Neutral	Needs No Improvement
Affordable housing, home ownership, affordable rental housing, housing for the elderly and disabled	8.2%	15.2%	21.7%	10.8%	38.2%
Homelessness, emergency shelters, transitional and permanent housing	8.8%	13.6%	13.9%	10.1%	41.7%
Public improvements and infrastructure, parks, streets, street lights, drainage, libraries, multi-service centers, non-profit, neighborhood facilities	17.6%	22.7%	24.2%	6.7%	27.0%
Economic development and job creation, e.g. small business development, strip mall and supermarket developments, and job training	15.6%	22.7%	17.1%	7.3%	31.8%
Social services, child care, elderly services, after-school programs, crime prevention, and juvenile delinquency prevention	14.6%	18.6%	16.5%	10.2%	29.4%

The response rates were generally high regarding community needs, with 6.0 percent refusing to answer or giving no response regarding affordable housing, 12.0 percent refusing to answer or giving no response regarding homelessness, 1.9 percent refusing to answer or giving no response regarding public improvements and infrastructure, 5.6 percent refusing to answer or giving no response regarding economic development and job creation and 10.8 percent refusing to answer or giving no response regarding social services.

When asked which of the following should be the Department of Housing and Community Development's highest priority, the survey participants responded as follows.

Table 23
What Should be the Department's Highest Priorities

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Affordable housing	135	13.5	13.5	13.5
Homelessness	93	9.3	9.3	22.8
Economic development	139	13.9	13.9	36.7
Public improvements and	70	7	7	43.7
Social services	80	8	8	51.6
Job creation	419	41.9	41.9	93.5
No answer/Refused	65	6.5	6.5	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Going forward, almost 63 (62.8) percent of respondents thought the Department's top priorities since 1995 should remain the same as the Department puts together a plan for the next five years. As detailed in Table 24, when asked their opinion of what the Department's priorities should be if they were among the 37.2 percent that thought they should change or be prioritized differently, the survey participants responded as follows.

Table 24
What Should be the Department's Highest Priorities
if They Should Change or be Re-Prioritized

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Top priorities should remain the same	611	61	61	61
Current priorities are fine	25	2.5	2.5	63.5
Economic development/jobs should	190	19	19	82.5
Social services should be higher	53	5.3	5.3	87.8
All should be priorities	1	0.1	0.1	87.9
Public improvements should be higher	40	4	4	91.9
None of these	15	1.5	1.5	93.4
Don't know/Refused	66	6.6	6.6	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

It should be noted that 2.5 percent of respondents who reported that the Department's priorities should change or be in a different order, replied that they thought the current priorities were fine when asked what the new priorities should be or how the current priorities should be reordered.

Conclusion: Almost 42 percent of respondents reported being satisfied with the overall condition in their neighborhoods, with almost a third reporting being very satisfied. Only 13.2 percent reported being dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. More than any other category, respondents felt public improvements and infrastructure required significant or much

improvement followed closely by economic development and job creation. Almost 42 percent of respondents thought the Department of Housing and Community Development's highest priority should be job creation, yet overall almost 63 (62.8) percent of respondents thought the Department's top priorities since 1995 should remain the same as the Department puts together a plan for the next five years.

VIII. HOUSING DISCRIMINATION

Overview: The Fair Housing Act prohibits housing discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or disability. The responses to selected questions designed to elicit data regarding respondents' experiences with housing discrimination in the City of Houston or Harris County are analyzed below.

Analysis:

Table 25
Respondents' Experiences with Housing Discrimination in Harris County or the City of Houston

	Yes	No	Does Not Apply
Denial of a mortgage loan from a bank when in fact you have a good credit rating	6.6%	75.7%	16.5%
Denial of private mortgage insurance when trying to purchase a home	3.6%	77.6%	17.5%
Denial of property insurance when trying to buy a home	3.9%	79.0%	15.9%
Denial of an apartment or house that you were attempting to rent	4.2%	73.2%	21.3%
Differential treatment when attempting to rent (for instance, you read that an apartment was available, but when you arrived, you are told that it is not available	4.9%	66.5%	27.4%
Being directed (steered) to particular neighborhood when you expressed interest in living in another neighborhood	5.6%	71.1%	21.6%
If you are a holder of a Section 8 voucher or certificate, have you been denied an apartment or house because the landlord did not want a Section 8 tenant	0.9%	46.5%	50.5%

The number of respondents who did not or refused to answer for each of the above categories was 1.2 percent, 1.3 percent, 1.2 percent, 1.3 percent, 1.2 percent, 1.7 percent, 2.1 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively. When asked if they had experienced any other unfair housing treatment not mentioned, 96.4 percent of respondents replied no, 3.2 percent said they had been a subjected to some manner of unfair housing that was not mentioned and 0.4 percent did not or refused to answer.

Table 26
Mortgage Interest Rates of Respondents' With Mortgages

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 4%	10	1	1	1
4% to 6%	250	25	25	26
7% to 9%	59	5.9	5.9	31.9
10% or higher	20	2	2	33.9
Do not know	74	7.4	7.4	41.3
Does not apply, I do not have a	551	55	55	96.3
No answer/Refused	37	3.7	3.7	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Figure 11
Mortgage Interest Rates of Respondents' With Mortgages

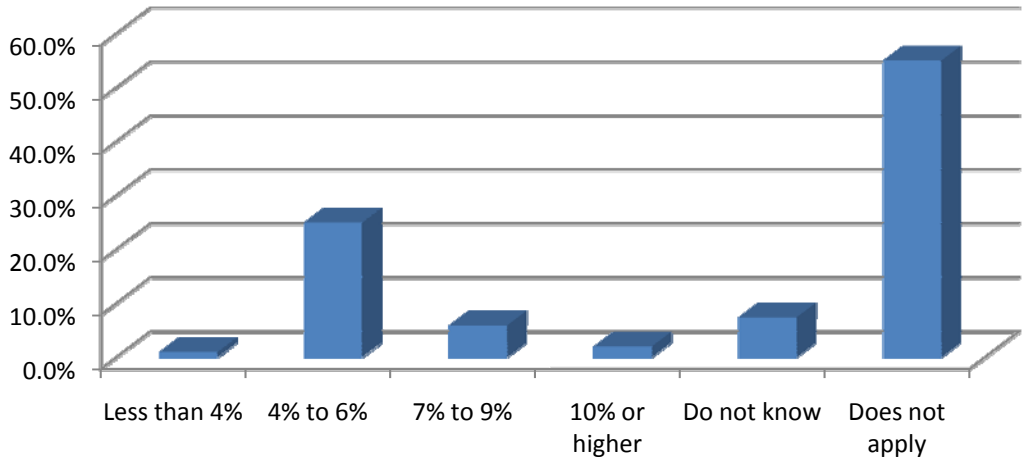


Figure 11 shows that over half (55 percent) of respondents did not have a mortgage, and of those that did, 25 percent reported an interest rate between 4 and 6 percent. Approximately 4 (3.7) percent of respondents did not or refused to answer.

Table 27
Annual Premium of Respondents' With Mortgage Insurance

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than $500/year	20	2	2	2
$500 to $799/year	23	2.3	2.3	4.3
$800 to $999/year	32	3.2	3.2	7.5
$1,000 to $1,999/year	77	7.7	7.7	15.2
More than $2,000/year	16	1.6	1.6	16.8
Do not know	157	15.7	15.7	32.5
Does not apply, I do not have	634	63.3	63.3	95.8
No answer/Refused	42	4.2	4.2	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Figure 12
Annual Premium of Respondents' With Mortgage Insurance

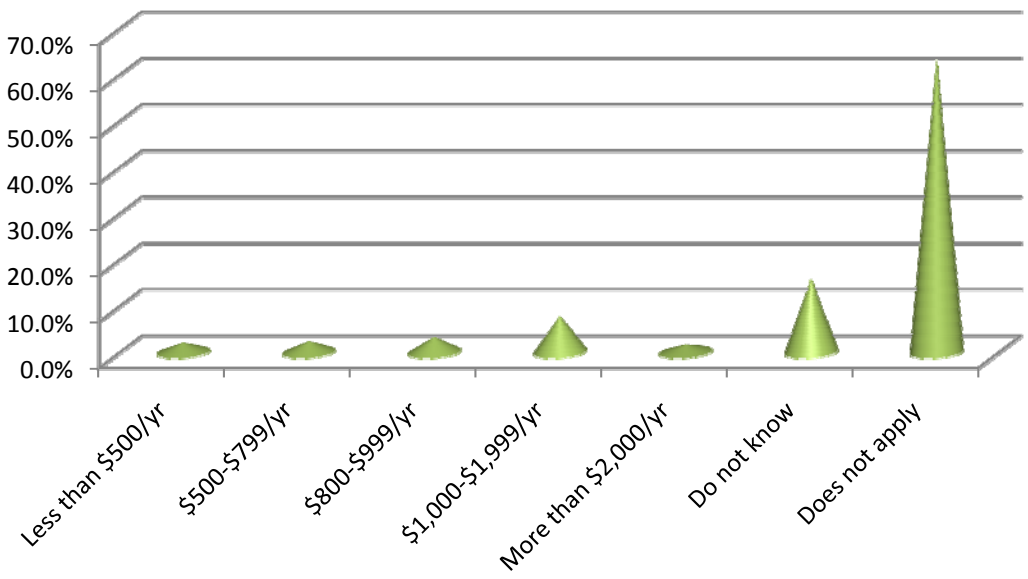


Table 27 and Figure 12 illustrate that of the respondents that reported paying mortgage insurance, 7.7 percent of the respondents had an annual premium between $1,000 and $1,999. Almost 16 percent (15.7) did not know how much their annual premium was and 4.2 percent did not or refused to answer. The number of respondents who replied they did not have a mortgage increased to 63.3 percent from the 55 percent who stated they did not have a mortgage when asked about their mortgage interest rate.

Table 28
Deposit Amount of Respondents' Renting an Apartment

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than $200	31	3.1	3.1	3.1
$200 to $299	20	2	2	5.1
$300 to $399	12	1.2	1.2	6.3
$400 to $499	7	0.7	0.7	7
More than $500	30	3	3	10
Do not know	30	3	3	13
Does not apply, I do not live in an	770	76.9	76.9	89.9
Does not apply, I did not pay a deposit	62	6.2	6.2	96.1
No answer/Refused	39	3.9	3.9	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Figure 13
Deposit Amount of Respondents' Renting an Apartment

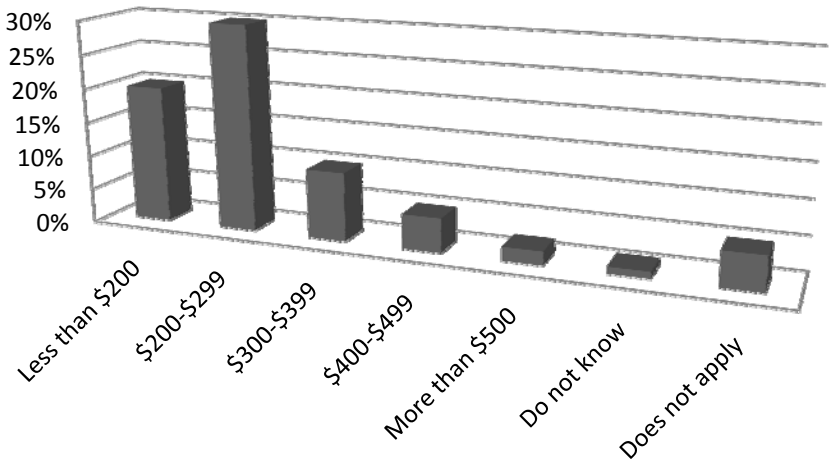


Table 28 shows that this question did not apply to the majority of respondents because 76.9 percent reported that they did not live in an apartment and 6.2 percent reported that they did not pay a deposit for their apartment. Figure 13 shows that of the respondents that reported paying a deposit to rent an apartment, the greatest number (3.1 percent) reported paying a deposit of less than $200. Approximately 4 percent of respondents did not or refused to provide a response to the question.

Conclusion: Less than 7 percent of all respondents across all categories reported any experiences with housing discrimination in the City of Houston or Harris County. The majority of respondents (55 percent) did not have a mortgage or live in an apartment (77 percent), which is perhaps attributable to the significant proportion of respondents aged 65 or older.

IX. NEIGHBORHOOD DATA

Houston City Council has nine members that represent individual districts across the city designated by the letters A through I. Respondents were read the list of each council letter and member from that district and responded if they recognized the council member that represented their area. The responses are recorded on Table 29 that follows.

Table 29
Houston City Council Member That Represents Respondents' District

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
District A - Brenda Stardig	34	3.4	3.4	3.4
District B - Jarvis Johnson	68	6.8	6.8	10.2
District C - Anne Clutterbuck	71	7.1	7.1	17.3
District D - Wanda Adams	53	5.3	5.3	22.6
District E - Mike Sullivan	48	4.8	4.8	27.4
District F - Al Hoang	16	1.6	1.6	29
District G - Oliver Pennington	20	2	2	31
District H - Edward Gonzalez	34	3.4	3.4	34.4
District I - James Rodriguez	22	2.2	2.2	36.6
I don't know	602	60.1	60.1	96.7
No answer/Refused	33	3.3	3.3	100
Total	1001	100	100	100

Sixty (60.1) percent of respondents did not know which council member represented their district. Of those respondents that were aware of which council member represented, the most highly represented, 7.1 percent of respondents, reported living in District C – Anne Clutterbuck. The second most highly represented district was District B – Jarvis Johnson with 6.8 percent and the third highest was District D – Wanda Adams with 5.3 percent.

More than a different hundred zip codes were represented in the study sample as detailed in the data visualization component of the survey project.

X. CONCLUSIONS

On April 8, 2010, the Center for Public Policy's Institute for Regional Forecasting (IRF) released its annual long term forecast for the 10 county Houston CMSA. According to IRF's *DATABook – Houston*, Houston is:

> expected to continue to expand over the long term, adding nearly 1.5 million jobs in the next 25 years and 3.7 million people. CMSA employment and population, which are now over 2.5 million and 5.1 million respectively, will increase to 3.2 and 7.4 million by 2020. That implies a growth rate of approximately 2.5% per year, the best full decade performance since the 1970s.

By 2035, the IRF estimates that employment will have reached 4.0 million and population will have soared to 9.5 million.

IRF also predicts that the same drivers that have been instrumental in Houston's growth since the energy-bust of the 1980s will continue to be present, including Houston's strategic international transportation capabilities, its low costs for both households and businesses, and those occasional spurts in the energy economy. Diversification in the regional economy is also expected to continue but not at the rapid pace of the 1990s.

The challenges of accommodating this growth over the next 25 years will be enormous, and the City of Houston must prepare for the future needs of this community. Based on the responses of the 2010 Community Needs Assessment Survey for the City of Houston, it recommended particular attention is directed toward the needs of the elderly population of the City of Houston, especially with respect to affordable housing and healthcare. Other critical issues identified were in the areas of public infrastructure and improvements and economic development and job creation; therefore these items should also continue to remain a funding priority.

City of Houston

Analysis of Impediments

April 2010

Prepared by

Greater Houston Fair Housing Center, Inc.

Introduction p. 3

I. Community Profiles p. 6

A. Demographics

B. Income

C. Employment

D. Education

E. Public Transportation

F. Housing

II. Fair Housing Law-City Policies p. 19

A. Fair Housing Law

B. Enforcement

C. Production and Enforcement of Affordable Units

D. Regulatory and Public Policy Review

E. Fair Housing Complaints

F. Fair Housing Barriers

III. Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Data, Fair Housing Survey p. 37

A. Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Data

B. Fair Housing Survey

IV. Impediments to Fair Housing p. 52

A. Real Estate Impediments

B. Public Policy Impediments

C. Banking, Finance, and Insurance Impediments

D. Socioeconomic Impediments

V. Recommendations p. 66

Appendix p. 69

City of Houston AI

Introduction

The City of Houston is committed to fair housing. Discrimination is prohibited in all of its programs. The goal of its housing policies is to make choice a reality for all residents. All people are to be treated equally and fairly. No one is to be subject to any different treatment.

The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI) is required by all state and local units of government that receive certain federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, (HUD), including Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investments Partnerships Program (HOME) funds. Each jurisdiction that receives these housing funds must certify to HUD that it will affirmatively further fair housing and that it will conduct an analysis to identify impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction.

The AI will examine housing and housing-related policies that deliberately or inadvertently prevent people from living where they choose. Many factors might limit housing choice.

Discrimination can be a major factor in limiting housing choice. The lack of affordable housing can also be a factor in preventing people from living where they choose. The lack of accessible housing for the disabled can prevent people from living where they choose.

The location of work places and the availability of affordable housing in these areas can be a factor keeping people from housing choices. The availability of transportation services to these areas is critical. People have to be able to commute to work for long periods of time and distance in order to have affordable housing.

The inability to obtain a mortgage is a major factor limiting people's choice of housing. The ability to obtain homeowners insurance is a critical factor in obtaining a mortgage. You cannot get a mortgage without homeowners insurance.

The HUD requirement to “affirmatively further fair housing” means that jurisdictions will: analyze and eliminate housing discrimination in the Jurisdiction; promote fair housing choice for all persons; provide opportunities for inclusive patterns of housing occupancy regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, or disability; promote housing that is structurally accessible to, and usable by, all persons, particularly persons with disabilities; and foster compliance with the nondiscrimination provisions of the Federal Fair Housing Act.

HUD defines impediments to fair housing as any actions, omissions, or decisions taken because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin that restrict, or have the effect of restricting housing choice or the availability of housing choice. Policies, practices or procedures that appear neutral on their face but which restrict the availability of housing may constitute such impediments.

The AI is not a fair housing plan for the jurisdiction, but a tool to assist the jurisdiction in developing their Annual Action Plans for fair housing activities by exploring practices and policies that may negatively impact housing choices for protected class members. Together with its community partners, the City of Houston is committed to fair housing.

City of Houston AI

Section I: Community Profiles

A. Demographics

The City of Houston has changed grown significantly in the last twenty years as indicated in Table 1.1. In 1990, the population was 1,630,553. By 2000, the city had grown to 1,953,631. A population increase of 323,078 or 19.8%. The 2008 American Community Survey shows the population at 2,023,601.

During the 1990's, the city went through a period of blight. The revitalization of Houston in the new century is indicative of the future. With the population growth, there was a boom in development. From business growth to neighborhood redevelopment, the city rapidly grew again.

The makeup of the population has changed as well. In 1990, the population makeup was 40.6% White at 662,642, 27.4% Black at 447,144, 27.6% Hispanic at 450,483, and 4.1% Asian at 67,113. By 2000, the population makeup was 30.8% White (601,851), 25.4% Black (495,338), 37.4% Hispanic (730,865), and 5.7% Asian (111,379). By 2008, the White population had dropped to 27.4% (554,811) as had the Black population to 24.1% (486,824). The Hispanic population grew to 42.7% (865,085) as did the Asian population to 5.8% (117,641). By 2008, the overwhelming majority of Houstonians were Hispanics, African American, and Asians at 72.6% of the population.

Table 1.1 Houston Population 2000, 2008

	2000	%	2008	%	Difference	%
Total	1,953,631		2,023,601		69,970	3.6
White	601,851	31	554,811	27.4	(47,040)	(7.8)
Black	495,338	25.4	486,824	24.1	(8,514)	(1.7)
Hispanic	730,865	37.4	865,085	42.7	134,220	18.4
Asian	111,379	5.7	117,641	5.8	6,262	5.6

(U.S. Census 2000, 2008)

B. Income

People that have low incomes tend to live in areas of the city that are not as desirable as others are. The lack of income or money prevents people from moving to areas with the best housing and amenities. Personal income can help in identifying potential housing barriers. The disparities in incomes among White and other ethnic groups are apparent. The higher incidence of low-income households in Black and Hispanic communities limits their choice of affordable housing. Limitations on fair housing choice are common with low-income people.

Table 1.2 shows that in 2000, the median household income was 52,390 for Whites, 29,937 for Blacks, 33,150 for Hispanics, and for Asians. By 2008, the median income was 53,172 for Whites, 32,581 for Blacks, 34,972 for Hispanics, and 51,104 for Asians. In 2000, the level of poverty was 11.7% among Whites, 24.5% among Blacks, 22.2% among Hispanics, and 15 % among Asians. In

2008, the poverty level had risen to 15.1% for Whites; 27.1% for Blacks; 24.3% for Hispanics; and 16.8% for Asians. About one fourth of Houston's African American and Hispanic households, 66.8% of the population, are at the poverty level.

Table 1.2 Household Median Income 2000, 2008

	2000	% Poverty	2008	%Poverty
White	52,390	12	53,172	15.1
Black	29,973	25	32,581	27.1
Hispanic	33,150	22	34,972	24.3
Asian	40,700	15	51,014	16.8

(U.S. Census 2000, 2008)

C. Employment

There are many things that impact the ability to acquire housing of one's choice. The main one is the ability to pay for it. In order to pay for housing, a person usually has to have employment. Houston has experienced many changes in the type of employment available to people since the boomtown days of oil and gas that ended in the mid 1980's. Jobs were plentiful and paid well during that period. When the oil industry collapsed in 1985, the employment scene began to change. The good paying union wage jobs in the industry all but disappeared by the end of the century. Manufacturing plants like Hughes Tools and other giants in the petroleum world shut down. The industrial and manufacturing plants were closing or relocating. Houston became less of a blue-collar union manufacturing town to more of a non-union service industry one.

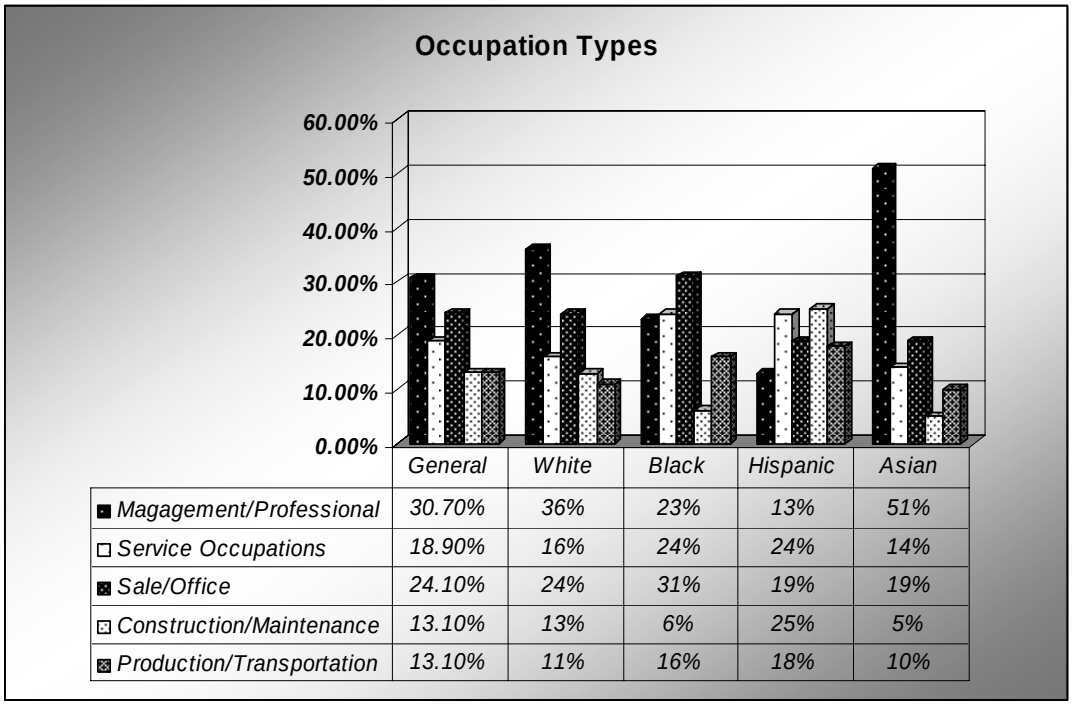
Many people today work in low paying jobs in the service industry, frequently at the minimum wage required by law. The role of immigrants, responding to industry employment demands, has contributed to the need for housing. These workers are usually paid less than non-immigrants are and many times pay more in housing costs to unscrupulous landlords. The ability of workers to afford housing, especially to become homeowners, has become more difficult and less affordable.

The lack of access to better paying professional jobs can limit housing choice. Table 1.3 shows that in 1990, the level of households with professional employment was 40.3% among Whites, 24.2% among Blacks, 23.9% among Hispanics, and 37% among Asians. In 2000, the level of professional employment was 45.5% among Whites, 24.9% among Blacks, and 22.8% among Hispanics.

Table 1.3 Houston Professional Employment 1990 2000

	1990	2000
	%	%
White	40	46
Black	24	25
Hispanic	24	23
Asian	37	

Things have not gotten any better for minorities since then. In 2008, the civilian employed population 16 years or older was estimated to be 1,007,969 and breaks down into the following occupations:



	General	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
Magagement/Professional	30.70%	36%	23%	13%	51%
Service Occupations	18.90%	16%	24%	24%	14%
Sale/Office	24.10%	24%	31%	19%	19%
Construction/Maintenance	13.10%	13%	6%	25%	5%
Production/Transportation	13.10%	11%	16%	18%	10%

The management and professional jobs are predominantly occupied by Whites. The service, construction, maintenance, and production type low paying jobs are primarily held by African Americans and Hispanic workers.

Unemployment is a severe barrier to housing choice. In 2000, the level of unemployment was 5.1% for Whites, 10.4% for Blacks, and 8.7% for Hispanics as indicated by Table 1.4. By 2008, the unemployment rate had dropped for Whites to 4.4% and for Hispanics to 5.3%, but had rise for Blacks to 10.7% and Asians were at 3.3%. The unemployment rate among African Americans is double that of Hispanics. It is extremely difficult for unemployed people, particularly families with children, to obtain safe, sanitary, affordable housing. The prospect of homelessness is a reality for the unemployed.

Table 1.4 Houston Unemployment Rate 2000, 2009

	% in 2000	% in 2008
White	5.1	4.4
Black	10.4	10.7
Hispanic	8.7	5.3
Asian		3.3

D. Education

The level of education can also limit housing. People with less education have the lowest paying jobs and are limited in their choice of affordable housing. Table 1.5 shows that in 2008, the number of college educated people 25 years old or more was 259,150 Whites; 47,858 Blacks; 48,930 Hispanics; and 41,815 Asians. In 2000, the level of college-educated households was 41.7% among Whites, 17.3% among Blacks and 17.1% among Hispanics.

Table 1.5 College educated people 25 years and older

		2008
White	65%	(259,150)
Black	12%	(47,858)
Hispanic	12%	(48,930)
Asian	10%	(41,815)

The problem of educational attainment severely impacts the employment and housing prospects of African Americans and Hispanics. These two groups make up 66.8% of the population of Houston. Among African Americans, 51% of the population has a high school level education or less. Among Hispanics, 75% of the population has a high school education or less. As the following table illustrates, the large number of Hispanics that drop out of High School is alarming. A quarter of a million Hispanics, 52% of the population, have less than a High School (H.S.) education. These facts, among a majority of Houston's population, contribute to the lack of equal opportunities in housing, employment, and the quality of life in general.

Table 1.6 2008 Educational Attainment 25 years and older

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
Less than H.S.	179,359 (24%)	56,206 (19%)	247,564(52%)	12,112 (16%)
H.S./G.E.D.	140,123 (20%)	95,684 (32%)	109,871(23%)	12,133 (16%)
Some College or A.A.	154,045 (21%)	96,657 (33%)	72,262 (15%)	12,252 (16%)
B.A. Degree or higher	259,150 (35%)	47,858(16%)	48,930(10%)	41,815(54%)
Total	732,677	296,401	478,627	78,132

E. Public Transportation

The City of Houston is served by the regional public transit authority, METRO. Bus service is supplemented by the new light rail through the central business district and medical center. According to the 2000 census, 49,441 workers, 16 years and over, used public transportation.

Most people in the city drive in a personal vehicle. According to the 2008 U.S. Census American Community Survey, 38% of African Americans and 41% of Hispanics used public transportation as compared to Whites at 15%. .

Table 1.6 indicates the number of vehicles per household in Houston in 2000. There is no vehicle available in 10.34% of the households. In 43.19% of the households, there is 1 vehicle. In 34.74% of the households, there are 2 vehicles. In 11.72% of the households, there are 3 or more vehicles. In 2008, there is no vehicle available in 5.2 % of households (37% used public transit), 1 vehicle in 32.4% of households (36% used public transit), 2 vehicles in 40.8% of households (16% used public transit), and 3 vehicles in 21.6% of households (11% used public transit).

Table 1.6 Houston Vehicles per Household in

	2000	2008	Public Transit Use in 2008
	%	%	%
0 vehicle	10	5.2	37
1 vehicle	44	32.4	36
2 vehicles	35	40.8	16
3+ vehicles	12	21.6	11

(U.S. Census 2000, 2008)

F. Housing

Housing is critical in the city for its population. Where someone lives determines for the most part where a child goes to school, and where shopping is done for most daily needs. It may also determine

where someone seeks potential employment as well as where someone worships. Low paid service workers and others similarly situated are in a critical need for affordable housing. They are not as likely to be able to afford much of the housing in certain parts of the city. This can result in ethnic and race isolation producing negative results.

"Affordable housing is decent, quality housing that low-moderate, and middle-income families can afford to buy or rent without spending more than 30 percent of their income: spending more than 30% of income on shelter may require families to sacrifice other necessities of life." (Federal Register/Vol.70, No.53/Monday, March 21, 2005/Notices, p.13588)

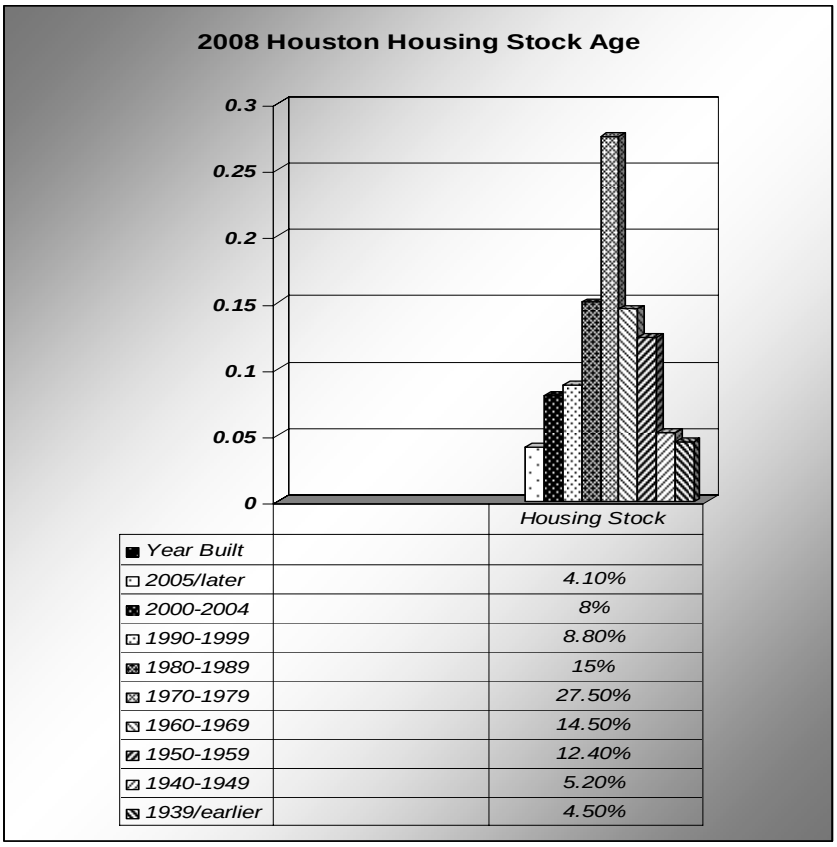
According to the U.S. Census, the number of housing units in Houston in 2008 was estimated at 885,047 as indicated in Table 1.7. Of these housing units, 756,224 were occupied and 128,823 were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 353,126 (46.7%) were by owners and 391,963 (53.3%) were by renters. The average size of the owner occupied unit was 2.80 persons and the average size of the renter occupied unit was 2.50 persons. The homeowner vacancy rate was 3.3% and the rental vacancy rate was 14.4%.

Table 1.7 Houston Housing Units in 2008

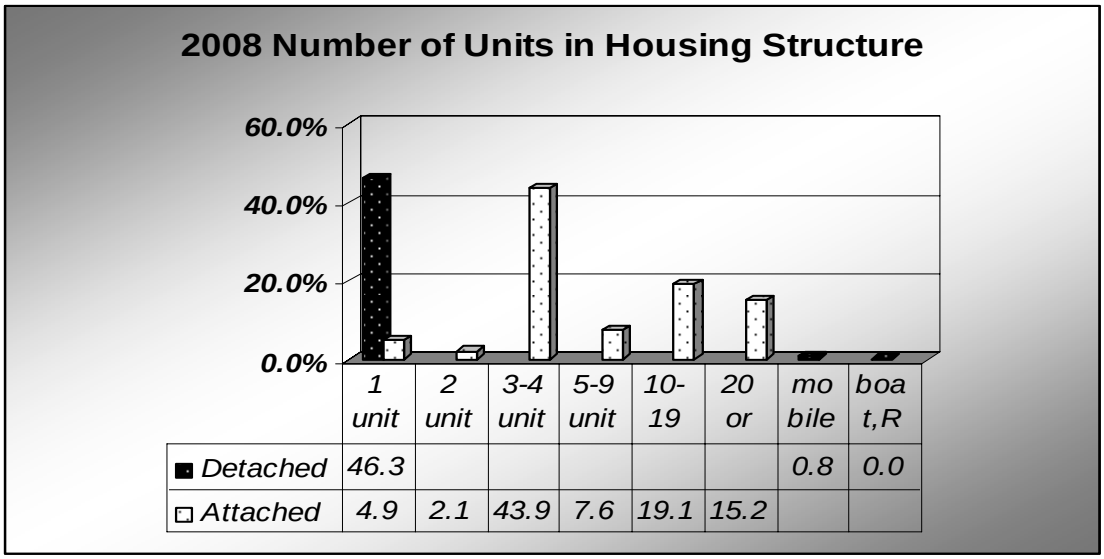
		Owner Occupied		Renter Occupied	
Total	885,047				
Occupied	756,224	353,126	46.7%	391,963	53.3%
Vacant	128,823				
(U.S. Census 2008 Estimate)					

The same census information shows that the housing stock in the city varies in age:2005 or later is 4.1% ; 2000-2004 is 8%; 1990-1999 is 8.8%; 1980-1989 is 15%; 1970-1979 is 27.5%; 1960-1969 is

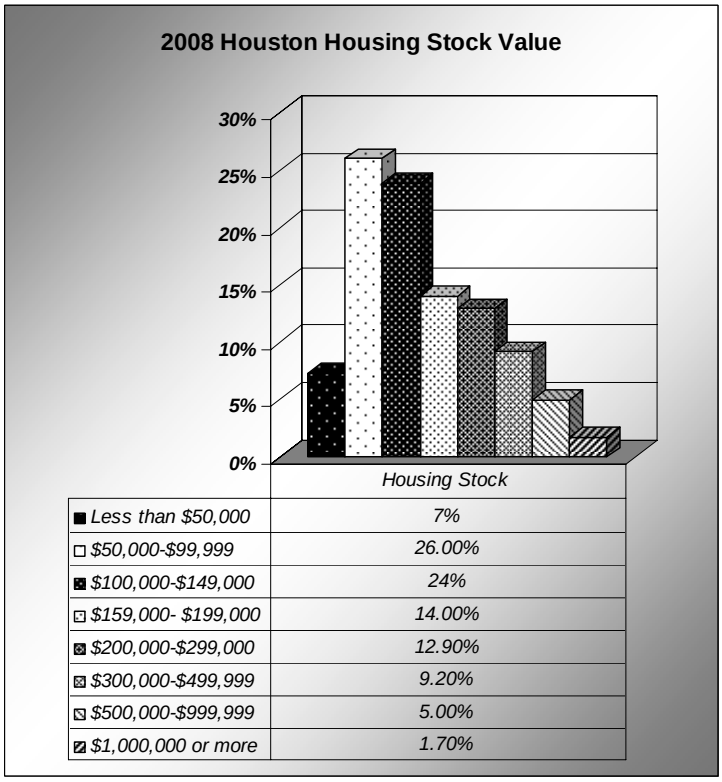
14.5%; 1950-1959 is 12.4%; 1940-1949 is 5.2%; 1939 and earlier is 4.5%. Over 75% of Houston's housing stock is 21-80 years old.



The number of units in housing structures as follow: 1 unit detached, such as single family homes, are 46.3%; 1 unit attached are 4.9%; 2 units are 2.1%; 3 or 4 units are 43.9%; 5 to 9 units are 7.6%; 10 to 19 units are 19.1%; 20 or more units are 15.2%; mobile homes are .8%; boat, RV, van, etc. are .00%. A majority of housing units (53%) are attached units, such as apartments.



The value of the housing stock is: 7.3% less than $50,000; 26% is $50,000 to $99,999; 23.9% is $100,000 to $149,999; 14% is $150,000 to $199,999; 12.9% is $200,000 to $299,000; 9.2% is $300,000 to $499,999; 5% is $500,000 to $999,999; 1.7% is $1,000,000 or more.



Section II: Fair Housing Law, Municipal Policies, Enforcement

On a national basis, an estimated 4 million fair housing violations occur each year. In 2009, there were 30,758 complaints filed across the country. Of these complaints, 20,173 or 66% were processed by private fair housing groups. The rest, or 34%, were processed by federal, state, and local agencies.

There is a substantial amount of housing discrimination occurring on a daily basis in Houston. Most of these instances do not get reported to anyone for a variety of reasons. The lack of awareness of fair housing rights and the general tolerance of housing inequities contribute greatly to the problem.

The following three housing discrimination studies are being cited because they are the only ones conducted in Houston, Texas that involved fair housing testing. Testing is a widely accepted methodology that has been utilized for both enforcement and research for decades. Fair housing testing is a controlled method for measuring and documenting differences in the quality, quantity and content of information and services offered or given to various home seekers by housing or housing service providers.

A HUD commissioned Housing Discrimination Study (HDS) in 2000 looked at Black and Hispanic treatment, by housing providers, in selected cities. Paired tests were conducted in response to advertisements placed in the newspaper for housing rental and sale. In the Houston rental market, Blacks were consistently treated adversely relative to Whites in 18.6% of the transactions. In the Houston sales market, Blacks were treated adversely relative to Whites in 24.4% of the transactions. In seeking financial assistance, Black homebuyers were less likely to be offered help with financing than white homebuyers. Blacks were also less likely to be recommended to lenders than Whites were. The treatment of Hispanics was very similar. In the rental market, Hispanics were consistently treated adversely relative to non-Hispanic Whites in 19.1% of the transactions. In the sales market, Hispanics were consistently treated adversely relative to non-Hispanic Whites in 26.7% of the transactions.

Table 2.1 Percentage Adverse Treatment in Houston Housing

	Rental	Sales
Blacks	18.6	24.4
Hispanics	19.1	26.7

(2000. Housing Discrimination Study, Urban Institute)

The findings of the Housing Discrimination Study were supported by rental testing conducted as part of a housing discrimination audit in 2001. The Houston Rental Audit conducted by the Greater Houston Fair Housing Center found considerable levels of discrimination among African Americans and Hispanics. The Rental Audit was based of 60 paired tests conducted in the City of Houston to document housing discrimination based on Race, National Origin, and Familial Status.

African American encountered differential treatment 80% of the time when they responded to advertisement about rental housing in Houston.

Hispanics encountered differential treatment 65% of the time when they responded to advertisement about rental housing in Houston.

Families with Children encountered differential treatment 85% of the time when they responded advertisement about rental housing in Houston.

These results have far-reaching implications because an individual's or family's choice of housing affects more than just the home. The ability to access quality housing will impact access to quality education, employment opportunities, retail establishments, parks, and other public services.

Table 2.2 % Treated Different From Whites When Responding To Rental Ad	
Families with Children	86%
Blacks	80%
Hispanics	65%
(2001 Housing Rental Audit, GHFHC	

Another housing discrimination report "No Home for the Holidays: A Report on Housing Discrimination against Hurricane Katrina Survivors" found rental discrimination in Houston in 2005. The report found differential treatment 66% of the time towards African Americans, as compared to Whites, when they inquired about housing, regarding the availability of units or the terms and conditions for securing an apartment. White testers were given truthful information about the availability of units or the terms and conditions for securing an apartment, while that information was withheld from or provided differently to their African American counterparts. The differential treatment fell into the following categories: Failure to tell African Americans about available apartments; Failure to return telephone messages left by African Americans; Failure to provide information to African American testers; Quoting higher rent prices or security deposits to African American testers; Offering special inducements or discounts to White renters. This came after one of America's most damaging natural disasters struck New Orleans. Houston for the most part welcomed the evacuees but not everyone. Discrimination was documented against families seeking housing after the total loss of their homes.

A. Fair Housing Law

A. Federal Fair Housing Act/State Fair Housing Act/City Housing Ordinance

The Federal Fair Housing Act and the substantially equivalent Texas Fair Housing Act are the primary laws utilized in pursuing housing discrimination complaints in the City of Houston. The

city's Fair Housing Ordinance is not substantially equivalent and not used for enforcement of fair housing violations.

The Federal Fair Housing Act (Act) was enacted in 1968, and amended in 1974 and 1988 to add protected classes, provide for additional remedies, and strengthen enforcement. The Act, as amended, makes it unlawful for a person to discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, handicap, or familial status. The Act generally prohibits discrimination based on the protected classes mentioned in all residential housing. This includes sales, rentals, advertising, insurance, lending, and appraisals.

Activities that are prohibited under the Act are:

- Misrepresenting that housing is unavailable by: providing false or misleading information about a housing opportunity; discouraging a protected class member from applying for housing or from making an offer of sale; discouraging or refusing to allow a protected class member to inspect available housing.

- Refusing to rent or sell or to negotiate for the rental or sale of a house or apartment or otherwise make unavailable by: failing to effectively communicate or process an offer for the sale or rental of a home; using all non-minority tenant association members to review applications from protected class members; advising prospective renters or buyers that they would not fit with the existing residents.

- Discriminate in the terms, conditions, or facilities for the rental or sale of housing by: using different provisions in leases or contracts for sale; imposing slower or inferior quality maintenance and repair services; requiring a security deposit or higher deposit of protected class members, but not for non-class members; assigning persons to a specific floor or section of a building, development, or neighborhood; evicting minorities, but not whites, for late payments or poor credit.

- Make, print, publish, or post (direct or implied) statements or advertisements that housing is not available to members of a protected class.

- Persuade or attempt to persuade people, for profit, to rent or sell their housing due to minority groups moving into the neighborhood.

- Deny or make different loan terms for residential loans due to membership in a protected class by: using different procedures or criteria to evaluate credit worthiness; purchasing or pooling loans so that loans in minority areas are excluded; implementing a policy that has the effect of excluding a minority area; applying different procedures for foreclosures on protected class members.
    - Deny persons the use of real estate services
    - Intimidate, coerce, or interfere
    - Retaliate against a person for filing a fair housing complaint

The Act requires housing providers to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, and paperwork for persons with disabilities. They must allow reasonable modifications in the property so people with disabilities can live successfully.

HUD provides funding to state and local governments to enforce local fair housing laws that are substantially equivalent to the Act. Once a state or city have a substantially equivalent fair housing law, they can apply to be certified as a Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) agency, which receive funds for investigating and conciliating fair housing complaints.

A city must be located in a state with a fair housing law that has been determined by HUD to be substantially equivalent. The city must also adopt a law that HUD concludes is substantially equivalent in order to participate in the FHAP program. The local law must contain the seven protected classes: race; color; sex; religion; national origin; familial status; handicap. It must also have substantially equivalent powers in investigations, remedies, and enforcement.

The State of Texas passed the Texas Fair Housing Act in 1989 as part of its housing policy. The law contains all of the requisite provisions and is substantially equivalent to the Federal Fair Housing Act.

The city's Housing Ordinance was passed in the 1960's. It did not include the protected classes of familial statues and handicap. The City of Houston does not have a substantially equivalent local fair housing ordinance. The Analysis of Impediments of 2005 recommended the passage of a substantially equivalent fair housing ordinance. In 2006, the city initiated the development of a substantially equivalent local fair housing ordinance, but did not meet the federal requirements to be substantially equivalent.

B. Enforcement

While offering no enforcement of fair housing laws because of the lack of a substantially equivalent housing ordinance, the city's Fair Housing Office (FHO) is helpful to the citizens of Houston by providing excellent landlord/tenant counseling. The number of people served continues to grow. The FHO has also increased its outreach in the Houston area. The FHO was involved in seminars, television, radio programs, and print media interview as well. While not doing any actual discrimination enforcement, the FHO does screen clients for any prima facie cases of illegal discrimination. Upon finding a prima facie case, the claimant is referred to the regional HUD office, the local HUD office, or the Greater Houston Fair Housing Center. The FHO provides a very necessary service but a substantially equivalent FHO would provide even greater benefits to the citizens of Houston.

The Greater Houston Fair Housing Center (GHFHC) is a private non-profit organization founded in 1999. It became a HUD recognized Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) in 1999, providing a variety of programs and services. It is a Qualified Fair Housing Enforcement Organization (QFHO) as recognized by the federal government. The agency is a full service fair housing center offering fair housing enforcement activities as well as education and outreach. The GHFHC has conducted fair housing testing where matched individuals or pairs posing as potential tenants or buyers visit properties to seek information about housing opportunities. Testing has shown that discriminatory practices are still common in Houston. Services are provided in English and in Spanish.

The GHFHC conducts ongoing education and outreach activities as part of its ongoing efforts to make people aware of their fair housing rights. During Fair Housing Month, April 2010, various activities were conducted through Houston to inform communities about their federal fair housing rights at the following events:

April 14, 2010	Housing Forum Houston Center for Independent Living 6201 Bonhomme Rd., #150 South 1:00 pm – 2:00 pm
April 15, 2010	City of Houston Housing and Development Committee Meeting City Hall Chambers, 901 Bagby 2:00 pm – 3:00 pm
April 17, 2010	Citizenship & Immigration Forum Mayors Office on Immigrant Affairs Houston Community College Southeast Campus, Community Center 10:00 am – 1:00 pm
April 17, 2010	Spring Festival, Tejano Center for Community Concerns Raul Yzaguirre Charter School, 2905 Broadway 10:00 am – 2:00 pm
April 17, 2010	Acres Homes Health Fair 6719 W. Montgomery Rd. 10:00 am – 3:00 pm
April 23, 2010	Fair Housing Legal Seminar University of Houston Law Center 109 BLB 9:00 am – 11:30 am 4800 Calhoun Rd

In addition, the GHFHC holds its "9th Annual Fair Housing Luncheon" on May 13, 2010, at Houston Community College, Training and Conference Center, to commemorate the 42nd Anniversary of the Federal Fair Housing Act. The event features a civil rights presentation by 165th District Court Judge Josefina M. Rendón of Harris County, Texas. Media coverage is garnered throughout the community to promote fair housing from the event.

The City of Houston's 2005 Analysis of Impediments recommended that the City support the fair housing activities of the GHFHC.

The City of Houston is contracting with the GHFHC for the development of its 2010 Analysis of Impediments.

C. Production and Enforcement of Affordable Units

The City of Houston's housing environment has to be reviewed to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of its housing programs. The housing programs it has designed and implemented need to be evaluated to determine if they are reaching the target market, and identifying and serving those with the greatest need.

A major housing goal of the city is to increase the percentage of homeowners in Houston. According to a 2008 U.S. Census estimate, 46.7% of homes were owner occupied and 53.3% were occupied by renters. During Program Year 2008, the City produced 2,737 multi-family units through its housing programs. In its fourth program year, the City has exceeded its five –year objective to create 2,000 units of multi-family housing by 5,389 units.

The city has a Homebuyers Assistance Program (HAP) that is restricted to low and moderate-income families/households whose yearly income does not exceed eighty percent (80%) of Houston's median income. In 2008, the City provided mortgage assistance to 368 eligible homebuyers for purchase of both new and existing single-family residences. The City assisted 438 residents through the Storm Sewer Reimbursement Program for a total of 804.

The 2010 Consolidated Annual Plan identified the following funding sources:
CDBG, ESG, HOME , HOPWA

For Fiscal Year 2010, the city's goal is to make approximately 250 units of multifamily housing available to low and moderate-income residents. The city plans on assisting 215 homebuyers through its down payment and closing cost program in 2010. The rehabilitation of 241 owner existing units is planned. Housing is the centerpiece of all the City of Houston's efforts to serve low and moderate-income residents.

The Down Payment Assistance Program Division has three homebuyer programs assisting 215 homeowners: (1) Homebuyer Assistance Program (HAP) provides direct financial assistance to low and moderate homebuyers to purchase decent and safe affordable homes; (2) Houston HOPE Program (HHP); (3) Workforce Housing Program (WHP) through its Down Payment Assistance Program.

The Single Family Repair Program (SFRP) addresses home repairs needed to alleviate specific life, health, and safety hazards resulting from substandard conditions in the aging housing stock. It assists 241 housing units per year

Multi-Family/New Construction units are to be constructed to make available 173 homes to low and moderate-income residents through federal grants. Priorities are the disabled, low income, and senior residents.

Priority Homeless Needs are addressed by supporting the Gulf Coast Workforce Board and the Continuum of Care to work with families at risk of becoming homeless.

Priority Community Development Needs are supported through senior services, community center development, youth services, and health programs.

The City has identified the following obstacles to meeting the needs of the underserved households attempting homeownership of affordable decent housing:

- Lack of substantial funds to initiate homeownership
- Need to improved direct outreach to households in need
- Households seeking mortgages have difficulty meeting underwriter requirements
- Ability for prospective household to sustain necessary income for homeownership
- Fixed incomes
- Lack of affordable housing

D. Regulatory and Public Policy Review

In the execution of its Consolidated Plan, the City of Houston and its various partner agencies will promote fair housing and sustainable development, enhance the capacity of community-based organizations and local government, remove barriers to affordable housing, and improve the outcomes of government actions.

Municipal regulations can be a barrier to affordable and fair housing. They can add undue time and cost to housing production. These regulations may include out-of-date building codes, duplicated or time-consuming design review or approval processes, burdensome rehabilitation codes, unnecessary or excessive fees and taxes, extreme environmental restrictions or excessive land development standards.

The city construction codes are designed to protect both the citizens and neighborhoods of Houston. The building and inspection codes are the same ones you would expect to find in the fourth largest city in the United States. These codes and ordinances require both permits and inspections from the drawing to the completion of the project. In most cases, post completion inspections may be necessary to assure the continued safety of a completed project. Any additions to or remodeling of a completed structure will also require permits just as it did when the project originally started.

Housing conditions fall into four categories: Standard dwelling condition, substandard housing, substandard condition and not suitable for rehabilitation, or substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation. Substandard housing is a housing unit which is deficient in any or all of the acceptable

criteria of section 8 Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and, where applicable, the adopted local housing codes. Substandard apartments and deteriorating housing stock in historic neighborhoods have made finding quality rental housing a challenge. The City's Apartments to Standards and Single-family Home Repair programs address low and moderate-income Houstonians' demand for remediation services. City of Houston code inspectors issued more than 2,300 citations for structural and electrical problems at apartments in 2006-2008.

E. Fair Housing Complaints

The city's FHO is the only municipal entity in the Houston metropolitan area specifically dedicated to providing education and counseling to both landlord and tenant. Tenants comprise the largest group of people served by the FHO. Landlords are also welcomed. Landlords occasionally call seeking answers to landlord tenant issues. The FHO also refers callers to a number of other city and state offices. Inside the City of Houston, a caller might be referred to another department for assistance. Among these are Neighborhood Protection for inspection for code violations and Environmental Protection for inspections for mold. These two areas get the majority of referrals from the FHO within the city. The FHO also refers callers to the state Attorney General's Office of Consumer Protection. Lone Star Legal Aid, Greater Houston Housing Center, Houston Tenants Council, Houston Housing Authority, Houston Center for Independent Living, and the Houston Volunteer Lawyer Program. This list is by no means complete as situations give rise to other referrals. The FHO also makes itself visible by participating in community outreach opportunities. These opportunities occur during seminars, Fair Housing Month activities, television and radio programs, first time homebuyers fairs, etc. The FHO has a notable impact but a substantially equivalent fair housing office could do even more.

The Greater Houston Fair Housing Center (GHFHC) is a full service fair housing center. It is a qualified fair housing enforcement organization with eleven years of experience in complaint intake, complaint investigation, testing for fair housing violations, and meritorious claims. The GHFHC offers fair housing enforcement, education, and outreach services. It takes allegations of housing discrimination from protected class members. It investigates to determine if there are sufficient facts and evidence to support filing a federal complaint with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban

Development. Most complaints handled by the GHFHC are administratively processed through HUD. They are either investigated by HUD or forwarded to the Texas Workforce Commission Civil Rights Division for further investigation.

In 2009, the Greater Houston Fair Housing Center handled 304 complaints alleging housing discrimination. The vast majority were disability related (106). The rest were familial status (33), race (79), and national origin (83). Over 50 allegations were forwarded to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as housing discrimination enforcement proposals.

F. Fair Housing Barriers

The lack of a sufficient number of residential units is a barrier to securing affordable housing. The housing stock in the city has been changing rapidly. The redevelopment in the inner city has increased the cost for both rental and for sale property. The properties that are being built are not affordable to most working families. Low and moderate-income people have to expend thirty percent (30%) to thirty seven and one half percent (37.5%) of their income for housing. Many households have to move further away from their jobs and historical neighborhoods because of the lack of affordable housing.

A major barrier to affordable housing and fair housing choice is the price of land. Land costs, particularly within Loop 610, are getting extremely high and unaffordable. With the redevelopment of the downtown area, the gentrification of the inner city has taken on a greater intensity. Town homes and lofts are being built right next door to generational homes. The cost of the land alone is dramatically going up every year. The taxes and insurance costs are forcing many families to sell and relocate. The price of the land alone is more than many families can afford to pay for a home in some areas. The barrier of land cost will impede the development of affordable housing in the city.

A major barrier is the need for housing for disabled people. According to the city's 2004 Consolidated Annual Plan, there are more than 360,000 people with disabilities in Houston. This population's housing needs are tremendous. Housing for the disabled has to be accessible as well as affordable. The 100 units proposed by the city will help meet the need for disabled housing. The lack

of awareness of disability housing rights by landlords and managers contributes to the problem. Many properties could be made accessible with a little effort by the landlords.

Another barrier is the need for reasonable modifications and accommodations for disabled housing. Housing providers are obligated by federal and state law to make a reasonable accommodation or modification in the housing environment in order for a disabled person to fully enjoy the dwelling. Many public and private housing providers are ignorant of their obligations to the disabled. Fair Housing education and outreach is necessary for managers of both private and public housing. Enforcement actions are needed in order to insure that the rights of people are protected.

In 2003, the Houston Housing Authority, a major public provider, agreed in a conciliation with HUD to follow federal disability requirements under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and the Fair Housing Act. It had to make 5% of its 3,800 units accessible to the disabled and follow the rules for reasonable accommodations/modifications.

Another barrier is the need for the city to become substantially equivalent to federal fair housing law. The State of Texas has a fair housing law that is substantially equivalent to the federal Fair Housing Act.

Another barrier is the need for more fair housing services. The existing agencies can only deal with a limited number of people. The city's Fair Housing Section provides information and referrals on a daily basis but no enforcement. Fair housing enforcement services are provided by the Greater Houston Fair Housing Center. There is a constant flow of fair housing complaints in the city. The issue of housing discrimination is very real to the thousands that seek housing or suffer from housing abuse. There is a critical need to support these fair housing efforts as an active part of the development of affordable housing.

Another potential barrier area is the building and land development codes. They should be reviewed and updated to insure incorporation of federal standards for multifamily housing from the federal Fair Housing Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Section III: Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Data Analysis, Fair Housing Survey

A. Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data Analysis

The Federal Financial Institutions Examinations Council (FFIEC) gathers data on home mortgage activity from the federal agencies that regulate the home mortgage industry through the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA). The data contains variables that facilitate the analysis of mortgage lending activities like: race, income, census tract, loan type, and loan purpose. The data documents the use of financial products by minorities and can show disparities.

The HMDA data in this analysis is for 2008 and covers the Houston MSA within Harris County. The data shows that for the Houston MSA in 2008, Whites had a considerable advantage in loans of all types for home purchase, refinance, and home improvements. Whites submitted three to ten times more applications than Blacks and Hispanics. Whites had much higher loan origination rates and were denied far less times.

The data is summarized through various methods. The tables in the appendix cover the HMDA data in detail. All racial and ethnic groups are reflected in the tables. The loans are divided into two types. These are FHS, FSA/RHS, VA loans and conventional loans. The following charts will compare HMDA data for the three largest groups, Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites.

Chart 3.1 shows the number of FHA, FSA/RHS, and VA home purchase loan applications received in 2008 for Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites in Houston/Harris County. The number of White applications (20,049) is 385% higher than Blacks (5,213) and 273% higher than Hispanics (7,356).

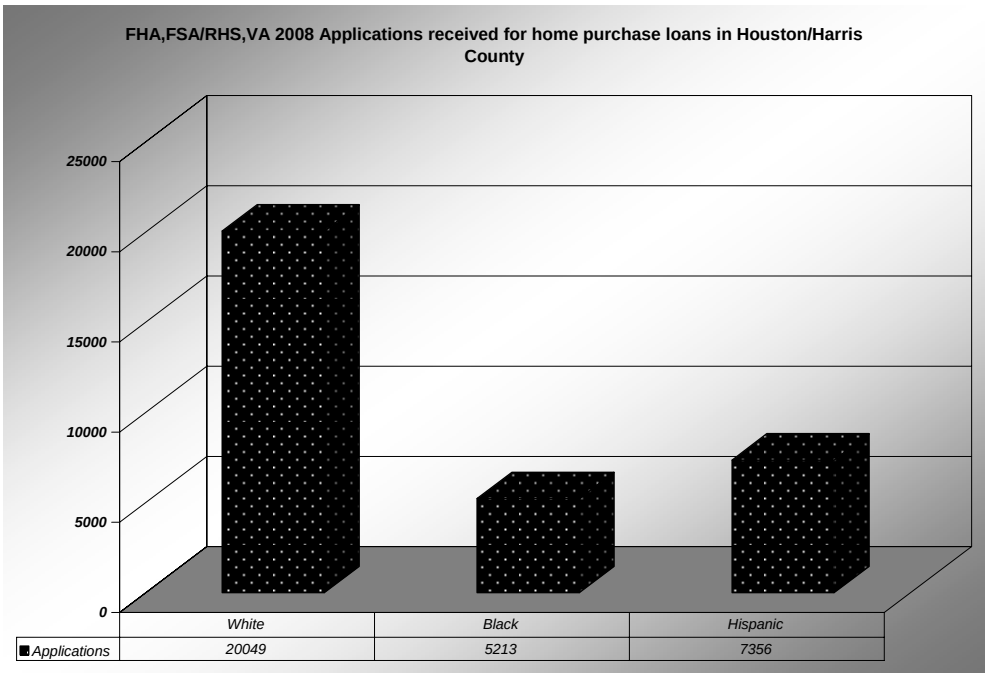


Chart 3.2 shows the percentage of Black, Hispanic, and White FHA, FSA/RHS, and VA home purchase loan applications that were originated in Houston/Harris County in 2008. Origination rates for Whites (14,409) were 72%, Blacks (3,181) were 61%, and Hispanics (4,875) were 66%. A significant higher percentage of Whites were approved for loans than Blacks and Hispanics.

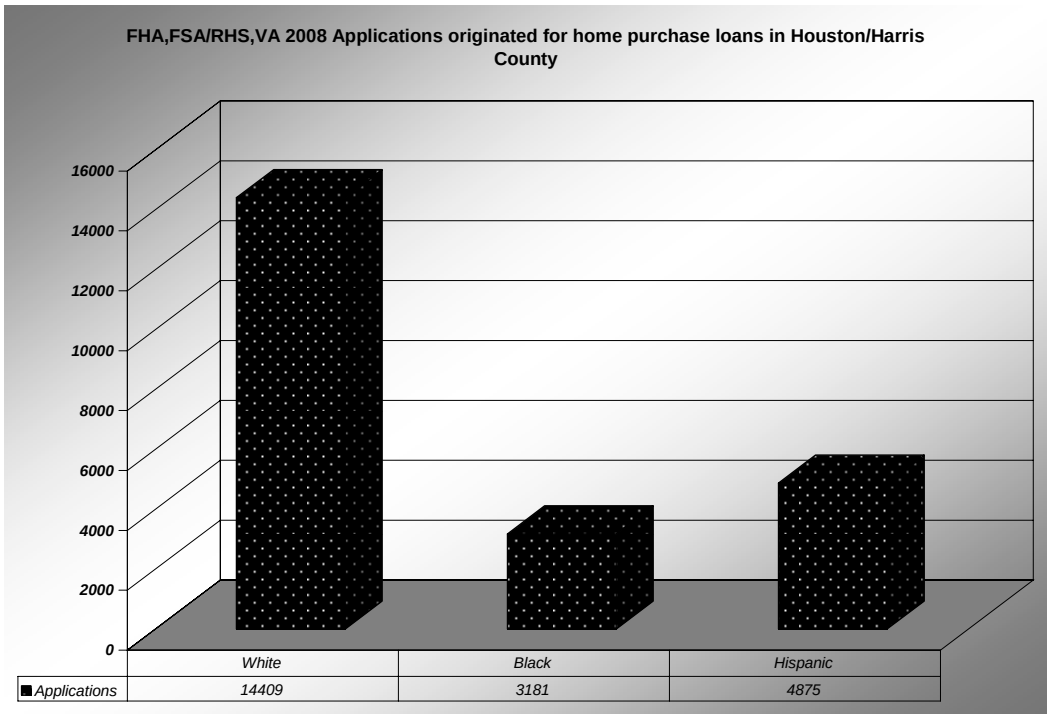


Chart 3.3 shows the denial rate for FHS, FSA/RHS, and VA loans. The denial rate was 13% for Whites (2,652), 21% for Blacks (1,119) and 18% for Hispanics (1,336). Blacks were denied over 50 % as much as Whites and Hispanic over 50% as much as Whites.

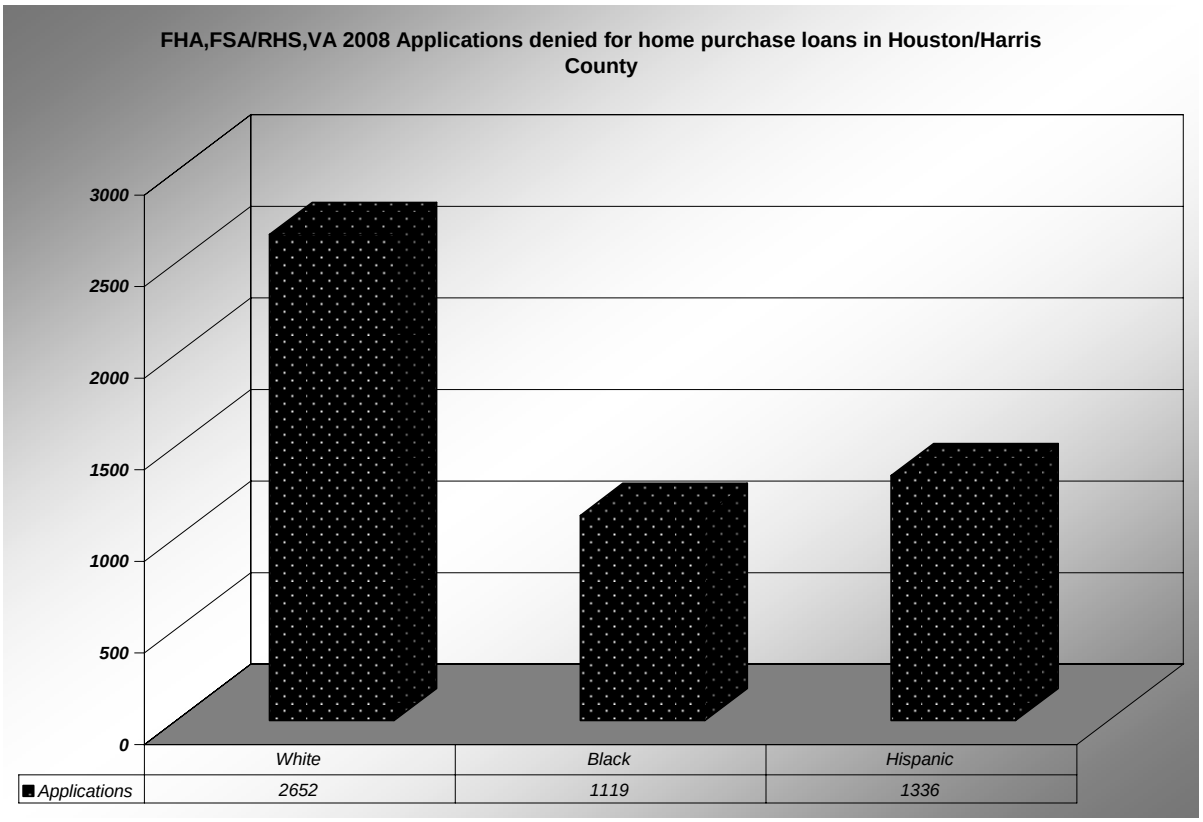


Chart 3.4 shows the number of conventional home loan applications received for the three largest groups in Houston/Harris County in 2008. Whites had 56,902 applications, Blacks had 5,368 applications, and Hispanics had 13,853 applications. Whites had 51,534 or 960% more applications than Blacks and 43,070 or 311% more applications than Hispanics.

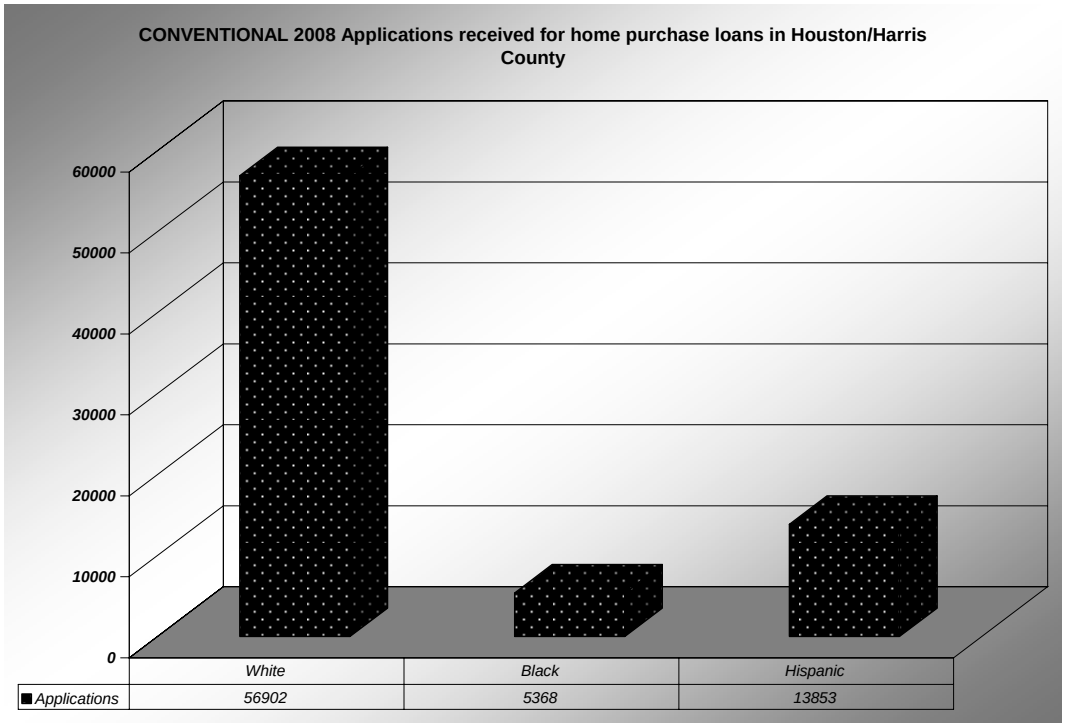


Chart 3.5 shows the conventional home purchase loan origination rates for 2008 in Houston/Harris County. Origination rates for Whites were 65%. Black origination rates were 45%, and Hispanic origination rates were 52%. Whites had the highest percentage approval rate of the highest number of applications received. 36,810 White originated applications compared to 2,438 Black originated applications, and 7,254 Hispanic originated applications. Whites have a tremendous advantage in the acquisition of homes over Blacks and Hispanics.

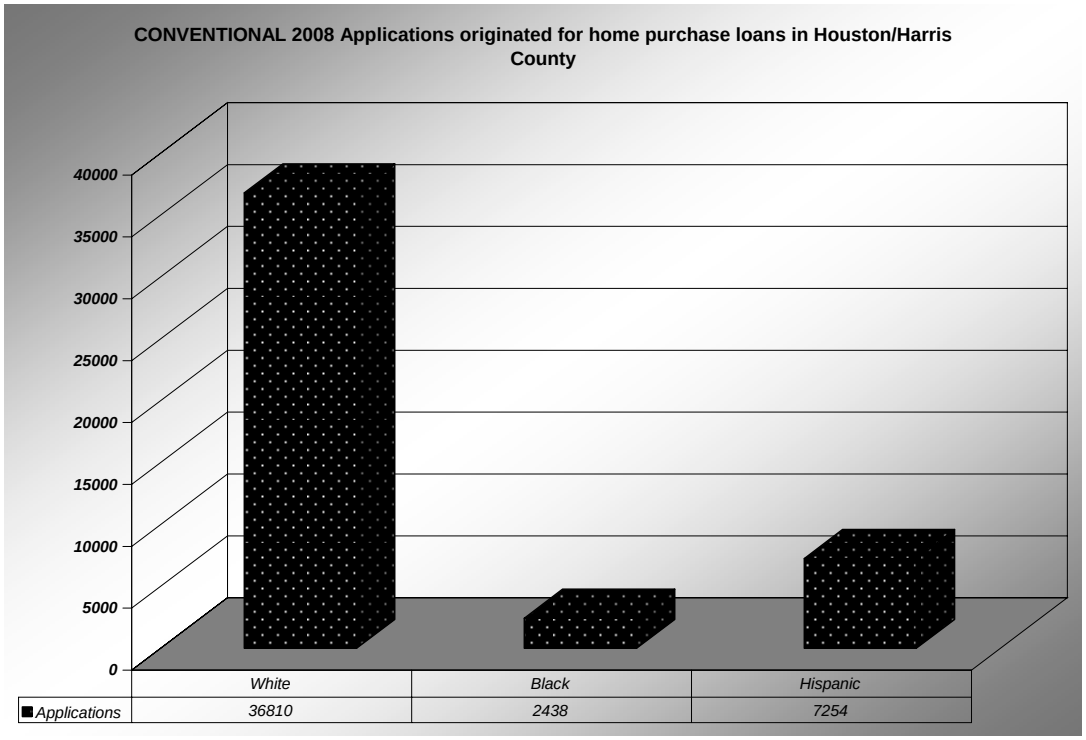
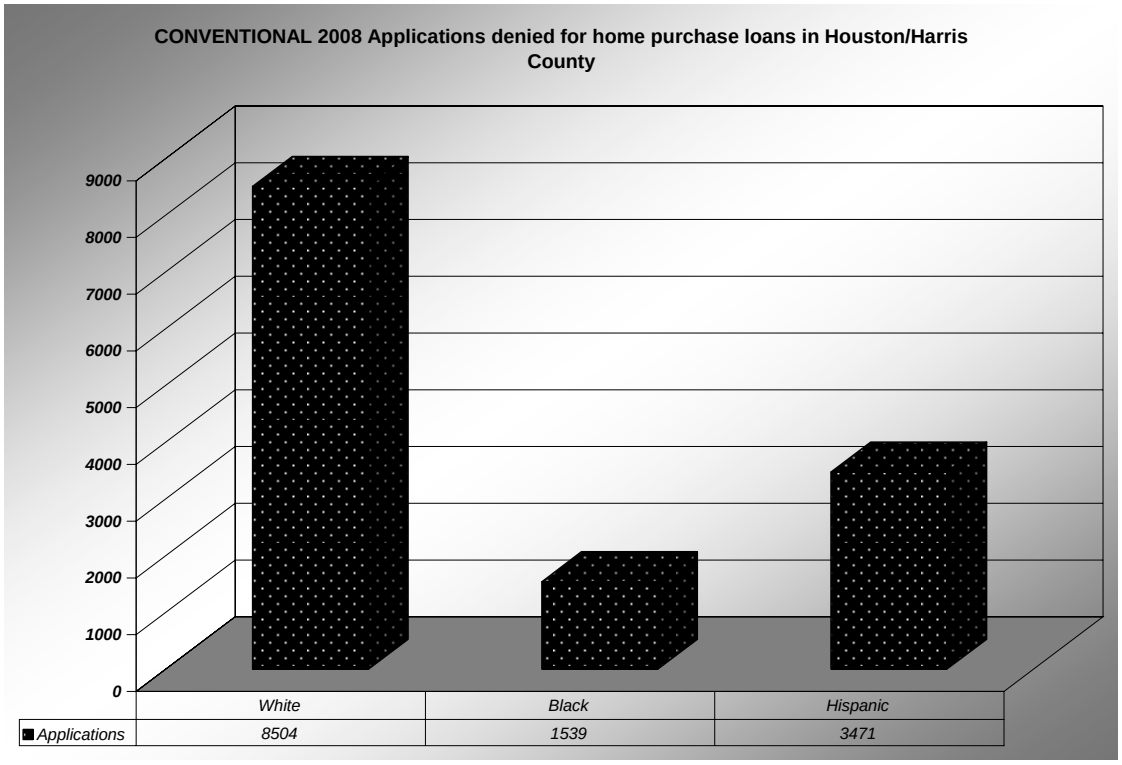


Chart 3.6 shows the denial rate for conventional home purchase loans in Houston/Harris County. The denial rate was 15% for Whites (8,504), 29% for Blacks (1,539) and 25% for Hispanics (3,471). Blacks were denied twice as much as Whites and Hispanics were denied 167% more than Whites. The denial rates again demonstrate a clear disadvantage for Blacks and Hispanics in seeking a conventional loan for a home.



It is clear that Whites have the highest levels of loan originations in both types of loans. Blacks are extremely behind in both non-conventional loans and conventional loans. Hispanics are not doing much better in either loan process.

Chart 3.7 shows the number of applications for refinancing a mortgage in Houston/Harris County in 2008. The number of White applications was 53,745. Black applications were 11,085, and Hispanic applications were 18,628. Whites submitted 485% more applications than Blacks. Whites submitted 289% more applications than Hispanics. This is a tremendous number of applications that play a significant role in the changing dynamics of Black and Hispanic households. Many homes are being lost or going without repairs because of the inability to refinance.

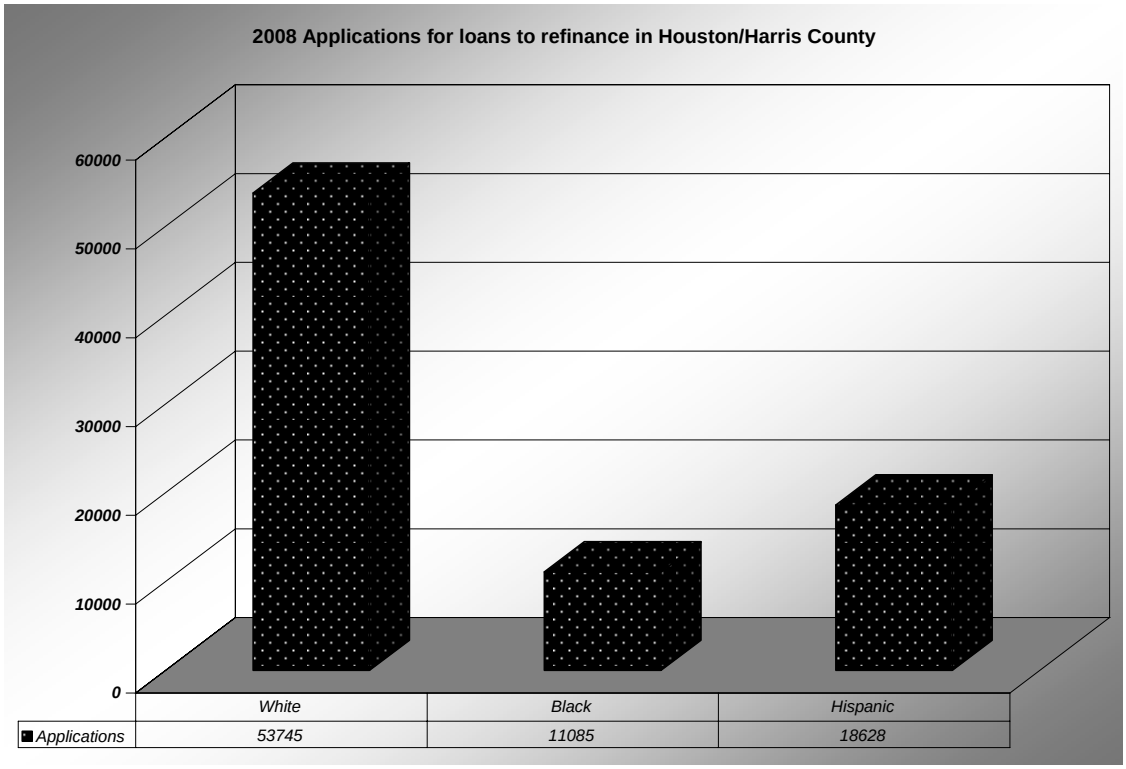


Chart 3.8 shows the percentage of applications to refinance a mortgage that were originated for Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites, in Houston/Harris County for 2008. Whites had a 40% origination rate, Blacks had a 22% origination rate, and Hispanics had a 26% origination rate. Given the high numbers of White applications for loans to refinance, Blacks and Hispanics are at a clear disadvantage. There were 21,612 originated applications for Whites, compared to 2,467 originated applications for Blacks, and 4,808 originated applications for Hispanics.

There were 876% more White mortgage refinance originations than Black, and 450% more White originations than Hispanic.

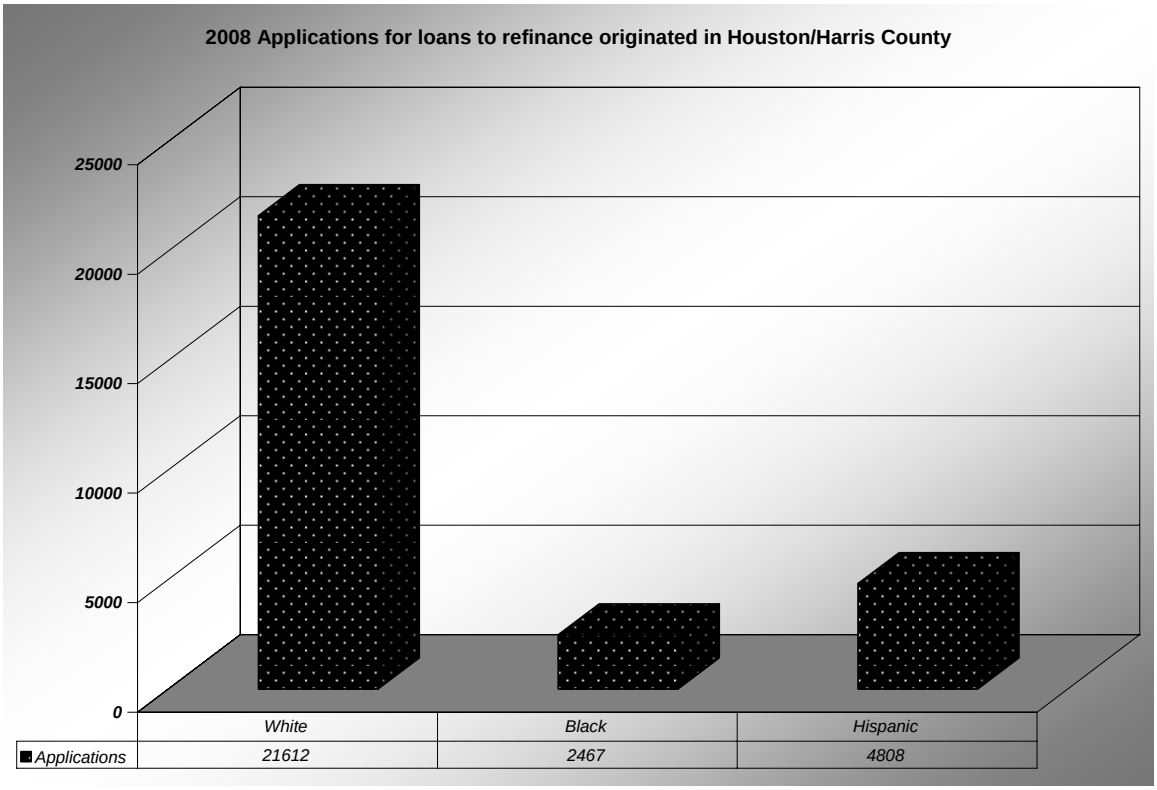


Chart 3.9 shows the percentage of applications to refinance in 2008 that were denied in Houston/Harris County for Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites. Blacks were denied at a rate of 54% (5,961) Hispanics at a rate of 52% (9,716), and Whites at a rate of 36% (19,414). The denial rate for Blacks and Hispanics is considerably higher than that of Whites.

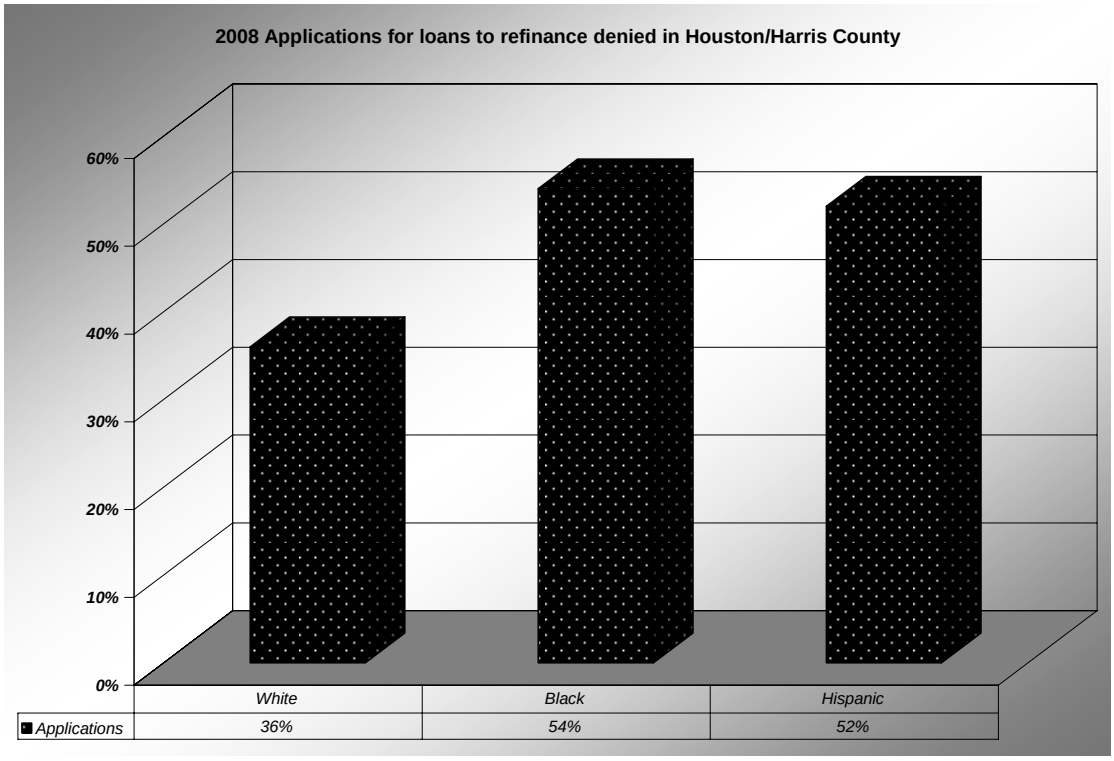


Chart 3.9 shows the number of applications for home improvements in Houston/Harris County in 2008. The number of White applications was 17,196. Black applications were 3,811, and Hispanic applications were 5,905. Whites submitted 451% more applications than Blacks. Whites submitted 292% more applications than Hispanics. Many families' homes are going without desired improvements because of the inability to finance them.

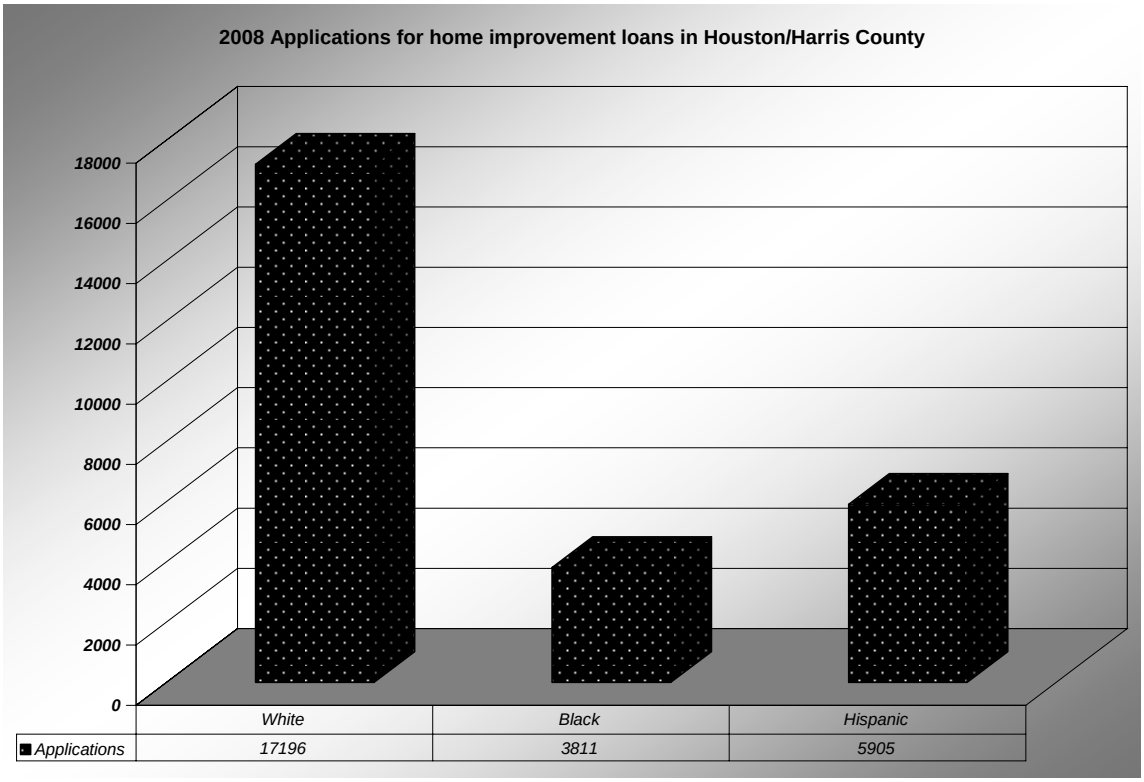


Chart 3.9 shows the percentage of applications for home improvements that were originated for Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites, in Houston/Harris County for 2008. Whites had a 35% origination rate, Blacks had a 17% origination rate, and Hispanics had a 23% origination rate. There were 5,967 originated applications for Whites, compared to 655 originated applications for Blacks, and 1,344 originated applications for Hispanics. There were 910% more White mortgage refinance originations than Black, and 444% more White originations than Hispanic.

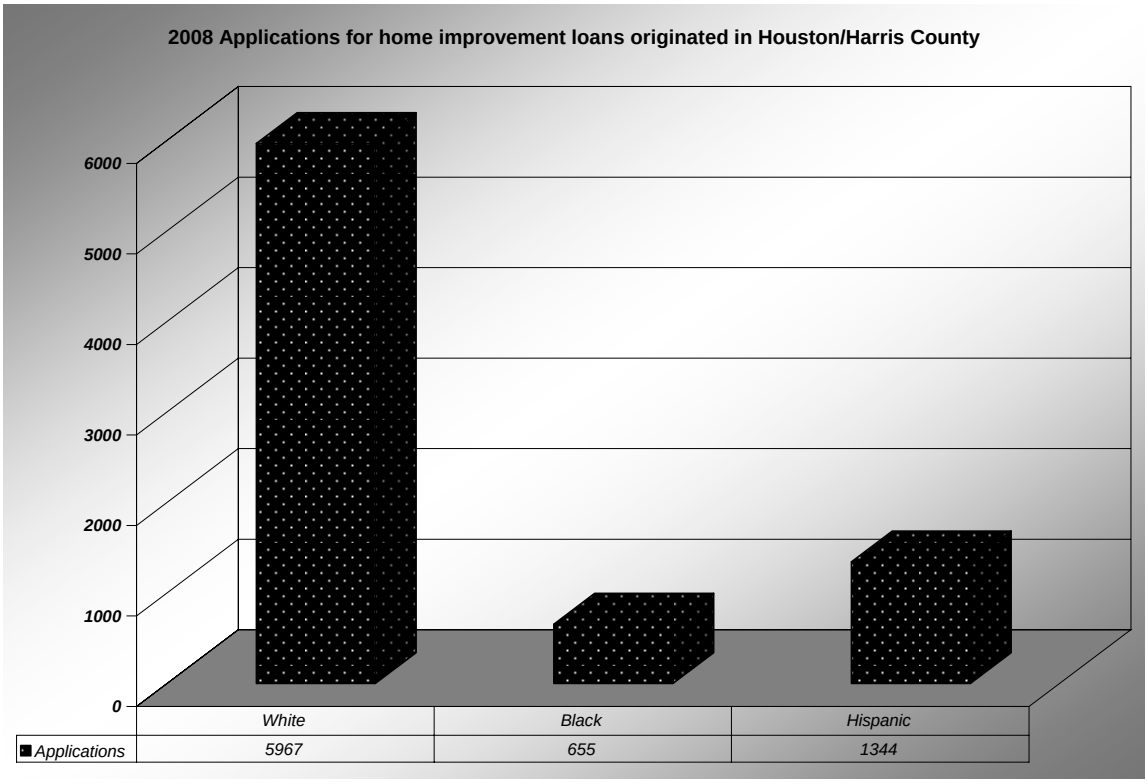
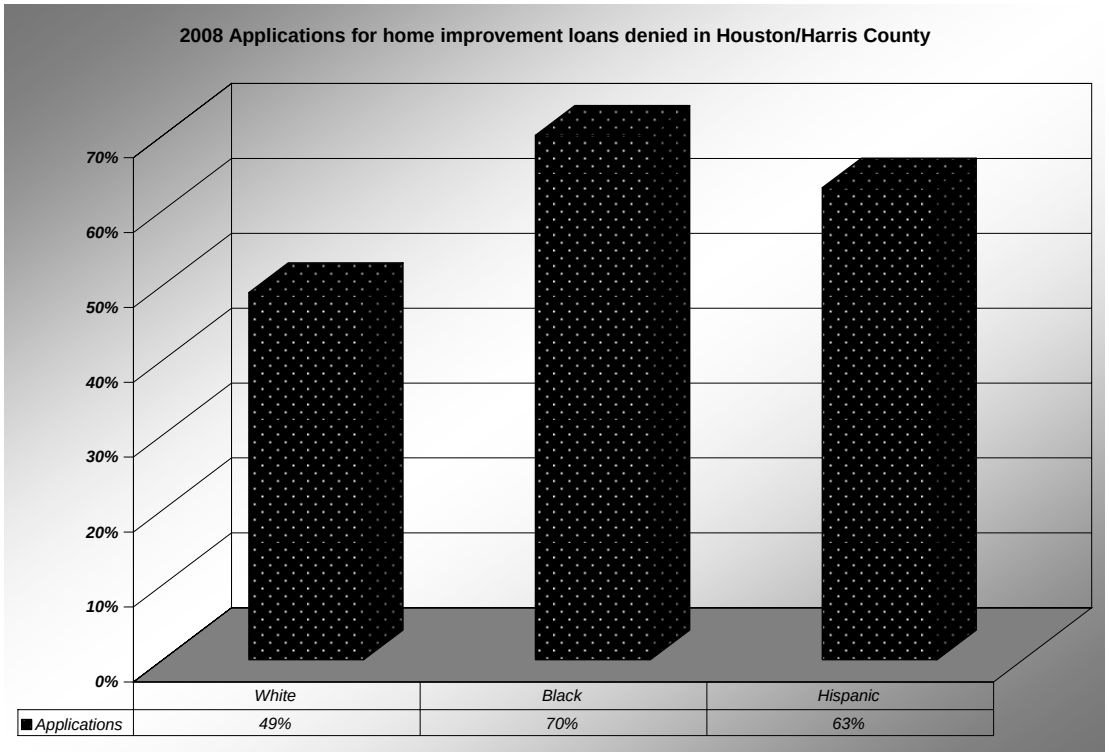


Chart 3.9 shows the percentage of applications for home improvements in 2008 that were denied in Houston/Harris County for Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites. Blacks were denied at a rate of 70%, Hispanics at a rate of 63%, and Whites at a rate of 49%. The denial rate for Blacks and Hispanics is considerably higher than that of Whites.



C. Fair Housing Survey Results

A housing survey was conducted by the University of Houston in 2004-2005 and again in 2010. The results of both studies are the following:

A housing survey was conducted from August 2004 through March 2005 among lower income persons who were housed or homeless. Among the questions asked was a section on fair housing. While the survey targets only a small element of Houston's population it gives figures on fair housing concerns. The survey shows that one third or respondents experienced denial of access to a house, apartment, or section 8 housing and received differential treatment. One fourth of the group was "steered" or directed away from accessing housing.

Table 3.5 Houston Housing Survey 2004		
Fair Housing Practices		
Infraction	No	Yes
Denied Mortgage Loan	83.4	16.6
Denied Private Insurance	84.8	16.6
Denied Property Insurance	88.3	11.7
Denied House/Apartment	65.8	34.2
Received Differential Treatment	67.6	32.4
Was Steered	74.4	25.6
Denied Section 8 Housing	72.2	27.8
(Houston Housing Survey, Rita D'Andrea, University of Houston 2004)		

The University of Houston Policy Center conducted a “2010 Needs Assessment Survey” for the City of Houston. The housing discrimination part of the survey concluded that less than 7 percent of all respondents across all categories reported any experiences with housing discrimination.

The needs assessment said that while economic growth has recently been stunted by the national and global recessions, Houston is expected to continue to expand over the long term, adding nearly 1.5 million jobs in the next 25 years and 3.7 million people. Employment and population, which are now over 2.5 million and 5.1 million respectively, will increase to 3.2 and 7.4 million by 2020 in the metro area.

Based on the responses, the survey recommended particular attention is directed toward the needs of the elderly population of the City of Houston, especially with respect to affordable housing and healthcare. Other critical issues identified were in the areas of public infrastructure and improvements and economic development and job creation; and that these items should continue to remain a funding priority.

City of Houston AI

Section IV: Impediments to Fair Housing

Introduction

The following Impediments to Fair Housing in the City of Houston demonstrate that Protected Classes under the Federal Fair Housing Act and the Substantially Equivalent Texas Fair Housing Act are not receiving equal housing opportunities.

It is very clear through the City's Consolidated Plan that the low and moderate incomes areas in the City of Houston are the same geographic areas where there is a concentration of people of African American, Hispanic, and Asian origin. The level of educational attainment is very low among minorities. Occupations for minorities are primarily service, construction, or maintenance. Partly because of a poor public transit system and the high cost of private vehicles, minorities are relegated to the same poor paying jobs in concentrated areas with historical segregated housing patterns.

Some protected classes, such as Race and National Origin, have the highest population numbers in the City, but they also have the lowest number of housing related loan applications and the highest denial rates. . These minority concentrations have the least amount of housing capital infusion from lending institutions as evidenced by the lack of loans. The traditional low and moderate-income minority neighborhoods where they live continue to have deteriorating older housing stock without the necessary capital to improve them.

The disabled continue to suffer from the lack of accessible housing. Families with Children suffer from inadequate housing and abusive landlords. Immigrant populations with Limited English Proficiency suffer discrimination daily, including fraud in housing transactions. Fair housing awareness is desperately needed in the city, as is enforcement of people's fair housing rights under federal and state law. A substantially equivalent fair housing ordinance is needed in the City to protect people, as well as a Fair Housing Administrative Program (FHAP) to help enforce violations.

The impediments are divided into four categories: Real Estate Impediments; Public Policy Impediments; Banking, Finance, and Insurance Impediments; and Socioeconomic Impediments.

IMPEDIMENT: Discrimination against Disabled

Disabled people suffer daily from discrimination. This group files the highest number of complaints with HUD each year. A 2005 study by the Urban Institute of housing discrimination based on disability documented significant levels of unfair treatment. Issues of accessibility, and design and constructions are common in the lives of the disabled. The disabled many times do not confront an abusive landlord for fear of losing the unit or having additional costs applied for complaining. Abusive landlords take advantage of disabled residents by not complying with requests for reasonable accommodations and reasonable modifications. The City's older housing stock is not accessible without investment in modifications. Disabled tenants are sometimes charged higher rents and deposits for reasonable accessibility requests. Landlords are many time ignorant of their obligations under the law. They need fair housing education.

The city should support efforts to educate the disabled about their fair housing rights and support efforts to enforce their fair housing rights.

The city should work with landlords to inform them about their obligations to provide accessible housing.

IMPEDIMENT: Discrimination of race versus white in housing rental and sales market.

The HUD report *Discrimination in Metropolitan Housing Markets* showed that African Americans continue to suffer discrimination in the City of Houston. In 2000, HUD conducted a nationwide report on housing discrimination in 23 metropolitan cities. The study used paired testing to observe the difference in treatment of the minority verses the white home seeking experience. Testing is a widely accepted methodology that has been utilized for both enforcement and research for decades. Fair housing testing is a controlled method for measuring and documenting differences in the quality, quantity and content of information and services offered or given to various home seekers by housing or housing service providers. The study concluded that Houston had high levels of discrimination for African Americans and Hispanic renters and homebuyers. In 2001, the *Houston Rental Audit* was

conducted by the Greater Houston Fair Housing Center and it demonstrated high levels of discrimination against African Americans, Hispanics, and Families with Children.

There needs to be aggressive enforcement of housing discrimination. The city can partner with the Greater Houston Fair Housing Center to train and certify housing industry professionals about the fair housing requirements. This would help them train their staffs on how to not discriminate.

IMPEDIMENT: Discrimination of national origin versus white in housing rental and sales market.

National origin discrimination has similar issues as race in the research conducted. In addition, due to Limited English Proficiency, national origin protected class members suffer from language discrimination. The HUD report *Discrimination in Metropolitan Housing Markets* showed that Hispanics continue to suffer discrimination in the City of Houston. In 2000, HUD conducted a nationwide report on housing discrimination in 23 metropolitan cities. The study used paired testing to observe the difference in treatment of the minority verses the white home seeking experience. The study concluded that Houston had high levels of discrimination for Hispanic renters and homebuyers. In 2001, the *Greater Houston Fair Housing Center conducted the Houston Rental Audit* and it demonstrated high levels of discrimination against Hispanics.

IMPEDIMENT: Discrimination against families with children.

In 2001, the *Greater Houston Fair Housing Center conducted the Houston Rental Audit*, and it demonstrated high levels of discrimination against Families with Children.

Families are frequently forced to move for improper reasons. Many times the issue of occupancy limits comes up and the landlord wrongfully forces families to move out. Occupancy limits are governed by the federal and state Fair Housing Acts. Landlords are many times unaware of the laws and continue to abuse families' rights. Fair Housing training should be made available to landlords to prevent unnecessary suffering and expense by families with children.

IMPEDIMENT: Lack of accessible housing to meet the needs of the disabled community in Houston.

There is a tremendous demand for accessible affordable housing in Houston, and the need exceeds the demand. Disabled people on fixed incomes desperately need accessible affordable housing units. A lot of existing housing can be made accessible by educating providers about their legal obligations to comply with reasonable accommodations and reasonable modifications requests from disabled persons. A lack of accessible housing for people with disabilities limits their housing choice and ability to live integrated in the community.

The city should seek creative ways to work with owners of vacant housing stock to create accessible housing units to meet the needs of the disabled.

IMPEDIMENT: Lack of affordable housing in Houston.

Affordable housing is essential for the majority of Houstonians. The current trend is for new housing development to replace historical low cost housing areas with non-affordable housing. The high price range is driving many low and moderate people from their neighborhoods. Many households are being gentrified out of their communities by rising taxes, housing and land values. The issue of transportation is critical for affordable housing. If jobs are not located near affordable housing, the cost of housing goes up. Affordable housing needs to be integrated throughout the whole community and not concentrated in traditional low to moderate-income areas. Affordable housing and fair housing have a common goal: to promote non-discriminatory acts and to insure fair and equal housing opportunities for all.

It is the responsibility of entitlement communities to insure that housing providers comply with the federal Fair Housing Act and other laws that prohibit discrimination and intimidation of people in their homes. The entitlement jurisdiction are also responsible for providing affordable housing opportunities to persons of very low, low or moderate income. Together these housing initiatives help fight discrimination against all people by achieving equal housing opportunities.

IMPEDIMENT: HCDD's current RFP for Affordable Rental Housing requires Elected Officials' approval letters.

HCDD should no longer require that responses to the RFP for Affordable Rental Housing include the District City Council member‘s approval letter. Instead, HCDD should develop a new Multifamily Housing project RFP that accepts, but does not require, District City Councilmember support. Encouraging applicants to seek additional letters of support from local civic clubs, neighborhood groups, or the Super Neighborhood Council is advised.

IMPEDIMENT: Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) resistance by neighbors to development of housing for persons with disabilities and other protected classes.

This resistance combined with attitudes by community leaders and officials prevents equal housing opportunity for the most needy.

NIMBY applies to the case of a wealthy homeowner who was fighting his neighbor's plan to buy an adjacent home and make it accessible for his disabled daughter because it would change the house's structure.

NIMBY applies to the case of Magnolia Glen, a proposed development for homeless people in the city's east side, stopped by City Council members and a civic association from proceeding because they did not want it in their neighborhood.

IMPEDIMENT: Affordability

Affordability is an impediment. High land cost and lengthy approval process adds costs. This forces low-income individuals to live in substandard housing or tolerate discriminatory situations, such as apartments with little or no accessibility, for fear of not finding another unit.

The cost of land in certain areas of the city is prohibitively expensive for the development of affordable housing. The process to obtain approval for some projects is sometimes a long one. This

can cause delays and increase costs, which can discourage development of affordable housing. The lack of adequate income is always the greatest barrier to affordable housing.

IMPEDIMENT: Lack of public transportation in suburban areas that serves to limit access of minority households without automobiles from equal housing opportunities in those areas.

Protected class members are severely disadvantaged by inadequate public transportation in Houston. The lack of personal vehicles in minority areas forces people to rely on public transportation. Suburban areas of the city that have better housing opportunities are difficult for minorities to reach on public transportation. Minorities that rely on public transportation never have an equal opportunity to look for an apartment or a house in areas with better jobs, schools, and quality of life.

IMPEDIMENT: Predatory Lending Practices

Predatory lending practices are a big problem in Houston. Activities include raising interest rates after default on loans, balloon payments, provisions to accelerate loan repayment without the borrower's consent, and negative amortization. These loans are made without the consideration of the borrower's ability to repay. Lenders base the loan on the amount of equity available in the home and offer terms that borrowers cannot meet. Minority and elderly household are being targeted for these sub prime loans. Many times a low-income household will lose its automobile or home. Predatory lending is a major barrier to affordable housing.

The city should educate the public on this type of lending and prevent the abuse. It should ensure that its housing programs work with lenders to develop loan products that meet the needs of borrowers that could be targets of predatory lenders. Loan products could charge a lower interest rate and provide assistance when a borrower is late with a payment.

IMPEDIMENT: Disparity in lending practices.

The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act information about Houston indicates that there is a large difference in lending outcomes between White and minority households. Many times a low income

White household has a better chance of being accepted for a loan than a higher income minority. The large differences in origination rates indicate that the problems in obtaining loans in the minority community need attention. These practices affect the availability of affordable housing.

The city needs to monitor this information and work with lenders to equalize home lending practices. Homeownership classes need to be expanded as well as credit counseling classes so that minorities can present more creditworthy loan applications.

IMPEDIMENT: Geographic concentration of loan denials in minority communities.

Differential treatment by lending institutions to African Americans and Hispanics is evidenced by the low number of applications and high declination rates, usually in neighborhoods with traditional high proportions of African American and Hispanic residents. The HMDA data demonstrates extreme differences in the number of applications submitted by minorities as compared to Whites. In conventional loans, Whites had almost 10 times as many applications as African Americans and 4 times as many as Hispanics, while Whites were declined only 15% of the time, African American were declined 29% of the time and Hispanics 25% of the time. The significantly smaller White population receives the great majority of loans to purchase, refinance, or remodel their homes, while minorities get very little of the loans to improve their housing opportunities.

The lack of loan product and services to very low income and minority areas is similar characteristics to traditional redlining. Redlining is a practice where mortgage companies refuse to do business within the boundaries of certain areas considered to be undesirable. This action is usually racially discriminatory since the areas in question are usually minority areas. The HMDA data analysis suggests that the impact on minority communities creates the same characteristics as redlining creating a barrier. This prevents the influx of money to deteriorating neighborhoods. The lack of capital in these neighborhoods may result in disinvestment in some areas of Houston.

The city should leverage federal housing funds through partnerships with lending institutions to provide funding for rehabilitation of deteriorated neighborhoods.

IMPEDIMENT: Inadequate education and outreach by financial institutions on the mortgage lending process to the minority and low-income communities.

The high number of declinations among minorities demonstrates the need for better education about the requirements of the mortgage lending process among minority and low-income communities. The low number of applications demonstrates the need for outreach to the same communities by the lending institutions.

IMPEDIMENT: Insufficient multi-lingual marketing efforts targeted to those who have limited English proficiency.

Non-English speakers are frequently targeted by many unscrupulous housing providers with illegal higher costs and fees. Realtors, builders, and others involved in the process of marketing to limited English speakers many times take advantage Hispanics, Asians, and others. Immigrant communities, who are not aware of their fair housing rights, are frequent targets of predatory lenders and abusive landlords.

IMPEDIMENT: Demographic patterns that reflect the geographic concentration of racial and ethnic minorities in certain areas that reinforce segregated housing patterns, all or primarily of one ethnic or racial type

The City's housing programs and the Houston Housing Authority's housing programs tend to reinforce concentration of minorities by placing affordable housing in areas with historical high levels of racial minorities.

More efforts to place affordable housing programs in non-minority areas will serve to integrate the community and not reinforce segregation patterns.

IMPEDIMENT: Low educational attainment among African Americans and Hispanics

The low level of education among minorities contributes to the denial of equal housing opportunities. African Americans and Hispanics tend to have most of the City's low paying jobs. These jobs are primarily in the service, construction, and maintenance areas.

Efforts to enhance educational opportunities among low and moderate-income communities, and programs, should be prioritized. This will improve the ability of low and moderate-income people to improve their housing environment, and to protect their rights against abusive housing providers.

IMPEDIMENT: Lack of Financial Literacy Education.

Financial literacy is an important factor in the successful management of personal finances. Homebuyers education programs are needed to assist people in the market to buy a home. Many have poor credit. Financial education is needed to prevent them from falling victim to unscrupulous lenders.

The city should work with the local educational community to institute courses in financial literacy. Local lending institutions and real estate professional can be enlisted to assist in the effort. The city can use its CDBG funds in eligible census tract to sponsor such programs. The impact would be long lasting.

IMPEDIMENT: Lack of Income

This is the main problem with affordable housing. This issue affects the number of people who can afford housing. Wages have not kept up with housing costs. Many of Houston's very low income and low-income renters have a very large housing burden of a third or half of their income. Many cannot afford decent housing. In 2000, 11.7% of Whites were below the poverty level. Among Blacks, the level was 24.5% and Hispanics were 22.2%. The less income a person has, the higher the housing cost burden. Many families have to do without many necessities in order to afford housing. The less affordable housing becomes in the city, the greater the need for subsidized housing programs and housing assistance.

The city should continue to work on expanding job opportunities through better public transportation, corporate incentives, assisting small business development, and other activities to reduce unemployment and increase higher paying jobs. Economic development and decent wages should be encouraged in all areas of the city. Low and moderate-income people should not be resigned to work in poor neighborhoods.

The Section 3 requirement of H.U.D. for recipients receiving federal funds to employ low-income residents needs to be strictly adhered to. Many of the unemployed are in public housing or in areas where the City has targeted federally funded projects.

City of Houston AI

Section V: Recommendations

The following recommendations are intended to provide potential methods of dealing with the issues of fair housing and housing choice. The recommendations are divided into short term and long term. The short-term goals should be immediately pursued. Some of the recommendations were introduced as part of the 2005 Analysis of Impediments.

SHORT TERM

1. More education and outreach regarding the fair housing requirements under federal and state law are needed. The city should increase fair housing rights educational efforts for consumers as well as provide fair housing outreach to housing providers so they treat people properly.

2. The city should financially support the fair housing enforcement efforts in its jurisdiction. The public and private efforts dealing with housing discrimination need to be financially supported.

3. The city should increase and expand it financial literacy education programs such as homebuyers programs. Information about predatory lending must be included along with

credit counseling and other personal financing issues. People must be shown how to identify bad lending practices. The city should collaborate with the lending institutions and the housing industry to fund these efforts.

4. The city should rigorously pursue the Section 3 requirements of HUD and insure that its sub recipients do the same so that poor people can financially benefit from jobs with federal contracts in the community in order to improve their housing opportunities.

LONG TERM

5. The city should expand its efforts to promote good paying job development and assist small business development throughout the city particularly in low-income neighborhoods. These efforts should be designed to reduce unemployment and increase wages. This will provide income for people to better afford their housing of choice.

6. The city should start pursuing the development of a Fair Housing Administrative Program (FHAP) as part of its anti-discrimination efforts to enforce a substantially equivalent fair housing ordinance as well as federal and state fair housing laws. Potential federal funding exists for this purpose under the SuperNOFA for HUD's Discretionary Programs.

7. The city should increase efforts to create more accessible housing. A collaborative program should be developed by the city with the disability community and housing providers to develop more accessible housing. The City should have a program for providing accessibility modifications to some of the tens of thousands of private existing vacant housing units to serve disabled residents. The city should collaborate with housing developers to insure that the needs of the disabled are included when new housing is being planned.

8. The city should insure that affordable housing including low-income housing is included in all developments throughout the city not just traditional neighborhoods. An adequate percentage of units must be designated as affordable to meet the future needs of residents.

9. The city should seek innovative ways to utilize the high number of private housing units identified as vacant throughout the community to house the high number of people on waiting lists with public housing, Section 8, disabled, and homeless.

Appendix

Table 3.1 Disposition of applications for home purchase loans by race and income

Table 3.2 Disposition of applications for loans to refinance or for home improvements by race and income

Table 3.3 Disposition of applications for home purchase loans by census characteristics

Table 3.4 Disposition of applications for home refinance and home improvement by census characteristics

Table 3.1								
Disposition of applications for home purchase loans by race and income of applicants in 2008.								
Houston/Harris County								
		FHA, FSA/RHS, VA				Conventional		
		Apps.	Percent	Percent		Apps.	Percent	Percent
		Received	Originated	Denied		Received	Originated	Denied
Ethnicity:								
Native Am.		157	59%(92)	29%(46)		489	49%(238)	27%(134)
Asian		812	63%(509)	18%(144)		8785	60%(5272)	17%(1488)
Black		5213	61%(3181)	21%(1119)		5368	45%(2438)	29%(1539)
Hispanic		7356	66%(4875)	18%(1336)		13822	54%(7524)	25%(3471)
White		20049	72%(14409)	13%(2652)		56902	65%(36810)	15%(8504)
Race n/a		4914	64%(3135)	14%(689)		11739	59%(6972)	15%(1798)
Joint (White/Minority)		418	72%(303)	13%(56)		882	68%(596)	12%(106)
Not avail.		4453	65%(2891)	14%(618)		11109	60%(6646)	15%(1645)
TOTALS		**31753**	**68%(21750)**	**15%(4744)**		**84554**	**62%(52562)**	**16%(13640)**
Income:								
<50% Median		1567	45%(700)	32%(499)		4215	44%(1836)	36%(1520)
50-79% Median		7939	66%(5235)	18%(1435)		11375	55%(6250)	23%(2607)
80-99% Median		6671	70%(4639)	15%(996)		8669	58%(5056)	20%(1736)
100-119% Median		4689	71%(3344)	13%(618)		7187	62%(4432)	17%(1200)
>120% Median		10527	73%(7649)	11%(1107)		51778	66%(34089)	12%(6342)

Table 3.2

Disposition of applications for loans to refinance or for home improvements on 1-4 family homes by race and income of applicants in 2008.

Houston/Harris County

	Refinance			Home Improvements		
	Apps. Received	Percent Originated	Percent Denied	Apps. Received	Percent Originated	Percent Denied
Ethnicity:						
Native Am.	1050	19%(200)	62%(651)	566	19%(109)	68%(384)
Asian	3811	38%(1464)	36%(1353)	806	27%(220)	56%(449)
Black	11085	22%(2467)	54%(5961)	3811	17%(655)	70%(2661)
Hispanic	18628	26%(4808)	52%(9716)	5905	23%(1344)	63%(3727)
White	53745	40%(21612)	36%(19414)	17196	35%(5967)	49%(8500)
Other	13627	27%(3730)	38%(5227)	3756	22%(827)	57%(2158)
Joint (White/Minority)	824	39%(320)	41%(338)	241	24%(82)	46%(111)
Unknown	11755	29%(3445)	36%(4259)	3138	24%(766)	57%(1775)
TOTALS	**84645**	**35%(29943)**	**9%(33202)**	**26581**	**30%(7902)**	**54%(14403)**
Income:						
<50% Median	5955	18%(1062)	60%(3596)	3117	17%(521)	72%(2236)
50-79% Median	13808	26%(3523)	50%(6954)	4605	22%(1009)	64%(2967)
80-99% Median	11130	29%(3277)	46%(5138)	3239	27%(864)	59%(1914)
100-119% Median	8257	34%(2834)	44%(3666)	2475	26%(652)	58%(1426)
>120% Median	41861	42%(17535)	31%(13171)	12846	37%(4765)	44%(5705)

Table 3.3

Disposition of applications for home purchase loans by census tract characteristics in 2008.

Houston/Harris County							
	FHA, FSA/RHS, VA			Conventional			
	Apps.	Percent	Percent		Apps.	Percent	Percent
	Received	Originated	Denied		Received	Originated	Denied
Type of Census Tract							
Racial Composition							
<10% Minority	748	73%(546)	13%(95)		3934	68%(2670)	12%(475)
10-19% Minority	6179	72%(4473)	12%(728)		22401	67%(15063)	12%(2793)
20-49% Minority	14382	71%(10143)	14%(1986)		34287	63%(21471)	15%(5178)
50-79% Minority	6599	66%(4327)	17%(1141)		15491	58%(8993)	20%(30630
80-100% Minority	3418	58%(1971)	22%(735)		7269	51%(3685)	26%(18830
Income Characteristics							
Low Income	405	59%(240)	19%(76)		1844	55%(1012)	21%(386)
Moderate Income	4002	63%(2518)	19%(742)		10936	54%(5859)	25%(2692)
Middle Income	12355	67%(8289)	17%(2041)		22579	58%(13181)	19%(4305)
Upper Income	14523	71%(10376)	13%(1825)		47889	66%(31749)	13%(5992)

Table 3.4

Disposition of applications for home refinance and home improvement loans by census tract characteristics for 2008.

Houston/Harris County

	Refinance				Home Improvement		
	Apps. Received	Percent Originated	Percent Denied		Apps. Received	Percent Originated	Percent Denied
Type of Census Tract							
Racial Composition							
<10% Minority	34219	47%(1618)	3%(923)		938	37%(347)	46%(428)
10-19% Minority	17914	42%(7594)	30%(5319)		5514	36%(1984)	46%(2560)
20-49% Minority	32478	37%(11967)	37%(12108)		9760	32%(3166)	50%(4918)
50-79% Minority	17361	29%(5117)	46%(7961)		5002	25%(1270)	59%(2972)
80-100% Minority	12197	23%(2797)	53%(6446)		4756	19%(914)	68%(3219)
Income Characteristics							
Low Income	1673	26%(433)	50%(841)		858	19%(164)	67%(579)
Moderate Income	14436	27%(3839)	49%(7127)		5680	23%(1331)	63%(3603)
Middle Income	27705	32%(8813)	43%(12029)		8453	21%(2330)	57%(4805)
Upper Income	39507	41%(16284)	32%(12747)		10975	35%(3855)	47%(5108)

City of Houston
2010 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
Summary

Impediment	Recommendation	Activity
1. Discrimination against Disabled	**The City should increase fair housing education and outreach.** **The City should support fair housing enforcement.**	**Partner with the Greater Houston Fair Housing Center for enforcement services.** **Educate landlord about obligations to provide accessible housing.** **Educate providers about requests for reasonable accommodations and reasonable modifications.**
Impediment	**Recommendation**	**Activity**
2. Discrimination against Race	**The City should increase fair housing education and outreach.** **The City should support fair housing enforcement.**	**Partner with the Greater Houston Fair Housing Center for enforcement services.** **Train and certify providers in fair housing requirements.**
Impediment	**Recommendation**	**Activity**
3. Discrimination against National Origin	**The City should increase fair housing education and outreach.** **The City should support fair housing enforcement.**	**Partner with the Greater Houston Fair Housing Center for enforcement services.** **Train and certify providers in fair housing requirements.**
Impediment	**Recommendation**	**Activity**
4. Discrimination against Families with Children	**The City should increase fair housing education and outreach.** **The City should support fair housing enforcement.**	**Partner with the Greater Houston Fair Housing Center for enforcement services.** **Train and certify providers in fair housing requirements.**

City of Houston
2010 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
Summary

Impediment	Recommendation	Activity
5. Lack of accessible housing	**The City should increase fair housing education and outreach.** **The City should support fair housing enforcement.** **The city should increase efforts to create more accessible housing.**	**Develop mechanisms to utilize vacant housing stock to create accessible housing units.**
Impediment	**Recommendation**	**Activity**
6. Lack of affordable housing	**The city should insure that affordable housing including low-income housing is included in all developments throughout the city not just traditional neighborhoods.** **The city should seek creative ways to work with owners of vacant housing stock to create affordable housing units**	**Insure that housing providers comply with the fair housing requirements.** **Fight housing discrimination and provide equal housing opportunities.**
Impediment	**Recommendation**	**Activity**
7. HCDD's current RFP for Affordable Rental Housing requires Elected Officials' approval letters.	**HCDD should no longer require that responses to the RFP for Affordable Rental Housing include the District City Council member's approval letter.**	**Develop new Multifamily Housing project RFP that accepts, but does not require, District City Councilmember support. However, HCDD will strongly advise that applicants seek additional letters of support from local civic clubs, neighborhood groups, or the Super Neighborhood Council.**
Impediment	**Recommendation**	**Activity**
8. Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) resistance	**The City should increase fair housing education and outreach.**	**Educate communities and organizations about their fair housing obligations.**

City of Houston
2010 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
Summary

Impediment	Recommendation	Activity
9. Affordability	**The city should insure that affordable housing including low-income housing is included in all developments throughout the city not just traditional neighborhoods.** **The city should seek innovative ways to utilize the high number of private housing units identified as vacant throughout the community.**	**Create jobs and income.** **Streamline approval process to reduce costs.** **Educate people about their housing rights.**
Impediment	**Recommendation**	**Activity**
10. Lack of public transportation	**The city should expand its efforts to promote good paying job development and assist small business development.**	**Prioritize low and moderate-income people's needs for public transportation.** **Work for direct public transportation routes from low and moderate-income concentrations to non-concentrated areas with job and/or housing opportunities.**
Impediment	**Recommendation**	**Activity**
11. Predatory Lending Practices	**The City should support fair housing education and outreach.** **The City should support fair housing enforcement.** **The city should increase and expand it financial literacy education programs.**	**Collaborate with the lending industry to develop good loan products for potential victims of predatory lenders.** **Develop public service announcements in appropriate languages to warn about financial frauds and predatory lenders.**
Impediment	**Recommendation**	**Activity**
12. Disparity in lending practices	**The City should support fair housing education and outreach.** **The City should support fair housing enforcement.** **The city should increase and expand it financial literacy education programs.**	**Insure that communities receive the same information about lending programs in appropriate languages.** **Collaborate with federal agencies to insure compliance with fair lending practices by financial institutions.**

City of Houston
2010 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
Summary

Impediment	Recommendation	Activity
13. Geographic concentration of loan denials in minority communities	**The City should support fair housing education and outreach.** **The City should support fair housing enforcement.** **The city should increase and expand it financial literacy education programs.**	**Leverage federal funds to rehabilitate deteriorating neighborhoods.** **Insure that communities receive the same information about lending programs in appropriate languages.** **Collaborate with federal agencies to insure compliance with fair lending practices by financial institutions.**
Impediment	**Recommendation**	**Activity**
14. Inadequate education and outreach by financial institutions on mortgage lending	**The city should increase and expand it financial literacy education programs.**	**Collaborate with the lending institutions and the housing industry to fund these efforts.** **Insure that communities receive the same information about lending programs in appropriate languages.**
Impediment	**Recommendation**	**Activity**
15. Insufficient multi-lingual marketing efforts targeted to those who have limited English proficiency	**The City should increase fair housing education and outreach.** **The City should financially support fair housing enforcement.** **The city should increase and expand it financial literacy education programs.**	**Insure that communities receive the same information about lending programs in appropriate languages.** **Collaborate with federal agencies to insure compliance with fair lending practices by financial institutions.**
Impediment	**Recommendation**	**Activity**
16. Demographic patterns that reflect the geographic concentration of racial and ethnic minorities in certain areas that reinforce segregated housing patterns	**The City and Houston Housing Authority should insure that affordable housing including low-income housing is included in all developments throughout the city not just historical minority neighborhoods.**	**Insure that communities receive the same information about lending programs in appropriate languages. Collaborate with federal agencies to insure compliance with fair lending practices by financial institutions. Increase efforts to place affordable housing programs in non-minority areas will serve to integrate and not reinforce segregation patterns.**

City of Houston
2010 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
Summary

Impediment	Recommendation	Activity
17. Low educational attainment among African Americans and Hispanics	**The city should expand its efforts to promote good paying job development and assist small business development.**	**Efforts to enhance educational opportunities among low moderate-income communities, and programs, should be prioritized.**
Impediment	**Recommendation**	**Activity**
18. Lack of Financial Literacy Education	**The city should increase and expand it financial literacy education programs.**	**Work with the local educational community to institute courses in financial literacy.** **Local lending and real estate professional can be enlisted to assist effort.** **Use CDBG funds in eligible census tracts.**
Impediment	**Recommendation**	**Activity**
19. Lack of Income	**The City should work on expanding job opportunities, better public transportation, corporate incentives, and assisting small business development.**	**Create jobs.** **Section 3 requirement of H.U.D. for recipients receiving federal funds to employ low-income residents needs to be strictly enforced.**

Ordinances

City of Houston Ordinance No. 2009-791

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CITY OF HOUSTON ORDINANCE NO. 2004-0685, PASSED ON JUNE 30, 2004, WHICH APPROVED AND AUTHORIZED THE SUBMISSION OF THE 2004 CONSOLIDATED PLAN TO THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING A GRANT APPLICATION FOR THE HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS ("HOME") PROGRAM UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF TITLE II OF THE CRANSTON-GONZALEZ NATIONAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING ACT, AS AMENDED; MAKING VARIOUS FINDINGS AND PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE SUBJECT; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

WHEREAS, on June 30, 2004, pursuant to City of Houston ("City") Ordinance No. 2004-0685, the City Council of the City of Houston ("City Council") approved and authorized the submission of the 2004 Consolidated Plan ("Plan") to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD"), which included, among other things, a Grant Application ("Grant Application") for the HOME Investment Partnerships ("HOME") Program under the authority of Title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, as amended; and

WHEREAS, since City Ordinance No. 2004-685 passed in 2004, there have been several amendments to the 2004 Plan and HOME Grant Application; and

WHEREAS, the Housing and Community Development Department ("HCDD") now desires to further amend the Plan and the HOME Grant Application to: (1) decrease the "Program Administration/CHDO Operating Costs" activity (-$1,266,075.58); and (2) increase the "Multi-Family Acquisition/Rehabilitation/Construction/Single Family Development" activity (+$1,266,075.58); and

WHEREAS, this amendment to the Plan and HOME Grant Application will help fund eligible projects and facilitate meeting HUD's spending goals; and

WHEREAS, HCDD has publicized its intent to amend the Plan and HOME Grant Application as set forth above through a Public Notice in the Houston Chronicle on June 12, 2009; and

WHEREAS, the public notice period expired on July 13, 2009 without any public comments;

NOW THEREFORE:

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HOUSTON:

Section 1. The City Council hereby adopts the recitals set forth above and amends the Plan authorized by Ordinance No. 2004-0685, as amended, particularly the HOME Grant Application, in the manner set forth below.

Section 2. By this amendment, the City Council authorizes and approves the following amendment to the Plan and the HOME Grant Application:

Action	Activity/Project	Council District (s) Impacted	Scope of Work	Amount
Decrease	Program Administration/ CHDO Operating Costs	All		$1,266,075.58
Increase	Multi-Family Acquisition/ Rehabilitation/Construction Single Family Development	All		$1,266,075.58

Section 3. In accordance with HUD regulations and the City's Citizen Participation Plan, the City is required to amend funding components of the Plan whenever it adds an activity, deletes an activity or substantially changes the purpose, scope, location or beneficiaries of an activity. By this amendment, the aforementioned reallocation of funds will result in a current allocation of funds under the HOME Grant Application as set forth in Exhibit "A", attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference

Section 4. The City Council finds that citizens residing in community development areas and residents and members of neighborhood-based organizations were given an opportunity to comment on the proposed changes contained in this amendment; and there were no public comments.

Section 5. The City Council takes cognizance of the fact that in order to facilitate operations of various City community development programs, projects and activities, and to make adjustments occasioned by events transpiring during the year, it may become necessary to make adjustments to the projected uses of some of the HOME program activities as originally adopted. Accordingly, the Mayor, through the Director of the HCDD, has determined:

(1) that a formal amendment may not be required by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") nor the City Council of the City of Houston for such administrative changes to the budget; and

(2) that this document will serve as a transmittal to HUD in compliance with 24 CFR §91.505 (c), if applicable.

Section 6. There exists a public emergency requiring that this Ordinance be passed finally on the date of its introduction as requested in writing by the Mayor; therefore, this Ordinance shall be passed finally on such date and shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Mayor; however, in the event that the Mayor fails to sign this Ordinance within five days after its passage and adoption, it shall take effect in accordance with Article VI, Section 6, Houston City Charter.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 26th **ay of** August**, 2009.**

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2009.

_____
Mayor of the City of Houston

Pursuant to Article VI, Section 6, Houston City Charter, the effective date of the foregoing Ordinance is SEP 0 1 2009.

_____
City Secretary

(Prepared by Legal Dept. _____)
(BJP/8/11/09) Senior Assistant City Attorney
(Requested by Richard S. Celli, Director, Housing and Community Development Department
(L.D. File No.)
FUND REF: Not Applicable
h\te:\ord\ord30t2004hamendhome2009

AYE	NO	
✓		MAYOR WHITE
••••	••••	COUNCIL MEMBERS
✓		LAWRENCE
✓		JOHNSON
✓		CLUTTERBUCK
✓		ADAMS
	ABSENT	SULLIVAN
✓		KHAN
✓		HOLM
✓		GONZALEZ
✓		RODRIGUEZ
✓		BROWN
✓		LOVELL
	ABSENT	NORIEGA
✓		GREEN
	ABSENT ON PERSONAL BUSINESS	JONES
CAPTION	ADOPTED	

CAPTION PUBLISHED IN DAILY COURT REVIEW
DATE SEP 0 1 2009

EXHIBIT A

PREPARED:	August 13, 2009
APPROVED:	
AMENDMENT:	7
ORDINANCE NO:	

PROJECTED USE OF HOME FUNDS
Allocation of Funds
July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005

HOME Projects	Original Allocation	*Reallocation	Current Allocation	% of Current Allocation
Single-Family Down Payment Assistance - New Homes	$ 2,657,769.00		$ 2,657,769.00	14.13%
Single-Family Down Payment Assistance - Existing Homes	$ 2,245,000.00		$ 2,245,000.00	11.94%
Multi-Family Acquisition/Rehabilitation/New Construction/Relocation	$ 10,238,582.00		$ 10,238,582.00	54.44%
Tenant Based Rental Assistance			$ -	0.00%
Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's)	$ 100,000.00		$ 100,000.00	0.53%
Program Administration	$ 1,688,700.00		$ 1,688,700.00	8.98%
Program Administration/CHDO Operating Costs	$ 1,466,075.58	$ (1,266,075.58)	$ 200,000.00	1.06%
Multi-Family Acquisition/Rehabilitation/ Construction/Single Family Development	$ 259,335.89	$ 1,266,075.58	$ 1,525,411.47	8.11%
Single Family Remediation/Down Payment Assistance	$ 152,810.52		$ 152,810.52	0.81%
Total	$ 18,808,272.99	$ -	$ 18,808,272.99	100.00%

*Reallocation amount represents earned unscheuled program income.

City of Houston Ordinance No. 2009-790

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 2003-620, PASSED ON JUNE 25, 2003; ORDINANCE NO. 2004-685, PASSED ON JUNE 30, 2004; ORDINANCE NO. 2005-607, PASSED ON MAY 11, 2005; ORDINANCE NO. 2006-628, PASSED ON JUNE 14, 2006, AND ORDINANCE NO. 2007-648, PASSED ON JUNE 12, 2007,WHICH APPROVED AND AUTHORIZED THE SUBMISSION OF THE 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 AND 2007 CONSOLIDATED PLANS, RESPECTIVELY, INCLUDING GRANT APPLICATIONS FOR THE HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS ("HOPWA") PROGRAM, TO THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ("HUD") UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE AIDS HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES ACT, AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1992; MAKING VARIOUS FINDINGS AND PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE SUBJECT; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

WHEREAS, on June 25, 2003, pursuant to City of Houston ("City") Ordinance No. 2003-620, the City Council of the City of Houston ("City Council") approved and authorized the submission of the 2003 Consolidated Plan ("2003 Plan"), which included a Grant Application ("Grant Application") for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS ("HOPWA") Program, to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") under the authority of the AIDS Housing Opportunities Act, as amended by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 ("Act"); and

WHEREAS, since City Ordinance No. 2003-620 passed, there have been several amendments to the 2003 Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Housing and Community Development Department ("HCDD") now desires to further amend the 2003 Plan and HOPWA Grant Application to decrease the "Acquisition/Rehab/Conversion/Repairs/Lease" activity (-$328,393) and add or increase funding to the "New Construction" activity (+$328,393); and

WHEREAS, on June 30, 2004, pursuant to City Ordinance No. 2004-685, the City Council approved and authorized the submission of the 2004 Consolidated Plan ("2004 Plan"), which included a Grant Application for the HOPWA program, to HUD under the Act; and

WHEREAS, since City Ordinance No. 2004-685 passed, there have been several amendments to the 2004 Plan; and

WHEREAS, HCDD now desires to further amend the 2004 Plan and HOPWA Grant Application to delete the funds allocated to the "Acquisition/Rehab/Conversion/Repairs/Lease" activity (-$150,000) and increase funding to the "New Construction" activity (+$150,000); and

WHEREAS, on May 11, 2005, pursuant to City Ordinance No. 2005-607, the City Council approved and authorized the submission of the 2005 Consolidated Plan ("2005 Plan"), which included a Grant Application for the HOPWA Program, to HUD under the Act; and

WHEREAS, since City Ordinance No. 2005-607 passed, there have been several amendments to the 2005 Plan; and

WHEREAS, HCDD now desires to further amend the 2005 Plan and HOPWA Grant Application to delete the funds allocated to the "Acquisition/Rehab/Conversion/Repairs/Lease" activity (-$480,000) and increase funding to the "New Construction" activity (+$480,000); and

WHEREAS, on June 14, 2006, pursuant to City Ordinance No. 2006-628, the City Council approved and authorized the submission of the 2006 Consolidated Plan ("2006 Plan"), which included a Grant Application for the HOPWA Program, to HUD under the Act; and

WHEREAS, since City Ordinance No. 2006-628 passed, there have been several amendments to the 2006 Plan; and

WHEREAS, HCDD now desires to further amend the 2006 Plan and Grant Application to delete the funds allocated to the "Acquisition/Rehab/Conversion/Repairs/Lease" activity (-$50,000) and increase funding to the "New Construction" activity (+$50,000); and

WHEREAS, on June 12, 2007, pursuant to City Ordinance No. 2007-648, the City Council approved and authorized the submission of the 2007 Consolidated Plan ("2007 Plan"), which included a Grant Application for the HOPWA Program, to HUD under the Act; and

WHEREAS, since City Ordinance No. 2007-648 passed, there have been several amendments to the 2007 Plan; and

WHEREAS, HCDD now desires to further amend the 2007 Plan and HOPWA Grant Application to delete the funds allocated to the "Acquisition/Rehab/Conversion/Repairs/Lease" activity (-$350,000) and add funding to the "New Construction" activity (+$350,000); and

WHEREAS, these Amendments to the aforementioned Plans and HOPWA Grant Applications will help to fund eligible new construction projects for persons with HIV/AIDS and related illnesses and facilitate meeting HUD's spending goals; and

WHEREAS, HCDD has publicized its intent to amend the Plans and HOPWA Grant Applications as hereinabove set forth through a Public Notice in the Houston Chronicle on March 21, 2008 through April 21, 2008; **NOW THEREFORE;**

* * * *

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HOUSTON

Section 1. The City Council hereby adopts the recitals set forth above and amends the Plans authorized by Ordinance No. 2003-620, passed on June 25, 2003; Ordinance No. 2004-685, passed on June 30, 2004; Ordinance No. 2005-607, passed on May 11, 2005; Ordinance No. 2006-628, passed on June 14, 2006, and Ordinance No. 2007-648, passed on June 12, 2007, which approved and authorized the submission of the 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007 consolidated plans, including grant applications for the HOPWA Program in the manner set forth below.

Section 2. By this amendment, the City Council authorizes and approves the following amendments to the aforementioned Plans and the HOPWA Grant Applications:

The 2003 Consolidated Annual Plan (HOPWA Grant) is amended as follows:

Required Action	**Activity/ Project**	**Council District (s) Impacted**	**Amount**
Decreased	Acquisition/Rehab/ Conversion/Repairs/ Lease	All	($328,393.00)
Add or Increase	New Construction	All	$328,393.00
Total Reprogramming			**$328,393.00**

The 2004 Consolidated Annual Plan (HOPWA Grant) is amended as follows:

Required Action	**Activity/ Project**	**Council District (s) Impacted**	**Amount**
Delete	Acquisition/Rehab/ Conversion/Repairs/ Lease	All	($150,000.00)

Increase	New Construction	All	$150,000.00
Total Reprogramming			**$150,000.00**

The 2005 Consolidated Annual Plan (HOPWA Grant) is amended as follows:

Required Action	**Activity/ Project**	**District (s) Impacted**	**Amount**
Delete	Acquisition/Rehab/ Conversion/Repairs/ Lease	All	($480,000.00)
Increase	New Construction	All	$480,000.00
Total Reprogramming			**$480,000.00**

The 2006 Consolidated Annual Plan (HOPWA Grant) is amended as follows:

Required Action	**Activity/ Project**	**Council District (s) Impacted**	**Amount**
Delete	Acquisition/Rehab/ Conversion/Repairs/ Lease	All	($50,000.00)
Increase	New Construction	All	$50,000.00
Total Reprogramming			**$50,000.00**

The 2007 Consolidated Plan (HOPWA Grant) is amended as follows:

Required Action	Activity/ Project	Council District (s) Impacted	Amount
Delete	Acquisition/Rehab/ Conversion/Repairs/ Lease	All	($350,000.00)
Add or Increase	New Construction	All	$350,000.00
Total Reprogramming			**$350,000.00**

Section 3. In accordance with HUD regulations and the City's Citizen Participation Plan, the City is required to amend funding components of the Plan whenever it adds an activity, deletes an activity or substantially changes the purpose, scope, location or beneficiaries of an activity. By this amendment, the aforementioned reallocation of funds will result in a current allocation of funds under the HOPWA Grant Applications as set forth under Exhibit "A", attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 4. The City Council finds that citizens residing in community development areas and residents and members of neighborhood-based organizations were given an opportunity to comment on the proposed changes contained in this amendment. A summary of citizens' comments is set forth under Exhibit "B", attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 5. The City Council takes cognizance of the fact that in order to facilitate operations of various City community development programs, projects and activities, and to make adjustments occasioned by events transpiring during the year, it may become necessary to make adjustments to the projected uses of some of the HOPWA program activities as originally adopted. Accordingly, the Mayor, through the Director of the HCDD, has determined:

(1) that a formal amendment may not be required by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") nor the City Council of the City of Houston for such administrative changes to the budget; and

(2) that this document will serve as a transmittal to HUD in compliance with 24 CFR CFR §91.505(c), if applicable.

Section 6. There exists a public emergency requiring that this Ordinance be passed finally on the date of its introduction as requested in writing by the Mayor; therefore, this Ordinance shall be passed finally on such date and shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Mayor; however, in the event that the Mayor fails to sign this Ordinance within five days after its passage and adoption, it shall take effect in accordance with Article VI, Section 6, Houston City Charter.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 26th day of August, 2009.

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, 2009.

_____
Mayor of the City of Houston

Pursuant to Article VI, Section 6, Houston City Charter, the effective date of the foregoing Ordinance is SEP 0 1 2009.

_____
City Secretary

(Prepared by Legal Dept. _____
(BJP/TE/5/02/09) Senior Assistant City Attorney
(Requested by Richard Celli, Director, Housing and Community Development Department)
(L.D. File No. 0290800156001)
FUND REF:
te:h:ord.ord2003-2007hopwa2008

AYE	NO	
	ABSENT	MAYOR WHITE
••••	••••	COUNCIL MEMBERS
✓		LAWRENCE
✓		JOHNSON
✓		CLUTTERBUCK
✓		ADAMS
	ABSENT	SULLIVAN
✓		KHAN
✓		HOLM
✓		GONZALEZ
✓		RODRIGUEZ
✓		BROWN
✓		LOVELL
	ABSENT	NORIEGA
✓		GREEN
	ABSENT-ON PERSONAL BUSINESS	JONES
CAPTION	ADOPTED	

CAPTION PUBLISHED IN DAILY COURT REVIEW DATE SEP 0 1 2009

EXHIBIT A

PREPARED:	July 27, 2009
APPROVED:	
AMENDMENT:	1
ORDINANCE NO:	

PROJECTED USE OF HOPWA FUNDS
July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004
TX-H03-F003

Eligible Activities	Current Approved Budget	Amended Amount	New Budget
Acquisition/Rehab/Conversion Repairs/Lease	$ 352,500.00	$ (328,393.00)	$ 24,107.00
New Construction	$ 362,500.00	$ 328,393.00	$ 690,893.00
Operating Costs	$ 510,000.00		$ 510,000.00
Technical Assistance/Housing Information/Resource Identification	$ 55,000.00		$ 55,000.00
Supportive Services	$ 1,431,250.00		$ 1,431,250.00
Project-Tenant Based Rental Assistance	$ 772,500.00		$ 772,500.00
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance	$ 1,151,798.50		$ 1,151,798.50
Grantee Administration	$ 152,070.00		$ 152,070.00
Sponsor Administration	$ 281,381.50		$ 281,381.50
Total	$ 5,069,000.00	$ -	$ 5,069,000.00

PREPARED:	July 27, 2009
APPROVED:	
AMENDMENT:	1
ORDINANCE NO:	

PROJECTED USE OF HOPWA FUNDS
July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005
TX-H04-F003

Eligible Activities	Current Approved Budget	Amended Amount	Revised Budget
Acquisition/Rehab/Conversion Repairs/Lease	$ 150,000.00	$ (150,000.00)	$ -
New Construction	$ 75,000.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 225,000.00
Operating Costs	$ 581,250.00		$ 581,250.00
Technical Assistance/Housing Information/Resource Identification	$ 22,000.00		$ 22,000.00
Supportive Services	$ 1,468,750.00		$ 1,468,750.00
Project-Tenant Based Rental Assistance	$ 100,000.00		$ 100,000.00
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance	$ 2,175,000.00		$ 2,175,000.00
Grantee Administration	$ 152,040.00		$ 152,040.00
Sponsor Administration	$ 343,960.00		$ 343,960.00
Total	$ 5,068,000.00	$ -	$ 5,068,000.00

PREPARED:	July 27, 2009
APPROVED:	
AMENDMENT:	1
ORDINANCE NO:	

PROJECTED USE OF HOPWA FUNDS
July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2006
TX-H04-F003

Eligible Activities	Current Approved Budget	Amended Amount	New Budget
Acquisition/Rehab/Conversion Repairs/Lease	$ 480,000.00	$ (480,000.00)	$ -
New Construction	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 480,000.00	$ 1,480,000.00
Operating Costs	$ 750,000.00		$ 750,000.00
Technical Assistance/Housing Information/Resource Identification	$ 14,000.00		$ 14,000.00
Supportive Services	$ 2,700,000.00		$ 2,700,000.00
Project-Tenant Based Rental Assistance	$ 1,500,000.00		$ 1,500,000.00
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance	$ 2,400,000.00		$ 2,400,000.00
Grantee Administration	$ 290,000.00		$ 290,000.00
Sponsor Administration	$ 535,000.00		$ 535,000.00
Total	$ 9,669,000.00	$ -	$ 9,669,000.00

PREPARED:	July 27, 2009
APPROVED:	
AMENDMENT:	1
ORDINANCE NO:	

PROJECTED USE OF HOPWA FUNDS
July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007
TX-H04-F003

Eligible Activities	Current Approved Budget	Amended Amount	New Budget
Acquisition/Rehab/Conversion Repairs/Lease	$ 50,000.00	$ (50,000.00)	$ -
New Construction	$ 150,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 200,000.00
Operating Costs	$ 600,000.00		$ 600,000.00
Technical Assistance/Housing Information/Resource Identification	$ 17,700.00		$ 17,700.00
Supportive Services	$ 1,020,000.00		$ 1,020,000.00
Project-Tenant Based Rental Assistance	$ 1,900,000.00		$ 1,900,000.00
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance	$ 1,700,000.00		$ 1,700,000.00
Grantee Administration	$ 201,300.00		$ 201,300.00
Sponsor Administration	$ 400,000.00		$ 400,000.00
Total	$ 6,039,000.00	$ -	$ 6,039,000.00

PREPARED:	July 27, 2009
APPROVED:	
AMENDMENT:	1
ORDINANCE NO:	

PROJECTED USE OF HOPWA FUNDS
July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008
TX-H04-F003

Eligible Activities	Current Approved Budget	Amended Amount	New Budget
Acquisition/Rehab/Conversion Repairs/Lease	$ 350,000.00	$ (350,000.00)	$ -
New Construction		$ 350,000.00	$ 350,000.00
Operating Costs	$ 700,000.00		$ 700,000.00
Technical Assistance/Housing Information/Resource Identification	$ 51,000.00		$ 51,000.00
Supportive Services	$ 1,200,000.00		$ 1,200,000.00
Project-Tenant Based Rental Assistance	$ 2,000,000.00		$ 2,000,000.00
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance	$ 1,700,000.00		$ 1,700,000.00
Grantee Administration	$ 198,000.00		$ 198,000.00
Sponsor Administration	$ 330,000.00		$ 330,000.00
Total	$ 6,529,000.00	$ -	$ 6,529,000.00

EXHIBIT B

Exhibit "B"
Summary of Inquiries to Public Notice
For HOPWA Amendments

Name of Person or Entity	Summary of Concern
1. Tamara B. Johnson Tamabajo5@aol.com	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.
2. Susan Beeson beeson_s@yahoo.com	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.
3. Simone Warren simowar@fastmail.fm	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.
4. Carol Spann spann_c@hotmail.com	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.
5. Clifford Marsh Clifmarsh25@hotmail.com	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.
6. Jerome Edwards Edwards_jer@yahoo.com	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.
7. Lisa Some somelisa@hotmail.com	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.
8. Marco Massey maressy@fastmail.fm	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.
9. Peter Wase wasepe@excite.com	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.
10. Preston Kappun prestonkap@yahoo.com	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.
11. Randall Thomas Ranthomas1190@hotmail.com	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.
12. Juanita Chen juche@myway.com	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.
13. Kacy Luse kacyluse@aol.com	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.
14. George Quintero gquinterotx@lycos.com	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.
15. Janice P. Essel janpessel@yahoo.com	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.

Name of Person or Entity	Summary of Concern
16. Clifford Marsh Clifmarsh25@hotmail.com	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.
17. Wilma Johnson Clifmarsh25@hotmail.com	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.
18. Tamara B Johnson Tamabajo5@aol.com	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.
19. Tamika Groins tamigroin78s@aol.com	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.
20. Wilma Johnson Wilmajo3@lycos.com	Opposed the reprogramming of HOPWA funds and its allocations to A Caring Safe Place.

City of Houston Ordinance No. 2009- 772

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 2009-457 TO REPLACE EXHIBIT "B", PROJECTED USE OF FUNDS BUDGET FOR THIRTY FOURTH CDBG PROGRAM YEAR, WITH A SEPARATE BUDGET FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUNDS UNDER THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009 ("CDBG-R") IN THE AMOUNT OF $8,093,613.00; MAKING VARIOUS FINDINGS AND PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE SUBJECT; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

WHEREAS, on May 27, 2009, the City Council of the City of Houston ("City Council") approved and authorized the submission of an application for Community Development Block Grant Funds under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 ("CDBG-R") in the amount of $8,093,613.00, to accept the funds if awarded and to make a substantial amendment to the 2008 Consolidated Action Plan to include the CDBG-R funds; and

WHEREAS, EXHIBIT "B" attached to Ordinance No. 2009-457, entitled Projected Use of Funds Budget for the Thirty-Fourth CDBG Program Year, amended the CDBG Budget under the 2008 Consolidated Action Plan by incorporating the new CDBG-R projects/activities and related funds into the aforementioned CDBG Budget; and

WHEREAS, the Housing and Community Development Department ("HCDD") is now requesting that Ordinance 2009-457 be amended to replace **EXHIBIT "B"** with a new separate budget for the CDBG-R funds in order to aid in better accounting and budget tracking processes; and

WHEREAS, HCDD proposes to use the CDBG-R funds for the following activities:

Projects/Activities	**Costs**
Two Single Room Occupancy	
U.S. Vets/Cloudbreak 4640 Main St.	$2,000,000
Hope for Families, Inc. 2505/2507 Southmore	
Multi-Service Centers	
Acres Homes MSC	$3,078,613
Sunnyside MSC	$ 535,000
Fifth Ward MSC	$ 480,000

Fire Engine Pumpers	$2,000,000
Fire Station 19	
Fire Station 23	
Fire Station 30	
Fire Station 40	
Total Amount of Grant	**$8,093,613**

WHEREAS, HCDD desires to submit the application for CDBG-R funds with a new **EXHIBIT "B"**, as a separate budget for CDBG-R funds, in substantially the form attached hereto as **EXHIBIT "B"**.

NOW THEREFORE;

* * * *

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HOUSTON:

Section 1. The City Council hereby adopts the recitals set forth above and approves and authorizes the amendment to Ordinance No. 2009-457 to replace **EXHIBIT "B"** , Projected Use of Funds Budget for the Thirty Fourth CDBG Program Year, with a separate budget for the Community Development Block Grant Funds under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 in the amount of $8,093,613.00, in substantially the form which is attached hereto as a new **EXHIBIT "B"** and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 2. By this amendment, the CDBG-R budget will reflect funding for the following proposed activities:

Projects/Activities	**Costs**
Two Single Room Occupancy Projects	
U.S. Vets/Cloudbreak 4640 Main St.	$2,000,000
Hope for Families, Inc. 2505/2507 Southmore	

Multi-Service Centers	
Acres Homes MSC	$3,078,613
Sunnyside MSC	$ 535,000
Fifth Ward MSC	$ 480,000
Fire Engine Pumpers	$2,000,000
Fire Station 19	
Fire Station 23	
Fire Station 30	
Fire Station 40	
Total Amount of Grant	**$8,093,613**

in substantially the form attached hereto as a new **EXHIBIT "B"**.

Section 4. That the Mayor (or in the absence of the Mayor, the Mayor Pro-Tem) is hereby authorized to execute the CDBG-R application and all related documents on behalf of the City of Houston and to take all actions necessary to effectuate the City's intent and objectives in approving such CDBG-R application and related documents, or other undertakings in the event of changed circumstances. The City Secretary (or in the absence of the City Secretary, any Assistant City Secretary) is hereby authorized to attest to all such signatures and to affix the seal of the City to all such instruments. The City Attorney is hereby authorized to take all action necessary to enforce legal obligations under said contracts, agreements or other undertakings, without further authorization from City Council.

Section 5. The City Council takes cognizance of the fact that in order to facilitate operations of the various City housing and community development programs, projects and activities, and to make adjustments occasioned by events transpiring during the year, it may become necessary to make adjustments to the projected uses contained within the CDBG-R budget as originally adopted. Accordingly, if the Mayor, through the Director of HCDD, its designee, or successor, from time to time shall upon the review of the grant separately and individually determine:

(1) that there are unexpended funds in a grant budget for one or more housing and community development programs, projects or activities, which could be transferred to another program year budget without creating deficits in the requirements for any housing and community development program, project or activity;

(2) that the proposed transfer complies in all respects with all applicable federal laws and regulations;

(3) that a formal amendment may not be required by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development nor the City Council of the City for such administrative changes to the budget; and

(4) that this document and its attachment will serve as a transmittal to HUD in compliance with 24 C.F.R. §91.505(c), when applicable;

then, the Director of the HCDD, his/her designee, or successor, may issue a request for the proposed transfer to the Director of the Department of Finance and Administration. Upon receipt of such request, the Director of the Department of Finance and Administration is hereby authorized to make transfers to and from said budget account or accounts in accordance with the request and to certify to the City Controller the amounts transferred and the accounts affected. Upon receipt of such certification, the City Controller shall treat such funds as if they had been so budgeted in the first instance.

Section 6. There exists a public emergency requiring that this Ordinance be passed finally on the date of its introduction as requested in writing by the Mayor; therefore, this Ordinance shall be passed finally on such date and shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Mayor; however, in the event that the Mayor fails to sign this Ordinance within five days after its passage and adoption, it shall take effect in accordance with Article VI, Section 6, Houston City Charter.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 19th **day of** August**, 2009.**

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2009.

_____

Mayor of the City of Houston

Pursuant to Article VI, Section 6, Houston City Charter, the effective date of the foregoing Ordinance is AUG 2 5 2009.

City Secretary

(Prepared by Legal Dept. Barbara J. Pierce

Senior Assistant City Attorney

(Requested by Richard S. Celli, Director, Housing and Community Development Department

(L.D. File No.)

FUND REF: Not Applicable

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AYE	NO	
✓		MAYOR WHITE
••••	••••	COUNCIL MEMBERS
✓		LAWRENCE
✓		JOHNSON
	ABSENT DUE TO BEING ILL	CLUTTERBUCK
✓		ADAMS
✓		SULLIVAN
✓		KHAN
✓		HOLM
✓		GONZALEZ
	ABSENT-ON PERSONAL BUSINESS	RODRIGUEZ
	ABSENT-OUT OF CITY ON PERSONAL BUSINESS	BROWN
✓		LOVELL
✓		NORIEGA
✓		GREEN
✓		JONES
CAPTION	ADOPTED	

MAY 017 Rev. 6/24

CAPTION PUBLISHED IN DAILY COURT REVIEW DATE: AUG 2 5 2009

EXHIBIT "B"

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT
(CDBG-R)

PROJECTED USE OF FUNDS BUDGET FOR
July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009

COUNCIL DISTRICT	PUBLIC FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS	CURRENT ALLOCATION	% of CURRENT ALLOCATION
	Purchase Fire Trucks/Equipment	$ 2,000,000	
	Renovation of Acres Homes Multi-Service Center	$ 3,078,613	
	Renovation of Sunnyside Multi-Service Center	$ 535,000	
	Parking lot expansion of Fifth Ward Multi-Service Center	$ 480,000	
	Sub-Total	**$ 6,093,613**	**75.29%**
COUNCIL DISTRICT	**HOUSING**		
	Single Room Occupancy Projects	$ 2,000,000	
	Sub-Total	**$ 2,000,000**	**24.71%**
	TOTAL	**$ 8,093,613**	**100.00%**

PUBLIC NOTICE

On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which includes an additional $980 million in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. The purpose of this program funding is to develop communities through the provision of decent affordable housing, the promotion of job creation, and the expansion of business opportunities. Funding for the CDBG program is based on a formula that uses several objective measures of community need, including the extent of poverty, population, housing overcrowding, age of housing and population lag in relation to other metropolitan areas. The City of Houston, through the Housing and Community Development Department (HCDD), is scheduled to receive $8,093,613 in additional CDBG funds and proposes to distribute the grant among the following activities:

Single Room Occupancy Projects	$2,000,000
Purchase Fire Trucks/Equipment	$2,000,000
Renovation of Acres Homes Multi Service Center	$2,900,000
Renovation of Sunnyside Multi Service Center	$535,000
Parking lot expansion of Fifth Ward Multi Service Center	$480,000
Installation of exterior fence at South Post Oak Multi Service Center and Vinson Library	$85,000

Application for the CDBG program funding under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act represents a "substantial" amendment to the 2008 Consolidated Action Plan. According to Docket No. FR-5309-N-01, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is waiving the requirement that the grantee follow its citizen participation plan for this substantial amendment. The public is invited to comment on the CDBG funding during the seven (7) day review period which extends from Thursday, May 14, 2009 through Thursday, May 21, 2009. The CDBG substantial amendment application will be submitted to City Council for approval and placed on HCDD's Web site at **www.houstonhousing.org**. For additional information, contact Marnine Thomas at 713-868-8300.

2009-457

City of Houston Ordinance No. 2009-457

AN ORDINANCE APPROVING AND AUTHORIZING THE CITY OF HOUSTON TO SUBMIT AN APPLICATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUNDS UNDER THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009 ("CDBG-R") IN THE AMOUNT OF $8,093,613.00; TO ACCEPT THE AFOREMENTIONED FUNDS, IF AWARDED; AND TO MAKE A SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT TO THE 2008 CONSOLIDATED ACTION PLAN PASSED ON APRIL 30, 2008, PURSUANT TO ORDINANCE NO. 2008-385, AS AMENDED, TO INCLUDE THE CDBG-R FUNDS; MAKING VARIOUS FINDINGS AND PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE SUBJECT; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

WHEREAS, on February 17, 2009, President Barack Obama signed the American Recovery And Reinvestment Act of 2009, which includes $1 billion dollars in Community Development Block Grant ("CDBG") funds to be awarded to states and local governments to carry out, on an expedited basis, eligible activities under the CDBG Program; and

WHEREAS, funding for the Community Development Block Grant Program under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 ("CDBG-R") is to be distributed based on the annual formula used for the CDBG Program; and

WHEREAS, the Housing and Community Development Department ("HCDD"), on behalf of the City of Houston ("City") desires to submit an application for the CDBG-R funds in the amount of $8,093,613 and to accept the funds if awarded; and

WHEREAS, HCDD proposes to use the CDBG-R funds for the following activities:

Activity/Project	Cost
Single Room Occupancy Projects	$2,000,000
Purchase Fire Trucks/Equipment	$2,000,000
Renovation of Acres Homes Multi Service Center	$2,900,000
Renovation of Sunnyside Multi Service Center	$ 535,000
Parking lot expansion of Fifth Ward Multi Service Center	$ 480,000
Installation of exterior fence at South Post Oak Multi Service Center and Vinson Library	$ 85,000; and

WHEREAS, on April 30, 2008, pursuant to City Ordinance No. 2008-0385, the City Council of the City of Houston ("City Council") approved and authorized the submission of the 2008 Consolidated Action Plan ("Plan"), which included several federal grant applications, to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD"), including the CDBG Grant Application ("Grant Application"); and

WHEREAS, the Housing and Community Development Department ("HCDD") now desires to make a substantial amendment to the Plan and Grant Application to add the CDBG-R funds in the amount of $8,093,613.00; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with HUD regulations HCDD publicized its intent to amend the Plan and Grant Application in the Houston Chronicle on May 14, 2009; and

WHEREAS, the public notice expires on May 21, 2009;

NOW THEREFORE;

* * * *

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HOUSTON:

Section 1. The City Council hereby adopts the recitals set forth above and approves and authorizes the submission of the application for the CDBG-R funds ($8,093,613.00), in substantially the form which is attached hereto as **EXHIBIT A** and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 2. That the Mayor is hereby designated as the official to accept the funds requested in the CDBG-R application, if awarded.

Section 3. The City Council hereby approves and authorizes a substantial amendment to the Plan and CDBG Grant Application authorized under Ordinance No. 2008-0385, passed on April 30, 2008, to add the CDBG-R funds in the total amount of $8,093,613.

Section 4. By this amendment, the Plan and Grant Application will be substantially amended to reflect CDBG-R funding for the following proposed activities:

Activity/Projects	Costs
Single Room Occupancy Projects	$2,000,000
Purchase Fire Trucks/Equipment	$2,000,000
Renovation of Acres Homes Multi Service Center	$2,900,000
Renovation of Sunnyside Multi Service Center	$ 535,000
Parking lot expansion of Fifth Ward Multi Service Center	$ 480,000

Installation of exterior fence at South Post Oak Multi Service Center and Vinson Library	$ 85,000
Total	**$8,093,613**

which substantial amendment will be incorporated into the Projected Use of Funds Budget for the Thirty-Fourth CDBG Program Year, July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009, in substantially the form attached hereto as **EXHIBIT B** and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 5. That the Mayor (or in the absence of the Mayor, the Mayor Pro-Tem) is hereby authorized to execute the CDBG-R application and substantial amendment to the Plan and Grant Application and all related documents on behalf of the City of Houston and to take all actions necessary to effectuate the City's intent and objectives in approving such Plan, CDBG-R application and related documents, or other undertakings in the event of changed circumstances. The City Secretary (or in the absence of the City Secretary, any Assistant City Secretary) is hereby authorized to attest to all such signatures and to affix the seal of the City to all such instruments. The City Attorney is hereby authorized to take all action necessary to enforce legal obligations under said contracts, agreements or other undertakings, without further authorization from City Council.

Section 6. The City Council finds that citizens residing in community development areas and residents and members of neighborhood-based organizations were given an opportunity to comment on the proposed change contained in this amendment to the Plan.

Section 7. The City Council takes cognizance of the fact that in order to facilitate operations of the various City housing and community development programs, projects and activities, and to make adjustments occasioned by events transpiring during the year, it may become necessary to make adjustments to the projected uses contained within the Grant Application's budget as originally adopted. Accordingly, if the Mayor, through the Director of HCDD, its designee, or successor, from time to time shall upon the review of the grant separately and individually determine:

(1) that there are unexpended funds in a grant budget for one or more housing and community development programs, projects or activities, which could be transferred to another program year budget without creating deficits in the requirements for any housing and community development program, project or activity;

(2) that the proposed transfer complies in all respects with all applicable federal laws and regulations;

(3) that a formal amendment may not be required by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development nor the City Council of the City for such administrative changes to the budget; and

(4) that this document and its attachment will serve as a transmittal to HUD in compliance with 24 C.F.R. §91.505(c), when applicable;

then, the Director of the HCDD, his/her designee, or successor, may issue a request for the proposed transfer to the Director of the Department of Finance and Administration. Upon receipt of such request, the Director of the Department of Finance and Administration is hereby authorized to make transfers to and from said budget account or accounts in accordance with the request and to certify to the City Controller the amounts transferred and the accounts affected. Upon receipt of such certification, the City Controller shall treat such funds as if they had been so budgeted in the first instance.

Section 8. There exists a public emergency requiring that this Ordinance be passed finally on the date of its introduction as requested in writing by the Mayor; therefore, this Ordinance shall be passed finally on such date and shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Mayor; however, in the event that the Mayor fails to sign this Ordinance within five days after its passage and adoption, it shall take effect in accordance with Article VI, Section 6, Houston City Charter.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 27th day of May, 2009.

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2009.

_____

Mayor of the City of Houston

Pursuant to Article VI, Section 6, Houston City Charter, the effective date of the foregoing Ordinance is JUN 0 2 2009.

_____

City Secretary

(Prepared by Legal Dept. _____

Senior Assistant City Attorney

(Requested by Richard S. Celli, Director, Housing and Community Development Department

(L.D. File No.)

FUND REF: Not Applicable

h\te:\ord\ordamend2008arractto2009

CAPTION PUBLISHED IN DAILY COURT REVIEW

DATE: JUN 0 2 2009

AYE	NO	
✓		**MAYOR WHITE**
••••	••••	**COUNCIL MEMBERS**
✓		LAWRENCE
✓		JOHNSON
✓		CLUTTERBUCK
✓		ADAMS
✓		SULLIVAN
✓		KHAN
✓		HOLM
✓		RODRIGUEZ
	ABSENT	BROWN
✓		LOVELL
✓		NORIEGA
✓		GREEN
✓		JONES
CAPTION	ADOPTED	

MAY 017 Rev.1/04

EXHIBIT A

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 01/31/2009

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

Version 02

*1. Type of Submission:
- ☐ Preapplication
- ☒ Application
- ☐ Changed/Corrected Application

*2. Type of Application
- ☒ New
- ☐ Continuation
- ☐ Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s)

*Other (Specify)

3. Date Received:

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

*5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

*a. Legal Name: City of Houston

*b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 746001164

*c. Organizational DUNS: 832431985

d. Address:

*Street 1: 601 Sawyer, Suite 400
Street 2:
*City: Houston
County: Harris
*State: Texas
Province:
*Country: United States
*Zip / Postal Code 77007

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name: Housing & Community Development

Division Name:

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:

*First Name: Marnine

Middle Name:

*Last Name: Thomas

Suffix:

Title: Administrative Coordinator

Organizational Affiliation:

*Telephone Number: 713-865-9314 Fax Number: 713-868-8423

*Email: marnine.thomas@cityofhouston.net

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 01/31/2009

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424 Version 02

***9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

C. City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

*Other (Specify)

***10 Name of Federal Agency:**

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14.253

CFDA Title:

Community Development Block Grant Program

***12 Funding Opportunity Number:**

Title XII of Division A

*Title:

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

City of Houston, Texas

***15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

The City of Houston will undertake a range of rehabilitation activities to improve and increase the quality of public facilities and housing for low to moderate income persons.

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 01/31/2009

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

Version 02

16. Congressional Districts Of:

*a. Applicant: TX-007; TX-008; TX-009; TX-018; TX-022; TX-025; TX-029

*b. Program/Project: TX-007; TX-008; TX-009; TX-018; TX-022; TX-025; TX029

17. Proposed Project:

*a. Start Date: 6 months after receiving funds

*b. End Date: All funds expended by 9/30/2012

18. Estimated Funding ($):

*a. Federal	$8,093,613
*b. Applicant	
*c. State	
*d. Local	
*e. Other	
*f. Program Income	
*g. TOTAL	$8,093,613

***19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

☐ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on _____

☐ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

☒ c. Program is not covered by E. O. 12372

***20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes", provide explanation.)**

☐ Yes ☒ No

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U. S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)

☒ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: _____ *First Name: Bill

Middle Name:	
*Last Name: White	
Suffix:	
*Title: Mayor	
*Telephone Number: 832-393-1011	Fax Number: 832-393-1067
* Email: mayor@cityofhouston.net	
*Signature of Authorized Representative:	*Date Signed:

Authorized for Local Reproduction

Standard Form 424 (Revised 10/2005)
Prescribed by OMB Circular A-102

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 01/31/2009

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

Version 02

***Applicant Federal Debt Delinquency Explanation**

The following should contain an explanation if the Applicant organization is delinquent of any Federal Debt.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SF-424

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 60 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0043), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

This is a standard form (including the continuation sheet) required for use as a cover sheet for submission of preapplications and applications and related information under discretionary programs. Some of the items are required and some are optional at the discretion of the applicant or the Federal agency (agency). Required items are identified with an asterisk on the form and are specified in the instructions below. In addition to the instructions provided below, applicants must consult agency instructions to determine specific requirements.

Item	Entry:
1.	**Type of Submission:** (Required): Select one type of submission in accordance with agency instructions. • Preapplication • Application • Changed/Corrected Application – If requested by the agency, check if this submission is to change or correct a previously submitted application. Unless requested by the agency, applicants may not use this to submit changes after the closing date.
2.	**Type of Application:** (Required) Select one type of application in accordance with agency instructions. • New – An application that is being submitted to an agency for the first time. • Continuation - An extension for an additional funding/budget period for a project with a projected completion date. This can include renewals. • Revision - Any change in the Federal Government's financial obligation or contingent liability from an existing obligation. If a revision, enter the appropriate letter(s). More than one may be selected. If "Other" is selected, please specify in text box provided. A. Increase Award B. Decrease Award C. Increase Duration D. Decrease Duration E. Other (specify)
3.	**Date Received:** Leave this field blank. This date will be assigned by the Federal agency.
4.	**Applicant Identifier:** Enter the entity identifier assigned by the Federal agency, if any, or applicant's control number, if applicable.
5a	**Federal Entity Identifier:** Enter the number assigned to your organization by the Federal Agency, if any.
5b.	**Federal Award Identifier:** For new applications leave blank. For a continuation or revision to an existing award, enter the previously assigned Federal award identifier number. If a changed/corrected application, enter the Federal Identifier in accordance with agency instructions.
6.	**Date Received by State:** Leave this field blank. This date will be assigned by the State, if applicable.
7.	**State Application Identifier:** Leave this field blank. This identifier will be assigned by the State, if applicable.
8.	**Applicant Information:** Enter the following in accordance with agency instructions: **a. Legal Name:** (Required): Enter the legal name of applicant that will undertake the assistance activity. This is the name that the organization has registered with the Central Contractor Registry. Information on registering with CCR may be obtained by visiting the Grants.gov website. **b. Employer/Taxpayer Number (EIN/TIN):** (Required): Enter the Employer or Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN or TIN) as assigned by the Internal Revenue Service. If your organization is not in the US, enter 44-4444444. **c. Organizational DUNS:** (Required) Enter the organization's DUNS or DUNS+4 number received from Dun and Bradstreet. Information on obtaining a DUNS number may be obtained by visiting the Grants.gov website. **d. Address:** Enter the complete address as follows: Street address (Line 1 required), City (Required), County, State (Required, if country is US), Province, Country (Required), Zip/Postal Code (Required, if country is US). **e. Organizational Unit:** Enter the name of the primary organizational unit (and department or division, if applicable) that will undertake the

Item	Entry:
10.	**Name Of Federal Agency:** (Required) Enter the name of the Federal agency from which assistance is being requested with this application.
11.	**Catalog Of Federal Domestic Assistance Number/Title:** Enter the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number and title of the program under which assistance is requested, as found in the program announcement, if applicable.
12.	**Funding Opportunity Number/Title:** (Required) Enter the Funding Opportunity Number and title of the opportunity under which assistance is requested, as found in the program announcement.
13.	**Competition Identification Number/Title:** Enter the Competition Identification Number and title of the competition under which assistance is requested, if applicable.
14.	**Areas Affected By Project:** List the areas or entities using the categories (e.g., cities, counties, states, etc.) specified in agency instructions. Use the continuation sheet to enter additional areas, if needed.
15.	**Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:** (Required) Enter a brief descriptive title of the project. If appropriate, attach a map showing project location (e.g., construction or real property projects). For preapplications, attach a summary description of the project.
16.	**Congressional Districts Of:** (Required) 16a. Enter the applicant's Congressional District, and 16b. Enter all District(s) affected by the program or project. Enter in the format: 2 characters State Abbreviation – 3 characters District Number, e.g., CA-005 for California 5th district, CA-012 for California 12th district, NC-103 for North Carolina's 103rd district. • If all congressional districts in a state are affected, enter "all" for the district number, e.g., MD-all for all congressional districts in Maryland. • If nationwide, i.e. all districts within all states are affected, enter US-all. • If the program/project is outside the US, enter 00-000.
17.	**Proposed Project Start and End Dates:** (Required) Enter the proposed start date and end date of the project.
18.	**Estimated Funding:** (Required) Enter the amount requested or to be contributed during the first funding/budget period by each contributor. Value of in-kind contributions should be included on appropriate lines, as applicable. If the action will result in a dollar change to an existing award, indicate only the amount of the change. For decreases, enclose the amounts in parentheses.
19.	**Is Application Subject to Review by State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?** Applicants should contact the State Single Point of Contact (SPOC) for Federal Executive Order 12372 to determine whether the application is subject to the

assistance activity, if applicable.

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application: Enter the name (First and last name required), organizational affiliation (if affiliated with an organization other than the applicant organization), telephone number (Required), fax number, and email address (Required) of the person to contact on matters related to this application.

9. Type of Applicant: (Required)
Select up to three applicant type(s) in accordance with agency instructions.

A. State Government
B. County Government
C. City or Township Government
D. Special District Government
E. Regional Organization
F. U.S. Territory or Possession
G. Independent School District
H. Public/State Controlled Institution of Higher Education
I. Indian/Native American Tribal Government (Federally Recognized)
J. Indian/Native American Tribal Government (Other than Federally Recognized)
K. Indian/Native American Tribally Designated Organization
L. Public/Indian Housing Authority
M. Nonprofit with 501C3 IRS Status (Other than Institution of Higher Education)
N. Nonprofit without 501C3 IRS Status (Other than Institution of Higher Education)
O. Private Institution of Higher Education
P. Individual
Q. For-Profit Organization (Other than Small Business)
R. Small Business
S. Hispanic-serving Institution
T. Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)
U. Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities (TCCUs)
V. Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian Serving Institutions
W. Non-domestic (non-US) Entity
X. Other (specify)

State intergovernmental review process. Select the appropriate box. If "a." is selected, enter the date the application was submitted to the State

20. **Is the Applicant Delinquent on any Federal Debt?** (Required) Select the appropriate box. This question applies to the applicant organization, not the person who signs as the authorized representative. Categories of debt include delinquent audit disallowances, loans and taxes.

If yes, include an explanation on the continuation sheet.

21. **Authorized Representative**: (Required) To be signed and dated by the authorized representative of the applicant organization. Enter the name (First and last name required) title (Required), telephone number (Required), fax number, and email address (Required) of the person authorized to sign for the applicant.
A copy of the governing body's authorization for you to sign this application as the official representative must be on file in the applicant's office. (Certain Federal agencies may require that this authorization be submitted as part of the application.)

EXHIBIT B

PREPARED: May 22, 2009
APPROVED:
AMENDMENT: 3
ORDINANCE NO:

PROJECTED USE OF FUNDS BUDGET FOR
THIRTY-FOURTH PROGRAM YEAR
July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009

COUNCIL DISTRICT		PUBLIC FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS	CURRENT ALLOCATION	REALLOCATION	REVISED CURRENT ALLOCATION	% of REVISED CURRENT ALLOCATION
D		Fire Station 24	$ 2,400,000		$ 2,400,000	
B		Trinity Gardens Drainage Improvements	$ 3,000,000		$ 3,000,000	
Various		Neighborhood Facilities Improvements	$ 2,648,171		$ 2,648,171	
Various		SPARKS/Parks	$ 350,000		$ 350,000	
	New	**Purchase Fire Trucks/Equipment		$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000	
	New	** Renovation of Acres Homes Multi-Service Center		$ 2,900,000	$ 2,900,000	
	New	** Renovation of Sunnyside Multi-Service Center		$ 535,000	$ 535,000	
	New	** Parking lot expansion of Fifth Ward Multi-Service Center		$ 480,000	$ 480,000	
	New	** Installation of exterior fence - South Post Oak Multi-Service Center & Vinson Library		$ 85,000	$ 85,000	
		Sub-Total	**$ 8,398,171**	**$ 6,000,000**	**$ 14,398,171**	**24.91%**
COUNCIL DISTRICT		**HOUSING**				
Various		Housing Assistance Programs	$ 6,811,251		$ 6,811,251	
	New	** Single Room Occupancy Projects		$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000	
		Sub-Total	**$ 6,811,251**	**$ 2,000,000**	**$ 8,811,251**	**20.20%**
COUNCIL DISTRICT		**PUBLIC SERVICES**				
Various		Community Services	$ 4,913,350		$ 4,913,350	
Various		Emergency Shelter Grants (Match)	$ 700,000		$ 700,000	
		Sub-Total	**$ 5,613,350**	**$ -**	**$ 5,613,350**	**16.65%**
COUNCIL DISTRICT		**PLANNING**				
Various		Coalition for the Homeless	$ 133,415		$ 133,415	
		Sub-Total	**$ 133,415**	**$ -**	**$ 133,415**	**0.40%**
COUNCIL DISTRICT		**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT***				
Various		Economic Development Assistance Program	$ 2,126,540		$ 2,126,540	
		Sub-Total	**$ 2,126,540**	**$ -**	**$ 2,126,540**	**6.31%**

COUNCIL DISTRICT	CLEARANCE					
Various	Dangerous Building/Code Enforcement	$ 3,616,700		$ 3,616,700		
Various	Administration/Legal Department	$ 866,300		$ 866,300		
	Sub-Total	**$ 4,483,000**	**$ -**	**$ 4,483,000**		**13.30%**
COUNCIL DISTRICT	**PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION**					
N/A	CDBG Program Administration	$ 5,742,190		$ 5,742,190		
N/A	Other Departments Administration	$ 409,300		$ 409,300		
	Sub-Total	**$ 6,151,490**		**$ 6,151,490**		**18.24%**
	TOTAL	**$ 33,717,217**		**$ 41,717,217**		**100.00%**

** Additonal CDBG funds due to the American Recovery & Reinvestment Act of 2009

ESTIMATE OF THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR CDBG PROGRAM INCOME

Sources of Program Income	**Amount**
Houston Housing Improvement Program Loan Repayments	$ 18,000.00
Multi-Family Housing Loan Repayments	$ 282,000.00
Affordable Housing Loan Repayments	$ 180,000.00
Small Business Revolving Loan Repayments	$ 726,540.00
Palm Center Operations	$ 1,400,000.00
Subrecipient	$ 20,000.00
Sale of Armory	$ 416,966.00
Sale of Property to YMCA	$ 461,068.00
Other Program Income	$ 413,945.00
Sub-Total	**$ 3,918,519.00**
Projected Use of Program Income	
Small Business Revolving Loan Funds	$ 1,100,000.00
Palm Center Operations	$ 900,000.00
All other Programs: Public Facilities and Improvements, Public Services, CDBG Administration and Small Business Revolving Loan Fund	$ 1,918,519.00
Sub-Total	**$ 3,918,519.00**

TOTAL FUNDING DOLLARS AVAILABLE FY 2009

Thirty-fourth Year CDBG Allocation	$ 29,798,698.00
Estimated Program Income	$ 3,918,519.00
Prior Years Funding	
Total	**$ 33,717,217.00**

CPMP Non-State Grantee Certifications

Many elements of this document may be completed electronically, however a signature must be manually applied and the document must be submitted in paper form to the Field Office.

☐ **This certification does not apply.**
☒ **This certification is applicable.**

NON-STATE GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, 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 –
   a. The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
   b. The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
   c. Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
   d. 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 –
   a. Abide by the terms of the statement; and
   b. 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 –
   a. 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
   b. 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:

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;

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

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.

Annise D. Parker

Signature/Authorized Official

5-14-10

Date

ATTEST:

City Secretary

Annise D Parker

Name

Mayor

Title

901 Bagby / PO Box 1562, 77251

Address

Houston, TX 77002

City/State/Zip

832-393-1011

Telephone Number

☒ **This certification does not apply.**
☐ **This certification is applicable.**

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:

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);

Overall Benefit - The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2010, 2011, 2012, (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;

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:

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

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.

Annise D. Parker
Mayor

Signature/Authorized Official

5-14-10

Date

Annise D Parker

Name

Mayor

Title

901 Bagby / PO Box 1562, 77251

Address

Houston, TX 77002

City/State/Zip

832-393-1011

Telephone Number

ATTEST:

City Secretary

☐ This certification does not apply.
☑ This certification is applicable.

OPTIONAL CERTIFICATION
CDBG

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities, which are designed to meet other community development needs having 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 to meet such needs.

Annise D. Parker
Madeline B. Appel

Signature/Authorized Official

5-14-10

Date

Annise D. Parker

Name

Mayor

Title

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Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

> The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- it is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

Appropriate Financial Assistance -- before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;

Annise D. Parker
Madeline B. Appel

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Anna Russell

City Secretary

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HOPWA Certifications

The HOPWA grantee certifies that:

Activities -- Activities funded under the program will meet urgent needs that are not being met by available public and private sources.

Building -- Any building or structure assisted under that program shall be operated for the purpose specified in the plan:

1. For at least 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility,

2. For at least 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.

Annise D. Parker
Madeline G. Appel

Signature/Authorized Official

5-14-10

Date

Annise D. Parker

Name

Mayor

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ESG Certifications

I, Annise D. Parker, Chief Executive Officer of Jurisdiction, certify that the local government will ensure the provision of the matching supplemental funds required by the regulation at 24 *CFR* 576.51. I have attached to this certification a description of the sources and amounts of such supplemental funds.

I further certify that the local government will comply with:

1. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.53 concerning the continued use of buildings for which Emergency Shelter Grants are used for rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless; or when funds are used solely for operating costs or essential services.

2. The building standards requirement of 24 *CFR* 576.55.

3. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.56, concerning assurances on services and other assistance to the homeless.

4. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.57, other appropriate provisions of 24 *CFR* Part 576, and other applicable federal laws concerning nondiscrimination and equal opportunity.

5. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.59(b) concerning the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.

6. The requirement of 24 *CFR* 576.59 concerning minimizing the displacement of persons as a result of a project assisted with these funds.

7. The requirements of 24 *CFR* Part 24 concerning the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988.

8. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.56(a) and 576.65(b) that grantees develop and implement procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted with ESG funds and that the address or location of any family violence shelter project will not be made public, except with written authorization of the person or persons responsible for the operation of such shelter.

9. The requirement that recipients involve themselves, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, homeless individuals and families in policymaking, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of these facilities as provided by 24 *CFR* 76.56.

10. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.57(e) dealing with the provisions of, and regulations and procedures applicable with respect to the environmental review responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and related

authorities as specified in 24 *CFR* Part 58.

11. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.21(a)(4) providing that the funding of homeless prevention activities for families that have received eviction notices or notices of termination of utility services will meet the requirements that: (A) the inability of the family to make the required payments must be the result of a sudden reduction in income; (B) the assistance must be necessary to avoid eviction of the family or termination of the services to the family; (C) there must be a reasonable prospect that the family will be able to resume payments within a reasonable period of time; and (D) the assistance must not supplant funding for preexisting homeless prevention activities from any other source.

12. The new requirement of the McKinney-Vento Act (42 *USC* 11362) to develop and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons. I further understand that state and local governments are primarily responsible for the care of these individuals, and that ESG funds are not to be used to assist such persons in place of state and local resources.

13. HUD's standards for participation in a local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the collection and reporting of client-level information.

I further certify that the submission of a completed and approved Consolidated Plan with its certifications, which act as the application for an Emergency Shelter Grant, is authorized under state and/or local law, and that the local government possesses legal authority to carry out grant activities in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Annise D. Parker
Mayor Pro Tem

Signature/Authorized Official

5-14-10

Date

Annise D. Parker

Name

Mayor

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Anna Russell
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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.

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.

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.

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).

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).

2. 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

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:

a. All "direct charge" employees;
b. all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and
c. 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

Annise D. Parker

Signature/Authorized Official

5-14-10

Date

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