

CITY OF BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

2015 – 2019 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

2015 – 2016 ANNUAL PLAN

Draft Plan for 30 Day Comment Period: June 29, 2015 – July 28, 2015



Contact:
City of Brownsville, Texas
Community Development Department

City Hall 1001 East Elizabeth Street
Brownsville, Texas 78522

Office: (956) 543-2569



Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	5
ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)	5
The Process	8
PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b).....	8
PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)	9
PR-15 Citizen Participation.....	17
Needs Assessment	20
NA-05 Overview	20
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)	21
NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)	36
NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)	39
NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2).....	42
NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)	43
NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)	44
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c).....	48
NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d).....	51
NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)	53
Housing Market Analysis.....	54
MA-05 Overview	54
MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2).....	55
MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a).....	63
MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a).....	68
MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)	73

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)	76
MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)	78
MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)	80
MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)	81
MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion	90
Strategic Plan	94
SP-05 Overview	94
SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1).....	95
SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2).....	97
SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b).....	112
SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c).....	139
SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h).....	140
SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d).....	141
SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i).....	142
SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)	143
SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230	144
Expected Resources	145
AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)	145
Annual Goals and Objectives	148
Projects	154
AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)	154
AP-38 Project Summary	155
AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f).....	167
Affordable Housing	168
AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)	168
AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h).....	169

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)..... 170

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j) 173

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k) 174

Program Specific Requirements..... 176

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The Consolidated Plan serves as a planning document meeting the federal government statutory requirements in 24 CFR 91.200-91.230, with revisions for preparing a Consolidated Plan and guiding the use of CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG funding based on applications to the U.S. Department of HUD. The major sections of the Consolidated Plan include a Housing Market Analysis, Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment, 5-year Strategic Plan, a 1-year Action Plan, and Consultation and Citizen Participation, with accompanying documentation relating to public comment. The Strategic Plan addresses specific needs that were identified in the data analysis, with specific goals and program targets for each category designated for funding. The Action Plan is a subset of the Strategic Plan, addressing funding options for the next fiscal year. The Consolidated Plan can be used by organizations in the community as a guide for identifying activities through which they can help the jurisdiction reach their housing and community development goals. The Consolidated Plan also serves as the baseline for measuring program effectiveness, as reported in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) required by HUD for each fiscal year's funding allocation. Incorporated into the Consolidated Plan are an analysis of the local housing market and a review of housing and homeless needs in Brownsville as a means of defining the current environment in which federal funding is being used. The Consolidated Plan provides a strategic plan for meeting priority needs that were identified through the community participation process. The analytical parts of the document draw from the 2005-2009 and the 2008-2012 American Community Surveys and 2005 CHAS data provided by HUD. Other data sources include the 2010 U.S. Census and other information gathered locally, including the Cameron County Homeless Partnership and a survey of citizens that was used to assist in prioritizing needs. The survey was available on the City's website and was distributed at community meetings. Public housing information was provided by the Brownsville Housing Authority.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

This Consolidated Plan contains a range of goals, objectives, and outcomes formulated to address needs identified for homelessness, other special needs, affordable housing, non-housing community development, barriers to affordable housing, lead-based paint hazards, institutional structure, and coordination. These objectives include:

- Continue to Plan, Monitor and Administer Entitlement Grant Programs and insure compliance with Federal Regulations.
- Improve the condition of housing for low-income homeowners.
- Increase Development of units and affordability of housing for homeownership.
- Address community needs through community-based public service programs.

- Address community needs through improvements and expansion of Public Facilities and Public infrastructure.

These objectives are supported by a collection of associated strategies and performance goals. These strategies seek to work toward meeting the objectives stated, addressing the need for more affordable housing, housing rehabilitation, public facilities and infrastructure improvements, and public services. Specifics can be found in the Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan.

3. Evaluation of past performance

Brownsville has a history of successful programs funded through the Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnership Program. Of particular importance to the health of the city have been programs that address the condition of the housing stock. The City has successfully funded housing rehabilitation activities targeting lower income and elderly households unable to properly maintain their homes. The City has worked actively with local homeless services providers to expand both the stock of units/beds available to homeless persons and services aimed at helping those persons find employment, housing, health care services, and educational opportunities. Details of past performance can be found in the City's Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Based on Community Participation Plan, outreach included public forums and focus group meetings, an on-line survey provided on the City of Brownsville Web Site and hard copy, and consultation with public and private agencies and organizations to capture public input as to the priority needs for the next five years. Participating persons, public and private agencies included the general public, neighborhood organizations, Brownsville Housing Authority, Continuum of Care, Board of Realtors, Chamber of Commerce, public and social service agencies, colleges and universities, elected and appointed officials.

Three Public Forums and Stakeholder Focus Group sessions were held on December 16th, 2015 at the Brownsville Public Library – 4320 Southmost Blvd., Brownsville, TX 78521 and Westside Community Network Center, 1763 U.S. Highway, Brownsville, Texas 78520. Supplemental interviews were conducted with and information and input received from various City Departments and Divisions, Chamber of Commerce and Board of Realtors representatives, social and public service organization, community, professional and industry representatives to obtain information from those unable to attend the sessions. Participants in the sessions and supplemental interviews included Brownsville City staff and other government representatives; administrators from local colleges, universities, and school districts; non-profit organizations, home builders, housing and social service agencies representatives; real estate and financial industry representatives; and the general public and other community representatives.

5. Summary of public comments

To be completed at the end of the public comment period.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

All comments were accepted.

7. Summary

This plan provides a framework through which Amarillo manages its federal entitlement programs related to community development and homeless assistance. Data were provided through HUD's eCon software system, utilizing American Community Survey data and other sources, to construct the needs assessment and market analysis. The City worked with local service providers and other concerned citizens to develop the strategic plan and annual action plan, both designed to address needs within the city as identified through the public participation process and needs assessment.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	BROWNSVILLE	
CDBG Administrator	BROWNSVILLE	Office of Grant Management & Community Development
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator	BROWNSVILLE	Office of Grant Management & Community Development
ESG Administrator	BROWNSVILLE	Office of Grant Management & Community Development
HOPWA-C Administrator		Office of Grant Management & Community Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The lead agencies for the development of the Consolidated Plan are the Office of Grant Management and the Community Development Department of the City of Brownsville. CDD has contracted with the consulting firm of J-QUAD Planning Group. The City and J-QUAD consulted with a number of other agencies including the City's Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) and the agencies involved in the local Continuum of Care to address homelessness.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

City of Brownsville Community Development Department
 Edgar Garcia, Director
 City Hall 1001 E. Elizabeth Street
 Brownsville, Texas 78522

PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(I)

1. Introduction

Brownsville works with a wide variety of agencies, organizations, and service providers in an effort to bring various viewpoints to bear in the identification of local housing and service needs. Ongoing relationships focused on specific needs and targeted meetings designed to bring public input into the Consolidated Plan process are two of the ways that the City utilizes outside organizations in the consultation process.

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

The City has ongoing relationships with several housing providers working on housing development activities. The CHDO system provides a forum for assisting these agencies grow and meet their own targeted clientele. The City also works to utilize Section 8 vouchers from the federal government to address the housing needs of the City's lowest income households. Through the Continuum of Care process, the City maintains relationships with mental health providers, homeless shelter and services providers, and other governmental agencies with specific responsibilities for homeless individuals and families. The City also participates in a variety of other coalitions that seek to address other issues that relate to housing and service needs.

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

City staff works actively with the Cameron County Homeless Partnership, the local umbrella for the local contribution to the State's Balance of State Continuum of Care. Staff participate in regularly scheduled meetings and point-in-time surveys.

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

Staff from Brownsville participates in the development of the Cameron County Homeless Partnership, working with area service providers to include City resources, to the extent possible, in the provision of services to homeless individuals and families in Brownsville.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Authority of Brownsville
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	VALLEY ASSOCIATION FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	AMIGOS DEL VALLE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.

4	Agency/Group/Organization	FRIENDSHIP OF WOMEN, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF BROWNSVILLE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	BROWNSVILLE BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	UNITED WAY OF SOUTHERN CAMERON COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Foundation

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	THE BISHOP E. SAN PEDRO OZANAM CENTER INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	SUNSHINE HAVEN INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.

10	Agency/Group/Organization	BROWNSVILLE ADULT LITERACY CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Apasionados por La Lectura
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	PALMER DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	GOOD NEIGHBOR SETTLEMENT HOUSE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	GIRL SCOUTS TIP OF TEXAS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	BROWNSVILLE HEALTH DEPARTMENT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Health Agency Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.

16	Agency/Group/Organization	BROWNSVILLE HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES (CASA)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	CCCAC - MONICA'S HOUSE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.

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

No specific agencies were intentionally left out of the consultation process.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Balance of State CoC	The Cameron County Homeless Partnership provides the local contribution to the State's Balance of State CoC. The Con Plan incorporates goals to address CoC needs where appropriate.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))

Brownsville works closely with other local communities active in the Cameron County Homeless Partnership process, State agencies, local non-profit organizations, and other departments of the City of Brownsville in the development of programs to address housing, homeless, and community development needs and other local issues covered by the Consolidated Plan.

Narrative (optional):

The development of the Consolidated Plan and the component Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan require the help of the local non-profit community and other organizations. Specific priorities are identified and ranked through that participation utilizing focus group sessions, forums, and surveys. The City relies on its ongoing relationships to ensure that these opinions and observations are incorporated into the Plan.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

Based on Community Participation Plan, outreach included public forums and focus group meetings, an on-line survey provided on the City of Brownsville Web Site and hard copy, and consultation with public and private agencies and organizations to capture public input as to the priority needs for the next five years. Participating persons, public and private agencies included the general public, neighborhood organizations, Brownsville Housing Authority, Continuum of Care, Board of Realtors, Chamber of Commerce, public and social service agencies, colleges and universities, elected and appointed officials.

Three Public Forums and Stakeholder Focus Group sessions were held on December 16th, 2015 at the Brownsville Public Library – 4320 Southmost Blvd., Brownsville, TX 78521 and Westside Community Network Center, 1763 U.S. Highway, Brownsville, Texas 78520. Supplemental interviews were conducted with and information and input received from various City Departments and Divisions, Chamber of Commerce and Board of Realtors representatives, social and public service organization, community, professional and industry representatives to obtain information from those unable to attend the sessions. Participants in the sessions and supplemental interviews included Brownsville City staff and other government representatives; administrators from local colleges, universities, and school districts; non-profit organizations, home builders, housing and social service agencies representatives; real estate and financial industry representatives; and the general public and other community representatives.

Attendees for the Focus Groups and Public Forums were gathered through invitations sent to select resident and community leaders, organizations, industry professionals and public officials and a public meeting notice published in the local newspaper. At each Focus Group and Public Forum, general issues related to the housing market, neighborhoods conditions, community development needs and concerns pertaining to barriers to affordable housing in Brownsville were discussed. The format included discussions of the communities' priority needs for the next five years and their priorities for funding for the next program year.

Participants in the focus groups and public forums and the general public were given an opportunity to complete a Priority Needs Survey as part of the Consolidated Plan process. The survey was presented at each of the aforementioned sessions and also made available on the City's web site for completion and submission on line. A total of 84 survey responses were received.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Three Consolidated Plan Forums and Stakeholder Focus Group meetings were held in December, 2014. A wide variety of individuals and social service agencies were invited to participate in the events.	The focus group sessions identified a wide range of issues of concern to the attendees with regard to social and economic conditions, housing, public policy and awareness of fair housing, banking and mortgage lending issues, special needs housing, and public transportation.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	A total of 84 surveys were received from attendees to the forums and focus group meetings and through the online survey linked to the City's website. These responses provided City staff with direction in the prioritization of service needs for the allocation of CDBG funding.	No comments were included in the survey instrument. Questions were posed as ranking opportunities in the identification of local programmatic needs. City staff reviewed the results provided by the survey and developed a list of priorities to be included in the Consolidated Plan.	All comments were accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The needs assessment looks at a variety of housing, homeless, community development, and non-homeless special needs through an examination of census and CHAS data, which was created by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. These data quantify housing problems, such as overcrowding and cost burden, and measure the magnitude of special needs populations, such as the elderly, frail elderly, and persons with HIV/AIDS. As shown in the following analysis, cost burden (paying more than 30 percent of household income on housing expenses) and extreme cost burden (paying more than 50 percent of household income on housing expenses) has a considerable impact on households in Brownsville, particularly lower income households. Measures of housing condition (lack of complete kitchen or plumbing facilities) doesn't provide a very reliable measure of condition, though it represents the best, easily accessible data on the topic. Other needs are represented through the Section 8 wait list and various census and state data sources.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

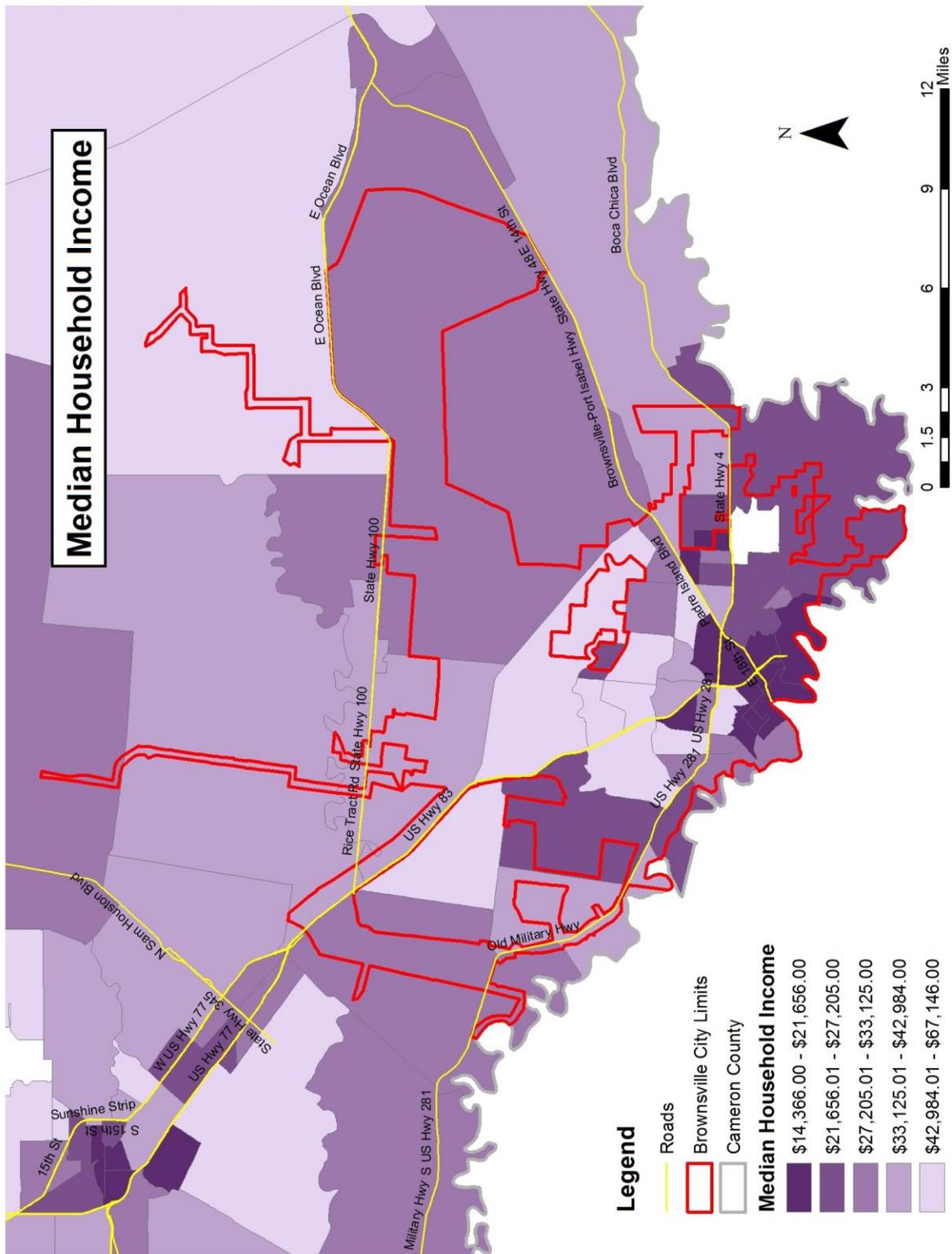
Summary of Housing Needs

The following data provide an analysis of housing problems in Brownsville, including lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, overcrowding (1.01 to 1.5 persons per room), severe overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room), cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income on housing expenses), and severe cost burden (paying more than 50% of household income on housing expenses). By far, the most common housing need related to cost burden, hitting lower income households particularly hard, with over 39 percent of renter households and 45 percent of owner households earning less than 30% of the area median income (AMI) paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. For rental households, severe cost burden is the most common housing problem with over 24 percent of all renter households earning below 100% of the AMI paying more than 30% of their income on housing expenses. Cost burden is the most common for owner households where 22 percent of all owner households earning below 100% of the AMI paying more than 30% of their income on housing expenses, with severe cost burden not far behind with 20 percent paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. The next most pressing housing problem in Brownsville is overcrowded housing in rental housing, with just over 11 percent living in overcrowded units. When comparing overcrowded housing with cost burden, the needs observed are not as pressing.

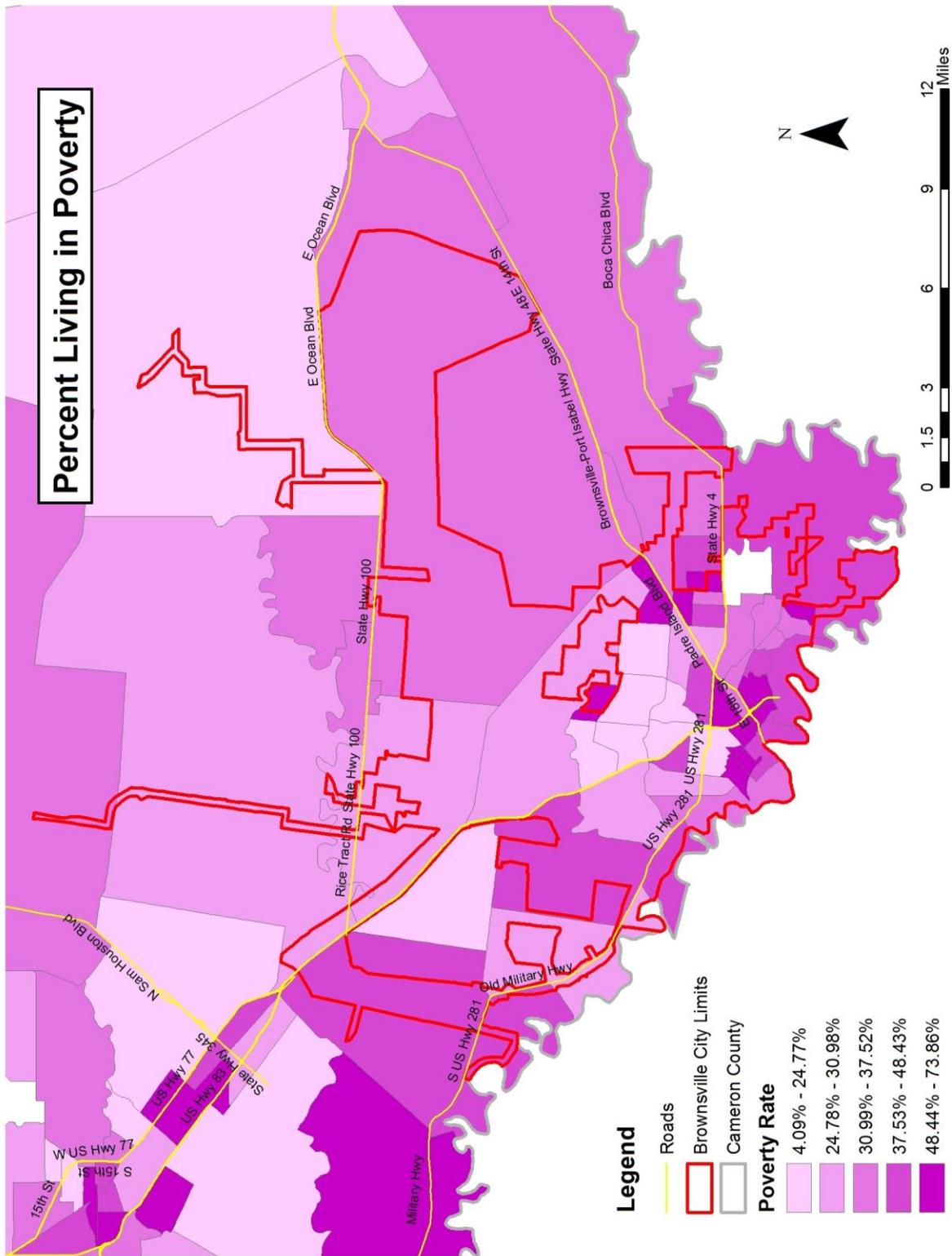
Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	139,740	172,491	23%
Households	38,286	47,193	23%
Median Income	\$24,468.00	\$31,371.00	28%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)



Median Household Income



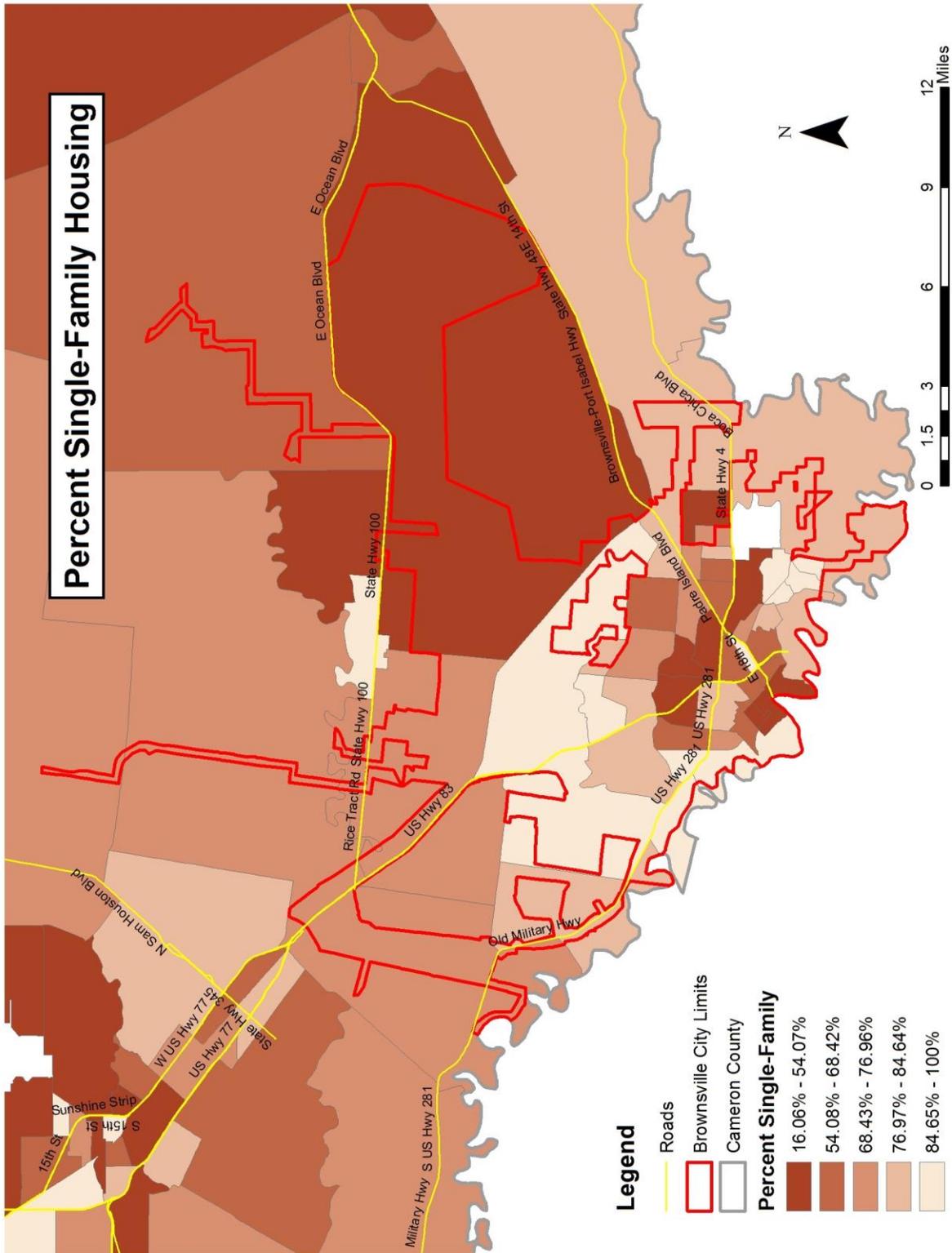
Percent Living in Poverty

Number of Households Table

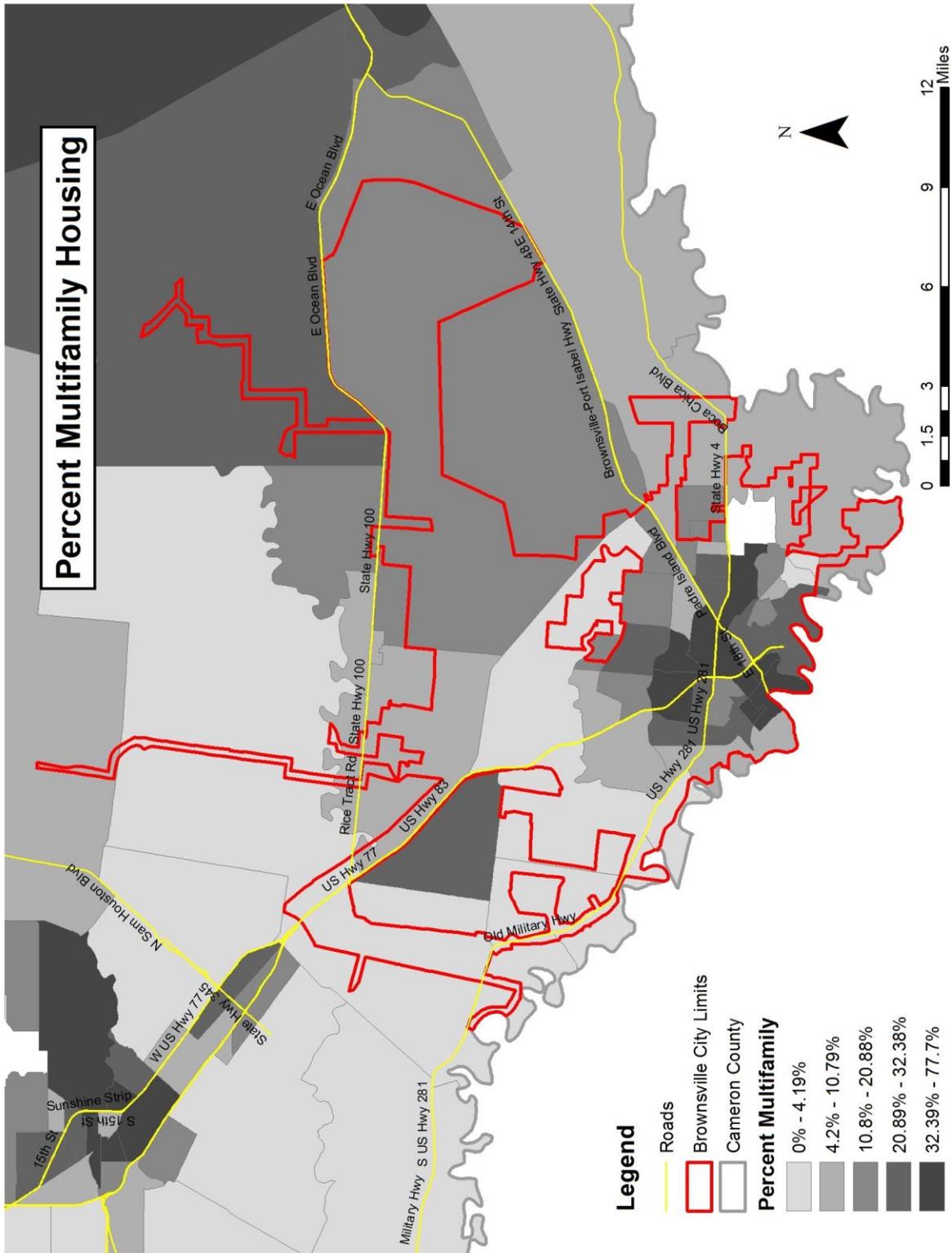
	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	9,785	8,080	8,385	4,395	16,555
Small Family Households *	3,845	3,565	3,990	2,180	9,190
Large Family Households *	2,305	2,020	2,480	1,260	3,360
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,634	1,790	1,585	714	3,130
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,360	1,085	875	370	1,115
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	3,535	2,355	2,615	1,260	3,349
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS



Percent Single-Family



Percent Multifamily

Housing Needs Summary Tables

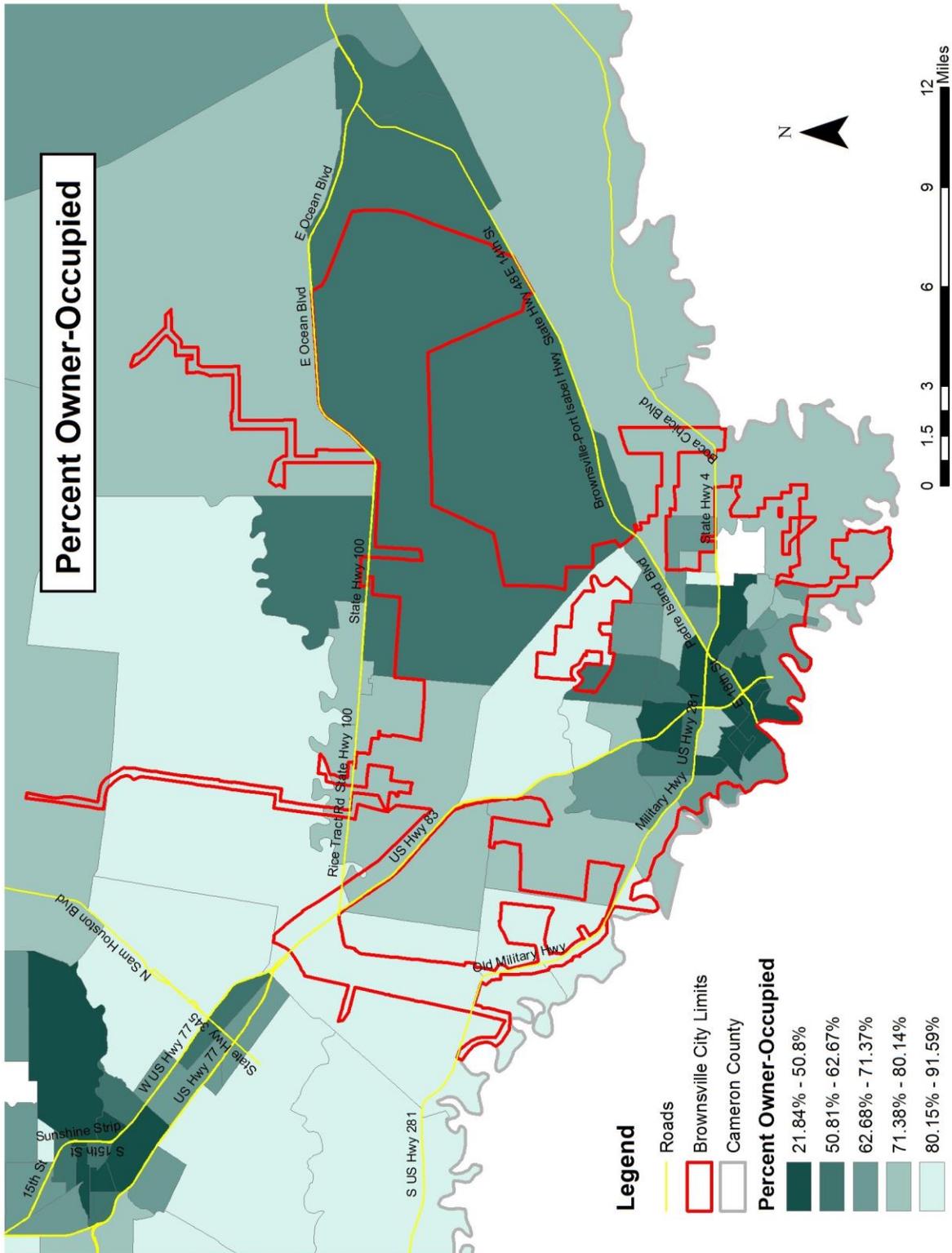
1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	430	155	110	50	745	140	65	25	0	230
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	310	255	180	75	820	105	100	130	94	429
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	740	400	350	130	1,620	310	345	545	245	1,445
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,540	690	245	0	3,475	1,485	1,140	520	130	3,275
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	950	1,300	740	75	3,065	570	900	1,430	715	3,615

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	390	0	0	0	390	224	0	0	0	224

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:



Percent Owner-Occupied

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	4,020	1,500	890	255	6,665	2,040	1,650	1,230	469	5,389
Having none of four housing problems	2,085	2,165	2,085	930	7,265	1,030	2,765	4,180	2,735	10,710
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	390	0	0	0	390	224	0	0	0	224

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	2,165	1,380	580	4,125	880	1,075	1,090	3,045
Large Related	1,290	550	145	1,985	600	740	655	1,995
Elderly	810	320	70	1,200	810	395	265	1,470
Other	490	265	265	1,020	155	95	90	340
Total need by income	4,755	2,515	1,060	8,330	2,445	2,305	2,100	6,850

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,660	525	160	2,345	700	640	275	1,615
Large Related	1,045	95	15	1,155	535	360	90	985
Elderly	390	120	20	530	455	140	125	720
Other	410	70	65	545	130	70	35	235
Total need by income	3,505	810	260	4,575	1,820	1,210	525	3,555

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	1,100	505	400	140	2,145	335	305	300	143	1,083
Multiple, unrelated family households	100	170	170	54	494	125	140	380	200	845
Other, non-family households	10	35	25	25	95	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	1,210	710	595	219	2,734	460	445	680	343	1,928

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

According to the 2009-2013 American Community Survey, there were 8,467 single person households in Brownsville (17.2% of all Brownsville households) over 44 percent of which were elderly (age 65+). Forty-nine percent of single person households were homeowners, with 51 percent renters. Twenty-five percent of single person renter households lived in single-family housing units, compared to 87 percent of owner households. The median household income of single person households was \$13,502, approximately 42 percent of the median income for all households in Brownsville. As shown in Table 4 above, almost 47 percent of severe cost burden was found in the "Other" renter households, along with 35 percent of owner households. Most of the "Other" category will be made up of single person households.

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

Data from the 2009-2013 American Community Survey show that 12.7 percent of the population of Brownsville reports some form of disability. Disabilities reported increase with age. Those below the age of 5 are reported to include 1.3 percent with disabilities. In the 5 to 17 year age group, 6.2 percent are reported to have disabilities. In the 18 to 64 year age group, 10.7 percent report disabilities, with 5.5 percent reporting ambulatory difficulties, 3.2 percent with self-care difficulties, and 4.0 percent with independent living difficulties. The 65 year and older age group reported 52.3 percent with disabilities, including; 38.3 percent with ambulatory difficulties, 21.6 percent with self-care difficulties, and 29.1 percent with independent living difficulties. The ACS data also show that 5.0 percent of the population of Brownsville reports a disability and living in poverty.

Information about victims of domestic violence is not readily available.

What are the most common housing problems?

By far, the most common housing problem in Brownsville is cost burden. According to the CHAS data in the tables above, over 58 percent of households in the 0-30% AMI income category (including renters and owners) had a cost burden of over 30%, with over 41 percent having a cost burden of over 50%. A 30% cost burden means that a household is spending more than 30% of their gross income on housing expenses, including utilities. Almost 50 percent of households in the 30-50% AMI income category had a 30% cost burden, with 15 percent having a 50% cost burden. The numbers fall off somewhat for the next highest income category where 35 percent of households in the 50-80% AMI category had a 30% cost burden, with only nine percent having a 50% cost burden. Looking at cost burden and severe cost burden by tenure, 39 percent of renter households and 45 percent of owner households earning less than 30% of the area median income (AMI) were paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. For rental households, severe cost burden is the most common housing problem with over 24 percent of all renter households earning below 100% of the AMI paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. Cost burden is the most common for owner households where 22 percent of all

owner households earning below 100% of the AMI paying more than 30% of their income on housing expenses, with severe cost burden not far behind with 20 percent paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. By comparison, the numbers for overcrowding and incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities were low, with 11 percent of the lowest income category renters living in overcrowded conditions and six percent living without complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.

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

Cost burden and extreme cost burden affect all household types in the lower income categories. In simple numerical terms, it would appear that "Small Related" households bear much of the brunt of severe cost burden among renters, with over 51 percent of the total number of renter households experiencing severe cost burden. For ownership households, "Small Related" households made up 45 percent of the total experiencing severe cost burden. "Other" households comprised the smallest portion of those experiencing severe cost burden for owners and "Elderly" for renter households.

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

Low-income individuals and families who are currently housed but are at risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered are living paycheck to paycheck, just making ends meet. They are often one paycheck away from being homeless in the event of a sudden loss of employment or medical emergency which redirects financial resources. These households span all types, including individuals living alone, small families, large families, and the elderly. Some households have relatives or friends with whom they can double-up, thus avoiding homelessness, at least in technical terms, but these accommodations are not long-term solutions to their needs. These households, particularly extremely low-income households, need a wide variety of assistance to help them meet those emergency needs that occasionally crop up in everyone's lives. This assistance could include job training to help them transition into better paying professions, mortgage/rental assistance, medical clinics that provide low or no cost care, rent subsidies, and other services that help absorb the costs that might redirect funds dedicated to housing. Formerly homeless families and individuals also need these services to reduce the prospect of returning to homelessness. Transitional housing units, permanent supportive housing, and rent subsidies help meet the housing expenses of households returning from homelessness, while job training programs help with job prospects. Other social services are needed on occasion as circumstances demand.

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

The point-in-time count provides the estimates of the various categories of homeless individuals and families. These include chronic homeless, veterans, families with children, families without children, individuals, and unaccompanied children.

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

Severe cost burden is linked with housing instability and an increased risk of homelessness. When a household is paying too large a portion of their income on housing expenses, sudden and unexpected financial demands can tip the scales, forcing them from their homes. These demands might include illnesses requiring hospital stays or time away from their job, automotive problems requiring repairs or loss of work due to lack of transportation, and legal problems that might require payments to lawyers or time away from their job. Lower income households are particularly susceptible to these financial impacts because they are less likely to have savings that can cover these expenses and buffer the effects of monetary demands in covering unexpected events.

Discussion

Cost burden and severe cost burden are the most common housing problem across all lower income households in Brownsville, both renter and owner. The lower the income of the household, the more extreme the cost burden. Overcrowding is also a common problem in many lower income households, though the numbers are lower than those of cost burden.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

The 2007-2011 CHAS data, constructed from data collected by the US Census Bureau for HUD, show housing problems by income and race/ethnicity. The housing problems include incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, cost burden greater than 30 percent, and overcrowding (more than 1 person per room). The tables below show the distribution of one or more problems by race/ethnicity for each of four lower income groups, 0 to 30 percent of the area median income, 30 to 50 percent of the area median income, 50 to 80 percent of the area median income, and 80 to 100 percent of the area median income. The discussion following the tables will identify disproportionately greater need within each income group for particular racial or ethnic group. The next section will look at severe housing problems (severe overcrowding and extreme cost burden).

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,580	1,590	615
White	210	50	75
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	10	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	7,330	1,540	540

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,350	2,730	0
White	285	55	0
Black / African American	25	15	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	5,005	2,650	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,280	4,105	0
White	195	250	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	25	60	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4,065	3,785	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,515	2,880	0
White	89	290	0
Black / African American	15	25	0
Asian	30	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,370	2,545	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

Disproportionately greater need was identified for a very small Asian population in the 80-100% AMI income category. The size of the population, however, indicates the disparity is negligible.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

The 2007-2011 CHAS data constructed from data collected by the US Census Bureau for HUD show housing problems by income and race/ethnicity. The severe housing problems include incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, cost burden over 50 percent, and severe overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room). The tables below show the distribution of severe housing problems by race/ethnicity for each of four lower income groups, 0 to 30 percent of the area median income, 30 to 50 percent of the area median income, 50 to 80 percent of the area median income, and 80 to 100 percent of the area median income. The discussion following the tables will identify disproportionately greater need within each income group for particular racial or ethnic group.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,060	3,110	615
White	210	50	75
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	10	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	5,810	3,060	540

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,145	4,930	0
White	155	185	0
Black / African American	25	15	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,930	4,720	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,120	6,265	0
White	85	365	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	25	60	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,015	5,835	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	724	3,670	0
White	4	375	0
Black / African American	0	45	0
Asian	25	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	19	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	700	3,220	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

The very small Asian population in the 0-30% and 80-100% AMI income categories and the very small African-American population in the 30-50% AMI income categories showed disproportionately greater need in the above data. Again, the small size of the populations indicates that the problem is not widespread.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction:

The 2007-2011 CHAS data were used to compare housing cost burden across racial/ethnic groups. Cost burden (30 to 50% of household income going to housing expenses), extreme cost burden (more than 50% of household income going to housing expenses), and no cost burden (less than 30% of household income going to housing expenses) were compared by racial/ethnic group to the city as a whole.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,785	7,845	8,270	750
White	3,000	490	400	80
Black / African American	120	40	0	0
Asian	355	15	55	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	80	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0	0
Hispanic	25,475	8,385	7,840	675

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

No disproportionately greater need was identified in the data above.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

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

There was little disproportionately greater need identified for any but the very small Asian and African-American racial groups in a limited number of income categories. The small size of these populations indicated that the need is not pervasive.

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

None identified.

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

No need was identified.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Brownsville Housing Authority operates 696 public housing units in eight developments and manages 2,102 vouchers, 74 in the Family Unification Program, 119 project-based, two VASH, and the rest are tenant-based. The average annual income of their public housing residents about \$10,600 and for voucher holders almost \$10,200. The average length of stay for public housing residents and voucher holders is five years. The residents include 254 elderly persons in public housing and 844 with vouchers and 64 families with persons with disabilities in public housing and 326 with disabilities holding vouchers. The largest racial/ethnic groups among residents are Hispanic, with 695 in public housing and 2,082 vouchers. BHA also manages 42 mod-rehab units. Mod-rehab residents have an average annual income of about \$9,200. Residents include 21 elderly and one person with a disability. Average length of stay for mod-rehab is eight years.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	42	696	2,102	119	1,880	2	74	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	9,207	10,560	10,179	9,306	10,149	7,536	8,850
Average length of stay	0	8	5	5	3	6	0	4
Average Household size	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	4
# Homeless at admission	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	21	254	844	98	744	1	0
# of Disabled Families	0	1	64	326	21	297	0	4
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	42	696	2,102	119	1,880	2	74
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	42	695	2,097	119	1,875	2	74	0
Black/African American	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	42	685	2,082	117	1,864	1	73	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	11	20	2	16	1	1	0

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

As with families with disabilities in privately owned housing, residents needs housing units that provide easy access to the unit and all rooms within the unit, are free of obstacles that would prevent access to bath and kitchen facilities, and are designed in a way that allows those with disabilities access to cooking and food preparation surfaces. All public housing development operated by the Brownsville Housing Authority provide accessible units within the complexes and the authority is willing to make reasonable accommodations when requested.

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

There are 1,739 families waiting on the public housing waiting list with an approximate wait time of 1.5 to 2 years. In the Housing Choice Voucher program there are 771 families with an approximate wait time of 6 month to a year.

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

With a wait list well over twice the number of public housing units in the BHA inventory and wait times of 1.5 to two years, the needs of the wait list households reflect the needs of the population at large. These households are searching for affordable, safe, and sanitary housing opportunities. Typically, moving into BHA properties are a step up for these households, considering the good living conditions in BHA maintained properties and the controlled rents. The HCV wait list is much shorter than the public housing list, with wait times of one year or less. These households are also looking to find reasonably prices housing options, which HCVs enable them to afford. Competition for available housing stock and the reluctance of some landlords to accept HCV clients complicate their home search.

Discussion

The Brownsville Housing Authority operates 696 public housing units in eight developments and manages 2,102 vouchers, 74 in the Family Unification Program, 119 project-based, two VASH, and the rest are tenant-based. BHA also manages 42 mod-rehab units.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The following table provides an estimate of homeless individuals and families in Cameron County within several categories. These numbers are taken from the previous 2014 Point-in-time count. The data do not include detained information for Brownsville exclusive of the rest of the county. To date, Cameron County has not provided a separate count of homeless individuals or families in rural areas. Estimates for the number of homeless persons each year, becoming homeless each year, number exiting homeless each year, and duration of homelessness have not been developed, as yet. The data do not provide details of sheltered or unsheltered by specific population category. All will be listed as sheltered, though the PIT report shows 75 of 215 individuals reporting unsheltered.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	77	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	3	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	0	247	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	62	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	8	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	36	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	7	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

To be discussed in consultation with homeless service providers.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	330	0
Black or African American	27	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	352	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source
Comments:

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

The Cameron County 2014 Point-in-time Count indicated a total of 77 persons in family households, including children. The data indicated a total of eight homeless veterans, but the survey did not report on the families of veterans.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

Reflective of the racial/ethnic make-up of Cameron County, the 2014 PIT shows a total 352 of 363 homeless persons were Hispanic. One person was reported to be American Indian/Native Alaskan. Twenty-seven were African-American.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The 2014 Point-in-time Count showed a total of 75 unsheltered individuals, compared to 75 sheltered in emergency shelters and an additional nine individuals in transitional housing. The vast majority, 247 of 363 individuals, were in households without children and only eight households without children had more than one individual (couples). A total of 62 individuals were reported as being chronically homeless. Ten were reported as being substance abusers. Twenty were reported as being severely mentally ill.

Discussion:

While the data available on homelessness in Cameron County is limited, it appears that a large portion of homeless individuals are unsheltered in 2014 (288 of 363 individuals). Sixty-two were chronically homeless, 20 were suffering from severe mental illness, 10 were substance abusers, eight were veterans, and seven were persons with HIV/AIDS.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction:

Non-homeless special needs populations include the elderly, frail elderly, persons with physical and developmental disabilities, substance abusers, persons with mental illness, and persons living with HIV/AIDS. These families and individuals are living either with families, in group facilities, or independently. They have a wide variety of needs, many of which are being met without public assistance. In some cases, where parents are caring for disabled children, the future of their independence is at risk.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

These populations have a broad spectrum of characteristics, similar to the population at large, but a distinguishing factor for them is an increased risk of homelessness due to the fragile nature of their existence, some relying heavily on others for their care, others living on fixed incomes and vulnerable to hardships caused by sudden demands on their resources. Alcohol and drug abuse are defined as excessive and impairing use of alcohol or other drugs. The National Institute of Alcohol and Abuse and Alcoholism estimated the number of adult men with a drinking problem at 15 percent of the total population and that of adult women at 6 percent. These percentages, when applied to Brownsville, would yield a total population of alcohol abuser at 19,853 persons, using 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) population figures. Elderly are those individuals aged 62 or older. The elderly population continues to show a strong growth pattern as a population group. The elderly live a distinctive lifestyle requiring numerous supportive services. Between 2000 and 2010, the population aged 62 years and over grew from 11.3 percent of the population to 12.1 percent. The 2013 ACS put the population of Brownsville's population of 62 and over at 21,513. Persons with physical or developmental disabilities often require special facilities and care. Persons with developmental disabilities sometimes lack the capacity to care for themselves and rely on a caretaker to see to their daily needs. More often than not the caretaker is a parent. If the child outlives the parent who has provide their care all their lives, other arrangements must be made to see to their continued care. This group can include all ages, races, and ethnicities.

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

Housing and supportive service needs of these populations include:

- Group housing,
- Physical rehabilitation and medical care,
- New job training skills,

- Unemployment and the resulting loss of income/ insurance coverage due to inability to perform job functions,
- Extensive medical care and treatment,
- Rehabilitation programs,
- Counseling/ support groups to deal with the problem,
- Addressing unemployment and the resulting loss of income/ insurance coverage due to inability to perform job functions,
- Medical care/prescription medications, straining their already limited income,
- Special transportation needs due to medical and physical condition,
- Mobility assistance in normal daily activities,
- Assistance in meal preparation, housekeeping and shopping, and
- Physical rehabilitative care due to injury/falls.

These needs were compiled through consultation with service providers.

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

According to the Texas HIV Surveillance Quarterly Report, there were 49 newly diagnosed cases of HIV disease in Cameron County in 2013, along with 41 new cases in 2012, and 49 in 2011. There were 41 new AIDS diagnoses in 2013, with 24 cases diagnosed in 2012 and 31 in 2011. As of December 31, 2013, there were 19 people in Brownsville, the only city in Cameron County detailed in the report, living with HIV only and 21 living with AIDS. The data do not break the population down by family characteristics.

Discussion:

Non-homeless special needs populations encompass a wide variety of persons and households and cannot be easily categorized except in very general terms. Many are coping well with their situations with the need for public assistance. Some find needs that can only be met with help from outside their family. Some are on the verge of homelessness themselves and struggle from day to day. Some live independently, while others depend on family or caregivers to help them on a daily basis. Needs for these populations are as varied as the populations are themselves and depend on individual situations.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

The identification of needs is currently ongoing and this section will be updated with the results when the process concludes.

How were these needs determined?

The City conducted a survey of residents and service providers asking their input into the ranking process for the variety of uses of CDBG funds. The survey was available online and as hard copy at fair housing focus group sessions and Consolidated Plan forums. While the survey was not a statistically reliable instrument for prioritizing, it was a useful tool to include community concerns and preferences into consideration. Staff took the results of the survey and the comments received in the focus group sessions and forums and completed the ranking process.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The identification of needs is currently ongoing and this section will be updated with the results when the process concludes.

How were these needs determined?

The City conducted a survey of residents and service providers asking their input into the ranking process for the variety of uses of CDBG funds. The survey was available online and as hard copy at fair housing focus group sessions and Consolidated Plan forums. While the survey was not a statistically reliable instrument for prioritizing, it was a useful tool to include community concerns and preferences into consideration. Staff took the results of the survey and the comments received in the focus group sessions and forums and completed the ranking process.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

The identification of needs is currently ongoing and this section will be updated with the results when the process concludes.

How were these needs determined?

The City conducted a survey of residents and service providers asking their input into the ranking process for the variety of uses of CDBG funds. The survey was available online and as hard copy at fair housing focus group sessions and Consolidated Plan forums. While the survey was not a statistically reliable instrument for prioritizing, it was a useful tool to include community concerns and preferences into consideration. Staff took the results of the survey and the comments received in the focus group sessions and forums and completed the ranking process.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The local housing market affects the availability and affordability of housing. In Brownsville, the housing market has slowly rebounded from the foreclosure crisis of the last decade. With that recovery, housing prices have increased, but are still affordable with the historically low mortgage interest rates found in the current market. The following analysis looks at a variety of data from the American Community Survey, the census, the Brownsville Housing Authority, and homeless service providers to provide a picture of the local market.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

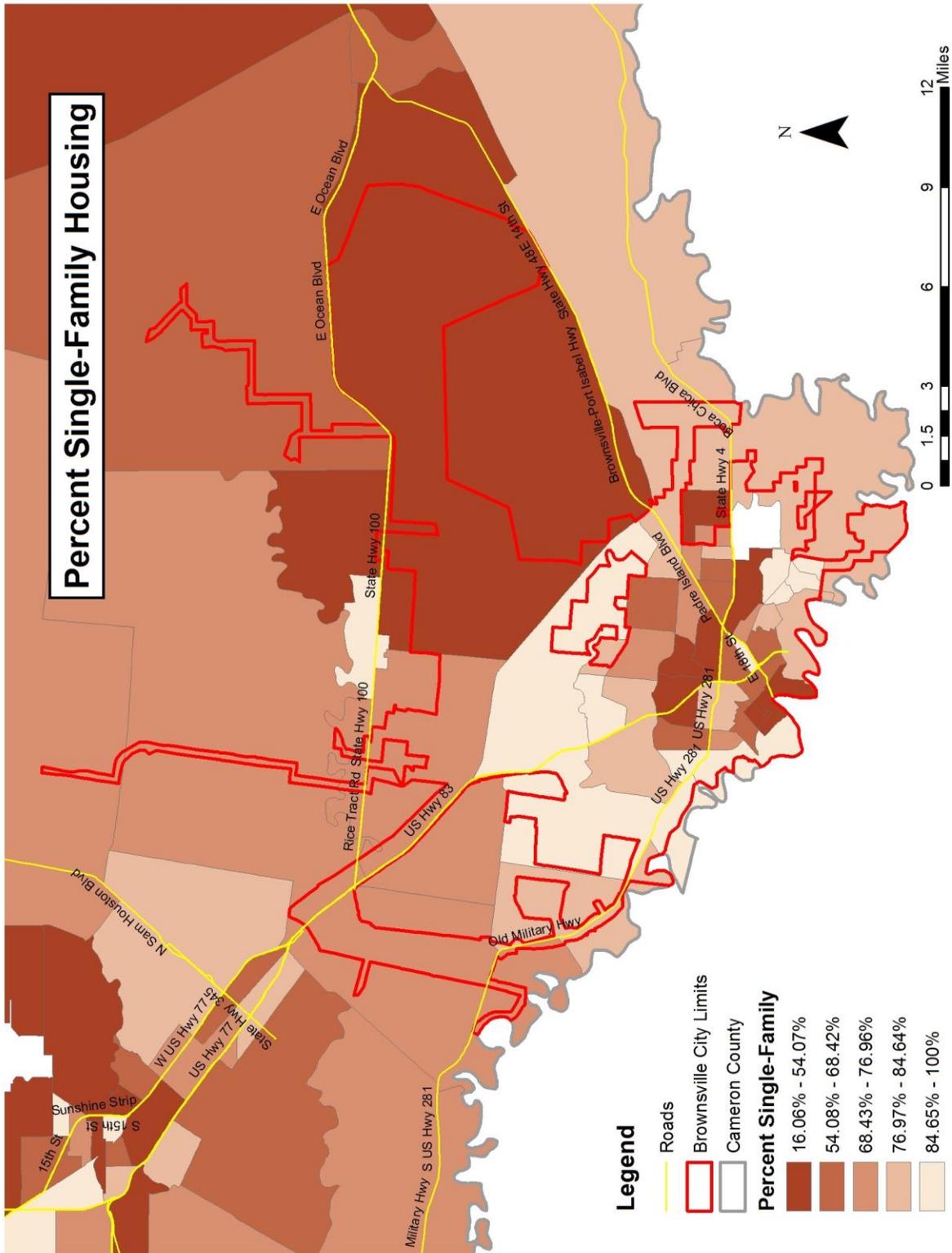
The housing stock in Brownsville is weighted heavily toward single-family housing, with 69 percent of households residing in single-family detached structures, while 22 percent reside in structures with two or more units. Approximately 63 percent of households are home owners, with 82 percent of owner households living in housing units with three or more bedrooms. With over 12,100 multifamily units serving over 17,500 renter households, the data suggest that almost 5,400 renter households reside in single-family structures, either attached or detached. The use of single-family structures for rental housing does address some of the need for larger housing units for renter households, but the vast disparity of larger units between renter (37%) and owner (82%) households suggests the need for new housing development aimed specifically toward larger renter households requiring three or more bedrooms.

All residential properties by number of units

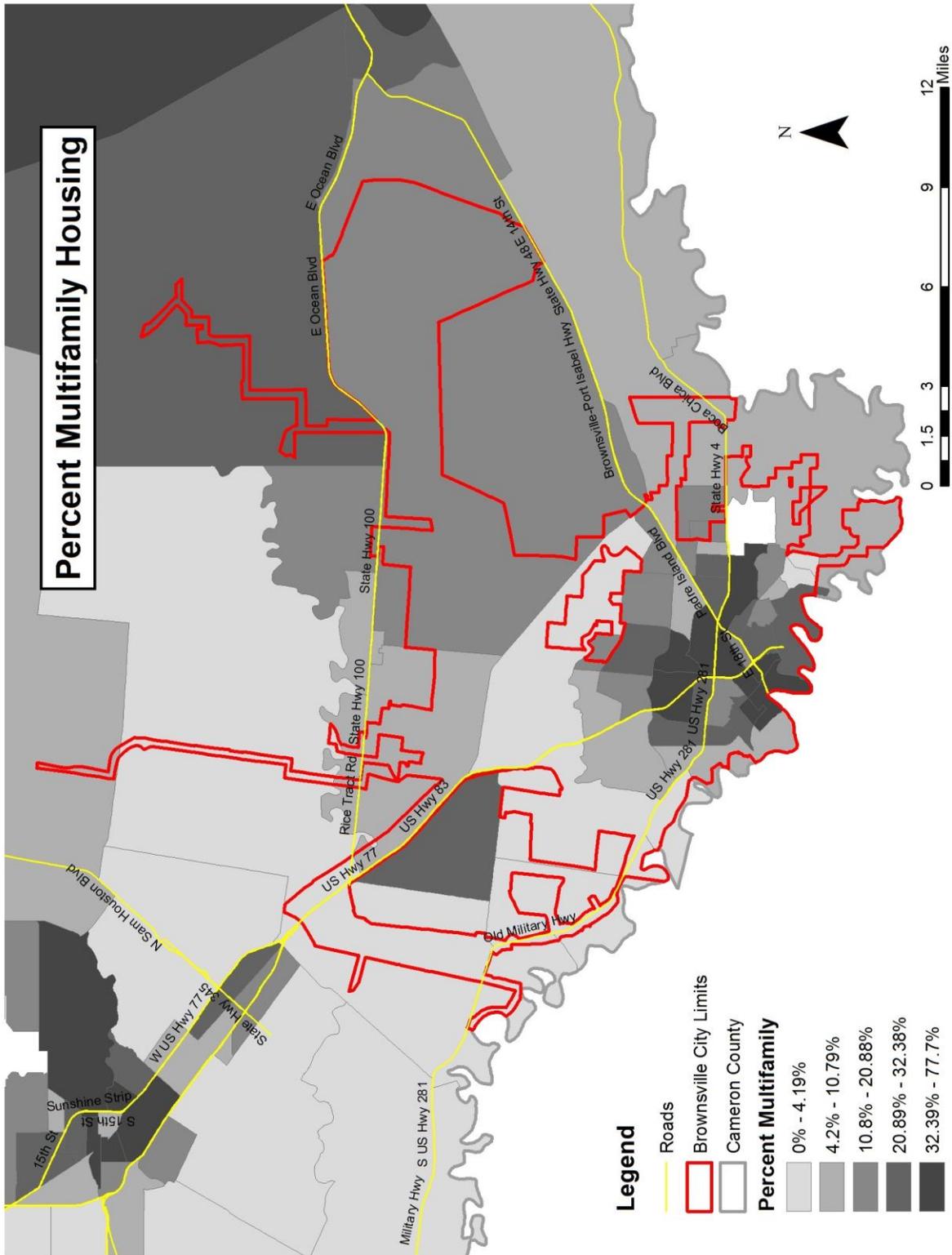
Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	36,897	69%
1-unit, attached structure	1,519	3%
2-4 units	5,050	9%
5-19 units	4,881	9%
20 or more units	2,216	4%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,632	5%
Total	53,195	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS



Percent Single-Family



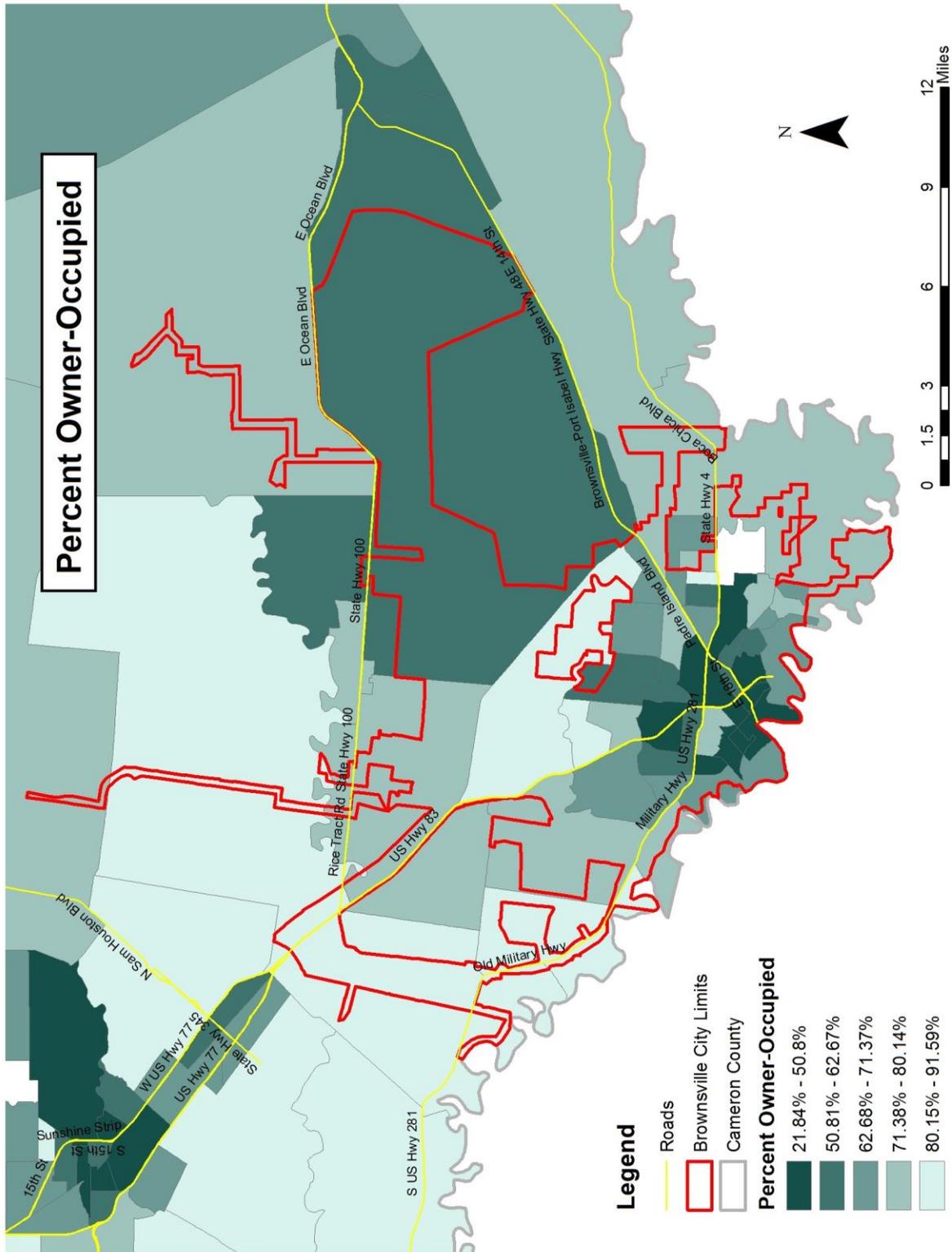
Percent Multifamily

Unit Size by Tenure

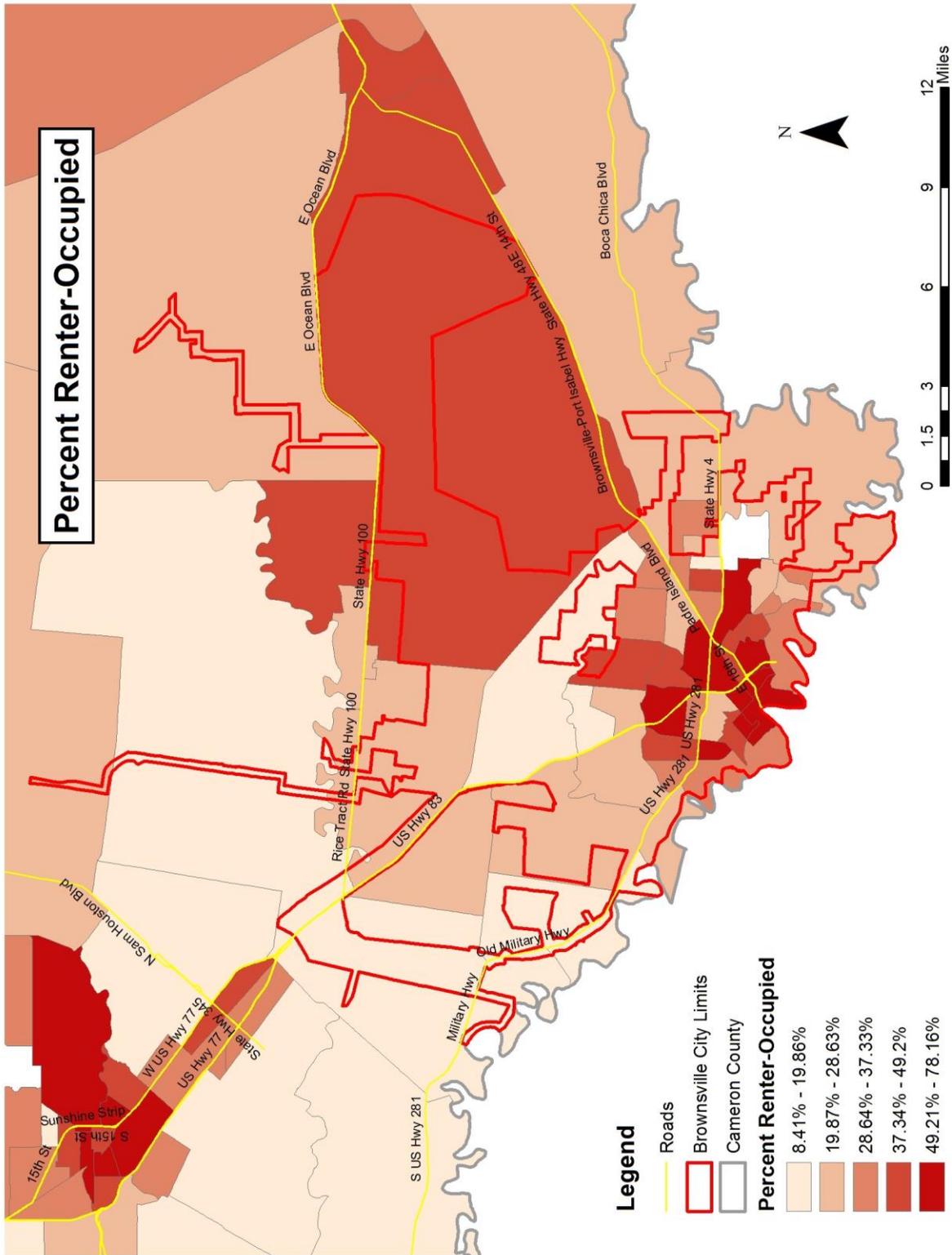
	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	327	1%	912	5%
1 bedroom	761	3%	3,449	20%
2 bedrooms	4,392	15%	6,728	38%
3 or more bedrooms	24,171	82%	6,453	37%
Total	29,651	101%	17,542	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS



Percent Owner-Occupied



Percent Renter-Occupied

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

Data available online indicate that there are a total of 2,325 federally subsidized housing units in 16 properties serving lower income households in Brownsville. These include six Section 8 projects with 544 units, nine Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects with 1,304 units, two Section 202 properties with 157 units, and eight public housing properties with 320 units. There are a total of 1,021 units with project-based subsidies.

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

The HUD multifamily housing database indicates that there are 330 HUD financed housing units in Brownsville. Of that total, 126 units are in a community with a loan maturity date of 2053, 100 units in a community with a maturity date of 2045, with the remaining 104 units in a community with a loan maturity date of 2053. This suggests that there is little risk of loss of affordable housing units from the inventory in the near future.

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

Seventy-two percent of all households in Brownsville reside in single-family homes, either detached or attached. While this is often considered the ideal in terms of raising a family, the growing senior population may require a reconsideration of what is ideal with respect to housing type. In the coming years, the growing senior population may put more market pressure on smaller apartment units, particularly efficiencies and one-bedroom units, as they look to downsize from the single-family home in which they raised their families. Future development of units designed with retirees in mind and active senior apartment communities may take on a larger presence in the housing market.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

As shown in the Units by Tenure data, the vast majority of owner households reside in homes with three or more bedrooms (82%). By comparison, only 37 percent of renter households reside in units with three or more bedrooms. While many renter households contain single person or couple households with no children, a number of larger renter households are overcrowded in smaller rental units, less than three bedrooms. There is a potential need for more apartment developments with larger units, particularly three or more bedrooms.

Discussion

The largest sector of housing units in Brownsville are in single-family structures (72%). Of renter households, most (63%) live in units with two or fewer bedrooms. As the demographics of the city and state start reflecting the aging of the baby boom generation, the housing market will need to adapt to provide new housing opportunities for those seeking to downsize from their family home to smaller units, some of which might be in senior's communities where residents can participate in a variety of community activities, including meals, exercise, shopping, and entertainment. The housing stock also needs additional supplies of larger rental units, some of which may come from the baby boomers moving to smaller units. The rental stock is 37 percent larger units (three or more bedrooms) compared to 82 percent for owner occupied units. There is a modest inventory of HUD insured rental units in Brownsville (330 units) with maturity dates in 2043 and 2053, suggesting little risk of loss of affordable housing units in the near future.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

Housing costs are a major portion of any households' monthly budget. In 2000, the median home value in Brownsville was \$49,400. By 2011, the median value had increased by 63 percent to \$80,300. Rental costs had similar, though somewhat lower, increases rising 38 percent from \$322 in 2000 to \$443 in 2011. In Brownsville, 63 percent of renter households paid less than \$500 per month in rent. Just over 11 percent of the rental housing stock was affordable to households earning less than 30 percent of the area median income. No homes were priced in a range that would be affordable for a household earning less than 30 percent of the area median income.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	49,400	80,300	63%
Median Contract Rent	322	443	38%

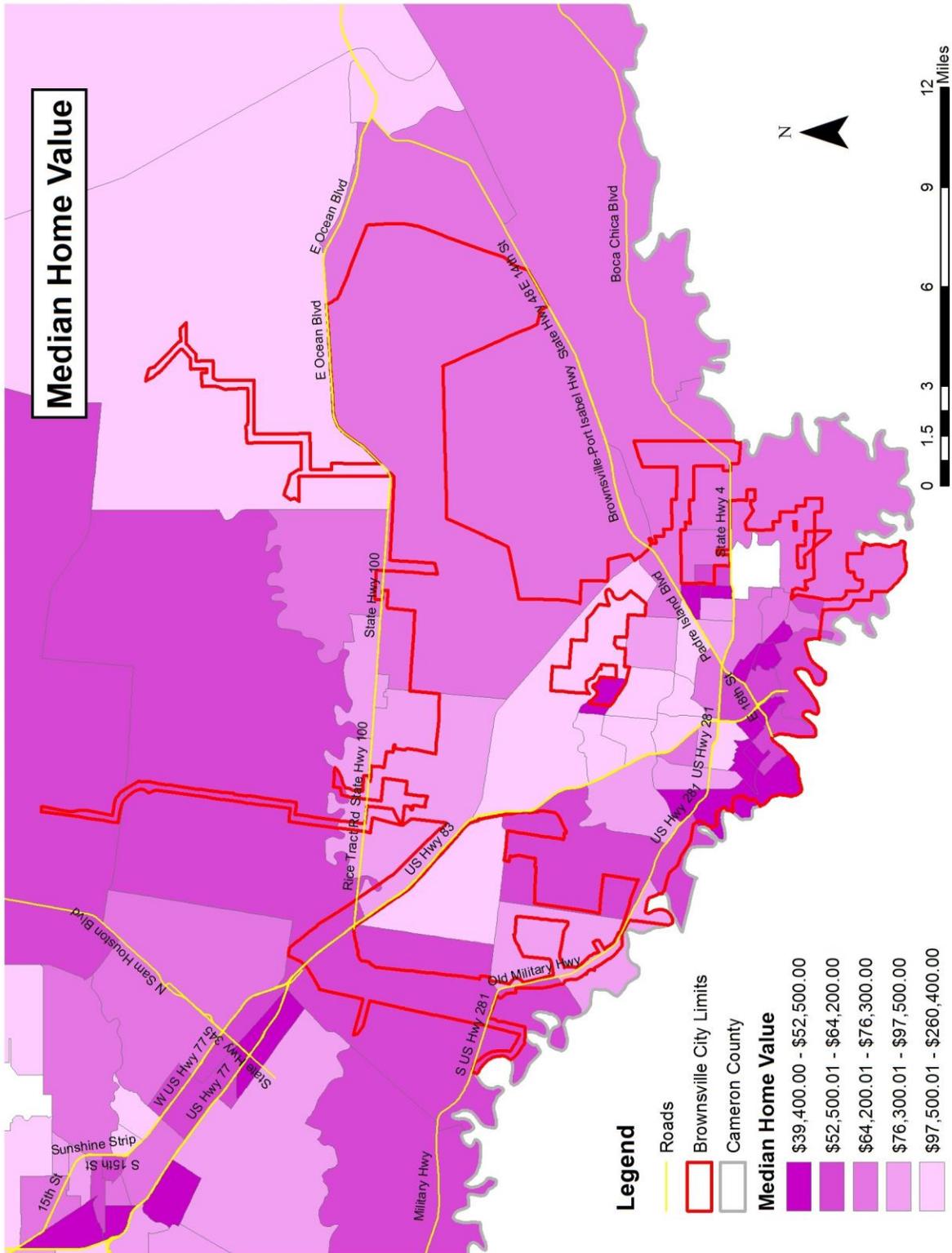
Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

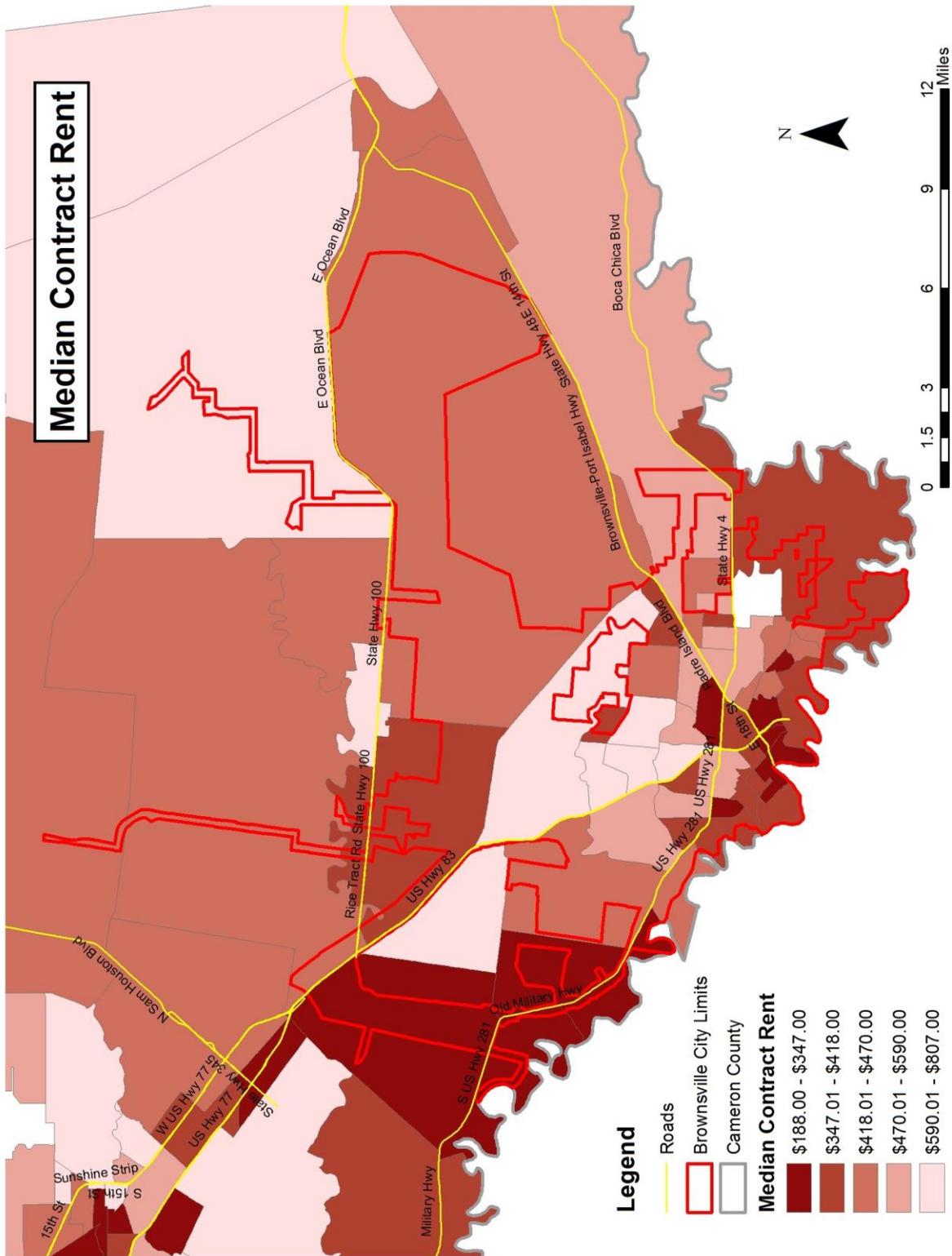
Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	11,068	63.1%
\$500-999	5,832	33.3%
\$1,000-1,499	556	3.2%
\$1,500-1,999	65	0.4%
\$2,000 or more	21	0.1%
Total	17,542	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS



Median Home Value



Median Contract Rent

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	2,425	No Data
50% HAMFI	6,555	5,420
80% HAMFI	12,595	12,085
100% HAMFI	No Data	15,684
Total	21,575	33,189

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	443	524	653	855	950
High HOME Rent	459	542	676	820	896
Low HOME Rent	442	473	568	656	732

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

As would be expected, the lowest income households have the least housing stock from which to choose, clearly not enough to meet the needs of the community. With no homes priced at a level affordable to those earning below 30 percent of the area median income, rental properties are their only option. The data show that 11 percent of rental units are affordable to those earning less than 30 percent of the area median income. With this limited housing stock, many households are forced to spend more of their income on housing expenses, moving up to higher priced rental housing. This creates a cost burden for those households, requiring that they spend more than 30 percent of their household income on housing expenses. In many cases it creates a severe cost burden, requiring more than 50 percent of their income for housing. In some cases households are forced to double-up with other families, sharing housing units that were designed for only one household.

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

With a 63 percent increase in median home value, homeownership is becoming less affordable. With an improving economy, that pressure on homeownership is likely to increase as the housing market recovers from the mortgage foreclosure situation of the recent past and home prices return to pre-2008 levels and grow even more. On the other hand, mortgage interest rates are at historic lows, which make

home purchases more affordable than would have been possible in 2000 when rates were higher. The lower interest rates are, to some extent, responsible for the rise in home prices since 2000 as an individual household is able to afford a higher home price with the lower interest rate. Rents, however, rose at a slower pace, 38 percent between 2000 and 2011. Rents are less affordable than in 2000 and the demand for rental housing is most likely higher than in 2000 with former homeowners who lost their homes to foreclosure looking for rental housing instead of looking to buy.

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

High HOME rents are relatively close to Fair Market Rents and all HOME rents, with the exception of efficiencies, are higher than the area median rents as shown for 2011. These data suggest that the development of new rental housing units may increase the area median rent, while possibly remaining within the fair market rents for the area.

Discussion

Competing factors in the housing market, rising prices and historically low mortgage interest rates, have kept homeownership affordability somewhat constant over the past decade. The mortgage market, however, created a situation through "liar" loans and adjustable rate mortgage products where large numbers of homeowners lost their homes to foreclosure. This resulted in a bubble in the supply of homes on the market and a dip in home prices, but many were unable to take advantage of the market conditions because of a tightening of mortgage requirements and the inability of many to qualify for mortgage under the more stringent rules. Rents, on the other hand, increased by 38 percent since 2000, putting pressure on lower income households looking for rental opportunities.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

The condition of housing units is highly correlated to the income of the household residing within those housing units. In Brownsville, 63 percent of owner-occupied housing units and 42 percent of renter-occupied housing units have no housing problems reported. Four conditions are represented as housing problems, including lack of complete kitchen facilities, lack of complete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room, and cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income on housing expenses). The data show that 34 percent of owner households and 46 percent of renter households have one housing problem or condition. Presumably, this one housing problem is most likely either cost burden or substandard housing, with the later more likely for renter housing than for owner housing. Thirty-three percent of owner-occupied housing and 50 percent of renter-occupied housing was built prior to 1980, making those units potential sources of lead-based paint contamination. While not all will have lead-based paint, the age of the units suggest that at one time lead-based paint may have been used on the unit and provides a potential hazard, particularly for households with children present. Over 5,600 units in Brownsville were built before 1980 and have children present in the household. It is reasonable to assume that a large number of these households are lower income households due to the fact that older housing stock is often filtered down through the income categories to the lowest income households.

Definitions

Substandard condition is defined as a combination of incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, missing windows or exterior doors, severely compromised foundations, outdated electrical infrastructure, holes in floors or walls, and holes in roof or severely compromised roofing materials preventing closure from weather penetration. Many units with a combination that includes all these conditions may be unfit for human occupation. Some may be candidates for rehabilitation, others may not be. Substandard condition not suitable for rehabilitation would be units where the home is determined to be 60 percent deteriorated or the cost of the combination of needed repairs of all conditions does not exceed the estimated after-rehabilitation value of the house.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	9,941	34%	8,078	46%
With two selected Conditions	941	3%	1,769	10%
With three selected Conditions	29	0%	196	1%
With four selected Conditions	10	0%	53	0%
No selected Conditions	18,730	63%	7,446	42%
Total	29,651	100%	17,542	99%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

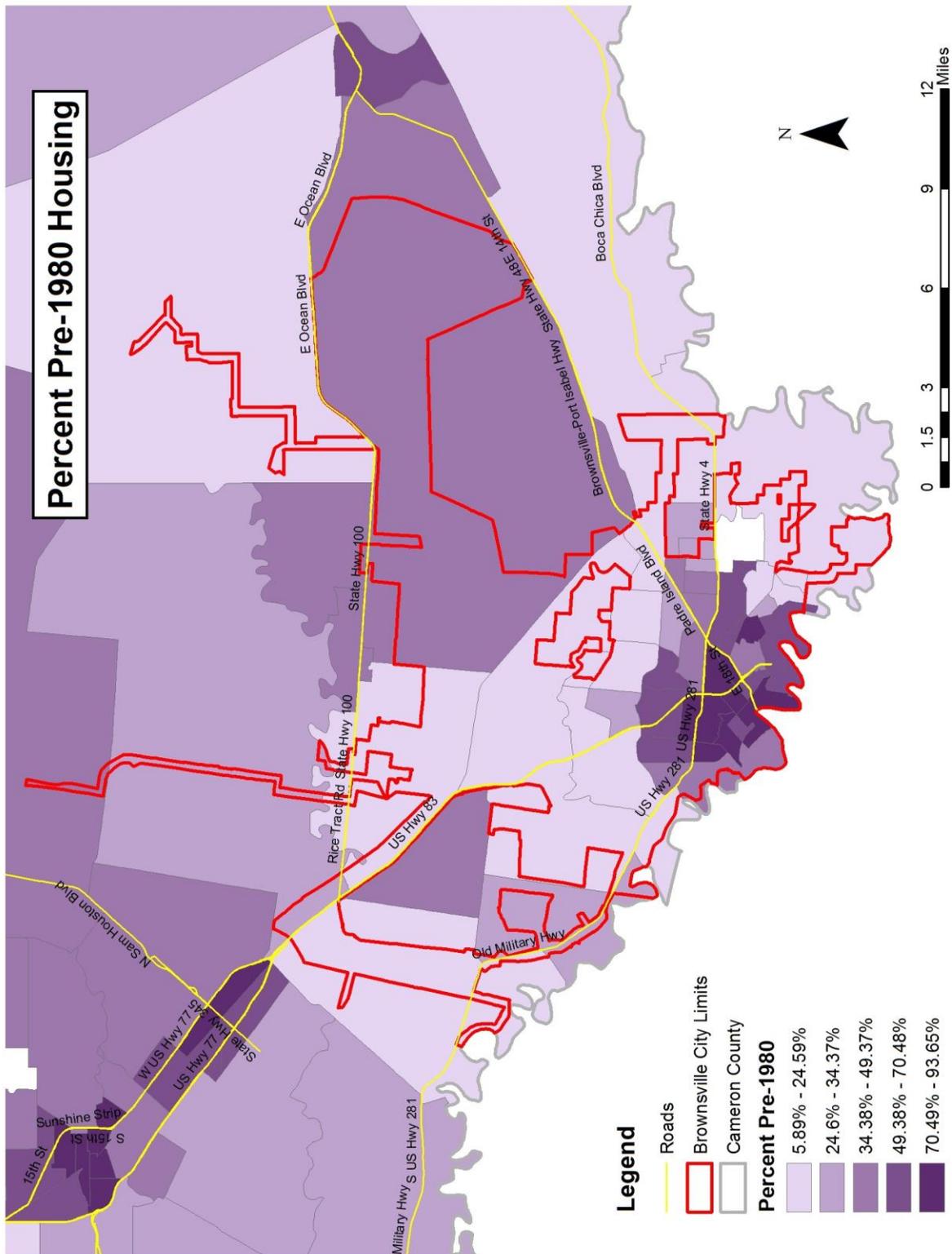
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	9,106	31%	3,647	21%
1980-1999	10,775	36%	5,133	29%
1950-1979	8,436	28%	7,610	43%
Before 1950	1,334	5%	1,152	7%
Total	29,651	100%	17,542	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS



Percent Pre-1980 Housing Stock

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	9,770	33%	8,762	50%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	5,630	19%	3,560	20%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Thirty-three percent of the owner-occupied housing stock and 50 percent of the renter-occupied housing was built prior to 1980, placing the age of that housing at more than 30 years old, much of it many years older. As the housing stock ages, water infiltration and many other factors can cause rapid deterioration of housing units, particularly where the residents don't or can't provide needed maintenance. In some areas of Brownsville, the housing stock may exceed 50 years of age and the median income of the residents of those areas may be less than 50 percent of the area median income. In these situations it is likely that housing conditions generally throughout these areas are poor.

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

The data show that the number of housing units in Brownsville built prior to 1980, and potentially where lead-based paint hazards might be found, include 33 percent of all owner housing and 50 percent of rental housing. Nineteen percent of owner housing units and 20 percent of rental housing units built prior to 1980 are occupied by families with children present, a total of over 9,100 housing units. As housing units and neighborhoods age, they typically fall through the income classes from middle- or moderate-income households to lower income households. Neighborhoods that were once middle class become home to lower income groups as they age. Typically, with some exceptions, the oldest neighborhoods found are where the poorest residents are found. As a result, it is reasonable to assume that most of the 9,100 units in Brownsville built prior to 1980 and occupied by families with children are likely occupied by low- or moderate-income families.

Discussion

There is an extensive need for rehabilitation programs in Brownsville targeting the improvement of the city's oldest housing stock. These programs, which are currently ongoing through the City of Brownsville with the City's CDBG and HOME funding, provide owners of owner-occupied, single-family housing and multifamily rental housing with loans and/or grants to facilitate needed repairs which have not been effected by current or previous owners. These repairs include structural and cosmetic repairs both inside the unit and on the exterior and testing for and remediation of lead-based paint hazards in older housing units.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

The Brownsville Housing Authority operates a total of 858 public housing units, 38 mod-rehab units, and 2,052 vouchers in their efforts to assist low-income residents of Brownsville. The agency operates eight public housing developments. Inspection scores for seven housing developments were found in HUD records. The scores ranged from 97 to 99 points.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	38	858	2,052	98	1,954	0	589	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The Brownsville Housing Authority manages 738 public housing units. Of that total, 100 units are studio apartments, 158 are one-bedroom units, 196 are two-bedroom units, 248 are three-bedroom, and 36 are four-bedroom. BHA also manages non-public housing tax credit properties totaling 230 units divided between studio, one-, two-, and three-bedroom units. According to HUD's public housing inspection scores database, those housing units are in great condition, averaging scores ranging from 97 to 99 points.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Buena Vida	99
Citrus Gardens	99
Leon Gardens	98
Linda Vista	97
Sunset Haven	99
Tropical Gardens	98
Villa del Sol	98

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

There are no restoration or revitalization needs for BHA properties beyond routine upkeep and maintenance.

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

The Housing Authority of the City of Brownsville initiated its FSS program in 1998 under the Boot Strap Program. They have since graduated 65 FSS Clients. Clients graduate from the program once they complete the 2 goals they establish in their Individual Training Service Plan. The Housing Authority currently has 103 Housing Choice Voucher participants, 29 Public Housing Clients and 10 Home ownership FSS Participants.

Discussion:

Public housing units in Brownsville are managed and maintained by the Brownsville Housing Authority. Units are well maintained and provided upgrades when possible. The agency has no major renovation or revitalization plans.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

Homeless unit count is combined with other Balance of State CoC numbers. A total of 199 emergency shelter beds and nine transitional beds can be found in Brownsville, with additional homeless facilities in San Benito (19 transitional beds) and Harlingen (138 emergency shelter beds).

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	95	0	9	0	0
Households with Only Adults	113	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

Homeless service providers in Brownsville provide a wide range of housing and services to their clients, including shelters and transitional housing facilities, substance abuse treatment, case management, job training, clothes closets to provide clothing suitable for job interviews, food, and transportation. All depend, to some extent, on mainstream services to supplement those offered in-house. These include transportation services, dental care, legal assistance, health and mental health care, job training, and childcare. Some of these services are offered pro bono from caring professionals. Other services require some payment from the client.

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

Harlingen is served by a small number of organizations that address the needs of homeless individuals and families. Included are:

- Ozanum Center— emergency shelter for individuals and families, food pantry, after-school tutoring, transitional housing. Good Neighbor Settlement House – food, clothing, after-school tutoring, referrals, meals, showers, housing rehabilitation for the elderly. Friendship of Women - shelter for victims of domestic violence.

These facilities and programs address housing and service needs of homeless individuals and families by offering beds and a variety of much needed services.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

Special needs populations in Brownsville include the elderly; frail elderly; persons with mental, physical, or developmental disabilities; persons with HIV/AIDS; and persons with substance abuse problems. Considering the non-homeless special needs population, many in these populations are currently having their housing and service needs met without or with limited public assistance. Circumstances, however, are subject to change and the more the community prepares for future needs, the better it will be able to meet those needs when they occur.

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

The supportive housing needs of special needs populations in Brownsville vary according to the population. In coming years, the needs of the elderly and frail elderly will increase as the over 65 year old population grows with the aging of the baby boom population. These needs may include nursing care facilities targeted to lower income households who cannot afford private nursing home care. Permanent supportive housing options for persons with mental, physical, and developmental disabilities may also become a pressing issue as persons with disabilities who previously been taken care of parents lose those caregivers to death or incapacity. With healthcare systems enabling persons with disabilities to live longer, many are now outliving their caregivers, increasing demand for group housing that provides the care this population needs.

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

Many homeless shelters operate under a rapid re-housing structure for clients coming into the system and the local participants in the Texas Balance of State Continuum of Care structure has recognized the need for discharge planning within the service provision structure in Brownsville regarding returning patients from mental and physical health institutions. At a minimum, institutions agree not to discharge individuals into homeless. Individual mental and physical health institutions may have their own discharge planning protocols in place, but they are not coordinated with any citywide planning effort. The CoC supports efforts at a more formal discharge planning protocol.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

The City funds housing rehabilitation and emergency repair programs that work with the elderly, among other populations, in an attempt to maintain their home so they can continue to reside in their own homes. As a homeowner ages he/she is often unable to continue to provide the maintenance needed to keep the home habitable. The City's programs work with those homeowners to address pressing issues that arise, such as roof leaks or plumbing failures, and also more extensive rehabilitation needed to bring a home completely up to current building code.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

The City of Brownsville does not directly fund programs that address the supportive service needs of non-homeless special needs populations. Public service funding is primarily dedicated to programs that address the needs of children and the provision of other services to low-income households. The City operates housing rehabilitation and emergency repair programs that target elderly households in need of assistance with housing maintenance and safety issues.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

There are no known barriers to affordable housing resulting from public policies of the City of Brownsville.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

Housing preferences are fulfilled by a household's ability to meet the financial needs of owning or renting their desired housing unit. The economic health of a community has a large impact on that ability through the job market, business activity, and the household's relative place in the economy determined by their level of education and employment status. The data below provide a look at where jobs and economic activity in Brownsville provide employment opportunities and some descriptive consideration of education and employment levels.

Economic Development Market Analysis - Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	705	120	2	0	-2
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	5,383	5,000	13	12	-1
Construction	2,103	907	5	2	-3
Education and Health Care Services	13,311	15,082	31	38	7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,404	2,557	6	6	0
Information	787	289	2	1	-1
Manufacturing	3,603	3,406	8	8	0
Other Services	1,044	869	2	2	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	1,411	1,291	3	3	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	7,794	7,684	18	19	1
Transportation and Warehousing	2,275	1,566	5	4	-1
Wholesale Trade	1,895	1,355	4	3	-1
Total	42,715	40,126	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

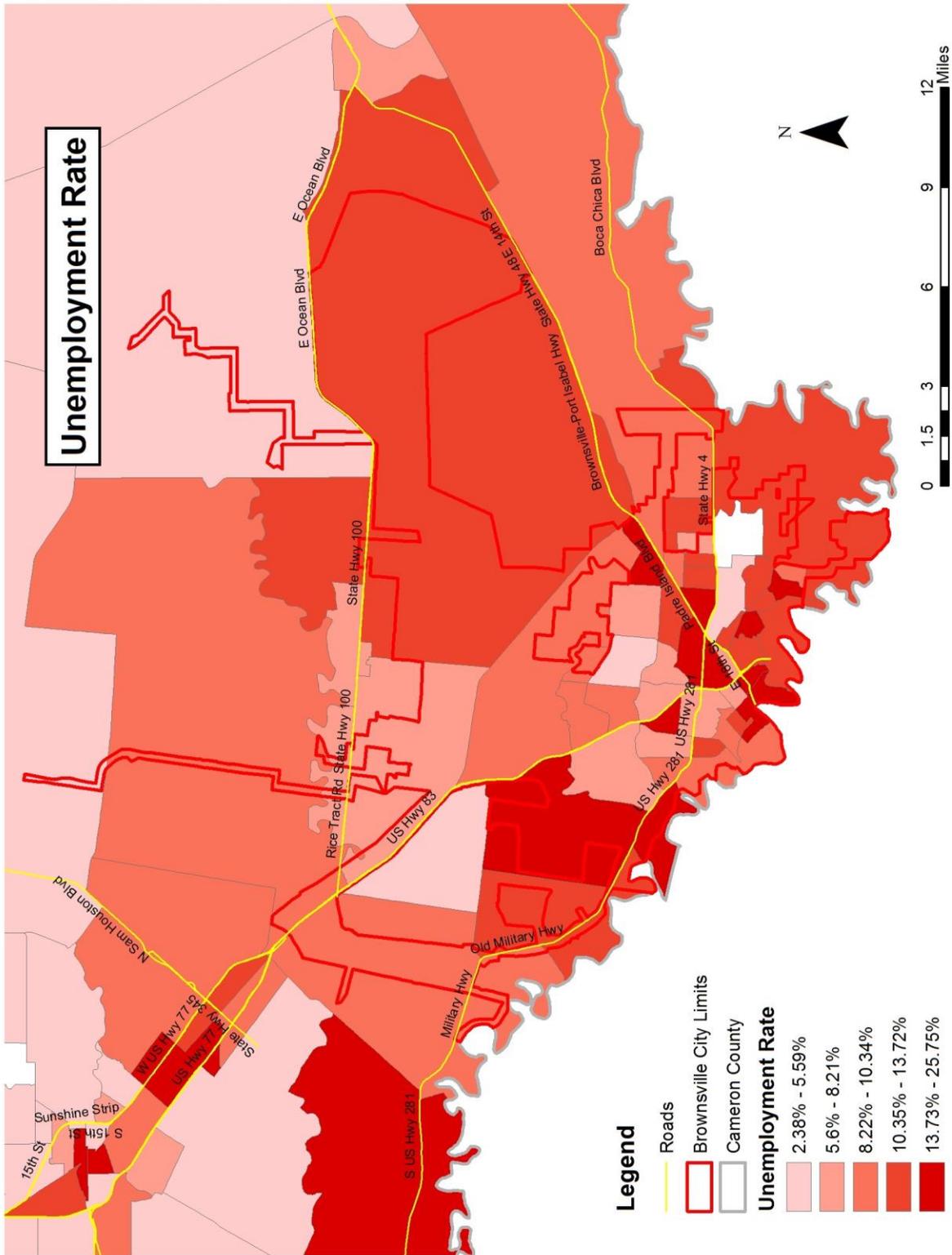
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	68,806
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	62,717
Unemployment Rate	8.85
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	17.26
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.90

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS



Unemployment Rate

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	9,671
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	2,875
Service	10,050
Sales and office	16,506
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	6,677
Production, transportation and material moving	3,597

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	47,807	80%
30-59 Minutes	10,021	17%
60 or More Minutes	1,709	3%
Total	59,537	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

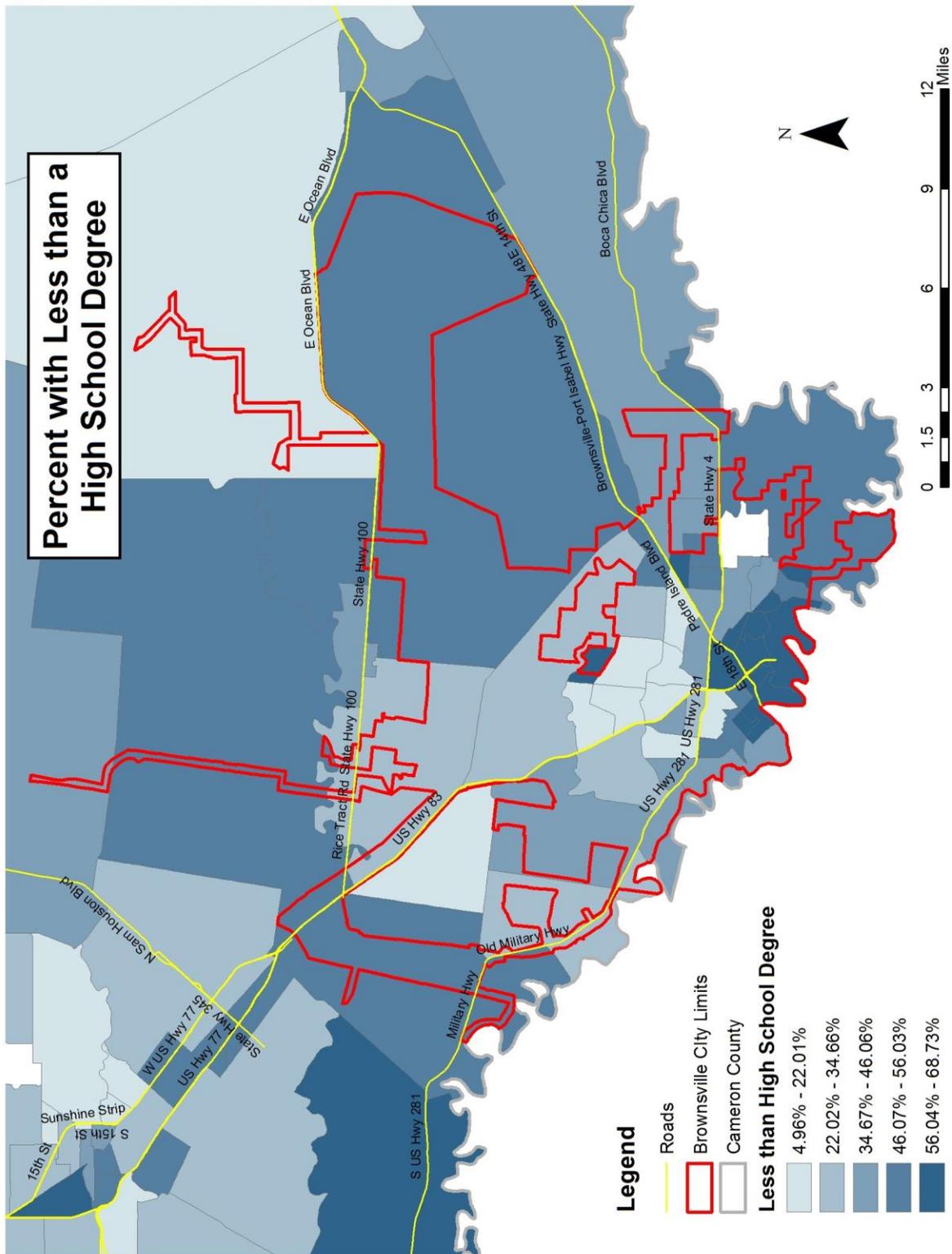
Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	14,118	1,501	11,256
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	12,381	1,172	4,705
Some college or Associate's degree	15,235	848	4,048
Bachelor's degree or higher	10,597	309	1,942

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS



Percent with Less than a High School Degree

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	593	1,800	3,262	9,498	8,959
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4,214	4,204	4,136	3,975	1,692
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	5,394	6,123	5,306	6,872	2,452
Some college, no degree	5,992	5,722	4,236	5,272	1,547
Associate's degree	878	1,766	1,491	1,719	285
Bachelor's degree	610	2,874	3,020	3,354	708
Graduate or professional degree	0	526	1,312	1,762	639

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	12,569
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20,535
Some college or Associate's degree	23,144
Bachelor's degree	40,361
Graduate or professional degree	51,481

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

The most active business sector in Brownsville, in terms of the number of workers in the various industries, is Education and Health Care Services with 29 percent of all workers. That sector is followed by Retail Trade and Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations with 17 and 12 percent respectively. Manufacturing has an eight percent share of workers, followed by Transportation/Warehousing and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate with five percent each and Wholesale Trade with a four percent share.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

To be determined.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

SpaceX

After more than 3 years of analyzing sites in Georgia, California, Virginia, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Florida and Texas, Elon Musk has chosen to build the world's first commercial orbital rocket launch site in the outskirts of Brownsville, on Boca Chica Beach to be exact.

The facilitation of doing business in Texas, the backing from many local entities, and the community-wide support were a huge factor in the decision making process of SpaceX locating in Brownsville.

During the groundbreaking ceremony held on September 22, Musk told reporters that the overwhelming support he and his project received from the people of Brownsville was the pivotal point that influenced his decision to come to the southernmost Tip of Texas.

"We looked at several places in Texas and one of the biggest factors was the willingness of the state and local governments to support such endeavor," he said. "The fundamental point that swayed SpaceX for Boca Chica was the tremendous outpouring of support from local residents," Musk told reporters who attended the event.

Today, with the introduction of the new space industry, Brownsville is poised to add innovation and entrepreneurship opportunities to what is becoming a diversified global economy.

The SpaceX launch site will go a long way to help fill the gap between business, higher education and entrepreneurship, which Brownsville needs to strategically and organically grow local talent, which in turn leads to innovation and wealth in the region.

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

Generally, there is a wide range of jobs in Brownsville with a variety of education and skill requirements. The industry with the most workers in Brownsville is the Education and Health Care Services sector, which typically has stringent education and skill requirements for the most visible portion of the workforce, the educators, doctors, and nurses. The sector also has a large support staff with lower education and skill requirements, including maintenance workers, drivers, and many other job classifications. Brownsville's second and third largest sectors are Retail Trade and Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations, typically calling for a less educated, less skilled workforce, though

many Arts positions demand high skill levels. Brownsville has a large share of the population over the age of 16 without a high school degree.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

Brownsville and its surrounding area is a region that sees the true value of working in unison to promote a community that fosters education and training to improve our workforce and our community's business climate.

The Division of Economic Development and Community Services was created for the purpose of promoting the regional economic development through ongoing collaboration with governments, economic development agencies, non-profit organizations, NGOs and private businesses in five key areas:

- Creating strategic partnerships between university research and commercial ventures
- Developing local workforce skills to meet the rapidly changing needs of business and industry
- Promoting a culture and spirit of entrepreneurship to generate new, higher-wage jobs
- Expanding the region's capacity as an international business center
- Facilitating community access to university services and programs

The University of Texas at Brownsville and Texas Southmost College offer the Workforce Training and Continuing Education program (WTCE), which aims to be a full partner in the facilitation of the economic development of the international region it serves. WTCE provides special training and assistant programs that help companies train their employees to specific job needs.

The International Technology, Education and Commerce Center (ITEC) is the place that provides for many of these services, including those of The International Innovation Center's Business Incubator (IIC), which offers a starting or growing business the environment and support necessary to increase their chances of success.

The IIC Business Incubator has helped launch over 60 companies, with a success rate of 78 percent. Whether it is flexible and affordable lease space for your operations, collaboration in research & development, internships, training skills workshops, or professional guidance, the ITEC center welcomes you and is readily available to help you succeed.

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

No

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

The Imagine Brownsville project has been completed and the final comprehensive plan was delivered to the City Commission on Tuesday, July 21, 2009, marking a historic gathering of the seven founding Brownsville public institutions — the City of Brownsville, the Greater Brownsville Incentives Corporation (GBIC), the Brownsville Independent School District, the Port of Brownsville, the Brownsville Public Utilities Board, the Brownsville Community Improvement Corporation (BCIC) and the University of Texas at Brownsville/Texas Southmost College — all coming together for a single purpose, to unite the community around the implementation of the Imagine Brownsville Comprehensive Plan.

The purpose of the Brownsville Comprehensive Plan is to provide the City with a blueprint for implementation actions and to act as a guide for the City Commission regarding the allocation of critical resources. The plan outlines the key private and public sector strategies needed to create a more sustainably competitive community in order to attract the capital and resources needed to improve the economic development and quality of life of the Brownsville area. The plan was designed with two goals in mind: first, to establish our community's vision objectives for a ten-year planning horizon; and second, to develop an implementable strategy to help reach these targeted objectives by leveraging our community's natural, institutional, human, economic, and infrastructure resources in an effective, competitive, and sustainable way.

The American Planning Association's Texas chapter honored the Imagine Brownsville comprehensive plan with the chapter's 2009 Comprehensive Planning Award, competing with over 40 Texas communities. Starting where Imagine Brownsville left off, the newly formed United Brownsville will have an organizational structure designed to provide a sustainable mechanism for cooperation to leverage our institutional resources for the implementation and tracking of the initiatives in the Imagine Brownsville plan.

Discussion

The City of Brownsville has been working, through the efforts of their Brownsville Economic Development Corporation and other partners, to expand opportunities in the region.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The census tracts that are identified as eligible for CDBG area benefit (median income below 80 percent of the area median income) include some of the oldest neighborhoods in the city. The housing in these neighborhoods are often in poor condition and many are in need of extensive rehabilitation or removal. These neighborhoods are also where the lowest income households in the city live, in housing stock that is in poor condition, and, therefore, offered at lower rents or sales prices. Despite the lower rents or purchase price, the lower income households pay a large portion of their income on housing expenses. In this case, concentrated would mean that a large portion of the neighborhood shows the impact of these housing problems.

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

The population of Brownsville is 93 percent Hispanic. Almost one percent of the population is Asian. A much smaller portion of the population, less than one percent, is African-American. With such a large population of what in other communities is considered a minority population, Hispanics are concentrated in every area of the city. Concentration means the population of a given census tract exceeds twice the percentage minority population as the city as a whole. Low-income areas are more impactful in Brownsville. As shown in the Median Housing Income map shown in an earlier section, lower income populations are concentrated in older neighborhoods surrounding the central city.

The map, included below, of the distribution of African-Americans across the city shows minor concentrations of up to almost five percent.

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

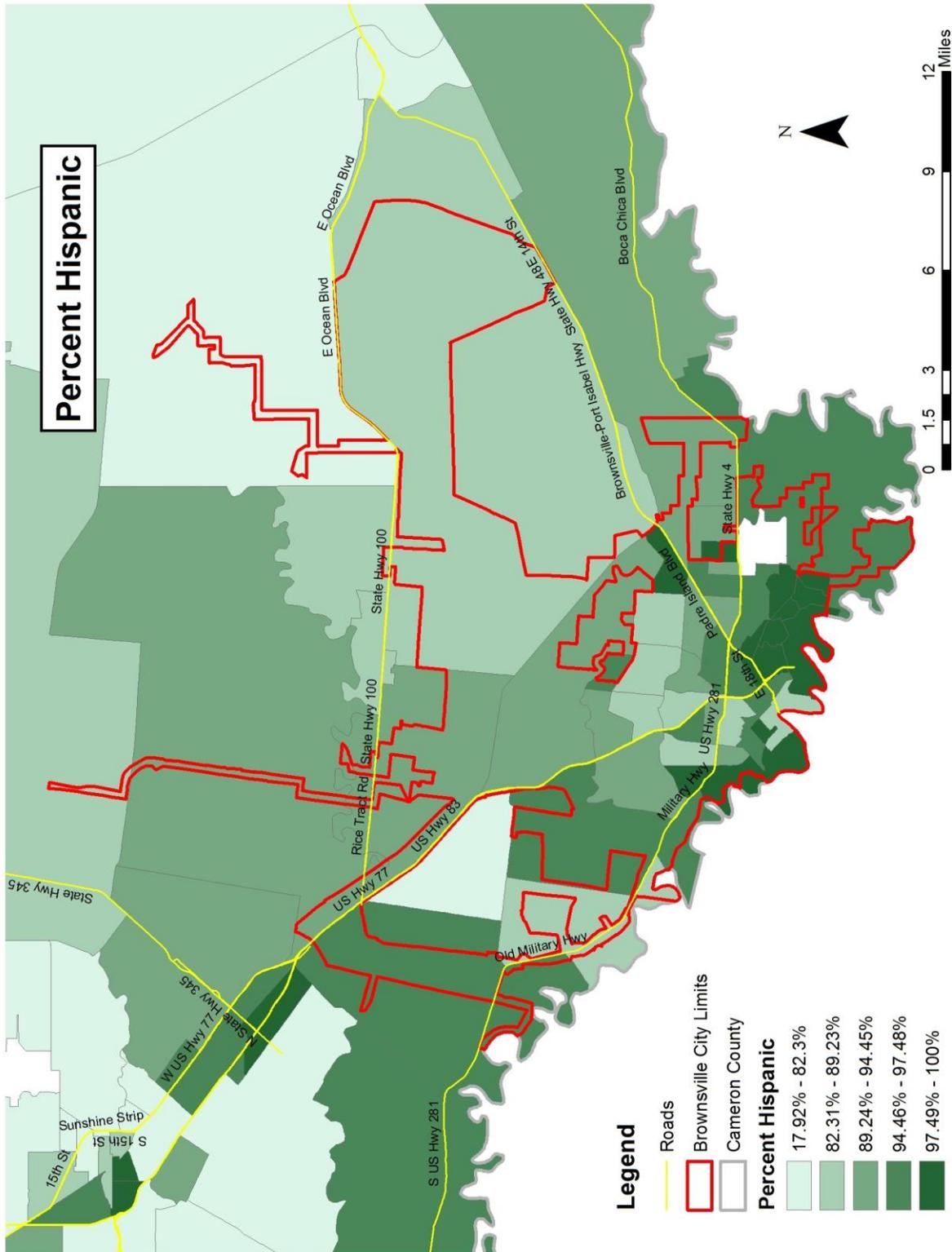
These neighborhoods, as mentioned above, contain much of the poorest housing stock in the city. As a result, the housing market contains much of the lowest cost housing as well. Code enforcement officials worked extensively in these areas in an attempt to maintain the integrity of the community in past years.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

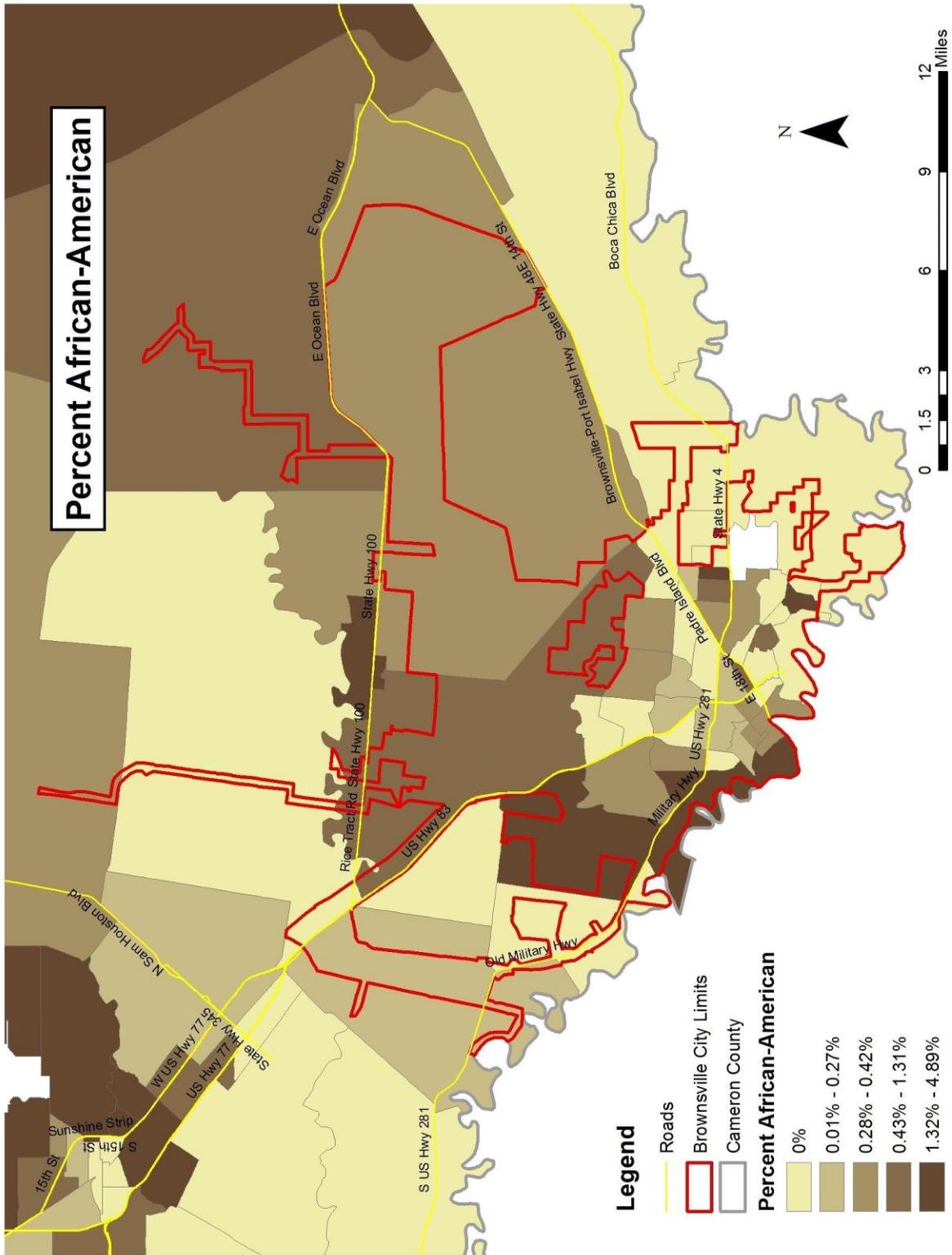
These areas do have community assets, including community and senior centers, parks, and other public facilities.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

In neighborhoods where many homes have been removed, there may be opportunities for development of new housing units. In areas where brownfield issues are not a concern, private and non-profit developers can find appropriate redevelopment sites to provide homes for a range of household incomes, including lower and upper income households. These efforts would aid in sustainability efforts, bringing more people into the neighborhoods and improving the housing stock available in the market.



Percent Hispanic



Percent African-American

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan lays out the direction the City intends to take is the distribution of the Community Development Block Grant and HOME funding for the next five years. The priorities listed were determined through consultation with service providers and consideration of a community survey that was conducted in the development of the Consolidated Plan. Some of the activities included will be targeted to individual households who qualify for the programs according to their income status (individual benefit). Other programs are directed toward particular areas within Brownsville where the median incomes of the census tracts involved are below 80 percent of the area median income (area benefit). The City's goals and objectives are summarized in Section SP-45.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

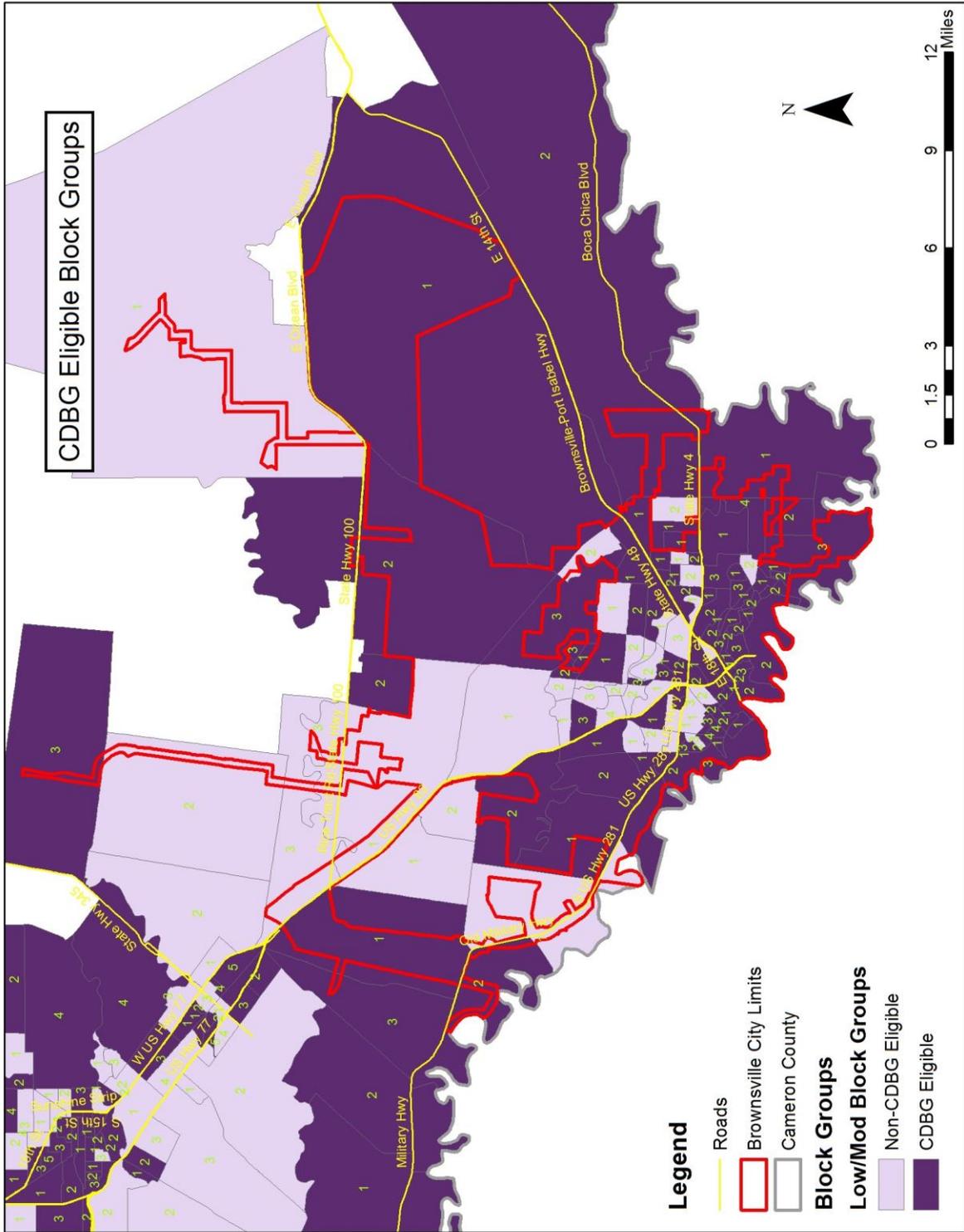
1	Area Name:	CDBG Eligible Areas
	Area Type:	Block groups eligible for CDBG area benefit.
	Other Target Area Description:	Block groups eligible for CDBG area benefit.
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
2	Area Name:	Citywide
	Area Type:	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Other Target Area Description:	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	

	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

Investments will be allocated according to responses to programmatic opportunities and client response to funding availability. Rehab programs may be targeted to the CDBG Eligible Areas or as individual benefit to low-income households. Public services, likewise, may be offered in low-income areas or generally to all qualified residents.



SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	Administration Objective
	Description	Oversight of federal funding programs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
2	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	Homeowner Rehabilitation Objective Major Rehabilitation/Reconstruction Objective
	Description	Programs that provide rehabilitation and reconstruction of owner and renter occupied housing units.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
3	Priority Need Name	Housing Assistance
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	Homebuyer Assistance Objective
	Description	Programs that provide support for homebuyers, including downpayment and closing cost assistance and equity.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
4	Priority Need Name	Housing Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	Housing Development Objective
	Description	Support for the development of new housing units.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
5	Priority Need Name	Emergency Home Repairs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly

	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	Homeowner Rehabilitation Objective
	Description	Support for programs that work with homeowners to provide emergency repairs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
6	Priority Need Name	Demolition/Removal of Slum and Blight
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Block groups eligible for CDBG area benefit.
	Associated Goals	Demolition Objective
	Description	Support for programs that remove dilapidated homes and debris from vacant lots in CDBG eligible areas.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
7	Priority Need Name	Housing for Seniors, Disabled, ADA Compliance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	

	Description	Support for programs that provide housing opportunities for seniors and persons with disabilities and work to assure ADA compliance.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
8	Priority Need Name	Fair Housing Outreach and Education
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Support for programs that work to educate the community on fair housing issues.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
9	Priority Need Name	Technical Assistance to Small Businesses
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Support to programs that work with small business to address specific operational issues.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
10	Priority Need Name	Small Business Loans
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Support for programs that provide loans to small businesses.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
11	Priority Need Name	Job Training and Workforce Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Support for programs that provide job training to potential employees.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
	12	Priority Need Name
Priority Level		High
Population		Extremely Low Low Moderate
Geographic Areas Affected		Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
Associated Goals		Employment Training Objective
Description		Support for programs that provide potential employees with the skills to be successful in the workforce.
Basis for Relative Priority		Community input through surveys and public forums.
13		Priority Need Name

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Support for economic development programs that work to expand the number of jobs in the community.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
14	Priority Need Name	Public and Community Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Block groups eligible for CDBG area benefit.
	Associated Goals	Public Facility Objective Public Facility IT Objective Fire Equipment Objective
	Description	Support for improvements to public and community facilities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
15	Priority Need Name	Homeless Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Individuals Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Funding to support improvements to and operation and maintenance of facilities that serve homeless individuals and families.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.

16	Priority Need Name	Public Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Block groups eligible for CDBG area benefit.
	Associated Goals	Public Facility IT Objective Fire Equipment Objective Drainage Improvements Objective Bus Stop Improvements Objective
	Description	Support for improvements to public infrastructure, including ADA compliance.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
17	Priority Need Name	Infrastructure - Streets and Sidewalks
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Block groups eligible for CDBG area benefit.
	Associated Goals	Street Improvements Objective Drainage Improvements Objective Bus Stop Improvements Objective
	Description	Repairs and improvements to streets and sidewalks.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
18	Priority Need Name	Parks and Recreation Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Block groups eligible for CDBG area benefit.
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Improvements to parks and recreation facilities in CDBG eligible areas.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
19	Priority Need Name	Transportation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Support for transportation services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
	20	Priority Need Name
Priority Level		High
Population		Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children
Geographic Areas Affected		Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
Associated Goals		
Description		Support for programs that provide services to youth.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
21	Priority Need Name	Child Care Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	Healthy Infants Objective Special Needs Children Objective
	Description	Support for programs that provide child care services, including before and after school programs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
	22	Priority Need Name
Priority Level		High
Population		Extremely Low Low Moderate Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
Geographic Areas Affected		Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
Associated Goals		Special Needs Children Objective
Description		Support for programs that provide services to persons with disabilities.
Basis for Relative Priority		Community input through surveys and public forums.

23	Priority Need Name	Senior Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Support for programs that provide services to seniors.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
24	Priority Need Name	Health Services/Substance Abuse
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Chronic Substance Abuse Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	Health Care Services Objective Healthy Infants Objective
	Description	Support for programs that provide health and substance abuse services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
25	Priority Need Name	Domestic Violence/Child Abuse
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	Child Abuse Services Objective Counseling and Intervention Services Objective
	Description	Support for program that assist victims of domestic violence and/or child abuse.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
26	Priority Need Name	Meals/Food Pantry/Meals on Wheels
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Individuals Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Support for feeding programs that work with homeless individuals and families, persons at risk of homelessness, and seniors.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
	27	Priority Need Name
Priority Level		High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Support for programs that provide assistance to individuals and families with legal issues.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
28	Priority Need Name	Homeless Prevention and Emergency Assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	HMIS Objective Rapid Re-Housing Objective
	Description	Support for programs that prevent homelessness and provide assistance to individual and families at risk of homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
29	Priority Need Name	Mental Health Services/Supportive Services

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	HMIS Objective
	Description	Support for programs that provide mental health and supportive services to homeless individuals.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
30	Priority Need Name	Domestic Violence Shelters
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Support for organizations that provide housing for victims of domestic violence.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
31	Priority Need Name	Transitional Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Individuals Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	HMIS Objective
	Description	Support for organizations that provide housing that assists individuals and families transition from homelessness to permanent housing.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
32	Priority Need Name	Homeless Shelters
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Individuals Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	HMIS Objective Emergency Shelter Assistance
	Description	Support for organizations that provide emergency shelter to homeless individuals and families.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.
33	Priority Need Name	Emergency Housing Assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Individuals Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	Areas not necessarily CDBG eligible for individual benefit and administration.
	Associated Goals	HMIS Objective
	Description	Support for programs that provide emergency housing assistance to homeless individuals and families and those at risk of homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public forums.

Narrative (Optional)

The City conducted a survey of residents through a survey instrument posted on the City's website and hard copy surveys distributed at all Consolidated Plan forums. The results of these surveys were used by City staff to allocate priorities among the various facility, infrastructure, service, housing, and economic development needs listed above.

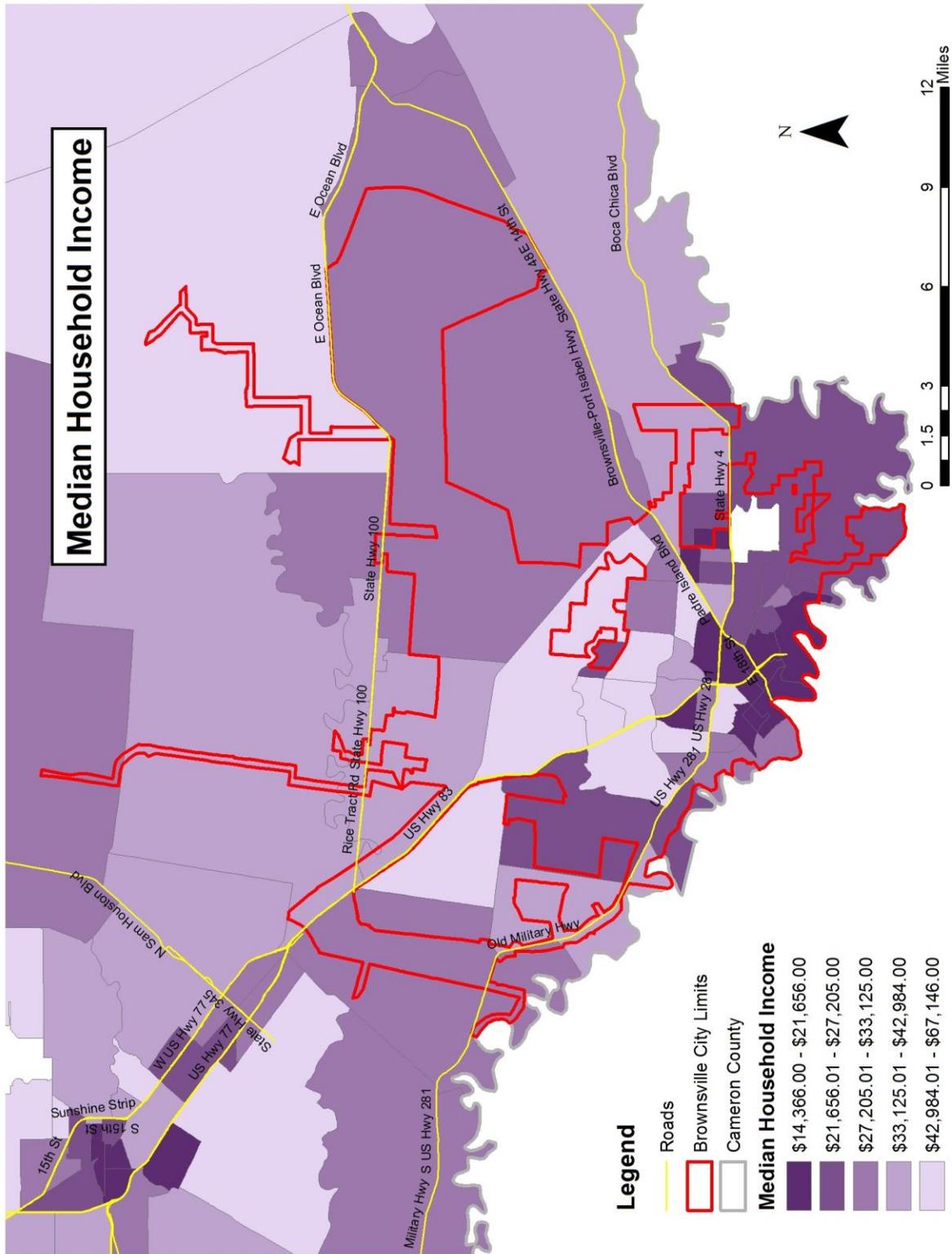
SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

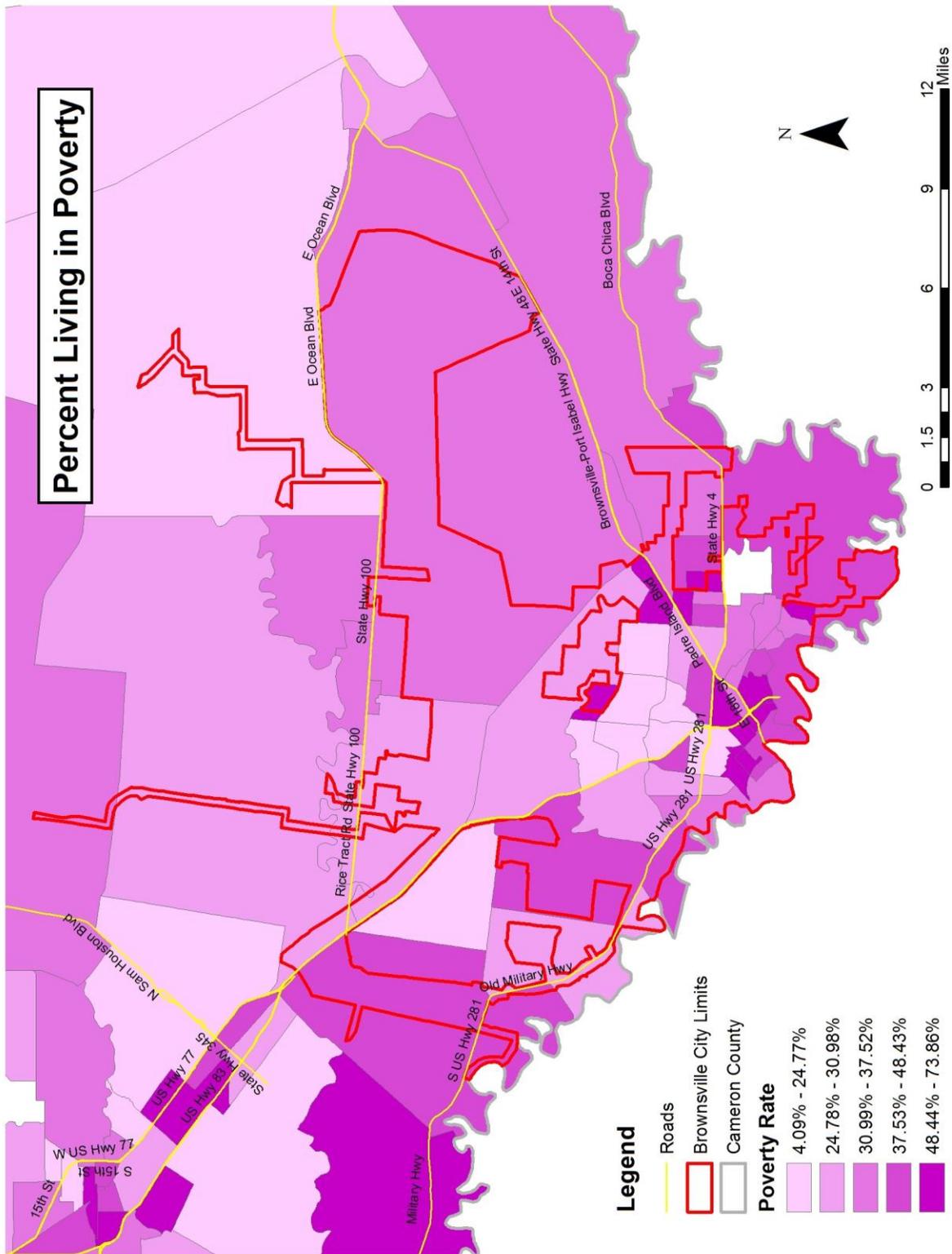
Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The use of tenant-based rental assistance is dependent on rental property owners willingness to rent their units to TBRA clients. In many communities, landlords are reluctant to rent to these clients due to the reputation they have that the clients do not take care of the property as well as other renters do. Other market conditions that could influence the use of TBRA have to do with rents being asked for rental property. If rents are too high, the rental assistance might not be enough to allow clients to lease the units, even if the landlord was willing.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Added to the description of TBRA market characteristics above, non-homeless special needs clients may also encounter housing units that do not meet their accessibility needs. Most housing in any community has not had accessibility improvements that allow persons with mobility issues ease of access. While landlords are obligated to make reasonable accommodations for such renters, many need more accommodations than typical landlords would consider reasonable.
New Unit Production	The production of new housing units is influenced by several market conditions, including the cost of land, the cost of construction, and prevailing interest rates. While rates are currently at historic lows, the mortgage markets are still recovering from the recent mortgage foreclosure crisis and restrictions placed on lending institutions that resulted. In many areas lenders are not making new loans as freely as before and some well qualified buyers are finding it difficult to navigate the new mortgage processes that have been instituted. The resulting delays in securing loans can burden housing developers and restrict their activities.
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation activities can be influenced by the cost of materials and labor. In Brownsville, these costs are relative low in comparison to other areas of the country. The efficiency of rehabilitation is dependent on the after rehabilitation value of the home. If the market value of the home does not support the extent of rehabilitation required, it's not worth the effort to repair the home.

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Acquisition, including preservation	Acquisition, including preservation, can be influenced by the market value of the structure. With home purchases by private individuals, the historic low interest rates off-set increases in the market value of the housing stock. Monthly housing costs of higher priced homes at lower interest rates approximate the monthly housing costs of lower priced homes at higher interest rates. In the case of a City agency or non-profit organization buying housing stock for rehabilitation and resale or for preservation, the costs of purchasing a home outright at higher prices can reduce the number of homes that can be purchased or reduce the funds available for rehabilitation activities.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions



Median Household Income



Percent Living in Poverty

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The City of Brownsville receives funding from three federal grant programs, the Community Development Block Grant Program, the HOME Investment Partnership, and the Emergency Solutions Grant. These three grant programs combined will bring \$3,446,470 into the county to support affordable housing, homeless, and community development programs and projects in the first program year.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,549,545	0	0	2,549,545	10,198,180	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan equals the Year 1 Annual Allocation plus the Year 1 Program Income times four.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	611,265	0	0	611,265	2,445,060	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan equals the Year 1 Annual Allocation plus the Year 1 Program Income times four.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	235,660	0	0	235,660	942,640	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan equals the Year 1 Annual Allocation plus the Year 1 Program Income times four.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

Match Requirements for the HOME Funds:

HOME funds match will be in the form of in-kind or cash contributions. If the total revenue match is larger than the required match expense, the difference will be accumulated to be used to meet match requirements when needed. In-kind or cash match will be contributed from the accumulated match, when HOME funds are drawn.

Match Requirement for ESG

The match requirement will be met by all ESG sub-recipients as set forth in 24 CFR 576.201. Match will be cash and in-kind. Match sources will include the following: cash match by referring agency and in-kind match by referring agency staff time, and sub-recipient staff time.

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

None currently identified. The City will continue to evaluate opportunities to use public lands for future development.

Discussion

The City has programmed approximately \$3.4 million from the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs for the FY 2015 program year. These funds will be used to operate a range of private and public services as described later in the Annual Action Plan.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
BROWNSVILLE	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of Brownsville	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The institutional delivery system in Brownsville is well coordinated and spans a range of community needs. The City has many years of experience managing and implementing the programs addressed in the Consolidated Plan, as well as working with outside agencies that fill some of the needs as outlined in the Consolidated Plan.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

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

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV/AIDS and mainstream services are made available through the coordination of services provided by the array of non-profit service providers that constitute Cameron County Homeless Partnership. These organizations partner with each other, the City, and mainstream service providers to provide a wide ranging response to the service needs of homeless persons and persons with HIV/AIDS, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth.

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

The service providers in Brownsville work closely together to provide a continuum of services in response to needs identified through surveys of homeless persons and general observations of the providers. Providers in Brownsville are particularly strong in the areas of mental health services, employment training, and life skills training. Gaps exist in emergency shelter capacity. There are not enough beds on a typical night.

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

1. Work with non-profit organizations to address community needs and provide support to federal and non-federal funding initiatives.
2. Work with private industry to address important issues that hamper housing and community development efforts.
3. Identify opportunities to create private/public partnerships for project finance and development to leverage federal funds.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Administration Objective	2015	2019	Administration	Citywide	Administration	CDBG: \$3,672,045 HOME: \$330,633 ESG: \$88,373	Other: 5 Other
2	Public Facility Objective	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Eligible Areas	Public and Community Facilities	CDBG: \$2,375,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 57825 Persons Assisted
3	Public Facility IT Objective	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Eligible Areas	Public and Community Facilities Public Improvements	CDBG: \$1,520,850	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 145170 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Fire Equipment Objective	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Eligible Areas	Public and Community Facilities Public Improvements	CDBG: \$1,750,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 78090 Persons Assisted
5	Demolition Objective	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Eligible Areas	Demolition/Removal of Slum and Blight	CDBG: \$600,000	Buildings Demolished: 60 Buildings
6	Street Improvements Objective	2016	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Eligible Areas	Infrastructure - Streets and Sidewalks	CDBG: \$2,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 60000 Persons Assisted
7	Drainage Improvements Objective	2016	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Eligible Areas	Public Improvements Infrastructure - Streets and Sidewalks	CDBG: \$2,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 60000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Bus Stop Improvements Objective	2016	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Eligible Areas	Public Improvements Infrastructure - Streets and Sidewalks	CDBG: \$600,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 40000 Persons Assisted
9	Employment Training Objective	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Employment Training	CDBG: \$50,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 640 Persons Assisted
10	Health Care Services Objective	2015	2016	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Health Services/Substance Abuse	CDBG: \$400,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 405 Persons Assisted
11	Child Abuse Services Objective	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Domestic Violence/Child Abuse	CDBG: \$225,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 125 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	Counseling and Intervention Services Objective	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Domestic Violence/Child Abuse	CDBG: \$150,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted
13	Healthy Infants Objective	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Child Care Services Health Services/Substance Abuse	CDBG: \$50,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 540 Persons Assisted
14	Special Needs Children Objective	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Child Care Services Disability Services	CDBG: \$200,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 625 Persons Assisted
15	Homeowner Rehabilitation Objective	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Emergency Home Repairs	CDBG: \$1,070,966	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit
16	Major Rehabilitation/Reconstruction Objective	2016	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction	CDBG: \$240,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 4 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
17	Homebuyer Assistance Objective	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Assistance	HOME: \$2,095,949	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 83 Households Assisted
18	Housing Development Objective	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Development	HOME: \$495,949	Homeowner Housing Added: 25 Household Housing Unit
19	HMIS Objective	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Prevention and Emergency Assistance Mental Health Services/Supportive Services Transitional Housing Homeless Shelters Emergency Housing Assistance	ESG: \$57,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2750 Persons Assisted
20	Rapid Re-Housing Objective	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Prevention and Emergency Assistance	ESG: \$348,035	Homelessness Prevention: 55 Persons Assisted
21	Emergency Shelter Assistance	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Shelters	ESG: \$684,896	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 935 Persons Assisted

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Administration Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Plan, Monitor and Administer Entitlement Grant Programs. Evaluate upcoming needs related to affordable housing, non-housing community development needs including community, public and park facilities; public services and the non-homeless special needs populations.</p> <p>Objective 1: Continue to Plan, Monitor and Administer Entitlement Grant Programs and insure compliance with Federal Regulations.</p> <p>Strategy 1.1: Program Administration: General administration, staffing and equipment; and develop, administer, revise, implement and evaluate the day-to-day operation of entitlement programs. Activities include program design; develop Annual Plans and grant administration; Sub recipient compliance monitoring, program outreach, public relations and training; environmental review and labor standards.</p> <p>Performance Goal 1: \$509,909 CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year for General Administration; A maximum of 20% of the CDBG Entitlement will be allocated each of the additional 4 annual plan years.</p> <p>Performance Goal 2: \$224,500 CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year for Section 108 Loan Repayment; CDBG Entitlement funds will be allocated each of the additional 4 annual plan years, as needed and if available.</p> <p>Performance Goal 3: \$66,126.50 HOME Funding allocated 1st Year for General Administration; A maximum of 10% of the HOME Entitlement will be allocated each of the additional 4 annual plan years.</p> <p>Performance Goal 4: \$17,674.50 ESG Funding allocated 1st Year for general administration; ESG Entitlement funds will be allocated each of the additional 4 annual plan years, as needed and if available.</p>

2	Goal Name	Public Facility Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Improve living conditions in Brownsville by addressing non-housing community development needs over a five year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Support improvement of infrastructure, information systems and technology, parks and recreation facilities, demolition of substandard structures, community facilities and public facilities in CDBG eligible census tracts.</p> <p>Strategy 1.1: Support the improvement to public facilities in low and moderate income census tracts.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$475,000 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year to provide funding for rehabilitation of community facilities – rehabilitation of the Brownsville Community Resource Center – located in a low to moderate income neighborhood. Approximately 11,565 low to moderate income persons / total of 14,020 persons served. CDBG funds allocated each of the additional 4 annual plan periods as needed and if funds are available.</p>
3	Goal Name	Public Facility IT Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Improve living conditions in Brownsville by addressing non-housing community development needs over a five year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Support improvement of infrastructure, information systems and technology, parks and recreation facilities, demolition of substandard structures, community facilities and public facilities in CDBG eligible census tracts.</p> <p>Strategy 1.2: Support the improvement technology and information system for public facilities in low and moderate income census tracts.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$304,170 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year (Southmost Library \$98,105 for 107 computers and Central Library \$206,065 for 197 computers) to provide funding for computer replacement for the Brownsville Southmost and Central Library. Approximately 19,356 low to moderate income persons served at Southmost; 9,678 served at Central Library. CDBG funds allocated each of the additional 4 annual plan periods as needed and if funds.</p>

4	Goal Name	Fire Equipment Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Improve living conditions in Brownsville by addressing non-housing community development needs over a five year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Support improvement of infrastructure, information systems and technology, parks and recreation facilities, demolition of substandard structures, community facilities and public facilities in CDBG eligible census tracts.</p> <p>Strategy 1.3: Support the improvement to public facilities and equipment in support of low and moderate income census tracts.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$350,000 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year to provide funding for equipment – funding to the City of Brownsville Fire Department to purchase 1 fire truck for Fire Station No. 2 at 500 W. St. Charles Street - in support of low to moderate income neighborhoods. Approximately 15,618 low to moderate income persons served / 23,211 total persons served. CDBG funds allocated each of the additional 4 annual plan periods as needed and if funds are available.</p>
5	Goal Name	Demolition Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Improve living conditions in Brownsville by addressing non-housing community development needs over a five year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Support improvement of infrastructure, information systems and technology, parks and recreation facilities, demolition of substandard structures, community facilities and public facilities in CDBG eligible census tracts.</p> <p>Strategy 1.4: Support the demolition of substandard structures and removal of slum and blighted conditions in low and moderate income census tracts.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$200,000 in CDBG funding allocated 1st Year to provide for demolition – funding to the City of Brownsville Building Permits Department demolish substandard structures - in support of low to moderate income neighborhoods. Approximately 20 structures demolished in low to moderate areas. \$400,000 in CDBG funds allocated for the remaining annual plan years, \$200,000 for two of the additional annual plan years as needed and if funds are available.</p>

6	Goal Name	Street Improvements Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Improve living conditions in Brownsville by addressing non-housing community development needs over a five year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Support improvement of infrastructure, information systems and technology, parks and recreation facilities, demolition of substandard structures, community facilities and public facilities in CDBG eligible census tracts.</p> <p>Strategy 1.5: Support the improvement of infrastructure and Street Improvements in low and moderate income census tracts. Benefit – Low/Mod Income Individuals.</p> <p>Performance Goal: Funds will be used to repair streets in CDBG eligible areas of the City in accordance with the Department of Public Works’ priorities. \$0 CDBG funds will be allocated for the 1st year. Estimated \$2,000,000 in CDBG Funds allocated for the remaining 4 annual action plan years, (\$500,000 each of the 4 remaining years for a minimum benefit of 15,000 individuals.</p>
7	Goal Name	Drainage Improvements Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Improve living conditions in Brownsville by addressing non-housing community development needs over a five year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Support improvement of infrastructure, information systems and technology, parks and recreation facilities, demolition of substandard structures, community facilities and public facilities in CDBG eligible census tracts.</p> <p>Strategy 1.6: Support the improvement of infrastructure and Drainage Improvement in low and moderate income census tracts. Benefit – Low/Mod Income Individuals.</p> <p>Performance Goal: Funds will be used to replace or improve outdated drainage infrastructure in CDBG eligible areas of the City in accordance with the Department of Public Works’ priorities and needs. \$0 CDBG funds will be allocated for the 1st year. Estimated \$2,000,000 in CDBG Funds allocated for the remaining 4 annual action plan years, (\$500,000 each of the 4 remaining years for a minimum benefit of 15,000 individuals.</p>

8	Goal Name	Bus Stop Improvements Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Improve living conditions in Brownsville by addressing non-housing community development needs over a five year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Support improvement of infrastructure, information systems and technology, parks and recreation facilities, demolition of substandard structures, community facilities and public facilities in CDBG eligible census tracts.</p> <p>Strategy 1.7: Support the improvement of infrastructure and Bus Stop Shelters in low and moderate income census tracts. Benefit – Low/Mod Income Individuals.</p> <p>Performance Goal: Funds will be used to install new bust stop shelters in CDBG eligible areas of the City in accordance with Bus Metro’s priorities and needs. \$0 CDBG funds will be allocated for the 1st year. Estimated \$600,000 in CDBG Funds allocated for the remaining 4 annual action plan years, (\$150,000 each of the 4 remaining years for a minimum benefit of 10,000 individuals.</p>
9	Goal Name	Employment Training Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Improve living conditions in by addressing non-housing community development for special needs populations over a five year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Address community needs through community-based public service programs.</p> <p>Strategy 1.1: Employment Training – funding will provide essential computer knowledge to low-income individuals to prepare them for employment. Benefit –Low/Mod Income Individuals.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$10,000 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year – funding provided to Brownsville Adult Literacy Program to provide computer training / essentials skills to low and moderate income persons at 80% or below the median income. Approximately 128 persons served the 1st year - \$40,000 CDBG funding to assist 512 low moderate income persons during the remaining 4 annual plan yeas (\$10,000 to assist approximately 128 low and moderated income persons each additional Annual Plan Year) allocated as needed and as funds become available for the remaining 4 Annual Plan Years.</p>

10	Goal Name	Health Care Services Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Improve living conditions in by addressing non-housing community development for special needs populations over a five year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Address community needs through community-based public service programs.</p> <p>Strategy 1.2: Healthcare Services – funds will be used to provide hospice patient care services for low to moderate persons at 80% or below the median income within the City of Brownsville.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$80,000 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year – funding allocated to Sunshine Havens, Inc. to provide 24/7 nursing and palliative care to 81 low-income patients that cannot be cared for at home or who do not have adequate housing. \$320,000 in CDBG funds will be allocated for the remaining 4 annual action plan years to assist a minimum of 324 individuals (\$80,000 and 81 persons assisted each of the remaining annual plan years).</p>
11	Goal Name	Child Abuse Services Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Improve living conditions in by addressing non-housing community development for special needs populations over a five year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Address community needs through community-based public service programs.</p> <p>Strategy 1.3: Child Abuse Services – Funds will be used to provide services to abused and neglected children who are low to moderate income at 80% or below the median income, within the City of Brownsville.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$45,000 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year – funding provided to Court Appointed Special Advocates (*CASA) to provide a Court Appointed Specialist to monitor the status of foster placement and to advocate in the best interest of children in Child Protective Court. - Approximately 25 children served the 1st year - \$180,000 CDBG funding will be allocated for the remaining Annual Plan Years to assist 100 children (\$45,000 to assist approximately 25 low and moderated income children each additional annual plan year) as needed and as funds become available for the remaining 4 Annual Plan Years.</p>

12	Goal Name	Counseling and Intervention Services Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Improve living conditions in by addressing non-housing community development for special needs populations over a five year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Address community needs through community-based public service programs.</p> <p>Strategy 1.4: Counseling and Intervention Services – Funds will provide counseling intervention services to low / moderate income persons.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$30,000 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year – funding provided to Friendship of Women - to provide individualized and group counseling for teenagers and their families suffering from domestic abuse. 100 low and moderate income persons assisted the 1st Annual Plan Year. Approximately \$120,000 in CDBG funding will be allocated for the remaining 4 annual action plan years to assist a minimum of 400 individuals (\$30,000 to assist 100 persons each year for 4 years), as needed and as funds become available for the remaining 4 Annual Plan Years.</p>
13	Goal Name	Healthy Infants Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Improve living conditions in by addressing non-housing community development for special needs populations over a five year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Address community needs through community-based public service programs.</p> <p>Strategy 1.5: Healthy Infants and Nutrition Services – Funds will be used to provide courses promoting healthy living and nutrition for low to moderate income people at 80% or below the median income within the City of Brownsville.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$10,000 CDBG funds allocated the 1st Annual Plan Year – funding provided to Infant and Family Nutrition Agency to provide Breastfeeding 101 courses for low-income individuals with newborns. Approximately 108 persons served the 1st year - \$40,000 CDBG funding will be allocated for the remaining Annual Plan Years to assist 432 low and moderate income persons (\$10,000 to assist approximately 108 low and moderated income persons each additional annual plan year) as needed and as funds become available for the remaining 4 Annual Plan Years.</p>

14	Goal Name	Special Needs Children Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Improve living conditions in by addressing non-housing community development for special needs populations over a five year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Address community needs through community-based public service programs.</p> <p>Strategy 1.6: Special Needs Children Assistance – Provide assistance to low to moderate income people at 80% or below the median income for their children with special needs within the City of Brownsville.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$40,000 CDBG funds allocated the 1st Annual Plan Year – funding provided to Brownsville Society for Crippled Children dba / Moody Clinic to serve low-income children with special needs with diagnosis and treatment for speech/language, occupational, and/or physical therapy. Approximately 125 persons served the 1st year - \$160,000 CDBG funding will be allocated for the remaining Annual Plan Years to assist 500 low and moderate income children (\$40,000 to assist approximately 125 low and moderated income persons each additional annual plan year) as needed and as funds become available for the remaining 4 Annual Plan Years.</p>
15	Goal Name	Homeowner Rehabilitation Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Improve the condition and availability of affordable housing over a five-year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Improve the condition of housing for low-income homeowners.</p> <p>Strategy 1.1: Homeowner Rehabilitation - Provide grants and loans to low/mod income homeowners for major repairs and emergency repairs. Each loan is secured by a lien on the property with repayment due upon sale or transfer of property by owner(s). Benefit – Low/mod income households.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$270,966 in CDBG Funds allocated for the 1st Year to assist 10 homes - assistance provided under the city operated housing rehabilitation program. \$800,00 allocated for 40 homes for the remaining 4 annual plan years (\$200,000 to assist 10 homes annually each of the remaining 4 years); funding will be allocated as needed and as funds become available for the remaining 4 Years.</p>

16	Goal Name	Major Rehabilitation/Reconstruction Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Improve the condition and availability of affordable housing over a five-year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Improve the condition of housing for low-income homeowners.</p> <p>Strategy 1.2: Major Homeowner Rehabilitation / Reconstruction - Provide forgivable loans for the rehabilitation or reconstruction of substandard homes to be brought up to code or reconstructed as necessary. \$25,000 maximum benefit for a rehabilitation project and \$60,000 maximum benefit for a reconstruction project. Benefit –Low/Mod Income Households.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$0 in CDBG Funds allocated for the 1st Year. \$240,000 allocated for 4 homes for the remaining 4 annual plan years (\$60,000 to assist 1 home annually each of the remaining 4 years); funding will be allocated as needed and as funds become available for the remaining 4 Annual Plan Years.</p>
17	Goal Name	Homebuyer Assistance Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Improve the condition and availability of affordable housing over a five-year period.</p> <p>Objective 2: Increase the viability for potential homeownership opportunities.</p> <p>Strategy 2.1: Provide eligible homebuyers at or below 80% MFI up to \$20,000 in down payment assistance and up to \$5,000 in closing costs. Benefit Low and Moderate Income Households.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$495,948.75 in HOME Program funds allocated 1st Year to provide eligible homebuyers at or below 80% MFI up to \$20,000 in down payment assistance and up to \$5,000 in closing costs. 19 Households assisted the 1st Annual Plan Year. \$1,600,000 allocated for the remaining 4 Annual Plan Years to assist 64 low and moderate income households (\$200,000 in HME Funds to assist 16 low and moderate income households each of the additional 4 annual plan periods.)</p>

18	Goal Name	Housing Development Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Improve the condition and availability of affordable housing over a five-year period.</p> <p>Objective 3: Increase the supply of affordable housing for homeownership opportunities.</p> <p>Strategy 3.1: Develop and construct single-family energy efficient housing units for resale to eligible low-income families at or below 80% MFI. Benefit –Low/Mod Income Households. Decent Housing/Affordability</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$99,189.75 in HOME funds will be allocated for the 1st year to develop 5 new homes. Assistance for the remaining 4 annual action plan years will be \$396,759 to construct 20 new homes (\$99,189.75 to develop 5 homes each of the 4 annual plan years).</p>
19	Goal Name	HMIS Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Facilitate an expansion of housing and supportive services offered to homeless families and individuals over a five year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Continue to collaborate with homeless providers to support continuum of Care Services and Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The HMIS allows the City’s shelter providers to track homeless individuals in order to better address services and barriers affecting the homeless population. HMIS is federally mandated.</p> <p>Strategy 1.2: Support and encourage non-profit participation in a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). This allocation of ESG funding is intended to provide some capacity for continuing assistance and addressing the increased usage and demands for HMIS as required by the HEARTH Act. To meet the minimum standards for HMIS, organizations that serve the homeless but do not receive federal funding need to participate and assist with a database that would include all homeless populations being served.</p> <p>Performance Goal: Provide \$11,400 in ESG funding to support agencies / service providers for collection of client data and development of the continuum of care and input into HMIS. Assist annually in the Point in Time Homeless Count and development of the Continuum of Care Report. 550 individuals served the 1st annual plan year. \$45,600 in ESG funding provided for the remaining 4 annual plan years (\$11,400 ESG funding to assist 550 individuals allocated each of the remaining 4 annual plan years).</p>

20	Goal Name	Rapid Re-Housing Objective
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Facilitate an expansion of housing and supportive services offered to homeless families and individuals over a five year period.</p> <p>Objective 2: Support services aimed at the homeless prevention and elimination of homelessness and Rapid Re-housing.</p> <p>Strategy 2.1: Provide ESG funds for Rapid-Re-housing – Relocation and Stabilization Services to assist homeless individuals and households with income at or below 30 – 50% of Area Median Income.</p> <p>Performance Goal: The program aim is to relocate families and households experiencing homelessness to permanent housing. \$69,607 in ESG funding allocated 1st Year to assist an estimated 11 homeless households who will receive housing stability, case management, temporary financial assistance, and housing search and placement services to provide housing. \$278,428 in ESG funding provided for the remaining 4 annual plan years (\$69,607 ESG funding to assist 11 families allocated each of the remaining 4 annual plan years).</p>
21	Goal Name	Emergency Shelter Assistance
	Goal Description	<p>Goal: Facilitate an expansion of housing and supportive services offered to homeless families and individuals over a five year period.</p> <p>Objective 3: Provide Shelter and support services to homeless persons and families.</p> <p>Strategy 3.1: Provide ESG funds for Emergency Shelters, Operations and Supportive services for facilities that provide shelter for homeless persons and families and persons at risk of becoming homeless.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$136,978.50 in ESG funding allocated (\$86,978.50 ESG Funding allocated 1st Year to Bishop E. San Pedro Ozanam Center and \$50,000 to Friendship of Women, Inc.) to address homeless needs of 187 homeless individuals the 1st annual plan year. 2015 ESG funds will also provide case management services for homeless households with emergency needs such as child care, education, employment, outpatient health services, legal services, life skills training, mental health services, substance abuse treatment, and transportation and households utilizing shelter services. \$547,917 in ESG funding provided for the remaining 4 annual plan years (\$136,917 ESG funding to assist 187 families allocated each of the remaining 4 annual plan years).</p>

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

Over the five-year period of the Strategic Plan, the City of Brownsville will assist:

- 50 homeowners with rehabilitation/minor repairs,
- 20 homeowners with major repairs/reconstruction,
- 83 homebuyers with downpayment and closing cost assistance, and
- 25 new homes for potential homebuyers.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

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

Brownsville Housing Authority projects meet accessible unit requirements.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Residents are involved with management and operations of the public housing developments through participation on resident councils. The PHA looks for opportunities to hire residents for contract work through its Section 3 obligations.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

NA

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

There are no known barriers to affordable housing resulting from public policies of the City of Brownsville.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

NA

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The first homelessness objective provides that City staff continue its work with the Cameron County Homeless Partnership, the coalition that organizes the homeless initiatives in the region. The Partnership also conducts yearly point-in-time counts of the homeless and conducts a bi-yearly survey of the homeless. City staff participates in the counts and surveys. The point-in-time counts and the surveys work to reach out to homeless persons, including unsheltered persons, and assess individual and family needs, contributing to the consultation brought to the Consolidated Plan forums and survey from which priorities are formed.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Strategic Plan provides that the City provide support for fundraising efforts for non-profit homeless providers who work with organizations to manage transitional housing units. The City also provides funding for organizations that offer emergency shelters through the Emergency Solutions Grant program.

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

The Strategic Plan supports efforts to provide permanent supportive housing, including special needs populations. The plan also provides for expansion of services for the prevention of homelessness through tenant-based mortgage and rental assistance programs that provide temporary assistance to prevent evictions.

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

The plan provides support for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing programs in an effort to prevent evictions and the homelessness that would ensue.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

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

Goal: Increase the inventory of lead safe housing units.

Strategies:

- Continue to meet HUD lead-based paint abatement standards in housing rehabilitation programs.
- Expand the stock of lead safe housing units through housing initiatives.
- Obtain training for program staff on lead hazard evaluation and reduction
- Establish working relationships with lead professionals and key partners, such as risk assessors and clearance technicians, public health departments, and HUD lead grantees.
- Create procedures for determining when it is more cost effective to presume that lead hazard are present, and when it makes sense to evaluate a property.

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

The effectiveness of the programs operated by Brownsville work through the City's housing rehabilitation programs. These programs target some of the oldest housing stock in the city, which is typically in the worst condition and most likely to have lead-based paint hazards. To the extent that lead-based paint hazards are found in the older housing stock, these programs address the issue directly.

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

Brownsville currently performs visual inspections of housing units included in their housing programs. Where defective paint is observed, surfaces are prepped and repainted, following abatement guidelines provided by HUD. All rehabilitation and down-payment assistance programs include provisions requiring that all painted surfaces be in good condition.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

Several of the City's Consolidated Plan goals and objectives address issues related to poverty and assisting those who fall below the poverty level. Examples include:

- Address non-housing community development for special needs populations through public service programs;
- Programs targeting youth, providing education enrichment and job preparedness activities,
- Food and nutrition programs offered to seniors; and
- Continue to collaborate with homeless providers to support Continuum of Care services.

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

Activities to reduce the number of poverty-level families will center around strengthening existing collaborations and seeking new ways to partner with agencies and organizations that work directly with poverty-level households to provide intervention and assistance services. Such services may include but are not limited to: counseling, substance abuse, mental health treatment, health services, adult education and job re/training, employment assistance, financial management and credit counseling, parenting programs, after-school and day care assistance programs, and interim cash assistance programs with respect to paying for food, shelter and utility bills.

The City will continue to notify such agencies of funding opportunities to enable them to continue providing and/or expanding their services.

Given the City's limited financial resources and that the majority of factors affecting a family's poverty-level status are typically beyond the control of City policies, the extent to which the proposed strategies will reduce and/or assist in reducing the number of poverty-level families is difficult to gauge. In the coming future, Grants Management and Community Development will work with the community to address deficiencies and attempt to measure the impact of the CDBG and HOME programs in reducing and/or preventing poverty.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The purpose of monitoring and coordination is to ensure the community input and participation throughout the development of the Consolidated Plan, build public/private partnerships to implement the Plan, while monitoring and evaluating the goals, strategies and program outcomes.

The coordination of various resources, including funding sources, departments, agencies, people and organizations, facilities and programs, to achieve the stated objectives is addressed in detail in the adopted Citizen Participation Plan. Starting with the identification of needs and ending with specific funding allocations for priority strategies, the process involves citizen participation and agencies representing housing, community development, and human services interests, both public and private, throughout Grand Prairie.

The City of Brownsville Community Development Department is responsible for monitoring activities relates to the Community Development Block Grant and HOME. The programs and activities proposed for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan will be monitored quarterly basis in each given program year. The City will monitor its performance in meeting the strategic goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan by referring back to the Annual Action Plan at least quarterly.

Timeless of expenditures is of utmost importance. A comprehensive implementation schedule has been developed to ensure that CDBG and HOME funding on the specific projects and activities is spent in a timely fashion. Sub- recipients will be monitored at least on a bi-annual basis. Sub-recipients who fail to report to the of Community Development Department office as required in their grant agreements may be monitored more often. If an organization has been monitored and found to be out of compliance, the Department will provide additional assistance to that organization to address any deficiencies identified. Progress notes and findings will be noted in the CDBG and HOME files maintained by the Department to document monitoring activities.

The complete Monitoring Plan is attached to this document.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The City of Brownsville receives funding from three federal grant programs, the Community Development Block Grant Program, the HOME Investment Partnership, and the Emergency Solutions Grant. These three grant programs combined will bring \$3,446,470 into the county to support affordable housing, homeless, and community development programs and projects in the first program year.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,549,545	0	0	2,549,545	10,198,180	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan equals the Year 1 Annual Allocation plus the Year 1 Program Income times four.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	611,265	0	0	611,265	2,445,060	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan equals the Year 1 Annual Allocation plus the Year 1 Program Income times four.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	235,660	0	0	235,660	942,640	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan equals the Year 1 Annual Allocation plus the Year 1 Program Income times four.

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

Match Requirements for the HOME Funds:

HOME funds match will be in the form of in-kind or cash contributions. If the total revenue match is larger than the required match expense, the difference will be accumulated to be used to meet match requirements when needed. In-kind or cash match will be contributed from the accumulated match, when HOME funds are drawn.

Match Requirement for ESG

The match requirement will be met by all ESG sub-recipients as set forth in 24 CFR 576.201. Match will be cash and in-kind. Match sources will include the following: cash match by referring agency and in-kind match by referring agency staff time, and sub-recipient staff time.

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

None currently identified. The City will continue to evaluate opportunities to use public lands for future development.

Discussion

The City has programmed approximately \$3.4 million from the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs for the FY 2015 program year. These funds will be used to operate a range of private and public services as described later in the Annual Action Plan.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Administration Objective	2015	2019	Administration	Citywide	Administration	CDBG: \$734,409 HOME: \$66,127 ESG: \$17,675	Other: 1 Other
2	Public Facility Objective	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Eligible Areas	Public and Community Facilities Public Improvements Parks and Recreation Facilities	CDBG: \$475,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 11565 Persons Assisted
3	Public Facility IT Objective	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Eligible Areas	Public and Community Facilities Public Improvements Parks and Recreation Facilities	CDBG: \$304,170	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 19356 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Fire Equipment Objective	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Eligible Areas	Public and Community Facilities Public Improvements	CDBG: \$350,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 15618 Persons Assisted
5	Demolition Objective	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Eligible Areas	Demolition/Removal of Slum and Blight	CDBG: \$200,000	Buildings Demolished: 20 Buildings
6	Employment Training Objective	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Employment Training	CDBG: \$10,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 128 Persons Assisted
7	Health Care Services Objective	2015	2016	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Health Services/Substance Abuse	CDBG: \$80,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 81 Persons Assisted
8	Child Abuse Services Objective	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Child Care Services Domestic Violence/Child Abuse	CDBG: \$45,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25 Persons Assisted
9	Counseling and Intervention Services Objective	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Domestic Violence/Child Abuse	CDBG: \$30,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted
10	Healthy Infants Objective	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Child Care Services Health Services/Substance Abuse	CDBG: \$10,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 108 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	Special Needs Children Objective	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Child Care Services Disability Services	CDBG: \$40,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 125 Persons Assisted
12	Homeowner Rehabilitation Objective	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Emergency Home Repairs	CDBG: \$270,966	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit
13	Homebuyer Assistance Objective	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Assistance	HOME: \$495,949	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 19 Households Assisted
14	Housing Development Objective	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Development	HOME: \$99,190	Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit
15	HMIS Objective	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Prevention and Emergency Assistance Mental Health Services/Supportive Services Transitional Housing Homeless Shelters Emergency Housing Assistance	ESG: \$11,400	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 550 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
16	Rapid Re-Housing Objective	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Prevention and Emergency Assistance Emergency Housing Assistance	ESG: \$69,607	Homelessness Prevention: 11 Persons Assisted
17	Emergency Shelter Assistance	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Shelters	ESG: \$136,979	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 187 Persons Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Administration Objective
	Goal Description	Program Administration: General administration, staffing and equipment; and develop, administer, revise, implement and evaluate the day-to-day operation of entitlement programs. Activities include program design; develop Annual Plans and grant administration; Sub recipient compliance monitoring, program outreach, public relations and training; environmental review and labor standards.
2	Goal Name	Public Facility Objective
	Goal Description	Support the improvement to public facilities in low and moderate income census tracts.
3	Goal Name	Public Facility IT Objective
	Goal Description	Support the improvement technology and information system for public facilities in low and moderate income census tracts.

4	Goal Name	Fire Equipment Objective
	Goal Description	Support the improvement to public facilities and equipment in support of low and moderate income census tracts.
5	Goal Name	Demolition Objective
	Goal Description	Support the demolition of substandard structures and removal of slum and blighted conditions in low and moderate income census tracts.
6	Goal Name	Employment Training Objective
	Goal Description	Employment Training – funding will provide essential computer knowledge to low-income individuals to prepare them for employment. Benefit –Low/Mod Income Individuals.
7	Goal Name	Health Care Services Objective
	Goal Description	Healthcare Services – funds will be used to provide hospice patient care services for low to moderate persons at 80% or below the median income within the City of Brownsville.
8	Goal Name	Child Abuse Services Objective
	Goal Description	Child Abuse Services – Funds will be used to provide services to abused and neglected children who are low to moderate income at 80% or below the median income, within the City of Brownsville.
9	Goal Name	Counseling and Intervention Services Objective
	Goal Description	Counseling and Intervention Services – Funds will provide counseling intervention services to low / moderate income persons.
10	Goal Name	Healthy Infants Objective
	Goal Description	Healthy Infants and Nutrition Services – Funds will be used to provide courses promoting healthy living and nutrition for low to moderate income people at 80% or below the median income within the City of Brownsville.
11	Goal Name	Special Needs Children Objective
	Goal Description	Special Needs Children Assistance – Provide assistance to low to moderate income people at 80% or below the median income for their children with special needs within the City of Brownsville.

12	Goal Name	Homeowner Rehabilitation Objective
	Goal Description	Homeowner Rehabilitation - Provide grants and loans to low/mod income homeowners for major repairs and emergency repairs. Each loan is secured by a lien on the property with repayment due upon sale or transfer of property by owner(s).
13	Goal Name	Homebuyer Assistance Objective
	Goal Description	Provide eligible homebuyers at or below 80% MFI up to \$20,000 in down payment assistance and up to \$5,000 in closing costs.
14	Goal Name	Housing Development Objective
	Goal Description	Develop and construct single-family energy efficient housing units for resale to eligible low-income families at or below 80% MFI.
15	Goal Name	HMIS Objective
	Goal Description	Support and encourage non-profit participation in a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). This allocation of ESG funding is intended to provide some capacity for continuing assistance and addressing the increased usage and demands for HMIS as required by the HEARTH Act. To meet the minimum standards for HMIS, organizations that serve the homeless but do not receive federal funding need to participate and assist with a database that would include all homeless populations being served.
16	Goal Name	Rapid Re-Housing Objective
	Goal Description	Provide ESG funds for Rapid-Re-housing – Relocation and Stabilization Services to assist homeless individuals and households with income at or below 30 – 50% of Area Median Income.
17	Goal Name	Emergency Shelter Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide ESG funds for Emergency Shelters, Operations and Supportive services for facilities that provide shelter for homeless persons and families and persons at risk of becoming homeless.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The following projects were developed by staff with consultation from non-profit service providers and community input through priorities established with involvement of the community survey.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	CDBG Administration
2	Section 108 Loan Repayment
3	Brownsville Adult Literacy Program
4	Sunshine Haven, Inc.
5	CASA of Cameron and Willacy Counties
6	Friendship of Women
7	Infant and Family Nutrition Agency
8	Moody Clinic
9	Southmost Library Computer Replacement
10	Central Library Computer Replacement
11	Demolition of Substandard Homes
12	Purchase of Fire Truck
13	Brownsville Community Resource Center Rehabilitation
14	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation Assistance
15	HOME General Administration (10% of PY 2014)
16	New Construction - Scattered Sites
17	Homebuyer Assistance Program
18	ESG15

Table 56 – Project Information

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

The projects listed above were selected from the total of project proposals received in accordance with their consistency with the priorities established through the Consolidated Plan forums and community survey process. These projects meet needs enumerated in the Needs Assessment and prioritization process to the extent that funding was available. Organizational competencies were also considered when selecting one project over another, leaning toward those organizations with long-standing histories of successful project management.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	CDBG Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Administration Objective
	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$509,909
	Description	Program Administration: General administration, staffing and equipment; and develop, administer, revise, implement and evaluate the day-to-day operation of entitlement programs. Activities include program design; develop Annual Plans and grant administration; Sub recipient compliance monitoring, program outreach, public relations and training; environmental review and labor standards.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	No direct benefit.
	Location Description	Office of Grant Management / Community Development City Plaza 2nd Floor 1034 E. Levee St. Brownsville, TX. 78520
	Planned Activities	Program Administration: General administration, staffing and equipment; and develop, administer, revise, implement and evaluate the day-to-day operation of entitlement programs. Activities include program design; develop Annual Plans and grant administration; Sub recipient compliance monitoring, program outreach, public relations and training; environmental review and labor standards.
2	Project Name	Section 108 Loan Repayment
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Administration Objective
	Needs Addressed	Administration

	Funding	CDBG: \$224,500
	Description	\$224,500 CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year for Section 108 Loan Repayment.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	No direct benefit, loan repayment.
	Location Description	Office of Grant Management / Community Development City Plaza 2nd Floor 1034 E. Levee St. Brownsville, TX. 78520
	Planned Activities	\$224,500 CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year for Section 108 Loan Repayment.
3	Project Name	Brownsville Adult Literacy Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Employment Training Objective
	Needs Addressed	Employment Training
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	Employment Training - funding will provide essential computer knowledge to low-income individuals to prepare them for employment. Benefit â€ˆLow/Mod Income Individuals.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	128 low- to moderate-income job seekers will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	245 E Levee St, Brownsville, TX 78520

	Planned Activities	Employment Training – funding will provide essential computer knowledge to low-income individuals to prepare them for employment. Benefit –Low/Mod Income Individuals.
4	Project Name	Sunshine Haven, Inc.
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Health Care Services Objective
	Needs Addressed	Disability Services Health Services/Substance Abuse
	Funding	CDBG: \$80,000
	Description	Healthcare Services - funds will be used to provide hospice patient care services for low to moderate persons at 80% or below the median income within the City of Brownsville.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimate 81 low- to moderate-income individuals in need of hospice care will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	7105 W Lakeside Blvd Brownsville, TX 78575
Planned Activities	Healthcare Services – funds will be used to provide hospice patient care services for low to moderate persons at 80% or below the median income within the City of Brownsville.	
5	Project Name	CASA of Cameron and Willacy Counties
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Child Abuse Services Objective
	Needs Addressed	Child Care Services Domestic Violence/Child Abuse
	Funding	CDBG: \$45,000
	Description	Child Abuse Services - Funds will be used to provide services to abused and neglected children who are low to moderate income at 80% or below the median income, within the City of Brownsville.
	Target Date	9/30/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 25 victims of child abuse will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	1740 Boca Chica Blvd #300, Brownsville, TX 78520
	Planned Activities	Child Abuse Services – Funds will be used to provide services to abused and neglected children who are low to moderate income at 80% or below the median income, within the City of Brownsville.
6	Project Name	Friendship of Women
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Counseling and Intervention Services Objective
	Needs Addressed	Domestic Violence/Child Abuse Mental Health Services/Supportive Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$30,000
	Description	Funding provided to Friendship of Women - to provide individualized and group counseling for teenagers and their families suffering from domestic abuse.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 100 low- to moderate-income victims of domestic abuse will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	95 E Price Rd, Brownsville, TX 78521
	Planned Activities	Funding provided to Friendship of Women - to provide individualized and group counseling for teenagers and their families suffering from domestic abuse.
7	Project Name	Infant and Family Nutrition Agency
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Healthy Infants Objective

	Needs Addressed	Child Care Services Health Services/Substance Abuse
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	Funds will be used to provide courses promoting healthy living and nutrition for low to moderate income people at 80% or below the median income within the City of Brownsville.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 108 low- to moderate-income children and families will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	1225 Boca Chica Blvd, Brownsville, TX 78520
	Planned Activities	Funds will be used to provide courses promoting healthy living and nutrition for low to moderate income people at 80% or below the median income within the City of Brownsville.
8	Project Name	Moody Clinic
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Special Needs Children Objective
	Needs Addressed	Child Care Services Disability Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$40,000
	Description	Funding provided to Brownsville Society for Crippled Children dba / Moody Clinic to serve low-income children with special needs with diagnosis and treatment for speech/language, occupational, and/or physical therapy.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 125 children with disabilities will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	1901 E 22nd St, Brownsville, TX 78521

	Planned Activities	Funding provided to Brownsville Society for Crippled Children dba / Moody Clinic to serve low-income children with special needs with diagnosis and treatment for speech/language, occupational, and/or physical therapy.
9	Project Name	Southmost Library Computer Replacement
	Target Area	CDBG Eligible Areas
	Goals Supported	Public Facility IT Objective
	Needs Addressed	Public and Community Facilities Public Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$98,105
	Description	Support the improvement technology and information system for public facilities in low and moderate income census tracts.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 19,356 low- to moderate-income individuals will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	4320 Southmost Rd, Brownsville, TX 78521
	Planned Activities	Support the improvement technology and information system for public facilities in low and moderate income census tracts.
10	Project Name	Central Library Computer Replacement
	Target Area	CDBG Eligible Areas
	Goals Supported	Public Facility IT Objective
	Needs Addressed	Public and Community Facilities Public Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$206,065
	Description	Support the improvement technology and information system for public facilities in low and moderate income census tracts.
	Target Date	9/30/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 9,678 low- to moderate-income individuals will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	2600 Central Boulevard Brownsville, TX 78520
	Planned Activities	Support the improvement technology and information system for public facilities in low and moderate income census tracts.
11	Project Name	Demolition of Substandard Homes
	Target Area	CDBG Eligible Areas
	Goals Supported	Demolition Objective
	Needs Addressed	Demolition/Removal of Slum and Blight
	Funding	CDBG: \$200,000
	Description	Support the demolition of substandard structures and removal of slum and blighted conditions in low and moderate income census tracts.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 20 structures will be removed through the proposed activities.
	Location Description	Office of Grant Management / Community Development City Plaza 2nd Floor 1034 E. Levee St. Brownsville, TX. 78520
	Planned Activities	Support the demolition of substandard structures and removal of slum and blighted conditions in low and moderate income census tracts.
12	Project Name	Purchase of Fire Truck
	Target Area	CDBG Eligible Areas
	Goals Supported	Fire Equipment Objective

	Needs Addressed	Public and Community Facilities Public Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$350,000
	Description	Funding to the City of Brownsville Fire Department to purchase 1 fire truck for Fire Station No. 2 at 500 W. St. Charles Street - in support of low to moderate income neighborhoods.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 15,618 individuals in low- to moderate-income areas will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	500 W. St. Charles Street, Brownsville, TX
	Planned Activities	Funding to the City of Brownsville Fire Department to purchase 1 fire truck for Fire Station No. 2 at 500 W. St. Charles Street - in support of low to moderate income neighborhoods.
13	Project Name	Brownsville Community Resource Center Rehabilitation
	Target Area	CDBG Eligible Areas
	Goals Supported	Public Facility Objective
	Needs Addressed	Public and Community Facilities Public Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$475,000
	Description	Funding for rehabilitation of community facilities and rehabilitation of the Brownsville Community Resource Center and located in a low to moderate income neighborhood.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 11,565 low- to moderate-income individuals will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	Brownsville Community Resource Center

	Planned Activities	Funding for rehabilitation of community facilities – rehabilitation of the Brownsville Community Resource Center – located in a low to moderate income neighborhood.
14	Project Name	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation Assistance
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Homeowner Rehabilitation Objective
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Emergency Home Repairs
	Funding	CDBG: \$270,966
	Description	Homeowner Rehabilitation - Provide grants and loans to low/mod income homeowners for major repairs and emergency repairs. Each loan is secured by a lien on the property with repayment due upon sale or transfer of property by owner(s). Benefit – Low/mod income households.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 10 low- to moderate-income homeowners will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	Office of Grant Management / Community Development City Plaza 2nd Floor 1034 E. Levee St. Brownsville, TX. 78520
	Planned Activities	Homeowner Rehabilitation - Provide grants and loans to low/mod income homeowners for major repairs and emergency repairs. Each loan is secured by a lien on the property with repayment due upon sale or transfer of property by owner(s). Benefit – Low/mod income households.
15	Project Name	HOME General Administration (10% of PY 2014)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Administration Objective
	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	HOME: \$66,127

	Description	Program Administration: General administration, staffing and equipment; and develop, administer, revise, implement and evaluate the day-to-day operation of entitlement programs. Activities include program design; develop Annual Plans and grant administration; Sub recipient compliance monitoring, program outreach, public relations and training; environmental review and labor standards.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	No direct benefit.
	Location Description	Office of Grant Management / Community Development City Plaza 2nd Floor 1034 E. Levee St. Brownsville, TX. 78520
	Planned Activities	Program Administration: General administration, staffing and equipment; and develop, administer, revise, implement and evaluate the day-to-day operation of entitlement programs. Activities include program design; develop Annual Plans and grant administration; Sub recipient compliance monitoring, program outreach, public relations and training; environmental review and labor standards.
16	Project Name	New Construction - Scattered Sites
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Housing Development Objective
	Needs Addressed	Housing Development
	Funding	HOME: \$99,190
	Description	Develop and construct single-family energy efficient housing units for resale to eligible low-income families at or below 80% MFI. Benefit to Low/Mod Income Households.
	Target Date	9/30/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated five low- to moderate-income homebuyers will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	To be determined.
	Planned Activities	Develop and construct single-family energy efficient housing units for resale to eligible low-income families at or below 80% MFI. Benefit –Low/Mod Income Households.
17	Project Name	Homebuyer Assistance Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Homebuyer Assistance Objective
	Needs Addressed	Housing Assistance
	Funding	HOME: \$495,949
	Description	Provide eligible homebuyers at or below 80% MFI up to \$20,000 in down payment assistance and up to \$5,000 in closing costs. Benefit Low and Moderate Income Households.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 19 low- to moderate-income homebuyers will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	901 E Levee St, Brownsville, TX 78520
Planned Activities	Provide eligible homebuyers at or below 80% MFI up to \$20,000 in down payment assistance and up to \$5,000 in closing costs. Benefit Low and Moderate Income Households.	
18	Project Name	ESG15
	Target Area	Citywide

Goals Supported	Administration Objective HMIS Objective Rapid Re-Housing Objective Emergency Shelter Assistance
Needs Addressed	Administration Homeless Prevention and Emergency Assistance Mental Health Services/Supportive Services Domestic Violence Shelters Homeless Shelters Emergency Housing Assistance
Funding	ESG: \$235,660
Description	<p>City of Brownsville - OGM CD Dept. ESG Administration (7.5% of PY 2015) \$ 17,674.50</p> <p>The Bishop E. San Pedro Ozanam Center HMIS \$ 11,400.00</p> <p>The Bishop E. San Pedro Ozanam Center Rapid Re-Housing \$ 69,607.00</p> <p>The Bishop E. San Pedro Ozanam Center Emergency Shelter \$ 86,978.50</p> <p>Friendship of Women, Inc. Emergency Shelter (Youth Domestic Abuse) \$ 50,000.00</p> <p>Total ESG \$ 235,660.00</p>
Target Date	9/30/2016
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 748 homeless individuals or individuals at-risk of homelessness will benefit from the proposed activities.
Location Description	Various locations across the city of Brownsville.
Planned Activities	<p>City of Brownsville - OGM CD Dept. ESG Administration (7.5% of PY 2015) \$ 17,674.50</p> <p>The Bishop E. San Pedro Ozanam Center HMIS \$ 11,400.00</p> <p>The Bishop E. San Pedro Ozanam Center Rapid Re-Housing \$ 69,607.00</p> <p>The Bishop E. San Pedro Ozanam Center Emergency Shelter \$ 86,978.50</p> <p>Friendship of Women, Inc. Emergency Shelter (Youth Domestic Abuse) \$ 50,000.00</p> <p>Total ESG \$ 235,660.00</p>

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

Much of the funding from the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs is available for use in any of the CDBG neighborhoods or countywide, depending on the specifics of the designated activities. Also, some funding is available according to individual benefit rather than area benefit. It is, therefore, difficult to provide reasonable projections of the distribution of funds by target area. The numbers below are strictly estimates based on experience.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide	62
CDBG Eligible Areas	38

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The proposed allocation of funds is based on federal funding requirements for each formula-allocated grant. Areas of low to moderate-income concentration and certain areas of high minority concentration are targeted. Areas of low homeownership and deteriorating housing conditions were also considered in the targeting process.

Discussion

The distribution of funds by target area is projected to be primarily citywide due to use of funds for administrative, non-profit support, and individual benefit-oriented programmatic uses of the funds. The remaining funds are estimated to be spread through smaller CDBG-eligible areas.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The annual goals listed previously specify the following production numbers for housing assistance and for homelessness, non-homeless, and special needs populations.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	34
Special-Needs	0
Total	34

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	5
Rehab of Existing Units	10
Acquisition of Existing Units	19
Total	34

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

These figures relate to production targets specified in the annual goals for 2015. CDBG and HOME funding for these activities may target more households.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City of Brownsville Office of Grant Management and Community Development (OGM/CD) continues to build on its relationship with the Housing Authority of the City of Brownsville (HACB) in order to expand opportunities for affordable housing to low income families.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

In recent years, the City of Brownsville has strengthened its relationship with the Housing Authority of the City of Brownsville by identifying projects that benefit both organizations, as well as moderate, low-income and extremely low-income households.

Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

Each of the HACB's public housing developments has a resident management council affording residents the opportunity to become involved in the decision-making process that affects their public housing units. The HACB facilitates the selection of the councils and encourages residents to participate in council activities and in the general management of their development. The HACB will continue to promote involvement by the council in management of all facilities and will look at forming new partnerships with community agencies to provide services that encourage and assist residents with achieving self-sufficiency.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

The HACB is not designated as troubled.

Discussion

The City will continue working with the Housing Authority of the City of Brownsville to identify projects that will benefit low-income households.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

The HESG program was originally intended to be used to shelter homeless clients. The program however has evolved from a strictly crisis-oriented program into one stage of a continuum of care process to reintegrate individuals and families back into society. Homelessness severely impacts the health and well-being of all family members. Children without a home are in fair or poor health twice as often as other children that have higher rates of asthma, ear infections, stomach problems, and speech problems (Better Homes Fund, 1999). Homeless children also experience more mental health problems, such as anxiety, depression, and withdrawal. They are twice as likely to experience hunger, and four times as likely to have delayed development.

The HESG grant allocation remains predominantly to support homeless shelters, as well as those organizations that provide services to shelter Brownsville residents and subrecipients of these funds are required to provide a dollar for dollar match when applying. However, the City is working with sub-recipient agencies to focus on providing Rapid Re-Housing assistance.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

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

The City of Brownsville continues collaborating with community-based and faith-based agencies, as well as public and private organizations across Cameron County to establish a plan to deliver housing and supportive services to homeless persons as they move toward maximum self-sufficiency

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Social service agencies providing emergency shelter or transitional housing for homeless individuals and families will be funded for essential services and operations. Services will include case management, direct rent or utility assistance, and operation costs associated with overnight shelter. The facilities provide shelter and services to homeless families with children, single parents with children, single men and women, victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse, homeless veterans, and the population living on the streets. HESG funding will address emergency shelter and transitional housing needs as requested by agencies. As part of the planning process for community-wide coordination of HESG implementation and the restructuring of the CoC funding process, the Coalition is collaborating with local HESG recipients to right-size the system of emergency shelter, transitional housing, and rapid re-housing

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

The overall goal of the Homeless Network of the Rio Grande Valley is to create a seamless flow of services to homeless individuals and families that will create a “sustainable form of livelihood” that can ensure permanent housing meant for human habitation. During Program Year 2015, the Homeless Network of the Rio Grande Valley will continue to implement the following goals and action steps to address chronic homelessness:

Goal 1: Effectively count and track the chronically homeless living in Cameron County. Action Steps: Acquire funding to continue implementation of Phase I HMIS System.

Goal 2: Expand the availability and utility of transitional housing. Action Steps: Develop additional transitional housing stock and integrate a case management system into the transitional housing.

Goal 3: Maximize the use of mainstream assistance programs. Develop cultural and language specific case management for individuals with both substance abuse and mental illness.

Action Steps: Will have mandatory participation by service providers participating in the HMIS System; increased homeless advocacy; require assessment and application before supportive services funding can be utilized. The Homeless HMIS system will add a feature to support the nationwide effort of a coordinated access point in which the agencies will be able to better identify a program suitable to the clients’ individual needs. In addition, through this coordinated access agencies will better communicate and coordinate resources to provide homeless persons and persons at imminent risk of homelessness with better access to the region’s network of homeless services and resources.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

In partnership with the City, and with the CDBG and the newly revised ESG funding the Homeless partners provide an array of prevention services, including:

- Case management (limited and short-term assessments and education, and home visits);

- Child abuse assistance (crisis intervention and immediate safety);
- Emergency assistance (overnight vouchers, utility assistance, security and utility deposits, food and clothing distribution, meals, use of shower and restroom facilities, health-related transportation, and referrals);
- Family violence assistance (crisis intervention and immediate safety);
- Information and referral (Info Line);
- Life skills classes (counseling center); and
- Tenant counseling, fair housing, discrimination, and housing assistance.

The Homeless Network of the Rio Grande Valley (HNRGV) continues to work with a uniform Client Exit Form for all of its participating entities to use. This was developed for several reasons. It was a part of the HMIS planning process to bring consensus and raise understanding of what would be needed as part of a uniform tracking system for clients. However, the Homeless Partnership encountered problems regarding the release of individuals from publicly funded institutions. In particular, the prisons and mental health facilities stated that releasing information on discharged clients was a violation of their privacy, and they would not be able to participate in the HNRGV's efforts to prevent these individuals from becoming homeless and requiring homeless assistance.

Discussion

The SNAPS HUD Headquarters has approved technical assistance for the City and HESG subrecipient agencies to improve administration of the HESG program, as well management and oversight. One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for: Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family Tenant-based rental assistance Units provided in housing facilities (transitional or permanent) that are being developed, leased, or operated Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

The City of Brownsville has reviewed different land use controls such as zoning ordinances, building codes, and fees and charges that may hinder access to affordable housing. Overall, the City does not believe that these regulations stand in the way to fair and affordable housing.

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

During PY 2015-2016, the City of Brownsville will continue to undertake efforts to eliminate affordable housing barriers which include, but are not limited to:

1. The City of Brownsville does not maintain any public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing, nor does it implement any excessive building fees or charges.
2. The City will continue to work closely with individuals and private contractors to develop residential areas, in coordination and compliance with the City's Zoning Ordinances.
3. The City and/or other organizations will continue to undertake efforts to eliminate affordable housing barriers which include, but are not limited to:
 - Making available down payment assistance to facilitate homeownership by individuals and families of low income.
 - Working with the private sector to promote the construction of affordable housing by not implementing any restrictive building fees.
 - Assisting CHDO's in their proposed projects on which to construct affordable housing.
 - Keeping informed of innovative methods of construction, which help keep the cost of construction low.
 - Providing homebuyer-counseling services.

Discussion:

No public policies are impeding the development of affordable housing in Brownsville. The City will, however, continue to work with community partners to help with the development of new affordable housing whenever possible.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The OGM/CD continues to seek new strategies to broaden citizen participation, build and strengthen partnerships, eliminate obstacles, provide decent affordable housing opportunities, and alleviate poverty.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The Office of Grant Management and Community Development of the City of Brownsville will continue to develop new programs and initiatives, improve existing programs, and identify additional sources of funding to better serve those in need of affordable housing and related services. In an effort to identify and address underserved needs in Brownsville, the City is currently participating in a One CPD HUD Technical Assistance process lead by the Cloudburst Consulting Group.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City of Brownsville will continue to work in coordination and collaboration with key community stakeholders to foster and maintain affordable housing. In addition, the City will continue to review affordable housing rules to ensure that they are necessary and understandable and work with City Departments to streamline and expedite their review processes for applications and approvals. The City will also provide training to program staff, including project partners, carrying out affordable housing programs, encourage the development of special needs housing in its programs, process and mediate fair housing choice complaints, review rental rehabilitation and multi-family building permit applications for compliance with Fair Housing Act and City Building Codes, and conduct outreach and education for Fair Housing.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Due to suspected levels of lead-based paint hazards in residential structures located throughout Brownsville, the City will continue to undertake strategies requiring lead-based paint testing and interim controls in housing activities performed on homes built before 1978.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City actively strives to build partnerships with organizations to provide comprehensive services that help alleviate poverty.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The institutional structure in the City of Brownsville is relatively strong and diverse. A variety of agencies and organizations will play key roles in delivering and managing the Community Development Programs. In general, this includes the City's Office of Grant Management and Community Development, Planning Department, Brownsville Housing Authority, and individual non-profit and for-profit housing developers and service providers.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

The City of Brownsville continues to work in coordination and collaboration with multiple public and private entities including Brownsville Housing Authority, Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO), as well as neighborhood associations in addressing the needs of low- and moderate-income, special needs, and homeless populations. The City is also working with community organizations to identify the needs of small businesses in commercial corridors. Significant planning efforts between these entities continue to be coordinated by the City's Office of Grant Management and Community Development and the Planning Department.

Discussion:

Through the BCAC, Housing Committee and the Community Voice campaign, the City will actively strengthen partnerships to identify the community's most pressing needs.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

The following addresses the program specific requirements for the Annual Action Plan. It includes required information for CDBG, HOME, and HESG

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	2,549,545
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

The City of Brownsville does not use other forms of investment beyond those identified in Section 92.205.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

For homes developed or rehabilitated and sold under the CHDO Program as homeowner housing, OGMCD will require homebuyers to participate in OGMCD's Homebuyer Assistance Program, as appropriate. All recapture requirements under the Homebuyer Assistance Program will apply. The interest rate subsidy is subject to the same recapture provisions as the Homebuyer Assistance Program as recorded in the promissory note, deed of trust, homebuyer assistance contract and any other mortgage documents. The recapture amount is also limited to the net proceeds available from the sale.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

The period of affordability is based upon the direct HOME subsidy to the homebuyer as described in the previous section. The period of affordability is stated in the loan and program documents which include the homebuyer assistance contract, deed of trust, and promissory note. All three of these documents are signed by the homebuyer to ensure compliance during the affordability period. Recapture is triggered when a default occurs. Each of the following constitutes a default as defined by the loan documents:

- Homeowner fails to owner-occupy the property.
- Homeowner transfers any interest in the property through a voluntary or involuntary sale.
- Homeowner fails to follow terms of loan agreements.

Annually, OGMCD confirms homeowner compliance by requiring each homeowner to confirm their primary occupancy of the home purchased with federal funds that are still within the affordability period. The default and recapture process is initiated when residency cannot be established.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

While City permits refinancing of HOME financed multifamily housing projects undergoing rehabilitation in accordance with 24 CFR 92.206(b) and 24 CFR 91.220(c) and under the specific conditions and circumstances described below, City does not have plans for such refinancing at this time.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.220(l)(4)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

The following standards were developed for providing assistance with Hearth Emergency Solutions Grant(HESG) funds as required by 24 CFR 576.400(e).

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

The City of Brownsville is a member of the Cameron County Homeless Partnership (CCHP), which is the local homeless coalition for Cameron County. CCHP is a member of the Balance of State (BoS) within the Texas Homeless Network (THN). The THN provides technical and support assistance to BoS members. Presently, the CCHP Chairperson is a member of the Texas Balance of State Coordinated Access Steering Committee, which has been meeting to develop Coordinated Access system with the Texas Homeless Network Balance of State Continuum of Care. The Coordinated Assessment System Committee was created through volunteers after reaching out CoC-wide. A series of meetings will be held to help set up the standards and guidelines for rolling out HEARTH-required coordinated access system for the Texas BoS. To date the THN Coordinated Assessment System has selected Guiding Principles and selection of Pilot Communities. The Guiding Principles selected were intended to show the direction, intention and emphasis that the Centralized Access in BoS regions should reflect. Models for Conceptualization for THN BoS CoC proposed are:

(1) Access: 2-1-1 and/or community-selected providers; other providers direct clients to access points where data is entered into HMIS.

(2) Assess: Assessment by community-selected providers, completed on paper or HMIS;

(3) Assign: Selected providers refer to other providers, availability through HMIS or other, referral through HMIS or via phone;

(4) Accountability: THN, regional coalitions, community selected agencies.

The above are models which will be redefined given each community within BoS are unique dependent upon resources within respective communities. It should be noted that the Coordinated Access Steering Committee submits its product to the THN BoS Governance Board which will make final decisions on Coordinated Access System. The membership of the Cameron County Homeless Partnership has been informed of process and THN has developed surveys to obtain providers insight as well. The Cameron County Homeless Partnership is in the process of developing a coordinated system consistent with THN BoS and local input with expectations it is designed to coordinate program participant intake, assessment and provisions of referrals to address needs of its clients at a single location. The coordinated system was implemented on July 22, 2014.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

Projects for funding are selected based on the greatest community need as well as the effectiveness of the organizations in assisting the community. The City utilizes the Request for Proposal process to allocate HESG funds and to make sure that all programs awarded meet the HESG categorical requirements. The Brownsville Citizens Advisory Committee (BCAC) reviews projects and offers their input. The City then determines the HESG budget for each agency. It has been the City experience that HESG funds are rarely, if ever, returned to HUD unspent, as there is an always greater need than funds to support these needs.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

The City of Brownsville does not currently meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405 (a). However, a Point-In-Time (PIT) count has been established to count the number of homeless individuals living in the streets, in shelters, safe havens, transitional housing as well as in areas not meant for human habitation. The PIT is a survey conducted by volunteers with the purpose of gathering information from homeless individuals regarding their current needs. The information collected is compiled into a report in order to provide an analysis of the local homeless population. A portion of the survey addresses the needs of those surveyed including the following: housing, job training/placement, medical/dental services, Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), Food Stamps, mental health services, food, General Educational Development (GED) classes, clothing, transportation, emergency shelter, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), legal assistance, Veteran's benefits, childcare, substance abuse services, life skills training, and/or HIV/AIDS assistance.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

Performance standards for monitoring HESG subrecipients include but are not limited to a mix approach of regular telephone contacts, monthly financial record reviews and monthly on-site monitoring visits. Subrecipients must submit their most recent audit and implement a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) as required by HUD for McKinney-Vento funding. Further contact with HESG funded agencies occurs at quarterly Homeless Coalition meetings. In addition, the Homeless Coalition's County Program Coordinator attends consumer forums to hear the view point of clients receiving services from HESG funded programs. If any concerns are raised during these forums, the Program Coordinator will follow up with the agency to ensure issues are resolved. Financial monitoring of subrecipients occurs monthly when invoices are submitted, including on-site monitoring visits. OGMCD's Social Services Coordinator receives, reviews, and processes invoices to ensure that spending is only for eligible activities, operations costs, homeless prevention activities, and administrative costs in compliance with HUD and TDHCA mandated guidelines. On a monthly basis, all HESG funded agencies must submit the number of new clients coming into their programs. If the number of beneficiaries served is well under or over the target for the period, agencies are contacted for further information. At the end of the contract year, the Social Services Coordinator compiles all client demographic data reported and prepares a comprehensive client's statistical report for all projects that becomes part of each year's CAPER. Aside from the yearly scheduled monitoring projects, the City continues to monitor any projects from previous years that have not been completed (open contracts).

Discussion:

The City of Brownsville will continue to work together with HESG grantees to improve on the efficiency and effectiveness of HESG funds and the corresponding standards of performance established.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources