Rio Grande Valley
Entitlement Communities

Consolidated Plan and Strategy

FY 2010/2011 to FY2012/2013

August 2010

Rio Grande Valley Entitlement Communities

- Hidalgo County, Urban County Program
- City of Brownsville
- City of Edinburg
- City of Harlingen
- City of McAllen
- City of Mission
- City of Pharr
- City of San Benito

Contact:

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Annual Action Plan and

Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report

Presented to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

San Antonio Field Office of Community Planning and Development

Strategic Plan Submission Date	8/15/2010

Amendments:

	MM/DD/YY	Name:
	MM/DD/YY	Name:
	MM/DD/YY	Name:
	MM/DD/YY	Name:
	MM/DD/YY	Name:

* If Necessary

City of Harlingen			UOG: TX482304 HARLINGEN
502 E. Tyler			69448124 ?
P.O. Box 2207			Organizational Unit
Harlingen			Community Development
Texas	78550	Country U.S.A.	Division
Cameron			Program Year Start Date (10/10)

Employer Identification Number (EIN):	74-6001047		
Applicant Type:	Local Government: City	Specify Other Type	

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"To the best of my knowledge and belief, all data in this application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant, and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is awarded." Please update the date with each new Action Plan and CAPER submission.

Name:		Date: (MM/DD/YY)	08/10/10
Title:	Community Development Director		

Three-Year Consolidated Plan and Strategy

3-5 Year Strategic Plan

This document includes Narrative Responses to specific questions that grantees of the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS and Emergency Shelter Grants Programs must respond to in order to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations.

GENERAL

Executive Summary

The Executive Summary is required. Include the objectives and outcomes identified in the plan and an evaluation of past performance.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Executive Summary:
The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires local jurisdictions to prepare a Consolidated Plan and Strategy in order to receive federal funds through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), and Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) Programs.

The Consolidated Plan and Strategy serves the following functions:

1) A planning document for local jurisdictions, which builds upon a participatory process at the grassroots level;

2) An application for federal funds under HUD's formula grant programs;

3) A strategy to be followed in carrying out HUD programs; and

4) An action plan that provides a basis for assessing performance.

This three-year Consolidated Plan and Strategy is the result of an extensive needs assessment and community outreach process conducted by the Rio Grande Valley Entitlement Communities (RGVECs), which is comprised of the following local jurisdictions:

1. Hidalgo County Urban County Program (including the Cities of Alamo, Alton, Donna, Edcouch, Elsa, Granjeno, Hidalgo, La Joya, La Villa, Mercedes, Palmhurst, Palmview, Penitas, Progreso, Progreso Lakes, San Juan, Sullivan City, Weslaco, and the unincorporated parts of the County)

2. City of Brownsville

3. City of Edinburg

4. City of Harlingen

5. City of McAllen

6. City of Mission

7. City of Pharr

8. City of San Benito

The RGVECs are a group of eight HUD entitlement communities that combined their Consolidated Planning efforts to develop a comprehensive approach to the use of HUD program funding for housing and community revitalization in the South Texas region. The RGVECs' Consolidated Planning process provides a valuable opportunity to shape a variety of housing and community development programs into effective and well-coordinated neighborhood, community, and regional development strategies. It also creates the opportunity for strategic planning, community-wide consultation, and citizen participation to take place in a comprehensive context, thereby reducing duplication of effort at the local level.

Three national goals serve as the overall framework for the use of Consolidated Plan funds, and guide the RGVECs' Consolidated Plan and Strategy:

1) Provide decent housing, including:

Assisting homeless persons to obtain affordable housing;
Assisting persons at risk of becoming homeless;
Retaining affordable housing stock;
Increasing the availability of affordable permanent housing in standard condition to low-income and moderate-income families, particularly to members of disadvantaged minorities without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or disability;
Increasing the supply of supportive housing which includes structural features and services to enable persons with special needs (including persons with HIV/AIDS) to live in dignity and independence; and
Providing affordable housing that is physically accessible to job opportunities.

2) Provide a suitable living environment, including:

Improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods;
Increasing access to quality public and private facilities and services;
Reducing the isolation of income groups within areas through spatial deconcentration of housing opportunities for lower income persons and the revitalization of deteriorating neighborhoods;
Restoring and preserving properties of special historic, architectural, or aesthetic value; and
Conserving energy resources.

3) Provide expanded economic opportunities, including:

Job creation and retention;
Establishment, stabilization and expansion of small businesses (including micro-businesses);
Provision of public services concerned with employment;
Provision of jobs for low-income persons living in areas affected by those programs and activities, or jobs resulting from carrying out activities under programs covered by the plan;

Availability of mortgage financing for low-income persons at reasonable rates using non-discriminatory lending practices;
Access to capital and credit for development activities that promote the long-term economic and social viability of the community; and
Empowerment and self-sufficiency for low-income persons to reduce generational poverty in federally assisted housing and public housing

The RGVECs will pursue these three national goals to principally benefit extremely low-, low-, and moderate-income individuals and families living in their respective entitlement communities.

In order to further these national goals, the RGVECs' Consolidated Plan and Strategy assesses the combined housing and community development needs of the region's entitlement communities, and describes the mutual priorities and strategies that will be initiated and/or completed during the three-year period beginning FY 2010/2011 until 2012/2013. In addition to presenting such information in the aggregate for the RGVECs, the Consolidated Plan illuminates—where appropriate—how individual entitlement communities differ from the region in order to adequately represent local needs, priorities, strategies, and goals. However, consistent with the overall goals of the "regional" Consolidated Planning process, the RGVECs have pursued a unified vision of housing and community development actions at both the local and regional levels.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

The RGVECs are located in the southern tip of the State of Texas, along the international border with the Republic of Mexico, in the region commonly known as the Lower Rio Grande Valley, or simply "the Valley." The RGVECs cover an area of approximately 1,770 square miles, including all of Hidalgo County and the Cities of Brownsville, Harlingen, and San Benito in Cameron County. The region is bound on the west by Starr County, and on the north by Brooks County, Kenedy County, and Willacy County. Directly south is the Rio Grande River, which divides the United States from Mexico, while the Gulf of Mexico forms the eastern border of Cameron County.

I. Population

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of the RGVECs grew by 34.3% from 790,139 (2000) to an estimated 1,060,277 (2008), with the greatest percentage increase occurring in the Cities of Edinburg and Mission, where the population grew by 48%. The City of San Benito was the slowest growing jurisdiction in the region; its population increased by 7%. During this eight-year period, the RGVECs added more than 63,000 households, an increase of 24.9% from 254,091 (2000) to 317,345 (2008). According to the Census Bureau, the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and the Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito MSA rank as the 14th and 45th fastest growing metropolitan regions in the country, respectively. Population trends for the region are summarized in Table 1.

[Please refer to Table 1: Population Trends by Entitlement Community, 2000 – 2008]

Of note, the subsequent data and three tables remain as provided in the FY 2005/2009 Consolidated Plan and Strategy. Data extrapolations for racial, economic and elderly characteristics have not been updated since the 2000 Census.

The racial/ethnic characteristics of the region primarily consists of individuals who are Hispanic/Latino. According to the 2000 Census, 87.7% of the RGVECs' population identified as Hispanic (approximately 693,000 individuals). The racial/ethnic composition for the region is highlighted in Table 2.

> [Please refer to Table 2: Racial/Ethnic Composition by Entitlement Community, 2000]

All other racial/ethnic minority groups, including African Americans/Blacks, Asians and Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, etc. represent little more than 2% of the general population.

The RGVECs' Hispanic population is significantly less affluent than its White Non-Hispanic population. Per capita income for Hispanic individuals in 2000 was less than half of the per capita income for White individuals. In addition, 41.2% of Hispanic households (and 58.3% of Hispanic renter households) were classified as extremely low- or low-income households (compared to 15.2% of all White households). As a significant portion of the RGVECs' low- and moderate-income population, the needs of the Hispanic community will be addressed throughout the Strategic Plan.

According to the 2000 Census, 31.5% of the RGVECs' 221,084 households are below the federal poverty level. This figure represents approximately 70,000 households in the region. The households below the poverty level are shown in Table 3.

> [Please refer to Table 3: Households Below the Poverty Level by Entitlement Community, 2000]

The Hidalgo County Urban County Program (UCP) has 38.3% of its households (31,690) below the poverty level. This figure represents nearly 46% of all of the region's households below the poverty level—by contrast, the UCP has only 37.4% of the region's total households. The incidence of below poverty households is less substantial in the Cities of Harlingen and McAllen, 22.2% and 21.9%, respectively—though still higher than the statewide average of 14.0%.

The 2000 Census data also indicates that the RGVECs' elderly population (65 years and older) was roughly 10% of the general population, or approximately 80,000 individuals. The youth population—individuals 17 years and younger—constituted 34.8% of the total, and the adult population—individuals between 18 and 64 years—was 55% of the total. The age distribution of the region is shown in Table 4.

> [Please refer to Table 4: Age Breakdown by Entitlement Community, 2000]

The Cities of Mission and Harlingen both have a slightly higher proportion of elderly residents, with 14.2% and 15.0% of their total, respectively, aged 65 years and older. In contrast, the City of Edinburg and the UCP have a smaller elderly population: only 8.2% of Edinburg's total population and 8.7% of the UCP's total population are elderly. It is notable that the youth population of the UCP is 37.7% of its total population, which is the highest proportion of any entitlement community in the region. Edinburg, in spite of its lower elderly population, does not have a more

sizeable youth population, but rather a higher proportion of adults (58.8%). These different age groups may present slightly different demands for housing and community development activities among the RGVECs.

II. HUD Allocations

During FY 2010/2011, the RGVECs have been allocated the following HUD program funds:

> [Please refer to Table 5: HUD Allocations for FY 2010/2011 by Entitlement Community]

All eight entitlement communities receive CDBG funds; the Cities of Brownsville, Harlingen, McAllen and Hidalgo County-Urban County Program receive HOME funds. Hidalgo County-Urban County Program and the City of Brownsville are ESG entitlements. None of the RGVECs are recipients of Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grants.

III. Regional Needs

As a fast-growing region, the RGVECs must successfully balance a diverse array of housing and community development issues. These include the following:

> Shortage of affordable homeownership units for low- and moderate-income households.
> Low- and moderate-income households lack funds for needed rehabilitation to improve housing conditions that threaten health and safety.
> Shortage of affordable rental housing for extremely low-, low- and moderate-income households.
> Shortage of housing units to support homeless individuals and families with emergency, transitional, and permanent housing needs.
> Shortage of affordable housing for special needs populations.
> Lack of neighborhood facilities and infrastructure improvements for low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.
> Lack of social services to benefit low- and moderate-income individuals and families.
> Lack of economic opportunities in low- and moderate-income communities in the region.

Needs present in the RGVECs far outweigh the amount of federal, state, and local government funding available. Given the range of competing needs, the communities must invest their limited public resources wisely. Therefore, as a general principle, each entitlement community will attempt to expend public funds in its jurisdiction to leverage the commitment of public and private sector support whenever possible. Additionally, each entitlement community will target its scarce resources toward projects it determines will make the most significant impact according to the issues brought forward by public agencies, community organizations, and local residents.

IV. Regional Priorities

As a result of their community-wide consultation and citizen participation process, the RGVECs have collectively identified seven (7) high priorities for targeting resources received from HUD over the next three years:

1) To increase opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents (51-80 percent of median income) to attain homeownership, including first time homebuyers, renters, and single heads of households.

2) To preserve and rehabilitate the region's existing single-family housing stock, primarily for extremely low-, low- and moderate-income owner occupant families (0-80 percent of median income).

3) To improve the living conditions for extremely low-, low-, and moderate-income renters (0-80 percent of median income).

4) To improve housing and supportive services to the region's residents that become homeless in order to provide these individuals and families with access to emergency, transitional, and permanent housing.

5) To preserve, provide and improve social services for residents with special needs, particularly the elderly, the physically disabled, victims of domestic violence, and youth.

6) To expand economic opportunities in the community, particularly for minorities, extremely low-, low- and moderate income persons as well as the business sector.

7) To provide public facilities and infrastructure improvements, particularly drainage facilities, streets, parks, and sidewalks in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

[Please refer to Sample Consultation Instruments and Results, Appendix 1]

V. Regional Strategies

The mission of the Rio Grande Valley Entitlement Communities (RGVECs) is to respond to the region's housing and community development needs by offering the following activities:

Provide affordable housing opportunities for extremely low-, low-, and moderate-income individuals and families.
Provide housing and supportive services for the homeless.
Provide housing and supportive services for non-homeless special needs populations.
Support non-housing community development objectives.

Within each of these priorities are a variety of specific programmatic areas, such as affordable housing, homeless housing and supportive services, special needs housing and supportive services, and community development activities. For each of these program areas, the RGVECs' Strategic Plan indicates the priority needs for the region, and describes the basis for their relative priority designation (High, Medium, Low, No Such Need). The strategies and objectives for addressing each priority need

are then identified, including proposed accomplishments to be achieved by the end of the three-year period, FY 2012/2013.

A. Housing Assistance

Construct new affordable homeownership units
Rehabilitate existing homeownership units
Reduce rehabilitation costs to homeowners through grants and low-interest loans
Demolish substandard units beyond reasonable costs to repair
Provide down payment and closing cost assistance
Provide gap-financing assistance
Promote affordable housing opportunities
Construct new affordable rental housing units
Acquire and rehabilitate existing rental properties
Provide tenant-based rental assistance

B. Homeless Assistance

Provide transitional and permanent housing assistance and supportive services to homeless individuals and families, particularly the chronically homeless
Provide emergency housing and supportive services to homeless individuals and families

C. Non-Homeless Special Needs Assistance

Provide permanent housing and supportive services to non-homeless individuals and families with special needs

D. Community Development Needs Assistance

Increase and/or improve the number of public facilities
Increase and/or improve infrastructure
Increase and/or improve parks
Increase access and quality of services provided by social service organizations

This Executive Summary provides a summary of the RGVECs' needs, priorities, and strategies that are described more fully in the body of the Consolidated Plan and Strategy.

Readers are encouraged to review the entire Strategic Plan to more fully understand the region's housing and community development issues.

Strategic Plan

Due every three, four, or five years (length of period is at the grantee's discretion) no less than 45 days prior to the start of the grantee's program year start date. HUD does not accept plans between August 15 and November 15.

General Questions

1. Describe the geographic areas of the jurisdiction (including areas of low income families and/or racial/minority concentration) in which assistance will be directed.

2. Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA) (91.215(a)(1)) and the basis for assigning the priority (including the relative priority, where required) given to each category of priority needs (91.215(a)(2)). Where appropriate, the jurisdiction should estimate the percentage of funds the jurisdiction plans to dedicate to target areas.

3. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs (91.215(a)(3)).

3-5 Year Strategic Plan General Questions response:

I. Areas of Racial/Ethnic Minority Concentration

The RGVECs define areas of racial/ethnic minority concentration as Census Tracts where more than 51% of residents are members of a minority group. Maps 1A and 1B highlight Census Tracts that have such concentrations of minority individuals—specifically Hispanic residents.

> [Please refer to Maps 1A and 1B for Areas of Racial/Ethnic Minority Concentration for Hidalgo and Cameron Counties]

According to the 2000 Census, there are no other major concentrations of racial/ethnic minorities in the region other than the Hispanic population. The maps highlight concentrations of the Hispanic population in Hidalgo and Cameron Counties, indicating significant clusters across the entire region. In fact, approximately two-thirds (66%) of the RGVECs' Census Tracts are areas of concentration for the Hispanic population. Table 6 summarizes areas of concentration for the Hispanic population by Census Tract.

> [Please refer to Table 6: Racial/Ethnic Minority Concentration by Census Tract]

II. Areas of Low- and Moderate-Income Concentration

According to HUD guidelines, households are classified by the following income categories:

1) Extremely low-income (earning 0 to 30 percent of median income for the area).
2) Low-income (earning 31 to 50 percent of median income).
3) Moderate-income (earning 51 to 80 percent of median income).
4) Above moderate-income (earning more than 80 percent of median income).

The RGVECs identified areas of low- and moderate-income concentration as Census Tracts with at least 51% of households living at or below 80 percent of median income. Maps 2A and 2B highlight Census Tracts that have concentrations of low- and moderate-income households.

[Please refer to Maps 2A and 2B for Areas of Low- and Moderate-Income Concentration for Hidalgo and Cameron Counties]

As the maps indicate, approximately 89% of all Census Tracts in the region have concentrations of low- and moderate-income households.

When compared with Maps 1A and 1B, it is evident that many of the areas of low- and moderate-income concentration (where 51 percent of households earn less than 80 percent of median income) are also areas of concentration for the Hispanic population.

Table 7 summarizes the areas of low- and moderate-income concentration by Census Tract.

[Please refer to Table 7: Low- and Moderate-Income Concentration by Census Tract]

III. Geographic Areas in which Assistance will be Directed

The RGVECs' Consolidated Plan and Strategy covers the South Texas region, including all of Hidalgo County and the Cities of Brownsville, Harlingen, and San Benito in Cameron County.

Due to limited public resources and Federal eligibility restrictions, each of the RGVECs will direct their housing and community development activities within low- and moderate-income areas in their own jurisdiction, where more than 51% of the population is living at or below 80% of the area median income. Since approximately 89% of the RGVECs' Census Tracts qualify as low- and moderate-income Census Tracts, housing and community development assistance will be widely dispersed among the eight jurisdictions.

The RGVECs' will direct their homeless and special needs assistance to agencies located in urban areas across the region; emergency shelter programs will be similarly dispersed. At the same time, the RGVECs will make every effort to integrate transitional and permanent housing for homeless and special needs populations as widely as possible.

IV. Basis for Assigning Priority

As fast-growing communities, the RGVECs must balance a diverse array of housing and community development issues. Needs present in the region far outweigh the amount of federal, state, and local government funding available to the eight communities. Given the range of competing needs, the RGVECs will invest their scarce public resources wisely.

During the Consolidated Planning process, the RGVECs coordinated their community-wide consultations with public agencies and community organizations, in addition to conducting the citizen participation processes within their own jurisdiction. The entitlement communities then met as a group to analyze the results from these needs assessment activities, and determined the similarities and differences of their resulting priorities. While each entitlement community will utilize its HUD funding resources only within the area of its legal jurisdiction, the regional Consolidated Planning process improved the RGVECs' ability to make decisions about which

housing and community development activities to fund within each entitlement community and across the region.

As a result, the RGVECs will attempt to expend public funds in a manner that incorporates their common priorities while allowing for differences in local needs. This process helps ensure that the RGVECs make the most significant impact according to the issues brought forward by public agencies, community organizations, and residents during the community-wide consultation and citizen participation processes.

Additionally, the RGVECs will direct their scarce resources toward projects that will leverage the commitment of other public and private sector support whenever possible.

V. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

The RGVECs must address the following obstacles to meeting underserved needs in each of the entitlement communities:

> South Texas is one of the fastest growing regions in the country, and its population growth threatens to outstrip the existing capacity of local housing and community development organizations. With ongoing cutbacks to public services, individuals and families will be hard pressed to meet their needs for affordable housing and other community development assistance.
>
> The RGVECs have a higher number of households living in poverty than the rest of the State. Based on 2007 estimates, approximately 34% of households are living below the poverty line, compared with 16.3% statewide (Census Bureau)
>
> As a result of region's lower income levels, few extremely low- and low-income residents can afford a median priced home, or the rent for a market-rate two-bedroom apartment. According to the National Low-Income Housing Coalition's Out of Reach 2004 Report, a family earning 50% of the median income could only afford to pay $393 a month for an apartment. Current Fair Market Rents are $655 and $600 for a 2-Bedroom apartment in the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA and Brownsville-Harlingen MSA, respectively
>
> Much of the region continues to struggle with double-digit unemployment. According to the Texas Workforce Commission, the average unemployment rate for the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA and the Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito MSA was 11.5% and 10.8%, respectively, in December 2009.
>
> A major contributor to the region's unemployment and high poverty is the region's low educational attainment levels. According to the 2007 Census estimates, approximately 50.5% in Hidalgo County and 55.2% in Cameron County residents in the RGVEC have graduated from high school, compared to 75.7% statewide. Approximately 13% graduated from college, compared with 23.2% statewide.
>
> With rising foreclosure rates in the RGVEC, conventional lending practices are difficult to obtain for lower income persons. Such aversions often lead to vulnerability to predatory lending practices.

Managing the Process (91.200 (b))

1. Lead Agency. Identify the lead agency or entity for overseeing the development of the plan and the major public and private agencies responsible for administering programs covered by the consolidated plan.

2. Identify the significant aspects of the process by which the plan was developed, and the agencies, groups, organizations, and others who participated in the process.

3. Describe the jurisdiction's consultations with housing, social service agencies, and other entities, including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons.

   *Note: HOPWA grantees must consult broadly to develop a metropolitan-wide strategy and other jurisdictions must assist in the preparation of the HOPWA submission.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Managing the Process response:

I. Lead Agencies

The following public agency and municipalities took the lead in developing this Consolidated Plan and Strategy for the Rio Grande Valley Entitlement Communities:

Hidalgo County Urban County Program
City of Brownsville, Community Development Division
City of Edinburg, Community Development Department
City of Harlingen, Community Development
City of McAllen, Community Planning and Development Division
City of Mission, Community Development Department
City of Pharr, Community Planning and Development
City of San Benito, Community Development Block Grant Program

Each of these entities administers the housing and community development programs covered by the Consolidated Plan and Strategy for their respective entitlement community.

II. Consultation/Coordination

The lead entities formed a working group to coordinate the development and implementation of the Consolidated Plan and Strategy for the region. With input from a broad range of stakeholders, the RGVECs sought to assess the housing and community development needs and priorities of the South Texas region.

In order to obtain input from public agencies and community organizations, the RGVECs distributed nine separate consultation instruments (copies of each instrument are included in Appendix 1) to collect vital information about the region's housing and community development activities and needs. These consultation instruments address the following issues:

Housing Needs

Housing Market Analysis/Substandard Housing Needs
Public Housing Needs and Strategy
Continuum of Care Homeless Needs
Non-Homeless Special Needs
Lead-Based Paint Hazards
Community Development Needs

Each entitlement community—utilizing the appropriate consultation instrument(s)—contacted public agencies, including local planning, engineering, public works, health, police, and fire departments. The RGVECs also consulted with the following community organizations to develop a more comprehensive picture of the region's housing and community development needs and priorities.

A. Housing

Alamo Housing Authority
Brownsville Housing Authority
Cameron County Housing Authority
Donna Housing Authority
Edcouch Housing Authority
Edinburg Housing Authority
Elsa Housing Authority
Harlingen Housing Authority
Hidalgo County Housing Authority
La Joya Housing Authority
McAllen Housing Authority
Mercedes Housing Authority
Mission Housing Authority
Pharr Housing Authority
San Benito Housing Authority
San Juan Housing Authority
Weslaco Housing Authority
Affordable Housing of South Texas, Inc.
Architects for Charities of South Texas, Inc.
Brownsville Affordable Home Ownership Corp.
Brownsville Housing Finance Corporation
Cameron/Willacy Counties Communities Project
Community Development Corporation of Brownsville
Habitat for Humanity
Hidalgo Willacy Housing Finance Corporation
Proyecto Azteca
Hidalgo Housing Finance Corporation (did not respond)

B. General Social Services

ACCION Texas
AVANCE of the RGV
Brownsville Adult Literacy Center
Cameron County Veteran's Office
City of Edinburg – Police Department
City of Los Fresnos
City of Los Indios
City of San Benito

Community Council of the RGV
Consumer Credit Counseling of South Texas
Edinburg Crimestoppers
Friendship of Women, Inc.
Good Neighbor Settlement House
Infant and Family Nutrition Agency
LRGVDC- Transit Services
Lutheran Social Services of South Texas, Inc.
M.E.T. Inc.
Palmer Drug Abuse Program
Pharr Community Outreach Project
Pharr Literacy Project
Project VIDA
The Recovery Center of Cameron County
START Center
Tip of Texas Family Outreach
United Way of Southern Cameron County
USDA Rural Development
Abriendo Puertas (did not respond)
Abundant Grace Community Church (did not respond)
Cameron Works (did not respond)
Dress for Success (did not respond)
Edinburg Chamber of Commerce (did not respond)
Food Bank of the RGV (did not respond)
Help America Corporation (did not respond)
McAllen Food Pantry (did not respond)
McAllen Literacy Center (did not respond)
Mothers Against Drunk Driving (did not respond)
Proyecto Libertad (did not respond)
Teaching and Mentoring Communities (did not respond)
Texas Department of Family and Protective Services(did not respond)
Texas A&M University Agriculture Extension Services (did not respond)
United Way of Cameron County (did not respond)
Workforce Solutions (did not respond)

C. Children's Services

Boys and Girls Club of Alamo and San Juan
Boys and Girls Club of Edinburg
Boys and Girls Club of Harlingen
Boys and Girls Club of Laguna Madre
Boys and Girls Club of Mission
Boys and Girls Club of Pharr
Boys and Girls Club of San Benito
Cameron County Juvenile Justice Department
CASA of Hidalgo County
CASA of Cameron/Willacy Counties
Children's Advocacy Center of Hidalgo County
Girl Scouts of Greater South Texas
Harlingen American Little League
Harlingen CISD
Hidalgo County Head Start Program
In His Steps, Shoe Bank of McAllen

IRRA, Inc.
Neighbors in Need of Services, Inc.
Ronald McDonald House
Secondary Alternative Center
Boys & Girls Club of Donna (did not respond)
Boys & Girls Club of McAllen (did not respond)
Boys & Girls Club of Los Fresnos (did not respond)
Boys & Girls Club of Mercedes (did not respond)
Boys & Girls Club of Weslaco (did not respond)
Boy Scouts of the Rio Grande Valley (did not respond)
Buckner Children and Family Services (did not respond)
Cameron County Children Advocacy Center (did not respond)
First United Methodist Church, In His Steps (did not respond)
Hidalgo Youth Center (did not respond)
McAllen Youth Soccer Association (did not respond)
RGV Educare Child Development and Learning (did not respond)
RGV Safe Kids Coalition (did not respond)
South Texas Stallions (did not respond)
Sunny Glenn Children's Home (did not respond)
Teen Guidance Center (did not respond)
Texas Bronco Baseball (did not respond)
Texas Migrant Council (did not respond)

D. Elderly Services

Amigos Del Valle, Inc.
LRGVDC - Area Agency on Aging
LRGVDC – Foster Grandparent Program
Senior Community Outreach Services, Inc.
Golden Palms Retirement Center (did not respond)
Service Corps of Retired Executives (did not respond)

E. Disability Services

Deer Oaks Mental Health Associates
Tropical Texas Center for Mental Health and Mental Retardation
Easter Seals Rio Grande Valley (did not respond)
Special Olympics of Texas (did not respond)
Valley Association for Independent Living (did not respond)

F. HIV/AIDS Services

Texas Department of Health
Valley AIDS Council
Comfort House Services, Inc. (did not respond)

G. Homeless Services

Cameron County Homeless Coalition
Catholic Charities of the RGV
Family Crisis Center, Inc.
Hidalgo County Homeless Coalition
Loaves and Fishes of the RGV

Ozanam Center, Inc.
Glory Rise Tabernacle (did not respond)
La Posada Shelter (did not respond)
Lady of Assumption (did not respond)
The Salvation Army (did not respond)

H. Health Services

Brownsville Community Health Center
Dentists Who Care
Hope Family Health Center
Su Casa de Esperanza
Su Clinica Familiar
Sunshine Haven, Inc.
American Cancer Society (did not respond)
American Heart Association (did not respond)
Brownsville Community Health Center (did not respond)
El Milagro Health Clinic (did not respond)
Moody Clinic (did not respond)
Muscular Dystrophy Association (did not respond)
Palmer Drug Abuse Program, McAllen (did not respond)
Planned Parenthood Association of Cameron County (did not respond)
Pregnancy Testing Centers (did not respond)
Vannie E. Cook Cancer Foundation (did not respond)

J. Lead Poisoning Services

Hidalgo County Health Department
Texas Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

III. Other Aspects of the Process

In developing the Consolidated Plan and Strategy, the RGVECs reviewed relevant data on the region's housing and community development needs, including the following sources:

2000 Census
2000 CHAS Databook
HUD's Data Sets
Texas State Data Center
Texas A&M Real Estate Center
Texas Department of Health
Texas Workforce Commission
Cameron County Homeless Partnership, Point in Time Study, 2010
Hidalgo County Homeless Coalition, Point in Time Study, 2010
LRGVDC Regional Strategic Plan for 2005 for Hidalgo County, Willacy County and Cameron County
Lower Rio Grande Development Council (LRGVDC) Regional Solid Waste Management Plan
Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Database (HUDuser) website, 2003

When preparing the description of priority community development needs, the RGVECs consulted with entitlement units of local general government and the local

agency with metropolitan planning responsibilities. Hidalgo County consulted with the eighteen cities and four precincts that comprise the Urban County Program. Non-entitlement Cities of Laguna Vista, Los Indios and Rio Hondo also assisted in providing relevant regional data for analysis and inclusion in this submission.

In addition, the RGVECs consulted with the staff of the San Antonio HUD Field Office to coordinate the development of the region's Consolidated Planning process. The FY 2010/2011 to 2012/2013 Consolidated Plan and Strategy is the second combined regional submission for the eight jurisdictions.

IV. Performance Measurement System

As part of the regional planning effort undertaken for the Three-Year Consolidated Plan and Strategy, the RGVECs will utilize the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) and Comprehensive Planning and Management Program (CPMP) Tool as a performance measurement system to track outputs and outcomes from their CPD formula grant programs. This system was created to accompany the preparation of each entitlement community's One-Year Action Plan, and will be utilized to track outputs and outcomes for each entitlement community. At the conclusion of each program year for the RGVECs, this information will be included in the last entitlement communities Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) to HUD.

Citizen Participation (91.200 (b))

1. Provide a summary of the citizen participation process.

2. Provide a summary of citizen comments or views on the plan.

3. Provide a summary of efforts made to broaden public participation in the development of the consolidated plan, including outreach to minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities.

4. Provide a written explanation of comments not accepted and the reasons why these comments were not accepted.

*Please note that Citizen Comments and Responses may be included as additional files within the CPMP Tool.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Citizen Participation response:

I. Summary of Citizen Participation Process

In accordance with each entitlement community's existing Citizen Participation Plans, the RGVECs held a series of public hearings and oversaw the 30-day comment periods for each entitlement community jurisdiction to solicit input on the region's housing and community development needs and priorities. The RGVECs conducted these activities to broaden public participation among minorities, non-English speakers, and persons with disabilities in the Consolidated Planning process. Special accommodations were provided to these populations if the entitlement communities were notified in advance.

The RGVECs conducted the following public hearings:

Hidalgo County - Urban County Program

- City of Alamo, Alamo Council Chamber, 420 N. Tower Rd., Alamo, TX 78516 (03/09/10 at 6:00 PM)
- City of Alton, Alton Council Chamber, PO Box 9004 Mission, TX 78572 (03/11/10 at 6:00 PM)
- City of Donna, Donna Council Chamber, 307 S. 12th St., Donna, TX 78537 (3/11/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- City of Edcouch, Edcouch Council Chamber, PO Box 100 Edcouch, TX 78538 (03/10/2010 at 6:45 PM)
- City of Elsa, Elsa Council Chamber, PO Box 427 Elsa, TX 78543 (03/11/2010 at 7:00 PM)
- City of Granjeno, Granjeno Council Chamber, 6603 SO FM 494 Mission, TX 78572 (03/17/2010 at 6:00PM)
- City of Hidalgo, Hidalgo Council Chamber, 704 Texano Dr. Hidalgo, TX 78557 (03/16/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- City of La Joya, La Joya Council Chamber, PO Box H La Joya, TX 78560 (03/17/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- City of La Villa, La Villa Council Chamber, PO Box 60 La Vila, TX 78562 (03/10/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- City of Mercedes, Mercedes Council Chamber, PO Box 837 Mercedes, TX 78570 (03/9/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- City of Palmhurst, Palmhurst Council Chamber, 4417 N. Shary Rd. Mission, TX 78572 (03/16/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- City of Palmview, Palmview Council Chamber, 403 W. Veterano Blvd. Palmview, TX 78572 (03/16/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- City of Penitas, Penitas Council Chamber, PO Box 204 Penitas, TX 78576 (03/17/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- City of Progreso, Progreso Council Chamber, PO Box 699 Progreso, TX 78579 (03/15/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- City of Progreso Lakes, Progreso Lakes Council Chamber, PO Box 760 Progreso, TX 78579 (03/11/2010 at 6:45 PM)
- City of San Juan, San Juan Council Chamber, 709 S. Nebraska, San Juan, TX 78589 (03/16/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- City of Sullivan City, Sullivan City Council Chamber, PO Box 249 Sullivan City, TX 78595 (03/10/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- City of Weslaco, Weslaco Council Chamber, 500 S. Kansas St. Weslaco, TX 78596 (03/10/2010 at 6:30 PM)
- County Precinct 1, Weslaco Pct. 1, 1902 Joe Stephens Ave, Weslaco, TX 78596 (03/10/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- County Precinct 2, Pharr Pct. 2, 301 E. State, Pharr, TX 78577 (03/12/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- County Precinct 3, Mission Pct. 3, PO Box 607 Mission, TX 78572 (03/15/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- County Precinct 4, Edinburg Pct. 4, 1102 N. Doolittle, Edinburg, TX 78539 (03/17/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- County of Hidalgo, held during Hidalgo County Commissioner's Court meeting, 100 E. Cano (05/04/10 at 9:30 AM)

City of Brownsville

- Southmost Community Network Center, Police Substation (Conference Room), 2900 Southmost Rd (04/ 29/2010 at 6:30 p.m.)

- Our Lady of Good Council Catholic Church (Parish Hall), 1055 Military Hwy. (05/6/2010 at 6:30 p.m.)
- City Commission Meeting/Public Hearing, City Hall, 1150 E. Adams (6/15/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- City Commission Meeting/Public Hearing, City Hall, 1150 E. Adams (7/06/2010 at 6:00 PM)

City of Edinburg

- Community Development Council, Dustin Michael Sekula Memorial Library, 1906 S. Closner (3/10/2010 at 5:30 PM)
- City Council City Hall-Council Chambers, 415 W. University Drive (4/20/2010 at 6:00 p.m.)
- Community Development Council, City Hall- Community Room 415 W. University Drive (5/13/2010 at 5:30 p.m.)

City of Harlingen

- CDAB Meeting/Public Hearing, Harlingen Public Library, 410 '76 Drive (3/25/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- CDAB Meeting/Public Hearing, Lon C. Hill Conference Room, 502 E. Tyler (4/6/2010 at 5:30 PM)
- City Commission Meeting/Public Hearing, Town Hall, 118 E. Tyler (5/19/2010 at 5:30 PM)
- CDAB Meeting/Public Hearing, Lon C. Hill Conference Room, 502 E. Tyler (6/12/2010 at 5:30 PM)
- City Commission Meeting/Public Hearing, Town Hall, 118 E. Tyler (6/18/2010 at 5:30 PM)
- CDAB Meeting/Public Hearing, Lon C. Hill Conference Room, 502 E. Tyler (7/09/2010 at 6:00 PM)

City of McAllen

- CDAC Meeting/Public Hearing, McAllen City Hall, 1300 Houston (1/27/2010 at 5:30 PM)
- CDAC Meeting/Public Hearing, McAllen City Hall, 1300 Houston (3/4/2010 at 5:30 PM)
- CDAC Meeting/Public Hearing, McAllen City Hall, 1300 Houston (3/11/2010 at 5:30 PM)
- City Commission Meeting/Public Hearing, McAllen City Hall, 1300 Houston (4/12/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- Public Hearing, McAllen Housing Authority, 2301 Jasmine Ave. (5/14/2010 at 10:00 A.M.)

City of Mission

- CAC Meeting, Mission City Hall, 1201 E. 8th St. (3/09/2010 at 5:30 PM)
- CAC Meeting, Speer Memorial Library, 801 E. 12th St. (3/23/2010 at 5:30 PM)
- CAC Meeting, Mission City Hall, 1201 E. 8th St. (5/11/2010 at 5:30 PM)
- City Council Meeting, Mission City HallT, 1201 E. 8th St. (5/26/2010 at 4:30 PM)

City of Pharr

- CDC Meeting, Pharr City Hall, 118 S. Cage Blvd. (3/04/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- CDC Meeting, Pharr City Hall, 118 S. Cage Blvd. (3/25/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- CDC Meeting, Pharr City Hall, 118 S. Cage Blvd. (4/15/2010 at 6:00 PM)

- CDC Meeting, Pharr City Hall, 118 S. Cage Blvd. (5/06/2010 at 6:00 PM)

City of San Benito

- CDAC Meeting, Municipal Building, 485 N. Sam Houston Blvd. (3/02/2010 at 6:00 PM)
- City Commission Meeting, Municipal Building, 485 N. Sam Houston Blvd. (6/01/2010 at 5:30 PM)

In order to broaden public participation, the RGVECs published public hearing notices and notices regarding the 30-day comment period in the following general circulation newspapers:

Hidalgo County, Urban County Program

- City of Alamo, Advance News Journal, 03/3/2010
- City of Alton, The Monitor, 03/05/2010
- City of Donna, Advance News Journal, 03/03/2010
- City of Edcouch, The Monitor, 03/05/10
- City of Elsa, The Monitor, 03/08/2010
- City of Granjeno, Progress Times, 03/12/2010
- City of Hidalgo, The Monitor, 03/12/2010
- City of La Joya, Progess Times, 03/12/2010
- City of La Villa, The Monitor, 03/05/2010
- City of Mercedes, The Mercedes Enterprise, 03/03/2010
- City of Palmhurst, The Monitor, 03/12/2010
- City of Palmview, Progress Times, 03/12/2010
- City of Penitas, Progress Times, 03/12/2010
- City of Progreso, Valley Delta News, 03/10/2010
- City of Progreso Lakes, The Monitor, 03/08/2010
- City of San Juan, The Monitor, 03/11/2010
- City of Sullivan City, The Monitor, 03/16/2010
- City of Weslaco, The Monitor, 03/08/2010
- County Precinct 1, The Monitor, 03/5/2010
- County Precinct 2, The Monitor, 03/08/2010
- County Precinct 3, The Monitor, 03/11/2010
- County Precinct 4, The Monitor, 03/12/2010
- Hidalgo County, The Monitor, 3/16/2010

City of Brownsville

- The Brownsville Herald (3/28/2010 4/18/2010, 4/25/2010, 5/04/2010)

City of Edinburg

- Edinburg Review (1/20/2010, 3/03/2010, 4/28/2010)

City of Harlingen

- Valley Morning Star (2/11/2010, 2/23/2010, 3/25/2010, 4/6/2010, 4/12/2010)

City of McAllen

- The Monitor (1/12/2010, 2/21/2010, 3/03/2010, 4/02/2010, 5/01/2010)
- El Periodico (1/13/2010, 2/24/2010, 3/03/2010, 5/05/2010)

City of Mission

- Progess Times (1/29/2010, 4/30/2010, 5/21/2010, 7/2/2010, 7/09/2010)

City of Pharr
- The Monitor (3/17/2010, 4/28/2010)
- The Advance News (3/17/2010, 4/28/2010)

City of San Benito
- San Benito News (2/28/2010, 5/29/2010)

Notices were also posted at the following public agency locations:

Hidalgo County, Urban County Program
- Notices are published instead of posted
- County Website

City of Brownsville
- City Hall
- Library
- City Plaza
- Municipal Website

City of Edinburg
- Edinburg City Hall
- Local Cable Network-Channel 12
- Municipal Website

City of Harlingen
- City Hall
- Lon C. Hill Annex
- Public Library
- Housing Authority
- Municipal Website

City of McAllen
- City Hall bulletin board

City of Mission
- Amigos Del Valle
- TX Workforce
- PHA
- State Offices (WIC, Foodstamps, Clinic)
- Library
- Boys & Girls Club
- MCISD
- City Departments: Fire, Utilities, Park & Rec., Police Department, Municipal Court, Health Department
- TX Migrant Council
- County Offices
- HeadStart
- Municipal Website
- Local Cable Network-Channel 12

City of Pharr
- City Hall Bulletin Board
- Library

- Municipal Website
- Local Cable Network-Channel 12

City of San Benito
- City Hall
- Library
- Municipal Website

In addition, draft copies of the RGVECs' Strategic Plan were made available to the public during the 30-day comment period, beginning on April 03, 2010 and ending May 03, 2010 (for Hidalgo County-Urban County Program) and ending August 6, 2010 (for entitlement communities), at the following locations:

Hidalgo County Urban County Program
- County Judges Office, 100 E. Cano, Second Floor, Edinburg TX
- Precinct #1 Office, 1902 Joe Stephens Blvd., Weslaco TX
- Precinct #2 Office, 329 E. State, Pharr TX
- Precinct #3 Office, 400 W. 13th , Mission TX
- Precinct #4 Office, 900 N. Doolittle, Edinburg TX
- UCP Administration Office, 1916 Tesoro, Pharr TX

City of Brownsville
- Brownsville Public Library, 2600 Central Blvd.
- Planning and Community Development Department, 1150 E. Adams

City of Edinburg
- Edinburg City Hall, Community Development Department, 415 W. University Drive
- Dustin Michael Sekula Memorial Library, 1906 S. Closner

City of Harlingen
- Community Development Department, 502 E. Tyler
- City Manager's Office, 118 E. Tyler
- Public Library, 410 '76 Drive
- Harlingen Community Development Corp., 518 E. Harrison
- Housing Authority, 219 E. Jackson

City of McAllen
- City Secretary's Office, Second Floor, City Hall, 1300 Houston, McAllen TX
- Community Development Office, 200 S. 10th Street, Suite 1300, McAllen.

City of Mission
- City Hall, 1201 E.8th St.
- Community Development Office, 1201 E.8th St.
- Speer Memorial Library, 801 E. 12th St.

City of Pharr
- City Hall, 118 S. Cage Blvd.
- Library, 301 E. Caffery

City of San Benito
- City Hall, 485 N. Sam Houston Blvd.

II. Summary of Citizen Comments

Hidalgo County, Urban County Program – During the City of Penitas' public hearing, City Secretary Diana Garcia began by stating Alderman Jose Gonzalez was not able to attend, but mentioned that the city needs to improve streets including streets signs, sidewalks, curb and gutters, and fire hydrants. City Administrator Mr. Ortiz then explained that, to address fire hydrants, the City would probably need to enter into an Interlocal Agreement with Agua SUD where the City would buy fire hydrants and Agua SUD would provide the labor. Mario Chapa, a candidate for the Agua SUD board and citizen of the City of Penitas, mentioned, as per, what he has heard by attending Agua SUD meetings, they are willing to help, but may not have the financial resources to purchase but will probably provide the labor to install.

Alderman Gonzalez and Alderman Tomas Cedillo said striping Tom Gill Rd. and flooding concerns North of Penitas need to be addressed. Mr. Ortiz added that Tom Gill Rd. between Expressway 83 and First Canal needs a left turning lane to relieve traffic congestion. Mr. Chapa added that widening Tom Gill Rd. would serve to alleviate some of the traffic congestion.

Mia Mercado, Library Manager, stated that the Library Board Members want to make better use of the whole library building. Restrooms are inadequate and need to be upgraded to comply with ADA requirements. The library board also wants to participate as members of the Hidalgo County Library System, at which point software and hardware would need to be purchased and a startup fee paid.

Mayor Pro-Tem Patricia Cardenas had mentioned that a Park and a Boys and Girls Club building was also needed north of the city. Alderman Cedillo agreed.

Mr. Ortiz said that the city has plans for building a Volunteer Fire Department Station and may need CDBG Funds for construction and purchase of bunker gear and other fire equipment.

City of Brownsville – Ms. Maria Rodriguez stated she wanted sidewalks in her subdivision on Robindale: Villa del Rey Subdivision; Mrs. Medina wanted an update on the streets and drainage improvements of Villa Nueva area; another resident wanted potholes addressed in the Villa Nueva and Garden Park areas.

City of Edinburg – Mr. Robert Flores commented that most of the homes at Evangeline Garden Subdivisions have septic tanks. He would like funding to provide connections from the subdivision to the City's Sewer System; Mr. Joey Gomez inquired as to what determined the City's 9% increase in funding, what will occur subsequent to the 30-day comment period and when the program year will begin.

City of Harlingen – Citizens would like Social Service Organizations to be funded at the maximum of 15%. Participants would like to see the continued funding to Harlingen Community Development Corporation and CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocates). While drainage improvements is a municipal priority, a comment was received indicating that this type of activity should be undertaken by local funds rather than CDBG.

City of McAllen – Representatives from the following organizations supported priorities and funding of:

Agency	Matrix Code
Affordable Homes of South Texas	12 Construction of Housing; 13 Direct Homeownership Assistance; 14A Rehab, Single-Unit Residential 05U Homebuyer Counseling; 05R Homeownership Assistance (Not Direct)
Architecture for Charity of Texas, Inc.	12 Construction of Housing
Boys and Girls Club of McAllen	03D Youth Centers; 05 D Youth Services
McAllen Housing Facility Corp.	03E Neighborhood Facilities
McAllen Housing Authority	05 Public Services (General)
Palmer Drug Abuse Program	03 Public Facilities and Improvements
Palmer Drug Abuse Program	05F Substance Abuse Services
Engineering Department	03J Water/Sewer Improvments
McAllen Public Utility	03J Water/Sewer Improvments
McAllen Food Pantry	05 Public Services (General)
CASA of Hidalgo County, Inc.	05N Abused and Neglected Children
Easter Seals – RGV	05M Health Services
Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council	05A Senior Services; 05D Youth Services
Community HOPE Projects, Inc.	05M Health Services
Amigos Del Valle, Inc.	05A Senior Services
McAllen Literacy Center, Inc.	05H Employment Training
The Salvation Army	05 Public Services (General)
First United Methodist Church	05D Youth Services
Comfort House Services, Inc.	05M Health Services
Ronald McDonald House Charities	05 Public Services (General)
Senior Community Outreach Services	05A Senior Services
Dentists Who Care, Inc.	05M Health Services
Vannie Cook, Jr. Cancer Foundation	05M Health Services
Women Together Foundation, Inc.	03E Neighborhood Facilities; 03C Homeless Facilities; 05G Battered and Abused Services
Children's Advocacy Center	05N Abused and Neglected Children
El Milagro Clinic	05M Health Services
Girl Scouts of Greater South Texas	05D Youth Services
McAllen Youth Soccer Association	05D Youth Services
C.A.M.P. University	05B Handicapped Services
RGV Impact	05 Public Services (General)

City of Mission – No comments received.

City of Pharr – No comments received.

City of San Benito – No comments received.

Institutional Structure (91.215 (i))

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

2. Assess the strengths and gaps in the delivery system.

3. Assess the strengths and gaps in the delivery system for public housing, including a description of the organizational relationship between the jurisdiction and the public housing agency, including the appointing authority for the commissioners or board of housing agency, relationship regarding hiring, contracting and procurement; provision of services funded by the jurisdiction; review by the jurisdiction of proposed capital improvements as well as proposed development, demolition or disposition of public housing developments.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Institutional Structure response:

The primary agencies from each entitlement community responsible for oversight of funds received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) include the following:

Hidalgo County - Urban County Program
City of Brownsville, Community Development Division
City of Edinburg, Community Development Department
City of Harlingen, Community Development
City of McAllen, Community Development Department
City of Mission, Community Development Department
City of Pharr, Community Planning and Development
City of San Benito, Community Development Block Grant Program

The amount of federal dollars awarded to each of the RGVECs is determined by the size of HUD's budget as approved by Congress, and an allocation formula, which takes into account such demographic data as population, existing housing conditions, and poverty levels in a particular area. These federal dollars are then provided separately to each of the entitlement communities for administration within their jurisdiction.

Other organizations involved in the delivery of housing, homeless, non-homeless special needs, and community development activities include many of the public agencies and community organizations consulted during the Consolidated Planning process (see complete list in the "Managing the Process" section). They include designated Community Housing Development Organizations and various community organizations whose fields of interest and service include but are not limited to: social services, youth services, elderly services, disability services, HIV/AIDS services, abused children services, health services, homeless services, and domestic violence assistance.

I. Strengths and Gaps in the Delivery System

The strength of the combined RGVECs' delivery system is derived from the variety of public agencies and community organizations in South Texas that are working diligently—and in the case of community organizations, often across political boundaries—toward one common goal: to provide affordable housing, supportive services, and community development assistance to benefit low- and moderate-income individuals and families. Local agencies, community-based organizations, and social service providers must coordinate their activities in response to the region's urgent needs. Each stakeholder in the delivery system contributes valuable resources and expertise.

In particular, additional financial resources will be received by the RGVEC within the next three years. Funding will include grants made available by the Texas Deparment of Housing and Community Affairs (TDHCA) and Texas Department of Rural Affairs (TDRA, formerly ORCA) for issues related to Hurricane Dolly damages. While these funds are pass-through from the State of Texas, the source of funds is HUD CDBG. As such, beneficiaries of these projects may include those persons whose needs are listed within this document.

Further, expenditures made available by the additional funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 will continue for the greater part of the duration of the CPS. These funding streams may include CDBG-R and/or Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Programs. Other non-HUD federally-funded ARRA programs that will provide services to residents of the RGVEC include the Weatherization Assistance Program and Social Services Block Grant.

However, there are gaps in the delivery system, including the following:

> Local agencies and community organizations are faced with dwindling public resources to fund housing and community development activities. These cutbacks have a severe impact on the performance of the delivery system.
> Several community organizations have the expertise to provide affordable housing and social services successfully, using available public and private resources. In addition, they have the opportunity to seek technical assistance from the HUD Office to assist these nonprofits to build their organizational capacity and meet the area's challenges.
> Rio Grande Valley is a large geographic region, encompassing four counties (Hidalgo, Cameron, Starr and Willacy Counties), with resources generally located in more urbanized areas. In previous years, the region lacked the resources to implement cohesive regional plans based on established needs, priorities, and strategies.

To overcome the gaps in the delivery system, the RGVECs continue to undertake a collaborative approach to achieve a common vision for housing and community development activities for the region. Commitment and coordination among the public, community organizations, and different levels of local government will be essential.

II. Strengths and Gaps in the Delivery System for Public Housing

Based on the RGVECs' consultations with public housing agencies (PHAs) in the South Texas region, many of them are working successfully with public agencies and community organizations to benefit low- and moderate-income residents in public housing. Several PHAs are coordinating their renovation activities with their local jurisdictions, reconstructing public housing properties to meet the most up-to-date living and design standards. Most of the local police and fire departments are working with PHAs to ensure the safety and security of public housing residents. And many PHAs are linking residents to family self-sufficiency programs, including on-site learning centers, job training programs, and opportunities for homeownership.

PHAs in the region have formalized a relationship via the Housing Authorities of the Valley (HAV). Such ties allow for a stronger and more unified attempt to assuage the needs of lower income persons who currently reside in or may need the assistance of subsidized housing.

As with other programs, the local PHAs received an influx of funds due to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. As mandated, these funds will be, or have been, utilized quickly to improve the quality of life of the housing authority residents.

A. Organizational Relationship

For nearly all of the PHAs, the local Mayor or the City or County Commissioners are the appointing authority for the commissioners of each housing agency. The PHA itself generally performs the hiring of PHA staff; in some PHAs, the commissioners hire the Executive Director (ED) and the ED hires all other necessary personnel.

Most PHAs utilize the institutional procurement policies established either at the state or their relevant local jurisdiction when fulfilling their contracting and procurement needs. Some of the PHAs have specific agreements to purchase goods and services under the procurement policies of their local jurisdiction, while others do so on a less formal basis.

The PHAs inform program participants through informational flyers and monthly resident council meetings about services available through the PHA and those provided by outside agencies.

All PHAs prepare a three- or five-year plan and also an Annual Plan that describes their program goals and activities to be funded with budgeted monies. Demolition or disposition of public housing developments requires HUD approval prior to any actions of this type being taken. These activities must also be included in an approved plan.

However, there are gaps in the delivery system for public housing, including the following:

> Many PHAs lack the financial resources to upgrade their facilities, and to expand the number of public housing or Section 8 units to meet local needs for housing affordable to low- and moderate-income households.
> Only some of the PHAs provide necessary supportive services through family self-sufficiency programs. Others must coordinate these services with existing social service providers.

Monitoring (91.230)

1. Describe the standards and procedures the jurisdiction will use to monitor its housing and community development projects and ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Monitoring response:

Each of the RGVECs adopted the following common standards and procedures to monitor activities authorized under HUD-funded programs, in order to ensure long-term compliance with the provisions of the programs and meet comprehensive planning requirements.

I. Contract Agreements

Each of the entitlement communities (or Grantees) enters into binding agreements with subgrantees. Such agreements are useful tools for insuring compliance with program provisions by the Grantees and by subgrantees. Additionally, these agreements provide a basis for enforcing program requirements and for identifying remedies in the event of a breach of the provisions by subgrantees. Elements contained in these agreements include, but are not limited to, the following:

Rules and Regulations
Project Timetable
Type of Activity
Terms and Conditions
Program Requirements
Budget
Scope of Services/Statement of Work
Reporting Requirements
Payment Requests

II. Monitoring Standards

Monitoring is an on-going process involving continuous subgrantee communication and evaluation. The process involves frequent telephone communication, written communication, and periodic meetings. The goal of each of the RGVECs' monitoring activities is to identify deficiencies and promote corrections in order to improve and reinforce subgrantee performance.

Each Grantee monitors each of its subgrantees annually in order to review the activities included in their Agreement. The purpose of this monitoring is to assess compliance with the requirements of the Federal programs. Such review may include desk audits and/or on-site examinations to determine compliance with all applicable requirements. Of note, each entitlement community (Grantee) is responsible for the development and adherence to its monitoring plan.

III. Performance Measurement System

As part of the regional planning effort undertaken for the Three-Year Consolidated Plan and Strategy, the RGVECs will utilize the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) and Comprehensive Planning and Management Program (CPMP) Tool as a performance measurement system to track outputs and outcomes from their CPD formula grant programs. This system was created to accompany the preparation of each entitlement community's One-Year Action Plan, and will be utilized to track outputs and outcomes for each entitlement community. At the conclusion of each program year for the RGVECs, this information will be included in the last entitlement communities Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) to HUD.

Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies (91.215 (a))

1. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.

2. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies response:

I. Basis for Assigning Priority

During the Consolidated Planning process, the RGVECs coordinated their community-wide consultations with public agencies and community organizations, in addition to conducting their own citizen participation process. The entitlement communities then met as a group to analyze the results from these needs assessment activities, and determined the similarities and differences of their resulting priorities. While each entitlement community will utilize its HUD funding resources only within the area of its legal jurisdiction, the regional Consolidated Planning process improved the RGVECs' ability to make decisions about which housing and community development activities to fund within each entitlement community as well as across the region.

As a result, the RGVECs will attempt to expend public funds in a manner that incorporates their common priorities while allowing for differences in local needs. This process helps ensure that the RGVECs make the most significant impact according to the issues brought forward by public agencies, community organizations and residents during the community-wide consultation and citizen participation processes.

Additionally, the RGVECs will direct their scarce resources toward projects that will leverage the commitment of other public and private sector support whenever possible.

II. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

South Texas is one of the fastest growing regions in the country, and its population growth threatens to outstrip the existing capacity of local housing and community development organizations.

The RGVECs have a higher number of households living in poverty than the rest of the State. Based on 2007 estimates, approximately 34% of households are living below the poverty line, compared with 16.3% statewide (Census Bureau)

Few extremely low- and low-income residents can afford a median priced home or the rent for a market rate two-bedroom apartment.

Much of the region continues to struggle with near double-digit unemployment. In December 2009, the average unemployment rate for the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA and the Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito MSA was 11.5% and 10.8%, respectively.

A major contributor to the region's unemployment and high poverty is the region's low educational attainment levels. According to the 2007 Census estimates, approximately 50.5% in Hidalgo County and 55.2% in Cameron County residents in the RGVEC have graduated from high school, compared to 75.7% statewide. Approximately 13% graduated from college, compared with 23.2% statewide.

With rising foreclosure rates in the RGVEC, conventional lending practices are difficult to obtain for lower income persons. Such aversions often lead to vulnerability to predatory lending practices.

Lead-based Paint (91.215 (g))

1. Estimate the number of housing units that contain lead-based paint hazards, as defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and are occupied by extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families.

2. Outline actions proposed or being taken to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards and describe how lead based paint hazards will be integrated into housing policies and programs, and how the plan for the reduction of lead-based hazards is related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Lead-based Paint response:

I. Lead-Based Paint Estimate

Consolidated Plan regulations require the RGVECs to assess the number and incidents of lead-based paint hazards in the region's housing units. The RGVECs must also estimate the number of units with lead-based paint that are currently occupied by extremely low-, low-, and moderate-income households living below 80% of the median income.

Although a residence may contain lead-based paint, this does not mean that there is a hazard. The properties at greater risk are units that are deteriorating, particularly with plumbing problems, or rehabilitated units where unsafe renovations occurred. Sources of hazards are lead dust (often generated during inappropriate lead-based paint elimination efforts) and the deterioration and chipping of lead-based paint (even where the lead-based paint has been covered with oil-based or water-based paint). Exposure to lead-based paint in these instances can cause lead poisoning, particularly for young children, which can result in I.Q. reductions, reading and learning disabilities, decreased attention span, and hyperactivity. As a result, the U.S. banned the sale and distribution of residential paint containing lead in 1978.

The RGVECs consulted with the most appropriate agencies and data sources to gather information on lead-based paint in the region. According to the Texas Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, there were 264 total children in Cameron and Hidalgo Counties with elevated blood lead levels reported in 2009, the most recent year for which data is available.

Texas Children Tested for Lead by County, 2009

County Name	Population	Tested	% Tested	All Elevated	%Elevated	%Diagnostic
Cameron	54,006	12,909	23.9%	110	0.9%	0.3%
Hidalgo	100,619	18,931	18.8%	154	0.8%	0.2%

The definition of "children" for the purposes of the Child Lead Registry is any person under the age of 15. For children, the elevated blood level is 10 micrograms per deciliter. Unfortunately, this information is not collected for different income categories. In addition, it is important to note that this data does not provide information on the source of the exposure, only that a blood lead result was reported.

According to local health department officials, many lead poisoning cases may be caused by sources other than lead-based paint. Some cases may be attributed to pottery and serving dishes made in Mexico that are finished with lead-based glazes, which can be dissolved by foods with high acid content—such as citrus, peppers, and tomatoes. Also, many popular herbal remedies and traditional potions, sold on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border, may contain lead.

Another method of estimating the number of housing units that may have lead-based paint hazards is based on the age of housing stock in the Rio Grande Valley Entitlement Communities, as reported by the Census Bureau.

According to the 2000 Census, the RGVECs have 96,156 units built prior to 1980 and 53,178 built prior to 1970. Of the units built prior to 1980, 62,823 are owner-occupied and 33,333 are renter-occupied. Of the units built prior to 1970, 35,235 are owner-occupied and 17,943 are renter-occupied. Table 8 shows the distribution of the age of housing units for each of the Entitlement Communities.

[Please refer to Table 8: Year Structure Built by Entitlement Community]

However, some homes were never painted with lead paint; others have gone through the effort of removing the lead paint properly. Although no accurate analysis as to the extent of lead paint is available, the Federal government requires an estimate of the prevalence of lead-based paint in communities. Based on HUD's own formulas regarding the prevalence of lead paint by age of the housing stock, the estimates of lead paint incidences for the region are as follows: (Note: The figures below are estimates only. They do not represent an actual or scientific depiction of the region's lead paint situation.)

[Please refer to Table 9: Estimate of Housing Units with Lead-Based Paint Hazards by Region]

[Please refer to Table 10: Estimate of Housing Units with Lead-Based Paint Hazards by Entitlement Community]

II. Proposed Actions to Address Lead-Based Paint

Although no accurate information about the incidence of lead-based paint exists for the RGVECs, the jurisdictions acknowledge that lead-based paint poses a serious health threat and must be addressed. Currently, all units assisted through the RGVECs' housing rehabilitation programs are inspected for lead-based paint hazards. Additional testing is required if a home is occupied by children age 6 or under.

Each of the Public Housing Authorities in the region continues to inspect new public and assisted housing for this and other health hazards.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued the Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) Rule on April 2008 which requires new measures and actions for the prevention of lead poisoning and became effective April 22, 2010. The Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control has since released guidance to comply with both EPAs RRP and Lead Safe Housing Rule (LSHR). One of the major differences between rulings is that the LSHR requires clearance examinations.

RGVECs undertake the requirements of issuance of LSHR Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home and the EPAs Renovate Right: Important Lead Hazard Information for Families, Child Care Providers and Schools pamphlets as per the Lead Disclosure Rule. In addition, the RGVECs have assessed their housing rehabilitation programs for compliance with new regulations and currently use their federal funds in a manner that will evaluate and appropriately address the hazards associated with lead-based paint. The RGVECs will continue to conduct inspections and/or testing on homes constructed prior to 1978 in accordance with HUD and EPA requirements and will also adhere to changes or interpretations of the program rules.

HOUSING

Housing Needs (91.205)

*Please also refer to the Housing Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Describe the estimated housing needs projected for the next five year period for the following categories of persons: extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income families, renters and owners, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, including persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, single persons, large families, public housing residents, victims of domestic violence, families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list, and discuss specific housing problems, including: cost-burden, severe cost- burden, substandard housing, and overcrowding (especially large families).

2. To the extent that any racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need for any income category in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole, the jurisdiction must complete an assessment of that specific need. For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Housing Needs response:

The following discussion estimates the number and type of households in need of housing assistance for extremely low-, low-, and moderate-income households; renters and owners; elderly persons; single persons; large families; persons with HIV/AIDS; persons with disabilities; and racial or ethnic groups. These housing needs are also highlighted in the attached Needs Table.

I. Extremely Low-Income Housing Needs (0-30% of Median Income)

Extremely low-income households are very likely to be cost burdened, paying an excessive amount of their gross income (more than 30 percent) on housing costs. In fact, some households experience severe cost burden, paying 50 percent or more of their income on housing, leaving very little money for food, clothing, and transportation expenses.

According to the 2000 CHAS Databook, there are 43,162 extremely low-income households in the RGVECs, representing 19.5% of households in the region. Of

these, there are 22,342 renter households (51.8%) and 20,820 owner households (48.2%). Most households that are extremely low-income, regardless of whether they own or rent, experience a cost burden. Large-related renter-occupied households (5 or more members) are most likely to have a cost burden (67.2%) and small-related households also have a high instance of cost burden (66.3%). However, severe cost burden is slightly more prevalent among small-related rental households (48.9%) than large-related (47.8%).

II. Low-Income Housing Needs (31-50% of Median Income)

There are 36,245 low-income households in the Rio Grande Valley Entitlement Communities, representing 16.4% of the region's households. Of these, 23,610 (65.1%) are owner-occupied households and 12,635 (34.9%) are renter-occupied households. Of the rental households, slightly under 2,000 (15.8%) are occupied by elderly individuals; of these, almost half (918) have some housing problem. The most prevalent housing problem is rent burden, 810 of the 918 households (88.2%) pay more than 30% of their gross monthly income for rent.

A large number of non-elderly, low-income renter families face housing problems—71% of small related families and 86.3% of large related families. However, the percentages of families in these categories that are rent-burdened is not nearly as high (52.2% and 30.1%, respectively). This indicates that the problem for the remaining families (19.3% and 56.2%, respectively) is not the burden of rent per se, but rather that they are living in housing units that are unable to meet their needs. For the most part, this is because the housing is too small for all household members; these households are overcrowded. Approximately 29.3% of small-related households and 56.2% of large-related households have a housing problem not related to cost burden.

III. Moderate-Income Housing Needs (51-80% of Median Income)

There are 41,193 moderate-income households in the RGVECs, representing 18.6% of households in the region. Of these, 11,304 (27.4%) are renter-occupied households, and the remaining 29,889 (72.6%) are owner-occupied. Of the renter-occupied households, 1,070 (9.5%) are elderly households. Of these, nearly half have a housing problem; as with the other income categories, the problem is most frequently rent burden.

Also consistent with the other income categories, large family households have a disproportionate share of housing problems—77% of the 3,329 large rental households have some housing problem. Cost burden is the problem for only 8.4% of these households; for the rest, it is either overcrowding or inadequate facilities.

IV. Owner-Occupied and Renter-Occupied Housing

In the RGVECs, nearly 70% of households (154,465) were owner-occupied as of the 2000 Census. In 1990, only 66.5% of households (100,352) were owner-occupied. While the RGVEC added 54,000 owners (an increase of 53.9%), it also increased the proportion of owner-occupied households by 5.1%. Tenure by Entitlement Community is summarized in Table 11.

[Please refer to Table 11: Tenure by Entitlement Community]

V. Elderly Persons

The RGVECs' elderly population (65 and over) was roughly 10% in 2008, or about 115,646 individuals. Based on the 2000 Census, Mission and Harlingen both have a slightly higher proportion of elderly residents, with 14.2% and 15.0% of their populations, respectively, being 65 or over. In contrast, Edinburg and the Urban County Program (UCP) have a smaller elderly population than the regional average: only 8.2% of Edinburg's population and 8.7% of the UCP's populations are elderly.

In the RGVECs, there were approximately 26,000 elderly households reported in the 2000 Census. Of these, about 7,070 (27.2%) are renter-occupied households. Elderly rental households are more likely to experience housing problems; 58% of extremely low-income, 46% of low-income, and 42.6% of moderate-income rental elderly households have a housing problem. However, in contrast with family households, the main problem faced by elderly households is cost burden.

VI. Persons with HIV/AIDS

Each of the RGVECs will receive CDBG and/or HOME and/or ESG funding during FY 2010/2011, but none of the entitlement communities are anticipated to be recipients of HOPWA grants.

According to the most recent data available from the State Department of Health's Texas HIV/STD Surveillance Report, there were 378 cumulative reported HIV (non-AIDS) cases in both Hidalgo and Cameron Counties in 2003. Cumulative HIV cases include pediatric HIV infections reported since 1994, and adult/adolescent HIV infections reported since 1999 that have not progressed to AIDS. There were 61 cases of HIV reported in 2002, and 104 cases reported in 2003.

As of the end of 2003, there were 968 cumulative AIDS cases for Hidalgo and Cameron Counties. This translates into a rate of 9.4 cases per 100,000 population in the two counties, which is below the statewide rate of 14.1 cases per 100,000 population. In 2002, there were 81 cases reported, and in 2003 there were 89 cases.

VII. Persons with Disabilities

According to the 2000 CHAS Databook, approximately 50,000 households (22.6%) in the RGVECs have some type of disability. This includes renters and owners who are defined as Extra Elderly (1 or 2 Member households, either person 75 years or older), Elderly (1 or 2 Member Households, either person 62 to 74 years), and households where one or more persons have a mobility or self-care limitation. Table 12 summarizes the housing problems for households with a disability.

[Please refer to Table 12: Housing Problems for Households with a Disability]

In extremely low-income households, 70.3% of disabled renters have a housing problem, compared with 69.8% of total owners in the same income category. For both renters and owners, households with persons with mobility or self-care limitations are much more likely to have housing problems than Elderly or Extra Elderly households. Because housing cost is also a component of housing problems, it is likely that the primary problem for elderly households is cost burden.

For low-income disabled households, the difference between renters and owners widens. While 60.9% of disabled renter households have a housing problem, only 47.4% of disabled owner households do. Once again, however, the preponderance of housing problems is found among non-elderly households with a mobility or self-care limitation. For renters, it is 69.5% of households; and for owners, it is 58.9%.

Moderate-income households display an inconsistency with trends among lower income households. In this category, 60% of Extra Elderly renter households have a housing problem. Though it should be noted that there are only 255 total moderate-income Extra Elderly households in this category, which is slightly higher than the 58.2% of non-elderly households with a housing problem. There are far more owners than renters in the moderate-income level—most housing problems for owners are found among non-elderly households (47.6% of the total).

VIII. Single Person Households

According to the 2000 Census, single-person households constitute 14% of the RGVECs' total occupied households (30,924 households). Of these households, 57.4% are owner-occupied (17,757) and 42.6% (13,167) are renter-occupied. Table 13 summarizes household size for the RGVECs, highlighting the single person households.

[Please refer to Table 13: Household Size by Entitlement Community]

IX. Large Family Households

Approximately 38,000 households in the RGVECs, or 17.1%, are large family households earning less than 80% of median income. Large family rental households comprise 5.9% or roughly 13,000 households. Large family owner households comprise 11.2% or 24,824 households. As noted previously, large families face some of the greatest housing challenges in the region. Approximately 80% report housing problems. In addition, nearly all extremely low-income large related renter families in the region (94%) have housing problems. Almost as many extremely low-income large related owner families (89%) have housing problems as well.

Even when the number of available units is sufficient to meet the needs of the existing population, there may be an incompatibility between the size of the units and the size of the family seeking housing. Large families, in particular, often have difficulty finding housing with an adequate number of bedrooms.

X. Public Housing Residents

According to the RGVECs' consultations with local public housing agencies, an estimated 12,951 extremely low-, low-, and moderate-income households receive public housing or Section 8 rental assistance in the region. Many of these individuals and families would be at-risk for homelessness without the public assistance. The waitlist consists of an estimated 2,800 persons for public housing authority units and an additional 770 persons for Section 8 assistance.

XI. Families on Public Housing and Section 8 Waiting Lists

Based on the consultations with PHAs, there were an estimated 13,347 households on waiting lists for public housing and Section 8 tenant-based assistance. Each of the PHAs administers separate waiting lists. Therefore, the total number of households may include some duplication.

[Please refer to Table 14: Public Housing Authority/Section 8 Data]

XII. Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden

Cost burden (rent or monthly living expenses greater than 30% of income) and severe cost burden (rent or monthly living expenses greater than 50% of income) is a significant issue for households in the RGVECs. As is to be expected, the greatest burden falls on lower-income households, especially those that are extremely low-income (ELI) renter households. More than half of the ELI renter households in the region are cost-burdened, while slightly less than half have a severe cost burden. Large-related households are most likely to experience a cost burden.

For low-income owners, the situation is not very different. Once again, more than 50% of the households are cost burdened, and the number of severely cost burdened owner households, while slightly lower than for renters, is still more than 30% in each category. Small-related owner households are the most burdened subpopulation, with 62.1% of households experiencing a cost burden, and 43.1% a severe cost burden.

Among moderate-income households, cost burden is also a challenge. However, as noted above, a greater concern for households in this range is in fact other housing problems, especially overcrowding. While 52.2% of small-related rental households in this category are cost burdened, only 30.1% of large related rental households are. This demonstrates that the housing stock is not well suited to demand in the region. In the low-income households group there is a considerable drop-off in the cost burden for owner households, when compared with extremely low-income households. But once again, small related households are the most likely to be cost burdened; 38.6% of these households pay more than 30% of monthly income for housing costs.

For moderate-income households, the cost burden for small and large related households diminishes considerably, for both renters and owners. In contrast, there is still some degree of burden for elderly renters (36.6%) and All Other Households (44.4%). As for moderate-income households, the greatest proportion of cost burden is once again found among All Other Households (32.5%). Nonetheless, the relatively low appearance of cost burden and the much less common appearance of severe cost burden for moderate-income households is an indication that the needs of this group are being met. As a result, program efforts will focus more directly on low-income and extremely low-income households.

XIII. Substandard Housing

The quality of the existing housing stock must be understood in order for the RGVECs to effectively plan the allocation of community development funds over the next three years. If the region has ample housing but it is simply not in proper condition for habitation, then perhaps more dollars could be funneled to

rehabilitation projects in the next funding round. Of course, a complete strategy must take into consideration other components of the housing market, including overcrowding, which is discussed below. Considering all of these elements together enables the region to understand better if its housing challenges are related to a simple lack of safe, clean, and affordable housing, or if there are additional problems, such as overcrowded households (see next section) which may indicate that the housing stock is not meeting the needs of larger families or lower-income families.

According to Census 2000 data, 3.3% of housing units in the RGVECs lack complete plumbing facilities, and 2.9% lack complete kitchen facilities. Within the RGVECs, the highest instances of substandard housing are found in the jurisdiction of the Hidalgo County - Urban County Program, with 4.8% of housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities and 3.1% lacking complete kitchen facilities. Table 15 summarizes the status of plumbing and kitchen facilities for the Entitlement Communities.

> [Please refer to Table 15: Lack of Plumbing and Kitchen Facilities by Entitlement Community]

XIV. Overcrowding

Overcrowding is generally defined as more than 1.5 persons per room. Overcrowding is often caused by two households "doubling-up," or living in one unit, because they cannot afford the rent alone. According to the 2000 Census, 9.1 percent of owner households and 17.1 percent of renter households in the RGVECs live in overcrowded conditions.

For the most part, overcrowding rates are consistent across the individual communities. There is, however, a slightly higher rate of overcrowding in rental households in Brownsville (20.2%), Pharr (22.7%), and in the Urban County Program area (21.8%). In contrast, overcrowding in Edinburg and Harlingen is only 11.1% and 10%, respectively. In terms of owner-occupied households, the Urban County Program area, with 12.7% of its owner households living in overcrowded condition, is once again above the average. The rates of overcrowding are summarized in Table 16.

> [Please refer to Table 16: Overcrowding by Tenure by Entitlement Community]

XV. Disproportionate Need by Racial or Ethnic Group

The RGVECs analyzed data from the 2000 CHAS Databook to determine if any racial or ethnic groups experienced a disproportionately greater need for any income category in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole. HUD defines disproportionately greater need to exist when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

> [Please refer to Table 17: Housing Needs for Racial and Ethnic Groups by Region]

As Table 17 indicates, there are no disproportionate housing needs among Hispanic and White, Non-Hispanic households in the South Texas region. Of course, since the Hispanic population is so significant in the area, this population's housing needs are driving the region's housing needs in each income category.

However, there appears to be some evidence of disproportionate housing needs among Black, Non-Hispanic households in the 50% to 80% median income category in the South Texas region. According to the 2000 CHAS data, 44 of 66 Black households (66.7%) are experiencing a housing problem, compared with 46.9% of households in the category as a whole.

Priority Housing Needs (91.215 (b))

1. Identify the priority housing needs and activities in accordance with the categories specified in the Housing Needs Table (formerly Table 2A). These categories correspond with special tabulations of U.S. census data provided by HUD for the preparation of the Consolidated Plan.

2. Provide an analysis of how the characteristics of the housing market and the severity of housing problems and needs of each category of residents provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority housing need category.

Note: Family and income types may be grouped in the case of closely related categories of residents where the analysis would apply to more than one family or income type.

3. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.

4. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Housing Needs response:

Priority Housing Needs

The RGVECs identified a large unmet need for all categories of housing, as indicated in the attached Housing Needs Table. This includes:

Shortage of affordable homeownership units for low- and moderate-income households.
Low- and moderate-income households lack funds for needed rehabilitation of housing conditions that threaten health and safety.
Shortage of affordable rental housing for extremely low-, low- and moderate-income households.

I. Analysis of the Characteristics of the Housing Market

As detailed in the Housing Needs and Housing Market Analysis sections, many low- and moderate-income households cannot afford market-rate rental units or homeownership units without incurring an excessive cost burden. Without assistance, households earning less than 80% cannot afford the housing costs for a single-family home.

The RGVECs recognize the importance of homeownership in supporting a healthy community. Homeownership helps to foster a wide variety of community benefits, such as civic involvement, family and neighborhood stability, and a healthy climate for investment. Maintaining a wide variety of homeownership opportunities in the RGVECs will therefore receive a high priority.

Existing housing units represent an important component of the affordable housing stock in the RGVECs, and the aging and deterioration of these units places an additional strain on the availability of the affordable housing stock. It is highly likely that the majority of these units are occupied by extremely low-, low-, and moderate-income households. Therefore, rehabilitation and other forms of assistance to households living in such units will also be a high priority.

In addition, households earning less than 80% of the median area income cannot afford the Fair Market Rent for a rental unit. Given these needs, the RGVECs have assigned a high priority to assisting those eligible extremely low-, low-, and moderate-income households experiencing cost burden. To a lesser extent, the RGVECs are also focusing their activities on expanding affordable rental opportunities for low- and moderate-income households.

For these reasons, the following groups have been identified as the RGVECs' highest priorities for affordable housing assistance during the three-year period of this Plan:

Renters in the RGVECs with incomes between 51 and 80 percent of median income, who, with sufficient down-payment resources and credit counseling, are strong candidates for assisted homeownership opportunities.
Existing homeowners in the RGVECs with incomes below 80 percent of median income, who are residing in substandard housing.
Renters in the RGVECs with incomes below 50 percent of median income, who are experiencing cost burden.
Renters in the RGVECs with incomes below 50 percent of median income, who are living in substandard housing.

II. Basis for Assigning Priority

The RGVECs assigned priorities for their regional housing needs based on input gathered during the community-wide consultation and citizen participation processes. As explained in previous sections, the RGVECs met as a group to analyze the results from these needs assessment activities, assessing the similarities and differences of their priorities. While each entitlement community will utilize its HUD funding resources only within the area of its legal jurisdiction, the regional Consolidated Planning process improved the RGVECs' ability to make decisions about which housing activities to fund within each entitlement community and in consultation with other entitlement communities across the region.

As a result, many of the RGVECs have elected to focus much of their affordable housing activities to encourage homeownership among low- and moderate-income households living in the South Texas region. Additionally, some of the RGVECs are focused on expanding affordable rental opportunties for low- and moderate-income households.

[Please refer to Table 18: Community Needs Survey Totals]

III. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

The RGVECs identified the following obstacles to meeting the underserved housing needs of the region:

Greater need than can be addressed by existing resources.
Shortage of units available for rental housing.
Cost of new construction/rehabilitation.
Growing low-income population due to lack of education and job skills.
Reluctance of neighborhoods to accept low-income housing.
Reluctance of eligible persons to live in public housing.
Relocation costs associated with rehabilitation of existing rental units, which are currently occupied.
Rising costs of rehabilitation faced by persons on fixed incomes.
Fear of government programs by the public.
Lack of knowledge regarding available housing resources.
Stricter lead-based paint regulations.
Stricter lending practices.

Housing Market Analysis (91.210)

*Please also refer to the Housing Market Analysis Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Based on information available to the jurisdiction, describe the significant characteristics of the housing market in terms of supply, demand, condition, and the cost of housing; the housing stock available to serve persons with disabilities; and to serve persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. Data on the housing market should include, to the extent information is available, an estimate of the number of vacant or abandoned buildings and whether units in these buildings are suitable for rehabilitation.

2. Describe the number and targeting (income level and type of household served) of units currently assisted by local, state, or federally funded programs, and an assessment of whether any such units are expected to be lost from the assisted housing inventory for any reason, (i.e. expiration of Section 8 contracts).

3. Indicate how the characteristics of the housing market will influence the use of funds made available for rental assistance, production of new units, rehabilitation of old units, or acquisition of existing units. Please note, the goal of affordable housing is not met by beds in nursing homes.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Housing Market Analysis responses:

I. Housing Market Supply and Demand

According to the 2008 Census estimates, the RGVECs had a total of 399,011 housing units. Occupancy and vacancy rates for each of the Entitlement Communities, which are summarized in Table 19, are based on 2000 Census data.

[Please refer to Table 19: Occupancy and Vacancy Rate by Entitlement Community]

This relatively low occupancy rate of 82.8% for a region that has grown rapidly over the past 10 years can be partially explained by the significant number of "Winter Texans" who reside only part-time in the region.

An analysis of the available rental and ownership units for households with low- and moderate-incomes indicates a much tighter market. In the RGVECs, approximately 11.5% of the units are vacant and available for rent, and only 2.1% of the units are vacant and available for sale.

In contrast to the U.S. Census data, the 2000 CHAS Databook indicates there are approximately 232,000 housing units in the RGVECs; note that this figure does not include mobile homes. Of these units, roughly 51,000 are zero or one bedroom (22.2%). There are nearly 70,000 units with two bedrooms (30.1%), and about 111,000 with three or more bedrooms (47.7%).

The housing stock has a much greater proportion of large owner-occupied units than large renter-occupied units. The disproportionate number of small renter-occupied housing units might explain some of the housing problems faced by rental households, as the limited availability of large rental units could be a contributing factor to overcrowding.

The U.S. Census provides a breakdown of units per housing type. More than half of the housing stock in the RGVECs (60.5%) is single-family detached units. The second most prominent type of housing structure is mobile homes, which constitute 18.3% of the housing stock. Within the individual entitlement communities, there is no substantial deviation from the aggregate findings. All the communities are composed of primarily single-family detached units, and, in each, the second most common type of structure is mobile homes. However, in the Urban County Program area, the proportion of mobile homes is slightly higher (26.4%).

As a result of this analysis of the housing market, and the feedback gathered during the community-wide consultation and citizen participation processes, many of the RGVECs have elected to focus much of their affordable housing activities to encourage homeownership among low- and moderate-income households living in the South Texas region. To a lesser extent, some of the RGVECs are focusing their activities on expanding affordable rental opportunities for low- and moderate-income households.

II. Condition of Housing Stock

There are particular concerns about the quality of the housing stock in the entitlement communities. Based on 2000 Census data, there are 266,643 units in the RGVECs, counting both occupied and vacant units. Of these, 221,264 (83%) are occupied, and 45,379 (17%) are vacant.

According to U.S. Census data on units with substandard kitchen or plumbing facilities, 2.6% (5,796) of the occupied housing units in the RGVECs lack complete plumbing facilities, and 1.9% (4,131) lack complete kitchen facilities. This is approximately 6,000 and 4,000 units, respectively—it is unclear how many units lack both types of facilities. As for vacant units, approximately 3,000 units (6.4% of vacant units) lack appropriate plumbing facilities and 3,500 units (7.9% of vacant units) lack appropriate kitchen facilities.

Looking at this data in another way, even though vacant units are only 17% of the total units in the region, they constitute 33.5% (3,000 out of 8,700) of units lacking appropriate plumbing facilities and 46.4% (3,500 out of 7,700) of units lacking appropriate kitchen facilities. This may have some impact on the vacancy rate in the region, as these units are not suitable for occupancy, and definitely not suitable for occupancy with Federal assistance, because they do not meet HUD standards for safe, clean, and affordable.

III. Cost of Housing

According to the Texas A&M Real Estate Center, the median sales price for a single-family home in the RGVECs has increased at a rate substantially above inflation during the last decade. Table 20 summarizes the trends in median sales prices for Brownsville, Harlingen, and McAllen from 1996 until 2008.

> [Please refer to Table 20: Median Sales Prices for Brownsville, Harlingen, and McAllen]

Rents across the region, however, have remained fairly flat since 1998, as Table 21 indicates.

> [Please refer to Table 21: Fair Market Rents by MSAs]

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) believes that a household experiences a cost burden when gross housing costs are more than 30 percent of gross income. A household experiences severe cost burden when gross housing costs are more than 50 percent of gross income. The cost of homeownership can affect the level of property maintenance, the ability of the household to pay property taxes, and ultimately the household's ability to retain its home. Likewise, high rents can make it difficult for renters to afford units.

Table 22 summarizes the total number of renter and owner units affordable to the RGVECs' households by the number of bedrooms available and by the percentage of median family income the household earns.

> [Please refer to Table 22: Units Affordable By Income and Number of Bedrooms]

According to the aggregated CHAS data for 2000, there are almost 2,500 vacant units available to extremely low-income renters. This figure is somewhat high for a region where a large number of households are rent burdened or are living in substandard housing conditions, as other sections of this report have indicated (substandard conditions includes overcrowding in this case).

However, the Housing Market Analysis does indicate a vacancy rate of more than 11% in the RGVECs. As discussed previously, part of this vacancy can be explained by the large number of "Winter Texans" – those who take advantage of the region's warm weather to live in the area during the winter months, when it is much colder in the northern states. In addition, there seems to be a considerable mismatch in the type of housing available and the type of housing needed. The average family size in the region is larger than in most communities; the available housing stock is not able to accommodate so many large families.

Community surveys and the experience of local housing staff indicate that there is a need for affordable homeownership opportunities in the region. As Table 22 indicates, households with above moderate and higher income may be choosing to spend less than 30 percent of their income on housing. If this is the case, higher income households may be absorbing some of the units that are affordable to lower-income households. Thus, households with higher incomes may be occupying houses that are affordable to lower-income families. This occurrence may help explain the apparent actual shortage of affordable units despite U.S. Census data that shows a surplus. Furthermore, although housing may appear affordable to lower-income households, these same households may have difficulty securing financing and down payment, in addition to covering closing costs.

At the same time, there is a need for affordable ownership and rental housing for larger families with lower incomes. In fact, most of the vacancies, especially for extremely low-income households, are in the zero to one bedroom or the two bedroom categories. However, as detailed previously, there is much more demand for affordable housing for extremely low-income households in the three or more bedroom range.

The lack of affordable rental housing in the 0-30 percent income range may cause a crowding of these extremely low-income households into other segments of the housing market. Households that cannot find affordable housing within their income range may be willing to pay more than 30 percent of their income in order to remain living in the RGVECs. By doing so, however, they enter into competition for housing affordable for households of higher income levels.

Although this table indicates that there is an excess of affordable housing units, the RGVECs acknowledge a growing need for affordable ownership and rental properties.

IV. Housing Stock to Serve Persons with Disabilities, and Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families

The RGVECs identified the following properties that serve persons with disabilities:

Facility for Physically/Mentally Disabled Adults, Brownsville
Heritage Manor/Public Housing, Harlingen
Casa De Amigos III/Independent Living Facility, Harlingen
Villa of Harlingen/Assisted Living Facility, Harlingen
Retama Manor/Skilled Nursing Facility, Harlingen

In addition, the RGVECs identified a larger number of properties that serve seniors, many of whom have physical/mental disabilities or other self-care limitations:

Casa del Mar, Brownsville
Villa del Sol, Brownsville
Camelot Assisted Living/Assisted Living Facility, Harlingen
Camelot/Retirement Community Homes, Harlingen
Harlingen Good Samaritan/Skilled Nursing Facility, Harlingen
Harlingen Nursing Center/Skilled Nursing Facility, Harlingen
Golden Palms/Commercial Retirement Community, Harlingen
Golden Palms/Independent Living Facility, Harlingen
Twinbrooke South, Convalescent Home, McAllen
Casa de Amigos, Assisted Living facility, McAllen

Heritage Village, McAllen
Retama Manor, Nursing Home, McAllen
Briarcliff Nursing & Rehabilitation Center, McAllen
Grand Terrace Nursing Home, McAllen
Colonial Manor, McAllen
McAllen Nursing Home, McAllen
Palmville Elderly Community, San Benito

In accordance with HUD's Section 504 requirements, the public housing units owned by the local public housing agencies are also equipped for individuals with disabilities or persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.

V. Assisted Housing Units

Based on the RGVECs' consultations with local public housing agencies, there are 13,857 assisted housing units in the RGVECs. According to the results from their consultations, the RGVECs do not expect to lose any of these units during the upcoming three-year period of this Consolidated Plan.

Furthermore, the RGVECs reviewed HUD's Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Database which was last updated in 2003. According to the database, 2,230 affordable units have been placed into service in the region, as of 2002. The total number of affordable units represent more than 95% of the 2,328 total units developed under the LIHTC program in South Texas. The RGVECs may have lost as many as 208 assisted units. However, this figure does not take into account the extended use period that may be in effect for many of these assisted units. As a result, the RGVECs do not expect to lose a substantial portion of its LIHTC housing units during the upcoming three-year period of this Consolidated Plan. In contrast, additional planned developments are being proposed and/or expanded.

Specific Housing Objectives (91.215 (b))

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.

2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Specific Housing Objectives response:

I. Specific Objectives

The RGVECs have adopted the following objectives to expand affordable housing opportunities during the Three-year period of the Consolidated Plan.

A. Ownership Housing

Promote affordable housing opportunities
Provide downpayment and closing cost assistance
Provide gap-financing assistance
Rehabilitate existing homeownership units

Reduce the rehabilitation costs to the homeowners through grants and low-interest loans
Demolish substandard units beyond reasonable costs to repair
Construct new affordable homeownership units to offset demolished substandard units

B. Rental Housing

Promote affordable housing opportunities
Acquire and rehabilitate existing rental properties
Construct new affordable rental housing units

II. Federal, State and Local Public and Private Sector Resources Available

Two major sources of federal funding assist the RGVECs to address their affordable housing needs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The CDBG Program funds a variety of housing and community development activities, including housing rehabilitation, acquisition, and predevelopment costs; public facilities and infrastructure; public services; and program administration. The HOME Program funds a variety of housing activities, including new construction, rehabilitation, acquisition, and tenant-based rental assistance. Additional ARRA CDBG funds are being used by the Cities of Pharr and Mission to provide rehabilitation housing services.

HUD's Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) Program supplements local funding for homeless shelter operations and other homeless activities. Local public housing agencies receive Section 8 Voucher/Certificate Program funds from HUD that provide rental subsidies for eligible low-income households. Several communities receive Rural Development funds from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In addition, the Cities of McAllen and Brownsville as well as the Hidalgo County-Urban County Program are providing Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Program funds to prevent homelessness or provide shelter for homeless individuals and families.

The City of Brownsville and the Hidalgo County-Urban County Program were awardees of the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP-1) which purchases, rehabilitates, when necessary, and finances abandoned or foreclosed homes. Such actions are intend to stabilize neighborhoods, permanently house lower income individuals and families and reduce crimes linked to abandoned structures.

State funds from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (TDHCA) may be used to support a variety of housing programs such as rehabilitation assistance, new construction, and first-time homebuyer assistance for low- and moderate-income households. Specifically, the Cities of Brownsville and Mission will use an allocation from TDHCA to replace housing and/or repair damages done by Hurricane Dolly. Additionally, TDHCA is providing Weatherization Assistance Program funds to reduce the energy burden of low-income renter or owner-occupied households. These funds are intended to benefit 288 households in the City of Brownsville and an additional 200 households in the City of McAllen.

State funds from the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) may be used for limited housing rehabilitation and water/wastewater connections in colonias areas.

Additionally, the TWDB offers a grant program for extremely low-income households living in the colonias.

Local government funds cover basic community services such as fire/police protection, infrastructure maintenance/development, water/wastewater services, and a variety of other public services.

Private sources of funding include local lenders who have committed continued support in leveraging federal funds for housing and community development activities. There are also numerous dedicated nonprofit organizations working to address housing and community development needs. The RGVECs will continue to encourage and support nonprofit organizations in securing additional funds, assisting them whenever possible.

Needs of Public Housing (91.210 (b))

In cooperation with the public housing agency or agencies located within its boundaries, describe the needs of public housing, including the number of public housing units in the jurisdiction, the physical condition of such units, the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction, and other factors, including the number of families on public housing and tenant-based waiting lists and results from the Section 504 needs assessment of public housing projects located within its boundaries (i.e. assessment of needs of tenants and applicants on waiting list for accessible units as required by 24 CFR 8.25). The public housing agency and jurisdiction can use the optional Priority Public Housing Needs Table (formerly Table 4) of the Consolidated Plan to identify priority public housing needs to assist in this process.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Needs of Public Housing response:

The RGVECs contacted the Public Housing Agencies located in the South Texas region as part of the consultation process for the Consolidated Plan and Strategy. This consultation process included the following PHAs:

Alamo Housing Authority
Brownsville Housing Authority
Cameron County Housing Authority
Donna Housing Authority
Edcouch Housing Authority
Edinburg Housing Authority
Elsa Housing Authority
Harlingen Housing Authority
Hidalgo County Housing Authority
La Joya Housing Authority
McAllen Housing Authority
Mercedes Housing Authority
Mission Housing Authority
Pharr Housing Authority
San Benito Housing Authority
San Juan Housing Authority
Weslaco Housing Authority

The attached Housing Market Analysis Table describes the PHAs' needs, including number of public housing units, physical condition of these units, and their restoration and revitalization needs.

I. Waiting List

According to the RGVECs' consultations with local PHAs, there were an estimated 13,300 households on the various waiting lists for public housing and Section 8 tenant-based assistance. Each of the PHAs administers separate waiting lists. Therefore, the total number of households on these waiting lists may include some duplication.

II. Section 504 Needs Assessment

Public Housing Authority compliance with 504 requirements is ultimately reviewed by HUD Field Office personnel. However, compliance status will be undertaken by each jurisdiction independently. Increases in the need for compliant units are anticipated as the population gentrifies.

Public Housing Strategy (91.210)

1. Describe the public housing agency's strategy to serve the needs of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families residing in the jurisdiction served by the public housing agency (including families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list), the public housing agency's strategy for addressing the revitalization and restoration needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction and improving the management and operation of such public housing, and the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate families residing in public housing.

2. Describe the manner in which the plan of the jurisdiction will help address the needs of public housing and activities it will undertake to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership. (NAHA Sec. 105 (b)(11) and (91.215 (k))

3. If the public housing agency is designated as "troubled" by HUD or otherwise is performing poorly, the jurisdiction shall describe the manner in which it will provide financial or other assistance in improving its operations to remove such designation. (NAHA Sec. 105 (g))

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Public Housing Strategy response:

I. Public Housing Strategy

All of the PHAs in the region have adopted a variety of measures to serve the needs of extremely low-, low-, and moderate-income families residing in public housing and families on public housing and tenant-based waiting lists. These efforts include the following:

Increasing the number of affordable units.
Maximizing the number of affordable units by reducing turnover time for vacated public housing units.

Applying for additional Section 8 units should they become available (0-30%).
Maintaining or increasing Section 8 lease up rates by establishing payment standards that will enable families to rent throughout the various jurisdictions that comprise the RGVECs.
Maintaining or increasing Section 8 lease up rates by effectively screening Section 8 applicants to increase owner acceptance of program.
Employing admissions preferences aimed at families with economic hardships (0-30%)
Adopting rent policies to support and encourage work (0-30%; and at/or below 50%)
Participating in the Consolidated Plan development process to ensure coordination with broader housing and community development strategies

All of these PHAs are working to meet HUD affordability requirements identified in their 5-Year Plans and Annual Plans.

II. Restoration/Renovation Needs

Many of the PHAs in the region administer public housing units, and they ensure that these units are renovated and modernized through the Capital Grant Program and with regular maintenance. These renovation and modernization activities are also detailed in their 5-Year Plans and Annual Plans. Some of the PHAs, including Hidalgo County and San Benito, identified other funding sources for renovation activities, including CDBG, HOME, Low-Income Housing Tax Credits and the Texas Trust Fund. An additional short-term funding stream which will continue to assist PHAs was made available under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

III. Improving Management and Operations

Many of the PHAs have committed themselves to improving management and operations by retaining high quality employees, conducting annual employee evaluations, ongoing monitoring of staff, and providing regular training to staff. These PHAs seek to improve public housing and voucher management scores, increasing customer satisfaction.

IV. Public Housing Resident Initiatives

Many of the public housing facilities in the South Texas region have resident management councils through which residents are involved in decisions that impact their public housing units. Several of the PHAs facilitate the selections of the councils, encouraging resident participation in council activities and the general management of the public housing facilities. The RGVECs encourage the PHAs to promote continued involvement by the councils in the management of public housing facilities.

In addition, many PHAs are linking residents to family self-sufficiency programs, including on-site learning centers, job training programs, and opportunities for homeownership.

V. “Troubled” Public Housing Agencies

None of the PHAs in the South Texas region were identified as “troubled”.

Barriers to Affordable Housing (91.210 (e) and 91.215 (f))

1. Explain whether the cost of housing or the incentives to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing are affected by public policies, particularly those of the local jurisdiction. Such policies include tax policy affecting land and other property, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limits, and policies that affect the return on residential investment.

2. Describe the strategy to remove or ameliorate negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing, except that, if a State requires a unit of general local government to submit a regulatory barrier assessment that is substantially equivalent to the information required under this part, as determined by HUD, the unit of general local government may submit that assessment to HUD and it shall be considered to have complied with this requirement.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing response:

There are many factors contributing to the shortage of housing and consequently, the lack of affordable housing in the region. Included are demographic changes, market forces, changes in federal housing policy, changes in federal tax policy, and development constraints. The RGVECs examined many of these factors that serve as obstacles to developing, maintaining, and/or improving the housing stock across the region.

I. External Factors

The RGVECs determined that many factors currently restricting the supply of housing cannot be controlled by local governments, especially those that relate to regional, state, and national economic conditions. Various factors not under the control of local governments influence the cost, supply, and distribution of housing. These factors include land costs, construction costs, financing costs, and the availability of land.

A. Land Costs - The increasing scarcity of land serves only to increase the ultimate cost of the housing unit. Most developers feel there is relatively little they can cut out of current projects to reduce the price, yet still be competitive with housing built by developers in other cities. Part of the increase in land prices can be attributed to general inflation in the U.S. during the last 40 years. However, a significant portion of the increase is due to land price appreciation, as the demand for housing has continuously expanded due to population growth.

B. Construction Costs - Labor and material add substantially to the cost of housing. The price of building materials has continued to increase, making homes more expensive. The major components of the increased construction cost have been the steadily rising cost of energy, lumber, and other building materials. Increased construction costs make it difficult for developers and builders to attempt to realize a profit on low and moderately priced homes.

C. Financing Costs - Financing costs, for the most part, are not subject to local influence. The control of interest rates is largely determined by national policies and economic conditions. Interest rates greatly influence the housing market for homebuyers and indirectly for renters. Construction financing also results in much

higher housing costs to the consumer. Interest rates have decreased in recent years, helping spur property refinancing and new construction within the region. Current trends indicate increasing interest rates in the future, which will negatively impact affordable housing opportunities.

D. Underwriting Guidelines – Due to recent increases in foreclosure rates, stiffer underwriting guidelines have been implemented. This action limits the ability of lower-income persons to access conventional mortgage rates. As such, lower-income persons may be more vulnerable to predatory lending practices.

II. Local Factors

The availability of affordable housing in the RGVECs is impacted by local factors such as the availability of land for new construction, the income of residents, the supply of housing, and of course, housing costs.

Bedroom size is another factor that must be considered when evaluating the availability of affordable housing for families. As the housing stock and housing market analyses indicate, much of the housing stock is single-family detached and designed for smaller families. As such, large families must oftentimes live in overcrowded conditions or find a larger unit that may exceed their budget.

The housing constraints that affect affordable housing in the Rio Grande Valley Entitlement Communities are primarily economic. Rising costs within the construction industry, the cost and availability of financing, and the high demand for a limited amount of land have combined to limit housing production, particularly for low-and moderate-income persons. The net result is significantly higher costs for housing during a period when incomes may not be rising at the same pace.

III. Barriers to Affordable Housing Development

The following are descriptions of regulations that affect housing development in the region:

A. Municipal Building Regulations: Hidalgo and Cameron Counties do not have "municipal" building code requirements. However, individual subdivisions located in the countywide area may impose building requirements in order to construct there. The incorporated cities in Hidalgo County do have and impose building codes within their jurisdictions. None of these codes reviewed were found to have a detrimental affect on housing with the exception of the City of Palmhurst. Minimum lot size requirements (1/2 acre requirement) were found to have an exclusionary effect on the low-mod population inasmuch that land costs within the City of Palmhurst are considered high for the area and the added lot size requirement effectively excluded the low-mod population from constructing and residing in new affordable housing. The Cities of Brownsville, Harlingen, and San Benito in Cameron County and McAllen, Mission, Edinburg and Pharr in Hidalgo County also impose building codes; however, none of these codes were found to have a detrimental impact on the affordability of housing.

B. Regulatory Environment: Many of the RGVECs have taken steps to foster development while still protecting local community standards by setting development fees at levels comparable to neighboring communities. Also, each of the

communities' land use controls, building codes, site development standards and processing procedures are quite comparable to those of surrounding communities.

C. Building Codes: Most of the jurisdictions in the RGVECs use the 2006 International Residential Building Code (IRBC). However, some communities are utilizing the 2001 IRBC, 2003 IRBC or 2009 IRBC. The RGVECs are not aware of any supplemental code that would discourage affordable housing.

D. Rent Controls: No special requirements are imposed upon property owners with respect to rental income within the entitlement communities, and no jurisdictions have passed rent limitation ordinances.

E. Development Fees: It takes approximately two to five days for a licensed general contractor to secure a building permit in many of the communities that comprise the RGVECs. The varying length of time depends on where the construction will take place. Building inspection fees (permitting fees) range from $20 for a $1,000 permit to $300 for a $100,000 permit and may vary from community to community. In all, these fees are reasonable in comparison with fees of other political jurisdictions for similar procedures.

F. Subdividing Fees: Each of the entitlement communities charges a subdividing fee, which vary by location.

G. Environmental Assessment: Environmental assessments on the development of major projects are required by lending institutions, state or federal funding agencies and are additional costs, which vary per project.

H. Programmatic Regulations: Due to the requirements of the various funding sources used to address affordable housing, programmatic requirements may be cumbersome for staff and consumers; financial and lending literacy programs have been implemented to reduce these constraints.

I. Impact Fees: Impact fees can cost homebuyers and rental property owners more than $3,000 as may act as a deterient.

IV. Strategy to Remove Barriers to Affordable Housing Development

In all, the RGVECs believe that these regulations do not constitute barriers to fair and affordable housing. The majority of these policies or regulations cannot be considered excessive, exclusionary, discriminatory, or duplicative. It is not unreasonable for the counties and/or cities with jurisdictional authority in the region to charge fees for development, especially pertaining to land preparation costs.

However, it does need to be acknowledged that for the development of affordable housing these costs can be potentially prohibitive. The RGVECs could develop a strategy whereby development fees could be waived or lowered for the development of affordable housing. In fact, the RGVECs could examine the possibility of reducing some of these costs to allow homes built by non-profit organizations to be more affordable to low- and moderate-income households. This could serve as an additional incentive to develop affordable housing.

Through the inclusion of other federal and non-federal sources of funding, affordable housing may be more easily provided, particularly for extremely-low income households.

V. Housing Opportunities

Lower interest rates have made the purchase and refinancing of homes from private lending institutions more affordable to the RGVECs' residents.
Lending institutions within the RGVECs have assumed an active role in financing affordable housing via public/private partnerships, for example with the Hidalgo/Willacy Housing Finance Corporation.
Several large businesses have recently chosen to relocate to Hidalgo and Cameron Counties, creating new job opportunities for residents of the RGVECs.
Social service providers assist with the RGVECs' housing needs.
The RGVECs' efforts in economic development activities and strong cultural heritage make the RGVECs attractive places to work and live.

VI. Housing Impediments

Some homes in neighborhoods are permanently damaged and many are difficult to sell without substantial rehabilitation.
Low vacancy rates for most types of ownership housing in the RGVECs suggest that demand for certain housing exceeds supply, causing inflated home values (particularly for owner-occupied homes).
A low wage scale, combined with a high cost of living, decreases housing affordability.
Data from the Texas Workforce Commission indicate an unemployment rate at the end of 2009 of 10.8% in the Brownsville-Harlingen Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and 11.5% in the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA. Hidalgo County's unemployment rate was also 10.7%, and Cameron's was also 10.8%. The State unemployment rate was 8.0%.
Construction material costs are continually increasing, making it difficult for builders to construct affordable housing profitably. Utilities fees and other development costs average $5,000 per lot, excluding purchase.
Lack of mainstream services to unregulated subdivisions, such as sanitary sewer, potable drinking water, drainage and paved streets, are detrimental to the development of quality affordable housing.

HOMELESS

Homeless Needs (91.205 (b) and 91.215 (c))

*Please also refer to the Homeless Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook

Homeless Needs— The jurisdiction must provide a concise summary of the nature and extent of homelessness in the jurisdiction, (including rural homelessness and chronic homelessness where applicable), addressing separately the need for facilities and services for homeless persons and homeless families with children, both sheltered and unsheltered, and homeless subpopulations, in accordance with Table 1A. The summary must include the characteristics and needs of low-income

individuals and children, (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered. In addition, to the extent information is available, the plan must include a description of the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group. A quantitative analysis is not required. 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.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Homeless Needs response:

Throughout the country, the number of homeless persons is growing. Rising housing costs, higher unemployment, lower educational attainment, increases in the number of people whose incomes are below the federal poverty level, and steep reductions in public programs are just some of the many factors that contribute to this increase.

Based on the Statewide Point-in-time enumeration, there are an estimated 2,110 homeless individuals in the region. This data was extrapolated from surveys and enumerations conducted on January 28, 2010. Due to poor weather conditions, participation from the homeless population was limited. More accurate assessments are reflective in previous Point-in-time enumerations where approximately 8,000 individuals were identified. At time of CPS submission, Texas Homeless Network, had not finalized Point-in-Time Study results.

It is estimated that there is a need for 561 units (including emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing) for homeless individuals, though there are only 328 units currently available. The gap is 233 units. For families with children, the need is estimated at 558 units, of which 271 units are available. The gap is 287 units.

I. Subpopulations

Within the larger homeless population, there are specific subpopulations that may require more focused assistance. The RGVECs consulted with public agencies and community organizations in the region, and estimated the total number of sheltered and un-sheltered homeless subpopulations. Data listed in the following charts was extrapolated by Texas Homeless Network.

> [Please refer to Table 23: Homeless Count and Characteristic Survey Results: Brownsville]
> [Please refer to Table 24: Homeless Count and Characteristic Survey Results: Harlingen]
> [Please refer to Table 25: Homeless Count and Characteristic Survey Results: McAllen]

The RGVECs identified a large unmet need for all categories of homeless need for individuals and families. This includes:

> Shortage of housing units to support homeless persons with emergency housing and supportive service needs.
> Shortage of housing units to support homeless persons with transitional and permanent supportive housing needs, particularly for the chronically homeless.

II. Cultural Impact on Homeless Population

The number of homeless persons in the RGVECs can be partially explained by the local culture of the region. Primarily Hispanic, the Valley's culture emphasizes the importance of the family. Young people tend to remain in the area to raise their own families in close proximity to parents, grandparents, uncles, and aunts. These extended families tend to provide shelter to their relatives and friends rather than allow them to be homeless and live on the streets.

This tendency is reflected in the U.S. Census data, which show the overcrowded rate among all large rental households to be at 69.8 percent. Large renter households with incomes between 31 and 50 percent of median income had an 89.3 percent overcrowded rate. Naturally, overcrowding cannot be solely attributed to the Valley's Hispanic culture. However, it is has an undeniable influence on local housing conditions. What may be a homeless problem elsewhere is a problem of overcrowding or "at-risk" of homelessness in the Valley. This highlights the belief that homelessness, although an extremely severe predicament, may often exist hidden from public view.

The homeless--both sheltered and un-sheltered--are in need of permanent, affordable, and decent housing, and may need other supportive services such as food, subsidized child care, housing search assistance, mental health services, and employment training. Emergency and transitional housing assistance with supportive services are also necessary to meet the growing numbers of homeless individuals and families.

III. Needs of Persons At-Risk of Homelessness

No reliable information exists regarding the number of individuals and families who are "at-risk" of homelessness. For the purposes of the RGVECs' Consolidated Planning process, individuals and families at-risk of homelessness are persons who may lose permanent housing due to mental illness, alcohol or drug abuse, domestic violence, overcrowded living conditions, or because the household is earning less than 30% of the median income and paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses.

There may be numerous individuals or families who are in potential jeopardy of becoming homeless should proper preventive assistance not be provided. In particular, the PHAs in the region report a substantial number of households in potential jeopardy based on program application data. According to the RGVECs' consultations with local PHAs, there are an estimated 4,000 households on waiting lists for public housing and Section 8 tenant-based rental assistance. These waiting list figures indicate that there are far more people in need of assistance than there are resources available.

Furthermore, with electricity deregulation taking place in the region, more and more individuals and families are at-risk of homelessness due to skyrocketing utility bills. As adjustable rate mortgages (ARM) increase, the incidences of cost burden are following. This condition leads to a surplus of foreclosed properties.

Priority Homeless Needs

1. Using the results of the Continuum of Care planning process, identify the jurisdiction's homeless and homeless prevention priorities specified in Table 1A, the Homeless and Special Needs Populations Chart. The description of the jurisdiction's choice of priority needs and allocation priorities must be based on reliable data meeting HUD standards and should reflect the required consultation with homeless assistance providers, homeless persons, and other concerned citizens regarding the needs of homeless families with children and individuals. The jurisdiction must provide an analysis of how the needs of each category of residents provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority homeless need category. A separate brief narrative should be directed to addressing gaps in services and housing for the sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless.

2. A community should give a high priority to chronically homeless persons, where the jurisdiction identifies sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless persons in its Homeless Needs Table - Homeless Populations and Subpopulations.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Homeless Needs response:

I. Priorities

The following groups are the RGVECs' highest priorities for homeless housing and supportive service assistance during the Three-year period of this Consolidated Plan:

> Homeless individuals and families who require transitional and permanent housing assistance and supportive services to return them to independent living, particularly the chronically homeless.
> Homeless individuals and families who require emergency housing assistance and supportive services to return to independent living.

II. Basis for Priority Setting

The RGVECs assigned priorities for their regional homeless needs based on input gathered during the community-wide consultation and citizen participation processes. As explained in previous sections, the RGVECs met as a group to analyze the results from their needs assessment activities, assessing the similarities and differences of their homeless priorities. While each entitlement community will utilize its HUD funding resources only within the area of its legal jurisdiction, the regional Consolidated Planning process improved the RGVECs' ability to make decisions about which homeless activities to fund within each entitlement community and in consultation with other entitlement communities.

The RGVECs are committed to creating a seamless network of homeless housing and supportive services that will address the gaps in service across all of Hidalgo County and the Cities of Brownsville, Harlingen, and San Benito in Cameron County.

The focus is to ensure that homeless individuals and families have access to emergency, transitional, and permanent housing with the necessary supportive services to end the cycle of homelessness. The RGVECs are particularly concerned about addressing the needs of the chronically homeless, unaccompanied disabled individuals who have been continuously homeless for over one year. Instead of

directing stopgap assistance to the chronically homeless, the RGVECs are committed to ensuring that they receive access to transitional and permanent housing with supportive services, thereby ending the cycle from the streets to shelters.

Homeless Inventory (91.210 (c))

The jurisdiction shall provide a concise summary of the existing facilities and services (including a brief inventory) that assist homeless persons and families with children and subpopulations identified in Table 1A. These include outreach and assessment, emergency shelters and services, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, access to permanent housing, and activities to prevent low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) from becoming homeless. The jurisdiction can use the optional Continuum of Care Housing Activity Chart and Service Activity Chart to meet this requirement.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Homeless Inventory response:

Homeless Inventory

[Please refer to Table 26: Homeless Service Activity Chart for Cameron County]

[Please refer to Table 27: Housing Activity Chart for Cameron County]

[Please refer to Table 28: Homeless Service Activity Chart for Hidalgo County]

[Please refer to Table 29: Housing Activity Chart for Hidalgo County]

Homeless Strategic Plan (91.215 (c))

1. Homelessness— Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for developing a system to address homelessness and the priority needs of homeless persons and families (including the subpopulations identified in the needs section). The jurisdiction's strategy must consider the housing and supportive services needed in each stage of the process which includes preventing homelessness, outreach/assessment, emergency shelters and services, transitional housing, and helping homeless persons (especially any persons that are chronically homeless) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. The jurisdiction must also describe its strategy for helping extremely low- and low-income individuals and families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

2. Chronic homelessness—Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for eliminating chronic homelessness by 2012. This should include the strategy for helping homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. This strategy should, to the maximum extent feasible, be coordinated with the strategy presented Exhibit 1 of the Continuum of Care (CoC) application and any other strategy or plan to eliminate chronic homelessness. Also describe, in a narrative, relationships and efforts to coordinate the Conplan, CoC, and any other strategy or plan to address chronic homelessness.

3. Homelessness Prevention—Describe the jurisdiction's strategy to help prevent homelessness for individuals and families with children who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

4. Institutional Structure—Briefly describe the institutional structure, including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions, through which the jurisdiction will carry out its homelessness strategy.

5. Discharge Coordination Policy—Every jurisdiction receiving McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, or Section 8 SRO Program funds must develop and implement a Discharge Coordination Policy, to the maximum extent practicable. Such a policy should include "policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons." The jurisdiction should describe its planned activities to implement a cohesive, community-wide Discharge Coordination Policy, and how the community will move toward such a policy.

3-5 Year Homeless Strategic Plan response:

I. Institutional Structure

The homeless strategy for the South Texas region is coordinated by two Continuums of Care: Hidalgo County Homeless Coalition for all of Hidalgo County and the Cameron County Homeless Partnership for the Cities of Brownsville, Harlingen and San Benito. Each consists of a broad network of public agencies and community organizations to provide assistance with each component of the continuum of care homeless strategy—from prevention to outreach to intake/assessment to emergency shelter to transitional housing to permanent housing (see complete list of providers above).

II. Homeless Strategy

The two Continuums of Care examined all aspects of their homeless strategies, developing formal plans to ensure that services are well coordinated. They convened all of the necessary stakeholders, including organizations that provide outreach, emergency shelter, health care and behavioral health care, rental and utility assistance, food and clothing, and other homeless services to individuals and families. This process allowed organizations to identify how homelessness has affected their communities, and the role they can play in alleviating homelessness and chronic homelessness. However, neither of the CoCs has been able to garner McKinney-Vento Homeless funds during SuperNOFA competitions. As such, both entities have chosen to support the Texas Homeless Network's (THN) Balance of State (BOS) projects. THN provides the framework to supplement CCHP and HCHC local efforts to develop and implement homeless housing and supportive service projects. Further, through the implementation of Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Programs (HPRP) for the Cities of McAllen and Brownsville and the Hidalgo County-Urban County Program, aggressive tools and outreach services are undertaken to rapidly expend these funds and limit the incidences or reduce the length of homeless episodes.

III. Strategies to Eliminate Chronic Homelessness

The CoCs have developed strategies to eliminate chronic homelessness in the region by 2012. Their efforts are to ensure that continuum of care services meet the needs of all people along the continuum, including supporting formerly homeless persons once they have been housed in order to prevent future occurrences. The Hidalgo County Homeless Coalition has focused on addressing the following gaps in the system: accessibility to affordable housing for extremely low- and low-income individuals and families, and the lack of housing alternatives for youth and adults with mental/psychological or substance abuse-related disabilities. The Cameron County Homeless Partnership has highlighted the following strategies to ending chronic homelessness: maintaining an HMIS system to track and document the chronically homeless, and providing adequate transitional housing and supportive services to ensure that homeless individuals are supported properly.

As previously discussed, the infusion of HPRP funds has allowed for a targeted response to homelessness. In addition, RGVECs are supporting the proposed definition of homelessness so that it may allow increased participation in HUD programs.

IV. Homeless Prevention

Both CoCs provide an array of services, including rental/mortgage assistance, medical assistance, down payment and utilities, social services, food and clothing, and emergency housing to prevent future episodes of homelessness among low-income individuals and families. Implementation of the Texas Homeless Network's HMIS system, Clienttrack, is helping agencies better communicate and coordinate resources to aid homeless persons and persons at-risk of homelessness better access their networks of homeless services and resources. Via subgrantee agreements, the Cities of McAllen and Brownsville as well as the Hidalgo County-Urban County Program have identified agencies apt to deliver homeless prevention services to residents.

V. Homeless Outreach

Cameron County's outreach strategy to homeless individuals and families are detailed in Table 27. Much of its activities are focused on providing more in-depth case management and follow-up--particularly to homeless youth, elderly, domestic violence survivors, substance abusers, those with serious mental illnesses, and those living on the street. For its homeless veteran population, Cameron County plans to operate an outreach center for veterans and provide assistance regarding post traumatic stress.

Hidalgo County's outreach strategy to homeless individuals and families are detailed in Table 29. The Community Council of the Rio Grande Valley operates the area's 211 service, referring clients to service providers in the area. The Valley AIDS Council performs regular outreach to the homeless population, particularly in the area of HIV/AIDS screening. Tropical Texas (the area's Community MH/MR service provider) conducts outreach to identify persons who have chronic mental illnesses that might lead to homelessness. The Council and the Association for the Advancement of Mexican Americans (AAMA) conduct similar outreach to identify adolescents and adults with substance abuse problems. The Veteran's Center conducts outreach to identify veterans who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness. Women Together

provides a crisis hotline and community education programs to enhance awareness of domestic violence matters.

Outreach is further provided by agencies receiving Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Funds. For the City of McAllen, the subgrantee agencies are Valley Initiative for Development and Advancement (VIDA) and Valley AIDS Council. The Hidalgo County – Urban County Program's subgrantees are VIDA, Advocacy Resource Center for Housing (ARCH), The Salvation Army, Catholic Charities, Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid. The City of Brownsville contracts with Ozanam Center, Good Neighbor Settlement House and Catholic Charities.

VI. Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Strategy

Cameron County's and Hidalgo County's strategies for addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless individuals and families are detailed in Table 28 and 29, respectively.

Both Cameron and Hidalgo Counties are working to ensure that continuum of care services meet the needs of all people along the continuum, including supporting homeless persons and families make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. The Hidalgo County Homeless Coalition has focused on addressing the following gaps in the continuum: accessibility to affordable housing for extremely low- and low-income individuals and families, and the lack of housing alternatives for youth and adults with mental/psychological or substance abuse-related disabilities. The Cameron County Homeless Partnership has highlighted the following strategies to strengthening the continuum: providing adequate and affordable housing and supportive services to ensure that homeless individuals are able to transition to permanent housing and independent living.

V. Discharge Coordination Policy

The RGVECs will effectively administer the CDBG, HOME, ESG and HPRP Programs to ensure that funding be appropriated to agencies committed to emergency, transitional and permanent housing activities or services to homeless persons or those threatened with homelessness.

RGVECs will mandate all federally funded agencies to actively participate in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) database so that discharged homeless persons can be easily tracked throughout the Continuum of Care process (with the exception of VAWA agencies).

RGVECs will work closely with the community's homeless coalition, the Cameron County Homeless Partnership or Hidalgo County Homeless Coalition, to ensure that homeless issues are identified and addressed in the community.

RGVECs will assist the local homeless coalition in monitoring McKinney-Vento Act grant applicants to ensure compliance with individual programs and activities.

RGVECs will identify and partner with agencies in the community who provide transitional and permanent housing, emergency shelters, and social services for homeless persons to access.

RGVECs will identify appropriate partners from state and other public institutions. State agencies include Department of Criminal Justice, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Family & Protective Services, and the Department of Veteran Affairs. RGVECs will also identify and collaborate with health care facilities in the community that work directly with homeless persons to ensure that discharge practices are in place and being enforced to prevent homelessness.

AGENCY ROLES

RGVECs will encourage agencies working in the community, that either receive federal funds from the entitlement communities, especially those agencies that work directly with homeless persons, have an enforceable discharge policy to prevent homelessness.

Agencies funded through the Continuum of Care and Emergency Shelter Grants will be required to actively participate in the HMIS database to effectively track discharged homeless persons throughout the Continuum of Care process. Agencies not funded through the above federal grants will be encouraged to participate in the HMIS database.

Agencies will recognize that homeless persons face particular barriers to housing and access to resources, therefore the discharge planning process will begin as soon as possible after admission to agency or public facility.

Agency/Facility staff will conduct a social services needs assessment for homeless persons immediately following admission and again prior to discharge.

Agencies will develop a discharge plan for transition to the community with the participation and agreement of the individual. Barriers to appropriate discharge will be identified and addressed.

Agencies should make every effort to provide transitional or permanent housing to homeless individuals and social services should continue to be provided.

In no instance should a person be discharged from a state or public facility with directions to seek housing or shelter in an emergency shelter. Every effort must be made through careful discharge planning to work with the individual and area resources to seek adequate, transitional or permanent housing.

If “temporary” shelter placement is unavoidable, agencies must document the reason for the placement. Active case management should focus on locating a suitable housing alternative as well as ensuring that the individual continues to receive appropriate services.

If a homeless individual exercises the right to refuse treatment and or aid with placement, agencies should document refusal. Documentation should include case management efforts.

While attempting to undertake the discharge coordination, difficult situations regarding the release of individuals from publicly funded institutions are being encountered. In particular, the prisons and mental health facilities have stated that releasing information on discharged clients was a violation of their privacy and they would not be able to participate in the RGVEC’s efforts to prevent these individuals

from becoming homeless and requiring homeless assistance. However, the RGVECs intend to revisit the possibility of gaining participation.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)

(States only) Describe the process for awarding grants to State recipients, and a description of how the allocation will be made available to units of local government.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan ESG response:

This section is not applicable to the RGVECs' Consolidated Plan.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development (91.215 (e))

*Please also refer to the Community Development Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Identify the jurisdiction's priority non-housing community development needs eligible for assistance by CDBG eligibility category specified in the Community Development Needs Table (formerly Table 2B), – i.e., public facilities, public improvements, public services and economic development.

2. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.

3. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

4. Identify specific long-term and short-term community development objectives (including economic development activities that create jobs), developed in accordance with the statutory goals described in section 24 CFR 91.1 and the primary objective of the CDBG program to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

   NOTE: Each specific objective developed to address a priority need, must be identified by number and contain proposed accomplishments, the time period (i.e., one, two, three, or more years), and annual program year numeric goals the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms, or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Community Development response:

I. Priorities

Community Development Block Grant funds are the foundation for the non-housing community development activities undertaken by the RGVECs and are supplemented with local public and private sector resources whenever feasible. These activities are designed to:

Benefit eligible low- and moderate-income families
Aid in the elimination of slums or blight; and

Assist with community development needs which pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community

The RGVECs believe that through the development and implementation of comprehensive regional strategies, we will be assured of success. The new construction or rehabilitation of single-family homes is not sufficient to improve a neighborhood. Also necessary are improvements to the physical, social and economic environment. Well-designed public spaces and infrastructure must be combined with decent affordable housing to insure that the quality of life continues to improve for our residents.

A wide range of community development public facilities and improvement activities (neighborhood facilities and infrastructure) including water/sewer construction, streets and sidewalks, drainage facilities, park improvements, community centers, and senior centers are the necessary components for community improvement.

Aside from housing needs, the needs cited by local residents and service providers were improvements to:

Drainage facilities
Street improvements
Park improvements equipment
Sidewalk improvements
Lighting for improved safety (Street)
Youth services
Senior Service
Health Services
Homeless Facilities for Battered Spouses

The top priorities for non-housing community development needs in the RGVECs for the FY 2010/11 to 20012/2013 period, include:

Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements (Drainage, Streets, Sidewalks, Parks); and
Public Services.

Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvement projects in the RGVECs tend to benefit a greater number of residents and are necessary prior to the expenditure of additional funds for new housing construction, housing rehabilitation, and a variety of other projects.

Planning and administrative activities by each entitlement community will also be important during this period to cover the evaluation of needs and facilitating program delivery in each jurisdiction.

Other community development needs are important and may receive some CDBG funding from individual entitlement communities. It is expected that the majority of such projects will receive funding from the appropriate local government, as well as private and other sources. Over the course of the three-Year Consolidated Plan period, each entitlement community will continue to provide funding for these specific activities in its jurisdiction. The RGVECs' common goal is to safeguard federal dollars and provide the most benefit to the community.

II. Basis for Priority Setting

The RGVECs assigned priorities for their combined community development needs based on input gathered during the community-wide consultation and citizen participation processes. As explained in previous sections, the RGVECs met as a group to analyze the results from their needs assessment activities, assessing the similarities and differences of their community development priorities. While each entitlement community will utilize its HUD funding resources only within the area of its legal jurisdiction, the regional Consolidated Planning process improved the RGVECs' ability to make decisions about which community development activities to fund within each entitlement community and in consultation with other entitlement communities.

III. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

As detailed in the General Question Section of the Strategic Plan:

> South Texas is one of the fastest growing regions in the country, and its population growth threatens to outstrip the existing capacity of local housing and community development organizations.
> The RGVECs have a higher number of households living in poverty than the rest of the State. Approximately 31.5% of households are living below the poverty line, compared with 14.0% statewide.
> Few extremely low- and low-income residents can afford a median priced home or the rent for a market rate two-bedroom apartment.
> Much of the region continues to struggle with near double-digit unemployment. In December 2009, the average unemployment rate for the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA and the Brownsville-Harlingen- MSA was 11.5% and 10.8%, respectively.
> A major contributor to the region's unemployment and high poverty is the region's low educational attainment levels. According to the 2000 Census, approximately 19.9% of residents in the RGVEC have graduated from high school, compared to 24.8% statewide. Approximately 8.5% graduated from college, compared with 15.6% statewide.
> With rising foreclosure rates in the RGVEC, conventional lending practices are difficult to obtain for lower income persons. Such aversions often lead to vulnerability to predatory lending practices.

IV. Long-term and Short-term Community Development Objectives

A summary of the RGVECs' combined community development objectives are outlined in the following sections.

A. Public Facilities and Improvements

In assessing the need for public facilities and improvements, the RGVECs distributed consultation instruments to collect vital information about the region's housing and community development activities and needs. Additionally, the RGVECs held a series of public hearings within each entitlement community jurisdiction to solicit input on the region's needs and priorities.

Based on the information gathered, the RGVECs determined that the priority projects continue to be street improvements, water/sewer improvements, and

parks/recreational facilities. The RGVECs' needs for all types of public facilities and improvements are shown in Table 30.

> [Please refer to Table 30: Community Development Needs by Region: Public Facilities and Improvements]

Although these activities have been traditionally funded, these activities continue to represent underserved needs primarily due to insufficient funding to fully complete an activity. In order to address these needs, the RGVECs propose to undertake these activities using funds expected from HUD as well as other resources.

These high priority activities meet the goal of "establishing and maintaining a suitable living environment."

B. Public Services

In assessing the need for services, the RGVECs distributed consultation instruments to collect vital information about the region's housing and community development activities and needs. Additionally, the RGVECs held a series of public hearings within each entitlement community jurisdiction to solicit input on the region's needs and priorities.

Based on the information gathered, the RGVECs determined that the priority projects are health services, youth services, and general public services. The RGVECs' needs for all types of public services are shown in Table 31.

> [Please refer to Table 31: Community Development Needs by Region: Public Services]

Although the table above indicates a variety of public services provided in the RGVECs, these services remain a priority within the region. Existing services can be enhanced with the assistance of CDBG funds and those from other sources. To date, these activities have been rated a high priority and continue to receive funding. The funding allocated has been provided to areas with the highest low-mod populations.

These high priority activities meet the goal of "establishing and maintaining a suitable living environment."

C. Economic Development

In assessing the need for economic development activities, the RGVECs distributed consultation instruments to collect vital information about the region's housing and community development activities and needs. Additionally, the RGVECs held a series of public hearings within each entitlement community jurisdiction to solicit input on the region's needs and priorities.

Based on the information gathered, the RGVECs determined that the priority projects are commercial/industrial land acquisition; commercial/industrial building acquisition, construction, rehabilitation; and other commercial/industrial improvements. The RGVECs' needs for these types of economic development activities are shown in Table 32.

> [Please refer to Table 32: Community Development Needs by Region:

Economic Development]

Economic development activities can be enhanced with the assistance of CDBG funds and from other resources. To date, these activities have been rated a high priority and continue to receive funding.

D. Planning and Administration

In assessing the need for planning and administrative activities, the RGVECs distributed consultation instruments to collect vital information about the region's housing and community development activities and needs. Additionally, the RGVECs held a series of public hearings within each entitlement community jurisdiction to solicit input on the region's needs and priorities.

Based on the information gathered, the RGVECs determined that the priority projects are general administration, planned and unplanned repayment of Section 108 principal, and planning activities. The RGVECs' needs for these types of planning and administration activities are shown in Table 33.

[Please refer to Table 33: Community Development Needs by Region: Planning and Administration]

Reviewing needs for planning and administration projects, the RGVECs will continue to fund program administration by their CDBG grants, and will not exceed the 20% cap per year.

The RGVECs intend to undertake the following strategies over the next three-year period. These activities will be undertaken using funds expected from HUD as well as other sources.

E. Other Real Property Activities

In assessing the need for other real property activities, the RGVECs distributed consultation instruments to collect vital information about the region's housing and community development activities and needs. Additionally, the RGVECs held a series of public hearings within each entitlement community jurisdiction to solicit input on the region's needs and priorities.

Based on the information gathered, the RGVECs determined that the priority projects are clearance and demolition, acquisition of real property, and removal of architectural barriers. The RGVECs' needs for these types of other real property activities are shown in Table 34.

[Please refer to Table 34: Community Development Needs by Region: Other Real Property Activities]

These other real property activities can be enhanced with the assistance of CDBG funds and from other resources. To date, these activities have been rated a high priority and continue to receive funding.

It is important to note that due to the influx of additional resources, communities will be undertaking the following specific projects which might otherwise have had to have been funded by CDBG.

City of Brownsville:

- TDHCA Housing grant will provide assistance to homes damaged by Hurricane Dolly while the ORCA Infrastructure grant will repair streets in Garden Park and Morningside areas as well as build a retention pond in the Four Corners area.

- CDBG-R will repair streets and implement the West Side Drainage Project.

- The Weatherization Assistance Program will assist income-eligible families and individuals by reducing their heating/cooling costs and improving the safety of their homes through energy efficiency measures.

- The HPRP Entitlement and TDHCA HPRP will identify and distribute funds for homeless prevention and assistance to families on the verge of becoming homeless.

- The NSP-I program will assist in the acquisition of 25 lots for housing and demolition of 10 abandoned and blighted units.

City of Edinburg

Texas Department of Rural Affairs (TDRA) provided funding to improve areas impacted and distressed by Hurricane Dolly consisting of:

- Purchase and install one permanently affixed generator at the Edinburg Water Plant No.1
- Purchase and install one permanently affixed generator and one wastewater chlorinator system for the Edinburg Wastewater Treatment Plant.
- Jackson Road Drainage Crossing Improvements; project was approved as Urgent Need.
- Chapin Road/Sugar Road Holding Pond Improvements.

In addition, the City received CDBG-R funds which were used to provide street improvements to Bar 2 Subdivision which included curb, gutter, sidewalks, and electrical conduit.

City of Harlingen

CDBG-R funds were used to address the following residential streets in an effort to prevent further base deterioration and alligator cracking:

- N Star Circle from Lafayette to Lafayette,
- E St. from Ona to the End, C St. from Washington to Jefferson,
- B St. from Jefferson to Commerce,
- Austin from A St. to B St.,
- E St. from Filmore to Lincoln,
- E St. from Lincoln to the End,
- 13th St. from Harrison to the Railroad (Jefferson)
- 1 St from New Combes Hwy to Business 77

CDBG-R funds were also used to replace the curb and gutter on B St. from Commerce to Jefferson, 13th from Harrison to Jefferson, and C St. from Adams to Jefferson.

As a result of Hurricane Dolly, the City of Harlingen was awarded Disaster Recovery funds from the Texas Department of Rural Affairs to complete the Northwest Area Drainage Improvements Project.

City of McAllen

- CDBG-R funds are being utilized to provide water, sanitary sewer and storm sewer improvements on South 26th Street from Wichita to Jordan and on Yuma Avenue. Services will benefit persons living in the area bound by Colbath Avenue, the Balboa Levee, 23rd and 27th Streets.

- The State-sponsored Weatherization Assistance Program, funded by the U.S. Department of Energy, will serve to reduce the energy costs of lower income persons. Services will benefit 200 families in McAllen.

- Under the Texas Department of Rural Affairs, McAllen will provide drainage improvements to the area bound by La Vista Ave. on the North, Nyssa Ave. on the South, 10th St. on the East and Bicentennial on the West. Additional improvements will be made to the Bicentennial ditch to assist the flow of water, thereby reducing the potential incidence of flooding and property damage. These services will benefit residents between Nolana Ave., Hackberry, 10th and 23rd Streets.

- HPRP funds are currently being utilized by City staff, Valley AIDS Council and VIDA in an effort to prevent incidences of homelessness

City of Mission

- TDRA Disaster Recovery funds will be used for infrastructure projects including the 12 Street Reclamation Improvement Project.

- TDHCA Disaster Recovery funds will provide housing assistance projects.

- The City of Mission will utilize CDBG-R to provide rehabilitation assistance to approximately 11 low-income families whose homes are deteriorated and in dire need of repair.

- The Social Services Block Grant will provide roof repair to approximately 27 low-income families whose homes were directly affected by Hurricane Dolly and/or to prevent further deterioration.

City of Pharr

- CDBG-R funds were provided to
  1. Proyecto Azteca for a Housing Rehabilitation/Reconstruction activity
  2. Dentists Who Care to provide free dental assistance
  3. Program Administration

- Texas Department of Rural Affairs is providing Disaster Recovery Assistance for a Downtown Drainage Improvement project. The proposed project will increase the size and capacity of the current trunk line and storm water system of a downtown area that failed to function during the Hurricane Dolly.

City of San Benito

- CDBG-R funds are being used to replace Pedestrian Shelters along Sam Houston Boulevard and will supplement other funds to install street

- Texas Department of Rural Affairs for Disaster Recovery funds will install drainage improvements to a flood prone neighborhood consisting of approximately 35 blocks.

- In addition, the City received funds through Cameron County (also from TDRA) to install four permanently affixed generators at lift stations throughout the City.

Hidalgo County-Urban County Program

- Texas Department of Rural Affairs will consist of street and flood/drain improvements to:
  1. Precinct 1: Delta Area to benefit Edcouch, Elsa and La Villa
  2. Precinct 2: 4 areas/streets
  3. Precinct 4: 7 subdivisions

- CDBG-R funds will consist of flood/drain improvements to:
  1. Precinct 1: 2 Subdivisions
  2. Precinct 2: South Tower Estates Subdivision
  3. Precinct 3: International Village Subdivision
  4. Precinct 4: San Carlos and Faysville area

Antipoverty Strategy (91.215 (h))

1. Describe the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for reducing the number of poverty level families (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually). In consultation with other appropriate public and private agencies, (i.e. TANF agency) state how the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for producing and preserving affordable housing set forth in the housing component of the consolidated plan will be coordinated with other programs and services for which the jurisdiction is responsible.

2. Identify the extent to which this strategy will reduce (or assist in reducing) the number of poverty level families, taking into consideration factors over which the jurisdiction has control.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Antipoverty Strategy response:

The Rio Grande Valley Entitlement Communities' Anti-Poverty Plan focuses on the most vulnerable groups in the region—primarily low- and moderate-income households between 0 and 80 percent of the median family income, individuals and families in public or assisted housing, and homeless individuals and families. The lowest-income households are generally those at-risk of homelessness, including individuals and families in public or assisted housing who are dependent upon public subsidies to maintain their own residences. This segment of the population has the highest incidence of poverty. At the same time, these low- and moderate-income households will see the most immediate benefit from efforts to increase housing and community development opportunities within the region.

It is important to recognize that the RGVECs' Anti-Poverty Strategy is not necessarily a housing plan but an economic development plan that increases incomes and employment opportunities for low- and moderate-income households. The economic changes in the region have led to growth in the number of both low- as well as high-paying jobs. Central to any plan to combat poverty within the region must be the creation of secure, well-paying jobs. However, housing is a major component of the Plan, since a secure and affordable residence provides household members with the stability to pursue jobs, education, and training without having to worry about the threat of homelessness. The implementation of anti-poverty efforts is a cooperative effort among the individual jurisdictions that comprise the RGVECs. Each entitlement community will coordinate their activities with Community Housing Development Organizations, public housing agencies, and local nonprofit social service organizations discussed throughout the Strategic Plan that also provide critical resources to combat poverty and promote family self-sufficiency.

The RGVECs' CDBG programs are instrumental to the Anti-Poverty Plan. CDBG funds may be used for a variety of activities, including improving public infrastructure, such as streets, drainage, parks and sidewalks, and rehabilitating affordable housing for low- and moderate-income households. Additionally, these funds may be used for economic development activities that create jobs for low- and moderate-income persons, creates community-based businesses, and assists businesses that provide much-needed services to low- and moderate- income persons.

Several communities in the region, including the Hidalgo County-Urban County Program, Brownsville, Harlingen, and McAllen are HOME entitlement communities and they use their funds to support affordable housing programs through designated Community Housing Development Organizations, down payment assistance programs, and owner-occupied rehabilitation programs. To the extent that they can reduce housing costs and provide residents with a feeling of empowerment through affordable rental and homeownership activities, these HOME programs can help individuals and families obtain the resources to become self-sufficient.

The Hidalgo County-Urban County Program and Brownsville are also Emergency Shelter Grant entitlement communities and they utilize local non-profit agencies to alleviate homelessness and provide essential supportive services to address the needs of this population in their jurisdictions.

Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Coordination (91.315 (k))

1. (States only) Describe the strategy to coordinate the Low-income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) with the development of housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income families.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan LIHTC Coordination response:

This section is not applicable to the RGVECs' Consolidated Plan.

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

Specific Special Needs Objectives (91.215)

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.

2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

3-5 Year Non-homeless Special Needs Analysis response:

I. Priorities and Specific Objectives

The following groups have been identified as the RGVECs' highest priorities for non-homeless special needs housing and supportive service assistance during the three-year period of this Consolidated Plan:

> Non-homeless individuals and families who require permanent housing and supportive service assistance to return them to independent living

II. Federal, State and Local Public and Private Sector Resources Available

Various resources exist to address the identified housing and supportive service needs of non-homeless special needs populations.

Two major sources of federal funding assist the RGVECs to address their affordable housing needs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The CDBG Program funds a variety of housing and community development activities, including housing rehabilitation, acquisition, and predevelopment costs; public facilities and infrastructure; public services; and program administration. The HOME Program funds a variety of housing activities, including new construction, rehabilitation, acquisition, and tenant-based rental assistance. Additional ARRA CDBG funds are being used by the Cities of Pharr and Mission to provide rehabilitation housing services.

HUD's Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) Program supplements local funding for homeless shelter operations and other homeless activities. Local public housing agencies receive Section 8 Voucher/Certificate Program funds from HUD that provide rental subsidies for eligible low-income households. Several communities receive Rural Development funds from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In addition, the Cities of McAllen and Brownsville as well as the Hidalgo County-Urban County Program are providing Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Program funds to prevent homelessness or provide shelter for homeless individuals and families.

The City of Brownsville and the Hidalgo County-Urban County Program were awardees of the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP-1) which purchases, rehabilitates, when necessary, and finances abandoned or foreclosed homes. Such

actions are intended to stabilize neighborhoods, permanently house lower income individuals and families and reduce crimes linked to abandoned structures.

State funds from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (TDHCA) may be used to support a variety of housing programs such as rehabilitation assistance, new construction, and first-time homebuyer assistance for low- and moderate-income households. Specifically, the Cities of Brownsville and Mission will use an allocation from TDHCA to replace housing and/or repair damages done by Hurricane Dolly. Additionally, TDHCA is providing Weatherization Assistance Program funds to reduce the energy burden of low-income renter or owner-occupied households. These funds are intended to benefit 288 households in the City of Brownsville and an additional 200 households in the City of McAllen.

State funds from the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) may be used for limited housing rehabilitation and water/wastewater connections in colonias areas. Additionally, the TWDB offers a grant program for extremely low-income households living in the colonias.

Local government funds cover basic community services such as fire/police protection, infrastructure maintenance/development, water/wastewater services, and a variety of other public services.

Private sources of funding include local lenders who have committed continued support in leveraging federal funds for housing and community development activities. There are also numerous dedicated nonprofit organizations working to address housing and community development needs. The RGVECs will continue to encourage and support nonprofit organizations in securing additional funds, assisting them whenever possible.

Non-homeless Special Needs (91.205 (d) and 91.210 (d)) Analysis (including HOPWA)

*Please also refer to the Non-homeless Special Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. Estimate, to the extent practicable, the number of persons in various subpopulations that are not homeless but may require housing or supportive services, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify and describe their supportive housing needs. The jurisdiction can use the Non-Homeless Special Needs Table (formerly Table 1B) of their Consolidated Plan to help identify these needs. ***Note: HOPWA recipients must identify the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families that will be served in the metropolitan area.

2. Identify the priority housing and supportive service needs of persons who are not homeless but may or may not require supportive housing, i.e., elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction by using the Non-homeless Special Needs Table.

3. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.

4. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

5. To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.

6. If the jurisdiction plans to use HOME or other tenant based rental assistance to assist one or more of these subpopulations, it must justify the need for such assistance in the plan.

3-5 Year Non-homeless Special Needs Analysis response:

The Consolidated Plan guidelines require that plans include a description of the housing and supportive services needs that may exist in the community for special needs populations, including the elderly and frail elderly, people with severe mental illnesses, people with disabilities (mental, physical, and developmental), people with alcohol or other drug addictions, and people with HIV/AIDS or other related diseases. The populations discussed in this section may not necessarily be homeless but require assistance with housing and supportive services.

Supportive services are a flexible array of comprehensive services, including medical, mental health, substance use recovery, vocational and employment, money management, case management, and life skill services, that allow people with special needs to live more independently.

Elderly and frail elderly sub-population data is available from both CHAS and the U.S. Census, and from consultations conducted by the communities that comprise the RGVECs. For all other sub-populations described below, data is provided from the entitlement communities and their community-wide consultations with public agencies and community organizations.

I. Elderly and Frail Elderly

An elderly person is defined as being at least 62 years of age. The elderly, because they are often living on fixed incomes, are hit hardest by inflation, shortage of health care services, and the burdens imposed by infirmity and isolation. For many elderly, their savings and fixed incomes cannot withstand the strain of high property taxes and rising costs of living.

The frail elderly are defined as elderly individuals who have one or more limitations to "activities of daily living". In plain terms, the frail elderly need assistance in order to perform routine activities such as eating, bathing, and household maintenance. In this largely Hispanic region, many persons in this category normally reside with their children, while a smaller number have the means to place their loved ones in nursing homes.

In 2008, a total of 115,646 persons, or 10.3% of the RGVEC population, were 65 years or older. 2000 CHAS data indicates that there are approximately 4,200 elderly renter households where at least one member has a disability that limits their

activities of daily living. In addition, there are about 13,000 elderly owner households with the same condition. Of the renter households, 2,247 (53%) are inhabited by at least one person aged 75 or older. Persons 62 to 74 years old occupy the other 1,990 (47%) households. Of the owner households, 6,821 (52%) are inhabited by at least one person 75 years or older, and 6,389 (48%) are between 62 to 74 years old.

RGVECs estimate a need for 3,793 housing units for elderly and frail elderly, and a current inventory of 1,576 units for this sub-population. This leaves a gap of about 2,200 units. In addition, it is estimated that there is the need for supportive services for 10,235 elderly and frail elderly individuals, and a current capacity of 7,750 slots, which leaves a gap of 2,485.

Supportive service needs include health care, home maintenance, transportation, shopping, and, sometimes, food preparation. Social service providers generally provide services for citizens aged 55 years or older. These service providers provide meals, nutrition programs, and recreational activities. In parts of the region, efforts have been combined across jurisdictional boundaries to address the transportation needs of the elderly and frail elderly.

II. Severely Mentally Ill

It is estimated that one percent of the adult population in the United States meets the definition of severe mental illness. Severe mental illness is defined by HUD as chronic (in existence for more than one year) mental illness, including such diagnoses and major affective disorders as schizophrenia and major depression. The national trend to remove the severely mentally ill from institutions and allow them to be assimilated into the community can accelerate homelessness and create other community problems.

RGVECs estimate the housing need for 650 severely mentally ill individuals and a current capacity to meet the housing needs of 150 individuals, which indicates a gap of 500 units. It is estimated that supportive services are needed for 700 individuals, and that there is the capacity to serve 125 individuals at this time—leaving a gap of 575 individuals.

III. Developmentally Disabled

The developmentally disabled are persons with severe, chronic mental and/or physical impairments, which are likely to continue indefinitely and cause serious problems in language, learning, mobility, and capacity for independent living. People with developmental disabilities frequently need assisted living/working conditions, life skill training, and transportation assistance.

RGVECs estimate that there is a housing need for 590 developmentally disabled individuals. To meet this need, there are currently about 150 units available, which indicates a gap of 440 units. As for supportive services, the need is estimated at 1,200 individuals, the current availability is 500 individuals, and the gap is 700 individuals.

IV. Physically Disabled

Due to the proximity of much of the region to the Mexican border, the high poverty level, lack of education, and poor prenatal care, there is a much higher incidence of disability. The physically disabled have one or more physical impairments impeding their ability to function independently. This does not necessarily mean that the physically disabled are unproductive members of our community, however. These citizens want to live as independently as possible. According to the Census data provided by HUD, 18% of the population of the RGVECs has some type of disability. For purposes of this calculation, an individual is classified as having a disability if any of the following three conditions were true: (1) they were 5 years old and over and had a response of "yes" to a sensory, physical, mental or self-care disability; (2) they were 16 years old and over and had a response of "yes" to going outside the home disability; or (3) they were 16 to 64 years old and had a response of "yes" to employment disability.

RGVECs estimate a need of 406 housing units for physically disabled individuals, a current capacity of 150 units, and a resulting gap of 256 units. For supportive services, the estimated need is 1,700 individuals, the estimated current capacity is 500 individuals, and the resulting gap is 1,200 individuals.

V. Persons with Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions

Alcohol and other drug addictions are defined as excessive and impairing use of alcohol or other drugs, including addiction. We do know that there is a high correlation between alcohol and other drug addiction and housing problems. For example, about one-third or more of clients in publicly funded residential programs are homeless most of the year. Even for individuals that are not homeless, addictions can lead to unemployment, loss of wages (due to absenteeism), poor property maintenance, and other problems.

RGVECs estimate a need for housing units for 600 individuals in this sub-population and a current availability of 250 units, with a gap of 350 units. As for supportive services, the estimated need and the available capacity is 525 and 265, respectively, leaving a gap of 260.

VI. Persons with HIV/AIDS and Related Diseases

Anyone diagnosed with AIDS should be considered a member of this special needs sub-population. In addition, anyone who is identified as HIV-positive is also included.

Based on data from the Texas Department of Health, the RGVECs have estimated that there are about 1,346 individuals living with HIV/AIDS in the region. The communities collectively estimate a need for 165 units for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. There is a current inventory of 50 units, with a gap of 115 units. The communities also estimated a need for supportive services for 750 persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, while there is a capacity to serve 250 individuals at this time—leaving a gap of 500 individuals

Affordable housing is a problem for this population because of the high medical costs associated with HIV/AIDS treatment. No housing exclusively for residents with AIDS

or related diseases exists in the RGVECs at the present time. Rental assistance is, however, provided by the Valley AIDS Council.

VII. Public Housing Residents and Families on Waiting Lists

According to the RGVECs' consultations with local public housing agencies, an estimated 12,950 extremely low-, low-, and moderate-income households receive public housing or Section 8 rental assistance in the region. Many of these individuals and families would be at-risk for homelessness without the public assistance.

Based on the consultations with PHAs, there were an estimated 13,300 households on waiting lists for public housing and Section 8 tenant-based assistance. Each of the PHAs administers separate waiting lists. Therefore, the total number of households may include some duplication.

VII. Basis for Priority Setting

The RGVECs assigned priorities for their regional non-homeless special needs based on input gathered during the community-wide consultation and citizen participation processes. As explained in previous sections, the RGVECs met as a group to analyze the results from their needs assessment activities, assessing the similarities and differences of their priorities for assisting the non-homeless special needs population. While each entitlement community will utilize its HUD funding resources only within the area of its legal jurisdiction, the regional Consolidated Planning process improved the RGVECs' ability to make decisions about which non-homeless special needs activities to fund within each entitlement community, and in consultation with other entitlement communities.

During the three-year period of this Consolidated Plan, the UCP plans to initiate a pilot program to provide tenant based rental assistance to households on public housing and Section 8 waiting lists. The need to assist this special needs population is based on the significant number of households--an estimated 10,000 individuals and families--on various waiting lists for public housing agencies in the region.

VIII. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

South Texas is one of the fastest growing regions in the country, and its population growth threatens to outstrip the existing capacity of local housing and community development organizations.
The RGVECs have a higher number of households living in poverty than the rest of the State. Approximately 31.5% of households are living below the poverty line, compared with 14.0% statewide.
Few extremely low- and low-income residents can afford a median priced home or the rent for a market rate two-bedroom apartment.
Much of the region continues to struggle with near double-digit unemployment. In December 2009, the average unemployment rate for the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA and the Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito MSA was 11.5% and 10.8%, respectively.
A major contributor to the region's unemployment and high poverty is the region's low educational attainment levels. According to the 2000 Census, approximately 19.9% residents in the RGVEC have graduated from high school, compared to 24.8% statewide. Approximately 8.5% graduated from college, compared with 15.6% statewide.

With rising foreclosure rates in the RGVECs, conventional lending practices are difficult to obtain for low-income persons. Such aversions often lead to vulnerability to predatory lending practices.

IX. Description of Facilities and Services

There is a broad network of public agencies and community organizations within the South Texas region that focus on both the housing and supportive service needs of special needs populations. These agencies include many of the organizations contacted during the community-wide consultation process, including:

Amigos Del Valle, Inc.
Senior Community Outreach Services, Inc.
LRGVDC - Area Agency on Aging
LRGVDC - Foster Grandparents
Easter Seals Rio Grande Valley
Tropical Texas Center for Mental Health and Mental Retardation
Valley Association for Independent Living
Valley AIDS Council
Comfort House Services, Inc.
Texas Department of Health
Golden Palm Retirement Center
Service Corps of Retired Executives
Palmer Drug Abuse Program

Overall, these organizations cannot meet all of the needs of their target groups. However, the number of public agencies and community organizations and their diverse funding mechanisms ensure that a substantial portion of the special needs population will be served.

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)

*Please also refer to the HOPWA Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. The Plan includes a description of the activities to be undertaken with its HOPWA Program funds to address priority unmet housing needs for the eligible population. Activities will assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, such as efforts to prevent low-income individuals and families from becoming homeless and may address the housing needs of persons who are homeless in order to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. The plan would identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs and summarize the priorities and specific objectives, describing how funds made available will be used to address identified needs.

2. The Plan must establish annual HOPWA output goals for the planned number of households to be assisted during the year in: (1) short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments to avoid homelessness; (2) rental assistance programs; and (3) in housing facilities, such as community residences and SRO dwellings, where funds are used to develop and/or operate these facilities. The plan can also describe the special features or needs being addressed, such as support for persons who are homeless or chronically homeless. These outputs are to be

used in connection with an assessment of client outcomes for achieving housing stability, reduced risks of homelessness and improved access to care.

3. For housing facility projects being developed, a target date for the completion of each development activity must be included and information on the continued use of these units for the eligible population based on their stewardship requirements (e.g. within the ten-year use periods for projects involving acquisition, new construction or substantial rehabilitation).

4. The Plan includes an explanation of how the funds will be allocated including a description of the geographic area in which assistance will be directed and the rationale for these geographic allocations and priorities. Include the name of each project sponsor, the zip code for the primary area(s) of planned activities, amounts committed to that sponsor, and whether the sponsor is a faith-based and/or grassroots organization.

5. The Plan describes the role of the lead jurisdiction in the eligible metropolitan statistical area (EMSA), involving (a) consultation to develop a metropolitan-wide strategy for addressing the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families living throughout the EMSA with the other jurisdictions within the EMSA; (b) the standards and procedures to be used to monitor HOPWA Program activities in order to ensure compliance by project sponsors of the requirements of the program.

6. The Plan includes the certifications relevant to the HOPWA Program.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan HOPWA response:

This section is not applicable to the RGVECs' Consolidated Plan. None of the Rio Grande Valley Entitlement Communities are recipients of Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program funds.

Specific HOPWA Objectives

1. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

3-5 Year Specific HOPWA Objectives response:

This section is not applicable to the RGVECs' Consolidated Plan. None of the Rio Grande Valley Entitlement Communities are recipients of Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program funds.

OTHER NARRATIVE

Include any Strategic Plan information that was not covered by a narrative in any other section.

The following chart indicates the RGVEC's cumulative Consolidated Plan and Strategy and annual Action Plan goals:

Matrix Code	Category	Proposed Goals	
		2010-12 (CPS)	2010-2011 (AP)
01	Acquisition of Real Property	3 Facility	
03	Public Facilities and Improvements	13 Facilities	3 Facilities
03A	Senior Centers	4 Facility	
03C	Homeless Facilities	3 Facilities	2 Facility
03D	Youth Centers/ Facilities	9 Facilities	1 Facility
03E	Neighborhood Facilities	21 Facilities	2 Facility
03F	Parks & Recreational Facilities	91 Facilities	20 Facility
03G	Parking Facilities	1 Facility	
03I	Flood/Drain Improvements	29 Facilities	3 Facilities
03J	Water/Sewer Improvements	150,000 People	44,607 People
03K	Street Improvements	325,000 People	106,394 People
03L	Sidewalks	36,200 People	9,136 People
03O	Fire Stations and Equipment	33 Facilities	10 Facilities
03P	Health Facilities	4 Facility	
03T	Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patient Programs	31,900 People	10,955 Persons
04	Clearance and Demolition	45 Lots	6 Lots
05	Public Services (General)	137,500 People	50,417 People
05A	Senior Services	4.243 People	1,153 People
05B	Handicapped Services	1,135 People	312 People
05C	Legal Services		
05D	Youth Services	40,200 People	13,010 People
05E	Transportation Services	35,675 People	6,000 People
05F	Substance Abuse Services	3,500 People	500 People
05G	Battered and Abused Spouses	1,800 People	1286 People
05H	Employment Training	1,350 People	550 People
05I	Crime Awareness	5,400 People	500 People
05M	Health Services	23,350 People	7,815 People
05N	Abused and Neglected Children	17,500 People	6,700 People
05O	Mental Health Services	80 People	
05P	Screening for Lead-based Paint		
05Q	Subsistence Payments	1,230 People	410 People
05R	Homeownership Assistance (Not Direct)	123 People	4 People
05U	Homeownership Counseling	500 People	150 People
10	Removal of Architectural Barriers		
12	Construction of Housing	789 Housing Units	157 Housing Units
13	Direct Homeownership Assistance	500 Households	136 Households
14A	Rehabilitation; Single-Unit Residential	375 Housing Units	105 Housing Units
14B	Rehabilitation; Multi- Unit Residential	40 Housing Units	
14C	Public Housing Modernization		
14F	Energy Efficient Improvements		
14H	Rehabilitation Administration	12	4
15	Code Enforcement	3	1
17A	CI Land Acquisition/ Development	1 Business	
17B	CI Infrastructure Development		
17C	CI Building Acquisition, Construction, Rehabilitation	3 Businesses	
18C	Micro-Enterprise Assistance	3 Businesses	
19A	HOME Admin/ Planning Costs of PJ		
19F	Planned Repayment of Section 108 Loan	11	
20	Planning	5	
21A	General Program Administration	63	21
21B	Indirect Costs	3	1
21D	Fair Housing Activities	1	
21E	Submission or Application for Federal Programs		
21H	HOME Admin/ Planning Costs of PJ	12	4

Non-State Grantee Certifications

CPMP Non-State Grantee Certifications

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

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

NON-STATE GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATIONS

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

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential antidisplacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Drug Free Workplace -- It will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

1. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
2. Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about –
   a. The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
   b. The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
   c. Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
   d. The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
3. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph 1;
4. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph 1 that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will –
   a. Abide by the terms of the statement; and
   b. Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;
5. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;
6. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted –
   a. Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
   b. Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
7. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

8. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress

in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;

9. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
10. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction -- The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

8/9/2010

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Chris Boswell

Name

Mayor

Title

502 E. Tyler

Address

Harlingen, Texas 78550

City/State/Zip

956 216-5180

Telephone Number

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

Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

11. Maximum Feasible Priority - With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available);

12. Overall Benefit - The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2___, 2___, 2___, (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;

13. Special Assessments - It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

    However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

    The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

14. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and

15. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R, of title 24;

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.

8/9/2010

Signature/Authorized Official Date

Chris Boswell

Name

Mayor

Title

502 E. Tyler

Address

Harlingen

City/State/Zip

956 216-5180

Telephone Number

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

OPTIONAL CERTIFICATION
CDBG

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities, which are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

Signature/Authorized Official

8/9/2010

Date

Chris Boswell

Name

Mayor

Title

502 E. Tyler

Address

Harlingen, Texas 78550

City/State/Zip

956-216-5180

Telephone Number

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

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

> The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- it is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

Appropriate Financial Assistance -- before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;

8/9/2010

Signature/Authorized Official Date

Chris Boswell

Name

Mayor

Title

502 E. Tyler

Address

Harlingen, Texas 78550

City/State/Zip

956 216-5180

Telephone Number

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

HOPWA Certifications

The HOPWA grantee certifies that:

Activities -- Activities funded under the program will meet urgent needs that are not being met by available public and private sources.

Building -- Any building or structure assisted under that program shall be operated for the purpose specified in the plan:

1. For at least 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility,
2. For at least 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.

Signature/Authorized Official Date

Name

Title

Address

City/State/Zip

Telephone Number

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

ESG Certifications

I, , Chief Executive Officer of **Error! Not a valid link.**, certify that the local government will ensure the provision of the matching supplemental funds required by the regulation at 24 *CFR* 576.51. I have attached to this certification a description of the sources and amounts of such supplemental funds.

I further certify that the local government will comply with:

1. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.53 concerning the continued use of buildings for which Emergency Shelter Grants are used for rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless; or when funds are used solely for operating costs or essential services.

2. The building standards requirement of 24 *CFR* 576.55.

3. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.56, concerning assurances on services and other assistance to the homeless.

4. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.57, other appropriate provisions of 24 *CFR* Part 576, and other applicable federal laws concerning nondiscrimination and equal opportunity.

5. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.59(b) concerning the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.

6. The requirement of 24 *CFR* 576.59 concerning minimizing the displacement of persons as a result of a project assisted with these funds.

7. The requirements of 24 *CFR* Part 24 concerning the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988.

8. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.56(a) and 576.65(b) that grantees develop and implement procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted with ESG funds and that the address or location of any family violence shelter project will not be made public, except with written authorization of the person or persons responsible for the operation of such shelter.

9. The requirement that recipients involve themselves, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, homeless individuals and families in policymaking, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of these facilities as provided by 24 *CFR* 76.56.

10. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.57(e) dealing with the provisions of, and regulations and procedures applicable with respect to the environmental review responsibilities under the National

Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and related authorities as specified in 24 *CFR* Part 58.

11. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.21(a)(4) providing that the funding of homeless prevention activities for families that have received eviction notices or notices of termination of utility services will meet the requirements that: (A) the inability of the family to make the required payments must be the result of a sudden reduction in income; (B) the assistance must be necessary to avoid eviction of the family or termination of the services to the family; (C) there must be a reasonable prospect that the family will be able to resume payments within a reasonable period of time; and (D) the assistance must not supplant funding for preexisting homeless prevention activities from any other source.

12. The new requirement of the McKinney-Vento Act (42 *USC* 11362) to develop and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons. I further understand that state and local governments are primarily responsible for the care of these individuals, and that ESG funds are not to be used to assist such persons in place of state and local resources.

13. HUD's standards for participation in a local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the collection and reporting of client-level information.

I further certify that the submission of a completed and approved Consolidated Plan with its certifications, which act as the application for an Emergency Shelter Grant, is authorized under state and/or local law, and that the local government possesses legal authority to carry out grant activities in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Signature/Authorized Official Date

Name

Title

Address

City/State/Zip

Telephone Number

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

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

Instructions Concerning Lobbying and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

Lobbying Certification
This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

Drug-Free Workplace Certification

3. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification.
4. The certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, HUD, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.
5. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.
6. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio stations).
7. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph three).
8. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant: Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code)
   Check if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here. The certification with regard to the drug-free workplace is required by 24 CFR part 21.

Place Name	Street	City	County	State	Zip
Lon C. Hill Building	502 E. Tyler	Harlingen	Cameron	Tx	78550

9. Definitions of terms in the Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules: "Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15); "Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of *nolo contendere*) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes; "Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance; "Employee" means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including:
   a. All "direct charge" employees;
   b. all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and
   c. temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).

Note that by signing these certifications, certain documents must completed, in use, and on file for verification. These documents include:

1. Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
2. Citizen Participation Plan
3. Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan

8/9/2010

Signature/Authorized Official Date

Chris Boswell

Name

Mayor

Title

502 E. Tyler

Address

Harlingen, Texas 78550

City/State/Zip

956 216-5180

Telephone Number

Needs Tables

Housing Needs Table

Housing Needs - Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data Housing Problems

Grantee: **City of Harlingen**

Only complete blue sections. Do NOT type in sections other than

Household Income <=30% MFI			Current % of Households	Current Number of Households	3 Year Quantities: Year 1 Goal	Year 1 Actual	Year 2 Goal	Year 2 Actual	Year 3 Goal	Year 3 Actual	Multi-Year Goal	Multi-Year Actual	% of Goal	Priority Need?	Plan to Fund?	Fund Source	Households with a Disabled Member: % HSHLD	# HSHLD	Disproportionate Racial/ Ethnic Need?	# of Households in lead-Hazard Housing	Total Low Income HIV/ AIDS Population
Renter	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	351													100%	43162	N	N/A	1346
		Any housing problems	61.8	217							0	0	####	H	N	C,H	28.5	12301			
		Cost Burden > 30%	60.7	213							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		Cost Burden >50%	35.6	125							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
	Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	805															N		
		With Any Housing Problems	79.5	640							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		Cost Burden > 30%	73.9	595							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		Cost Burden >50%	59.6	480							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
	Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	413															N		
		With Any Housing Problems	92.7	383							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		Cost Burden > 30%	69.7	288							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		Cost Burden >50%	52.1	215							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
	All other hshold	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	373															N		
		With Any Housing Problems	65.1	243							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		Cost Burden > 30%	64.1	239							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		Cost Burden >50%	46.6	174							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
Owner	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	553																	
		With Any Housing Problems	59.5	329							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		Cost Burden > 30%	58.8	325							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		Cost Burden >50%	35.3	195							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
	Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	234															N		
		With Any Housing Problems	59.4	139							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		Cost Burden > 30%	59.4	139							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		Cost Burden >50%	48.7	114							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
	Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	192															N		
		With Any Housing Problems	97.9	188							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		Cost Burden > 30%	82.3	158							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		Cost Burden >50%	70.3	135							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
	All other hshold	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	64															N		
		With Any Housing Problems	60.9	39							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		Cost Burden > 30%	54.7	35							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		Cost Burden >50%	15.6	10							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					

Housing Needs Table

Grantee: **City of Harlingen**

Only complete blue sections. Do NOT type in sections other than

Housing Needs - Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data Housing Problems

			Current % of House-holds	Current Number of House-holds	3 Year Quantities: Year 1 Goal	Year 1 Actual	Year 2 Goal	Year 2 Actual	Year 3 Goal	Year 3 Actual	Multi-Year Goal	Multi-Year Actual	% of Goal	Priority Need?	Plan to Fund?	Fund Source	Households with a Disabled Member: % HSHLD	# HSHLD	Disproportionate Racial/ Ethnic Need?	# of Households in lead-Hazard Housing	Total Low Income HIV/ AIDS Population
Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	Renter	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	182													100%	36245	N	N/A	
			With Any Housing Problems	45.6	83							0	0	####	H	N	C,H	28.5	10330			
			Cost Burden > 30%	34.6	63							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
			Cost Burden >50%	15.9	29							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	513															N		
			With Any Housing Problems	77.6	398							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
			Cost Burden > 30%	65.1	334							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
			Cost Burden >50%	11.7	60							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	273															N		
			With Any Housing Problems	85.3	233							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
			Cost Burden > 30%	39.6	108							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
			Cost Burden >50%	5.1	14							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		All other hshold	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	144															N		
			With Any Housing Problems	86.8	125							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
			Cost Burden > 30%	86.8	125							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
			Cost Burden >50%	34.7	50							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
	Owner	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	650															N		
			With Any Housing Problems	36.9	240	3		3		3		9	0	0%	H	Y	C,H					
			Cost Burden > 30%	36.9	240							0	0	####	H	Y	C,H					
			Cost Burden >50%	13.1	85							0	0	####	H	Y	C,H					
		Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	248															N		
			With Any Housing Problems	57.7	143	1		1		1		3	0	0%	H	Y	C,H					
			Cost Burden > 30%	51.6	128							0	0	####	H	Y	C,H					
			Cost Burden >50%	33.9	84							0	0	####	H	Y	C,H					
		Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	229															N		
			With Any Housing Problems	86.9	199							0	0	####	H	Y	C,H					
			Cost Burden > 30%	56.3	129							0	0	####	H	Y	C,H					
			Cost Burden >50%	13.1	30							0	0	####	H	Y	C,H					
		All other hshold	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	59															N		
			With Any Housing Problems	32.2	19	2		2		2		6	0	0%	H	Y	C,H					
			Cost Burden > 30%	32.2	19							0	0	####	H	Y	C,H					
			Cost Burden >50%	25.4	15							0	0	####	H	Y	C,H					
		Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	148													100%	41193	Y	N/A	
			With Any Housing Problems	56.8	84							0	0	####	H	N	C,H	24.7	10175			
			Cost Burden > 30%	54.1	80							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
			Cost Burden >50%	0.0	0							0	0	####	H	N	C,H					

Housing Needs Table

Grantee: **City of Harlingen**

Only complete blue sections. Do NOT type in sections other than

Housing Needs - Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data Housing Problems

			Current % of House-holds	Current Number of House-holds	3 Year Quantities Year 1 Goal	Year 1 Actual	Year 2 Goal	Year 2 Actual	Year 3 Goal	Year 3 Actual	Multi-Year Goal	Multi-Year Actual	% of Goal	Priority Need?	Plan to Fund?	Fund Source	Households with a Disabled Member % HSHLD	Households with a Disabled Member # HSHLD	Disproportionate Racial/ Ethnic Need?	# of Households in lead-Hazard Housing	Total Low Income HIV/ AIDS Population
Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	Renter	Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	660															Y		
			With Any Housing Problems	44.7	295						0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
			Cost Burden > 30%	25.0	165						0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
			Cost Burden >50%	1.5	10						0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	254														Y		
			With Any Housing Problems	90.2	229						0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
			Cost Burden > 30%	15.4	39						0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
			Cost Burden >50%	0.0	0						0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
		All other hshold	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	174														Y		
			With Any Housing Problems	31.0	54						0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
			Cost Burden > 30%	31.0	54						0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
			Cost Burden >50%	2.3	4						0	0	####	H	N	C,H					
	Owner	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	717														Y		
			With Any Housing Problems	17.2	123	1		1		1		3	0	0%	H	Y	C,H					
			Cost Burden > 30%	17.2	123							0	0	####	H	Y	C,H					
			Cost Burden >50%	4.7	34							0	0	####	H	Y	C,H					
		Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	720														Y		
			With Any Housing Problems	23.6	170	14		20		20		54	0	0%	H	Y	C,H					
			Cost Burden > 30%	22.2	160							0	0	####	H	Y	C,H					
			Cost Burden >50%	4.2	30							0	0	####	H	Y	C,H					
		Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	370														Y		
			With Any Housing Problems	75.7	280	3		4		4		11	0	0%	H	Y	C,H					
			Cost Burden > 30%	18.9	70							0	0	####	H	Y	C,H					
			Cost Burden >50%	0.0	0							0	0	####	H	Y	C,H					
		All other hshold	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	119														Y		
			With Any Housing Problems	46.2	55						0	0	####	H	Y	C,H					
			Cost Burden > 30%	37.8	45						0	0	####	H	Y	C,H					
			Cost Burden >50%	16.8	20						0	0	####	H	Y	C,H					
			Total Any Housing Problem			24	0	31	0	31	0	86	0					Total Disabled	32806		
			Total 215 Renter										###		Tot. Elderly		1076		Total Lead Hazard	0	
			Total 215 Owner			13		20		20			###		Tot. Sm. Related		4084		Total Renters	6447	
			Total 215			13	0	20	0	20	0	0	###		Tot. Lg. Related		2698		Total Owners	4248	

City of Harlingen

Housing Market Analysis

Complete cells in blue.

Housing Stock Inventory	Vacancy Rate	0 & 1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3+ Bedroom	Total	Substandard Units
Affordability Mismatch						
Occupied Units: Renter		26460	24019	16199	66678	33399
Occupied Units: Owner		21282	41715	91572	154569	26158
Vacant Units: For Rent	12%	3075	3240	1369	7684	2000
Vacant Units: For Sale	2%	706	884	1659	3249	1000
Total Units Occupied & Vacant		51523	69858	110799	232180	62557
Rents: Applicable FMRs (in $s)		$454-$555*	$600-$655*	$742-$785*	* FMRs for both MSAs	
Rent Affordable at 30% of 50% of MFI (in $s)		371	423	477		
Public Housing Units						
Occupied Units		1087	1190	2237	4514	166
Vacant Units		83	36	114	233	62
Total Units Occupied & Vacant		1170	1226	2351	4747	228
Rehabilitation Needs (in $s)		6,522,848	494,110	868,183	29,219,972*	*Total includ

Continuum of Care Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart

City of Harlingen

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Un-sheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
1. Homeless Individuals	29	1	2	32
2. Homeless Families with Children	0	0	0	0
2a. Persons in Homeless with Children Families	18	61	0	79
Total (lines 1 + 2a)	47	62	2	111

Data Quality: (N) enumerations

Numbers reflect count on January 28th, 2010.

Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered	Un-sheltered	Total
1. Chronically Homeless	4	0	4
2. Severely Mentally Ill	6	0	6
3. Chronic Substance Abuse	2	0	2
4. Veterans	7	0	7
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0
6. Victims of Domestic Violence	2	0	2
7. Youth (Under 18 years of age)	0	0	0

Data Quality: (N) enumerations

Part 3: Homeless Needs Table: Individuals		Needs	Currently Available	Gap	5-Year Quantities										Total			Priority H, M, L	Plan to Fund?	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG or Other
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5							
					Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Actual	% of Goal			
Beds	Emergency Shelters	441	317	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	N	
	Transitional Housing	80	11	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	N	
	Permanent Supportive Housing	40	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	N	
	Total	561	328	233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####			
Chronically Homeless																				

Part 4: Homeless Needs Table: Families		Needs	Currently Available	Gap	5-Year Quantities										Total			Priority H, M, L	Plan to Fund?	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG or Other
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5							
					Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Actual	% of Goal			
Beds	Emergency Shelters	1920	165	1755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	N	
	Transitional Housing	165	77	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	N	
	Permanent Supportive Housing	73	29	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	N	
	Total	2158	271	1887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####			

Grantee Name: **City of Harlingen**

	Non-Homeless Special Needs Including HOPWA	Needs	Currently Available	GAP	3 Year Quantities						Total			Priority Need:H, M, L	Plan to Fund? Y N	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3							
					Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Actual	% of Goal			
Housing Needed	52. Elderly	2578	951	1627	34	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0%	H	Y	C
	53. Frail Elderly	1215	625	590	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0%	H	Y	C
	54. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	806	170	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	N	
	55. Developmentally Disabled	790	250	540	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0%	H	Y	C
	56. Physically Disabled	606	250	356	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0%	H	Y	C
	57. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	600	250	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	N	
	58. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their familie	165	50	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	N	
	59. Public Housing Residents	451	175	276	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0%	H	Y	H
	Total	7211	2721	4490	47	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0%			
Supportive Services Needed	60. Elderly	5420	4025	1395	43	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0%	H	Y	C
	61. Frail Elderly	4815	3725	1090	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0%	H	Y	C
	62. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	1133	193	940	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	N	
	63. Developmentally Disabled	1747	860	887	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0%	H	Y	C
	64. Physically Disabled	3924	2162	1762	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0%	H	Y	C
	65. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	525	265	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	N	
	66. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their familie	750	250	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	N	
	67. Public Housing Residents	900	350	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	N	
	Total	19214	11830	7384	320	0	0	0	0	0	320	0	0%			

City of Harlingen

Only complete blue sections.

Housing and Community Development Activities		Needs	Current	Gap	3-Year Quantities: Year 1 Goal	Year 1 Actual	Year 2 Goal	Year 2 Actual	Year 3 Goal	Year 3 Actual	Cumulative Goal	Cumulative Actual	% of Goal	Priority Need: H, M, L	Dollars to Address	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source
01 Acquisition of Real Property 570.201(a)		0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
02 Disposition 570.201(b)		0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
Public Facilities and Improvements	03 Public Facilities and Improvements (General) 570.201(c)	18	0	18							0	0	####	H	2754500	Y	C
	03A Senior Centers 570.201(c)	20	20	0							0	0	####	H		Y	C
	03B Handicapped Centers 570.201(c)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	03C Homeless Facilities (not operating costs) 570.201(c)	6	3	3							0	0	####	H	2340000	N	
	03D Youth Centers 570.201(c)	7	6	1							0	0	####	H	200000	N	
	03E Neighborhood Facilities 570.201(c)	5	1	4							0	0	####	H	500000	N	
	03F Parks, Recreational Facilities 570.201(c)	16	14	2							0	0	####	H	7417994	N	
	03G Parking Facilities 570.201©	40	3	37							0	0	####	H	235000	N	
	03H Solid Waste Disposal Improvements 570.201(c)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	03I Flood Drain Improvements 570.201(c)	16	1	15			1				1	0	0%	H	28339060	N	
	03J Water/Sewer Improvements 570.201(c)	27	0	27							0	0	####	H	37837964	N	
	03K Street Improvements 570.201(c)	74500	74500	0	4836		3500		3500		11836	0	0%	H	36779189	Y	C
	03L Sidewalks 570.201(c)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	03M Child Care Centers 570.201(c)	0	0	0							0	0	####	M		N	
	03N Tree Planting 570.201(c)	0	0	0							0	0	####	M		N	
	03O Fire Stations/Equipment 570.201(c)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	03P Health Facilities 570.201(c)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	03Q Abused and Neglected Children Facilities 570.201(c)	0	0	0							0	0	####	M		N	
	03R Asbestos Removal 570.201(c)	0	0	0							0	0	####	L		N	
	03S Facilities for AIDS Patients (not operating costs) 570.201(c)	0	0	0							0	0	####	M		N	
	03T Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs	0	0	0	600		600		400		1600	0	0%	H		Y	C
04 Clearance and Demolition 570.201(d)		300	150	150							0	0	####	H	1038035	N	C
04A Clean-up of Contaminated Sites 570.201(d)		0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
Public Services	05 Public Services (General) 570.201(e)	30000	0	30000	1000		1000		1000		3000	0	0%	H	10500000	Y	C
	05A Senior Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0	8		9		10		27	0	0%	H		Y	C
	05B Handicapped Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	05C Legal Services 570.201(E)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	05D Youth Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0	950		950		950		2850	0	0%	H		Y	C
	05E Transportation Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	05F Substance Abuse Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	05G Battered and Abused Spouses 570.201(e)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		Y	C
	05H Employment Training 570.201(e)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		Y	C
	05I Crime Awareness 570.201(e)	0	0	0			1				1	0	0%	H		Y	C
	05J Fair Housing Activities (if CDBG, then subject to 570.201(e)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	05K Tenant/Landlord Counseling 570.201(e)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	05L Child Care Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	05M Health Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0	25		25		25		75	0	0%	H		Y	C
	05N Abused and Neglected Children 570.201(e)	0	0	0	250		250		250		750	0	0%	H		Y	C
	05O Mental Health Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	05P Screening for Lead-Based Paint/Lead Hazards Poison 570.201(	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		Y	C
	05Q Subsistence Payments 570.204	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	05R Homeownership Assistance (not direct) 570.204	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	

Housing and Community Development Activities	Needs	Current	Gap	3-Year Quantities								% of Goal	Priority Need: H, M, L	Dollars to Address	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Cumulative						
				Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual					
05S Rental Housing Subsidies (if HOME, not part of 5% 570.204	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
05T Security Deposits (if HOME, not part of 5% Admin c	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
06 Interim Assistance 570.201(f)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
07 Urban Renewal Completion 570.201(h)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
08 Relocation 570.201(i)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
09 Loss of Rental Income 570.201(j)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
10 Removal of Architectural Barriers 570.201(k)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
11 Privately Owned Utilities 570.201(l)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
12 Construction of Housing 570.201(m)	0	0	0	7		10		10		27	0	0%	H	2600000	Y	H
13 Direct Homeownership Assistance 570.201(n)	0	0	0	6		10		10		26	0	0%	H	900000	Y	H
14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	0	0	0	11		11		11		33	0	0%	H	3270270	Y	C
14B Rehab; Multi-Unit Residential 570.202	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
14C Public Housing Modernization 570.202	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
14D Rehab; Other Publicly-Owned Residential Buildings 570.202	0	0	0							0	0	####	H	1833010	N	
14E Rehab; Publicly or Privately-Owned Commercial/Indu 570.202	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
14F Energy Efficiency Improvements 570.202	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
14G Acquisition - for Rehabilitation 570.202	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
14H Rehabilitation Administration 570.202	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
14I Lead-Based/Lead Hazard Test/Abate 570.202	0	0	0							0	0	####	H	458500	N	
15 Code Enforcement 570.202(c)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
16A Residential Historic Preservation 570.202(d)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
16B Non-Residential Historic Preservation 570.202(d)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
17A CI Land Acquisition/Disposition 570.203(a)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H	32500000	N	
17B CI Infrastructure Development 570.203(a)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H	100000	N	
17C CI Building Acquisition, Construction, Rehabilitat 570.203(a)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H	543425	N	
17D Other Commercial/Industrial Improvements 570.203(a)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H	255900	N	
18A ED Direct Financial Assistance to For-Profits 570.203(b)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H	155000	N	
18B ED Technical Assistance 570.203(b)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
18C Micro-Enterprise Assistance	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
19A HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ (not part of 5% Ad	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
19B HOME CHDO Operating Costs (not part of 5% Admin ca	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
19C CDBG Non-profit Organization Capacity Building	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
19D CDBG Assistance to Institutes of Higher Education	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
19E CDBG Operation and Repair of Foreclosed Property	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
19F Planned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
19G Unplanned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
19H State CDBG Technical Assistance to Grantees	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
20 Planning 570.205	0	0	0							0	0	####	H	675000	N	
21A General Program Administration 570.206	0	0	0	1		1		1		3	0	0%	H	650000	Y	C
21B Indirect Costs 570.206	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
21D Fair Housing Activities (subject to 20% Admin cap) 570.206	0	0	0							0	0	####	H	30000	N	
21E Submissions or Applications for Federal Programs 570.206	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
21F HOME Rental Subsidy Payments (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
21G HOME Security Deposits (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
21H HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ (subject to 5% cap	0	0	0	1		1		1		3	0	0%	H		Y	H

	Housing and Community Development Activities	Needs	Current	Gap	3-Year Quantities								% of Goal	Priority Need: H, M, L	Dollars to Address	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Cumulative						
					Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual					
	21I HOME CHDO Operating Expenses (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
22 Unprogrammed Funds		0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
HOPWA	31J Facility based housing – development	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	31K Facility based housing - operations	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	31G Short term rent mortgage utility payments	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	31F Tenant based rental assistance	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	31E Supportive service	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	31I Housing information services	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	31H Resource identification	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	31B Administration - grantee	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	31D Administration - project sponsor	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
CDBG	Acquisition of existing rental units	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	Production of new rental units	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	Rehabilitation of existing rental units	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	Rental assistance	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	Acquisition of existing owner units	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	Production of new owner units	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	Rehabilitation of existing owner units	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	Homeownership assistance	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
HOME	Acquisition of existing rental units	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	Production of new rental units	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	Rehabilitation of existing rental units	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	Rental assistance	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	Acquisition of existing owner units	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	Production of new owner units	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	Rehabilitation of existing owner units	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	Homeownership assistance	0	0	0							0	0	####	H		N	
	Totals				7695	0	6369	0	6168	0	###	0	####				

Tables for Consolidated Plan and Strategy

Table 1: Population Trends by Entitlement Community, 1990 – 2000 and 2000 – 2004

	1990	2000	% Chg, 1990 - 2000	2004	% Chg, 2000 - 2004
Brownsville	98,962	139,722	41.2%	161,048	15.3%
Edinburg	29,885	48,465	62.2%	56,845	17.3%
Harlingen	48,735	57,564	18.1%	63,404	10.1%
McAllen	84,021	106,414	26.7%	117,650	10.6%
Mission	28,653	45,408	58.5%	56,934	25.4%
Pharr	32,921	46,660	41.7%	55,678	19.3%
San Benito	20,125	23,444	16.5%	24,897	6.2%
Urban County Program	208,065	322,516	55.0%	359,412	11.4%
RGVEC	551,367	790,193	43.3%	895,868	13.4%

Source: 1990 and 2000 Census, Texas State Data Center

Table 2: Racial/Ethnic Composition by Entitlement Community, 2000

	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian & Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	Hispanic/ Latino	% Hisp/ Latino
Brownsville	139,722	10,826	276	77	710	9	36	253	127,535	91.3%
Edinburg	48,465	4,772	196	57	293	5	29	132	42,981	88.7%
Harlingen	57,564	14,410	425	96	500	6	32	214	41,881	72.8%
McAllen	106,414	17,924	487	112	2,010	15	42	397	85,427	80.3%
Mission	45,408	8,033	115	37	266	2	13	148	36,794	81.0%
Pharr	46,660	4,136	33	41	100	5	1	62	42,282	90.6%
San Benito	23,444	2,919	27	21	51	1	0	45	20,380	86.9%
Urban County Program	322,516	24,558	1,103	181	538	10	86	424	295,616	91.7%
RGVEC	**790,193**	**87,578**	**2,662**	**622**	**4,468**	**53**	**239**	**1,675**	**692,896**	**87.7%**

Source: 2000 Census

Table 3: Households Below the Poverty Level by Entitlement Community, 2000

	Total Households	Income Below Poverty Level	% of Households Below Poverty Level
Brownsville	38,224	12,816	33.5%
Edinburg	14,279	3,928	27.5%
Harlingen	19,029	4,220	22.2%
McAllen	33,101	7,244	21.9%
Mission	13,863	3,414	24.6%
Pharr	12,810	4,132	32.3%
San Benito	7,187	2,226	31.0%
Urban County Program	82,771	31,690	38.3%
RGVEC	221,264	69,670	31.5%

Source: 2000 Census

Table 4: Age Breakdown by Entitlement Community, 2000

	0 to 17		18 to 64		65+		
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Total Pop**
Brownsville	48,399	34.6%	78,041	55.9%	13,282	9.5%	139,722
Edinburg	16,003	33.0%	28,481	58.8%	3,981	8.2%	48,465
Harlingen	17,700	30.7%	31,201	54.2%	8,663	15.0%	57,564
McAllen	32,737	30.8%	62,582	58.8%	11,095	10.4%	106,414
Mission	14,579	32.1%	24,378	53.7%	6,451	14.2%	45,408
Pharr	16,219	34.8%	24,894	53.4%	5,547	11.9%	46,660
San Benito	7,803	33.3%	12,442	53.1%	3,199	13.6%	23,444
Urban County Program	121,464	37.7%	172,852	53.6%	28,200	8.7%	322,516
RGVEC	274,904	34.8%	434,871	55.0%	80,418	10.2%	790,193

Source: 2000 Census

Table 5: HUD Allocations for FY 2009/2010 by Entitlement Community

	CDBG	HOME	ADDI	ESG
Brownsville	3,553,519	$1,295,557	-	$144,174
Edinburg	$1,015,964	-	-	-
Harlingen	$1,035,538	$406,692	-	-
McAllen	$1,936,487	$664,307	-	-
Mission	$914,217	-	-	-
Pharr	$1,216,241	-	-	-
San Benito	$545,708	-	-	-
Urban County Program	$9,139,948	$2,973,382	-	$370,738
RGVEC	**$19,357,622**	**$5,339,938**	**$0**	**$514,912**

Source: HUD Estimates

Table 6: Racial/Ethnic Minority Concentration by Census Tract

TRACT	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	Hispanic or Latino	% Hisp/Latino
12504	5457	1017	28	6	67	0	1	17	4321	79.2%
12506	147	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	94.6%
12507	3536	78	6	4	3	0	0	2	3443	97.4%
12508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
12604	1036	124	4	1	8	0	0	7	892	86.1%
12605	93	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	82	88.2%
12606	1623	264	4	2	6	1	1	3	1342	82.7%
12607	2072	33	3	0	0	1	1	5	2029	97.9%
12608	2833	578	4	2	9	0	0	11	2229	78.7%
12609	103	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	97.1%
12610	1192	52	10	0	8	0	0	0	1122	94.1%
12611	1454	229	8	0	19	0	0	9	1189	81.8%
12612	5543	425	29	2	29	2	0	6	5050	91.1%
12613	4895	634	35	2	233	2	0	14	3975	81.2%
12800	4803	138	4	1	1	0	0	3	4656	96.9%
12900	3743	888	4	1	4	0	5	10	2831	75.6%
13002	4264	635	20	5	77	0	0	17	3510	82.3%
13003	2158	174	18	0	39	0	1	0	1926	89.2%
13004	3252	454	11	3	29	2	0	15	2738	84.2%
13102	2126	459	0	0	18	0	2	5	1642	77.2%
13104	3848	564	9	1	29	0	6	20	3219	83.7%
13106	4320	288	0	1	16	0	0	8	4007	92.8%
13203	2474	179	2	0	0	0	0	4	2289	92.5%
13204	2515	102	0	0	4	0	0	3	2406	95.7%
13205	3436	179	1	1	5	0	0	7	3243	94.4%
13206	400	8	1	1	2	0	0	2	386	96.5%
13207	141	107	0	1	1	0	0	0	32	22.7%
13208	2448	221	2	2	1	0	0	2	2220	90.7%
13303	3603	305	4	2	24	0	7	16	3245	90.1%
13304	3745	259	8	3	8	0	1	12	3454	92.2%
13305	5390	202	0	9	2	1	1	8	5167	95.9%
13306	3115	72	0	1	0	0	0	0	3042	97.7%
13307	2617	32	3	1	0	0	0	5	2576	98.4%
13308	2602	47	1	0	0	0	0	0	2554	98.2%
13309	3070	33	0	1	1	0	0	0	3035	98.9%
13401	3122	87	4	2	3	0	0	1	3025	96.9%
13402	2629	63	0	0	1	0	2	0	2563	97.5%
13500	2186	545	4	4	10	0	0	5	1618	74.0%
13600	4007	387	3	0	31	0	7	5	3574	89.2%
13700	4387	190	8	3	2	0	0	3	4181	95.3%
13801	3726	112	7	3	2	0	0	0	3602	96.7%
13802	4027	100	0	1	0	0	0	2	3924	97.4%
13901	3328	43	2	1	0	0	0	1	3281	98.6%
13902	4611	76	0	5	2	0	1	6	4521	98.0%
13903	4554	65	10	0	0	0	0	0	4479	98.4%
14001	2721	159	8	2	15	0	0	7	2530	93.0%
14002	2649	80	9	2	0	0	0	3	2555	96.5%
14100	365	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	97.0%
12303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
12700	3050	91	2	1	1	0	0	0	2955	96.9%
12401	303	17	0	0	0	0	0	4	282	93.1%
12403	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Brownsville city Total	139722	10826	276	77	710	9	36	253	127535	91.3%

23503	2533	125	2	0	0	0	0	7	2399	94.7%
23504	2221	149	0	2	1	0	2	6	2061	92.8%
23505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
23506	2967	220	24	1	2	2	0	15	2703	91.1%
23507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
23600	6004	429	34	14	8	0	7	3	5509	91.8%
23700	5252	196	1	1	2	0	5	6	5041	96.0%
23800	6781	697	28	15	43	0	3	18	5977	88.1%
23901	8910	1109	44	8	155	0	6	36	7552	84.8%
23902	6566	1271	19	5	37	3	2	23	5206	79.3%
24000	7231	576	44	11	45	0	4	18	6533	90.3%
Edinburg city Total	48465	4772	196	57	293	5	29	132	42981	88.7%
10201	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	100.0%
10202	4114	1418	39	11	33	0	4	38	2571	62.5%
10401	480	341	0	0	0	0	1	4	134	27.9%
10402	1403	840	2	0	3	1	0	2	555	39.6%
10500	2996	93	21	2	0	0	1	9	2870	95.8%
10601	7674	1280	46	8	10	3	8	16	6303	82.1%
10602	1898	686	9	3	20	0	2	10	1168	61.5%
10700	3486	794	15	1	1	1	0	7	2667	76.5%
10800	5942	1909	37	12	45	0	4	42	3893	65.5%
10900	2002	163	7	4	1	0	0	3	1824	91.1%
11000	3802	74	41	13	8	0	0	2	3664	96.4%
11100	3236	148	28	6	6	0	0	4	3044	94.1%
11200	1794	315	6	1	5	0	2	8	1457	81.2%
11301	1637	783	9	1	30	0	3	4	807	49.3%
11302	4508	2371	57	4	161	0	5	22	1888	41.9%
11400	116	72	0	1	3	0	0	0	40	34.5%
11700	16	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12.5%
11801	4434	992	51	12	141	0	0	11	3227	72.8%
11802	3525	126	27	0	9	0	0	7	3356	95.2%
12000	4222	1836	30	17	24	1	2	23	2289	54.2%
12100	269	155	0	0	0	0	0	2	112	41.6%
Harlingen city Total	57564	14410	425	96	500	6	32	214	41881	72.8%
23504	33	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	33.3%
23505	10378	2997	97	7	518	7	7	77	6668	64.3%
23902	18	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	22.2%
20501	5793	481	12	10	26	0	0	22	5242	90.5%
20502	6498	205	3	0	50	0	5	11	6224	95.8%
20503	7209	78	16	9	6	0	1	11	7088	98.3%
20600	2884	40	0	3	0	0	5	3	2833	98.2%
20701	4970	754	22	16	49	0	4	15	4110	82.7%
20721	4493	615	20	7	116	0	0	24	3711	82.6%
20722	8988	830	21	3	46	0	0	11	8077	89.9%
20723	5841	125	5	9	12	1	1	5	5683	97.3%
20724	2801	590	12	0	105	0	0	12	2082	74.3%
20801	8514	2633	93	9	186	2	7	47	5537	65.0%
20802	6544	1554	55	7	58	1	1	18	4850	74.1%
20901	4750	1784	17	3	233	0	4	51	2658	56.0%
20902	8658	2150	41	10	169	4	0	28	6256	72.3%
21000	6722	957	12	4	28	0	1	17	5703	84.8%
21100	3734	191	14	3	14	0	0	15	3497	93.7%
21201	3101	744	15	3	152	0	4	15	2168	69.9%
21202	3462	929	28	7	126	0	1	14	2357	68.1%
21301	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	100.0%
20100	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	100.0%
20402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
24101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
24105	72	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	77.8%
24106	938	215	4	2	116	0	1	1	599	63.9%
McAllen city Total	106414	17924	487	112	2010	15	42	397	85427	80.3%

20502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
20503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
21301	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	88.2%
20100	7812	696	15	8	5	1	0	9	7078	90.6%
20202	1449	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1440	99.4%
20203	9420	687	9	3	9	1	1	30	8680	92.1%
20300	13152	3324	48	16	208	0	12	59	9485	72.1%
20401	9460	2524	16	7	4	0	0	32	6877	72.7%
20402	2193	487	18	0	28	0	0	13	1647	75.1%
24104	1046	32	0	3	0	0	0	0	1011	96.7%
24106	859	273	9	0	12	0	0	4	561	65.3%
Mission city Total	45408	8033	115	37	266	2	13	148	36794	81.0%
21301	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	92.9%
21302	7688	94	0	0	0	1	0	1	7592	98.8%
21303	6096	36	4	1	0	0	0	2	6053	99.3%
21401	5529	653	7	7	38	0	0	5	4819	87.2%
21402	7165	2050	3	13	42	0	0	17	5040	70.3%
21500	4225	62	1	5	0	0	1	6	4150	98.2%
21600	4377	56	1	2	5	0	0	2	4311	98.5%
21700	11552	1183	17	13	15	4	0	29	10291	89.1%
22001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pharr city Total	46660	4136	33	41	100	5	1	62	42282	90.6%
11302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
11400	2611	823	7	2	10	0	0	21	1748	66.9%
11500	5912	601	17	4	22	0	0	15	5253	88.9%
11600	6628	164	2	7	6	0	0	0	6449	97.3%
11700	6911	407	1	6	11	1	0	5	6480	93.8%
12100	1382	924	0	2	2	0	0	4	450	32.6%
San Benito city Total	23444	2919	27	21	51	1	0	45	20380	86.9%
24500	3342	76	13	0	0	0	0	7	3246	97.1%
20201	524	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	502	95.8%
24202	4920	952	5	0	3	0	4	16	3940	80.1%
21901	654	596	1	0	0	0	0	0	57	8.7%
21902	7492	1297	8	6	5	0	2	14	6160	82.2%
22001	574	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	567	98.8%
22002	6040	1256	5	7	7	0	0	21	4744	78.5%
24102	450	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	99.6%
24104	1209	13	0	2	0	0	0	1	1193	98.7%
24105	2115	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	2082	98.4%
24106	610	35	0	6	0	0	0	0	569	93.3%
24102	2022	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1988	98.3%
24105	3029	88	0	0	4	0	0	0	2937	97.0%
23507	826	235	0	0	0	0	0	2	589	71.3%
23600	643	31	0	1	0	0	2	0	609	94.7%
24101	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	100.0%
24102	769	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	757	98.4%
24201	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	100.0%
20201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
24103	4256	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	4222	99.2%
21902	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100.0%
22101	4478	464	9	2	15	0	0	9	3979	88.9%
22102	5670	334	11	1	7	0	3	6	5308	93.6%
22201	739	690	1	1	2	0	0	4	41	5.5%
22202	3879	313	3	5	1	0	0	1	3556	91.7%
23506	2358	89	0	0	2	0	0	4	2263	96.0%
24401	4976	92	1	1	0	0	0	6	4876	98.0%
24402	573	50	1	0	0	0	0	0	522	91.1%
23506	348	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	345	99.1%
21301	313	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	311	99.4%
24201	452	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	98.7%
24202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
23102	1586	75	2	1	0	0	1	0	1507	95.0%
21301	7322	142	4	1	9	0	0	9	7157	97.7%
23101	1011	50	0	0	1	0	0	0	960	95.0%
23102	1025	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1022	99.7%
24401	1644	31	0	3	0	0	3	3	1604	97.6%
24402	194	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	190	97.9%
23507	513	12	0	0	0	0	6	0	495	96.5%
20202	955	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	945	99.0%
24102	2895	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	2879	99.4%
24103	3656	127	0	0	2	0	0	0	3527	96.5%
24104	2927	71	4	1	5	0	1	0	2845	97.2%
24202	3303	69	0	5	16	0	3	0	3210	97.2%
24600	1556	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1528	98.2%
22702	3333	369	0	0	12	0	0	5	2947	88.4%
23800	2158	48	3	0	0	0	2	1	2104	97.5%
21700	295	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	98.6%
21801	2023	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	2000	98.9%

24201	403	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	395	98.0%
22900	4204	743	2	2	0	0	0	5	3452	82.1%
23000	4124	234	9	1	0	0	0	6	3874	93.9%
23101	3244	236	1	0	6	0	0	1	3000	92.5%
23102	2077	115	2	0	0	0	0	0	1960	94.4%
22201	2523	25	0	0	0	0	0	3	2495	98.9%
22400	1423	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	1410	99.1%
22202	1488	60	0	0	0	0	0	2	1426	95.8%
22300	223	11	0	0	0	0	0	8	204	91.5%
24402	39	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	89.7%
24500	645	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	99.2%
22501	2540	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	2533	99.7%
23101	1683	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1676	99.6%
24600	1611	47	0	0	1	0	0	4	1559	96.8%
23508	1106	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1095	99.0%
21801	102	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	99	97.1%
21901	1959	196	0	0	0	0	0	9	1754	89.5%
23508	2386	77	5	0	0	0	1	2	2301	96.4%
23700	79	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	73	92.4%
23800	2591	71	3	0	0	0	0	2	2515	97.1%
24402	1352	8	0	0	17	0	0	1	1326	98.1%
22400	148	33	0	0	1	0	0	0	114	77.0%
22501	945	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	937	99.2%
24104	2438	56	0	2	2	0	0	1	2377	97.5%
24106	2434	517	3	4	17	0	0	8	1885	77.4%
20100	80	79	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
20201	2499	43	0	0	0	0	4	5	2447	97.9%
20202	1377	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	1364	99.1%
24202	151	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	11.3%
20100	1491	685	0	0	2	0	0	10	794	53.3%
20201	1720	12	3	0	0	1	0	1	1703	99.0%
20202	753	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	746	99.1%
24202	3422	216	1	1	3	0	0	3	3198	93.5%
22800	5189	189	0	0	3	0	1	0	4996	96.3%
23507	1371	18	0	0	0	0	0	8	1345	98.1%
23508	1279	51	1	0	0	0	0	0	1227	95.9%
21302	55	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	96.4%
21303	24	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	54.2%
21801	10441	162	10	11	1	1	0	20	10236	98.0%
21802	8860	236	9	5	3	0	6	10	8591	97.0%
21901	29	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	93.1%
22001	6820	753	10	2	9	1	1	14	6030	88.4%
24301	958	247	0	0	2	0	0	2	707	73.8%
22102	1605	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1596	99.4%
22202	1200	8	0	5	0	0	0	0	1187	98.9%
22002	3101	47	0	0	1	0	1	1	3051	98.4%
24201	3998	53	0	1	0	0	0	0	3944	98.6%
22300	891	26	4	0	0	0	0	0	861	96.6%
22202	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	100.0%
22300	6642	1852	6	2	193	1	6	11	4571	68.8%

22400	5607	395	12	9	12	0	0	5	5174	92.3%
22501	369	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	360	97.6%
22502	4963	117	1	3	16	0	1	3	4822	97.2%
22600	2711	82	1	1	0	0	4	4	2619	96.6%
22701	4463	958	0	7	74	0	4	15	3405	76.3%
22702	1463	512	12	2	3	0	0	4	930	63.6%
22800	17	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	47.1%
22900	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	63.6%
23101	654	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	629	96.2%
24104	2947	52	0	2	0	1	0	1	2891	98.1%
24401	2010	64	1	0	0	0	0	1	1944	96.7%
24402	4739	94	6	1	0	0	0	0	4638	97.9%
24500	2374	71	0	4	0	0	0	0	2299	96.8%
24600	1758	157	0	0	1	0	0	1	1599	91.0%
23503	4540	308	11	1	1	0	3	5	4211	92.8%
23504	2631	88	4	0	4	0	3	1	2531	96.2%
23505	774	206	1	0	6	0	4	31	526	68.0%
23506	6185	540	826	16	13	0	0	29	4761	77.0%
23507	3226	142	10	2	3	0	4	3	3062	94.9%
23508	6269	265	6	2	1	0	2	6	5987	95.5%
23600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
23902	261	32	0	1	0	0	1	0	227	87.0%
24302	1387	165	1	1	1	0	1	1	1217	87.7%
20502	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100.0%
20503	29	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	28	96.6%
21202	59	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	57	96.6%
21301	611	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	590	96.6%
21302	221	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	96.8%
21303	488	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	484	99.2%
21402	46	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	31	67.4%
21700	112	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	90.2%
21801	98	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	88	89.8%
21901	3848	165	3	5	1	0	0	1	3673	95.5%
21902	1534	68	4	3	1	0	0	4	1454	94.8%
22001	588	55	0	2	1	0	0	0	530	90.1%
22002	2189	299	1	3	3	0	0	3	1880	85.9%
20100	59	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	89.8%
20201	1798	27	1	0	1	0	0	0	1769	98.4%
20202	1173	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	1156	98.6%
20402	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	75.0%
24101	8517	490	4	13	2	0	5	10	7993	93.8%
24102	4702	142	12	5	1	0	3	4	4535	96.4%
24103	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	100.0%
24104	689	69	0	1	0	0	0	1	618	89.7%
24105	2701	514	4	0	6	0	1	11	2165	80.2%
24106	1995	179	3	3	6	0	0	1	1803	90.4%
24301	648	125	1	0	0	0	0	0	522	80.6%
22101	4473	839	2	4	2	5	1	3	3617	80.9%
22102	1362	283	3	0	0	0	0	2	1074	78.9%
22201	1777	109	0	0	0	0	0	3	1665	93.7%
22202	1638	48	0	0	4	0	0	0	1586	96.8%
22300	91	21	0	0	0	0	0	1	69	75.8%
22400	1130	95	2	0	5	0	0	4	1024	90.6%
22501	2079	50	1	0	0	0	0	0	2028	97.5%
22502	305	294	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3.6%
22701	231	104	1	0	0	0	0	0	126	54.5%
22702	312	28	1	0	0	0	0	1	282	90.4%
22800	2051	109	5	1	1	0	0	1	1934	94.3%
22900	319	184	2	1	0	0	0	0	132	41.4%
23000	576	70	1	4	0	0	0	4	497	86.3%
23101	2259	79	3	0	3	0	0	1	2173	96.2%
23102	1285	77	5	0	1	0	0	0	1202	93.5%
24201	2912	62	0	0	0	0	0	1	2849	97.8%
24202	2456	408	0	1	6	0	2	5	2034	82.8%
UCP Total	322516	24558	1103	181	538	10	86	424	295616	91.7%
RGVEC Total	790193	87578	2662	622	4468	53	239	1675	692896	87.7%

Source: 2000 Census

Table 7: Low- and Moderate-Income Concentration by Census Tract

Tract	POP100	HU100	PMOD	PLOW	PVLOW	LOWMOD	LOWMODUNIV	LOWMODPCT
012504 Total	5457	1596	2025	1215	650	2025	5457	37.1%
012506 Total	147	57	67	46	42	67	70	95.7%
012507 Total	3536	894	2420	1626	918	2420	3653	66.2%
012508 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
012604 Total	1036	419	647	428	272	647	1024	63.2%
012605 Total	93	27	0	0	0	0	63	0.0%
012606 Total	1623	436	289	205	45	289	1707	16.9%
012607 Total	2072	521	1246	608	204	1246	2119	58.8%
012608 Total	2833	970	1314	758	438	1314	2970	44.2%
012609 Total	103	26	33	33	18	33	79	41.8%
012610 Total	1192	344	1096	893	667	1096	1264	86.7%
012611 Total	1454	596	732	620	446	732	1496	48.9%
012612 Total	5543	1535	1714	987	306	1714	5543	30.9%
012613 Total	4895	1551	1316	749	471	1316	4895	26.9%
012800 Total	4803	1385	3015	2032	1134	3015	4803	62.8%
012900 Total	3743	1737	1535	1005	576	1535	3648	42.1%
013002 Total	4264	1701	1812	1022	541	1812	4264	42.5%
013003 Total	2158	706	1145	873	580	1145	1981	57.8%
013004 Total	3252	1113	1487	899	429	1487	3249	45.8%
013102 Total	2126	834	615	358	169	615	2143	28.7%
013104 Total	3848	1319	1420	995	620	1420	3726	38.1%
013106 Total	4320	1280	2846	2119	1138	2846	4319	65.9%
013203 Total	2474	745	1590	1214	888	1590	2388	66.6%
013204 Total	2515	772	1428	837	460	1428	2544	56.1%
013205 Total	3436	965	1730	921	477	1730	3471	49.8%
013206 Total	400	87	225	225	205	225	247	91.1%
013207 Total	141	217	76	76	40	76	107	71.0%
013208 Total	2448	854	1788	1191	570	1788	2443	73.2%
013303 Total	3603	1044	1758	701	344	1758	3603	48.8%
013304 Total	3745	1223	1953	1397	859	1953	3619	54.0%
013305 Total	5390	1282	3550	2032	1107	3550	5428	65.4%
013306 Total	3115	704	2259	1246	695	2259	3165	71.4%
013307 Total	2617	638	2004	1451	764	2004	2592	77.3%
013308 Total	2602	594	1740	1075	522	1740	2690	64.7%
013309 Total	3070	645	2387	1356	562	2387	3049	78.3%
013401 Total	3122	952	2561	1934	1096	2561	3121	82.1%
013402 Total	2629	748	2099	1404	608	2099	2668	78.7%
013500 Total	2186	793	678	441	338	678	2135	31.8%
013600 Total	4007	1271	2224	1444	906	2224	3671	60.6%
013700 Total	4387	1396	2986	2158	1356	2986	4343	68.8%
013801 Total	3726	943	2420	1984	1393	2420	2954	81.9%
013802 Total	4027	1225	3153	2277	1440	3153	4026	78.3%
013901 Total	3328	839	2281	1476	974	2281	3328	68.5%
013902 Total	4611	1228	3422	2563	1438	3422	4611	74.2%
013903 Total	4554	1192	3187	2318	1180	3187	4554	70.0%
014001 Total	2721	1161	2143	1652	1210	2143	2709	79.1%
014002 Total	2649	843	2152	1853	1250	2152	2596	82.9%
014100 Total	365	94	192	74	40	192	406	47.3%
012303 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
012700 Total	3050	735	2197	1275	581	2197	3072	71.5%
012401 Total	303	85	197	79	15	197	374	52.7%
012403 Total	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Brownsville Total	139722	42323	81154	54125	30982	81154	138387	58.6%

010201 Total	10	3	13	13	0	13	13	100.0%
010202 Total	4114	2007	1445	967	702	1445	3525	41.0%
010401 Total	480	370	198	114	52	198	530	37.4%
010402 Total	1403	1099	568	257	20	568	1575	36.1%
010500 Total	2996	904	1886	1411	895	1886	2985	63.2%
010601 Total	7674	2664	4059	2573	1443	4059	7484	54.2%
010602 Total	1898	661	408	202	51	408	1865	21.9%
010700 Total	3486	1225	1810	1027	505	1810	3489	51.9%
010800 Total	5942	2516	2289	1448	811	2289	5901	38.8%
010900 Total	2002	909	1490	1104	675	1490	2007	74.2%
011000 Total	3802	1152	2682	1711	1049	2682	3802	70.5%
011100 Total	3236	1090	2372	1382	744	2372	3231	73.4%
011200 Total	1794	618	980	658	481	980	1790	54.7%
011301 Total	1637	724	330	216	50	330	1692	19.5%
011302 Total	4508	1789	659	292	193	659	4266	15.4%
011400 Total	116	35	0	0	0	0	88	0.0%
011700 Total	16	15	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
011801 Total	4434	1652	1692	1063	452	1692	4025	42.0%
011802 Total	3525	933	1944	1257	433	1944	3399	57.2%
012000 Total	4222	2434	1062	505	173	1062	4153	25.6%
012100 Total	269	208	128	94	18	128	218	58.7%
Harlingen Total	57564	23008	26015	16294	8747	26015	56038	46.4%
011302 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
011400 Total	2611	1158	734	355	194	734	2675	27.4%
011500 Total	5912	1958	3674	2555	1390	3674	5931	61.9%
011600 Total	6628	1923	3963	2534	1436	3963	6548	60.5%
011700 Total	6911	2274	4572	3141	1655	4572	6881	66.4%
012100 Total	1382	1807	560	313	60	560	1421	39.4%
011400 Total	13	5	24	0	0	24	41	58.5%
011500 Total	101	36	56	56	28	56	82	68.3%
011600 Total	83	24	0	0	0	0	59	0.0%
San Benito Total	23641	9185	13583	8954	4763	13583	23638	57.5%
023503 Total	2533	832	1384	720	371	1384	2477	55.9%
023504 Total	2221	703	1244	814	396	1244	2313	53.8%
023505 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
023506 Total	2967	928	1745	1154	686	1745	2776	62.9%
023507 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
023600 Total	6004	2137	3622	2125	1140	3622	6051	59.9%
023700 Total	5252	1642	3877	3036	1971	3877	5248	73.9%
023800 Total	6781	1909	2353	1192	608	2353	5884	40.0%
023901 Total	8910	3271	3843	2616	1492	3843	8784	43.8%
023902 Total	6566	2135	1616	953	607	1616	6558	24.6%
024000 Total	7231	2474	4116	2693	1553	4116	6985	58.9%
Edinburg Total	48465	16031	23800	15303	8824	23800	47076	50.6%
023504 Total	33	11	0	0	0	0	37	0.0%
023505 Total	10378	3591	1633	815	398	1633	10272	15.9%
023902 Total	18	5	0	0	0	0	18	0.0%
020501 Total	5793	2289	4097	2944	1980	4097	5782	70.9%
020502 Total	6498	1792	3793	2393	1174	3793	6501	58.3%
020503 Total	7209	1648	4669	2935	1608	4669	7211	64.7%
020600 Total	2884	946	2059	1458	837	2059	2884	71.4%
020701 Total	4970	1464	1433	676	179	1433	4964	28.9%
020721 Total	4493	1457	1827	1103	587	1827	4299	42.5%
020722 Total	8988	2955	4280	2715	1332	4280	9109	47.0%
020723 Total	5841	1853	4562	3343	1988	4562	5841	78.1%
020724 Total	2801	1062	764	342	150	764	2605	29.3%
020801 Total	8514	3286	2408	1242	587	2408	8476	28.4%
020802 Total	6544	2548	2713	1615	819	2713	6456	42.0%
020901 Total	4750	2150	1076	517	300	1076	4750	22.7%
020902 Total	8658	3471	2911	1776	770	2911	8658	33.6%
021000 Total	6722	2394	3727	2515	1153	3727	6535	57.0%
021100 Total	3734	1420	2822	2181	1240	2822	3592	78.6%
021201 Total	3101	1365	1012	736	390	1012	2995	33.8%
021202 Total	3462	1873	961	528	229	961	3315	29.0%
021301 Total	5	3	6	6	0	6	6	100.0%
020100 Total	8	3	8	2	2	8	8	100.0%
020402 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
024101 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
024105 Total	72	24	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
024106 Total	938	312	251	99	59	251	915	27.4%
McAllen Total	106414	37922	47012	29941	15782	47012	105229	44.7%

020502 Total	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
020503 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
021301 Total	17	7	4	2	0	4	4	100.0%
020100 Total	7812	2933	5610	3689	2028	5610	8249	68.0%
020202 Total	1449	383	858	542	260	858	1551	55.3%
020203 Total	9420	3182	5346	3389	1689	5346	9420	56.8%
020300 Total	13152	4852	3227	1806	898	3227	13150	24.5%
020401 Total	9460	4858	5020	3471	1907	5020	9458	53.1%
020402 Total	2193	859	700	394	207	700	2059	34.0%
024104 Total	1046	298	865	646	294	865	1133	76.3%
024106 Total	859	350	252	137	66	252	784	32.1%
020100 Total	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
020402 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mission Total	45416	17725	21882	14076	7349	21882	45808	47.8%
021301 Total	28	4	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
021302 Total	7688	1729	5864	3652	1817	5864	7655	76.6%
021303 Total	6096	1378	4909	3544	1868	4909	6067	80.9%
021401 Total	5529	2251	3240	2560	1564	3240	5529	58.6%
021402 Total	7165	3778	2682	1546	782	2682	7148	37.5%
021500 Total	4225	1240	2754	1691	800	2754	4215	65.3%
021600 Total	4377	1256	3054	2143	1437	3054	4377	69.8%
021700 Total	11552	4901	5473	3304	1418	5473	11604	47.2%
022001 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pharr Total	46660	16537	27976	18440	9686	27976	46595	60.0%
024500 Total	3342	985	2407	1705	873	2407	3351	71.8%
024401 Total	4976	1578	3327	2347	1375	3327	4958	67.1%
024402 Total	573	176	166	100	27	166	367	45.2%
024401 Total	1644	409	1214	895	313	1214	1668	72.8%
024402 Total	194	51	108	108	104	108	182	59.3%
024600 Total	1556	429	1076	708	409	1076	1478	72.8%
024402 Total	39	8	21	21	21	21	21	100.0%
024500 Total	645	149	501	314	153	501	609	82.3%
024600 Total	1611	470	1172	774	431	1172	1631	71.9%
024402 Total	1352	303	931	549	338	931	1336	69.7%
024401 Total	2010	526	1475	866	514	1475	2004	73.6%
024402 Total	4739	1191	3819	2315	1422	3819	4991	76.5%
024500 Total	2374	632	1825	1214	758	1825	2400	76.0%
024600 Total	1758	448	1353	931	493	1353	1900	71.2%
023507 Total	826	604	486	325	117	486	859	56.6%
023600 Total	643	189	300	230	177	300	533	56.3%
023506 Total	2706	707	1497	953	570	1497	2468	60.7%
023507 Total	513	129	222	60	54	222	541	41.0%
023800 Total	2158	552	1513	841	471	1513	1808	83.7%
023508 Total	3492	861	2849	2134	1125	2849	3613	78.9%
023700 Total	79	22	30	0	0	30	83	36.1%
023800 Total	2591	705	1484	890	465	1484	2785	53.3%
023507 Total	1371	392	882	677	359	882	1320	66.8%
023508 Total	1279	301	1353	1178	708	1353	1496	90.4%
023503 Total	4540	1268	3213	2034	1015	3213	4596	69.9%
023504 Total	2631	686	1772	1335	697	1772	2535	69.9%
023505 Total	774	261	212	97	12	212	880	24.1%
023506 Total	6185	1011	2911	2091	1356	2911	4193	69.4%
023507 Total	3226	857	2217	1511	864	2217	3216	68.9%
023508 Total	6269	1688	4046	2530	1227	4046	5931	68.2%
023600 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
023902 Total	261	81	131	100	64	131	213	61.5%
024302 Total	1387	549	895	580	318	895	1298	69.0%
021901 Total	654	654	234	81	41	234	687	34.1%
021902 Total	7492	2987	4843	2861	1559	4843	7592	63.8%
022001 Total	574	135	270	225	85	270	600	45.0%
022002 Total	6040	2432	4071	2654	1162	4071	6195	65.7%
021902 Total	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
021301 Total	7635	1987	5592	3769	1832	5592	7677	72.8%
021700 Total	295	73	189	189	189	189	301	62.8%
021801 Total	2125	531	1771	1268	718	1771	2111	83.9%
021901 Total	1959	874	1331	902	459	1331	1905	69.9%
021302 Total	55	17	0	0	0	0	81	0.0%
021303 Total	24	7	19	19	19	19	28	67.9%
021801 Total	10441	2640	6754	4679	2349	6754	10483	64.4%
021802 Total	8860	2682	6369	4452	2682	6369	8738	72.9%
021901 Total	29	10	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
022001 Total	6820	2363	3522	1925	1004	3522	6645	53.0%
022002 Total	3101	703	2803	2203	1312	2803	2938	95.4%

020502 Total	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
020503 Total	29	12	20	0	0	20	27	74.1%
021202 Total	59	20	31	16	5	31	71	43.7%
021301 Total	611	157	389	300	209	389	623	62.4%
021302 Total	221	57	113	95	50	113	228	49.6%
021303 Total	488	112	421	191	109	421	513	82.1%
021402 Total	46	37	63	56	8	63	63	100.0%
021700 Total	112	35	47	47	12	47	47	100.0%
021801 Total	98	25	70	70	0	70	70	100.0%
021901 Total	3848	940	3031	2269	1627	3031	3898	77.8%
021902 Total	1534	406	1017	622	380	1017	1433	71.0%
022001 Total	588	162	326	222	128	326	727	44.8%
022002 Total	2189	1552	1623	975	699	1623	2195	73.9%
020201 Total	524	301	557	469	250	557	673	82.8%
024102 Total	450	111	406	275	110	406	485	83.7%
024104 Total	1209	361	928	645	423	928	1288	72.0%
024105 Total	2115	532	1251	877	430	1251	1975	63.3%
024106 Total	610	171	420	230	107	420	629	66.8%
024102 Total	2022	490	1556	1058	609	1556	2084	74.7%
024105 Total	3029	765	2540	1860	927	2540	3101	81.9%
024101 Total	172	49	146	116	30	146	148	98.6%
024102 Total	769	173	476	391	236	476	690	69.0%
020201 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
024103 Total	4256	1024	3206	2158	1082	3206	4240	75.6%
020202 Total	955	240	919	682	446	919	1081	85.0%
024102 Total	2895	685	2371	1755	1063	2371	2688	88.2%
024103 Total	3656	1139	2675	1792	987	2675	3594	74.4%
024104 Total	5365	1402	4480	3181	1719	4480	5594	80.1%
024106 Total	2434	1129	833	605	335	833	2463	33.8%
020100 Total	80	212	31	0	0	31	162	19.1%
020201 Total	2499	845	1019	711	434	1019	2377	42.9%
020202 Total	1377	375	899	680	203	899	1310	68.6%
020100 Total	1491	1534	471	243	104	471	984	47.9%
020201 Total	1720	420	1088	812	513	1088	1806	60.2%
020202 Total	753	204	619	367	187	619	739	83.8%
024104 Total	2947	743	1644	1009	507	1644	2671	61.5%
020100 Total	51	16	17	0	0	17	45	37.8%
020201 Total	1798	446	1167	677	226	1167	1685	69.3%
020202 Total	1173	299	635	463	311	635	1022	62.1%
020402 Total	4	2	8	0	0	8	12	66.7%
024101 Total	8517	2458	6311	4724	2795	6311	8541	73.9%
024102 Total	4702	1193	3872	3076	2187	3872	4891	79.2%
024103 Total	163	41	192	116	92	192	217	88.5%
024104 Total	689	376	323	248	205	323	570	56.7%
024105 Total	2701	856	1140	679	364	1140	2841	40.1%
024106 Total	1995	665	1128	806	424	1128	2045	55.2%
024301 Total	1606	988	827	527	200	827	1523	54.3%
022101 Total	4478	1431	2579	1751	954	2579	4502	57.3%
022102 Total	5670	1840	3900	2174	1281	3900	5435	71.8%
022201 Total	739	1093	155	70	11	155	755	20.5%
022202 Total	3879	1369	2718	2065	1093	2718	3885	70.0%
023102 Total	1586	423	1057	844	438	1057	1454	72.7%
023101 Total	1011	354	978	704	498	978	1055	92.7%
023102 Total	1025	213	902	821	456	902	1163	77.6%
022702 Total	3333	1268	2026	1515	703	2026	3251	62.3%
022900 Total	4204	2005	2341	1607	753	2341	4190	55.9%
023000 Total	4124	1468	2527	1558	956	2527	4137	61.1%
023101 Total	3244	1345	2239	1578	1217	2239	3438	65.1%
023102 Total	2077	637	1227	676	410	1227	2105	58.3%
022201 Total	2523	540	1611	962	451	1611	2471	65.2%
022400 Total	1423	362	919	600	345	919	1139	80.7%
022202 Total	1488	393	905	662	328	905	1267	71.4%
022300 Total	223	68	298	193	113	298	301	99.0%
022501 Total	2540	592	2265	1672	1041	2265	2534	89.4%
023101 Total	1683	398	1184	907	476	1184	1592	74.4%
022400 Total	148	42	9	0	0	9	154	5.8%
022501 Total	945	217	545	258	122	545	960	56.8%
022800 Total	5189	1259	3975	2820	1660	3975	5320	74.7%
022102 Total	1605	395	1326	986	526	1326	1630	81.3%
022202 Total	1200	278	1065	604	241	1065	1406	75.7%
022300 Total	891	228	935	574	242	935	1237	75.6%
022202 Total	35	10	0	0	0	0	34	0.0%
022300 Total	6642	2624	2145	1421	655	2145	6155	34.8%

022400 Total	5607	1875	3426	1997	1194	3426	5916	57.9%
022501 Total	369	106	229	103	92	229	268	85.4%
022502 Total	4963	1425	3272	1974	1243	3272	4961	66.0%
022600 Total	2711	866	1928	1434	843	1928	2531	76.2%
022701 Total	4463	2012	1913	1151	591	1913	4390	43.6%
022702 Total	1463	1137	1016	637	409	1016	1712	59.3%
022800 Total	17	10	0	0	0	0	22	0.0%
022900 Total	11	6	8	8	6	8	8	100.0%
023101 Total	654	159	351	324	135	351	469	74.8%
022101 Total	4473	2201	2839	1871	953	2839	4449	63.8%
022102 Total	1362	857	1129	762	342	1129	1572	71.8%
022201 Total	1777	510	1056	777	417	1056	1813	58.2%
022202 Total	1638	415	1373	876	481	1373	1640	83.7%
022300 Total	91	34	57	45	27	57	88	64.8%
022400 Total	1130	315	402	172	105	402	1085	37.1%
022501 Total	2079	515	1546	1051	465	1546	2171	71.2%
022502 Total	305	487	96	31	9	96	291	33.0%
022701 Total	231	184	100	30	22	100	230	43.5%
022702 Total	312	92	42	11	0	42	145	29.0%
022800 Total	2051	538	1238	720	371	1238	1907	64.9%
022900 Total	319	216	156	122	48	156	336	46.4%
023000 Total	576	187	389	186	107	389	563	69.1%
023101 Total	2259	597	1592	938	465	1592	2297	69.3%
023102 Total	1285	362	781	509	361	781	1298	60.2%
024202 Total	4920	2759	3077	2044	1146	3077	5036	61.1%
024201 Total	489	141	368	256	194	368	525	70.1%
024202 Total	3303	969	2121	1439	766	2121	3277	64.7%
024201 Total	403	168	338	287	254	338	413	81.8%
024202 Total	3573	1452	2387	1477	637	2387	3586	66.6%
024201 Total	6910	1952	5362	3797	2334	5362	6860	78.2%
024202 Total	2456	969	1665	968	534	1665	2353	70.8%
Hidalgo UCP Total	322508	104443	214570	144754	80495	214570	319096	67.2%
RGVEC Total	**790390**	**267174**	**455992**	**301887**	**166628**	**455992**	**781867**	**58.3%**

Source: 2000 Census, 2000 CHAS Data Book

Table 8: Year Structure Built by Entitlement Community

	Total	1999 to March 2000	1995 to 1998	1990 to 1994	1980 to 1989	1970 to 1979	1960 to 1969	1950 to 1959	1940 to 1949	1939 or earlier	Built pre-1980	Built pre-1970
Brownsville	38,224	1,230	4,758	3,924	8,873	8,639	4,316	3,143	1,838	1,503	19,439	10,800
Edinburg	14,279	974	2,437	1,421	3,173	3,126	1,478	813	547	310	6,274	3,148
Harlingen	19,029	400	1,533	1,390	4,378	3,611	2,724	2,624	1,485	884	11,328	7,717
McAllen	33,101	1,406	4,282	3,503	8,329	7,877	3,543	2,343	1,052	766	15,581	7,704
Mission	13,863	744	2,820	1,762	3,422	2,475	978	867	452	343	5,115	2,640
Pharr	12,810	670	1,880	1,466	3,675	2,226	1,420	849	339	285	5,119	2,893
San Benito	7,187	248	633	494	1,389	1,297	849	924	719	634	4,423	3,126
Urban County Program	82,771	4,221	14,489	13,138	22,046	13,727	6,687	3,921	2,263	2,279	28,877	15,150
RGVEC	221,264	9,893	32,832	27,098	55,285	42,978	21,995	15,484	8,695	7,004	96,156	53,178

Source: 2000 Census

Table 9. Estimates of Housing Units with Lead-Based Paint Hazards by Region

Age of Housing Stock	Calculation	Estimated Units
Pre-1940 Housing	Estimated at 90%	6,304
1940-1959 Housing	Estimated at 80%	19,343
1960-1979 Housing	Estimated at 62%	40,283
RGVEC		65,930

Source: 2000 CHAS Data Book

Table 10. Estimates of Housing Units with Lead-Based Paint Hazards, by Entitlement Communities

Name of Jurisdiction	Pre-1940 # of units	40-59 # of units	60-79 # of unit	Total Est.
Brownsville	1,353	3,985	8,032	13,370
Edinburg	279	1,088	2,854	4,221
Harlingen	796	3,287	3,928	8,011
McAllen	689	2,716	7,080	10,486
Mission	309	1,055	2,141	3,505
Pharr	257	950	2,261	3,467
San Benito	571	1,314	1,331	3,216
Urban County Program	2,051	4,947	12,657	19,655
RGVEC	6,304	19,343	40,283	65,930

Source: 2000 Census

Table 11: Tenure by Entitlement Community

	Owner Occ	Percent	Renter Occ	Percent
Brownsville	23,361	61.2%	14,813	38.8%
Edinburg	8,750	61.7%	5,433	38.3%
Harlingen	11,619	61.1%	7,402	38.9%
McAllen	20,983	63.3%	12,168	36.7%
Mission	10,316	74.9%	3,450	25.1%
Pharr	9,363	73.2%	3,435	26.8%
San Benito	4,905	69.4%	2,160	30.6%
Urban County Program	65,168	78.6%	17,758	21.4%
RGVEC	154,465	69.9%	66,619	30.1%

Source: 2000 Census

Table 12: Housing Problems for Households with a Disability

Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters				Owners				Total Households
	Extra Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	All Other Households	Total Renters	Extra Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	All Other Households	Total Owners	
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	1665	1573	5653	8891	3123	2809	7829	13761	22,652
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	1106	1025	3603	5734	1372	1439	3784	6595	12,329
% with any housing problems	49.6%	60.4%	79.6%	70.3%	56.5%	62.9%	77.3%	69.8%	70.0%
3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	559	548	2050	3157	1751	1370	4045	7166	10,323
% with any housing problems	48.6%	41.4%	69.5%	60.9%	30.7%	35.0%	58.9%	47.4%	51.6%
4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	255	283	1644	2182	1370	1162	5466	7998	10,180
% with any housing problems	60.0%	25.4%	58.2%	54.2%	18.3%	19.4%	47.6%	38.5%	41.9%
5. Household Income >80% MFI	327	134	1976	2437	2328	2418	10158	14904	17,341
% with any housing problems	24.5%	13.5%	30.0%	28.3%	3.7%	5.1%	31.2%	22.6%	23.4%
6. Total Households	2247	1990	9273	13510	6821	6389	23453	36663	50,173
% with any housing problems	46.9%	47.0%	63.0%	57.9%	24.2%	27.2%	47.2%	39.4%	44.4%

Source: CHAS datatables, 2000 & ICF Consulting

Table 13: Household Size by Entitlement Community

	Total Occupied	1	% 1 person	2	3	4	5	6	7
Brownsville	38,174	5,225	13.7%	7,756	6,892	7,095	5,431	2,847	2,928
Edinburg	14,183	2,190	15.4%	3,361	2,781	2,599	1,766	853	633
Harlingen	19,021	3,983	20.9%	5,661	3,151	2,872	1,815	808	731
McAllen	33,151	5,927	17.9%	8,275	5,929	6,038	3,800	1,735	1,447
Mission	13,766	2,105	15.3%	3,849	2,126	2,322	1,797	866	701
Pharr	12,798	1,701	13.3%	3,036	1,992	2,196	1,724	1,015	1,134
San Benito	7,065	1,187	16.8%	1,855	1,149	1,201	800	442	431
Urban County Program	82,926	8,606	10.4%	17,058	13,063	15,872	13,304	7,250	7,773
RGVEC	**221,084**	**30,924**	**14.0%**	**50,851**	**37,083**	**40,195**	**30,437**	**15,816**	**15,778**

Source: 2000 Census

Table 14: Public Housing Authority/Section 8 Data

	Public Housing Authority							Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers					
Agency	Total Portfolio	Of total, 504-compliant units	Number of Occupied Units	Number of Available Units	Households on Waiting List	Households Requiring 504 Compliant Unit	Number of Persons on Waiting List	Total Portfolio	Number of Occupied Units	Number of Available Units	Households on Waiting List	Households Requiring 504 Compliant Unit	Number of Persons on Waiting List
Alamo Housing Authority	44	3	44	0	91	4	4	120	123	0	77	4	4
Brownsville Housing Authority	856	78	828	1	980	24	UK	2015	2076	0	1197	UK	UK
Cameron County Housing Authority	320	32	309	11	587	0	UK	1006	1006	0	693	UK	UK
Donna Housing Authority	105	6	104	1	512	0	1675	296	280	16	339	1	1090
Edcouch Housing Authority	34	7	34	0	63	0	63	54	48	6	87	0	87
Edinburg Housing Authority	367	26	363	4	185	UK	UK	970	892	78	806	UK	UK
Elsa Housing Authority	119	6	118	1	53	UK	132	126	0	132	0	449	UK
Harlingen Housing Authority	484	25	383	101	84	0	UK	733	715	18	559	83	UK
Hidalgo County Housing Authority	55	4	55	0	232	0	696	716	716	0	1102	113	3226
La Joya Housing Authority	50	4	50	0	300	7	300	128	128	0	350	20	350
McAllen Housing Authority	138	14	135	3	290	21	UK	1179	1065	114	105	13	UK
Mercedes Housing Authority	226	117	220	6	295	UK	UK	420	290	110	247	31	UK
Mission Housing Authority	270	34	34	0	900	60	UK	732	732	0	900	60	UK
Pharr Housing Authority	204	17	197	7	120	UK	UK	828	828	0	365	UK	UK
San Benito Housing Authority	145	7	145	0	291	UK	UK	363	314	49	277	UK	UK
San Juan Housing Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	122	8	50	0	UK
Weslaco Housing Authority	119	12	119	0	605	29	UK	484	478	6	605	UK	UK
TOTAL	**3,536**	**392**	**3,138**	**135**	**5,588**	**145**	**2,870**	**10,321**	**9,813**	**537**	**7,759**	**774**	**4,757**

UK = Unknown

Information obtained June and July 2010

Table 15: Lack of Plumbing and Kitchen Facilities by Entitlement Community

Plumbing Facilities

	Total					Occupied					Vacant				
	Total:	Complete plumbing	%	Lacking complete plumbing	%	Total:	Complete plumbing	%	Lacking complete plumbing	%	Total:	Complete plumbing	%	Lacking complete plumbing	
Brownsville	41,880	41,076	98.1%	804	1.9%	38,224	37,543	98.2%	681	1.8%	3,656	3,533	96.6%	123	3.5%
Edinburg	15,951	15,641	98.1%	310	1.9%	14,279	14,061	98.5%	218	1.5%	1,672	1,580	94.5%	92	5.8%
Harlingen	23,245	22,952	98.7%	293	1.3%	19,029	18,850	99.1%	179	0.9%	4,216	4,102	97.3%	114	2.8%
McAllen	37,906	37,618	99.2%	288	0.8%	33,101	32,884	99.3%	217	0.7%	4,805	4,734	98.5%	71	1.5%
Mission	17,716	17,539	99.0%	177	1.0%	13,863	13,715	98.9%	148	1.1%	3,853	3,824	99.2%	29	0.8%
Pharr	16,591	16,199	97.6%	392	2.4%	12,810	12,535	97.9%	275	2.1%	3,781	3,664	96.9%	117	3.2%
San Benito	8,860	8,705	98.3%	155	1.7%	7,187	7,095	98.7%	92	1.3%	1,673	1,610	96.2%	63	3.9%
Urban County Program	104,494	98,196	94.0%	6,298	6.0%	82,771	78,785	95.2%	3,986	4.8%	21,723	19,411	89.4%	2,312	11.9%
RGVEC	266,643	257,926	96.7%	8,717	3.3%	221,264	215,468	97.4%	5,796	2.6%	45,379	42,458	93.6%	2,921	6.9%

Kitchen Facilities

	Total:	Complete kitchen	%	Lacking complete kitchen	%	Total:	Complete kitchen	%	Lacking complete kitchen	%	Total:	Complete kitchen		Lacking complete kitchen	
Brownsville	41,880	41,091	98.1%	789	1.9%	38,224	37,766	98.8%	458	1.2%	3,656	3,325	90.9%	331	9.1%
Edinburg	15,951	15,538	97.4%	413	2.6%	14,279	14,040	98.3%	239	1.7%	1,672	1,498	89.6%	174	10.4%
Harlingen	23,245	22,889	98.5%	356	1.5%	19,029	18,837	99.0%	192	1.0%	4,216	4,052	96.1%	164	3.9%
McAllen	37,906	37,606	99.2%	300	0.8%	33,101	32,922	99.5%	179	0.5%	4,805	4,684	97.5%	121	2.5%
Mission	17,716	17,567	99.2%	149	0.8%	13,863	13,751	99.2%	112	0.8%	3,853	3,816	99.0%	37	1.0%
Pharr	16,591	16,154	97.4%	437	2.6%	12,810	12,518	97.7%	292	2.3%	3,781	3,636	96.2%	145	3.8%
San Benito	8,860	8,691	98.1%	169	1.9%	7,187	7,093	98.7%	94	1.3%	1,673	1,598	95.5%	75	4.5%
Urban County Program	104,494	99,399	95.1%	5,095	4.9%	82,771	80,206	96.9%	2,565	3.1%	21,723	19,193	88.4%	2,530	11.6%
RGVEC	266,643	258,935	97.1%	7,708	2.9%	221,264	217,133	98.1%	4,131	1.9%	45,379	41,802	92.1%	3,577	7.9%

Source: 2000 Census

Table 16: Overcrowding by Tenure by Entitlement Community

	Owner occupied:	1.51 or more OpR	Percent
Brownsville	23,453	2,070	8.8%
Edinburg	8,892	522	5.9%
Harlingen	11,648	466	4.0%
McAllen	20,983	973	4.6%
Mission	10,390	509	4.9%
Pharr	9,357	905	9.7%
San Benito	4,933	372	7.5%
Urban County Program	64,948	8,258	12.7%
RGVEC	**154,604**	**14,075**	**9.1%**

	Renter occupied:	1.51 or more OpR	Percent
Brownsville	14,771	2,984	20.2%
Edinburg	5,387	596	11.1%
Harlingen	7,381	738	10.0%
McAllen	12,118	1,607	13.3%
Mission	3,473	491	14.1%
Pharr	3,453	784	22.7%
San Benito	2,254	327	14.5%
Urban County Program	17,823	3,889	21.8%
RGVEC	**66,660**	**11,416**	**17.1%**

OpR: Occupants per Room

Source: 2000 Census

Table 17: Housing Needs for Racial and Ethnic Groups by Region

Households by Income Group	All	Hispanic	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic
Household Income <=30% MFI	43162	40558	2698	54
# with any housing problems	32293	30612	1714	29
% with any housing problems	74.8%	75.5%	63.5%	53.7%
Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	36245	32857	3322	20
# with any housing problems	22237	20615	1658	12
% with any housing problems	61.4%	62.7%	49.9%	60.0%
Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	41193	35753	5363	66
# with any housing problems	19328	17743	1569	44
% with any housing problems	46.9%	49.6%	29.3%	66.7%
All Households <80% MFI	120600	109168	11383	140
# with any housing problems	73858	68970	4941	85
% with any housing problems	61.2%	63.2%	43.4%	60.7%

Source: CHAS datatables, 2000 & ICF Consulting

Table 18: Community Needs Survey Totals

PUBLIC FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS

	Performing Arts Facility (03)				Senior Centers (03A)				Group Homes for the Disabled (03B)				Homeless Facilities (03C)				Youth Centers (03D)			
Community:	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE
City of Pharr	65	48	15	13	59	67	6	11	68	60	6	6	68	60	8	10	92	46	6	7
City of Brownsville	3	8	1	2	4	7	1	2	6	7	0	1	6	11	2	1	7	5	1	1
San Benito	30	96	392	9	273	215	9	30	101	72	250	104	150	70	224	83	285	201	22	19
City of McAllen	5	10	3	2	6	10	1	1	8	9	0	3	13	6	0	1	7	10	1	2
Hidalgo County UCP	9	9			6	6	6		4	6	8		2	4	12		14	4		
City of Mission	80	108	43	18	71	121	39	27	86	125	13	16	102	98	27	10	127	108	17	12
City of Edinburg	63	39	10	6	30	52	18	12	35	48	14	17	47	51	12	7	92	14	5	3
Rio Hondo	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Laguna Vista	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
City of Harlingen	3	6	11	1	8	6	4	2	7	8	4	1	9	6	5	1	15	5	1	1
TOTALS	258	327	475	51	458	486	84	85	315	337	296	148	397	307	292	113	641	394	53	45

	Neighborhood Facility (03E)				Parks & Recreational Facilities (03F)				Parking Facilities (03G)				Garbage Pickup Services (03H)				Drainage Improvements (03I)			
Community:	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE
City of Pharr	73	58	5	4	85	57	12	2	61	62	18	2	67	59	10	4	87	49	4	4
City of Brownsville	3	7	1	3	7	4	2	1	7	4	2	2	3	8	2	1	9	4	0	1
San Benito	171	207	101	47	405	87	33	2	321	127	72	7	212	190	104	21	311	125	28	63
City of McAllen	7	10	0	1	2	12	2	1	3	10	4	1	5	9	0	5	7	9	0	4
Hidalgo County UCP	7	7	4		11	7			3	5	10		6	6	6		13	5		
City of Mission	89	124	27	18	109	107	23	13	86	93	42	24	77	105	26	20	142	86	26	11
City of Edinburg	57	36	12	9	77	29	10	3	55	34	19	7	42	39	23	11	86	26	2	2
Rio Hondo	2	0	0		2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Laguna Vista	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
City of Harlingen	11	7	3	0	8	6	8	0	7	6	7	2	10	7	5	1	19	3	2	0
TOTALS	420	457	153	82	707	309	90	22	544	342	175	45	424	423	177	63	677	307	62	85

	Brush Pickup Services (03H)				Sewer Improvements (03J)				Water Improvements (03J)				New Street Construction (03K)				Sidewalk Residential Areas (03L)			
Community:	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE
City of Pharr	76	50	7	3	54	55	14	5	60	59	10	4	59	53	11	7	73	50	15	5
City of Brownsville	5	7	1	1	4	8	0	2	3	10	0	1	6	5	1	2	6	7	0	1
San Benito	373	104	21	29	317	122	16	72	205	179	91	52	424	75	9	17	336	103	24	64
City of McAllen	4	12	0	4	4	8	0	8	5	10	0	5	6	7	1	6	7	9	0	5
Hidalgo County UCP	6	6	6		14	4			14	4			16	2			8	7	3	
City of Mission	104	112	23	17	100	109	18	26	91	105	26	29	120	89	19	24	114	101	17	19
City of Edinburg	59	42	10	9	64	34	8	8	62	33	11	10	75	45	5	2	82	30	6	3
Rio Hondo	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Laguna Vista	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
City of Harlingen	13	5	4	1	16	1	5	1	13	5	4	1	10	5	7	0	10	7	7	0
TOTALS	642	339	72	64	342	61	122	455	406	142	102		282	53	58	638	315	72	97	262

	Child Care Facilities (03M)				Fire Stations and Equipment (03O)				Abused Children's Facilities (03Q)				Asbestos Removal (03R)				Services for AIDS/HIV Patients (03T)			
Community:	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE
City of Pharr	76	45	7	3	63	61	6	9					61	48	22	16	69	45	7	19
City of Brownsville	5	8	0	1	5	6	2	1	8	6	0	0	4	4	3	3	5	5	1	3
San Benito	240	196	17	74	104	274	131	18	198	171	58	108	109	54	168	196	69	47	324	87
City of McAllen	9	10	0	1									5	10	2	2	3	13	1	3
Hidalgo County UCP	2	3	11		12	5	1		4	4	10		2	5	11		1	1	16	
City of Mission	114	102	17	18	113	120	14	11	103	120	8	6	89	80	25	39	70	125	19	26
City of Edinburg	43	29	20	3	46	49	9	8					54	31	24	13	42	38	12	23
Rio Hondo	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Laguna Vista	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
City of Harlingen	5	12	4	0	9	6	6	0	14	4	4	0	5	8	6	2	3	10	5	5
TOTALS	496	406	76	100	355	521	169	47	328	307	80	114	331	241	261	271	285	386	167	

Table 18: Community Needs Survey Totals

PUBLIC SERVICES

	Fire Protection & Education (03/05)				Literacy Program (05)				Life Skills Training (05)				Senior Services (05A)				Handicapped Services (05B)			
Community:	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE
City of Pharr	74	55	3	2	79	53	6	2	80	47	2	7	67	62	15	10	68	55	9	5
City of Brownsville	5	8	0	1	7	3	2	2	10	4	0	0	8	4	1	1	5	8	0	1
San Benito	152	184	83	108	279	207	39	2	316	189	17	5	226	117	139+1	44	114	204	147	62
City of McAllen	0	0	0	0	9	9	1	1	12	8	0	0	10	10	0	0	8	9	0	3
Hidalgo County UCP	10	5	3		10	5	3		10	5	3		10	7	1		5	5	8	
City of Mission	113	120	14	11	112	71	14	12	81	85	15	13	85	118	30	22	88	113	20	17
City of Edinburg	46	49	9	8	56	36	8	12	54	45	5	5	35	48	14	17	41	52	11	10
Rio Hondo	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Laguna Vista	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
City of Harlingen	7	9	5	5	7	9	6	1	10	7	3	1	9	10	2	2	11	7	3	2
TOTALS	**409**	**431**	**117**	**135**	**562**	**393**	**79**	**32**	**575**	**391**	**45**	**31**	**452**	**377**	**63**	**96**	**341**	**455**	**198**	**100**

	Legal Aid Services (05C)				Youth Services (05D) as:				Transportation Services (05E)				Substance Abuse (05F)				Domestic Violence Services (05G)			
Community:	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE
City of Pharr	85	42	10	8	82	46	6	5	89	37	9	10	82	37	6	17	74	52	7	2
City of Brownsville	4	8	1	1	8	5	1	0	5	8	1	0	6	6	0	2	7	5	1	1
San Benito	305	146	62	14	285	156	74	12	66	166	272	23	254	152	67	54	196	218	30	83
City of McAllen	10	8	0	2	10	7	1	2	11	6	1	2	11	6	1	2	12	8	0	0
Hidalgo County UCP	2	1	15		13	5			3	5	10		1	6	11		1	8	9	
City of Mission	80	118	19	20	103	120	8	6	102	119	19	11	81	121	22	23	93	120	18	22
City of Edinburg	43	51	7	14	77	43	1	0	54	44	9	10	52	40	14	16	44	53	6	13
Rio Hondo	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Laguna Vista	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
City of Harlingen	10	7	4	2	15	4	3	2	7	12	2	2	12	7	4	1	15	4	3	1
TOTALS	**540**	**382**	**119**	**61**	**595**	**387**	**94**	**27**	**338**	**399**	**323**	**58**	**500**	**376**	**126**	**115**	**444**	**469**	**74**	**122**

	Employment Skill Training (05H)				Crime Awareness (05I)				Grafitti Removal (05I)				Health Services (05M)				Mental Health Care (05O)			
Community:	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE
City of Pharr	83	35	6	10	84	42	3	10	58	45	7	11	76	54	6	4	66	55	7	13
City of Brownsville	6	8	0	0	6	7	0	1	5	5	2	2	6	6	0	2	7	5	0	2
San Benito	314	133	33	47	327	187	10	3	396	67	13	51	225	159	120	23	235	112	191	11
City of McAllen	10	8	1	1	10	7	1	2					11	8	0	1	10	9	0	1
Hidalgo County UCP	6	3	9		5	4	9		5	4	9		8	5	5		2	5	11	
City of Mission	105	130	13	13	119	125	6	7	130	81	11	14	96	122	15	18	79	123	14	18
City of Edinburg	52	40	7	14	65	38	4	6	59	41	5	9	50	45	8	12	46	45	9	15
Rio Hondo	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Laguna Vista	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
City of Harlingen	11	9	2	1	14	6	2	1	13	6	3	1	6	12	3	2	8	8	4	3
TOTALS	**589**	**367**	**71**	**86**	**632**	**417**	**35**	**30**	**668**	**250**	**50**	**88**	**480**	**412**	**157**	**62**	**456**	**362**	**236**	**63**

	Services: Abused/Neglected Children (05N)				Child Care Services (05L)				Child Care Services (0 to 3)				Child Care Services (3 to 5)				Child Care Services (5 to 10)			
Community:	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE
City of Pharr					76	49	8	3	65	37	8	3	63	35	9	3	53	54	8	6
City of Brownsville	8	6	0	0	5	7	0	1	5	6	0	3	4	8	0	2	2	9	1	2
San Benito	290	186	22	29	213	202	165	53	230	183	187	73	206	179	98	44	286	106	101	33
City of McAllen	12	8	0	0	9	10	0	1	7	11	0	1	5	12	0	1	5	12	0	1
Hidalgo County UCP	2	6	10		4	6	8													
City of Mission	93	120	18	22	114	102	17	18	72	109	15	21	77	101	14	21	75	103	14	21
City of Edinburg					43	29	20	8	42	25	13	9	38	26	13	8	36	29	12	7
Rio Hondo	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Laguna Vista	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
City of Harlingen	15	4	3	1	10	4	8	1	9	4	8	1	10	4	7	1	8	6	7	1
TOTALS	**423**	**330**	**53**	**52**	**476**	**410**	**226**	**85**	**432**	**376**	**231**	**111**	**405**	**366**	**141**	**80**	**467**	**320**	**143**	**71**

Table 18: Community Needs Survey Totals

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

	Emergency Shelters (03T)				Food distribution sites (03T)				Clothing distribution sites (03T)				Removal of unsafe vacant structures				Veterans services (05)			
Community:	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE
City of Pharr	68	60	8	10	72	53	5	4	67	56	10	10	59	45	2	1	51	42	12	5
City of Brownsville	4	2	1	7	8	5	1	0	6	6	2	0	4	7	1	2	10	4	0	0
San Benito	128	186	201	12	111	186	211	19	188	167	135	37	366	103	37	21	201	157	130	39
City of McAllen	13	6	0	1	10	9	0	0	7	12	0	0	2	9	3	5	12	4	0	2
Hidalgo County UCP	1	1	16		1	1	16		1	1	16		4	5	9		10	5	3	
City of Mission	102	98	27	1	90	111	28	10	85	109	33	10	130	81	11	14	116	92	24	13
City of Edinburg	47	51	12	7	51	41	18	7	47	42	21	4					72	28	13	4
Rio Hondo	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Laguna Vista	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
City of Harlingen	12	5	4	2	10	7	5	2	7	10	5	2	15	2	4	2	14	6	1	2
TOTALS	**377**	**410**	**269**	**40**	**355**	**414**	**284**	**42**	**410**	**404**	**222**	**63**	**582**	**253**	**67**	**45**	**487**	**340**	**183**	**65**

	Historic Preservation(16A)				Fire protection response (05)				Neighborhood police presence (05I)				Transportation (Medical/Employment)				Economic Development (18)			
Community:	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE
City of Pharr	56	52	12	21	63	63	5	6	94	36	8	6	74	47	14	6	66	47	7	17
City of Brownsville	8	5	1	0	7	5	2	0	8	6	0	0	9	4	1	0	7	4	0	2
San Benito	201	174	125	27	228	202	136	39	315	114	92	8	51	186	206	84	284	154	77	12
City of McAllen	2	9	3	5					13	5	0	2	11	6	1	2	3	12	1	2
Hidalgo County UCP	3	6	7		10	5	3		5	4	9						5	4	7	
City of Mission	97	98	45	21	145	74	18	7	151	67	20	5	108	108	20	15	70	114	28	35
City of Edinburg	55	34	16	11	65	34	12	5	85	24	9	2	57	36	13	6	40	42	13	18
Rio Hondo	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Laguna Vista	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
City of Harlingen	6	5	8	4	12	7	2	2	15	6	1	1	11	7	4	2	10	7	4	2
TOTALS	**430**	**384**	**217**	**89**	**533**	**390**	**178**	**59**	**688**	**263**	**139**	**24**	**324**	**394**	**259**	**115**	**487**	**385**	**137**	**88**

Table 18: Community Needs Survey Totals

HOUSING ASSISTANCE

	New home construction (12)				Down payment assistance (13)				Single family rehabilitation (14A)			
Community:	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE
City of Pharr	62	60	13	16	71	41	4	17	62	56	6	18
City of Brownsville	3	7	4	0	9	4	1	0	8	5	1	0
San Benito	12	3	1	0	13	2	1	0	12	3	1	0
City of McAllen	3	12	1	4	4	14	0	3	6	10	1	2
Hidalgo County UCP	5	4	6		5	6	4		6	3	6	
City of Mission	85	98	32	25	92	81	37	28	107	90	23	19
City of Edinburg	40	40	26	5	55	39	15	7	46	41	20	5
Rio Hondo	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Laguna Vista	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
City of Harlingen	6	9	6	2	11	6	3	3	12	9	2	1
TOTALS	217	234	90	52	261	194	66	58	260	218	61	45

	Lead-Based Paint Testing (05P/14A)				Multi-family rehabilitation (apts: 14B)				Public housing (low rent: 14C / 14D)			
Community:	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE
City of Pharr					58	42	13	16	54	62	7	15
City of Brownsville	5	4	3	2	8	5	1	0	6	3	4	0
San Benito	7	5	2	2	11	3	2	0	11	1	3	0
City of McAllen					2	11	2	2	6	7	2	3
Hidalgo County UCP	6	3	6		5	2	8		4	4	7	
City of Mission	89	80	25	39	79	104	30	20	67	109	40	22
City of Edinburg					34	42	9	5	30	43	33	9
Rio Hondo	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Laguna Vista	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
City of Harlingen	8	9	3	4	10	7	4	2	10	5	7	1
TOTALS	116	102	40	47	208	217	70	45	189	235	104	50

	Elderly housing (assisted living/apts)				Transitional housing (6-24 months)				Rental assistance (Section 8: 21F)			
Community:	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MED	LOW	NOT SURE
City of Pharr	67	67	4	12	71	63	7	21	54	62	8	15
City of Brownsville	9	5	0	0	5	6	3	0	5	8	1	0
San Benito	13	2	1	0	10	3	3	0	11	3	2	0
City of McAllen	8	9	1	1	8	5	2	4	7	9	0	3
Hidalgo County UCP					1	6	8					
City of Mission	107	96	16	21	59	118	38	26	62	104	42	29
City of Edinburg	58	44	9	5	24	54	25	9	24	48	32	7
Rio Hondo	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Laguna Vista	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
City of Harlingen	15	6	1	1	12	4	5	2	12	5	5	1
TOTALS	278	230	33	40	191	260	92	62	176	240	91	55

Table 18: Community Needs Survey Totals

QUALITY OF LIFE

	Quality of life in the Rio Grande Valley				Quality of life in the City				Quality of life in your neighborhood				Valley as a place to raise children			
Community:	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NOT SURE	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NOT SURE
City of Pharr	65	50	6	31					47	68	16	8	47	68	6	6
City of Brownsville	5	6	3	0	5	7	2	0	6	6	2	0	5	8	0	1
San Benito	34	70	215	209	1	7	8	0	2	8	6	0	7	7	2	0
City of McAllen	9	10	0	0	9	10	0	0	7	10	1	0	8	9	2	0
Hidalgo County UCP																
City of Mission	82	142	22	8	82	142	22	8	97	118	26	34	87	123	26	16
City of Edinburg	48	55	2	1	48	55	2	1	47	52	8	1	53	46	6	1
Rio Hondo	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Laguna Vista	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
City of Harlingen	8	11	4	0	8	13	2	0	5	15	3	0	11	9	3	0
TOTALS	251	346	253	249	153	236	37	9	212	279	62	43	218	273	45	24

Table 18: Community Needs Survey Totals

IMPORTANCE OF FOLLOWING

	Ease of pedestrian travel as:				Ease of bicycle travel as:				Ease of travel by car as:				Number of parks in the City as:			
Community:	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE
City of Pharr	60	52	25	8	65	47	28	6	60	65	9	9	65	46	24	13
City of Brownsville	10	0	4	0	9	1	3	1	11	2	1	0	8	4	2	0
San Benito	7	7	1	0	5	10	0	0	11	4	0	0	10	5	0	0
City of McAllen	6	7	4	1	6	5	5	2	7	9	2	0	5	9	2	2
Hidalgo County UCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Mission	86	108	40	14	83	100	46	13	105	102	21	13	86	122	32	13
City of Edinburg	52	32	24	6	50	31	28	6	48	49	9	0	55	38	18	1
Rio Hondo	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Laguna Vista	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
City of Harlingen	11	6	7	0	9	6	8	0	16	7	0	0	6	16	2	0
TOTALS	**233**	**213**	**106**	**29**	**228**	**202**	**118**	**28**	**260**	**239**	**42**	**22**	**237**	**241**	**80**	**29**

	Public Library as:				Recycling Collection as:				Museum as:				Clean Streets as:			
Community:	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE
City of Pharr	65	55	17	9	67	42	19	6	70	49	16	5	72	65	11	6
City of Brownsville	8	3	1	0	11	2	0	1	7	6	1	0	10	3	1	0
San Benito	11	4	0	0	6	8	1	0	4	7	2	0	12	3	0	0
City of McAllen	5	11	1	1	7	8	0	0	6	8	2	2	6	7	3	1
Hidalgo County UCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Mission	97	101	32	10	107	77	46	12	86	101	46	14	115	91	21	11
City of Edinburg	55	40	18	0	50	45	25	6	53	42	27	0	51	46	16	3
Rio Hondo	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Laguna Vista	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
City of Harlingen	11	10	2	0	12	8	3	0	2	15	6	0	14	10	0	0
TOTALS	**255**	**224**	**71**	**20**	**262**	**191**	**94**	**25**	**230**	**229**	**100**	**21**	**282**	**226**	**52**	**21**

	Trash Collection as:				Street Lighting as:				Street Repair as:			
Community:	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE
City of Pharr	60	57	16	6	65	53	6	4	66	51	14	6
City of Brownsville	8	5	0	1	11	3	0	0	12	1	1	0
San Benito	12	3	0	0	13	2	0	0	13	2	0	0
City of McAllen	5	8	2	2	8	5	4	1	7	6	4	1
Hidalgo County UCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Mission	118	94	31	11	134	90	21	12	134	73	26	10
City of Edinburg	48	45	16	5	59	43	24	0	58	30	28	0
Rio Hondo	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Laguna Vista	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
City of Harlingen	15	9	0	0	16	7	0	0	16	8	0	0
TOTALS	**268**	**222**	**65**	**25**	**308**	**204**	**55**	**17**	**308**	**172**	**73**	**17**

Table 18: Community Needs Survey Totals

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Access to a computer		Have an email address:		Would like to receive information on the following:					Additional comments/needs below
Community:	YES	NO	YES	NO	Rates for City Water and Sewer	Services available	Public Meetings/ Public Hearings	Contact numbers for law enforcement	Social service programs funded	Open-Ended Response
City of Pharr	60	60	8	4	55	56	60	55	60	NONE
City of Brownsville	9	1	7	7	5	6	6	6	6	NONE
San Benito	15	0	0	0	8	8	6	7	9	NONE
City of McAllen	15	1			8	11		10	10	NONE
Hidalgo County UCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NONE
City of Mission	168	53	0	0	94	100	0	106	105	NONE
City of Edinburg	93	18			47	51		52	48	NONE
Rio Hondo	2	0	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	have control over the utilites like waterv and lite the ccommunity is being overly charge can some thing get done about this? we have to be forced to pay on time or the power or water will be turned off this system needs to change we are living to pay for water and lite that the Mortgages get unpayed then peple loose there home and they are forced to rent is that what the Community wants What I Want is to see the City HELP THE PEOPLE IN NEED. TO TALK TO THEM FIND OUT WHAT WENT WRONG THEY MADE ANEFFORD TO BUY AND TO LOOSE THERE HOMES IN JUST 3 OR 7 MONTHS IT IS NOT RITE.
Laguna Vista	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	NONE
City of Harlingen	23	4	23	4	9	11	12	7	13	NONE
TOTALS	**386**	**137**	**40**	**15**	**229**	**246**	**86**	**246**	**254**	**1**

Table 19: Occupancy and Vacancy Rate by Entitlement Community

	Housing	Occupied		Vacant	
	Units	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Brownsville	42,323	38,174	90.2%	4,149	9.8%
Edinburg	16,031	14,183	88.5%	1,848	11.5%
Harlingen	23,008	19,021	82.7%	3,987	17.3%
McAllen	37,922	33,151	87.4%	4,771	12.6%
Mission	17,723	13,766	77.7%	3,957	22.3%
Pharr	16,537	12,798	77.4%	3,739	22.6%
San Benito	9,120	7,065	77.5%	2,055	22.5%
Urban County Program	104,445	82,926	79.4%	21,519	20.6%
RGVEC	**267,109**	**221,084**	**82.8%**	**46,025**	**17.2%**

Source: 2000 Census

Table 20: Median Sales Prices for Brownsville, Harlingen, and McAllen

Brownsville

Year	Median Price
1996	$68,200
2000	$74,400
2004	$90,500
% increase (1996-04)	**32.70%**
% increase (2000-04)	**21.60%**

Harlingen

Year	Median Price
1996	$69,600
2000	$81,100
2004	$84,500
% increase (1996-04)	**21.40%**
% increase (2000-04)	**4.20%**

McAllen

Year	Median Price
1996	$73,300
2000	$80,000
2004	$94,200
% increase (1996-04)	**28.50%**
% increase (2000-04)	**17.80%**

Source: Texas A&M Real Estate Center

Table 21: Fair Market Rents by MSAs

1998	Efficiency	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito MSA	$332	$419	$523	$655	$817	$939	$1,062
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA	$277	$379	$434	$542	$608	$699	$790

2000	Efficiency	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito MSA	$339	$427	$533	$667	$833	$957	$1,082
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA	$275	$366	$419	$523	$587	$675	$763

2004	Efficiency	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito MSA	$319	$402	$503	$630	$787	$905	$1,023
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA	$297	$394	$451	$563	$633	$728	$823

2010	Efficiency	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito MSA	$454	$524	$600	$742	$838	$0	$0
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA	$505	$555	$655	$785	$903	$0	$0

Source: HUD Datasets

Table 22: Units Affordable By Income and Number of Bedrooms

	0-1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 + Bedrooms	Total
Renter-Occupied Affordable at:				
0-30%	7,569	5,435	5,201	18,205
31-50%	6,743	6,769	4,139	17,651
51-80%	9,142	9,531	4,778	23,451
Renter-Vacant Units Affordable at:				
0-30%	1,045	836	543	2,424
31-50%	930	1,244	533	2,707
51-80%	864	965	183	2,012
Owner-Occupied Units Affordable at:				
0-30%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
31-50%	14,256	29,352	46,822	90,430
51-80%	3,870	7,902	25,899	37,671
Owner-Vacant Units Affordable at:				
0-30%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30-50%	588	602	891	2,081
51-80%	107	108	481	696

Source: CHAS datatables, 2000 & ICF Consulting

Table 23: Homeless Count and Characteristics Survey Results: Brownsville

Number of Surveys Recorded	Brownsville

2. Age of Respondent

	Age
Median	41.4
Mean	42.3

3. Where did you spend the night last night?

	Frequency	Percent
Emergency Shelter	38	22.6
On the street	72	42.9
Living with Family	7	4.2
Living with Friends	12	7.1
Transitional Housing	15	8.9
Substance Abuse Treatment Center	1	.6
Substandard Housing	1	.6
Hotel/Motel	14	8.3
Hospital	2	1.2
Domestic Violence Shelter	4	2.4
Other	2	1.2
Total	168	100.0

4. Respondents' Gender

	Frequency	Percent
Male	128	71.9
Female	49	27.5
Transgender	1	.6
Total	178	100.0

5. What is your race?

	Frequency	Percent
White	161	95.3
Black/African American	4	2.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	1.2
Other Multi-Racial	1	0.6
Total	169	100.0

DRAFT

6. Do you consider yourself to be Hispanic or Latino?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes, Hispanic or Latino	125	74.9
No, Not Hispanic or Latino	42	25.1
Total	167	100.0

7. Which of the following best describes your family/household?

	Frequency	Percent
I am a single individual	128	79.0
Two parent family with children	9	5.6
One parent family with children	15	9.3
Couple without children	7	4.3
Other type of family	3	1.9
Total	162	100.0

8. How many total people are in your family/household?

	People in family/household
Average	4.30
Median	3.50

9. How many adults are in your family/household?

	Adults in family/household
Average	?.??
Median	?.??

10. How many children are in your family/household?

	Children in family/household
Average	?.??
Median	?.??

10. Age of Children in Respondents' family

	Age
Median	?.?
Mean	?.?

10. Gender Respondents' children

	Frequency	Percent
Male	?.?	?.?
Female	?.?	?.?
Transgender	?.?	?.?
Total	???	100.0

11. Have you ever been in the U.S. military?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	20	12.5
No	140	87.5
Total	160	100.0

11. How long was your service?

	Length of service
Median	4 years

10. Tour of Duty served by respondents'

	Frequency	Percent
Vietnam	4	44.4
Kuwait (Desert Storm)	2	22.2
Iraq	1	11.1
Afghanistan	1	11.1
Other	1	11.1
Total	9	100.0

13. How long have you been homeless?

Median	1 year
Range	7 days – 35 years

14. Which of the following best describes your situation?

	Frequency	Percent
1st time homeless in the past 3 years	79	50.3
2-3 episodes in the past 3 years	25	15.9
At least 4 episodes in the past 3 years	7	4.5
Continuously homeless for a year or more	46	29.3
Total	157	100.0

15. Have you had another separate homeless episode within the past twelve months?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	53	42.1
No	73	57.9
Total	126	100.0

16. How old were you when you first became homeless

	Age
Median	34

17. City where respondent became homeless?

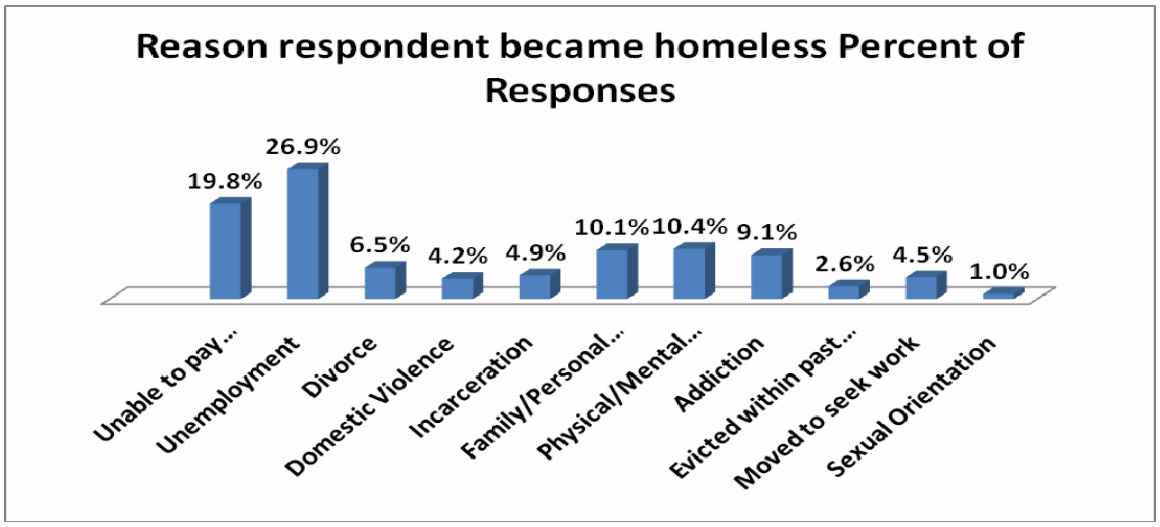
	Frequency	Percent
Laredo		
Total		

18. When respondent moved to city where they are now

	Year
Median	
Mean	

19. Reason respondent became homeless

	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Unable to pay rent/mortgage	61	19.8	39.1
Unemployment	83	26.9	53.2
Divorce	20	6.5	12.8
Domestic Violence	13	4.2	8.3
Incarceration	15	4.9	9.6
Family/Personal Illness	31	10.1	19.9
Physical/Mental Disabilities	32	10.4	20.5
Addiction	28	9.1	17.9
Evicted within past week	8	2.6	5.1
Moved to seek work	14	4.5	9.0
Sexual Orientation	3	1.0	1.9
Total	308	100.0	197.4



19. Reason respondent remains homeless

	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Unable to pay rent/mortgage	55.0	25.8	48.7
Unemployment	72.0	33.8	63.7
Divorce	7.0	3.3	6.2
Domestic Violence	8.0	3.8	7.1
Incarceration	8.0	3.8	7.1
Family/Personal Illness	18.0	8.5	15.9
Physical/Mental Disabilities	24.0	11.3	21.2
Addiction	21.0	9.9	18.6
Total	213.0	100.0	188.5

20. Shelter and Housing needed by respondents

	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Emergency Shelter			
Transitional Housing			
Affordable Housing			
No Services Needed			
Total			

20. Shelter and Housing received by respondents

	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Emergency Shelter			
Transitional Housing			
Affordable Housing			
Total			

21. How far did you go in school?

	Frequency	Percent
Never attended	4	2.8
High School diploma	36	25.0
Technical school/job trng program	2	1.4
Master's degree and beyond	3	2.1
1st - 8th grade	44	30.6
Some College	12	8.3
Some high school	37	25.7
College Graduate	6	4.2
Total	144	100.0

22. Are you able to work?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	93	65.0
No	50	35.0
Total	143	100.0

23. What best describes your job status?

	Frequency	Percent
Regular full time	7	6.9
Regular part time	3	3.0
Day labor	7	6.9
Part time	4	4.0
Unemployed	80	79.2
Total	101	100.0

24. On average, how many hours per week do you work for pay?

	Hours worked per week
Average	27.2
Median	30.0

25. If unemployed, how long?

	Months
Median	12

26. Reason Respondent is not Working

	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Permanent physical disability	23	12.5	24.0
Mental health problem	25	13.6	26.0
Poor health	17	9.2	17.7
Don't want to	6	3.3	6.3
Lack skills/education	13	7.1	13.5
Lack of proper clothing	10	5.4	10.4
No transportation	19	10.3	19.8
Temporary Physical Disability	2	1.1	2.1
Drug/alcohol problem	20	10.9	20.8
Lack of US documents	15	8.2	15.6
Lack child care	2	1.1	2.1
Lack of permanent address	16	8.7	16.7
Criminal background	13	7.1	13.5
Learning/developmental disability	3	1.6	3.1
Total	184	100.0	191.7

27. Monthly income earned by respondents'

	Monthly Income
Median	

27. Sources where respondents get income

	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Child Support			
Employer Wages			
Social Security			
SSDI/SSI			
Pension/Retirement			
Asking for money on the streets			
Family/Friends			
TANF			
Unemployment Benefits			
VA Benefits			
Illegal Activity			
Other			
Total			

28. Conditions respondents are receiving treatment for

	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Mental Illness			
Drug Abuse			
Alcohol Abuse			
HIV/AIDS related illnesses			
Other physical condition			
Have not or do not receive treatment			
Total			

29. Institutions respondents have been in

	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Drug or Alcohol Abuse Treatment			
State Hospital/long term care facility			
Jail/Prison			
Foster Care			
Other			
Total			

30. If institutional history was respondent homeless prior to entering?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes		
No		
Total		

31. If institutional history when released did respondent have shelter?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes		
No		
Total		

32. Do respondents have medical insurance?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes		
No		
Total		

32. Types of medical insurance that respondents have

	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Employer Sponsored			
Medicaid			
Medicare			
VA Benefits			
Community Health Program			
Other			
Total			

33. In the past year have you needed Medical Care?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	67	49.3
No	69	50.7
Total	136	100.0

33. Were you able to get Medical Treatment?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	39	28.9
No	96	71.1
Total	135	100.0

33. Where did respondent receive Medical Treatment?

	Frequency	Percent
Total		

34. In the past year have you needed Dental Care?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	56	40.9
No	81	59.1
Total	137	100.0

34. Were you able to get Dental Care?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	10	7.3
No	127	92.7
Total	137	100.0

34. Where did respondent receive Dental Care?

	Frequency	Percent
Total		

35. In the past year have you needed Mental Health Care?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	37	27.6
No	97	72.4
Total	134	100.0

35. Were you able to get Mental Health Care?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	21	15.9
No	111	84.1
Total	132	100.0

35. Where did respondent receive Mental Health?

	Frequency	Percent
Total		

36. Services respondent reports needing

	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Need Job Training and Placement?	66	15.0	52.8
Need Case Management?	37	8.4	29.6
Need Child Care?	16	3.6	12.8
Need Life Skills Training?	31	7.0	24.8
Need Food Stamps?	68	15.5	54.4
Need Veterans Benefits?	9	2.0	7.2
Need Transportation Assistance?	56	12.7	44.8
Need GED or Educational Training?	26	5.9	20.8
Need English as a Second Language	20	4.5	16.0
Need Legal Aid	30	6.8	24.0
Need Clothing and/or Food?	77	17.5	61.6
Do not need any services	4	0.9	3.2
Total	440	100.0	352.0

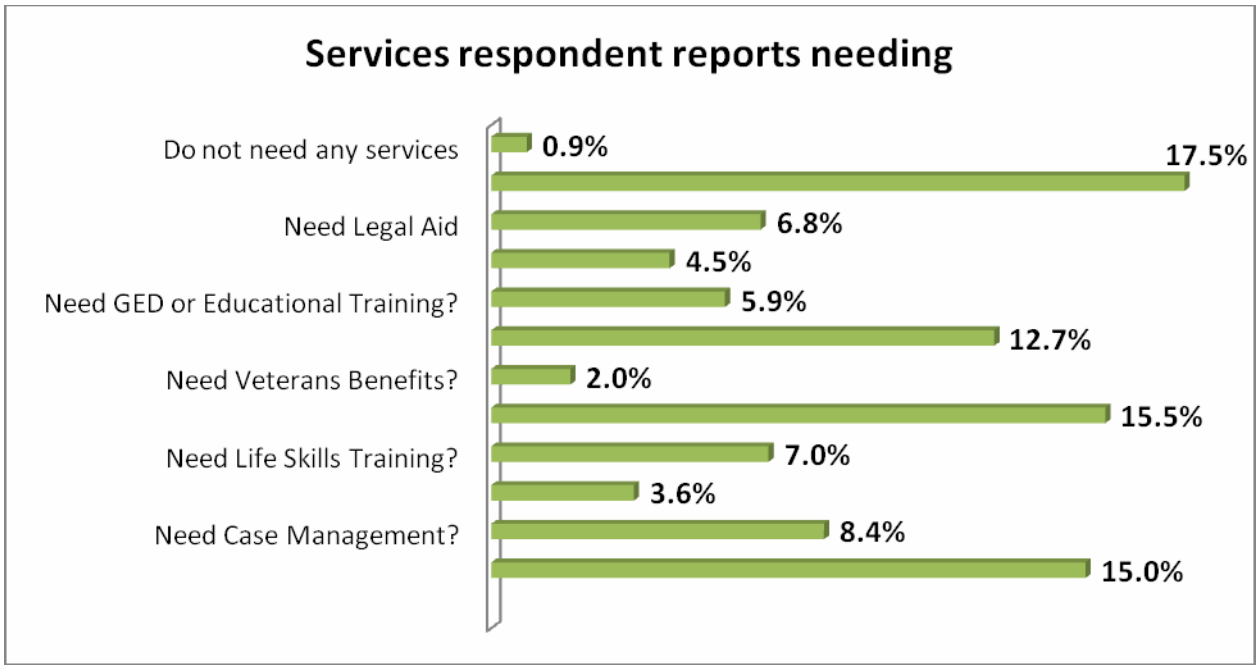


Table 24: Homeless Count and Characteristics Survey Results: Harlingen

	Harlingen
Number of Surveys Recorded	111

2. Age of Respondent

	Age
Median	36.1
Mean	36.4

3. Where did you spend the night last night?

	Frequency	Percent
Emergency Shelter	29	31.2
On the street	2	2.2
Living with Family	16	17.2
Living with Friends	4	4.3
Transitional Housing	1	1.1
Mental health facility	1	1.1
Substandard Housing	4	4.3
Hotel/Motel	4	4.3
Subsidized Housing	1	1.1
Domestic Violence Shelter	2	2.2
Corrections Facility/Jail	1	1.1
in a place that you are being evicted from within a week	3	3.2
Other	25	26.9
Total	93	100.0

4. Respondents' Gender

	Frequency	Percent
Male	54	48.6
Female	57	51.4
Total	111	100.0

5. What is your race?

	Frequency	Percent
White	99	90.0
Black/African American	8	7.3
American Indian/Alaska Native and White	1	.9
Other Multi-Racial	2	1.8
Total	110	100.0

DRAFT

6. Do you consider yourself to be Hispanic or Latino?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes, Hispanic or Latino	79	81.4
No, Not Hispanic or Latino	18	18.6
Total	97	100.0

7. Which of the following best describes your family/household?

	Frequency	Percent
I am a single individual	38	40.9
Two parent family with children	17	18.3
One parent family with children	26	28.0
Couple without children	7	7.5
Other type of family	5	5.4
Total	111	100.0

8. How many total people are in your family/household?

	People in family/household
Average	3.4
Median	3.0

9. How many adults are in your family/household?

	Adults in family/household
Average	1.7
Median	1.0

10. How many children are in your family/household?

	Children in family/household
Average	2.65
Median	2.00

10. Age of Children in Respondents' family

	Age
Median	6.33
Mean	5.00

10. Gender Respondents' children

	Frequency	Percent
Male	54	53.5
Female	47	46.5
Transgender	0	0.0
Total	101	100.0

11. Have you ever been in the U.S. military?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	8.3
No	77	91.7
Total	84	100.0

11. How long was your service?

	Length of service
Median	4.0 years

10. Tour of Duty served by respondents'

	Frequency	Percent
Korea	3	21.4
Vietnam	4	35.7
Kuwait (Desert Storm)	2	14.3
Afghanistan	2	14.3
Other	2	14.3
Total	14	100.0

13. How long have you been homeless?

Median	7 Months
Range	2 days – 10 years

14. Which of the following best describes your situation?

	Frequency	Percent
1st time homeless in the past 3 years	45	78.9
2-3 episodes in the past 3 years	7	12.3
At least 4 episodes in the past 3 years	1	1.8
Continuously homeless for a year or more	4	7.0
Total	57	100.0

15. Have you had another separate homeless episode within the past twelve months?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	20	29.9
No	47	70.1
Total	66	100.0

16. How old were you when you first became homeless

	Age
Median	33.0

17. City where respondent became homeless?

	Frequency	Percent
0	50	45
Bisella	1	0.9
Brownsville	6	5.4
Charlotte	1	0.9
Donna	1	0.9
Fresnos	2	1.8
Garden City	1	0.9
Harlingen	30	27
Heraon	1	0.9
Houston	1	0.9
La Feria	1	0.9
Los Fresnos	1	0.9
Los Inidos	1	0.9
Lyonier	1	0.9
Makale	1	0.9
McAllen	1	0.9
Mercedes	1	0.9
New Orleans	1	0.9
NYC	1	0.9
Parma	1	0.9
Pharr	2	1.8
Raymondville	2	1.8
Rockville	1	0.9
San Benito	2	1.8
Total	111	100

18. When respondent moved to city where they are now

	Year
Median	2009
Mean	2006

19. Reason respondent became homeless

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Unable to pay rent/mortgage	65	27.4
Unemployment	68	28.7
Divorce	20	8.4
Domestic Violence	11	4.6
Incarceration	12	5.1
Family/Personal Illness	25	10.5
Physical/Mental Disabilities	15	6.3
Addiction	6	2.5
Evicted within past week	6	2.5
Moved to seek work	9	3.8
Total	237	100.0

19. Reason respondent remains homeless

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Unable to pay rent/mortgage	60	35.3
Unemployment	59	34.7
Divorce	8	4.7
Domestic Violence	8	4.7
Incarceration	8	4.7
Family/Personal Illness	13	7.6
Physical/Mental Disabilities	12	7.1
Addiction	2	1.2
Total	170	100.0

20. Shelter and Housing needed by respondents

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Emergency Shelter	55	27.8
Transitional Housing	39	19.7
Affordable Housing	94	47.5
No Services Needed	10	5.1
Total	198	100.0

20. Shelter and Housing received by respondents

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Emergency Shelter	72	92.3
Transitional Housing	5	6.4
Affordable Housing	1	1.3
Total	78	100.0

21. How far did you go in school?

	Frequency	Percent
Never attended	3	3.3
High School diploma	39	31.9
Technical school/job trng program	7	7.7
Master's degree and beyond	2	2.2
1st - 8th grade	12	13.2
Some College	11	12.1
Some high school	20	22.0
College Graduate	7	7.7
Total	91	100.0

22. Are you able to work?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	62	68.9
No	28	31.1
Total	90	100.0

23. What best describes your job status?

	Frequency	Percent
Regular full time	13	16.5
Regular part time	15	19.0
Day labor	1	1.3
Temporary Job	5	6.3
Unemployed	45	57.0
Total	79	100.0

24. On average, how many hours per week do you work for pay?

	Hours worked per week
Average	26.4
Median	24.0

25. If unemployed, how long?

	Months
Median	18

26. Reason Respondent is not Working

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Permanent physical disability	44	33.8
Mental health problem	14	10.8
Poor health	22	16.9
Don't want to	1	.8
Lack skills/education	5	3.8
Lack of proper clothing	2	1.5
No transportation	16	12.3
Temporary Physical Disability	5	3.8
Drug/alcohol problem	2	1.5
Lack of US documents	3	2.3
Lack child care	3	2.3
Lack of permanent address	5	3.8
Criminal background	6	4.6
Learning/developmental disability	2	1.5
Total	130	100.0

27. Monthly income earned by respondents'

	Monthly Income
Median	500.00

27. Sources where respondents get income

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Child Support	1	1.6
Employer Wages	17	27.4
Social Security	8	12.9
SSDI/SSI	23	37.1
Pension/Retirement	1	1.6
Asking for money on the streets	1	1.6
TANF	2	3.2
Unemployment Benefits	1	1.6
VA Benefits	2	3.2
Illegal Activity	2	3.2
Other	4	6.5
Total	62	100.0

28. Conditions respondents are receiving treatment for

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Mental Illness	25	19.5
Drug Abuse	9	7.0
Other physical condition	32	25.0
Alcohol Abuse	10	7.8
HIV/AIDS related illnesses	1	.8
Have not or do not receive treatment	51	39.8
Total	128	100.0

29. Institutions respondents have been in

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Drug or Alcohol Abuse Treatment	20	22.2
State Hospital/long term care facility	13	14.4
Jail/Prison	49	54.4
Foster Care	7	1.1
Other	1	7.8
Total	90	100.0

30. If institutional history was respondent homeless prior to entering?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	16	41.0
No	23	59.0
Total	39	100.0

31. If institutional history when released did respondent have shelter?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	21	58.3
No	15	41.7
Total	36	100.0

32. Do respondents have medical insurance?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	28	30.8
No	63	69.2
Total	91	100.0

32. Types of medical insurance that respondents have

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Medicaid	24	51.1
Medicare	16	34.0
VA Benefits	6	12.8
Other	1	2.1
Total	47	100.0

33. In the past year have you needed Medical Care?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	46	50.5
No	45	49.5
Total	91	100.0

33. Were you able to get Medical Treatment?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	27	54.0
No	23	46.0
Total	50	100.0

33. Where did respondent receive Medical Treatment?

	Frequency	Percent
0	93	83.8
Dolly Vincient	1	0.9
Harlingen	1	0.9
Harlingen Med Center	1	0.9
Hospital	1	0.9
IES	2	1.8
Local Dr.	1	0.9
Port Isabel	1	0.9
Private Dr.	1	0.9
Su Clinica	3	2.7
Urgent Care	1	0.9
VA	1	0.9
Valley Baptist	1	0.9
VBMC	1	0.9
Weslaco	1	0.9
Womens Health Spec.	1	0.9
Total	111	100.0

34. In the past year have you needed Dental Care?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	26	28.6
No	65	71.4
Total	91	100.0

34. Were you able to get Dental Care?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	16.3
No	36	83.7
Total	43	100.0

34. Where did respondent receive Dental Care?

	Frequency	Percent
0	107	96.4
Brownsville	1	.9
IES	1	.9
Los Freznos Dental	1	.9
VBMC	1	.9
Total	111	100.0

35. In the past year have you needed Mental Health Care?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	18	20.0
No	72	80.0
Total	90	100.0

35. Were you able to get Mental Health Care?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	10	33.3
No	20	66.7
Total	30	100.0

35. Where did respondent receive Mental Health?

	Frequency	Percent
0	106	95.5
MHMR	1	.9
S. TX Health Center	1	.9
Texas Tropical	1	.9
Tropical TX	1	.9
Total	111	100.0

36. Services respondent reports needing

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Need Job Training and Placement?	60	15.0
Need Case Management?	30	7.5
Need Child Care?	7	1.8
Need Life Skills Training?	22	5.5
Need Food Stamps?	71	17.8
Need Veterans Benefits?	13	3.3
Need Transportation Assistance?	70	17.5
Need GED or Educational Training?	13	3.3
Need English as a Second Language	1	.3
Need Legal Aid	21	5.3
Need Clothing and/or Food?	87	21.8
Do not need any services	4	1.0
Total	399	100.0

36. Services respondent reports receiving

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Receiving Job Training and Placement	7	4.6
Receiving Case Management?	27	17.9
Receiving Life Skills Training	5	3.3
Receiving Food Stamps?	35	23.2
Receiving Veterans Benefits	5	3.3
Receiving Transportation Assistance	23	15.2
Receiving GED or Educational Training?	2	1.3
Receiving Legal Aid	2	1.3
Receiving Clothing and/or Food?	45	29.8
Total	151	100.0

Table 25: Homeless Count and Characteristics Survey Results: McAllen

	McAllen
Number of Surveys Recorded	53

2. Age of Respondent

	Age
Median	37.9
Mean	39.9

3. Where did you spend the night last night?

	Frequency	Percent
Emergency Shelter	34	65.4
On the street	4	7.7
Living with Family	1	1.9
Living with Friends	6	11.5
Hotel/Motel	1	1.9
Other	6	11.5
Total	52	100.0

4. Respondents' Gender

	Frequency	Percent
Male	36	67.9
Female	17	32.1
Total	53	100.0

5. What is your race?

	Frequency	Percent
White	32	74.4
Black/African American	4	9.3
Other Multi-Racial	7	16.3
Total	43	100.0

6. Do you consider yourself to be Hispanic or Latino?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes, Hispanic or Latino	40	78.4
No, Not Hispanic or Latino	11	21.6
Total	51	100.0

DRAFT

7. Which of the following best describes your family/household?

	Frequency	Percent
I am a single individual	36	67.9
Two parent family with children	6	11.3
One parent family with children	11	20.8
Total	53	100.0

8. How many total people are in your family/household?

	People in family/household
Average	2.3
Median	1.0

9. How many adults are in your family/household?

	Adults in family/household
Average	1.2
Median	1.0

10. How many children are in your family/household?

	Children in family/household
Average	2.7
Median	3.0

10. Age of Children in Respondents' family

	Age
Median	6.6
Mean	6.0

10. Gender Respondents' children

	Frequency	Percent
Male	21	48.8
Female	22	51.2
Total	43	100.0

11. Have you ever been in the U.S. military?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	3	6.8
No	41	93.2
Total	44	100.0

11. How long was your service?

	Length of service
Median	4.0 years

13. How long have you been homeless?

Median	3 Months
Range	2 days – 6 years

14. Which of the following best describes your situation?

	Frequency	Percent
1st time homeless in the past 3 years	28	71.8
2-3 episodes in the past 3 years	8	20.5
At least 4 episodes in the past 3 years	1	2.6
Continuously homeless for a year or more	2	5.1
Total	39	100.0

15. Have you had another separate homeless episode within the past twelve months?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	25	64.1
No	14	35.9
Total	39	100.0

16. How old were you when you first became homeless

	Age
Median	35.0

17. City where respondent became homeless?

		Frequency	Percent
	Edinburg	3	10.3
	McAllen	12	41.4
	Mission	2	6.9
	Other	12	41.4
	Total	29	100

19. Reason respondent became homeless

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Unable to pay rent/mortgage	14	13.6
Unemployment	23	22.3
Divorce	8	7.8
Domestic Violence	9	8.7
Incarceration	9	8.7
Family/Personal Illness	1	1.0
Physical/Mental Disabilities	4	3.9
Addiction	2	1.9
Moved to seek work	33	32.0
Total	103	100

19. Reason respondent remains homeless

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Unable to pay rent/mortgage	23	33.8
Unemployment	27	39.7
Divorce	3	4.4
Domestic Violence	10	14.7
Incarceration	3	4.4
Physical/Mental Disabilities	2	2.9
Total	68	100

20. Shelter and Housing needed by respondents

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Emergency Shelter	38	46.3
Transitional Housing	1	1.2
Affordable Housing	43	52.4
Total	82	100.0

20. Shelter and Housing received by respondents

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Emergency Shelter	43	87.8
Transitional Housing	6	12.2
Total	49	100.0

21. How far did you go in school?

	Frequency	Percent
High School diploma	9	26.5
Technical school/job trng program	3	8.8
1st - 8th grade	6	17.6
Some College	9	26.5
Some high school	7	20.6
Total	34	100.0

22. Are you able to work?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	42	97.7
No	1	2.3
Total	43	100.0

23. What best describes your job status?

	Frequency	Percent
Regular full time	5	14.7
Regular part time	2	5.9
Temporary Job	4	11.8
Unemployed	23	67.6
Total	34	100.0

24. On average, how many hours per week do you work for pay?

	Hours worked per week
Average	32.4
Median	37.5

25. If unemployed, how long?

	Months
Median	12

26. Reason Respondent is not Working

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Poor health	3	14.3
Lack skills/education	5	23.8
No transportation	7	33.3
Other	1	4.8
Drug/alcohol problem	2	9.5
Lack of permanent address	3	14.3
Total	21	100

27. Monthly income earned by respondents'

	Monthly Income
Median	700.00

27. Sources where respondents get income

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Employer Wages	2	28.6
Social Security	2	28.6
TANF	1	14.3
Illegal Activity	2	28.6
Total	7	100

28. Conditions respondents are receiving treatment for

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Mental Illness	1	25.0
Other physical condition	2	50.0
Have not or do not receive treatment	1	25.0
Total	4	100.0

29. Institutions respondents have been in

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Drug or Alcohol Abuse Treatment	5	25.0
State Hospital/long term care facility	2	10.0
Jail/Prison	11	55.0
Foster Care	2	10.0
Total	20	100

30. If institutional history was respondent homeless prior to entering?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	14.3
No	6	85.7
Total	7	100.0

32. Do respondents have medical insurance?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	9.3
No	39	90.7
Total	43	100.0

32. What type of insurance does respondent have?

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Medicaid	12	100.0
Total	12	100.0

33. In the past year have you needed Medical Care?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	41	100.0
No	0	0
Total	41	100.0

33. Were you able to get Medical Treatment?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	2	33.3
No	4	66.7
Total	6	100.0

34. In the past year have you needed Dental Care?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	39	90.7
No	4	9.3
Total	43	100.0

34. Were you able to get Dental Care?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	5	31.3
No	11	68.8
Total	16	100.0

36. Services respondent reports needing

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Need Job Training and Placement?	6	3.3
Need Case Management?	1	.6
Need Child Care?	2	1.1
Need Life Skills Training?	30	16.6
Need Food Stamps?	35	19.3
Need Veterans Benefits?	1	.6
Need Transportation Assistance?	36	19.9
Need GED or Educational Training?	31	17.1
Need Clothing and/or Food?	39	21.5
Total	181	100

36. Services respondent reports receiving

	Frequency	Percent of Responses
Receiving Job Training and Placement	1	4.2
Receiving Case Management?	5	20.8
Receiving Life Skills Training	1	4.2
Receiving Food Stamps?	7	29.2
Receiving English as a Second Language	4	16.7
Receiving Clothing and/or Food?	6	25.0
Total	43	100

Table 26: Homeless Service Activity Chart for Cameron County

Inventory of Homeless Services

Component : Prevention

Service Category	Service Provider	Services in Place	Services Planned	Access
Case Management	Tip of Texas Family Outreach	Limited & Short-term. Assessment & Education, Home visits	None	Walk-In & Referral
Child Abuse	Cameron County Children's Advocacy Centers	Crisis intervention & Immediate Safety	None	Walk-In & Referral
Emergency Assistance	Family Assistance Center	Overnight Vouchers, Security & Utility Deposits; Food, Clothing Distribution referrals	None	Walk-In & Referral
Emergency Assistance	Good Neighbor Settlement House	Meals; Food & Clothing Distribution; Use of shower & restroom facilities; Utility and Security Deposits; Referrals	Internet access.	Walk-In & Referral
Emergency Assistance	Loaves & Fishes	Meals; Food & Clothing Distribution; Use of shower & restroom facilities; job referrals, Training, GED	Create individual development accounts matched by banks. Substance Abuse services.	Walk-In & Referral
Emergency Assistance	Loaves & Fishes	Overnight Shelter; Meals; Food	Expand Shelter by 50 beds	Walk-in & Referral
Emergency Assistance	Catholic Social Services	Food pantry; utility assistance; health related transportation	None.	Walk-In & Referral
Emergency Assistance	Ozanam Center	Clothing; Food; Shelter	More transitional housing.	Walk-In & Referral
Family Violence	Loaves & Fishes	Crisis intervention (Domestic Violence) & Immediate Safety	Build outreach center.	Walk-In & Referral
Family Violence	Friendship of Women	Crisis intervention (Domestic Violence) & Immediate Safety	Children's Program	Referral
Information & Referral	United Way	Info Line		Telephone
Life Skills Classes	UTB/TSC	None	Establishment of a counseling center open to the public	Walk-In & Referral
Tenant Counseling & Legal Fair Housing, Discrimination & Housing Issues	City of Brownsville	HUD Help Kiosk at the Sunrise Mall and the City Bus Depot	To Seek Funding to establish a Center	Walk-In & Referral

Component: Outreach

Homeless Population	Service Provider	Outreach in Place	Outreach Planned
Living on Street	End of the Road Ministries	Intake assessment and referrals in the City of Harlingen and surrounding communities.	More in-depth case management and follow-up.
Living on Street	Good Neighbor Settlement House	Intake, assessment and referrals in Brownsville and surrounding communities.	More in-depth case management and follow-up.
Living on Street	Loaves & Fishes	Intake assessment and referrals in the City of Harlingen and surrounding communities.	More in-depth case management and follow-up.
Living on Street	Ozanam Center	Intake, assessment and referrals in Brownsville and surrounding communities.	More in-depth case management and follow-up.
Other-Domestic Violence	Loaves & Fishes	Crisis intervention (Domestic Violence) & Immediate Safety	More in-depth case management and follow-up.
Other-Domestic Violence	Friendship of Women	Crisis intervention and immediate safety	More in-depth case management and follow-up.
Other-Domestic Violence	Cameron County Children's Advocacy Centers	Crisis intervention and immediate safety	More in-depth case management and follow-up.
Other-Elderly	Cameron-Willacy Counties Communities Project, Inc.	Perform cursory assessment & referral	More in-depth case management and follow-up.
Other-HIV/AIDS	Valley Aids Council	Information, education & perform risk assessment for HIV infection.	More in-depth case management and follow-up.
Other-HIV/AIDS	Planned Parenthood	Information, education & perform risk assessment for HIV infection.	More in-depth case management and follow-up.

Other-Substance Abuse	Palmer Drug Abuse	Information and education	More in-depth case management and follow-up.
Other-Substance Abuse	Police Departments	Information & Referrals	None.
Other-Substance Abuse	Schools	Information & Referrals	None.
Other-Veterans	Veterans Service Office	Assist with entitlement and benefits problems	None.
Other-Veterans	UTB/TSC	Educational Benefits	Outreach Center-Center for Civic Engagement
Other-Veterans	Disabled American Veterans	Transportation & Disability	Create a Non Profit for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
Other-Veterans	Vet Center	Claims Information and Referral	None.
Other-Seriously Mentally Ill	Tropical Texas Center for MHMR	24 hour hotline for assessment, counseling, screening and referrals	None.
Other-Seriously Mentally Ill	Brownsville Community Health Clinic	Provides medical services , screening and referrals for entire famly	Establish BCHC as a referral source for medical assessments so mainstream providers may provide assistance
Other-Youth	Boys & Girls Club	Information & Referrals	Expansion of programs
Other-Youth	Tip of Texas Family Outreach	Information and referrals	None.
Other-Youth	Moody Clinic	Orthopedic Evaluation	None.
Other-Youth	Communities in School	Identify children at risk	None.
Other-Youth	Cameron County Juvenile Probation Department	Weed & Seed Program	Expansion of Services
Other-Youth	Police Departments	Identify Children at Risk	None.
Other-Youth	Southmost & Westside Community Centers	Information & Referral	None.
Other-Youth	School Districts	Information & Referral	None.
Other-Youth	Partnership Against Substance Abuse		Seeking funding to establish a Detox Center

Component : *Supportive Services*

Service Category	**Service Provider**	**Services in Place**	**Services Planned**	**Access**
Case Management	Ozanam Center	Case management for fixed number that include linkages to other providers and mainstream providers & emergency housing	Increase number to meet demand	Walk-In
Case Management	Good Neighbor Settlement House	Minimal-linkages to other service providers and mainstream providers	Add Case Managers to perform follow-up to referral services and meet demand	Walk-up
Case Management	Loaves and Fishes	Case management that include innumerable linkages to other providers, private volunteer professional services and mainstream providers	Increase number to meet demand	Walk-In
Case Management	Tropical Texas Center MHMR	Minimal due to limited funding.	None	Walk-In
Case Management	Planned Parenthood	Case management for STDs	None.	Walk-In
Case Management	City of Brownsville	None	Hire personnel to obtain transitional housing set-asides at the Brownsville Housing Authority and Cameron County Housing Authority and to incorporate into transitional houses planned	
Rental Housing	Harlingen Community Development Corp		Incorporate into Transitional Houses that are planned.	

Life Skills	UTB/TSC	Information and referral	Establishment of a counseling center open to the public	Walk-In
Alcohol & Drug Abuse Treatment	Loaves & Fishes	Information/Prevention and Intervention	Shelter Expansion	Walk in
Alcohol & Drug Abuse Treatment	Palmer Drug Abuse-Brownsville	12 step program for young people and their families suffering effects of substance abuse	Expansion to Youths	Walk-In
Alcohol and Drug Treatment	Partnership Against Substance Abuse (PASA)	None	Seeking funding to establish a Detox Center	Walk-In
Mental Health Treatment	Tropical Texas Center for MHMR	Minimal outpatient services	None	Walk-In
AIDS-related Treatment	Valley Aids Council	Testing, outreach, medical services and case management	Establish hospice housing.	Walk-In
Education	University of Texas at Brownsville and Texas Southmost College	Adult basic education, GED, ESL, technical programs and four year programs	None.	Walk-In
Education	Texas State Technical College	Adult basic education, GED, ESL, technical programs and four year programs	None.	Walk-In
Education	Local School & Literacy Centers	Adult basic education, GED, ESL, and specific computer skills	None.	Walk-In
Employment Assistance	Cameron Works	Job bank, assistance with job placement, career development, job search techniques	None.	Walk-In
Employment Assistance	Loaves & Fishes	Skill training and job placement with employers	None.	Walk-In
Employment Assistance	Motivation, Education & Training, Inc.	Provides employment and training services for individuals who have been migrant & seasonal farm workers within past 24 months	Sustain and look for additional funding.	Walk-In
Child Care	Child Care Management Services	Dependent on need; child care provided for school & work	None.	Walk-In
Child Care	NINOS Head Start	Services for Pre-School Children	None.	Walk-In
Transportation	Brownsville Urban System	Bus Vouchers for service providers	None.	Walk-In
Transportation	Catholic Social Services	Provides transportation related to medical needs	None.	Walk-In
Transportation	Family Crisis Center - Friendship of Women	Provides transportation as needed for clients	None.	Walk-In
Transportation	Public & Private		Develop delivery system for cities with no public transportation	
Food Assistance	Food Bank of RGV—	Food Distribution at local pantries (Family Crisis Center; Friendship of Women; Good Neighbor Settlement House; Church Pantries)	None.	Walk-In
Food Assistance	Loaves & Fishes; Good Neighbor Settlement House	Meals on site	None.	Walk-In
Family Violence	Family Crisis Center. Friendship of Women	Crisis intervention & Immediate Safety	None.	Walk-In
Child Abuse	Cameron County Children Advocacy Center	Crisis intervention & Immediate Safety	None.	Walk-In
Medical Services	Brownsville Community Health Service and Su Clinica Familar	Primary health care services including lab, x-rays and pharmaceuticals	None.	Walk-In
Medical Services	Catholic Social Services; Good Neighbor Settlement House; Loaves & Fishes	Provision of over the counter and pharmacy assistance and programs such as Merck and referrals	None.	Walk-In
Dental Services	Loaves and Fishes	Referrals to private providers who provide services voluntarily	None.	Walk-In

Dental Services	Dentists Who Care	Dental Treatment to children and Valley Smiles Coupon	None.	Mobile Unit at schools

Table 27: Housing Activity Chart for Cameron County

EMERGENCY SHELTER											
Provider Name	Facility Name	HMIS	Geo Code	Target Population		Year-Round Units/Beds			All Beds		
				A	B	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Year-Round	Seasonal	Overflow/Voucher
Current Inventory											
Loaves and F	Men's Shelter	P-7/05	482304	SM		0	0	72	72	0	0
Loaves and F	Women's She	P-7/05	482304	M		0	0	48	48	0	0
Family Crisis	Women's She	P-7/05	482304	M	DV	0	0	14	14	0	0
Ozanam Cent	Men's Shelter	P-7/05	480726	SM		0	0	130	130	0	0
Ozanam Cent	Women's She	P-7/05	480726	M		0	50	35	85	0	0
Ozanam Cent	Family Units	P-7/05	480726	M		28	0	0	28	0	0
Friendship of	Women's She	P-7/05	480726	M	DV	0	0	18	18	0	0
				SUBTOTAL		28	50	299	377	0	0
Under Development											
Not Applicable											
				SUBTOTAL							

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING											
Provider Name	Facility Name	HMIS	Geo Code	Target Population		Year-Round Units/Beds			All Beds		
				A	B	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal	Overflow/Voucher
Current Inventory											
Brownsville H	BH Transition	P-7/05	480726	M		1	0	0	3		
				SUBTOTAL							
Under Development											
Not Applicable											
				SUBTOTAL							

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING											
Provider Name	Facility Name	HMIS	Geo Code	Target Population		Year-Round Units/Beds			All Beds		
				A	B	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal	Overflow/Voucher
Current Inventory											
Not Applicable											
				SUBTOTAL							
Under Development											
				SUBTOTAL							

Table 28: Homeless Service Activity Chart for Hidalgo County

Component : *Prevention*

Services in place:

Rental/Mortgage Assistance: The Salvation Army and Catholic Social Services provide temporary shelter, rental/ mortgage and utility assistance to individuals and families facing eviction or cutoff of utilities due to non-payment. Additional subgrantees a

Medical Assistance: Catholic Social Services also provides prescription medication assistance. The Community Service Agency of Hidalgo County and Holy Spirit Parish in McAllen provide assistance in paying utility bills.

Down Payment and Utilities: Advocacy Resources Center for Housing (ARCH) provides funds for down payments, utility assistance, and security deposits as well as legal intervention to avoid eviction. Additional subgrantees are providing services under the

Services planned:

Larger outreach/Increased Media

How persons access/receive assistance:

HMIS assists agencies better communicate and coordinate resources to help homeless persons better access and receive services and resources to prevent future episodes of homelessness.

Component: Outreach

Outreach in place:

The Community Council of the Rio Grande Valley operates the area's 211 service, referring clients to service providers in the area. The Valley Aids Council performs regular outreach to the homeless population, particularly in the area of HIV/Aids screeni

Outreach planned:

Through Region One, there will be the coordination with all school districts to identify and work with homeless children and their families.

Component : *Supportive Services*

Services in place:

Many public, private, and governmental agencies provide a variety of services to individuals and families identified as homeless and/or those at-risk of homelessness. Texas Workforce Solutions, Goodwill Industries, and Pharr Community Outreach provide em

The Council, Tropical Texas, Palmer Drug Abuse (PDAP), and Sandstone Health Care perform substance abuse and mental health treatment and case management. Hope Medical Center, *Nuestra Clinica Del Valle* , and *El Milagro* Health Clinic provide primary health

The City of McAllen provides funding for the purchase of medications and stipends for counseling services for patients at Hope Medical Clinic.

The Food Bank of the Rio Grande Valley provides food items to various food pantries throughout the county, and the City of McAllen purchases food items for four food pantries located in South McAllen. Several agencies provide transportation vouchers to e

The Region One Education Service Center of the Texas Department of Education provides support services for area school districts through staff development and training. Recently a collaborative effort was established between Region One, the United Way of

Services planned:

Creation of a One-Stop Center where all services will be housed. It will also provide a mailing address for homeless persons to assist in accessing SSI and other programs that are created to assist homeless persons from continuing to remain homeless.

Tropical Texas is requesting two (2) case managers and a mobile mental health unit to support persons in permanent housing and help them remain in their housing situation. This will be done by going to the persons' homes and working with them to address

Sandstone and Palmer Drug Abuse Program propose adding two (2) case managers to provide services for persons with substance abuse problems. The goal is to provide the support to help the person maintain permanent housing.

The other concern is health related problems. Currently a person with a disability could move into a facility that is not retrofitted to address his or her needs. Valley Association for Independent Living (VAIL) will assist in retrofitting a house to ad

How homeless persons access/receive assistance:

Point of access will be through One Stop and through increased use of HMIS.

Table 29: Housing Activity Chart for Hidalgo County

Table 25. Fundamental Components in CoC System - Housing Inventory Chart - Hidalgo County

EMERGENCY SHELTER

Provider Name	Facility Name	HMIS	Geo Code	Target Population		Year-Round Units/Beds			All Beds		
				A	B	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Year-Round	Seasonal	Overflow/ Voucher
Current Inventory											
The Salvatio	McAllen-Hidalgo Count		489215	M			12	53	65		235
Women Tog	Mujeres Unidas		489215	FC	DV		45		45		
				SUBTOTAL							
Under Development											
				SUBTOTAL							

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

Provider Name	Facility Name	HMIS	Geo Code	Target Population		Year-Round Units/Beds			All Beds		
				A	B	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal	Overflow/ Voucher
Current Inventory											
Women Tog	Mujeres Unidas		489215	FC	DV	15	28		28		
				SUBTOTAL							
Under Development											
				SUBTOTAL							

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Provider Name	Facility Name	HMIS	Geo Code	Target Population		Year-Round Units/Beds			All Beds		
				A	B	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal	Overflow/ Voucher
Current Inventory											
				SUBTOTAL							
Under Development											
				SUBTOTAL							

Table 30: Community Development Needs by Region: Public Facilities and Improvements

Community Development Needs	TOTAL # OF ACTIVITIES	Activity Location	Fiscal Year(s) of Activity Delivery	Estimated Total Need (persons, units, etc.)	Currently Available/Served (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Gap (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Cost to Address Total Need ($)	Estimated CDBG Funds Required ($)
Public Facilities and Improvements (General)	83 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	111 activities	32 activities	79 activities	50,453,759	5,125,000
Senior Centers	14 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	35 activities	24 activities	11 activities	8,150,000	850,000
Handicapped Centers	6 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	6 activities	2 activities	4 activities	2,950,000	895,000
Homeless Facilities (not operating costs)	7 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	9 activities	3 activities	6 activities	$ 9,065,000.00	$ 1,250,000.00
Youth Centers	21 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	29 activities	17 activities	12 activities	16,080,000	2,930,000
Neighborhood Facilities	19 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	25 activities	18 activities	7 activities	25,886,000.00	5,000,000
Parks, Recreational Facilities	101 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	606029 people	524772 people	81237 people	79,856,279	6,033,000
Parking Facilities	19 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	58 activities	46 activities	12 activities	3,588,000	900,000
Solid Waste Disposal Improvements	39 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	9 activities	6 activities	3 activities	40,350,073	900,000
Flood Drain Improvements	80 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	557965 people	489567 people	68398 people	162,504,226	7,913,420
Water/Sewer Improvements	249 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	615224 people	578532 people	36692 people	197,330,654	10,875,000
Street Improvements	328 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	698571 people	600691 people	97880 people	206,070,839	14,475,400
Sidewalks	85 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	615529 people	580458 people	35071 people	18,130,597	3,020,000
Child Care Centers	1 activity	RGVEC	2010-2012	110656 people	110100 people	556 people	$ 1,000,000.00	40,000
Tree Planting	4 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	48687 people	38002 people	10685 people	2,043,000	650,000
Fire Stations/Equipment	113 activitities	RGVEC	2010-2012	250 activities	113 activities	137 activities	59,500,662	7,784,070
Health Facilities	9 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	15 activities	6 activities	9 activities	69,400,000	2,200,000
Abused and Neglected Children Facilities	4 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	5 activities	3 activities	2 activities	4,905,000	650,000
Asbestos Removal	6 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	16 activities	4 activities	11 activities	15,020,000	100,000
Facilities for AIDS Patients (not operating costs)	6 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	5 activities	2 activities	3 activities	23,450,000	445,000
Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs	11 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	5000 people	3500 people	1500 people	9,700,000	1,250,000

Table 31: Community Development Needs by Region: Public Services

Community Development Needs	# OF ACTIVITIES	Activity Location	Fiscal Year(s) of Activity Delivery	Estimated Total Need (persons, units, etc.)	Currently Available/Served (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Gap (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Cost to Address Total Need ($)	Estimated CDBG Funds Required ($)
Public Services	60	RGVEC	2010-2012	567564 people	354765 people	212799 people	22,789,400	2,857,400
Senior Services	90	RGVEC	2010-2012	83167 people	72395 people	10772 people	3,010,000	1,445,000
Handicapped Services	41	RGVEC	2010-2012	16646 people	8803 people	7843 people	2,375,000	541,000
Legal Services	5	RGVEC	2010-2012	15300 people	14300 people	1000 people	515,000	0
Youth Services	145	RGVEC	2010-2012	166818 people	124116 people	42702 people	8,100,000	2,999,000
Transportation Services	17	RGVEC	2010-2012	1329000 people	1080661 people	248339 people	29,600,316	550,000
Substance Abuse Services	25	RGVEC	2010-2012	16700 people	11520 people	5180 people	5,097,500	710,000
Battered and Abused Spouses	43	RGVEC	2010-2012	19124 people	11015 people	8109 people	8,280,000	2,116,000
Employment Training	29	RGVEC	2010-2012	38508 people	23428 people	15080 people	15,550,000	360,000
Crime Awareness	20	RGVEC	2010-2012	301428 people	90000 people	211428 people	3,171,600	190,000
Fair Housing Activities	1	RGVEC	2010-2012	150154 people	150000 people	154 people	50,000	0
Tenant/Landlord Counseling	0	RGVEC	2010-2012	500 people	500 people	0	$ -	$ -
Child Care Services	10	RGVEC	2010-2012	88270 people	85900 people	2370 people	$ 75,000.00	25,000
Health Services	67	RGVEC	2010-2012	547755 people	300000 people	247755 people	12,403,022	4,282,845
Abused and Neglected Children	67	RGVEC	2010-2012	11280 people	6983 people	4297 people	3,425,000	1,180,000
Mental Health Services	12	RGVEC	2010-2012	2650 people	2000 people	650 people	2,020,000	110,000
Screening for Lead-Based Paint/Lead Hazards Poison	2	RGVEC	2010-2012	100 people	90 people	10 people	500,000	55,800
Subsistence Payments		RGVEC	2010-2012	30272 people	25012 people	5260 people	8,356,460	$ 1,510,000.00
Homeownership Assistance	70	RGVEC	2010-2012	5614 people	3000 people	2614 people	10,000,000	1,720,000
Rental Housing Subsidies	0	RGVEC	2010-2012	8500 people	8000 people	500 people	22,000,000	$ -
Security Deposits	0	RGVEC	2010-2012	500 people	400 people	100 people	500,000	$ -

Table 32: Community Development Needs by Region: Economic Development

Community Development Needs	# OF ACTIVITIES	Activity Location	Fiscal Year(s) of Activity Delivery	Estimated Total Need (persons, units, etc.)	Currently Available/Served (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Gap (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Cost to Address Total Need ($)	Estimated CDBG Funds Required ($)
CI Land Acquisition/Disposition	5 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	389,400 JOBS	347,600 JOBS	41,800 JOBS	57,840,000	868,000
CI Infrastructure Development	9 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	389,400 JOBS	347,600 JOBS	41,800 JOBS	78,000,000	490,000
CI Building Acquisition, Construction, Rehabilitation	8 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	389,400 JOBS	347,600 JOBS	41,800 JOBS	31,249,000	740,000
Other Commercial/Industrial Improvements	2 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	389,400 JOBS	347,600 JOBS	41,800 JOBS	17,840,000	660,000
ED Direct Financial Assistance to For-Profits	1 activity	RGVEC	2010-2012	389,400 JOBS	347,600 JOBS	41,800 JOBS	26,253,878	545,000
ED Technical Assistance	2 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	389,400 JOBS	347,600 JOBS	41,800 JOBS	2,925,000	60,000
Micro-Enterprise Assistance	2 activities	RGVEC	2010-2012	389,400 JOBS	347,600 JOBS	41,800 JOBS	8,320,000	124,000

Table 33: Community Development Needs by Region: Planning and Administration

Community Development Needs	Activity Description	Activity Location	Fiscal Year(s) of Activity Delivery	Estimated Total Need (persons, units, etc.)	Currently Available/Served (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Gap (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated CDBG Funds Required ($)
HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ	HOME ADMINISTRATION COSTS	Hidalgo County, Brownsville, McAllen,Ha	2010-2012	up to 20 persons	10 persons	10 persons	50,000
HOME CHDO Operating Costs	UP TO 10 ACTIVITIES OF CHDO OPERATING COSTS	Harlingen, Brownsville	2010-2012	15 activities	5 activiites	10 activities	1,500,000
CDBG Non-profit Organization Capacity Building	UP TO 5 ACTIVITIES OF CAPACITY BUILDING	Brownsville	2010-2012	25 activities	5 activiites	20 activities	0
CDBG Assistance to Institutes of Higher Education	UP TO 5 ACTIVITIES TO ASSIST INSTITUTIONS	Brownsville	2010-2012	10 activities	2 activities	8 activities	360,000
CDBG Operation and Repair of Foreclosed Property	5 ACTIVITIES TO REPAIR FORECLOSED PROPERTY	Brownsville	2010-2012	10 activities	5 activities	5 activities	1,000,000
Planned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal	20 PAYMENTS ON 108 LOANS (4 ANNUALLY)	Edinburg, Hidalgo County, Pharr	2010-2012	20 activities	20 activities	0	5,950,000
Unplanned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal	UP TO 15 UNPLANNED 108 LOANS (3 annually)	Hidalgo County, Brownsville	2010-2012	15 activities	0	15 activities	2,000,000
State CDBG Technical Assistance to Grantees	NO ACTIVITIES PLANNED		2010-2012				
Planning	UP TO 20 PLANNING STUDIES TO BE PERFORMED	Hidalgo County, Pharr,Brownsville	2010-2012	25 planning studies	5 planning studies	20 planning studies	1,850,000
General Program Administration	CDBG ADMINSTRATIVE COSTS ANNUALLY BY ALL ENTIT	RGVEC	2010-2012	no gap identified here			20 % of entitlement
Indirect Costs	UP TO 5 INDIRECT COST ACTIVITIES	Brownsville, Pharr	2010-2012	no gap identified here			200,000
Fair Housing Activities	5 activities to promote and ensure fair housing	Brownsville	2010-2012	35 activities	5 activiites	30 activities	10,000
Submissions or Applications for Federal Programs	up to 5 activities to performed	Brownsville, Pharr	2010-2012	20 submissions	5 submission	15 submission	500,000
HOME Rental Subsidy Payments	up to 2 pilot projects in conjunction with local PHA's	Hidalgo County	2010-2012	1500 persons	0	1500 persons	0
HOME Security Deposits	NO ACTIVITIES PLANNED						

Table 34: Community Development Needs by Region: Other Real Property Activities

Community Development Needs	Activity Description	Activity Location	Fiscal Year(s) of Activity Delivery	Estimated Total Need (persons, units, etc.)	Currently Available/Served (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Gap (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated total Cost to address	Estimated CDBG Funds Required ($)
Acquisition of Real Property	acquisitions of land, R.O.W.,& structures	Harlingen, Hidalgo, Mission, Pharr	2010-2012	375,000 people	225,000 people	150,000 people		2,000,000
Disposition	none							
Clearance and Demolition	clearance and demolition of hazardous structures	Pharr, Edinburg,Mission, Hidalgo	2010-2012	417 structures	110 structures	307 structures	4605000	2,640,000
Clean-up of Contaminated Sites	none identified							
Relocation	none identified							
Loss of Rental Income	none identified							
Removal of Architectural Barriers	Activities to make facilities ADA compliant	McAllen, Hidalgo, Mission	2010-2012	75 structures	15 structures	60 structures	3,000,000	725,000
Privately Owned Utilities	none identified							
Code Enforcement	Activities to enforce local building/housing codes	Hidalgo, McAllen, San Benito, Brownsv	2010-2012	520,000 people	400,000 people	120,000 people	8,541,000	500,000
Residential Historic Preservation	none identified							
Non-Residential Historic Preservation	preservation/rehabilitation of historic structures	Hidalgo, Mission, McAllen, Pharr	2010-2012	112 structures	15 structures	97 structures	4,850,000	300,000
Interim Assistance	none identified							100,000
Urban Renewal Completion	none identified							

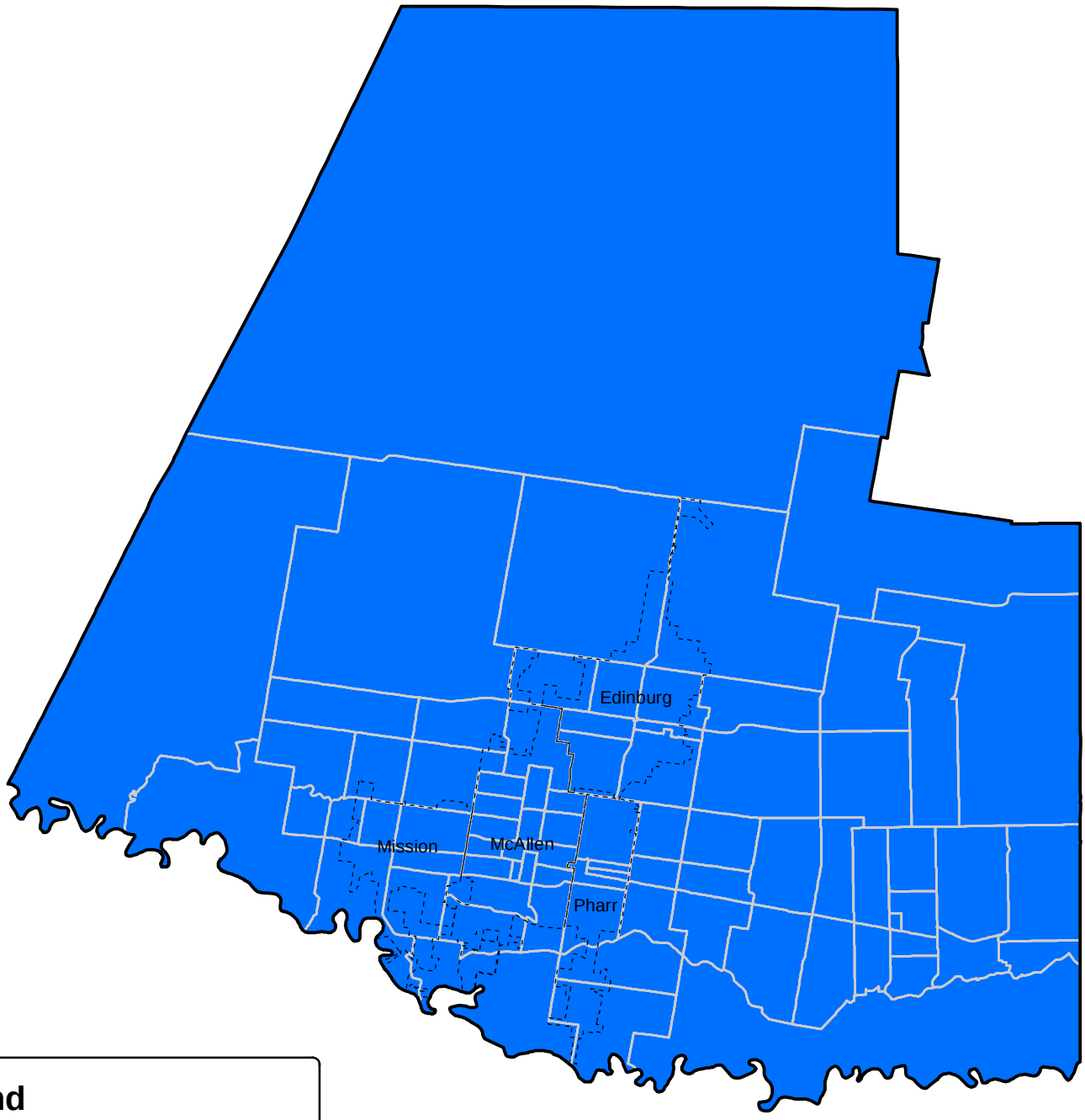
Maps

Map 1A:

Areas of Concentration for
Hispanic/Latino Population
for Hidalgo County

Areas of Concentration for Hispanic/Latino Population

Rio Grande Valley Entitlement Communities Consolidated Plan



Legend

- Hidalgo County Boundary
- Entitlement Communities
- 2000 Census Tracts
- More than 51% Hispanic/Latino

N

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles

* Note: Census Tracts with greater than 51% of the population as Hispanic/Latino

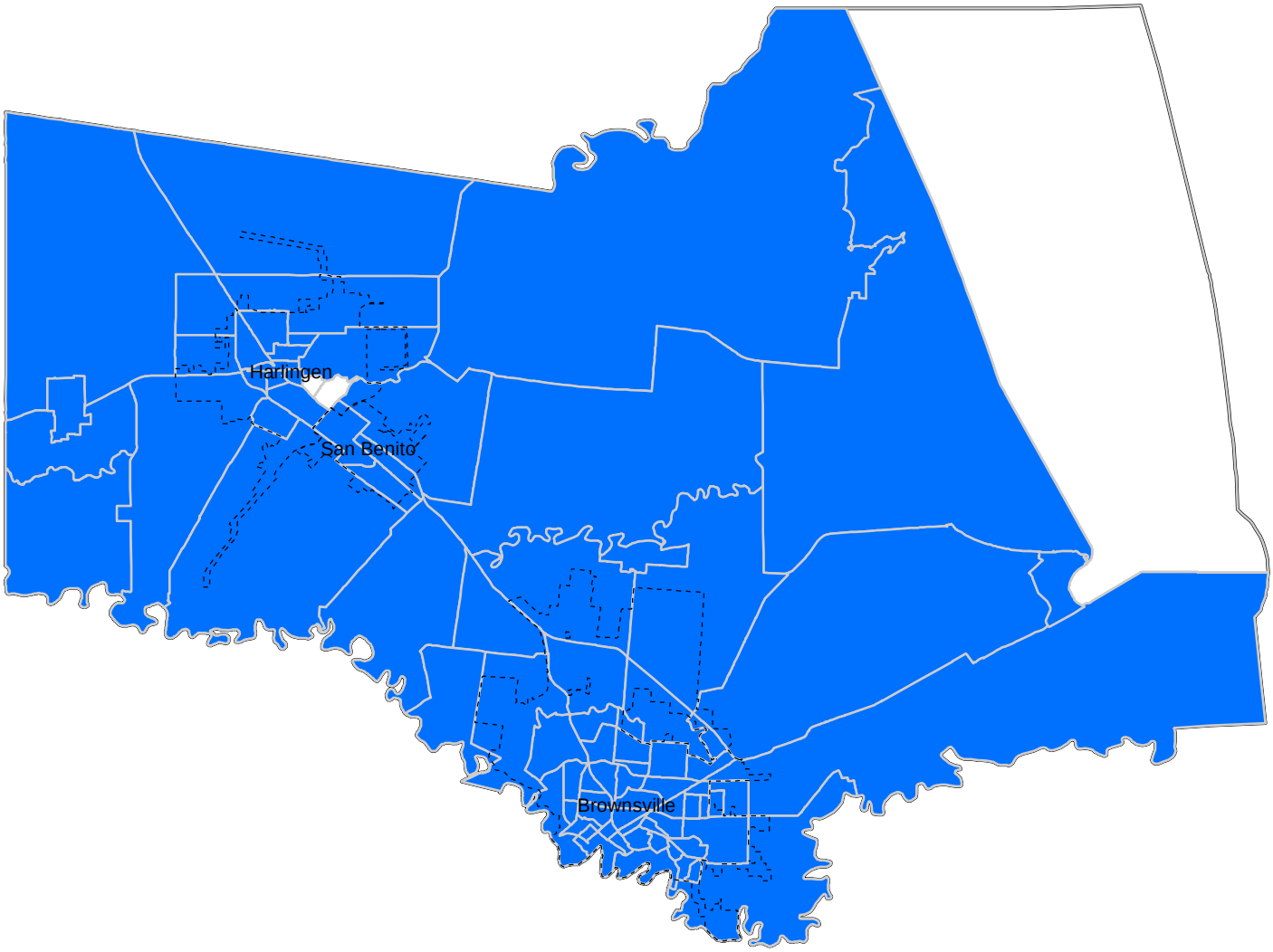
Source: 2000 Census TIGER/Line Data, 2000 Census, ICF Consulting

Map 1B:

Areas of Concentration for
Hispanic/Latino Population
for Cameron County

Areas of Concentration for Hispanic/Latino Population

Rio Grande Valley Enitlement Communities Consolidated Plan



Legend

- Cameron County Boundary
- Entitlement Communities
- 2000 Census Tracts
- More than 51% Hispanic/Latino

N

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles

* Note: Census Tracts with greater than 51% of the population as Hispanic/Latino

Source: 2000 Census TIGER/Line Data, 2000 Census, ICF Consulting

Map 2A:

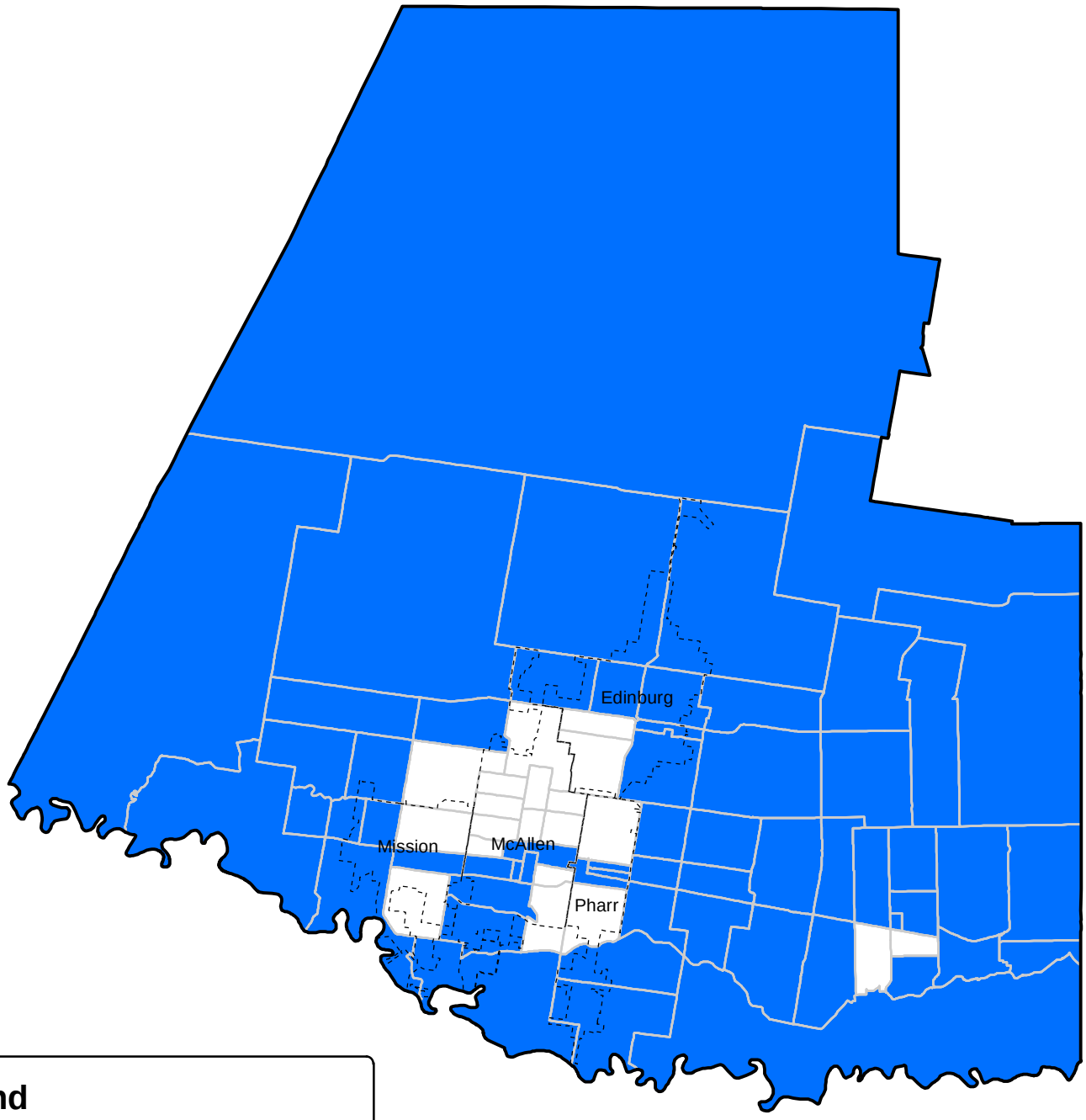
Areas of Concentration for

Low- and Moderate-Income Population

for Hidalgo County

Areas of Concentration for Low- and Moderate-Income Population

Rio Grande Valley Entitlement Communities
Consolidated Plan



Legend

- Hidalgo County Boundary
- Entitlement Communities
- 2000 Census Tracts
- More than 51% Low-Mod Income*

N

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles

* Note: Low Mod Population has income below 80% of Median Family Income

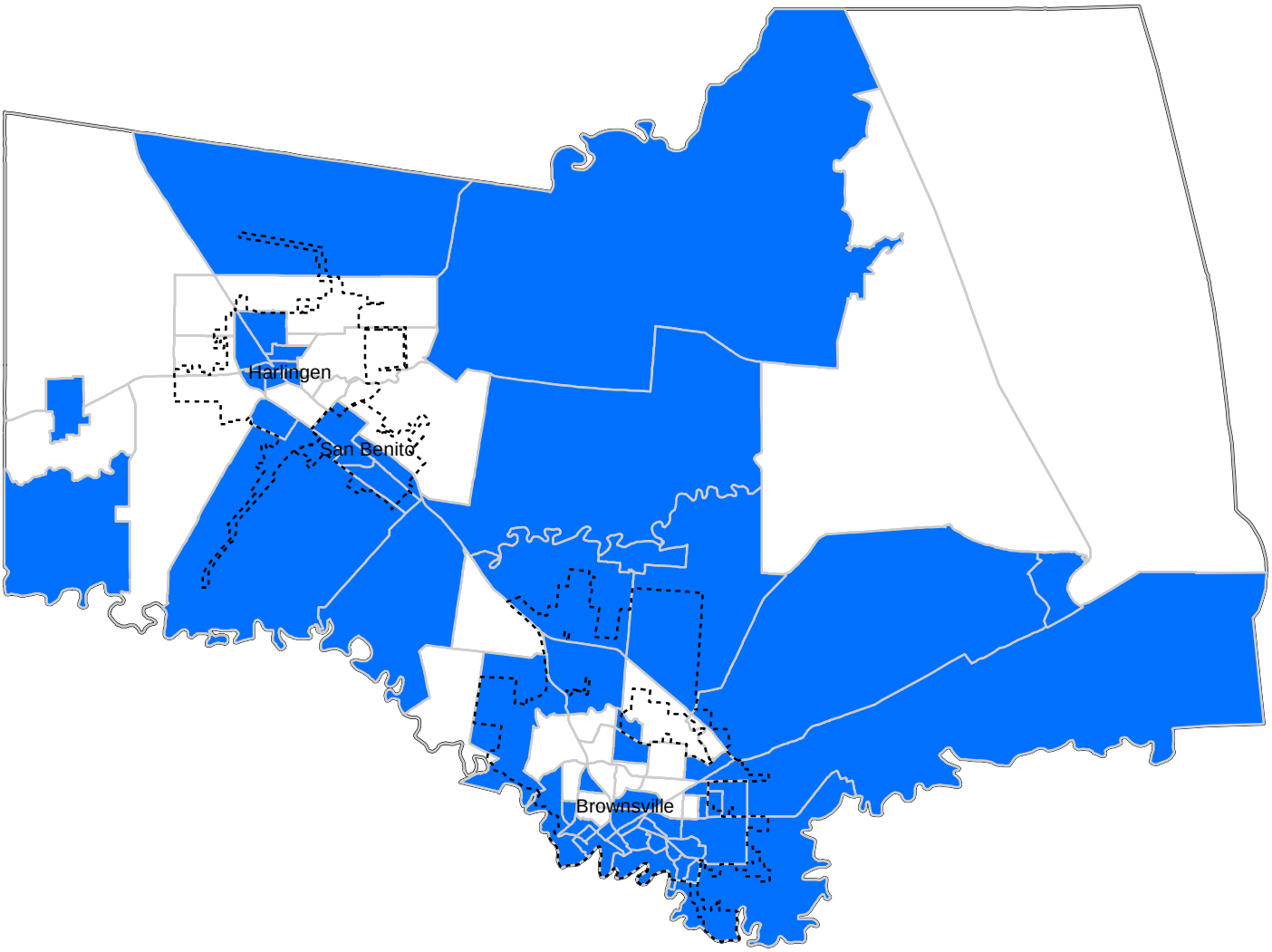
Source: 2000 Census TIGER/Line Data, 2000 Census, HUD, ICF Consulting

Map 2B:

Areas of Concentration for
Low- and Moderate-Income Population
for Cameron County

Areas of Concentration for Low- and Moderate-Income Population

Rio Grande Valley Enitlement Communities
Consolidated Plan



Legend

- Cameron County Boundary
- Entitlement Communities
- 2000 Census Tracts
- More than 51% Low Mod Income

N

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles

* Note: Low Mod Population has income below 80% of Median Family Income

Source: 2000 Census TIGER/Line Data, 2000 Census, HUD, ICF Consulting

Appendix 1:

Sample

Consultation Instruments

G. Rio Grande Valley Regional Survey: Community Development Needs - Public Facilities and Improvements

Your Name: Organization:
Phone: E-mail:
Address: Name of Entitlement Community:

This survey is for an analysis of community development needs in your jurisdiction. Please consult with the appropriate agencies to report on the public facility and improvement activities planned for your jurisdiction within the next five years (2010-2012). Please describe the public facility and improvement activity, activity location, fiscal year of activity delivery, estimated total need, current availability, and estimated total gap. Additionally, please estimate the total cost to address and the amount of CDBG funds required.

Please use the table below to compile your jurisdiction's community development needs. When describing multiple activities of the same community development need, please insert a new row in the table for each separate activit

Community Development Needs	Activity Description	Activity Location	Fiscal Year(s) of Activity Delivery	Estimated Total Need (persons, units, etc.)	Currently Available/Served (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Gap (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Cost to Address ($)	Estimated CDBG Funds Required ($)
Public Facilities and Improvements (General)								
Senior Centers								
Handicapped Centers								
Homeless Facilities (not operating costs)								
Youth Centers								
Neighborhood Facilities								
Parks, Recreational Facilities								
Parking Facilities								
Solid Waste Disposal Improvements								
Flood Drain Improvements								
Water/Sewer Improvements								
Street Improvements								
Sidewalks								
Child Care Centers								
Tree Planting								
Fire Stations/Equipment								
Health Facilities								
Abused and Neglected Children Facilities								
Asbestos Removal								
Facilities for AIDS Patients (not operating costs)								
Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs								

G. Rio Grande Valley Regional Survey: Community Development Needs - Public Services

Your Name: Organization:
Phone: E-mail:
Address: Name of Entitlement Community:

This survey is for an analysis of community development needs in your jurisdiction. Please consult with the appropriate agencies to report on the public services activities planned for your jurisdiction within the next five years (2010-2012). Please describe the types of public facility and improvement activities, activity location, fiscal year of activity delivery, estimated total need, current availability, and estimated total gap. Additionally, please estimate the total cost to address and the amount of CDBG funds required.

Please use the table below to compile your jurisdiction's community development needs. When describing multiple activities of the same community development need, please insert a new row in the table for each separate activity.

Community Development Needs	Activity Description	Activity Location	Fiscal Year(s) of Activity Delivery	Estimated Total Need (persons, units, etc.)	Currently Available/Served (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Gap (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Cost to Address ($)	Estimated CDBG Funds Required ($)
Public Services								
Senior Services								
Handicapped Services								
Legal Services								
Youth Services								
Transportation Services								
Substance Abuse Services								
Battered and Abused Spouses								
Employment Training								
Crime Awareness								
Fair Housing Activities								
Tenant/Landlord Counseling								
Child Care Services								
Health Services								
Abused and Neglected Children								
Mental Health Services								
Screening for Lead-Based Paint/Lead Hazards Poison								
Subsistence Payments								
Homeownership Assistance								
Rental Housing Subsidies								
Security Deposits								

G. Rio Grande Valley Regional Survey: Community Development Needs - Economic Development

Your Name: Organization:
Phone: E-mail:
Address: Name of Entitlement Community:

This survey is for an analysis of community development needs in your jurisdiction. Please consult with the appropriate agencies to report on the economic development activities planned for your jurisdiction within the next five years (2010-2012). Please describe the economic development activity, activity location, fiscal year of activity delivery, estimated total need, current availability, and estimated total gap. Additionally, please estimate the total cost to address and the amount of CDBG funds required.

Please use the table below to compile your jurisdiction's community development needs. When describing multiple activities of the same community development need, please insert a new row in the table for each separate activity.

Community Development Needs	Activity Description	Activity Location	Fiscal Year(s) of Activity Delivery	Estimated Total Need (persons, units, etc.)	Currently Available/Served (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Gap (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Cost to Address ($)	Estimated CDBG Funds Required ($)
CI Land Acquisition/Disposition								
CI Infrastructure Development								
CI Building Acquisition, Construction, Rehabilitation								
Other Commercial/Industrial Improvements								
ED Direct Financial Assistance to For-Profits								
ED Technical Assistance								
Micro-Enterprise Assistance								

G. Rio Grande Valley Regional Survey: Community Development Needs - Housing

Your Name: Organization:
Phone: E-mail:
Address: Name of Entitlement Community:

This survey is for an analysis of community development needs in your jurisdiction. Please consult with the appropriate agencies to report on the housing activities planned for your jurisdiction within the next five years (2010-2012). Please describe the housing activity, activity location, fiscal year of activity delivery, estimated total need, current availability, and estimated total gap. Additionally, please estimate the total cost to address and the amount of CDBG funds required.

Please use the table below to compile your jurisdiction's community development needs. When describing multiple activities of the same community development need, please insert a new row in the table for each separate activity.

Community Development Needs	Activity Description	Activity Location	Fiscal Year(s) of Activity Delivery	Estimated Total Need (persons, units, etc.)	Currently Available/Served (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Gap (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Cost to Address ($)	Estimated CDBG Funds Required ($)
Construction of Housing								
Direct Homeownership Assistance								
Rehab; Single-Unit Residential								
Rehab; Multi-Unit Residential								
Public Housing Modernization								
Rehab; Other Publicly-Owned Residential Buildings								
Rehab; Publicly or Privately-Owned Commercial/Indu								
Energy Efficiency Improvements								
Acquisition - for Rehabilitation								
Rehabilitation Administration								
Lead-Based/Lead Hazard Test/Abate								

G. Rio Grande Valley Regional Survey: Community Development Needs - Planning and Administration

Your Name: Organization:
Phone: E-mail:
Address: Name of Entitlement Community:

This survey is for an analysis of community development needs in your jurisdiction. Please consult with the appropriate agencies to report on the planning and administration activities planned for your jurisdiction within the next five years (2010-2012). Please describe the planning and administration activity, activity location, fiscal year of activity delivery, estimated total need, current availability, and estimated total gap. Additionally, please estimate the total cost to address and the amount of CDBG funds required.

Please use the table below to compile your jurisdiction's community development needs. When describing multiple activities of the same community development need, please insert a new row in the table for each separate activity.

Community Development Needs	Activity Description	Activity Location	Fiscal Year(s) of Activity Delivery	Estimated Total Need (persons, units, etc.)	Currently Available/Served (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Gap (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Cost to Address ($)	Estimated CDBG Funds Required ($)
HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ								
HOME CHDO Operating Costs								
CDBG Non-profit Organization Capacity Building								
CDBG Assistance to Institutes of Higher Education								
CDBG Operation and Repair of Foreclosed Property								
Planned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal								
Unplanned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal								
State CDBG Technical Assistance to Grantees								
Planning								
General Program Administration								
Indirect Costs								
Fair Housing Activities								
Submissions or Applications for Federal Programs								
HOME Rental Subsidy Payments								
HOME Security Deposits								
HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ								
HOME CHDO Operating Expenses								

G. Rio Grande Valley Regional Survey: Community Development Needs - Other Real Property Activities

Your Name: Organization:
Phone: E-mail:
Address: Name of Entitlement Community:

This survey is for an analysis of community development needs in your jurisdiction. Please consult with the appropriate agencies to report on the other real property activities planned for your jurisdiction within the next five years (2010-2012). Please describe the other real property activity, activity location, fiscal year of activity delivery, estimated total need, current availability, and estimated total gap. Additionally, please estimate the total cost to address and the amount of CDBG funds required.

Please use the table below to compile your jurisdiction's community development needs. When describing multiple activities of the same community development need, please insert a new row in the table for each separate activity.

Community Development Needs	Activity Description	Activity Location	Fiscal Year(s) of Activity Delivery	Estimated Total Need (persons, units, etc.)	Currently Available/Served (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Gap (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Cost to Address ($)	Estimated CDBG Funds Required ($)
Acquisition of Real Property								
Disposition								
Clearance and Demolition								
Clean-up of Contaminated Sites								
Relocation								
Loss of Rental Income								
Removal of Architectural Barriers								
Privately Owned Utilities								
Code Enforcement								
Residential Historic Preservation								
Non-Residential Historic Preservation								
Interim Assistance								
Urban Renewal Completion								

G. Rio Grande Valley Regional Survey: Community Development Needs - HOPWA

Your Name: Organization:
Phone: E-mail:
Address: Name of Entitlement Community:

This survey is for an analysis of community development needs in your jurisdiction. Please consult with the appropriate agencies to report on the HOPWA activities planned for your jurisdiction within the next five years (2010-2012). Please describe the HOPWA activity, activity location, fiscal year of activity delivery, estimated total need, current availability, and estimated total gap. Additionally, please estimate the total cost to address and the amount of CDBG funds required.

Please use the table below to compile your jurisdiction's community development needs. When describing multiple activities of the same community development need, please insert a new row in the table for each separate community development activity.

Community Development Needs	Activity Description	Activity Location	Fiscal Year(s) of Activity Delivery	Estimated Total Need (persons, units, etc.)	Currently Available/Served (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Gap (persons, units, etc.)	Estimated Total Cost to Address ($)	Estimated CDBG Funds Required ($)
Facility based housing - development								
Facility based housing - operations								
Short term rent mortgage utility payments								
Tenant based rental assistance								
Supportive service								
Housing information services								
Resource identification								
Administration - grantee								
Administration - project sponsor								

C. Rio Grande Valley Regional Survey: Public Housing Needs & Strategy

Your Name: Organization:
Phone: E-mail:
Address: Name of Entitlement Community:

This survey is for an analysis of the public housing needs and strategy of your jurisdiction. Please consult with your local public housing agency to respond to the following questions.

Public Housing Needs

1. Please identify the total number of occupied and vacant public housing units, in the table below. Please also identify the total number of substandard public housing units, whether occupied or vacant, in the table below.

2. Please identify the rehabilitation needs (in dollar terms) of public housing projects in your jurisdiction. Please use the table below.

Housing Stock Inventory	**0 & 1 Bedroom**	**2 Bedrooms**	**3+ Bedrooms**	**Total**	**Substandard Units**
Public Housing Units					
Occupied Units					
Vacant Units					
Total Units Occupied & Vacant					
Rehabilitation Needs (in $s)					

3. Please list the number of families on public housing and tenant-based waiting lists in your jurisdiction.

4. Please include the results from the Section 504 needs assessment of public housing projects located within your jurisdiction (i.e. assessment of needs of tenants and applicants on waiting list for accessible units as required by 24 CFR 8.24)

Public Housing Strategy

1. What is the public housing agency's strategy for serving the needs of extremely low-income (0% to 30% of Median Family Income of MFI), very low-income (31% to 50% of MFI), and low-income (51% to 80% of MFI) families residing in public housing projects (including families on public housing and Section 8 tenant-based waiting lists)?

2. What is the public housing agency's strategy for addressing the revitalization and restoration needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction?

3. What is the public housing agency's strategy for improving the management and operation of public housing projects?

4. What is the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families residing in public housing?

5. Describe the manner in which the jurisdiction will help address public housing needs, and the activities it will undertake to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management?

6. Describe the manner in which the jurisdiction will help address public housing needs, and the activities it will undertake to encourage public housing residents to participate in homeownership?

7. If the public housing agency is designated as "troubled" by HUD or is otherwise performing poorly, please describe the manner by which the jurisdiction will provide financial or other assistance in improving its operations.

Public Housing Strategy - Institutional Structure

1. Assess the strengths and gaps in the delivery system for public housing, including a description of the organizational relationship between the jurisdiction and the public housing agency, for the following issues:

    - Appointing authority for the commissioners or board of the housing agency
    - Relationship regarding hiring
    - Contracting and procurement
    - Provision of services funded by the jurisdiction
    - Review by the jurisdiction of proposed capital improvements as well as proposed development
    - Demolition or disposition of public housing developments

Please send your completed survey by March 19, 2010 to:
Attn: Steve de la Garza, Rio Grande Valley Entitlement Communities Con Plan & Strategy, 1916 Tesoro Blvd, Pharr, TX 78577

1. Default Section

This survey is intended to gather information on needed for community facilities and services in the Rio Grande Valley. The information will be used to establish priorities for the use of federal funding. Although it is not necessary to sign this form, it would be helpful to know where you feel services are needed. If you would like information concerning this survey, contact Tammy DeGannes or Brandy Garza at (956) 216-5180.

* 1. This section is optional.

Name:

Address:

City/Town:

Phone Number:

2. COMMUNITY NEEDS

1. Please indicate the level of need for each type of service or facility in your neighborhood/city.

	High	Medium	Low	Not sure
Performing Arts Facility (outdoor/indoor theatres)(03);	◯	◯	◯	◯
Senior Centers (services for the elderly)(03A);	◯	◯	◯	◯
Group Homes for the Disabled/Handicapped (03B);	◯	◯	◯	◯
Homeless Facilities (shelters for homeless/battered spouses (03C)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Youth Centers (03D)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Neighborhood Facility (job training, health, daycare)(03E/03F)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Parks & Recreational Facilities(baseball, soccer, playgrounds, picnic areas)(03F)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Parking Facilities (additional business parking lots)(03G)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Child Care Facilities (03M)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Fire Stations and Equipment (03O)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Asbestos Removal from Public Buildings (03R)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Abused/Neglected Children's Facilities (03Q)	◯	◯	◯	◯

3. WATER, SEWER, DRAINAGE, STREETS

1. Please indicate the level of need for each type of service or facility in your neighborhood/city.

	High	Medium	Low	Not sure
Garbage Pickup Services(03H)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Brush Pickup Services (03H)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Drainage Improvements (to prevent flooding)(03I)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Sewer Improvements (03J)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Water Improvements (extend or improve lines)(03J)	◯	◯	◯	◯
New Street Construction (03K)	◯	◯	◯	◯
New Sidewalk Construction in Residential Areas (03L)	◯	◯	◯	◯

4. PUBLIC SERVICE NEEDS

1. Please indicate the level of need for each type of service or facility in your neighborhood/city.

	High	Medium	Low	Not sure
Services for persons with AIDS/HIV (03T)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Fire Protection and Education (05)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Literacy Program (services for those unable to read)(05)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Life Skills Training (parent involvement skills)(05)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Senior Care Services (services for the elderly)(05A)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Handicapped Services (building access, parking) (05B)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Legal Aid Services (providing legal aid) (05C)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Youth Services (services for children) (05D)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Transportation Services (Public buses)(05E)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Substance Abuse (alcohol & drug treatment)(05F)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Domestic Violence Services (violence in the home)(05G)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Employment Skill Training (05H)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Crime Awareness (neighborhood crime watch)(05I)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Grafitti Removal (05I)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Health Services (providing flu shots) (05M)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Mental health care (counseling & treatment)(05O)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Services for Abused and Neglected Children (05N)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Child Care services (day care for the young)(05L)	◯	◯	◯	◯
---Ages 0 to 3	◯	◯	◯	◯
---Ages 3 to 5	◯	◯	◯	◯

---Ages 5 to 10

5. COMMUNITY CONCERNS

1. Please indicate the level of need for each type of service or facility in your neighborhood/city.

	High	Medium	Low	Not sure
Emergency Shelters (homeless shelters) (03T)	◯	◯	◯	◯
---Food distribution sites (03T)	◯	◯	◯	◯
---Clothing distribution sites (03T)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Removal of unsafe, unsightly, vacant structures (04)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Veterans services (05)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Fire protection response (05)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Police presence in neighborhood (05I)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Transportation (medical & employment)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Historic Preservation (16A)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Economic Development (loans to businesses) (18)	◯	◯	◯	◯

6. HOUSING ASSISTANCE

1. Please indicate the level of need for each type of service or facility in your neighborhood/city.

	High	Medium	Low	Not sure
New home construction (12)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Down payment assistance (13)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Single family rehabilitation (repair individual homes)(14A)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Lead-Based Paint Testing / Removal (homes)(05P/14A)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Multi-family rehabilitation (repair of apartments)(14B)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Public housing (low-rent housing) (14C/14D)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Transitional housing (temporary housing 6-24 months)(14D)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Rental assistance (Section 8)(21F)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Housing for the elderly (assisted living/apartments)	◯	◯	◯	◯

7. OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE

1. Rate the quality of life in the Valley, your City, and your neighborhood.

	High	Medium	Low	Not sure
Rate the quality of life in the Rio Grande Valley	◯	◯	◯	◯
Rate the quality of life in your City	◯	◯	◯	◯
Rate the quality of life in your neighborhood	◯	◯	◯	◯
Rate the Valley as a place to raise children	◯	◯	◯	◯

8. IMPORTANCE OF THE FOLLOWING:

1. How important are the following in your life?

	Extremely Important	Important	Not Important	Not sure
Ease of pedestrian travel (walking to places)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Ease of bicycle travel	◯	◯	◯	◯
Ease of travel by car	◯	◯	◯	◯
Number of parks in the City	◯	◯	◯	◯
Public library	◯	◯	◯	◯
Museum	◯	◯	◯	◯
Clean Streets	◯	◯	◯	◯
Street Lighting	◯	◯	◯	◯
Street Repair	◯	◯	◯	◯
Trash Collection	◯	◯	◯	◯
Recycling Collection	◯	◯	◯	◯

9. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Do you have access to a computer?

- ◯ YES
- ◯ NO

10. NOTIFICATIONS/CITY INFORMATION

1. Do you have an email address?

- ◯ YES
- ◯ NO

11. EMAIL ADDRESS

* 1. What is your email address?

2. Would you like to receive information on the following?

- [ ] Rates for city services (water, sewer)
- [ ] Services available in your neighborhood/city
- [ ] Public Meetings / Public Hearings
- [ ] Contact numbers for law enforcement agencies
- [ ] Social service programs funded

12. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

1. List any additional comments/needs below:

1. Default Section

Dear Social Service Provider,

As you may know, the Cities of Brownsville, Edinburg, Harlingen, McAllen, Mission, Pharr and San Benito and the Hidalgo County – Urban County Program are in the process of determining regional needs. The compilation of this data will be used in the application to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) and Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) funds.

Your participation in this survey of needs for current and future services for the Rio Grande Valley is vital to the accuracy of resources in the Rio Grande Valley. Be advised that YOU NEED ONLY COMPLETE THE SECTIONS APPLICABLE TO YOUR AGENCY.

We appreciate your prompt response by Friday, March 12, 2010. Questions/Concerns about the survey can be emailed to Tammy DeGannes, Community Development Director for the City of Harlingen at TDeGannes@myharlingen.us. For assistance via telephone, please call (956) 216-5180.

Sincerely,

Tammy A. DeGannes
Community Development Director
City of Harlingen

2. I. Contact Information

Please provide your basic contact information.

* 1. Name of Agency:

* 2. Contact Person:

* 3. Telephone:(555.555.5555)

* 4. Fax::(555.555.5555)

* 5. Address:

* 6. City, State, Zip Code:

* 7. Email Address:

8. Website Address:

3. II. Program Narratives/Services/Financial Resources

Please enter the following information for each of your current programs in the Rio Grande Valley. If your agency has a program for transportation, another program for prescription assistance and one for housing, please list the programs separately as Program 1, Program 2, Program 3, etc.)

9. List the name of your primary program (if different from Agency name).

Primary/Program 1:

* 10. What is the target population of your primary program (Program 1): (choose all that apply)

- ☐ General
- ☐ Abused/Neglected Children
- ☐ Battered Spouses
- ☐ Elderly (Persons 62 years and older)
- ☐ Homeless Individuals/Families
- ☐ Illiterate Adults
- ☐ Migrant Farm Workers
- ☐ Persons living with AIDS/HIV/Related diseases
- ☐ Severely Disabled
- ☐ Youth

* 11. Program 1 Description:

* 12. Enter the total number of persons Program 1 served during your most recent program year (Example: October 1, 2008 - September 30, 2009 or January 1 - December 31, 2009).

* 13. Enter the total number of persons Program 1 turned away during your most recent program year (Example: October 1, 2008 - September 30, 2009 or January 1 - December 31, 2009).

* 14. Estimate the total cost to undertake Program 1 if your Agency served the number of clients served plus all persons turned away.

* 15. What is your current fiscal budget for your primary program (Program 1)?

16. Would CDBG funds be necessary to cover the difference (gap) in cost if you saw your current number of clients for which you have resources and those who were turned away?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

4. CDBG FUNDS NEEDED FOR PROGRAM 1

17. If yes, indicate the amount of CDBG funds that are needed to cover the total costs of your primary program (Program 1)?

5. MORE THAN ONE PROGRAM

18. Does your organization operate more than one (1) program?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

6. PROGRAM 2 INFORMATION

19. List the name of Program 2.

Program 2:

20. What is the target population of Program 2: (choose all that apply)

- ☐ General
- ☐ Abused/Neglected Children
- ☐ Battered Spouses
- ☐ Elderly (Persons 62 years and older)
- ☐ Homeless Individuals/Families
- ☐ Illiterate Adults
- ☐ Migrant Farm Workers
- ☐ Persons living with AIDS/HIV/Related diseases
- ☐ Severely Disabled
- ☐ Youth

* 21. Program 2 Description:

* 22. Enter the total number of persons Program 2 served during your most recent program year (Example: October 1, 2008 - September 30, 2009 or January 1 - December 31, 2009).

* 23. Enter the total number of persons Program 2 turned away during your most recent program year (Example: October 1, 2008 - September 30, 2009 or January 1 - December 31, 2009).

* 24. Estimate the total cost to undertake Program 2 if your Agency served the number of clients served plus all persons turned away.

* 25. What is your current fiscal budget for Program 2?

26. Would CDBG funds be necessary to cover the difference (gap) in cost if you saw your current number of clients for which you have resources and those who were turned away?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

7. CDBG FUNDS NEEDED FOR PROGRAM 2

27. If yes, indicate the amount of CDBG funds that are needed to cover the total costs of Program 2?

8. MORE THAN TWO PROGRAMS

28. Does your organization operate more than two (2) programs?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

9. PROGRAM 3 INFORMATION

29. List the name of Program 3.

Program 3:

30. What is the target population of Program 3: (choose all that apply)

- ☐ General
- ☐ Abused/Neglected Children
- ☐ Battered Spouses
- ☐ Elderly (Persons 62 years and older)
- ☐ Homeless Individuals/Families
- ☐ Illiterate Adults
- ☐ Migrant Farm Workers
- ☐ Persons living with AIDS/HIV/Related diseases
- ☐ Severely Disabled
- ☐ Youth

* 31. Program 3 Description:

* 32. Enter the total number of persons Program 3 served during your most recent program year (Example: October 1, 2008 - September 30, 2009 or January 1 - December 31, 2009).

* 33. Enter the total number of persons Program 3 turned away during your most recent program year (Example: October 1, 2008 - September 30, 2009 or January 1 - December 31, 2009).

* 34. Estimate the total cost to undertake Program 3 if your Agency served the number of clients served plus all persons turned away.

* 35. What is your current fiscal budget for Program 3?

36. Would CDBG funds be necessary to cover the difference (gap) in cost if you saw your current number of clients for which you have resources and those who were turned away?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

10. CDBG FUNDS NEEDED FOR PROGRAM 3

37. If yes, indicate the amount of CDBG funds that are needed to cover the total costs of Program 3?

11. MORE THAN THREE PROGRAMS

38. Does your organization operate more than three (3) programs?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

12. PROGRAM 4 INFORMATION

39. List the name of Program 4.

Program 4:

40. What is the target population of Program 4: (choose all that apply)

- [ ] General
- [ ] Homeless Individuals/Families
- [ ] Severely Disabled
- [ ] Abused/Neglected Children
- [ ] Illiterate Adults
- [ ] Youth
- [ ] Battered Spouses
- [ ] Migrant Farm Workers
- [ ] Elderly (Persons 62 years and older)
- [ ] Persons living with AIDS/HIV/Related diseases

* 41. Program 4 Description:

* 42. Enter the total number of persons Program 4 served during your most recent program year (Example: October 1, 2008 - September 30, 2009 or January 1 - December 31, 2009).

* 43. Enter the total number of persons Program 4 turned away during your most recent program year (Example: October 1, 2008 - September 30, 2009 or January 1 - December 31, 2009).

* 44. Estimate the total cost to undertake Program 4 if your Agency served the number of clients served plus all persons turned away.

* 45. What is your current fiscal budget for Program 4?

46. Would CDBG funds be necessary to cover the difference (gap) in cost if you saw your current number of clients for which you have resources and those who were turned away?

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No

13. CDBG FUNDS NEEDED FOR PROGRAM 4

47. If yes, indicate the amount of CDBG funds that are needed to cover the total costs of Program 4?

14. MORE THAN FOUR PROGRAMS

48. Does you organization operate more than four(4) programs?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

15. PROGRAM 5 INFORMATION

49. List the name of Program 5.

Program 5:

50. What is the target population of Program 5: (choose all that apply)

- ☐ General
- ☐ Abused/Neglected Children
- ☐ Battered Spouses
- ☐ Elderly (Persons 62 years and older)
- ☐ Homeless Individuals/Families
- ☐ Illiterate Adults
- ☐ Migrant Farm Workers
- ☐ Persons living with AIDS/HIV/Related diseases
- ☐ Severely Disabled
- ☐ Youth

* 51. Program 5 Description:

* 52. Enter the total number of persons Program 5 served during your most recent program year (Example: October 1, 2008 - September 30, 2009 or January 1 - December 31, 2009).

* 53. Enter the total number of persons Program 5 turned away during your most recent program year (Example: October 1, 2008 - September 30, 2009 or January 1 - December 31, 2009).

* 54. Estimate the total cost to undertake Program 5 if your Agency served the number of clients served plus all persons turned away.

* 55. What is your current fiscal budget for Program 5?

56. Would CDBG funds be necessary to cover the difference (gap) in cost if you saw your current number of clients for which you have resources and those who were turned away?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

16. CDBG FUNDS NEEDED FOR PROGRAM 5

57. If yes, indicate the amount of CDBG funds that are needed to cover the total costs of Program 5?

17. III. Future Needs Assessment

Please answer the following questions regarding future services in the Rio Grande Valley.

58. Over the next three (3) years, is your agency estimating an increase in the current number of clients to be served?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

18. INCREASE IN SERVICES

59. If “Yes”, by how many individuals over the next three (3) years?

19. NEW SERVICES

* 60. Within the next three (3) years, does your agency intend to add any new services other than those currently being provided?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

20. FUTURE SERVICES

61. If “Yes”, please describe what of services your agency intends to add over the next three (3) years below:

21. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FACILITIES

62. Is your agency intending to construct any new facilities over the next three (3)years?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

22. FUTURE FACILITIES

63. If yes, indicate the target population who will benefit from the use of the newly constructed facility.

- ☐ General
- ☐ Abused/Neglected Children
- ☐ Battered Spouses
- ☐ Elderly (Persons 62 years and older)
- ☐ Homeless Individuals/Families
- ☐ Illiterate Adults
- ☐ Migrant Farm Workers
- ☐ Persons living with AIDS/HIV/Related diseases
- ☐ Severely Disabled
- ☐ Youth

64. Estimate the total cost of the facility?

65. Will CDBG funds be used in part or in whole to finance the construction?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

23. CDBG FUNDS NEEDED FOR CONSTRUCTION

66. If yes, how many CDBG dollars will be necessary for the construction of the facility(do not include operating or administrative expenses)?

24. Non-Homeless Special Needs Including HOPWA

This part of the survey is for outlining the housing and supportive service needs for non-homeless subpopulations within the Rio Grande Valley.

Part I. Housing Needs - Please identify housing need, currenty capacity, and capacity gap for the following non-homeless subpopulations, in the table below. ONLY COMPLETE SECTIONS THAT ARE APPLICABLE TO YOUR AGENCY.

67. Does your Agency provide housing assistance?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

25. HOUSING NEEDS

68. Housing Needed for Elderly

Units Needed

Units Currently Available

Gap

69. Housing Needed for Frail Elderly

Units Needed

Units Currently Available

Gap

70. Housing Needed for Persons w/Severe Mental Illness

Units Needed

Units Currently Available

Gap

71. Housing Needed for Developmentally Disabled

Units Needed

Units Currently Available

Gap

72. Housing Needed for Persons w/Severe Mental Illness

Units Needed

Units Currently Available

Gap

73. Housing Needed for Physically Disabled

Units Needed

Units Currently Available

Gap

74. Housing Needed for Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted

Units Needed

Units Currently Available

Gap

75. Housing Needed for Persons with HIV/AIDS & their families

Units Needed	
Units Currently Available	
Gap	

76. Housing Needed for Public Housing Residents

Units Needed	
Units Currently Available	
Gap	

77. TOTAL

Total Units Needed	
Total Units Currently Available	
Gap	

26. PUBLIC SERVICE NEEDS

78. Does your Agency provide supportive services?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

27. Part II. Supportive Service Needs Assessment

Please identify supportive service needs, current capacity, and capacity gap for the following non-homeless subpopulations, in the table below. ONLY COMPLETE SECTIONS THAT ARE APPLICABLE TO YOUR AGENCY.

79. Supportive Services for Elderly

# of Slots Needed	
# of Slots Currently Available	
Gap (difference)	

80. Supportive Services for Frail Elderly

# of Slots Needed	
# of Slots Currently Available	
Gap (difference)	

81. Supportive Services for Persons with Severe Mental Illness

# of Slots Needed	
# of Slots Currently Available	
Gap (difference)	

82. Supportive Services for Developmentally Disabled

# of Slots Needed	
# of Slots Currently Available	
Gap (difference)	

83. Supportive Services for Physically Disabled

# of Slots Needed	
# of Slots Currently Available	
Gap (difference)	

84. Supportive Services for Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted

# of Slots Needed	
# of Slots Currently Available	
Gap (difference)	

85. Supportive Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS & their families

# of Slots Needed	
# of Slots Currently Available	
Gap (difference)	

86. Supportive Services for Public Housing Residents

# of Slots Needed	
# of Slots Currently Available	
Gap (difference)	

28. SURVEY COMPLETION

Thank you for participating in our survey!