

**2015-2020
CONSOLIDATED PLAN FOR THE
CITY OF EL PASO, TEXAS**



**PREPARED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

June 18, 2015

City of El Paso, 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Introduction.....	1
Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview...	2
Evaluation of past performance.....	4
Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process.....	5
Summary of public comments.....	5
Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them.....	5
Summary.....	5

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies.....	7
PR-10 Consultation.....	9
PR-15 Citizen Participation.....	19

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview.....	33
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment.....	34
NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems.....	44
NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems.....	48
NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens.....	52
NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion.....	53
NA-35 Public Housing.....	55
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment.....	59
NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment.....	66
NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs.....	69

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview..... 71

MA-10 Number of Housing Units..... 72

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing..... 75

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing..... 78

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing..... 81

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services..... 85

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services..... 90

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing..... 93

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets..... 95

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion..... 100

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview..... 104

SP-10 Geographic Priorities..... 105

SP-25 Priority Needs..... 124

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions..... 142

SP-35 Anticipated Resources..... 148

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure..... 153

SP-45 Goals Summary..... 159

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement..... 171

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing..... 173

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy..... 176

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards..... 178

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy..... 180

SP-80 Monitoring..... 181

Appendices..... 183

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

City of El Paso, Texas

Consolidated Plan Time Period: 2015-2020

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

According to the 2013 U. S. Census Bureau, the City of El Paso is the nineteenth most populous city in the United States with an estimated population of 674,433 and lies in far West Texas with an area that extends approximately 256.26 square miles. El Paso stands on the Rio Grande, across from the border to Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. The two cities, along with Las Cruces, form a combined international metropolitan area, sometimes referred as the *Paso Del Norte* or El Paso-Juarez-Las Cruces, with over 2.7 million people. The El Paso-Juarez region is the largest bilingual, bi-national work force in the Western Hemisphere. The City of El Paso's 2015 Strategic Plan Vision is to provide safe and beautiful neighborhoods, a vibrant regional economy and exceptional recreational, cultural and educational opportunities. Furthermore, one of El Paso's 2015 Strategic Goals is to Stabilize Neighborhoods through Community, Housing and ADA improvements.

The 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan is a five-year planning document, strategy, and process management tool to direct the use and measure the effect of federal funds granted to the City of El Paso by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), for the purpose of improving the lives of economically disadvantaged residents and neighborhoods. All programs and activities described in this Plan and funded through HUD must first pass the Public Benefit test, either benefiting low- and moderate-income persons, eliminating slums and blight, or addressing some urgent need before they are deemed suitable to address the basic statutory goals of HUD: the creation of a suitable living environment, the provision of decent housing, and the expansion of economic opportunities.

The Consolidated Plan is required by HUD and also serves as the application for the four formula entitlement grants the City of El Paso receives from HUD as follows:

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program encompasses a wide range of eligible activities, including public services, physical improvements and economic development. CDBG-funded projects must benefit persons or

neighborhoods whose residents are primarily of low-to-moderate income.

The HOME Investment Partnerships Program provides incentives to develop and support safe and decent housing, affordable rental housing and home ownership affordability. This is accomplished through the rehabilitation of existing housing, purchase of existing homes, and construction of new housing.

The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program provides funds to homeless shelters. The funds pay for operating expenses, essential services, homelessness prevention activities, rapid rehousing activities and Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program funding provides housing assistance and related supportive services, and grantees are encouraged to develop community-wide strategies and form partnerships with area non-profit organizations. HOPWA funds may be used for a wide range of housing, social services, program planning, and development costs, as well as supportive services, including health care and mental health services.

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

The City of El Paso 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan over the next five years, will work to better meet the demands of a challenging and changing funding environment. Beginning in 2015, the city will work with community partners to identify ways to more effectively gather, compile, analyze, and manage information. Included in 2015-2020 planned projects is the continued development of Decent Housing, Suitable Living Environment and Expanded Economic Opportunities. The City of El Paso will have to be more efficient in responding to the increased needs of the community while dealing with the reality of reduced funding. The following is a summary of how the City will address these needs using federal funds in the next five years:

HUD Objective - Decent Housing (DH):

Proposed Outcomes

- 105 households will benefit from housing rehabilitation and owner occupied rehabilitation assistance
- 360 households will benefit from down payment and closing cost assistance. (Both program goals measured as 1 household)
- 58 households will benefit from multi-family housing rehabilitation.
- 10 affordable housing units will be constructed by Community Development Housing Organizations (CHDOs) utilizing HOME funds
- 260 low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS will benefit from tenant-based rental assistance and case management services
- 724 persons at-risk of homelessness will be assisted with affordable and decent housing through the provision of tenant based rental assistance
- 182 households will be assisted with rapid re-housing through the provision of tenant based rental assistance/rapid rehousing to homeless persons
- 5,125 persons will receive fair housing education
- 1,357 persons will receive home buyer counseling, to include persons with disabilities

HUD Objective - Suitable Living Environment (SL):

Proposed Outcomes

- 10,431 children and youth will benefit from a range of services for children and youth
- 1,545 seniors and persons w/disabilities will benefit from a continuum of care that includes a comprehensive range of services
- 5,590 persons will benefit from public service activities funded under the Mental and Medical Health services
- 5,284 persons will benefit for public services activities under the Homeless, Emergency Shelter & Housing Service Category
- 2 senior center public facilities will be rehabilitated
- 1 center for persons with disabilities will be improved
- 1 public health facility will be improved
- 1 mental health public facility will be improved
- 15 parks, recreational facilities, and libraries will be improved
- 1 center for abused/neglected children public facility will be improved
- 1 homeless shelter will be improved
- 5 street improvement projects will be assisted, to include curb cuts, street lights, and infrastructure projects
- 8 sidewalk improvement projects will be assisted to provide improved availability/accessibility
- 2 accessibility improvement projects will benefit from Audible Pedestrian Signals, to provide improved availability/accessibility
- 12,802 persons will benefit from emergency shelter activities, to include transitional housing and supportive services

HUD Objective – Expanded Economic Opportunities (EO):

Proposed Outcomes

- 1,200 persons will benefit from public services such as inclusive child care, job training, and job-oriented education
- 500 new or existing businesses will benefit from micro-enterprise funding by receiving technical assistance

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of El Paso has historically allocated CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds to activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons with a high priority for housing, public infrastructure, public facilities and public services. Please see the breakdown below which highlights the accomplishments made during the previous Consolidated Plan of September 1, 2010 to August 31, 2015.

2010-2015 Accomplishments

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

- 148 households benefited from housing rehabilitation and first time homebuyer assistance
- 29 public facility infrastructure improvements were completed, to include streets, drainage and accessibility improvements
- 28 public facility improvement projects were completed, to include parks, recreation centers, centers for persons with disabilities, homeless facilities, childcare centers, facilities for victims of domestic violence, libraries and health facilities improvements
- 65,299 persons received public services, to include persons experiencing homelessness, the elderly, disabled, childcare, youth and mental/medical health
- 5 small businesses received technical assistance and job training workshops
- 16,002 households were assisted with Code Enforcement in revitalization areas (2010 through 2012 only)
- 22,414 households were assisted with Interim Assistance Neighborhood cleanups in revitalization areas (2010 through 2012 only)

HOME Funding

- 198 households benefited from housing rehabilitation, reconstruction, multi-unit rental assistance, new construction and first time homebuyer assistance

Housing Opportunities for Persons With Aids (HOPWA)

- 293 households received case management services and tenant-based rental assistance

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

- 24,070 persons experiencing homelessness were assisted with overnight shelters, emergency housing, and operating costs associated with homeless shelters, rapid rehousing, homelessness prevention activities and HMIS services.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of El Paso last updated its Citizen Participation Plan in 2010. It outlines the process for citizen participation in all aspects of the activities funded through the CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA entitlement grant the City receives. It also provides information of the qualifications needed to become a Steering Committee member, such as terms of the membership, duties and responsibilities of the members. The Citizen Participation Plan is available to the public in both English and Spanish at <http://www.elpasotexas.gov/community-and-human-development/forms-and-notices>.

5. Summary of public comments

The needs survey conducted by the City received 221 comments. These are listed in Appendix A. Many of the comments were concerns over fixing streets, including storm water drainage and safety lighting. There were comments on providing activities and resources and centers for both seniors and youth. Another great concern was for affordable housing for both rental and for purchasing a home. There were a few comments concerning open spaces and outdoor recreation facilities. The results of the survey are listed in Appendix B. A sample of the survey is located in Appendix C.

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

Of the 221 comments received by the City as a result of the survey, 43 were not accepted. The comments not accepted are listed in Appendix D, and the reason for non-acceptance is included. The main reason for not accepting a comment is either the problem is not located in our jurisdiction (outlying area) or the problem is not solvable (better income for seniors). If the comment dealt with a City Department, it was referred to the Department Head with information on the source and a request that any action taken be relayed to the DCHD.

7. Summary

The City of El Paso is evaluated annually by the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) with respect to the fulfillment of its obligations. HUD Annual Community Assessments for the previous four program years determined that the City of El Paso has carried out its program substantially as described in its Consolidated Plan in compliance with the requirements of the Housing and Community Development Act and other applicable laws and regulations. The City has also consistently implemented its CDBG program in a timely manner and met HUD timeliness standard, which requires that 60 days before the end of the program year, the City must not have more than 1.50 program years of grant funds in its line of credit.

These assessments have also determined that, during the past four years that have been completed under the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan, El Paso has:

- Expended 100 percent of its CDBG funds for activities that benefited low- and moderate- income persons, meeting the 70 percent minimum standard for overall program benefit.
- Consistently expended funds on CDBG planning and administration below the 20 percent cap for such activities.
- Had expenditures consistently below the 15 percent cap for public services activities, including childcare, youth services, emergency shelter and homeless assistance, services for the elderly and disabled, and mental and medical health services.
- Used HOME funds to assist low- to moderate-income households with the purchase of their first home, and to assist other households with owner-occupied rehabilitation or reconstruction (if houses were infeasible to rehabilitate). HOME Community Housing Development Organization CHDO funds were used for the construction of rental housing units for low- to moderate-income households, including elderly persons, and single family homes were constructed for low- and moderate-income first-time homebuyers.
- Carried out a variety of public facility and infrastructure improvement projects, including park improvements, public facility improvements, neighborhood improvements, street and drainage improvements, and accessibility improvements.
- Funded numerous programs and projects that serve the various homeless populations through the Continuum of Care Program in the City of El Paso.

It is expected that all of these benchmarks will also be met for 2014-2015, which is the final program year of the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan, and that similar accomplishments will be reported.

The Process

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

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

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

Entity Role	Name	Department
CDBG Administrator	El Paso	Community and Human Development
HOPWA Administrator	El Paso	Community and Human Development
HOME Administrator	El Paso	Community and Human Development
ESG Administrator	El Paso	Community and Human Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The lead agency for the development of the Consolidated Plan is the City of El Paso's Department of Community and Human Development (DCHD). The Consolidated Plan process involved citizens, community groups, public and private agencies, the private sector and various City department staff. Development of the plan necessitated extensive public housing and homeless information and data. This resulted in DCHD staff working very closely with staff members from the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP) and the Coalition for the Homeless.

DCHD staff interacts with housing, social service agencies, and other entities on an ongoing basis. Needs, gaps, and funding resources are continual issues being addressed through DCHD program requests and program implementation processes.

The major private, non-profit agencies that are responsible for administering programs covered by the Consolidated Plan are the Assistance League of El Paso, Candlelighters of the El Paso Area, CASA of El Paso, Center Against Family Violence, Centro San Vicente, Inc., Child Crisis Center of El Paso, El Paso Center for Children, County of El Paso, El Paso Child Guidance Center, El Paso Villa Maria, Family Service of El Paso, Emergence Health Network, Houchen Community Center, International AIDS Empowerment, Jewish Family and Children's Service, La Familia del Paso, LULAC Project Amistad, La Posada Home, Opportunity Center for the Homeless, Paso Del Norte Children's Development Center, Project Vida, Inc., Project Vida Health Center, Project Vida Community Development Corporation, Rebuilding Together El Paso,

Rescue Mission of El Paso, Salvation Army, Young Women's Christian Association Paso del Norte Region, and Young Women's Christian Association Consumer Credit Counseling Center.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Department of Community and Human Development, City 3, 801 Texas Avenue, 3rd Floor, El Paso, Texas, 79901, 915/221-0138 (phone), 915/212-0089 (FAX). <http://www.elpasotexas.gov/community-and-human-development>.

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

1. Introduction

The City's Department of Community and Human Development will continue to provide technical assistance, information and funding to a variety of private and public organizations that seek to provide affordable housing and/or supportive services to residents of El Paso and further the jurisdictions' goals of providing decent housing and a suitable living environment.

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

During the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan period, the City will continue to promote and emphasize the need for greater coordination and collaboration between agencies active in El Paso in the planning of public and private non-profit housing communities, so that critical state and federal funding sources are leveraged and maximized to benefit the residents of El Paso - both in terms of relative affordable housing and specialized service needs. Efforts to enhance coordination between the public and private sector will ensure that needs are being properly addressed and that resources are being maximized to the greatest extent possible.

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

The City coordinates with the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, Lead Entity for the El Paso Continuum of Care (CoC), through funding and support of many of its members and their services. Although the City's 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness ended in 2014, the Coalition continues its effort to meet the federal strategic initiatives identified in Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness, and to address the needs persons who are homeless in our community.

The CoC focuses on three main strategic priorities: (1) Housing, (2) Education/Training and (3) Health/Mental Services. These priorities were determined through surveys, focus groups, service providers' input and community stakeholders. The CoC believes that focusing continuum-wide efforts in these three priority areas is critical to achieving the City and HUD's objectives.

For individuals and families that are chronically homeless, the CoC promotes the creation of permanent housing with dedicated beds for the chronically homeless. Strategic planning by CoC homeless service providers continually carves out additional chronically homeless beds. Services are available to address the needs of the chronically homeless living within shelters and on the street.

- For families with children, almost three-quarters of those responding to the 2014 Point-in-Time (PIT) survey indicated that they were unable to maintain their housing or find affordable housing due to a recent loss of job or inability to find employment. Emergency shelters and transitional living facilities offer programs geared toward education and training, along with health and medical services, for families with children to obtain self-sufficiency. The CoC continually reaches out to potential partners to increase the inventory of affordable units to address the housing needs of these families upon exit.
- For homeless veterans, the CoC works with the Housing Authority of the City El Paso to provide a HUD-Veterans Administration Supportive Housing program for veterans. Additionally, the CoC partners with the local Supportive Service for Veteran Families programs operated by Aliviane and the GI Forum to ensure eligible homeless veteran individuals and families are provided access to rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention funds. Those that are not eligible are referred to other service providers with the CoC.
- Homelessness among youth is addressed primarily by El Paso Human Services, which provides case management services to these young people by assessing their needs and then linking them to resources. El Paso Human Services operates a transitional program for young men aging out of foster care funded through other federal resources not affiliated with City funds. There is currently no dedicated outreach or emergency shelters for Unaccompanied Youth, but as a member agency of the Coalition, El Paso Human Services partners with other Coalition agencies to determine available shelter beds for this vulnerable population.

To further achieve housing stability critical to persons experiencing homelessness, the CoC uses funding for homelessness prevention/rapid rehousing to prevent those at risk from becoming homeless and for those who are literally homeless, to be placed into housing as quickly as possible. Resources are also used to strengthen case management for persons at risk of becoming homeless or returning to homelessness. The CoC recognizes the success of rapid rehousing, especially for families with children, and works to expand the use of rapid rehousing in the community to increase the number of households accessing that resource. Furthermore, pass-through funding from the state, and administered by the City, is directed at rapid rehousing and homelessness prevention programs to expand local resources for these programs.

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

The City consults regularly with the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, Lead Entity for the Continuum of Care (CoC), on funding and support of its member services. Consultation is provided by the CoC on the types and levels of assistance

needed in the community; written policies and procedures, including eligibility; development of performance standards for ESG-funded activities; and operation and administration of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). See Appendix E for the El Paso HMIS Policies and Procedures.

Using data from HMIS, feedback from providers, and HEARTH Act goals, the Coalition recommends performance standards for a community-wide focus on preventing and ending homelessness, including reduced length of stay, reduced returns to homelessness, reduced new incidences of homelessness and increased diversion from homelessness. These performance standards are incorporated into the City's written policies and procedures for financial assistance through the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) award process. The Coalition reviews HMIS data to compare actual outcomes by ESG-funded programs to City-wide performance in order to determine whether community goals are being met. As guidance from HUD regarding the actual measurement of these four items is not yet available, outcomes are merely reviewed and discussed with the provider and included in discussions when developing future performance standards.

The Coalition is also the HMIS Administrator for the geographical region and the City participates in the HMIS Management Committee, which is the entity responsible for the review and recommendation of policies and procedures related to HMIS. As needed, the HMIS Participation Agreement is revised, approved by the CoC, and incorporated into the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Public Service and ESG award contracts. The Coalition is responsible for monitoring HMIS usage by City-funded agencies required to utilize the system. If needed, funded entities failing to comply with the requirements of the HMIS Participation Standards are reported to the City. Through its ESG program, the City supports a percentage of the funding needs of the HMIS system as one of the five eligible components under that program.

Consultation and collaboration with the CoC is essential in funding homeless services through the CDBG Homeless, Emergency Shelter and Housing Services Category, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and the State of Texas' Homeless Housing and Services Programs (HHSP) programs. Shared goals include:

- Increase the services funded through the Emergency Solutions Grant to provide homeless prevention and rapid rehousing programs;
- Implement a CoC-wide common intake coordinated access system;
- Support individual and collaborative grant applications to expand services and housing; and
- Increase the capacity and quality of case management through extensive professional education and information sharing.

In preparing the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan, the City worked with the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless - the lead agency for the local Continuum of Care (CoC). This consultation process included meetings with CoC leadership and homeless service providers.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Authority of The City of El Paso
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved	The Housing Authority of the City of El Paso provided housing data for development of additional affordable housing.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	International AIDS Empowerment, TX
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved	International AIDS Empowerment provided non-homeless special needs data for the population affected by HIV/AIDS.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Planning Organization/Health Agency/Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs – Chronically homeless, veterans, unaccompanied youth and Homeless Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The El Paso Coalition for the Homeless provided HMIS and Point In Time (PIT) survey data, as well as research analysis interpretations to characterize the needs of the various homeless populations in the City of El Paso. This will enable the City to more efficiently direct its funding sources to programs and projects that will provide services to the homeless. Carol H. Bohle from the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless reviewed the drafts and wrote comments on the plan. The comments were mostly to correct typographical errors.

4	Agency/Group/Organization	Opportunity Center for the Homeless
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs – chronically homeless, families with children, veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved	The City will continue to prevent and end homelessness and look for opportunities to improve services and coordination with members of the Continuum of Care network in El Paso. See Appendix F.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	COUNTY OF EL PASO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	El Paso County Nutrition Program
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended 2/12/15 meeting to discuss five year strategic plan. Please see appendix N for sign in sheet.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	CENTRO SAN VICENTE, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Medical Health Services
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended 2/12/15 meeting to discuss five year strategic plan. Please see appendix N for sign in sheet.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	YWCA El Paso del Norte Region, TX
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children, homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended 2/12/15 meeting to discuss five year strategic plan. Please see appendix N for sign in sheet.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	El Paso Independent School District
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended 2/12/15 meeting to discuss five year strategic plan. Please see appendix N for sign in sheet.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Reynolds Home
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended 2/12/15 meeting to discuss five year strategic plan. Please see appendix N for sign in sheet.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	LA POSADA HOME, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended 2/12/15 meeting to discuss five year strategic plan. Please see appendix N for sign in sheet.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Las Palmas Hospital
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Health Agency Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended 2/12/15 meeting to discuss five year strategic plan. Please see appendix N for sign in sheet.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended 2/12/15 meeting to discuss five year strategic plan. Please see appendix N for sign in sheet.

13	Agency/Group/Organization	Emergence Health Network
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended 2/12/15 meeting to discuss five year strategic plan. Please see appendix N for sign in sheet.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Center Against Family Violence
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence, homeless, Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended 2/12/15 meeting to discuss five year strategic plan. Please see appendix N for sign in sheet.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Aliviane
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended 2/12/15 meeting to discuss five year strategic plan. Please see appendix N for sign in sheet.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	Veterans Administration
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Federal
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended 2/12/15 meeting to discuss five year strategic plan. Please see appendix N for sign in sheet.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	PROJECT VIDA PVCDC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Housing, Children, Victims of Domestic Violence, homeless, Health, Education Health Agency

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless, Families with children Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended 2/12/15 meeting to discuss five year strategic plan. Please see appendix N for sign in sheet.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	American GI Forums National Veterans Outreach
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended 2/12/15 meeting to discuss five year strategic plan. Please see appendix N for sign in sheet.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	Pathfinder Transitional Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children, homeless, Health Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended 2/12/15 meeting to discuss five year strategic plan. Please see appendix N for sign in sheet.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	Beto O'Rourke
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The office of Congressman Beto O'Rourke was contacted but no reply was received.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	Senator Rodriguez
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy HOPWA Strategy Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The office of Senator Rodriguez was contacted but no response was received.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	El Paso Human Services/Winchester House
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services – Housing, homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended 2/12/15 meeting to discuss five year strategic plan. Please see appendix N for sign in sheet.

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

The City of El Paso many efforts to consult all Agency types by advertising, public meetings and by public contact. Specific efforts were made to consult with civic leaders but no response was received. Outreach was made to the community at large through newspaper notices in both English and Spanish, distribution of surveys throughout the community, and publicizing the open meetings at various locations.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless	Increase the services funded through the Emergency Solutions Grant to provide homeless prevention and rapid rehousing programs, implement a CoC-wide common intake coordinated access system, support individual and collaborative grant applications to expand services and housing, and to increase the capacity and quality of case management through extensive professional education and information sharing
2015 Strategic Plan	City of El Paso	Goal 8) Nurture and Promote a Healthy, Sustainable Community 8.1 Deliver prevention, intervention and mobilization services to promote a healthy, productive and safe community 8.2 Stabilize neighborhoods through community, housing and ADA improvements

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

To better serve our community, the City of El Paso coordinates and provides funding and support to the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (the largest housing authority in the state of Texas) in furtherance of the consolidated plan goal of the provision of safe, decent and affordable housing to economically disadvantaged residents in the jurisdiction. To address the goal of a suitable living environment, the City of El Paso collaborates through grant agreements with the County of El Paso-El Paso City-County Nutrition Program and the state sponsored local Mental Health Authority-Emergence Health Network to provide meal delivery to frail elderly and persons with disabilities and mental health case management to persons with severe and persistent mental disorders.

In addition, to enhance and encourage coordination and collaboration with the implementation of the Consolidated Plan, letters were mailed and emailed to each of the entities listed below announcing the availability of the draft 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan of the City of El Paso for review and comment.

- **County of El Paso, Texas**
- **Town of Anthony, Texas**
- **Village of Vinton, Texas**
- **City of Horizon, Texas**
- **City of Socorro, Texas**
- **City of San Elizario, Texas**
- **Community Action Agency of El Paso County: Project Bravo**

Narrative (optional):

At a meeting on February 12, 2015, members of the Coalition for the Homeless met to join the development of the five year strategic plan. In attendance were representatives of Centro San Vicente, Project Vida, YWCA, El Paso Independent School District, Las Palmas Medical Center, Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid, Emergence Health Network, and Veterans Administration. They discussed their homelessness strategy. Business and civic leaders, as well as child welfare agencies were invited, but did not attend this meeting. Congressman Beto O'Rourke and Representative Jose Rodriguez were contacted, but no response was received. Please see Appendix N for sign-in sheet of meeting.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

The City of El Paso encourages its citizens to provide input in the Consolidated Plan process. Through its adopted Citizen Participation Plan, the City sets forth policies and procedures to encourage participation by low- and moderate-income persons and residents of predominantly low- and moderate-income neighborhoods to provide the City with information on housing and community development needs as part of the preparation of the Consolidated Plan. As required by the Citizen Participation Plan, the City conducted a minimum of two public hearings during two different stages of the program year. Eight public input meetings were advertised in local newspapers, in both English and Spanish publications, and held throughout the city. Unfortunately all but one, were poorly attended and no comments were received.

The Department of Community and Human Development, utilizes a nine-member Steering Committee, which is a board of citizen volunteers who are appointed by the Mayor and each District Representative (eight districts) to make project and funding recommendations to the City Council. Members of the Steering Committee attended all the public meetings.

The City developed a survey and made it available at a variety of City-owned locations as well as on the City's website. The surveys were available in both English and Spanish. A summary of the results is located in Appendix B. The results of the survey and the comments were used to reinforce the goal setting.

A 30-day public comment period to obtain citizen's views and to respond to proposals and questions on the draft Con Plan then took place. The City sent out letters to various State and local groups, departments, and organization as part of the consultation process. Comments received during this period were considered by the City before Council approval of the Consolidated Plan and its submission to HUD. See Appendix G for the City Council Meeting Comments of May 19, 2015.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments	Summary of comments not accepted	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Surveys provided in Spanish Non-targeted/ broad community Foster Grandparent Program	Held on 8/26/14 Attendance 119	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received in section AD-25- Special Appendices	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received but not accepted in section AD- 25- Special Appendices	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Public Meeting	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Eastside Planning Area District 3	Held on 9/2/14 Attendance 3	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received in section AD-25.	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received but not accepted in section AD-25-Special Appendices	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Survey Delivered to Several Sites	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish and English Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/ broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Rec Centers, Libraries, Senior Centers	Attendance 792	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received in section AD-25-Special Appendices	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received but not accepted in section AD-25-Special Appendices	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Survey Delivered to Several Sites	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Non-targeted/ broad community	Attendance 32	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received in section AD-25-Special Appendices	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received but not accepted in section AD-25-Special Appendices	www.elpasotexas.gov/commdev/forms.asp

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Newspaper Ad	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Advertised in Spanish Non-targeted/ broad community Advertised in English and Spanish	Advertised on 9/01/14	N/A	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
6	Survey Delivered to Several Sites	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Non-targeted/ broad community	Attendance 20	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received in section AD-25-Special Appendices	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received but not accepted in section AD-25-Special Appendices	
7	Newspaper Ad	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish District 3 Public Hearing and Consolidate Plan Presentation	Advertised on 9/08/14	N/A	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
8	Public Hearing	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Target Audience West El Paso Residents	Held on 9/8/14 Attendance 3	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received in section AD-25-Special Appendices	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received but not accepted in section AD-25-Special Appendices	
9	Public Meeting	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Target Audience Central El Paso Residents	Held on 9/9/14 Attendance 5	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received in section AD-25-Special Appendices	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received but not accepted in section AD-25-Special Appendices	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
10	Public Hearing	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish District 3 Residents	Held on 9/10/14 Attendance 34	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received in section AD-25-Special Appendices	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received but not accepted in section AD-25-Special Appendices	
11	Public Meeting	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Target Audience Lower Valley Residents	Held on 9/10/14 Attendance 34	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received in section AD-25-Special Appendices	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received but not accepted in section AD-25-Special Appendices	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
12	Public Meeting	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Target Audience North East Residents	Held on 9/11/14 Attendance 2	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received in section AD-25-Special Appendices	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received but not accepted in section AD-25-Special Appendices	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
13	Survey Delivered to Several Sites	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Surveys Non-targeted/ broad community Retired Senior Volunteer Program Banquet	Held on 9/20/14 Attendance 616	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received in section AD-25-Special Appendices	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received but not accepted in section AD-25-Special Appendices	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/	Summary of comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
14	Newspaper Ad	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish District 5 Public Hearing and Consolidated Plan Presentation	Advertised on 9/20/14	N/A	N/A	
15	Public Hearing	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Surveys District 5 Public Hearing	Held on 9/22/14 Attendance 10	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received in section AD-25-Special Appendices	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received but not accepted in section AD-25-Special Appendices	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
16	Survey Delivered to Several Sites	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Surveys Made Available Presentation of E Con	Attendance 96	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received in section AD-25-Special Appendices	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received but not accepted in section AD-25-Special Appendices	
17	Survey Delivered to Several Sites	Homeless Service Providers	Attendance 19	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received in section AD-25-Special Appendices	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received but not accepted in section AD-25-Special Appendices	
18	Survey Delivered to Several Sites	Persons with disabilities HOPWA Service Providers	Attendance 3	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received in section AD-25-Special Appendices	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received but not accepted in section AD-25-Special Appendices	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
19	Newspaper Ad	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Non-targeted/ broad community Advertised in English and Spanish	Advertised on 10/13/14	N/A	N/A	
20	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/ broad community City Wide Public Hearing	Held on 10/15/14 Attendance 2	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received in section AD-25-Special Appendices	Please view Citizen Participation Comments received but not accepted in section AD-25-Special Appendices	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment for the Community Development Consolidated Plan used several resources to project the needs for the next 5-year period. These included information provided by the US Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Census Bureau, Housing Authority City of El Paso and the Homeless Coalition serving as the Continuum of Care. In addition, there were a series of public meetings held throughout the El Paso community to obtain input from the public through use of a Needs Assessment Survey provided in English and Spanish at all the public meetings and made available on the Community and Human Development website.

The Community Needs Survey determined the top four priority needs for the City of El Paso were housing activities, community services, community facilities and economic opportunities. These activities will be discussed in more detail throughout the Consolidated Plan.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

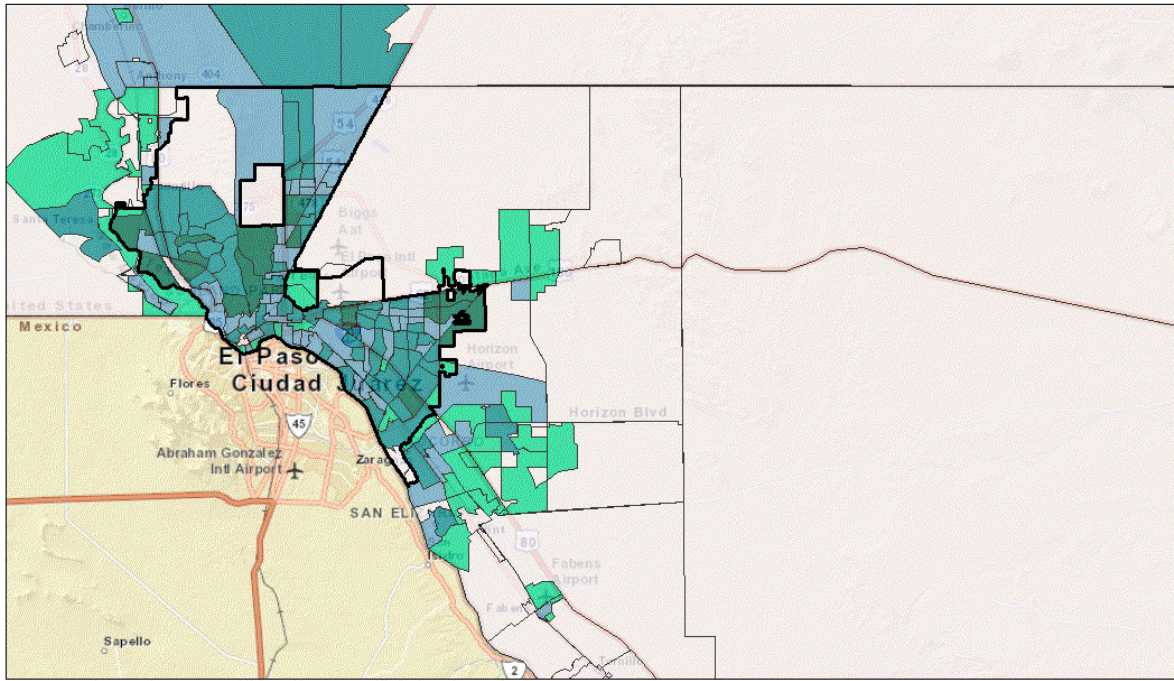
An analysis of the most recent Census data shows that a total of 43.93% of all households in El Paso are low to moderate income (\leq 80% Area Median Family Income); 13.79% of all households have incomes between 0 and 30% of the HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI); 13.53% of all households have incomes between 30% and 50% HAMFI; and 16.60% of all households have incomes between 50% and 80% HAMFI. There are 40.59% of all households in the City of El Paso who spend more than 30% of their gross income on rent/mortgage and utilities, which is considered a cost burden. For the extremely low income population (households earning between 0% and 30% HAMFI) the housing cost burden is particularly serious, as approximately 57% of these households spend more than 50% of their gross income on housing.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	563,662	640,066	14%
Households	182,237	210,348	15%
Median Income	\$32,124.00	\$39,442.00	23%

Table 1 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

CPD Maps Total Household El Paso - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



April 21, 2015

Override 1 **TotalHouseholds**
B11005EST1
 <341 Households
 341-892 Households
 892-1511 Households
 1511-2282 Households
 >2282 Households

1:527,638
 0 4.5 9 18 mi
 0 5 10 20 km
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, Navteq, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	29,020	28,455	34,924	19,970	97,985
Small Family Households *	11,250	11,615	16,109	9,875	53,975
Large Family Households *	3,570	4,210	6,125	3,365	13,610
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	5,155	5,740	6,320	3,505	16,019
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	4,470	4,560	4,230	2,170	8,460
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	7,670	7,135	9,319	4,544	13,835
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 2 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	530	405	285	90	1,310	75	105	100	65	345
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	660	495	385	125	1,665	95	150	250	120	615
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,430	1,570	1,180	440	4,620	340	475	865	520	2,200
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	9,710	4,335	705	40	14,790	4,740	3,920	2,565	545	11,770
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,865	5,880	7,049	1,650	17,444	1,460	2,500	5,585	2,470	12,015

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,475	0	0	0	1,475	905	0	0	0	905

Table 3 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	12,335	6,810	2,555	695	22,395	5,250	4,655	3,775	1,245	14,925
Having none of four housing problems	6,340	9,500	13,484	7,820	37,144	2,710	7,480	15,120	10,215	35,525
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,475	0	0	0	1,475	905	0	0	0	905

Table 4 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	6,695	5,645	4,519	16,859	2,085	2,930	4,340	9,355
Large Related	2,350	1,650	890	4,890	540	1,170	1,850	3,560
Elderly	2,525	1,954	850	5,329	2,980	2,075	1,445	6,500
Other	3,045	2,665	2,105	7,815	1,010	690	900	2,600
Total need by income	14,615	11,914	8,364	34,893	6,615	6,865	8,535	22,015

Table 5 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	5,395	2,120	320	7,835	1,835	1,850	1,435	5,120
Large Related	1,770	445	40	2,255	520	550	385	1,455
Elderly	1,535	619	190	2,344	1,910	1,120	420	3,450
Other	2,485	1,480	265	4,230	885	535	350	1,770
Total need by income	11,185	4,664	815	16,664	5,150	4,055	2,590	11,795

Table 6 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	1,870	1,800	1,105	380	5,155	340	410	545	345	1,640
Multiple, unrelated family households	240	285	420	170	1,115	100	215	570	290	1,175

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Other, non-family households	4	50	45	15	114	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	2,114	2,135	1,570	565	6,384	440	625	1,115	635	2,815

Table 7 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

Table 8 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source:
Comments:

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

In reviewing the need for housing assistance by single person households, approximately two-thirds of those requiring housing assistance are single person households. The extremely low income (0-30% AMI) single person renter households represent 20.3%, with the extremely low income and low income (>30-50% AMI) single person renter households representing approximately 40% of the total. These figures are of great concern as the income ranges may not afford these single person households an opportunity to improve their overcrowded housing status without some type of housing assistance.

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

According to recent American Community Survey 5 year estimates 2009-2013, out of the total civilian non-institutionalized population estimate of 644,311 in the city of El Paso 72,511 persons age 18 to 65 and over have a disability which may affect their ability to earn a living wage or above, and remain independent, or move into housing they need. Of these aforementioned persons approximately 45,000 have some kind of ambulatory difficulty; 19,000 have an independent living difficulty; and 17,000 have a self-care difficulty.

In November of 2012 the Institute for Policy and Economic Development at the University of Texas at El Paso published a study entitled Demand for Accessible Type A Apartment Units in the City of El Paso, Texas. This study was conducted at the behest of the Department of Community and Human Development to assist the City of El Paso in determining future policies related to percentage of accessible (Type A) units in multifamily rental housing developments of five or more units. This study included an analysis of over 600 returned surveys that targeted persons with ambulatory difficulties and several of the “key findings” concluded that:

1. Overall the supply and demand for Type A apartment units are not far apart considering levels of rent, apartment size needs, family roles and household income levels.
2. Homeownership was the main reason persons with disabilities were not interested in moving into a Type A apartment.
3. Most respondents (68%) reported a yearly household income of \$20,000 or less half of the median household income \$40,702 for the City of El Paso.
4. On average, respondents are able and willing to pay \$474 for a Type A unit, below the estimated median rent (\$706) and average rent (\$827) in the City of El Paso.
5. The percentage of persons with ambulatory difficulties with respect to El Paso’s total population has remained relatively stable at about seven percent.

Reports from the El Paso based Center Against Sexual and Family Violence (CASFV) substantiated that dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking contribute to homelessness in the same way that domestic violence does. When looking at national data relative to homeless women, the vast majority have experienced some type of sexual or domestic violence that has contributed to their homelessness. Recent annual report data revealed that CAFV provided housing to 250 families in emergency shelter and transitional living center settings and assisted over 2,500 persons in their Family Resource Center. Additionally, several other non- profit agencies such as La Posada Home, YWCA El Paso Del Norte and Villa Maria, Inc. specifically provide transitional housing to women, with or without children and many of these clients also were abuse victims prior to seeking services and housing assistance. CAFV is the center of a network of agencies in the El Paso and west Texas region that work together to provide assistance and safe shelter and housing to families in need of housing assistance at a most critical time in their lives.

What are the most common housing problems?

HUD provides data for three major housing problems noted in Table 3 entitled the Housing Problems Table, which are: (1) substandard housing; (2) overcrowding; and (3) housing cost burden. The most significant housing problem in El Paso is the housing cost burden, with over 51,000 low and moderate income households paying more than 50% of their income for housing. In addition, approximately 60% of these households are renters. Based on the HUD data, approximately 9,100 households are overcrowded and 1,655 households live in substandard physical conditions. The need

for affordable housing is discussed further in additional sections of this document. As we look at the age of El Paso's housing stock, the physical condition of the housing units – both rental and owner-occupied – are of great concern. Owner-occupied housing built before 1950 up to 1979 represents 66,938 (or 52.2%) and rental housing units represents 48,070 (or 58.6%) of the City's housing stock. Housing units built before 1978 are more likely to contain lead-based paint and are more likely in need of major repairs. However, these houses are occupied by families who are least likely to afford the needed repairs. The first health and safety concern for housing condition is the presence of lead-based paint. Secondly, the Housing Problems Table #3 shows that 1,655 households lack complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. This affects 1,310 renters and 345 owners. In addition, severe overcrowding is experienced by 9,100 households, which is comprised of 6,285 renters and 2,815 owners. By definition, severe overcrowding is experienced in a household with more than 1.51 persons per room.

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

Very low income households (30-50% AMI) and extremely low income households (0-30% AMI) experience a severe cost burden as they represent 40.5% of the households whose housing cost is more than 50% of their income.

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

Our analysis showed extremely low income households (at or below 30% AMI) who spend more than 50% of their income in housing, are in particularly vulnerable as any financial or personal crisis could lead to them becoming homeless. The most vulnerable households are single women with children as they have a higher need for affordable housing, child care, healthcare, and other supportive services. Due to lower incomes and higher living costs, single women with children households are imminently at-risk of becoming homeless. Additionally, incidences of mental and health illness, drug or alcohol addictions, and generational poverty, are factors that put the low and extremely low income households at a higher risk of losing their housing and becoming homeless.

Approximately, 72 formerly homeless households have been assisted or are being with rapid re-housing and approximately 18 of these households are nearing the end of their short term, Rapid rehousing assistance. Most formerly homeless households are single women with children, families and individuals. Most have a higher cost burden of 50% or more, have very young children, need accessible child care, have limited education, have higher incidences health and mental disabilities, alcohol and substance abuse and lack critical supportive services. All these factors contribute greatly to their instability of

the households and put them at a higher risk of experiencing homelessness after the rapid rehousing assistance has ended.

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:

Per HUD's definition of "at risk of homelessness" an individual or family is "at risk of homelessness" if (1) the individual or family has income below 30 percent of median income for the geographic area; AND (2) the individual or family has insufficient resources and support networks immediately available to attain housing stability; AND the individual or family exhibits one or more of the following specified risk factors:

- (a) has moved frequently because of economic reasons
- (b) is living in the home of another because of economic hardship
- (c) has been notified that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated
- (d) lives in a hotel or motel
- (e) lives in severely overcrowded housing
- (f) is exiting an institution
- (g) otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness.

In El Paso, at least 67% of households have an extremely low income (0-30% AMI) and a high cost burden, spending 50% or more of their income on housing. This puts them in a precarious position and at-risk of becoming homeless should circumstances in their life change.

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

Instability and an increased risk of homelessness are linked to a lack of resources; low paying jobs, absentee landlords, gang infested neighborhoods, generational cycles of poverty and homelessness, lack of affordable housing, lack of income, affordable childcare, lack of education or job training, lack of communication skills, family dysfunction, unemployment, alcohol and substance abuse problems, mental and physical disabilities, frequent moving; living double up; eminent eviction; living in a hotel/motel; living in severely overcrowded housing; exiting an institution (jail or mental health facility) or foster care system; deteriorated housing; domestic violence; death of a family member; abandonment; no child support; medical expenses or other unexpected emergency costs. These may all contribute to a household's instability and increased risk of homelessness.

Discussion

For the purposes of this Consolidated Plan and Action Plan, the following definitions will be used by the City of El Paso Housing Programs Division in relation to residential housing. "Standard condition" is defined as housing that is in accordance with the

International Residential Code, meets the Minimum Acceptable Standards as established by the City's Housing Programs and applicable federal standards for housing. "Substandard condition, but suitable for rehabilitation" is defined as housing that is not in compliance with the above standards due to outdated building systems, but is functioning as intended. Does not endanger health and safety of the occupants nor the public, but can be renovated to meet all federal and local codes and standards for a reasonable amount. "Reasonable amount" is defined as costs that do not exceed the Housing Programs Division limit (currently \$65,000, but subject to future change), or if the renovation investment would cause the total costs plus existing liens to exceed the HUD established guidelines of 95% of the average median purchase price for the area. The current \$65,000 renovation investment limit does not include Accessibility work, Lead Abatement or an additional \$10,000 for Historic Renovation that are designated as a Forgivable Deferred Payment loan under the City's Housing Programs Senior Citizen/Disability Renovation Program.

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

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

Introduction

As defined in 91.205(b)(2), disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group in a category of need is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

Housing problems exist when there is the incidence of at least one of the following four housing problems: (1) lack of complete kitchen facilities; (2) lack of complete plumbing; (3) overcrowded households (more than 1.5 persons per room, not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms); and (4) cost burden greater than 30% of a household's income.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	22,165	5,030	2,180
White	1,950	210	289
Black / African American	475	50	150
Asian	215	70	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	70	19	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	19,335	4,670	1,740

Table 9 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	20,005	7,775	0
White	2,065	615	0
Black / African American	435	165	0
Asian	195	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	70	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	16,985	6,905	0

Table 10 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	17,535	15,605	0
White	2,620	2,055	0
Black / African American	635	210	0
Asian	175	215	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	14,020	13,075	0

Table 11 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,125	13,080	0
White	760	2,260	0
Black / African American	210	570	0
Asian	135	125	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	29	0
Pacific Islander	0	25	0
Hispanic	4,970	9,955	0

Table 12 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

There are 65,830 households of the 233,307 households in the City of El Paso (as noted in the 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates), or 28.22% with one or more of the four housing problems. Of that total, 22,165 have an extremely low income (0% - 30% HAMFI); 20,005 are low income households (earning between 30%-50% HAMFI per year); and 17,535 are moderate income households (earning between 50%-80% HAMFI). There are 6,125 households having one of the four housing problems that earn above 80% HAMFI. An analysis of the ethnic groups shows that Hispanics have the highest number of households with housing problems, followed by White households and Black/African American households.

In the 0%-30% HAMFI income category, overall 75.45% of all households are impacted, compared to Hispanics at 75.10%; Whites at 79.62%; Black/African Americans at 70.37%; American Indians/Alaska Natives at 78.65%; Asian at 75.44%; and Pacific Islander at zero percent. In this income segment, no ethnic group is disproportionately affected.

In the 30%-50% HAMFI income category, overall 72.01% of the households are impacted, compared to Hispanics at 71.10%; Whites at 77.05%; Black/African Americans at 72.50%; American Indians/Alaska Natives at 94.60%; Asian at 90.70% and Pacific Islander at zero percent. In this income category, the American Indians/Alaska Natives and the Asian ethnic groups are disproportionately affected – although in absolute numbers, they make up only a very small fraction of the population.

In the 50%-80% HAMFI income category, overall 52.91% of all households are impacted, compared to Hispanics at 51.74%; Whites at 56.04%; Black/African Americans at 75.15%; American Indian/Alaska Native at 86.21%; Asian at 44.87% and Pacific Islander at zero percent. In this category, Black/African Americans and the American Indian/Alaska Natives are disproportionately affected.

Of the households earning above 80% HAMFI, overall 31.89% of all households are impacted, compared to Hispanics at 33.30%; Whites at 25.17%; Black/African Americans at 26.92%; Asian at 51.92%. The American Indian/Alaska Native and Pacific Islander ethnic groups are at zero percent. In this income category, the Asian ethnic group is disproportionately affected, although in absolute numbers, they make up only a very small fraction of the population.

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

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

Introduction

As defined in 91.205(b)(2), disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group in a category of need is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

Severe housing problems exist when there is the incidence of at least one of the following four housing problems: (1) lack of complete kitchen facilities; (2) lack of complete plumbing; (3) overcrowded households (more than 1.5 persons per room, not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms); and (4) cost burden greater than 50% of a households income.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	17,700	9,495	2,180
White	1,735	425	289
Black / African American	415	110	150
Asian	215	70	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	70	19	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	15,150	8,855	1,740

Table 13 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,065	16,720	0
White	1,090	1,594	0
Black / African American	270	335	0
Asian	120	100	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	9,360	14,530	0

Table 14 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,800	27,340	0
White	770	3,900	0
Black / African American	164	675	0
Asian	74	310	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	30	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4,750	22,345	0

Table 15 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,985	17,225	0
White	215	2,800	0
Black / African American	75	705	0
Asian	95	165	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	29	0
Pacific Islander	0	25	0
Hispanic	1,560	13,365	0

Table 16 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Income level is strongly correlated with extent of housing problems experienced by the City of El Paso residents. There are 36,550 households of the 233,307 households in the City of El Paso (as noted in the 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates), or 15.67% that experience severe housing problems. Of that total, 17,700 have an extremely low income (0%-30% HAMFI); 11,065 are low income households (earning between 30%-50% HAMFI per year); and 5,800 are moderate income households (earning between 50%-80% HAMFI). There are 1,985 households that experience severe housing problems that are in the 80% - 100% HAMFI income range. Hispanics make up the majority of the households with severe housing problems (with 30,820), followed by Whites (with 3,810), then Black/African Americans (with 924), Asian (with 504) and American Indian/Alaska Native (with 125). The Pacific Islander had no resident numbers in any of the income categories. These figures are consistent with the overall racial and ethnic makeup of the City of El Paso. In the 0%-30% HAMFI income category, overall 60.25% of the households experience severe housing problems compared to 58.85% of Hispanics; 70.84% of Whites; 61.48% of Black/African Americans; 78.65% American Indian/Alaska Natives; 75.44% Asian and none in the category of Pacific Islander. In this income category, White's, American Indian/Alaska Natives and Asian populations are disproportionately affected. Although the absolute numbers for American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian population are very low. In the 30%-50% category, overall 39.82% of the households experience severe housing problems, compared to 39.18% of Hispanics; 40.61% of Whites; 44.63% of Black/African Americans; 68.75% American Indian/ Alaskan Native; 54.55% Asian and

no population in the Pacific Islander ethnic group. In this income category, the American Indian/Alaska Natives and Asian ethnic groups are disproportionately affected, although the absolute numbers represent a very small population. In the 50%-80% income category, overall 17.50% households experience severe housing problems, compared to 17.53% of Hispanics; 16.49% of Whites; 19.55% of Black/African Americans; 19.27% of Asian; and 0% for the American Indian/ Alaska Native and Pacific Islander. There are no ethnic groups that are disproportionately affected. Finally, in the 80%-100% HAMFI income category, overall 9.04% of the households experience severe housing problems, compared to 10.45% of Hispanics; 7.13% of Whites; 9.62% of Black/African Americans; 36.54% of Asian; and 0% for American Indian/Alaska Natives and Pacific Islanders. The Asian ethnic group is the only group that appears to be disproportionately affected; however, the overall population is very small.

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

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

Introduction:

As defined in 91.205(b)(2), disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group in a category of need is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole. The table below displays disproportionately greater needs related to housing cost burden.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	131,375	38,900	29,590	2,385
White	31,015	5,560	3,645	289
Black / African American	4,775	1,015	835	150
Asian	1,945	315	485	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	470	60	65	0
Pacific Islander	55	0	0	0
Hispanic	92,205	31,720	24,235	1,935

Table 17 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

In the City of El Paso, approximately two-thirds of all households (64.96%) spend less than 30% of their income on housing costs. Among this group, Pacific Islanders and American Indian, Alaska Natives are disproportionately under-represented as there are less than one percent of the total jurisdiction in each racial or ethnic group.

A little less than twenty percent of all households (19.23%) spend between 30% and 50% of their income on housing. Pacific Islanders had no representation in this category.

Finally, 14.63% of all households in the City spend more than 50% of their income on housing. Also, Pacific Islanders had no representation in this cost burden category.

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

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

As for disproportionately greater housing cost burdens, for those households spending less than 30% of their income on housing costs, the Hispanic racial or ethnic group (with 70.18%) is the only group that is within ten percent of the jurisdiction as a whole (with 64.96%). All of the other racial or ethnic groups are disproportionately impacted in each housing cost burden category (30% to 50% and >50%), as the Hispanic racial group has the most representation. (This is related to Section NA-25.)

When reviewing the entire population of the City of El Paso (660,795) as noted in the 2009-2013 American Community Survey five-year Estimates, the Hispanic population (528,932) represents 80.04% of the City's population. Therefore, the comparisons by racial or ethnic group will show a higher representation in each category by the Hispanic racial or ethnic group.

Under disproportionately greater housing problems, in the 0%-30% HAMFI income category no ethnic group is disproportionately affected. However, it should be noted that the Pacific Islander ethnic group was at zero. (This is related to Section NA-15.)

Under the severe housing problems category, in the 0%-30% HAMFI income category, overall 60.25% of the households experience severe housing problems compared to 58.85% of Hispanics; 70.84% of Whites; 61.48% of Black/African Americans; 78.65% American Indian/Alaskan Natives; 75.44% Asian. There was no representation in the Pacific Islander racial group. In this income category, White's, American Indian/Alaska Natives and Asian populations are disproportionately affected. In the 30%-50% HAMFI income category, the American Indian/Alaska Natives and Asian ethnic groups are disproportionately affected, although the absolute numbers represent a very small population. In the 50%-80% HAMFI income category there are no ethnic groups that are disproportionately affected. Finally, in the 80%-100% HAMFI income category, the Asian ethnic group is the only group that appears to be disproportionately affected; however, the overall population is very small. (This is related to Section NA-20.)

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

Besides the need for higher income and increased availability of affordable housing, no other racial or ethnic group needs are easily discernible from the CHAS data. Housing and other financial assistance programs, along with credit/budgeting/financial planning on limited income may address at least in part some of the needs of the disproportionately affected groups.

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

This information is not easily discernible from the CHAS data.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP) is the local public housing agency and the largest public housing agency in the state of Texas that serves approximately 40,000 economically disadvantaged El Paso residents.

HACEP manages and owns 44 apartment developments and scattered site units comprised of 6,103 Public Housing dwellings, of which 5,350 are currently in use; 495 Section 8 New Construction (project-based) dwellings; 432 non-subsidized dwellings; and 50 USDA-subsidized units for migrant workers, and 1,117 tax credit units in communities throughout the jurisdiction.

In addition, HACEP Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) /Section 8 program provides subsidized rent to over 5,100 families who are receiving HCV/Section 8 assistance. Through this program assistance, approximately 1,800 private-sector owners partner with HACEP to provide safe, decent, sanitary and affordable housing to families at or below 30% of median income.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	5,687	5,110	35	4,893	64	0	56

Table 18 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	9,692	9,782	5,564	9,675	9,215	0
Average length of stay	0	0	8	6	1	6	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	2	39	7	3	29	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	1,559	1,230	2	1,194	8	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	664	760	13	684	13	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	5,687	5,110	35	4,893	64	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Disabled Veteran victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 19 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	5,629	4,949	31	4,755	48	0	54
Black/African American	0	0	48	144	3	123	16	0	1
Asian	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	5	12	1	10	0	0	1
Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 20 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	5,583	4,828	14	4,676	30	0	48
Not Hispanic	0	0	104	282	21	217	34	0	8

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

Table 21 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

According to Housing Authority of the City of El Paso most public housing tenants on the Disability Transfer Wait List require single-level units. This is reflected on the average 15-20 percent of tenants on the Wait List who require a UFAS-compliant

accessible unit, while the remaining 75-80 percent require a single-level unit. Of the 12,448 families on the Public Housing waiting list 1,527 are families with disabilities. Out of 5,445 families on the Section 8 – Housing Choice Voucher waiting list 672 are families with disabilities.

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

Of the 12,448 families on the Public Housing waiting list 1,527 are families with disabilities. Often the most immediate need of public housing residents and housing choice voucher holders is housing stability which is provided by HACEP through equal opportunity access to safe, decent and affordable housing. Once stability is achieved HACEP promotes a transitional housing environment that is designed to help families achieve economic independence by offering self-sufficiency programs, resident business ventures, and resident employment and homeownership opportunities. Self-sufficiency programs can include access to vocational/job training, literacy and social skills, high school education or GED, college education, day care services, transportation access, and job search assistance in order to eventually gain higher wage employment.

Over the years the HACEP wait list for public housing and Housing Choice Vouchers have demonstrated a steady demand and need for housing stability and assistance. Recent reports from HACEP indicated that public housing average occupancy rate for the 2013-2014 program year was approximately 98%.

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

It is estimated that the needs of individuals and families on the Public Housing and housing voucher waiting lists are similar to needs of the very-low-income population at large: child care, stable employment, job training and education. The lower the income bracket to which an individual or family belongs, the greater the need for assistance.

Discussion

The aforementioned needs of HACEP residents and voucher holders and those on the wait lists are similar to the housing needs of the economically challenged strata of the El Paso population, certainly when you compare with segments such as those families living at or below poverty or between 30% and 50% and 50% and 80% of the median family income. Housing stability and opportunities for self-improvement, employment, education, job training, and other services that lead to self-sufficiency are essential.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The El Paso Coalition for the Homeless is the lead agency for the Continuum of Care (CoC) and the Coordinator for the point-in-time (PIT) survey. Each year they conduct sheltered counts of people living in emergency shelters or transitional housing. On alternating years, they conduct unsheltered counts of people living in a place unfit for human habitation. In 2014 the CoC only conducted a sheltered count. The 2014 PIT revealed a slight increase in the number of homeless persons, when comparing the 2014 PIT to the 2013 PIT. However, three population groups experienced a reduction. The number of families who were homeless decreased from the previous 2013 PIT survey by about 1.5%, largely because of the City’s aggressive homeless prevention and rapid rehousing efforts. Also, the City has seen a 25% reduction in homeless veterans in emergency shelters and transitional housing, largely due to federally funded programs such as Supportive Services for Veterans Families (SSVF) and HUD Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH.) Additionally, the City has seen a reduction in the chronically homeless population. The El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, 2014 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) and Point-in-Time (PIT) count estimates are presented in the tables below. Please see Appendix H for Point In Time Survey.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	10	508	0	0	662	227
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	17	28	28	11	104
Persons in Households with Only Adults	172	534	0	0	0	194
Chronically Homeless Individuals	34	70	256	22	62	920
Chronically Homeless Families	3	11	7	56	24	335

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Veterans	56	75	637	384	242	194
Unaccompanied Child	7	21	58	58	41	67
Persons with HIV	4	16	53	37	9	194

Table 22 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

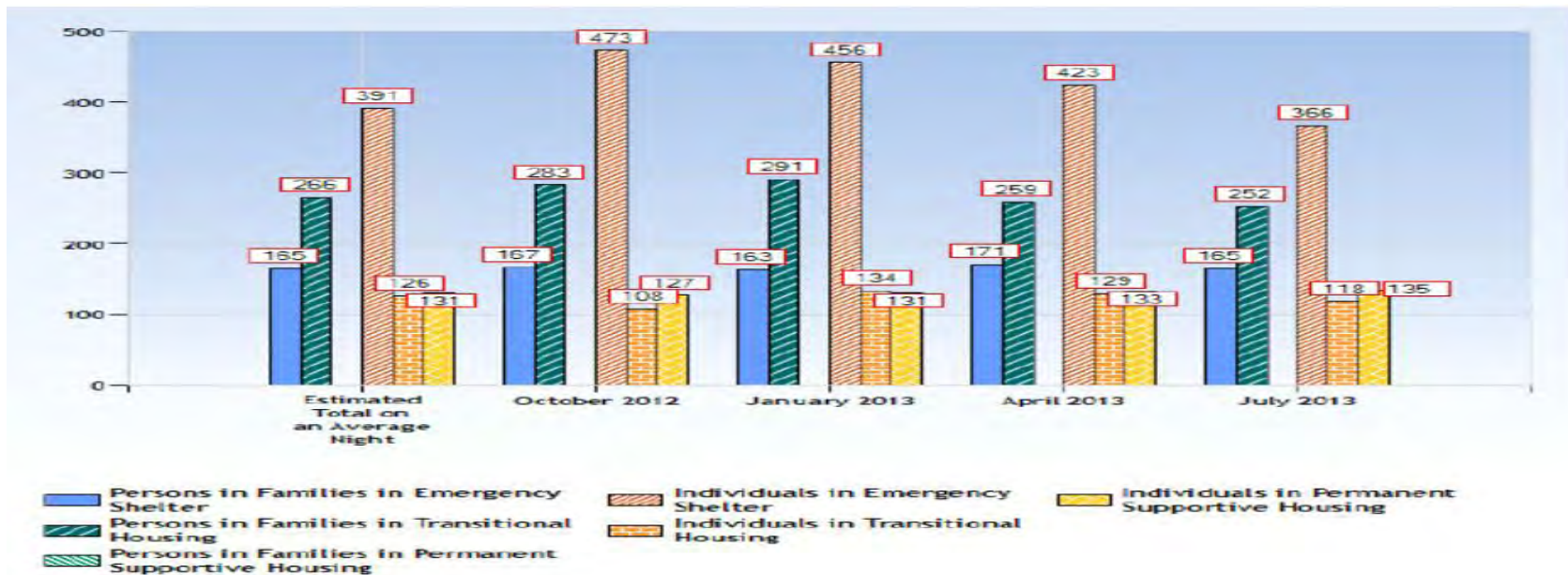




Table 2

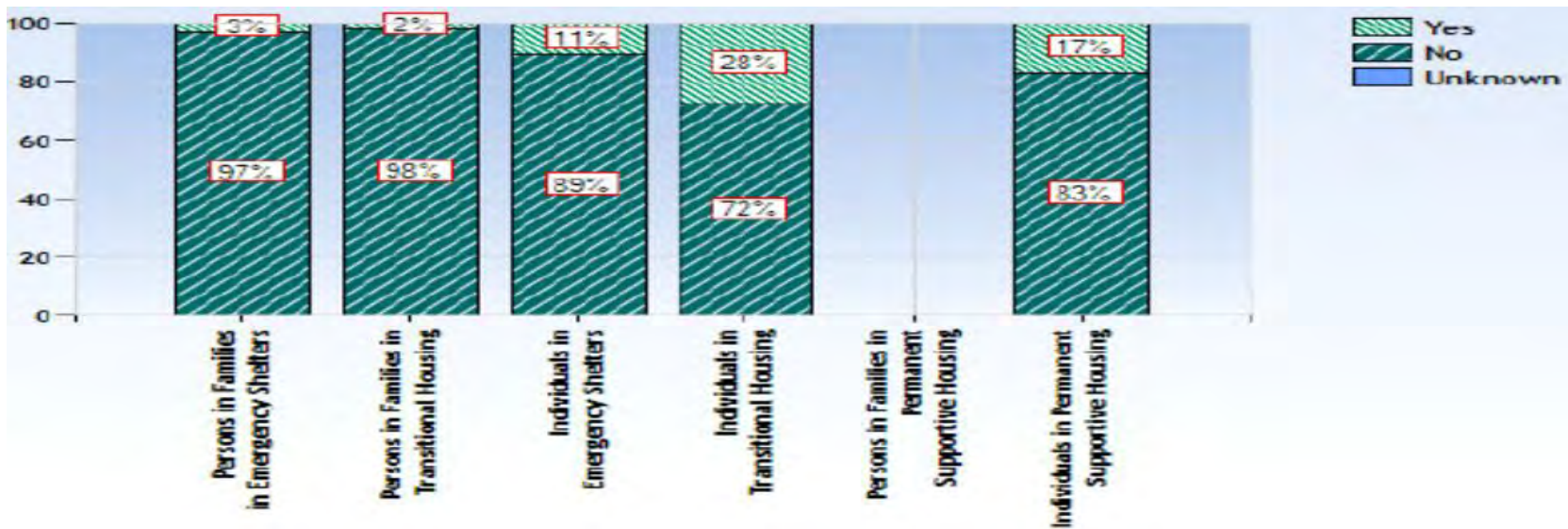


Table 3

The homeless population in the El Paso area is not from rural areas.

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

El Paso Coalition for the Homeless – the Continuum of Care lead agency – as of the 2014 Point In Time Count:

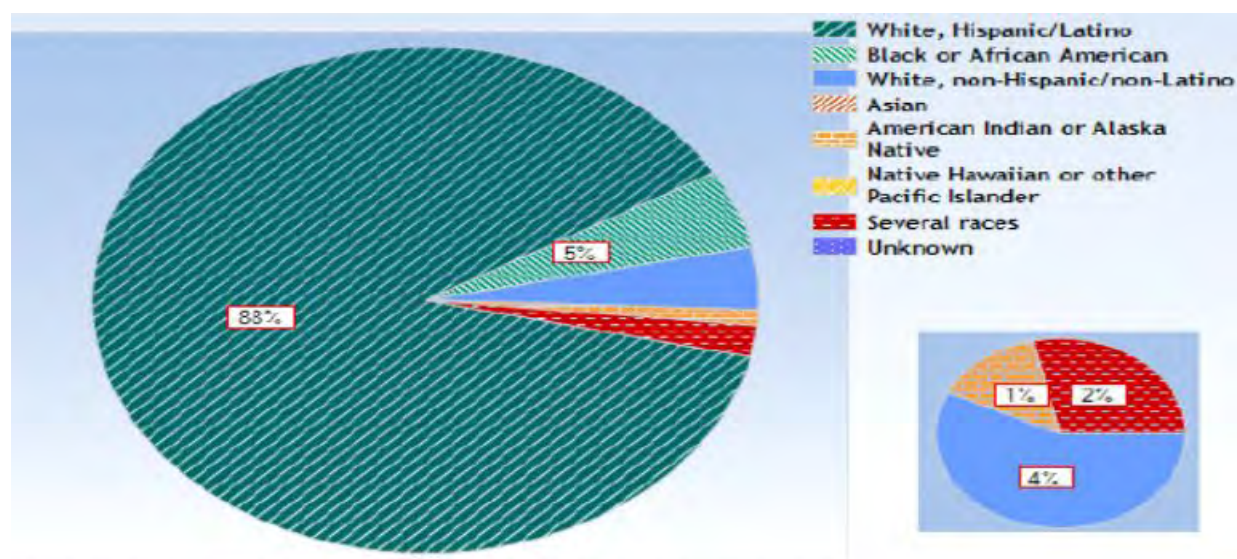
- 1,059 homeless persons residing in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program – a 4% increase in relation to 2013.
- There was an increase in the number of households in emergency shelters
- The CoC saw a 25% decrease in homeless veterans which we attribute to SSVF and HUD VASH. Also, there has been a steady decrease in families. From 2011 PIT to 2012 PIT, the CoC experienced a 16% decrease. From 2013 PIT to 2014 PIT there was a 1.5% decrease. We attribute the steady reduction to the Prevention and Rapid Re Housing programs.
- The number of homeless Veterans in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs decreased by 5%. We have seen a significant decrease over the past 5 years which is due to the success of the VASH veteran's supportive housing program. In 2009 there were a total of 105 veterans in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs, in 2014 there were 67, a reduction of almost 37%.
- Since 2011, the CoC has seen a reduction of Chronically Homeless individuals. From the 2010 PIT we had a total of 205 CH persons. The 2014 PIT indicates that we have a total of 104 CH persons. This is a significant accomplishment.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	86	89
Black or African American	11	7
Asian	1	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	1
Pacific Islander	0	1
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	87	27
Not Hispanic	13	73

Data Source

Comments: Data in table is represented in percentages.



Race and Ethnicity Table

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

The 2014 PIT showed a total of 1,394 persons. This includes 1,059 persons staying in emergency shelters and transitional housing, of which 525 (49.6%) were persons in families and 534 (50.4%) were individuals. Another 172 individuals and 10 persons in families were counted as unsheltered. An additional 154 formerly homeless persons, now residing in permanent housing or permanent supportive housing, were counted. Not included in the count were persons who have been evicted or forced to leave home, but who wind up doubling up with friends or relatives or in a motel, as HUD does not consider these persons to be “literally homeless”. Based on this information

we are estimating that between 21% and 26% of families (includes veterans and their families) who have become homeless will need some type of housing assistance. Families with a veteran head of household are a very small percentage of our overall population.

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

As illustrated in the attached JPEG, there are significant differences between the groups as to their racial & ethnic characteristics. Families in shelters are more “disadvantaged” than the County population generally. They are less educated and less likely to have English skills needed for jobs. By contrast, the majority of the individuals in shelters and living on the streets are non-Hispanic, with English as their primary language, and are much closer to the County average for the percentage with high school diplomas or better. These “advantages” are clearly offset by the fact that a greater percentage of homeless individuals are convicted felons or have a disability and therefore may have more trouble finding employment.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

According to the 2014 Point-in-Time Count (PIT) and surveys, HMIS and a gaps analysis of a special population, the Coalition knows a lot about the special needs of persons who are homeless in El Paso. Contrary to how most people envision “the homeless,” the characteristics of homeless persons in El Paso demonstrate that they are very diverse. To describe “the homeless” in El Paso in any meaningful way, at least four sub-groups should be recognized, as follows: Families in shelter, Families living on the street, Individuals in shelter, and Individuals living on the streets. Individuals in shelters or on the streets comprise 62% of the homeless population. In El Paso County, the “typical” homeless adult is a single, white male of Hispanic origin who is between the ages of 45 and 54. Despite the fact that most homeless adults in El Paso County are men, it is important to note that more than a third of the population is female. A significant majority (82.96%) of homeless adults in El Paso County reported being single on the day of the PIT census. Approximately 14% of those interviewed had dependent children.

Over the 12-month period of October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2013, 5,677 persons spent the night in emergency shelters, transitional housing or permanent supportive housing programs. Of these, 70% were individuals and 30% were in families. The vast majority had their last permanent address in El Paso County. Of this sheltered homeless population, Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) data shows that 12% are veterans of which 4% are disabled. Unaccompanied individuals in shelters or on the streets comprised 63% of the Point-In-Time homeless population. According to the data collected over the PIT years, the El Paso’s unsheltered population has remained consistent at about 14% of all persons who were homeless on that night, which is significantly lower than the national average of 38% of all homeless persons.

Families in shelters comprise 39% of persons who are homeless, and over 70% of those are children. In the 2014 Point-in-Time, almost three-quarters of the respondents

have been unable to maintain their housing or find affordable housing due to a recent loss of job or inability to find employment. Many of the homeless families are traditional families including two parents with children. A significant number, however, are led by single mothers, somewhat younger than sheltered homeless women unaccompanied by children.

Domestic violence is a driving force behind their becoming homeless. Prevention of their homelessness requires breaking generational cycles of abuse, gaining quick and fair access to the judicial system, enforcing protective orders effectively, and other strategies aimed at reducing domestic violence. The challenges they face in returning to housing stability are the same daunting economic challenges that the poor in El Paso face, but complicated by domestic violence.

At least 18% of individuals experiencing homelessness identified themselves as having served in the United States military, a total of 154 persons with 89% being individual men. Homeless veterans ranged in age from 20 to 81, with an average age of 49. Of these 154 homeless veterans, 54% reported being homeless for more than a year and 56 were considered to be chronically homeless. El Paso will likely see approximately 1,100 homeless veterans over a year's period. The chart illustrates the percent of veterans compared to the general population.

Discussion:

An estimated 104 individuals and 14 families in El Paso can be characterized as "chronically homeless." An estimate is required because not everyone provides the required survey information; those who do respond to the survey may not accurately respond whether they have a mental or physical disability or disability based on alcohol or substance abuse, and what constitutes a "disability" is not well defined or communicated. According to the PIT Count, chronically homeless individuals represent 9.6% of all homeless individuals in El Paso living in shelters or on the streets. This is significantly lower than the national average of 15.8%.

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

Introduction:

Persons with special needs are commonly categorized under several different demographic groups: the elderly and/or frail elderly, persons with disabilities adults and/or children (physical, mental and/or developmental needs), persons living with HIV/AIDS, and persons with drug or alcohol addictions. The City of El Paso partners with many non-profit agencies that help address the needs of special population groups.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:

Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	1,919
Area incidence of AIDS	47
Rate per population	5.66
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	160
Rate per population (3 years of data)	6.51

Current HIV surveillance data:

Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	1,759
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	211.74
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

Table 23 – HOPWA Data

Data Source: CDC HIV Surveillance

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	20
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	1,592
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	0

Table 24 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

As previously mentioned persons with special needs are commonly categorized under several different demographic groups: the elderly and/or frail elderly; those with disabilities adults and/or children with physical, mental and/or developmental needs and those with diagnosed behavioral conditions or certain medical conditions which justify a disability status, and persons with alcohol or drug addictions. The Paso del Norte Health

Foundation reports that El Paso's population of persons over 60 years of age will increase from 88,400 in 2010 to 166,000 in 2020. Therefore, there will be a continuing need to provide both housing and medical services to this population. Through partnerships with agencies such as the County of El Paso and non-profit medical clinics we are able to provide the increased needs for services such as home delivered nutritious meals, food pantries, mental, medical and dental health services, as well as housing assistance. Person with either physical, mental or developmental disabilities will also require a broad range of services such as housing, medical treatment, case management, and employment training.

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

The housing and supportive service needs of these special populations in El Paso vary according to their specific characteristic and circumstances. The elderly or frail elderly which is defined as a person who requires assistance with three or more activities of daily living, such as bathing, walking, and performing light housework; their needs relate to their health, their economic status and their frequent isolation. Generally, this population prefers to remain independent, but in order to remain in their own housing choice, they often need specialized services. Examples of funded projects include home delivery meals, a representative payee program, in home supportive care, and minor home repair. In addition to housing and supportive services for persons with AIDS funded through HOPWA, Community and Human Development has historically funded a case management and food pantry program.

According to recent American Community Survey 5 year estimates 2009-2013, out of the total civilian non-institutionalized population estimate of 644,311 in the city of El Paso, 72,511 persons age 18 to 65, and age 65 and over have a disability which may affect their ability to earn a living wage or above, and remain independent, or move into housing they need. Of these aforementioned persons, approximately 45,000 have some kind of ambulatory difficulty; 19,000 have an independent living difficulty; 17,000 have a self-care difficulty; and over 23,000 have a cognitive difficulty.

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

There are 1763 individuals that are currently living with HIV/AIDS in the El Paso Metropolitan area according to the 2014 Epidemiology Report. The HOPWA program provides assistance to persons who are HIV positive and their families. Some of the needs of this special population are housing and utility assistance, mental health, substance abuse, and case management.

Discussion:

El Paso's special needs populations are faced with many challenges every day and the number of people requiring assistance will only increase. Addressing housing and medical needs for the elderly, persons with disabilities, and persons and their families living with HIV/AIDS are key in preventing these individuals from becoming homeless and not receiving the medical care they require.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

An available and accessible suitable living environment supports the quality of life of households and neighborhoods and is improved by increasing the safety and livability of neighborhoods, eliminating blight, and increasing access to quality public facilities and services.

Although a vast majority of public facilities that support suitable living environments of neighborhoods in El Paso are funded through local sources, the Community Development Block Grant contributes to sustaining these neighborhoods through investment in projects that assist neighborhoods. In particular, older areas have aging infrastructure, such as streets, sidewalks, or inadequate lighting that require upgrading. Citizen input keeps City staff apprised of areas with these needs.

Senior facilities, facilities for persons with disabilities, and healthcare facilities are viewed as having a high priority need for residents of El Paso. Parks and recreational facilities, neighborhood facilities and domestic violence facilities have a medium priority need. With the increase in the older population in El Paso the need for the high priority public facilities will continue to increase. Many of these needs are being addressed by quality of life bond issues.

How were these needs determined?

Surveys distributed to the general public throughout the jurisdiction, community consultation at neighborhood meetings and public hearings and input from City staff and City Council Representatives.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

In many economically challenged areas of El Paso, flood/drainage and residential street improvements have a high priority for residents, while residential sidewalk improvements have a lower priority need. The Department of Community Development partners with the Engineering and the Public Service Board (PSB) on several street and drainage projects to maximize funds from each department. Currently the City of El Paso has projected to spend \$210 million to improve public infrastructure projects.

How were these needs determined?

Surveys distributed to the general public throughout the jurisdiction, community consultation at neighborhood meetings and public hearings and input from City staff and City Council Representatives.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

El Paso's need for Public Services for both the special needs population and low and moderate income households vary in services. The following services were identified as priorities:

- Children and Youth Services;
- Seniors and Persons with Disabilities;
- Mental and Medical Health Services;
- Microenterprise Technical Assistance;
- Job Training and Education;
- Homeless, Emergency Shelter and Housing Services;
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA).

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through surveys administered to the general public, community services providers and the Department of Community and Human Development Steering Committee. The City solicits Request for Proposals (RFP) from public service agencies seeking federal grant funding. Prior to applying for funding representatives from the public service agencies are required to attend a mandatory RFP meeting; the agencies then submit a proposal for funding. The proposals are reviewed and scored by a Proposal Review Committee comprised of the following: Department of Community and Human Development staff person, City staff person, applicant from a different service category, and a member of the public. A score of 70 or higher must be received in order to be considered for funding, the qualifying applicants then make a presentation to the Proposal Review Committee. The scores are based both on federal and local eligibility requirements. The Proposal Review Committee will then make a recommendation for funding that is presented to the Department of Community and Human Development Steering Committee for their consideration.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The Housing Market Analysis provides an overview of the City of El Paso's housing supply, as data is provided related to the housing supply of owner-occupied housing units, as well as rental units; the cost of housing as it relates to the availability of affordable housing and the condition of the housing units within the City, as they relate to the four conditions of housing problems that include: (1) lack of complete kitchen facilities; (2) lack of complete plumbing facilities; (3) more than one person per room; and (4) cost burden greater than 30% (paying more than 30% of household income on housing expense). Several factors or indicators are used to identify, describe and analyze the City of El Paso's housing market, as follows:

- Household Size and Composition
- Housing Development
- Housing Tenure, Vacancy Rates, Affordability and Value
- Rental Housing
- Owner Housing
- Physical Condition of Housing Stock
- Public / Assisted Housing
- Homeless Housing Inventory
- Special Needs Housing Inventory

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

Introduction

This section provides an overview of the housing supply within the City of El Paso. As reflected in the following data, there are 227,257 housing units within the City of El Paso, made up of approximately 128,283 owner units and 82,065 rental units. The age of housing in a community can have a significant impact in terms of affordability, housing condition and neighborhood stabilization, while also serving as an indicator of a City's growth trend. The age of El Paso's housing stock indicates that 45.32% of the housing units in the City were built since 1980 and 54.68% were built from 1979 and prior. Housing stock that is over 30 years old is generally beginning to be in need of repairs. In addition, household size and composition affect the demand for each type of housing in a community.

There appears to be a need for additional new rental and owner units for low income households. There are approximately 10,593 owner units built before 1950 that may need major repair and/or upgrades, as well as 56,345 owner units built from 1950 to 1979 that may also need major repair and/or upgrades. According to City estimates, there are 39,020 rental units built between 1950 and 1979 that are likely to need repair in order to remain affordable and meet housing quality standards.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	153,255	67%
1-unit, attached structure	7,494	3%
2-4 units	17,036	7%
5-19 units	21,209	9%
20 or more units	21,869	10%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	6,394	3%
Total	227,257	100%

Table 1 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data 2007-2011 ACS

Source:

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	1,329	1%	3,726	5%
1 bedroom	1,328	1%	19,484	24%
2 bedrooms	12,799	10%	29,164	36%
3 or more bedrooms	112,827	88%	29,691	36%
Total	128,283	100%	82,065	101%

Table 2 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data 2007-2011 ACS

Source:

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

Currently, in addition to the inventory of assisted housing administered by the City of El Paso Housing Authority discussed elsewhere in this document, there are an estimated total of 5,393 affordable rental housing units that were developed through the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program. Tax Credit units must be rented to households at or below 60% of the area median income, which is currently \$31,440 for a family of four. Of these Tax Credit units, approximately 270 are accessible for persons with disabilities. The City of El Paso ensures ongoing affordability and regulatory compliance for approximately 56 rental complexes consisting of 595 HOME-assisted rental units, with additional units under development. The City of El Paso will continue to utilize federal, state and local programs to assist extremely low and low- and moderate-income families with both single family and multi-family housing.

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

The City is projecting to lose a minimum number of units (approximately 20) from its affordable housing inventory, as these units complete their affordability period. The Housing Programs Division continues to issue Requests for Proposals to investors, non-profit housing development agencies and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's) to assist with the increase in affordable housing units. In compliance with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) directive, the City of El Paso Housing Authority will be progressing to the RAD (Rental Assistance Demonstration) Program, which involves the demolition and reconstruction of numerous Housing Authority Public Housing facilities, resulting in the temporary (and sometimes permanent) relocation of low income families during the transition.

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

The availability of housing units does not meet the needs of the City's growing population. The City of El Paso is continuing to grow, and according to the 2009-2013 American Community Survey (ACS), the current population is 660,795 and there are 233,307 housing units. The housing unit count from the 2007-2011 ACS was 227,257, which represents an increase of only 6,050 housing units over the last 3-5 years and falls short, when compared to the City's projected growth. In addition, the City's Community Needs Survey noted Affordable Housing (rehabilitation, rental units) as a top priority – ranking 4 out of 5 – with 5 being “most important”.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The specific types of housing needed for the City of El Paso are affordable housing for low income households as well as an increase in the stock of newer housing and/or rehabilitation of the older owner-occupied housing units. As we review the City of El

Paso's cost burden data, the most significant housing problem is the housing cost burden, with over 51,000 low- and moderate-income households paying more than 50% of their income for housing. Very low income households (30%-50% AMI) and extremely low income households (0%-30% AMI) experience a severe cost burden, as they represent 40.5% of the households whose housing cost is more than 50% of their income. In addition, approximately 60% of these households are renters. Approximately 9,100 households are overcrowded and 1,655 households live in substandard physical conditions, based on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) data.

An analysis of the age of El Paso's housing stock or the physical condition of the housing units for both owner-occupied and rental units indicates there is reason for great concern. Owner-occupied housing built before 1979 represents 66,938 (or 31.8%) and rental housing units represents 48,070 (or 22.8%) of the City's housing stock. Housing units built before 1978 are more likely to contain lead-based paint and are more likely in need of major repairs. However, many of these houses are occupied by families who are least likely to afford the needed repairs, making them not affordable to low income households.

Discussion

See above.

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

Introduction:

This section reviews the housing costs in the City of El Paso for both rental units and owner-occupied units. It describes the general characteristics of the cost of housing comparing the supply of rental housing at various income levels to the number of renters who can afford such rents. It also examines how housing costs have changed relative to income growth of El Paso households. These findings are based on comparison information using the 2000 Census and the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data. As indicated in the following Table, the cost of housing in the City of El Paso has increased significantly since 2000 with home values increasing by 63 percent.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	69,900	114,200	63%
Median Contract Rent	412	556	35%

Table 3 - Cost of Housing

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

Source:

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	34,739	42.3%
\$500-999	41,774	50.9%
\$1,000-1,499	4,571	5.6%
\$1,500-1,999	773	0.9%
\$2,000 or more	208	0.3%
Total	82,065	100.0%

Table 4 - Rent Paid

Data 2007-2011 ACS

Source:

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	7,270	No Data
50% HAMFI	21,760	9,005
80% HAMFI	50,979	32,960
100% HAMFI	No Data	48,378
Total	80,009	90,343

Table 5 - Housing Affordability

Data 2007-2011 CHAS

Source:

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	523	572	706	1,001	1,200
High HOME Rent	553	596	718	820	896
Low HOME Rent	442	473	568	656	732

Table 6 – Monthly Rent

Data HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Source:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is not sufficient housing for households at all income levels. The most significant housing problem in the City of El Paso is the housing cost burden, with over 51,000 low and moderate income households paying more than 50% of their income for housing. Very low income households (30%-50% AMI) and extremely low income households (0%-30% AMI) experience a severe cost burden, as they represent 40.5% of the households whose housing cost is more than 50% of their income. In addition, approximately 60% of these households are renters.

The age of El Paso's housing stock, the physical condition of the housing units – both rental and owner-occupied – are of great concern. Owner-occupied housing built before 1979 represents 31% and rental housing units represents 23% of the City's housing stock. These older units are most likely to require major repairs; however, they are normally occupied by low income families, who cannot afford the needed repairs.

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

The affordability of housing is not likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents. While housing prices have risen, the City of El Paso's single-family homebuyer housing has remained relatively affordable. The City's First Time Homebuyer Program maximum sales price has remained at \$121,000 for the past three years, which is based on 95% of the average median purchase price for the area.

The demand for decent and affordable rental housing in the City of El Paso continues to be high. Housing costs, occupancy rates and mobility are a reflection of supply and demand of housing. It, therefore, appears that new construction of affordable rental units has not kept pace with the demand for such units. Households in the extremely low income (0%-30% AMI) and the low income (30%-50% AMI) range represent 40.5% of households whose housing cost is more than 50% of their income. As noted above, approximately 60% of these households are renters.

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

As noted in the Cost of Housing Table at the beginning of this section, the median gross rent in the City of El Paso in 2000 was \$412 and in 2011, the median rent was \$556. This represents a 35% increase in rents over an 11-year period that could be considered as a relatively normal increase – averaging approximately 3% per year. The HOME/Fair Market Monthly Rents shown in Table 4 (effective June 1, 2013) indicate that the Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom unit was \$706 and the High HOME rent was \$718. The rents that are effective May 1, 2014, note that the Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom unit is \$747 and the High Home Rent is \$718. In comparison, there has been a 6% increase in the Fair Market Rents over the course of one year; however, there was no change in the High HOME Rents. Although, now included in the above Table, the 2015 HOME rents that are effective June 1, 2015 show that the HOME Fair Market Monthly Rent for a two-bedroom unit is \$794 and the High HOME Rent is \$756. Comparison of these rents indicates there has been a 6.3% increase in the Fair Market Rent over the course of a year; however, there has only been a 5.3% increase in the High HOME Rent for a two-bedroom unit. These rents, of course, do not include any deductions for utilities paid by the tenants.

When determining the rent that the tenants pay in HOME-funded multi-family developments, the rent charged is the lesser of the Fair Market Rent and the High HOME rent, which assists in ensuring the units are affordable. The preservation and increase of affordable HOME-rent units will certainly assist with the availability of affordable rental units for low-income households.

Discussion:

One of the City of El Paso's housing goals is to increase the availability of affordable housing and the minimum increase in High HOME Rents helps towards attaining this goal. The City will continue its focus on issuing Requests for Proposals for investors, non-profit housing agencies and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's) to develop affordable rental housing.

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

Introduction

This section provides an overview of the condition of housing for the City of El Paso housing market. Households that experience severe housing problems in El Paso total 36,313 owner-occupied households (or 17.26% of all households), and 42,105 renter-occupied units (or 20.01% of all units). The four conditions of housing problems include: (1) lack of complete kitchen facilities; (2) lack of complete plumbing facilities; (3) more than one person per room; and (4) cost burden greater than 30% (paying more than 30% of household income on housing expenses).

Definitions

For the purposes of this Consolidated Plan and Action Plan, the following definitions will be used by the City of El Paso Housing Programs Division in relation to residential housing. “Standard condition” is defined as housing that is in accordance with the International Residential Code and meets the Minimum Acceptable Standards as established by the City’s Housing Programs and applicable federal standards for housing. “Substandard condition, but suitable for rehabilitation” is defined as housing that is not in compliance with the above standards due to outdated building systems, but is functioning as intended; and does not endanger health and safety of the occupants nor the public, but can be renovated to meet all federal and local codes and standards for a reasonable amount. “Reasonable amount” is defined as costs that do not exceed the Housing Programs Division limit (currently \$65,000, but subject to future change), or if the renovation investment would cause the total costs plus existing liens to exceed the HUD established guidelines of 95% of the average median purchase price for the area. The current \$65,000 renovation investment limit does not include Accessibility work (up to \$20,000), Lead Abatement (up to \$20,000), or an additional \$10,000 for Historic Renovation that are designated as a Forgivable Deferred Payment Loan under the City’s Housing Programs Senior Citizen/Disability Renovation Program.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	34,652	27%	37,202	45%
With two selected Conditions	1,583	1%	4,545	6%
With three selected Conditions	78	0%	263	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	95	0%
No selected Conditions	91,970	72%	39,960	49%
Total	128,283	100%	82,065	100%

Table 7 - Condition of Units

Data 2007-2011 ACS

Source:

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	23,390	18%	9,371	11%
1980-1999	37,955	30%	24,624	30%
1950-1979	56,345	44%	39,020	48%
Before 1950	10,593	8%	9,050	11%
Total	128,283	100%	82,065	100%

Table 8 – Year Unit Built

Data 2007-2011 CHAS

Source:

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	66,938	52%	48,070	59%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	14,760	12%	10,354	13%

Table 9 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Source:

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	7,000	1,000	8,000
Abandoned Vacant Units	174	122	296
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 10 - Vacant Units

Data 2005-2009 CHAS

Source:

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Assessment of the above data shows that 28.31% of owner units have reportable conditions and may need repairs, while 51.31% of renter units had conditions reported on the American Community Survey (HUD's data source for this document). The owner demographics also show that those households who are low-income and extremely low-income may live in housing units that have housing problems, which the owner cannot afford to repair due to a financial burden. If these housing problems are not addressed, they can affect the health and safety of elderly residents, as well as households with children. Many residents of the City of El Paso have relied on the City's Housing Programs for major rehabilitation assistance, minor repair assistance, lead-based paint removal, residential sewer connections and the installation of ramps for the disabled/physically challenged.

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

The “Year Unit Built” Table 2 indicates the number of housing units built before 1950 and the number of housing units built before 1979. The table also illustrates the number and percentage of housing units that are rental and owner occupied. The Risk of Lead Based Paint Hazards in Table 3 shows the number of housing units built before 1980, both owner occupied and renter-occupied, which totals 115,008. Of these units, approximately 25,000 have children present, which poses a serious problem to low or moderate income families living in these units, as they may not have the financial means to pay for lead abatement, which can be very costly. Children that ingest lead-based paint can be poisoned and suffer serious threats to their health and safety.

Number and Percent of Pre-1950 and Pre-1979 Housing in the City of El Paso

After reviewing the housing stock in the City of El Paso, 55% were built before 1979 and 9% were built before 1950. It is estimated that there could be as many as 115,008 housing units that may have some interior or exterior lead paint present. Approximately 30% of the City’s households are composed of very low and low income families ($\leq 60\%$ of the area median income), demonstrating that close to one-third of all households could have a lead-based paint hazard. It is likely that low income families are likely to occupy older housing units and may lack the financial means to correct a lead hazard. Low and moderate income families ($\leq 80\%$ of the area median income) represent approximately 43% of the City of El Paso’s population, as noted in the 2009- 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). The existence of lead-based paint in older homes poses a serious problem for low income families with children, which the City must find a reasonable manner to resolve.

Discussion

See above.

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

Introduction:

The Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP) is the local public housing agency and the largest public housing agency in the state of Texas, and manages and owns 44 conventional apartment communities and scattered site units comprised of 6,103 dwellings, of which 5,350 are currently in use throughout the City of El Paso. In addition, HACEP owns and manages 495 Section 8 New Construction (project-based) dwellings; 432 non-subsidized dwellings; 50 USDA-subsidized units for migrant workers, and 1,117 low income housing tax credit units.

The most recent report noted that the HACEP Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) /Section 8 program provided subsidized rent to 5,201 families who are receiving HCV/Section 8 assistance. Through this program assistance, approximately 1,800 private-sector owners partner with HACEP to provide safe, decent, sanitary and affordable housing to families at or below 30% of median income.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			5,923	5,436			412	0	340
# of accessible units									

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

Table 11 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data PIC (PIH Information Center)

Source:

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The Annual Contributions Contract between HACEP and HUD authorizes 6,103 Public Housing Units; 5,350 of which are currently in use. As required by federal regulations, 5% of the units are accessible for individuals with disabilities in compliance with Section 504. All units will undergo rehabilitation/reconstruction as part of the Rental Assistance Demonstration Program initiative.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
See attached JPEG file.	0

Table 12 - Public Housing Condition

Public Housing condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
<u>AMP 11</u> (Roosevelt, Cisneros, Scattered Sites 460, Kathy White, W. Bean, Eisenhower, Scattered Sites 570, Johnson, Scattered Sites 430, Hart, Baird)	PENDING INSPECTION FOR FY2014
<u>AMP 12</u> (Truman, Scattered Sites 550, Alvarez, Anderson, Krupp, Scattered Sites 612, Scattered Sites 634, Scattered Sites 640, Westfall, Baines, Marmolejo)	SCORE 99 OUT OF 100
<u>AMP 13</u> (Salazar, Sherman, Rio Grande, Valle Verde, DeWetter, Cramer, Tays)	SCORE 92 OUT OF 100
<u>AMP 14</u> (Chelsea, Pooley, Father Pinto, Morehead, Guillen, Sun Plaza, Paisano Green)	PENDING INSPECTION FOR FY2014
AMP 15 (Kennedy Estates, King, Scattered Sites 160, Gonzalez, Ochoa, Graham, Telles, Webber)	PENDING INSPECTION FOR FY2014
AMP 18 (Sandoval, Robinson, Machuca, Scattered Sites 650, Williams)	SCORE OF 99 OUT OF 100
AMP 26 (Alamito Place)	SCORE OF 98 OUT OF 100
AMP 16 (Alamito Terrace)	SCORE OF 91 OUT OF 100
AMP 23 (Alamito Gardens)	SCORE OF 99 OUT OF 100
PAISANO GREEN	PENDING INSPECTION FOR FY2014
MONTWOOD HEIGHTS	PENDING INSPECTION FOR FY2014
EASTSIDE CROSSINGS	PENDING INSPECTION FOR FY2014

Table 42 - Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Condition

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

As noted above, all Public Housing units will undergo rehabilitation/reconstruction as part of the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Initiative, which allows participating public housing agencies to leverage other funding sources to restore and revitalized dwelling units in their respective jurisdictions. Restored units will feature refrigerated air, EnergyStar appliances, energy efficient windows, kitchen and bathroom upgrades, new landscaping and playgrounds, resurface parking lots, among other improvements.

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

The planned rehabilitation/reconstruction will include removal of all asbestos (if present); replacement of decaying ventilation shafts and ducts behind walls; replacement of outdated electrical, plumbing, and lighting systems and fixtures; new property signs and improvements; and lighting in common areas. HACEP has also adopted a No Smoking Policy for all of its communities.

Discussion:

See above.

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

Introduction

This section provides a summary of the shelters, transitional living housing, and services available to homeless individuals in the City of El Paso; specifically, families with children, veterans and their families, chronically homeless individuals and unaccompanied youth.

According to the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, Continuum of Care (CoC) lead for the City of El Paso, the Point-in-Time survey conducted on January 23, 2014, revealed that an estimated 1,394 persons were homeless in El Paso. It is estimated that there will be a steady decrease of approximately 8% by 2018.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	229	11	392	16	0
Households with Only Adults	446	63	155	153	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	37	0
Veterans	16	0	20	15	0
Unaccompanied Youth	8	0	15	0	0

Table 13 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source

Comments:

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

Main stream service agencies that offer medical and mental health services, child care, transportation, benefit assistance, case management, disability assistance, child care, employment, counseling, food, clothing, education and housing complement services for the homeless are detailed below.

- Centro de Salud Familiar La Fe HealthCare - Men/Women, Children – La Fe offers specialized primary and preventive health care through traditional services such as immunizations, medical and dental care. In addition La Fe also offers application support for Texas Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Texas Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP/Food Stamps), and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).
- Centro San Vicente Homeless Medical Clinic - Men/Women, Children - Outpatient care services include medical treatment of illness and disease as well as preventive care. The clinic provides high quality care for all ages. Some of the services that are available are Adult medicine, internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecological services, prenatal care, immunizations and insulin teaching on a one-on-one basis.
- Centro San Vicente Mental Health Component - Men/Women, Families - The Centro San Vicente Mental Health/Substance Abuse Services program for the Homeless assists clients in obtaining permanent housing and becoming self-sufficient through a comprehensive service program. The program has the overarching goal of decreasing symptoms of mental health illness/substance use and increasing quality of life, job stability, and residential stability in the homeless population. For many homeless individuals, mental illness is both a cause and consequence of their homelessness. Mentally ill homeless individuals may use illicit drugs to treat their mental illness, leading to addiction. Without treatment, it is nearly impossible for these clients to sufficiently stabilize in order to exit homelessness. This program ensures access for treatment of these illnesses, targeting both families and singles. Singles include chronically homeless adults.
- Centro Mujeres de la Esperanza – Women - A faith-based organization for women by women in the El Paso/Ciudad Juarez border. Centro Mujeres de la Esperanza presently offers programs and classes in key areas such as education, health & wellness, finances, spirituality, and family & community development. The classes are offered at no cost to the participants or for a nominal fee that covers class expenses. They provide a safe haven and a vital sense of community for hundreds of women searching for education, support, and a sense of well-being that comes from the sharing of experiences and life struggles in a setting of understanding and empowerment.

- City of El Paso Health Department - Tillman Health Clinic - Families/All individuals – Some of the services that are offered are Dental Program, epidemiology, immunization program, tuberculosis program and sexually transmitted disease program.
- City of El Paso Sun Metro Bus System - All Homeless – Transportation
- Department of Veterans Affairs – The VA is there to help homeless veterans obtain compensation, education, health care, home loan, insurance, pension, vocational rehabilitation and employment, and burial and memorial benefits.
- El Paso Area Foster Parent Association - Agency advocates for families that are foster parents.
- Emergence Health Network El Paso - Persons with Mental Disabilities - Emergence Health Network provides mental health services for adults who have a mental illness such as schizophrenia, major depression, bipolar disorder, or other severely disabling mental disorders which require crisis resolution.
- La Familia del Paso - Psychosocial rehabilitation for chronically mentally ill. Organization provides community-based rehab services at either the participant's home or at the La Familia del Paso Center. Programs focus on a variety of skills and activities such as independent living skills, socialization, anger management, symptom management, stress reduction and problem-solving skills.
- Ministerio en Victoria Outcry in the Barrio – Men - Operates a 24hr. residential shelter for men struggling with addiction, helping them return to a productive life. Faith based men only.
- Region XIX Homeless Education Project – Children - ESC-Region 19 provides professional development for teachers and administrators in areas such as technology, bilingual education, special education, gifted and talented education, curriculum development, teaching skills, administrative leadership, and programs for at-risk students.
- Upper Rio Grande Workforce Development Center - Men/Women – They focus on enhancing the quality of life in the region by focusing on initiatives that develop opportunities in education, employment and economic development. They provide skilled workers for employers by advancing education, employment and economic development opportunities.
- Volar Center for Independent Living - Persons with Disabilities - Volar is an organization of and for people with disabilities, advocating human and civil rights, community options and empowering people to live the lives they choose.

- University Medical Center - El Paso County Hospital District - University Medical Center of El Paso, El Paso's only not-for-profit, community-owned hospital and healthcare system and a regional referral center for patients in need of specialty care. Free or discounted healthcare services are available to El Paso County residents who meet certain eligibility guidelines.
- West Texas Community Supervision Department - Men/Women Ex-offenders - WTCSCD provides probation and community corrections services in El Paso, Culberson and Hudspeth Counties.

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

The El Paso COC continues to address the immediate needs of the homeless with the following 12 emergency shelters:

- Rescue Mission – Individuals and families
- Salvation Army - Families (including male head of household), Single Men and Single Women
- Sin Fronteras - Migrant Farmworkers
- Center Against Family Violence – Survivors of domestic violence
- Annunciation House – Undocumented citizens
- Child Crisis Center - Children infants to age 12
- El Paso Center for Children: Runaway Shelter - Teenagers
- Opportunity Center for the Homeless/Year Round Shelter – Individuals
- Opportunity Center for the Homeless Women's Emergency Shelter – Individuals
- Aliviane – Homeless Veterans
- Dame La Mano - Women with Children
- Recovery Alliance Casa Vida de Salud - Men/Women in Recovery; Homeless Veterans

In addition to providing emergency shelter beds, food and clothing for youth, women, men, families with children, veterans and survivors of domestic violence, these agencies also provide counseling, case management, medical care, life skills training, independent living, transportation and education services.

The following 17 transitional housing programs serve the homeless in El Paso:

1. La Posada Transitional Living Center – Families
2. YWCA Transitional Living Center – Women with Children
3. La Posada Home, Inc. – Women with Children
4. Reynold's Home – Women with Children
5. Center Against Family Violence – Survivors of Domestic Violence

6. Independence House YWCA – Survivors of Domestic Violence
7. Project Vida Transitional Living Center, Roots and Wings – Families
8. Opportunity Center for the Homeless – Single Women’s TLC
9. Opportunity Center for the Homeless – Veterans’ Transitional Living Center
10. Casa Vides (Annunciation House) - Individuals and Families
11. Rescue Mission – Freedom House – Individuals
12. Salvation Army Fresh Start Center – Families
13. Victory Outcry in the Barrio – Men in Recovery
14. El Paso Villa Maria – Women
15. Willie Sanchez Family Shelter - Families
16. Winchester House – Former Foster Youth Males ages 18-25
17. Opportunity Center Safe Zone – Men and Women in Recovery

In addition to these transitional programs, the El Paso COC offers permanent housing, rapid-rehousing and street outreach programs to serve the homeless in El Paso. Eight permanent housing programs are administered by Emergence Health Network, International AIDS Empowerment of El Paso, Opportunity Center of El Paso and the Housing Authority of El Paso. Collectively these agencies/organizations serve individuals, families, and the elderly and disabled who are fragile, and the chronically homeless – some of whom might be veterans or have mental health concerns. The El Paso COC also includes four rapid rehousing programs fielded by the El Paso County Government, Project Vida, International AIDS Empowerment and the Salvation Army, all of which serve families and individuals; and four street outreach programs implemented by Centro San Vicente, Emergence Health Network, Aliviane-PATH program and the Veterans Administration.

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

Introduction

Many residents in the El Paso community are persons who are not homeless, but have special needs and require special needs related social services, and some may require special needs supportive housing. These residents can generally be characterized as the elderly, frail elderly, persons (adults and youth) with disabilities (mental, cognitive, physical, and developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and also public housing residents. In addition, there are persons who may be able to move out of an institutional setting, but need supportive services to enable them to do so and remain independent, and often supportive housing is best.

HOME funds will not be utilized for tenant-based assistance to assist special needs populations at this time.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	52
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	0
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	0

Table 14 – HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Source:

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

Supportive housing is tied to one or more supportive services that enable tenants to live independently and participate in community life. This process is cost effective and a successful alternative to more expensive and less effective emergency services or institutional settings. Supportive housing may help people with psychiatric disabilities, people with past addictions, persons that experienced homelessness, frail seniors, families, young people aging out of foster care, individuals from correctional facilities and people living with HIV/AIDS to live independently with dignity in the community.

A variety of local service programs, advocacy organizations, non-profit agencies, for-profit and governmental entities such as the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP) are dedicated to assisting persons with special supportive housing needs and are funded through various federal and state programs. Many of these programs are

offered through the United States Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Veterans Administration, Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (Section 811, Section 202 and Shelter Plus Care Housing), the Texas Department of State Health Services, the Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services, the Texas Commission for the Blind, the Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, the Texas Department of Health and Human Services, the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services and the local mental health authority – Emergence Health Network, which operates under the guidance of the State of Texas and the El Paso County Department of Mental Health Support Services, which networks with other entities or “Community Partners” to maximize resources in a cost effective manner, prevent duplication of efforts, and provide a continuum of care for families and their children and youth.

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

- *Apply for Accessible Resources In Action (ARIA)*, which assists a client in enrolling in a training program, educational or volunteer opportunities. The ARIA Coordinator will also gauge the client’s commitment and ability to complete an employment application.
- *Retention and Care* assists clients that have fallen out of care for six months or more. It also assists clients in finding other HIV/AIDS doctors if they are currently not happy with their provider. If a client is a high risk to becoming out of care, the client is provided transportation by the Retention and Care Coordinator, who also remains with the client until the client is seen, obtains copies of the next appointment that the client may have, and assists in obtaining their medication. Every client that is enrolled into this program will have contact with the Retention and Care Coordinator on a monthly basis.
- *Peer Education* is recommended to clients who are newly diagnosed and have applied for HOPWA assistance. This training can be once a week for 90 days. Each week will provide them with the understanding of having HIV, to medication, viral loads, family and relationships.
- *Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)* education is shared with clients who have a partner who is not HIV positive. They are educated on the lower risk probability of transition of the partner who is HIV positive remains on their medication, has a high CD4 count and a suppressed viral load; education on what PrEP is, how it must be administered, and taken on a continuous basis.
- If a client has a substance abuse issue, referrals to support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Overeaters Anonymous (OA) or outpatient treatment centers are available.
- If a client in the primary case management assessment states that they are experiencing depression, have anxiety or other issue, the client is referred to Emergence Health Network for a mental health evaluation. It is beneficial for the special population living with HIV/AIDS to be recommended for an assessment as part of their housing stabilization plan.

- *Food Pantry* is extended to those clients who meet the qualification of the food pantry program. Clients are provided with once a week food pantry, and if they qualify (based on Body Mass Index results), they are also provided Ensure if they are underweight.

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

The City will continue to provide accessibility improvements for the disabled and elderly households in order to allow them to remain in their homes. The City will also continue to support Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for Persons with HIV/AIDS through the Housing Opportunity for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program and in addition, various public service agencies will provide assistance and referrals for the elderly, frail elderly and persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental).

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

City funds will be available for various public service agencies that provide assistance to special needs populations. Some examples are food nutrition programs, the food pantries, money management counseling, interaction programs, mental and health care programs, case management, and rental assistance.

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

Describe any negative effects of public policies on affordable housing and residential investment.

A thorough review of public policies as potential barriers to affordable housing and residential investment revealed no negative effects. This includes building codes, impact and other fees, property tax policies, public transportation, land use controls, environmental requirements, and zoning ordinances. Per federal regulations, HOME/CDBG funded housing in flood plains is discouraged or will not be funded unless mitigation is performed to remove the property from the flood zone. If housing construction occurs in a flood plain, City policies will apply whether HUD-funded or not. When applicants vie for HOME/CDBG funds for multi-family affordable housing, the City/HUD staff review entails standard criteria such as: cost determination, location, available amenities, public transportation access, past performance, and pro-forma results. Reviews follow standard as well as HUD policies, not to be a barrier, but to affirm a project will be successful and; if there are insufficient funds, that there is a criterion to prioritize projects.

In order to eliminate, or minimize potential barriers to affordable housing, the City will strive to engage in the following focus areas:

1. Having prospective investors and Community Housing Development Organization applicants for HOME/CDBG multi-family project funding attend informational meeting with various City department staff for guidance on planning, zoning, platting, development fees, waste water fees, etc. for project development and planning.
2. Continuing to partner with and fund the YWCA El Paso del Norte Region to assist the City of El Paso Fair Housing Officer in providing Fair Housing education and outreach, promote the City's Department of Community and Human Development's (DCHD) rehabilitation and First Time Homebuyer programs, and provide credit counseling, which can target potential homeowners. The City also has a contract with the YWCA to provide First Time Homebuyer (education and foreclosure prevention) classes for the City that includes an expanded discussion of the Fair Housing Act.
3. Developing partnerships with investors, non-profits, Community Housing Development Corporations, and the Housing Authority City of El Paso to increase the number of affordable housing units in El Paso.
4. Assist in providing down payment and closing cost assistance to home buyers.
5. Currently, the City's Fair Housing Task Force focuses on identified barriers to fair housing and provides education and outreach. See Appendix I for Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.
6. Developing four major transportation corridors to expand and improve transportation throughout the City. Applications for multi-family complexes are evaluated on available bus transportation within .5 mile, as well as their proximity

to the Corridors. Housing counseling by both DCHD and YWCA staff advise clients of their housing costs in relation to their transportation costs.

The City's DCHD's Housing Programs Division staff is committed to preserving and maintaining the existing affordable housing stock through continued housing rehabilitation projects. Additional affordable housing units will be made available, with this same staff commitment, through rehabilitation and new construction projects. The City seeks funding opportunities to expand its capacity knowing that safe and sanitary housing is essential to a safe, attractive and vibrant community.

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

Introduction

The City of El Paso’s Strategic Plan 2015 will coordinate with the City’s 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan in the jurisdiction’s efforts to create a suitable living environment conducive to strong, sustainable economic development; a community with safe and beautiful neighborhoods; a vibrant regional economy; and exceptional recreational, cultural and educational opportunities. The key focus areas of the Strategic Plan 2015 are Economic Development, Public Safety, Customer Service, Fiscal Responsibility & Sound Governance, Quality of Life, Workforce Focus and Communications. In addition, major work force development will continue under the initiatives of Workforce Solutions Borderplex, the state workforce agency, and many other vocational and educational entities such as El Paso Community College and the University of Texas at El Paso.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	1,485	385	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	27,310	31,044	16	16	0
Construction	11,237	12,677	7	7	0
Education and Health Care Services	30,721	34,670	18	18	0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11,857	13,967	7	7	0
Information	5,321	6,564	3	3	0
Manufacturing	13,633	15,723	8	8	0
Other Services	5,566	6,025	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	10,257	10,505	6	5	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	31,630	39,787	19	21	2
Transportation and Warehousing	10,162	11,979	6	6	0
Wholesale Trade	9,208	10,710	5	6	1
Total	168,387	194,036	--	--	--

Table 15 - Business Activity

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	278,207
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	258,228
Unemployment Rate	7.18
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	16.59
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.99

Table 16 - Labor Force

Data 2007-2011 ACS

Source:

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	52,111
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	13,962
Service	31,078
Sales and office	71,657
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	21,425
Production, transportation and material moving	16,310

Table 17 - Occupations by Sector

Data 2007-2011 ACS

Source:

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	183,348	72%
30-59 Minutes	64,887	25%
60 or More Minutes	7,578	3%
Total	255,813	100%

Table 18 - Travel Time

Data 2007-2011 ACS

Source:

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	32,391	2,771	26,628
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	48,373	3,784	23,229
Some college or Associate's degree	70,464	3,836	21,004
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,315	2,054	10,544

Table 19 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data 2007-2011 ACS

Source:

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	838	3,673	5,726	22,657	28,043
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10,766	8,543	8,407	12,792	7,549
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	22,038	21,092	19,750	35,579	15,042
Some college, no degree	29,904	25,762	20,854	29,132	9,386
Associate's degree	2,896	6,574	7,322	9,332	2,108
Bachelor's degree	3,660	14,938	14,002	21,116	5,391
Graduate or professional degree	127	4,513	6,969	13,196	3,701

Table 20 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data 2007-2011 ACS

Source:

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	14,098
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20,863
Some college or Associate's degree	28,225
Bachelor's degree	44,616
Graduate or professional degree	57,393

Table 21 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data 2007-2011 ACS

Source:

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

The major employment sectors within the jurisdiction are Sales and Office, Management, Business and Financial Service, Construction, Extraction, Maintenance and Repair, and Production, transportation and material moving.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Education and vocational training continue to be emphasized for upgrading the workforce and addressing the potential for attracting higher wage jobs to the El Paso workforce region. Workforce Solutions Borderplex, the state workforce board for the

West Texas region, which includes the counties of Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis and Presidio, has identified that science, technology, engineering and math skills are major priorities for attracting high skill, high wage jobs to the region. Thus, it intends to promote these disciplines among students in the community through partnerships and uniquely designed programs.

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

Several opportunities have materialized in the El Paso jurisdiction that bode well for the future in terms of job and business growth. Fort Bliss has increased the number of military personnel and civilian jobs as a result of Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) and is building a major hospital for active duty and their families. The City has continued to focus development on Downtown El Paso and continues to develop its public transportation system to better serve residents in all major planning areas of the community. Workforce Solutions Borderplex will continue its efforts to design programs to train and/or educate the workforce according to the needs of potential employers, and the City of El Paso has adopted its Strategic Plan 2015, which will support community wide efforts to cultivate business infrastructure and a higher skilled workforce.

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

The availability of higher wage job opportunities in the jurisdiction is vulnerable to the lower wage atmosphere reality of a border community. Although the younger segments of the population are furthering their education, a large part of the labor force still have less than a high school education, and an even larger segment has only a high school education. These labor force educational attainment conditions attribute to the very large number of workers employed in both the Service Industries and the Retail Trade. Conversely, large segments of the population (144,948) have some college or an Associate's degree or a Bachelor's degree or higher (100, 735), according to recent census data, and many of these are employed in professional occupations.

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

Workforce Solutions Borderplex has several key initiatives that partner with potential employers and organizations, such as El Paso Community College, and target youth and veterans and prepare them for entry into the workforce after goals have been met.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)? No

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

In a farsighted call to action, the City of El Paso has adopted the 2015 Strategic Plan, which details eight goals to improve the overall standard of living and quality of life for all members of the community.

Discussion

As stated in the introduction, the City of El Paso 2015 Strategic Plan will coordinate with the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan to create a suitable living environment conducive to strong, sustainable economic development. Specific to economic development, according to the 2015 Strategic Plan, the purpose of Goal 1 is to: Create an Environment Conducive to Strong, Sustainable Economic Development. Under Goal 1 the following strategies will be implemented: 1.1 Stabilize and expand El Paso's tax base; 1.2 Enhance visitor revenue opportunities; 1.3 Maximize venue efficiencies through revenue growth and control; 1.4 Grow the core business of air transportation; 1.5 Stimulate economic growth through transit integration; and 1.6 Streamline processes to provide a solid foundation for development.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

To determine areas of the City of El Paso where multiple housing problems are concentrated, a geographic analysis was performed utilizing HUD CPD Maps. HUD has defined housing problems to include any one of the following four problems: (1) lacks complete kitchen facilities; (2) lacks complete plumbing facilities; (3) more than one person per room; or (4) cost (paying more than 30% of gross household income on housing expenses thus creating a housing "cost burden").

Concentration is defined as 70% of households in any census tract, with extreme low, low and moderate income, having at least one of the housing problems listed above. Three concentrated census tracts are located in far West El Paso and three in Far East El Paso as seen on Map 1. Housing problems are prevalent throughout the City with no census tracts with less than 18% of housing units without at least one of these four housing problems. The very light census tracts on the Mexican border (Rio Bosque Park, a wetland park) and the light area in far East El Paso (Evergreen Cemetery) have no housing.

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

El Paso is a majority-minority population City with 80% of the population being Hispanic. The highest concentrated Hispanic areas, Map 2, indicate Hispanic populations in excess of 70% spread over the City. The only light area, containing less than 7.12% Hispanic persons, is in far West El Paso. This area is not extensively developed and consists of Franklin Mountain State Park land.

Map 3 indicates the concentration, greater than 70%, of extremely low, low and moderate income households. Concentrations are Census Tracts in excess of 70% low income households being primarily in Central El Paso and along the Texas and Mexico border. There are also 70% concentrated Census Tracts in far West El Paso and in far East El Paso.

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

It is interesting to note that the census tracts in Map 1, housing problems, and Map 3, low income households, are not the same. This is probably the result of the concentration, in excess of 70%, Map 4, of "affordable housing" in South El Paso which provides decent, safe and sanitary housing. This map also indicates the various agencies and locations of affordable housing available over the City.

The concentrated affordable housing in South El Paso is near numerous commercial stores, grocery stores, food establishments, a major transportation HUD, government offices, various entertainment venues, libraries, schools, clinic, and churches as well as a major foot and vehicle bridge into Juarez, Mexico.

The concentrated Census Tract in West El Paso has amenities, but they are not as accessible, such as the City Westside Police Station and, however, transportation is important whether private or utilizing the City bus services. Many like amenities are accessible in or around the two concentrated census tracts in the North East along the Dyer Street Transportation Corridor including City facilities such as a the Northeast police station and library. The affordable housing is accessible to the Wellington Chew Senior Center and Nolan Richardson Recreation Center. This area provides more open space and park areas.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

South/Central El Paso has seen rehabilitated and new housing made available over the last few years. The Housing Authority City of El Paso (HACEP) decision to do a Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) project, meaning that in the coming years all HACEP complexes will experience demolition, rehabilitation and/or new construction, will be a great benefit to the concentrated older complexes that are becoming too expensive/difficult to maintain, particularly with diminishing HUD funds. Anticipated neighborhood changes are expected as complexes that were not mixed income units will be in the future.

Another factor that will make extensive changes and provide opportunities to the City is the two major school districts, El Paso and Ysleta, are looking for approval of extensive bond funding. With a decrease in the number of school children in both districts and deteriorating facilities, the districts will rehabilitate, combine, demolish, and/or construct new facilities. This is a major undertaking. Both districts plan to heavily invest not only in facilities but in the newest technology and special curriculum campuses to address student's educational needs in today's world.

The mixed housing complexes and school districts goals are major investments in maintaining and increasing affordable housing stock and providing quality education. These changes will shape new directions in housing and fair housing choice. The City continues to encourage infill housing particularly in Central El Paso; however, housing development opportunities continue to be available throughout the City. A big question is what will happen to school facilities and campuses not used by the school districts in the future. This may open unknown opportunities for housing, commercial investments, and community facilitates.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Another strategic opportunity Community Development Block Grant funding provides is for public facility improvements in the Tax Increment Refinancing Zone 5 (TIRZ). Boundaries were established for funding for alternative housing in the central El Paso. More information on TIRZs may be referenced in the executive summary.

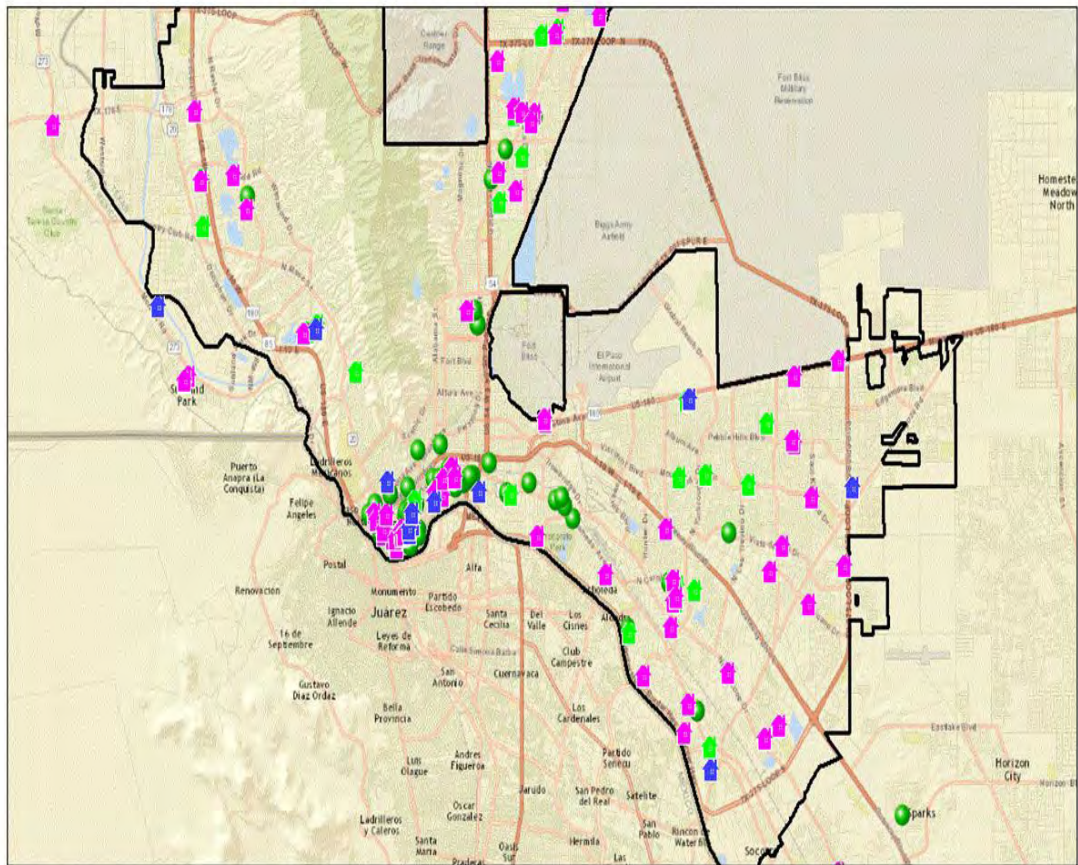
The City's Transportation Corridor Project is expanding and improving bus service throughout the City. Four major routes have been identified as the Mesa, Alameda, Dyer and Montana Corridors with new transportation hubs offering numerous amenities

such as Wi-Fi connections while expediting route service and linking more efficiently with branch services. Very soon all stops will have ADA loading and unloading pads for riders, solar lighting and increased seating and weather protection as the transportation project continues improving bus transportation.

With the addition of the Southwest University Chihuahua Ball Park last year, additional growth and wealth is expected. Economic development efforts continue to bring new services, amenities and jobs to improve the overall economy. The City is improving tourism and providing additional opportunities for recreation and sporting activities as other projects are discussed including a sports arena, competitive Olympic swimming pools, bringing back downtown street cars, continuing to construct four transportation corridors and other transportation projects, and competing for national and international activities for the City.

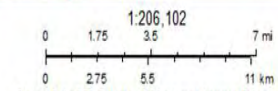
El Paso established a great reputation about five years ago hosting a bowling tournament for women. Presently the City is hosting another bowling tournament where approximately four hundred bowlers leave and come into El Paso on an average of every three days. This tournament is a four month competition. Some competitors make this a vacation destination, staying longer while taking advantage of El Paso and surrounding area restaurants, bars, shopping, and other activities. The City is concentrating on vying for more local as well as tourist activities for increased economic development.

CPD Map 4 Affordable Housing Concentration



May 18, 2015

- Public Housing Development
- LIHTC Property
- Multifamily Properties - Assisted
- HOME Multifamily Rental Activity
- Override 1



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, Mapbox, and the GIS User Community

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

Every five years, and to comply with federal requirements, this document must address the following national objectives to primarily benefit low and moderate income El Paso City residents:

- Decent Housing;
- A Suitable Living Environment; and
- Expanded Economic Opportunities

The strategic plan of the City of El Paso's 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan must describe how the jurisdiction intends to provide new or improved availability, affordability, and sustainability of decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities, primarily for extremely low-, low-income, and moderate-income residents of El Paso. These three focus areas are the national objectives of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the respective formula or entitlement grants of HUD enable the funding of specific activities or projects to set target goals within the strategic plan to address the national objectives.

Before a strategic plan is written, a citizen participation process must occur to gather input to determine community needs and priorities that assist with developing the target goals of the strategic plan and consolidated plan. Based on the needs identified in the "Needs Analysis" section, the strategic plan of the Consolidated Plan will summarize the priorities and specific housing and community development objectives the jurisdiction intends to initiate and/or complete during the time period covered by the strategic plan and how funds that are reasonably expected to be available, will be used to address identified needs. For each specific objective statement, the plan must identify proposed accomplishments and outcomes the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms over a specified time period (e.g., one, two, three or more years), or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction. For the City of El Paso, the specific time period will be the next five years, beginning September 1, 2015 through August 31, 2020.

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

Geographic Area

Table 1 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Citywide
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	Public Services
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The corporate limits of the City of El Paso, Texas.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Variety of housing and commercial characteristics in each planning area of the city to include Central, Northwest, Northeast, East, and Lower Valley/Mission Valley which are influenced by the time period of development, road grid pattern, existence of minor and major arterials and topographical patterns which change noticeably in the different planning areas.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Public services and housing activities need to be made available on a citywide basis and not limited to any specific area.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Many and various throughout the city.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Unlimited planning opportunities for improvements for interested community residents and stakeholders.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Lack of funding and diminishing federal funds that have been an important part of the City's Annual Budget over the last 40 years.	
2	Area Name:	Downtown TIRZ 5
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Other

Other Revital Description:	Set Aside Project
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Consist of the Downtown Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone #5 boundary streets which are Wyoming and Interstate -10 on the North, Coldwell and Paisano to Santa Fe on the west, Octavia on the east, and Paisano on the south to Alley F, then south on Alley F to 9th street and north on Oregon to Sixth street and west on Sixth street to Santa Fe. This is part of the Downtown Urban Center and the District 8 target area discussed in detail in this plan.
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	This target area is located in the historic downtown area and the western part of the "Segundo Barrio" and encompasses the Border Retail District, Mercado District, Lifestyle Retail District, Entertainment District, Mixed Use Residential District and Historic Incentive District. Although predominantly commercial in nature this target area is also comprised of several multi-family communities, and single-family detached homes on the southern, western and eastern segments. So many of the streets in this target area are historic in nature- Texas, Myrtle, Magoffin, El Paso, Santa Fe, Paisano, Missouri and Oregon for example.
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Identified under direction of City Council, City Manager and Community Needs Survey.
Identify the needs in this target area.	This area is rich in history and culture with several neighborhoods and adjoining neighborhoods having residential areas dating from the early twentieth century. Many of these buildings have been renovated or completely new structures were built in place of those that were demolished. Although structurally sound many of the adult residents that live in this target area need various kinds of social services to improve their own economically disadvantaged standard of living, although education is afforded to the children and youth matriculating in the public school system in this area.

	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Commercial and infrastructure development and redevelopment is underway and has been the city's focus for several years, as well as investment of capital through different special incentive programs. City programs and nonprofit grassroots organizations and public and charter schools have availed their services to the families and individuals residing in and in close proximity to this target area and continue to focus their efforts in these neighborhoods.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Lack of funding because of diminishing federal resources specifically geared towards impoverished neighborhoods that need public services and housing stock related improvements.
3	Area Name:	City Representative District 1
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	Target for 2017-2018 Program Year
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Located in northwest planning area of City, District 1 boundary extends north to city limits and state line, east to Franklin Mountains State Park, south to downtown Schuster Street and generally southwest to North Mesa street and west to the city limits adjoining New Mexico and the unincorporated Canutillo community in northwest El Paso county.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Predominately residential/detached and limited multi-family communities, with some commercial along major arterials such as North Mesa, Doniphan and Interstate 10. In addition, industrial areas are found along Interstate 10 heading west just south of Transmountain Road.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Identified under direction of City Council and City Manager and input from Community Needs Survey.
Identify the needs in this target area.	Very limited low income census tracts in this District, but there is a need for more park land and well planned residential development, especially multi-family communities.	

	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Coordination with developers for a multi faceted development of mixed use areas, infill development and new growth housing that preserves the integrity of the natural topography as much as possible.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Lack of funding and diminishing federal resources that could negatively affect improvements to lower income neighborhoods in this target area.
4	Area Name:	City Representative District 3
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	Target for 2015-2016 Program Year
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Located in the Central, East, and Lower Valley/Mission Valley planning areas of El Paso, District 3 is bordered by District 8 and 2 on the west, District 2 on the north, and Districts 5,6, and 7 on the east. Its boundary extends south on Bernadine and Bissonet streets to the Caesar E. Chavez Border Highway and the international border, west on the border to Fonseca street, north on Fonseca to Delta, west on Delta to Concepcion, north on Concepcion to a point north of Alberta avenue, west to Radford street, north on Radford to Interstate 10, east on Interstate 10 to Paisano avenue, north on Paisano to Montana avenue and northeast on Montana to Airport Road, north on Airport Rd. to Airway, south on Airway to Boeing Drive, east on Boeing to Carnegie, east on Carnegie to Montana Avenue, east on Montana to East Glen Street, south on East Glen down to Edgemere Street, east on Edgemere to George Dieter, south on George Dieter to Montwood, west on Montwood to Yarbrough, north on Yarbrough to Album, west on Album to McCrae, south on McCrae to Montwood, west on Montwood to a point just east of Backus street, then on a straight line south to Interstate 10. The boundary continues south just east of Hunter street and turns onto Hunter and continues south to North Loop and heads east on North Loop to Carolina, then southwest on Carolina to a point north of Alameda Avenue then east parallel to Alameda to a point and turns south onto McCarthy and back to Bernadine street.

<p>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</p>	<p>District 3 is a mixture of older housing and newer housing. A third of this District is occupied by heavy industrial areas south of Interstate 10 down to North Loop Drive east of Fredrick street to Hawkins street. This district is bisected by Interstate 10, and the major arterials of Alameda and North Loop which all have concentrations of commercial areas in close proximity. On its northern boundary, Montana Ave is also a major arterial with many commercial areas and between Montana and south to the interstate are many single family detached neighborhoods, with a few parks, as well as in the neighborhoods between Alameda and south to the international border. One of the largest El Paso parks is in this district situated between Alameda and the international border. In addition, in many of the commercial areas throughout this district along major arterials, multifamily housing communities have developed.</p>														
<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>Identified under direction of City Council, City Manager and Community Needs Survey.</p>														
<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>Most of the older neighborhoods in this District are of low income and are situated south of Interstate 10 and in somewhat close proximity to a heavy industrial area and many of the streets in these areas have needed rebuilding and drainage improvements and the older housing stock needs improvements as well.</p>														
<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>In fill development, housing and mixed use areas and increased green space buffers throughout the residential areas and street and drainage improvements in the older neighborhoods.</p>														
<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Lack of funding and diminishing federal resources will negatively impact the city's ability to make the necessary improvements in many of the neighborhoods.</p>														
<p>5</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="211 1612 695 1665"> <p>Area Name:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="711 1612 1453 1665"> <p>City Representative District 5</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="211 1675 695 1728"> <p>Area Type:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="711 1675 1453 1728"> <p>Local Target area</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="211 1738 695 1791"> <p>Other Target Area Description:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="711 1738 1453 1791"> <p></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="211 1801 695 1854"> <p>HUD Approval Date:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="711 1801 1453 1854"> <p></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="211 1864 695 1917"> <p>% of Low/ Mod:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="711 1864 1453 1917"> <p></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="211 1927 695 1980"> <p>Revital Type:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="711 1927 1453 1980"> <p>Other</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="211 1990 695 1984"> <p>Other Revital Description:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="711 1990 1453 1984"> <p>Target for 2015-2016 Program Year</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Area Name:</p>	<p>City Representative District 5</p>	<p>Area Type:</p>	<p>Local Target area</p>	<p>Other Target Area Description:</p>	<p></p>	<p>HUD Approval Date:</p>	<p></p>	<p>% of Low/ Mod:</p>	<p></p>	<p>Revital Type:</p>	<p>Other</p>	<p>Other Revital Description:</p>	<p>Target for 2015-2016 Program Year</p>
<p>Area Name:</p>	<p>City Representative District 5</p>														
<p>Area Type:</p>	<p>Local Target area</p>														
<p>Other Target Area Description:</p>	<p></p>														
<p>HUD Approval Date:</p>	<p></p>														
<p>% of Low/ Mod:</p>	<p></p>														
<p>Revital Type:</p>	<p>Other</p>														
<p>Other Revital Description:</p>	<p>Target for 2015-2016 Program Year</p>														

<p>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</p>	<p>Located in the East planning area of El Paso, the District 5 boundary extends to the eastern city limits of El Paso from north of Montana Avenue south to Windermere street, west onto Montwood Drive, north on Leroy Bonse to Pebble Hills, west on Pebble Hills to George Dieter, north on George Dieter to Edgemere, west on Edgemere to East Glen, east on Montana to Joe Battle, east on Joe Battle and north of Montana to city limits and east to intersection of Zaragosa and Montana.</p>
<p>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</p>	<p>District 5 is predominantly single family residential detached suburban areas with a number of smaller neighborhood parks and residential multifamily developments and concentrations of commercial areas along suburban major arterial intersections and major arterial corridors such as Zaragosa Rd, Montana Avenue and Joe Battle/Loop 375.</p>
<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>Under direction of City Council and City Manager and input from Community Needs Survey.</p>
<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>District 5 has a very limited amount of low income census tracts and within its parameters and it has been the focus area of a large recent growth and development trend on the eastside of El Paso to the City limits which has included some annexation of El Paso County land.</p>
<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Over the past 10 years new growth in this district has taken the form of suburban neighborhoods. Where feasible the city would like to institute a policy of "neighborhood retrofits" that would mean more diverse housing options and localized activity areas to improve the quality of life and reduce the need to drive long distances.</p>
<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Although this district has a very limited number of low income neighborhoods that would benefit from the CDBG program this district has experienced tremendous growth over the past 10 years and it may continue, but at a slower pace.</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>Area Name: City Representative District 6</p>
<p>Area Type: Local Target area</p>	<p>Other Target Area Description:</p>
<p>HUD Approval Date:</p>	<p>% of Low/ Mod:</p>
<p>Revital Type: Other</p>	

Other Revital Description:	Target for 2016-2017 Program Year
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	<p>Located in both the East and Lower Valley/Mission Valley planning areas of El Paso, District 6 extends south of District 5 and east of District 7 on out to the city limits on the east side of El Paso. The northern boundary of this district extends to Pebble Hills street at the intersection of Pebble Hills and Lee Blvd, follows Lee Blvd., south to Montwood, east on Montwood to Joe Battle/Loop 375, south on Joe Battle/Loop 375 to a point east of Joe Battle near the intersection of Rojas and Bill Burnett streets, it continues south from Interstate 10 on the City limits line down to Trejo street in the Lower Valley then east over the Franklin drain to the City limit line where it adjoins the City of Socorro City limits, and south to the international border and west along the international border to Prado Road where it abuts the District 7 border and runs along the District 7 border north to Montwood street, east on Montwood to Lake Omega and north on Lake Omega to Pebble Hills street.</p>
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	<p>District 6 is a mixture of old growth, south of Interstate 10, and new growth, north of Interstate 10, single family detached housing with a heavy concentration of industrial areas between Interstate 10 and Pellicano street east of Zaragoza and also an area southeast of Joe Battle/ Loop 375 between the city limits and Interstate 10 which also has a high concentration of multifamily housing in the vicinity. Another industrial area is found in this district on both sides of Joe Battle/ Loop 375 south of Socorro Rd in an area that was once farmland. In addition, heavy commercial areas are found along the Zaragoza street corridor from the eastside down through the lower valley and along the Alameda Ave. corridor where it transects the district. A much higher number of multifamily housing communities are found in this district south of Interstate 10 as well as a good amount of remaining farmland and much more green space areas than in this district north of Interstate 10.</p>
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	<p>Identified under direction of City Council and City Manager and Community Needs Survey.</p>

<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>There are almost no low income neighborhoods in this district north of Interstate 10. Conversely, south of the interstate many of the much older neighborhoods are low income but are in close proximity to moderate income neighborhoods. There is a need for well planned development of vacant land. More parks are needed in this district north of Interstate 10 as well as multifamily developments.</p>																
<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>City planners can encourage smart growth principles for housing and mixed use areas and well planned new growth and in fill development and preservation of greenspace and farmland where feasible.</p>																
<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Lack of funding and diminishing federal resources could affect the city's ability to make improvements in the economically disadvantaged neighborhoods.</p>																
<p>7</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 898 695 951"> <p>Area Name:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="695 898 1461 951"> <p>City Representative District 7</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 951 695 1003"> <p>Area Type:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="695 951 1461 1003"> <p>Local Target area</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 1003 695 1056"> <p>Other Target Area Description:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="695 1003 1461 1056"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 1056 695 1108"> <p>HUD Approval Date:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="695 1056 1461 1108"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 1108 695 1161"> <p>% of Low/ Mod:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="695 1108 1461 1161"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 1161 695 1213"> <p>Revital Type:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="695 1161 1461 1213"> <p>Other</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 1213 695 1266"> <p>Other Revital Description:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="695 1213 1461 1266"> <p>Target for 2016-2017 Program Year</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 1266 695 1946"> <p>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="695 1266 1461 1946"> <p>Located in both the East and Lower Valley/Mission Valley planning areas of El Paso, the District 7 boundary creates a circular pattern with the intersection of Williamette and Stanley Streets in proximity to the center. Beginning at the northern most point of this District at the intersection of Album and McCrae the boundary travels east along Album down to Montwood and south on Dale Douglas down to Vista Del Sol and east to Zaragoza Rd., south on Zaragoza Rd down below Interstate 10 to Roseway and extends west to Smith street and then south on Prado Rd. to the Border Highway. On the Border Highway this boundary continues west to the perpendicular direction change onto Bissonet and Bernadine streets and heads north traversing Carolina, North Loop, Hunter, and Phoenix streets continuing north above Interstate 10 along McCrae back to the intersection at Album.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Area Name:</p>	<p>City Representative District 7</p>	<p>Area Type:</p>	<p>Local Target area</p>	<p>Other Target Area Description:</p>		<p>HUD Approval Date:</p>		<p>% of Low/ Mod:</p>		<p>Revital Type:</p>	<p>Other</p>	<p>Other Revital Description:</p>	<p>Target for 2016-2017 Program Year</p>	<p>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</p>	<p>Located in both the East and Lower Valley/Mission Valley planning areas of El Paso, the District 7 boundary creates a circular pattern with the intersection of Williamette and Stanley Streets in proximity to the center. Beginning at the northern most point of this District at the intersection of Album and McCrae the boundary travels east along Album down to Montwood and south on Dale Douglas down to Vista Del Sol and east to Zaragoza Rd., south on Zaragoza Rd down below Interstate 10 to Roseway and extends west to Smith street and then south on Prado Rd. to the Border Highway. On the Border Highway this boundary continues west to the perpendicular direction change onto Bissonet and Bernadine streets and heads north traversing Carolina, North Loop, Hunter, and Phoenix streets continuing north above Interstate 10 along McCrae back to the intersection at Album.</p>
<p>Area Name:</p>	<p>City Representative District 7</p>																
<p>Area Type:</p>	<p>Local Target area</p>																
<p>Other Target Area Description:</p>																	
<p>HUD Approval Date:</p>																	
<p>% of Low/ Mod:</p>																	
<p>Revital Type:</p>	<p>Other</p>																
<p>Other Revital Description:</p>	<p>Target for 2016-2017 Program Year</p>																
<p>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</p>	<p>Located in both the East and Lower Valley/Mission Valley planning areas of El Paso, the District 7 boundary creates a circular pattern with the intersection of Williamette and Stanley Streets in proximity to the center. Beginning at the northern most point of this District at the intersection of Album and McCrae the boundary travels east along Album down to Montwood and south on Dale Douglas down to Vista Del Sol and east to Zaragoza Rd., south on Zaragoza Rd down below Interstate 10 to Roseway and extends west to Smith street and then south on Prado Rd. to the Border Highway. On the Border Highway this boundary continues west to the perpendicular direction change onto Bissonet and Bernadine streets and heads north traversing Carolina, North Loop, Hunter, and Phoenix streets continuing north above Interstate 10 along McCrae back to the intersection at Album.</p>																

<p>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</p>	<p>This district is bisected by Interstate-10 from the eastern to the western boundary, which has a concentration of commercial and industrial areas on both sides of the interstate and a high number of single family detached homes throughout and much older neighborhoods with a rural flavor south of the interstate and a mixture of residential and commercial areas along the major (state road) arterials of North Loop and Alameda Avenues south of Interstate 10. Alameda Avenue is a long state road that traverses several districts and continues on out into El Paso county and was once an attractive major road of travel before Interstate 10 was built in the 1950's.</p>												
<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>Identified under direction of City Council, City Manager and Community Needs Survey.</p>												
<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>There is a good mixture of low income and moderate income census tracts through this district with many of the economically challenged areas between Interstate 10 and the Border Highway and there is a need for more well planned infill parks and multifamily communities that complement the existing neighborhoods where possible and a need for redevelopment of the heavy traffic commercial corridors of Alameda and Zaragosa Rds to improve the quality of life in the areas.</p>												
<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Opportunities abound in this target area with the older housing stock that presents the need for single family and mutlifamily renovation and well planned infill residential and mixed use development along with improved or expanded centers of activity such as parks, walking trails, recreational centers, libraries and areas for organized activities.</p>												
<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Lack of funding and diminishing federal funds can impact future improvements, but recent quality of life bond approvals have helped quite well in this target area.</p>												
<p>8</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="207 1665 695 1707"> <p>Area Name:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="711 1665 1458 1707"> <p>City Representative District 8</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="207 1717 695 1759"> <p>Area Type:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="711 1717 1458 1759"> <p>Local Target area</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="207 1770 695 1812"> <p>Other Target Area Description:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="711 1770 1458 1812"> <p></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="207 1822 695 1864"> <p>HUD Approval Date:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="711 1822 1458 1864"> <p></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="207 1875 695 1917"> <p>% of Low/ Mod:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="711 1875 1458 1917"> <p></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="207 1927 695 1969"> <p>Revital Type:</p> </td> <td data-bbox="711 1927 1458 1969"> <p>Other</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Area Name:</p>	<p>City Representative District 8</p>	<p>Area Type:</p>	<p>Local Target area</p>	<p>Other Target Area Description:</p>	<p></p>	<p>HUD Approval Date:</p>	<p></p>	<p>% of Low/ Mod:</p>	<p></p>	<p>Revital Type:</p>	<p>Other</p>
<p>Area Name:</p>	<p>City Representative District 8</p>												
<p>Area Type:</p>	<p>Local Target area</p>												
<p>Other Target Area Description:</p>	<p></p>												
<p>HUD Approval Date:</p>	<p></p>												
<p>% of Low/ Mod:</p>	<p></p>												
<p>Revital Type:</p>	<p>Other</p>												

Other Revital Description:	Target for 2017-2018 Program Year
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Located in both the central and northwest planning areas of El Paso, the District 8 boundary extends south to include all of the historic downtown area, east to Concepcion and Fonseca streets, north to Interstate-10, Murchison and Schuster streets, southwest between the Rio Grande River and North Mesa street abutting District 1 in a westerly direction on out to Shadow Mountain, Le Conte and Lindberg streets. In addition, District 8 is bisected by Interstate-10 through most of its length from east to west.
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	District 8 is a mixture of multifamily, single-family detached with a concentration of commercial, civic and mixed use in the downtown area and along major arterials such as North Mesa street and Interstate-10, as well as Paisano Avenue along the southern boundary.
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Identified under direction of City Council, City Manager and Community Needs Survey.
Identify the needs in this target area.	Although culturally rich there is a concentration of low income census tracts in the downtown area and the adjacent historic "Segundo Barrio" neighborhood and in all of this District out to the eastern and northern boundary limits.
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	In addition to two international ports of entry which are economic advantages, this District has experienced a boom in commercial and residential development improvements in the downtown urban center area and the completion of a four year state sanctioned medical school in the eastern part in proximity to Concepcion, Alameda and El Paso Drive. Future opportunities should encourage infill multi-family and mixed use developments that benefit both visitors and residents.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Compared to other target areas this part of El Paso is a magnet for both economic and quality of life development and multi-layered improvements. Although conversely, diminishing federal resources could affect needed public services and housing stock improvements in some of the lower income neighborhoods in this target area.

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the

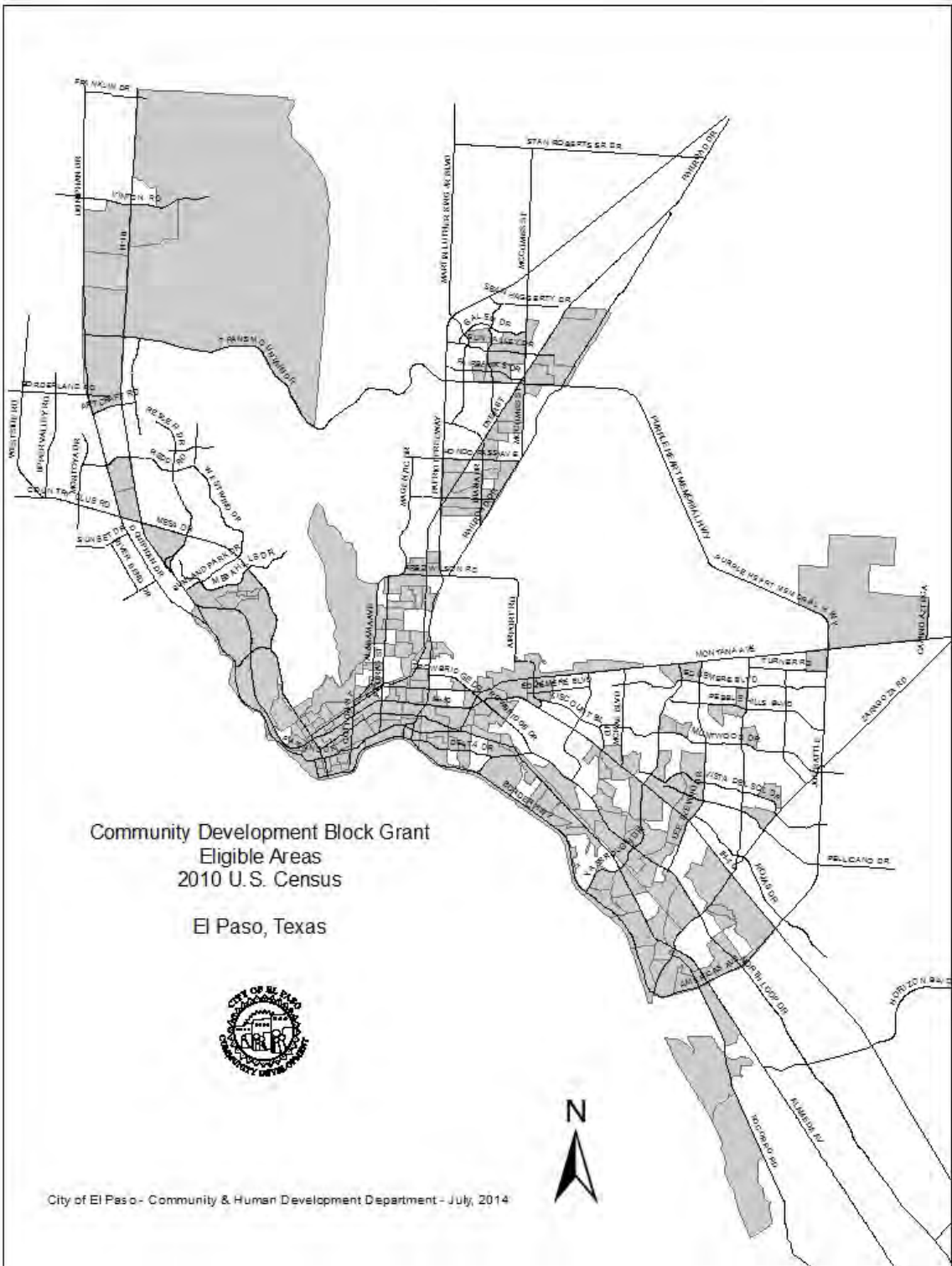
jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

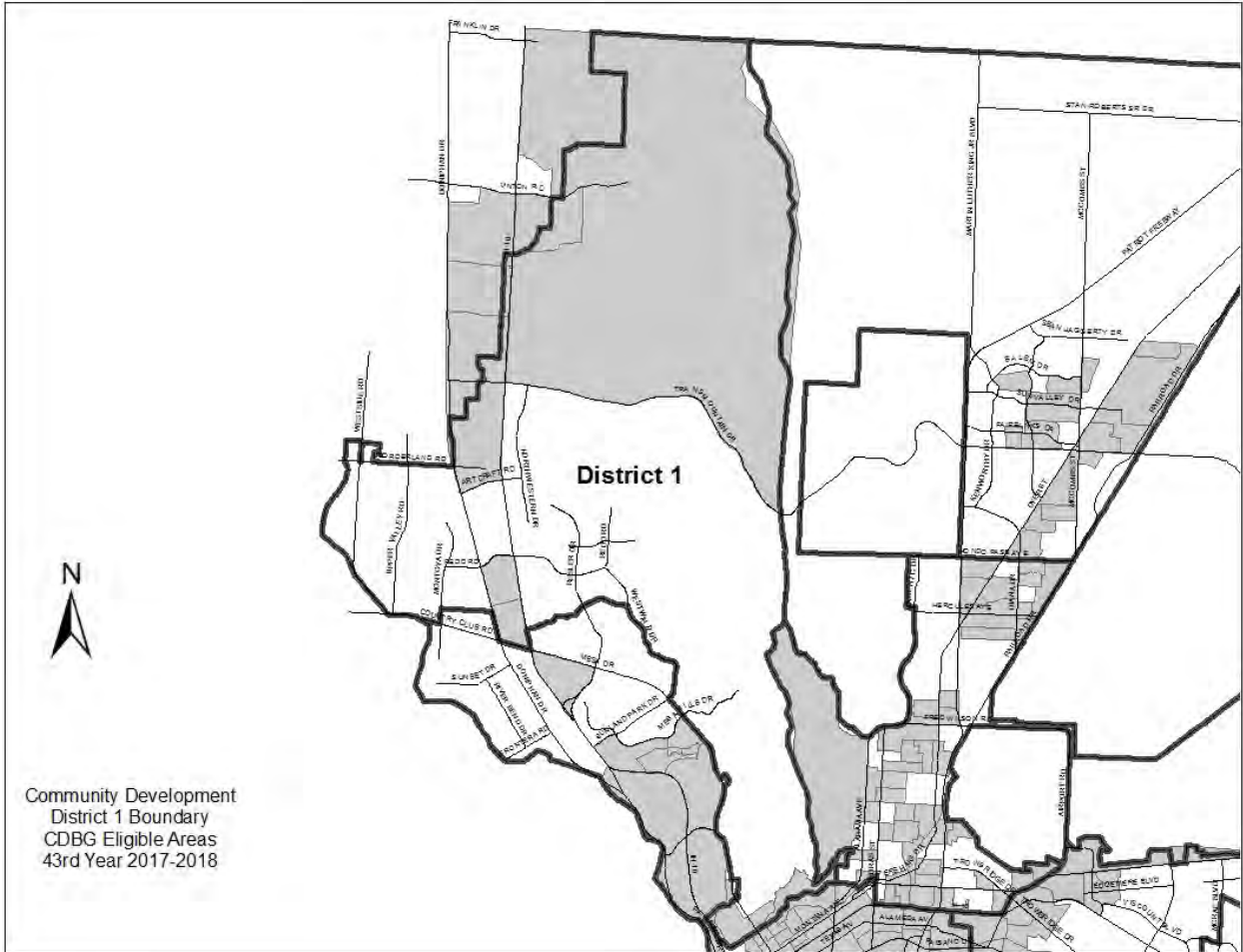
The City of El Paso is the Responsible Entity and has limited the use of Federal funds to within its sphere of authority which is the city limits of the City of El Paso.

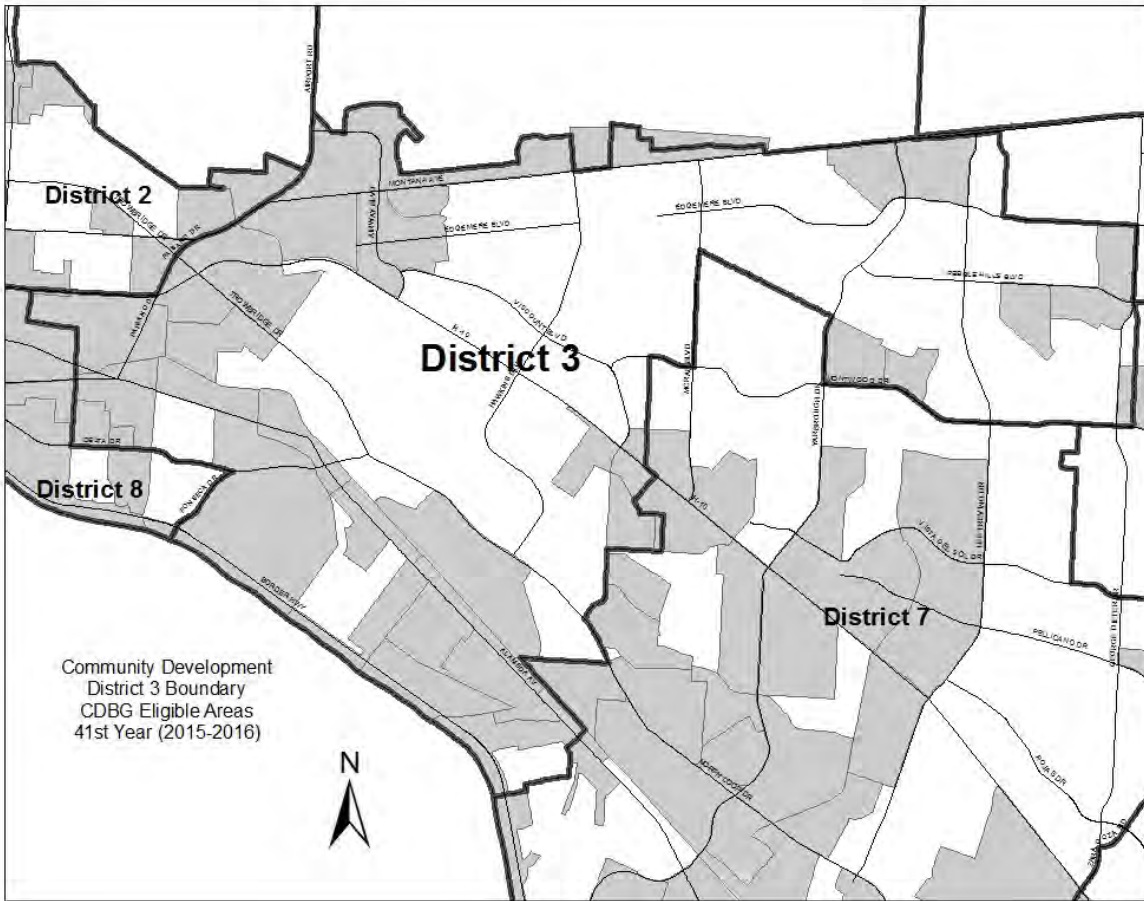
At the request of the City Council, Federal funds have been and will continue to be targeted to specific areas within the City of El Paso. There are eight City Representative Districts established by the State of Texas. Since the final targeting year of two HUD-designated Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas, two representative districts are targeted for each pertinent program year. A representative district with a high level of low- and moderate- income areas is paired with a representative district with fewer low- and moderate-income areas; i.e. neighborhoods with at least 51% of the population in the low- and moderate- income bracket. It is hoped that this targeting will have a greater impact than funding projects throughout the jurisdiction. The aforementioned targeting pattern began two years prior to the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan in program year 2013 and three years henceforth this plan will follow the pattern. This targeting approach does not impact public services.

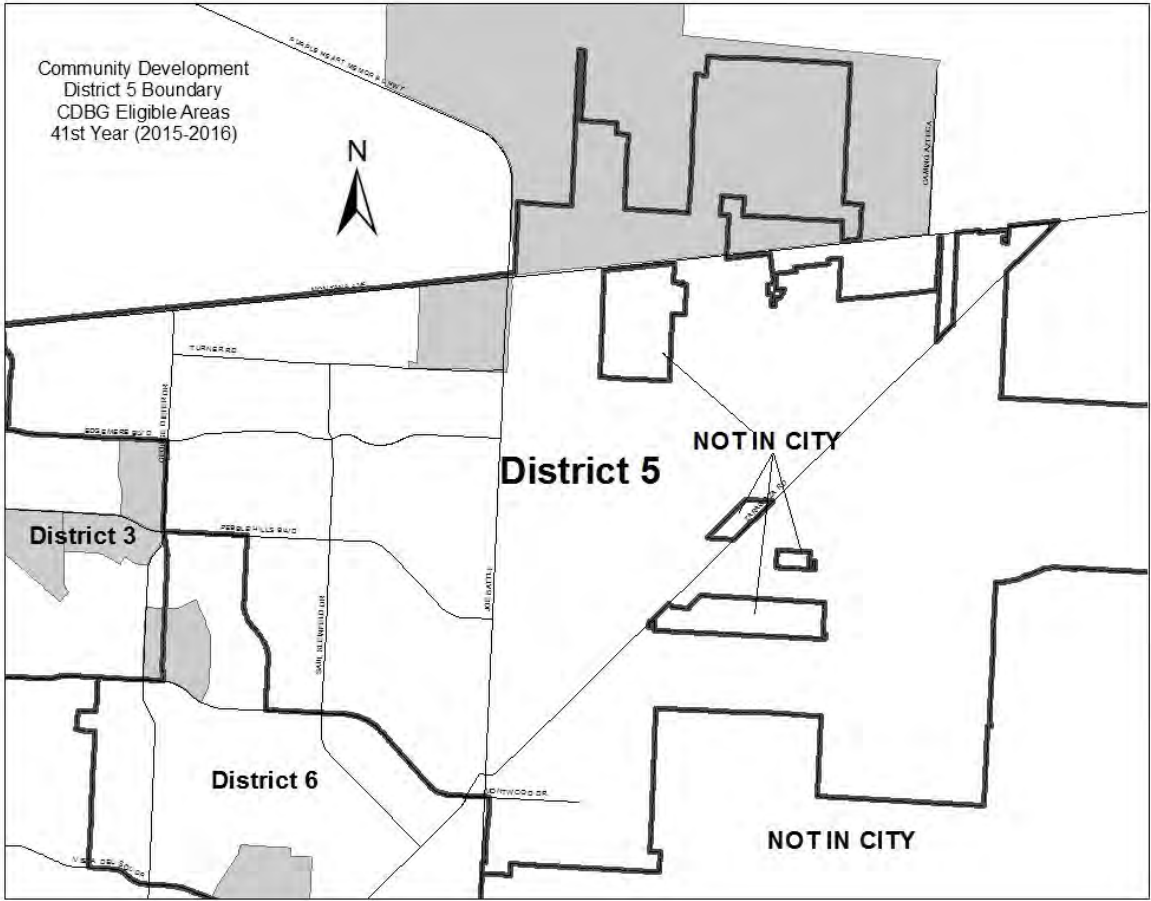
Maps are included for Program Year 2015 (District 3 and District 5), PY 2016 (District 6 and District 7), PY 2017 (District 1 and District 8), PY 2018 and PY 2019 will be citywide unless instructed otherwise by City Council.

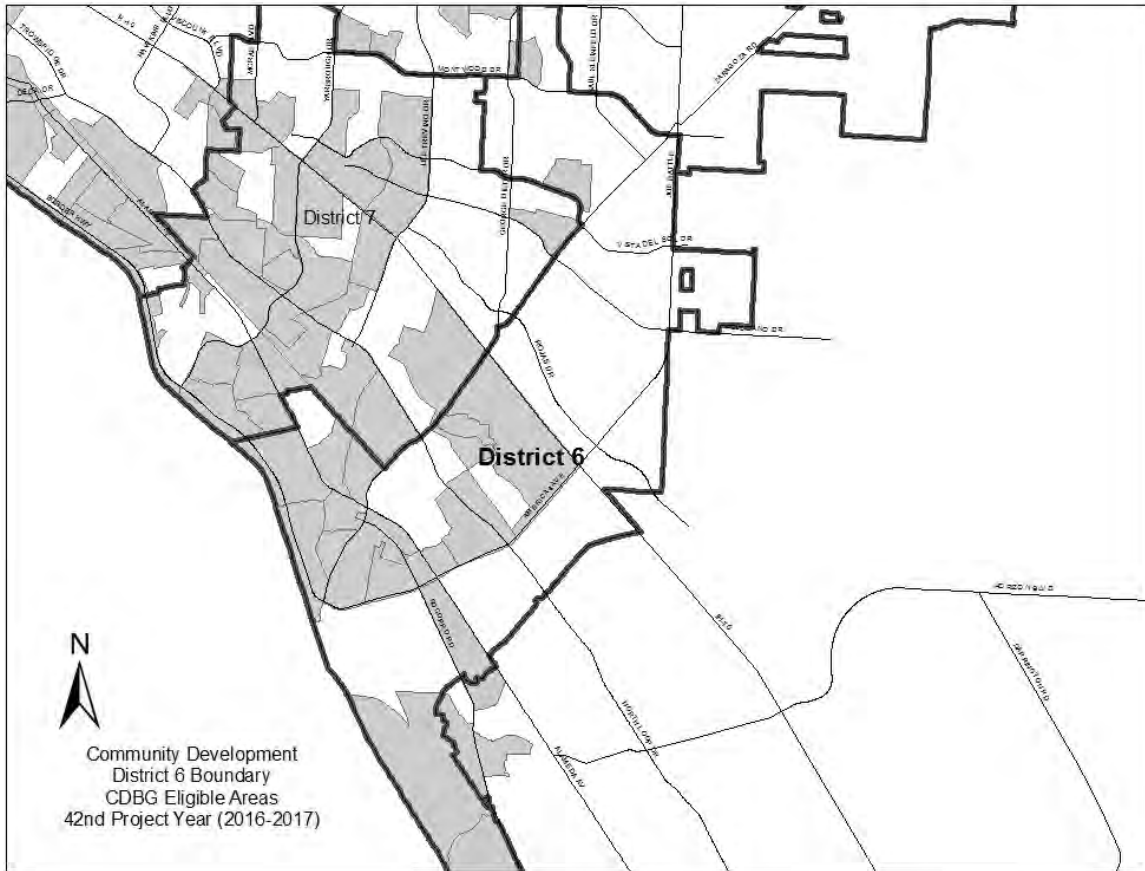
HOPWA continues to provide services within the Extended Metropolitan Service Area, but concentrates its funding to residents of the City of El Paso.

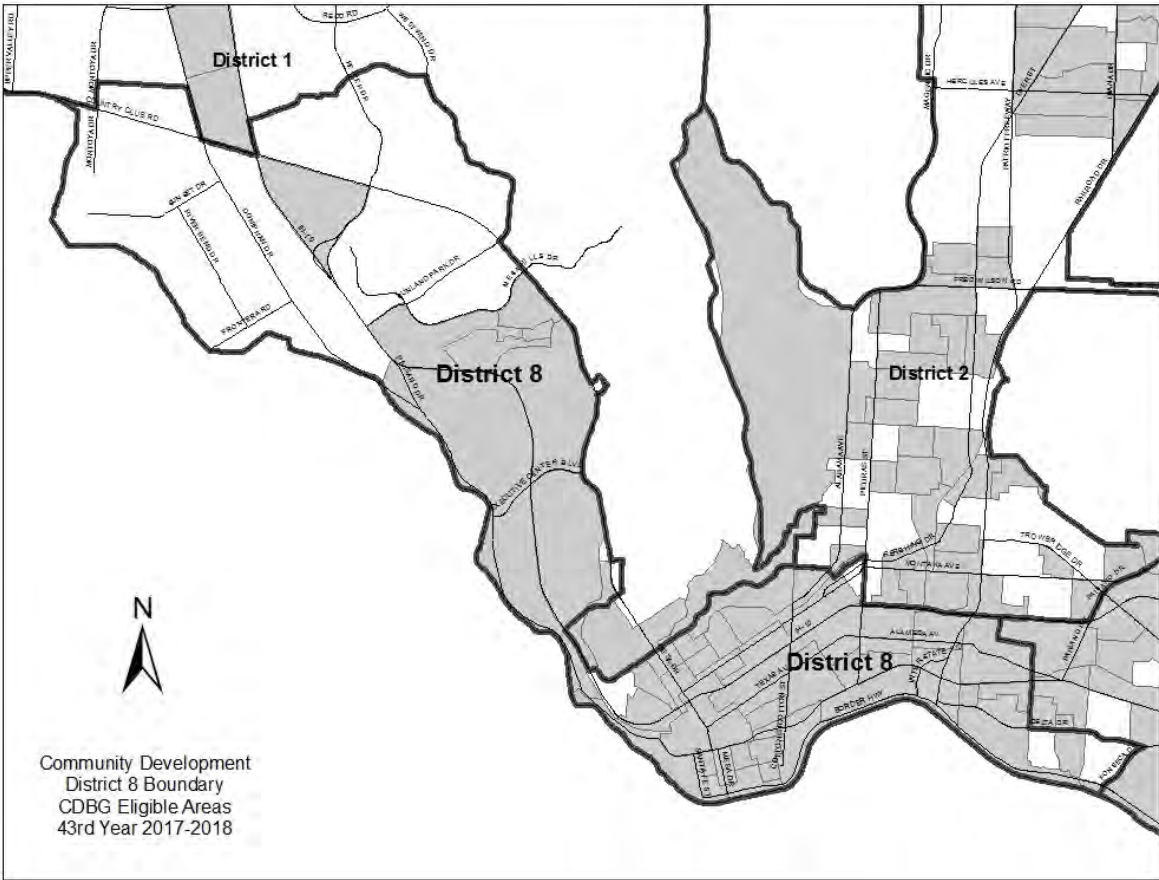


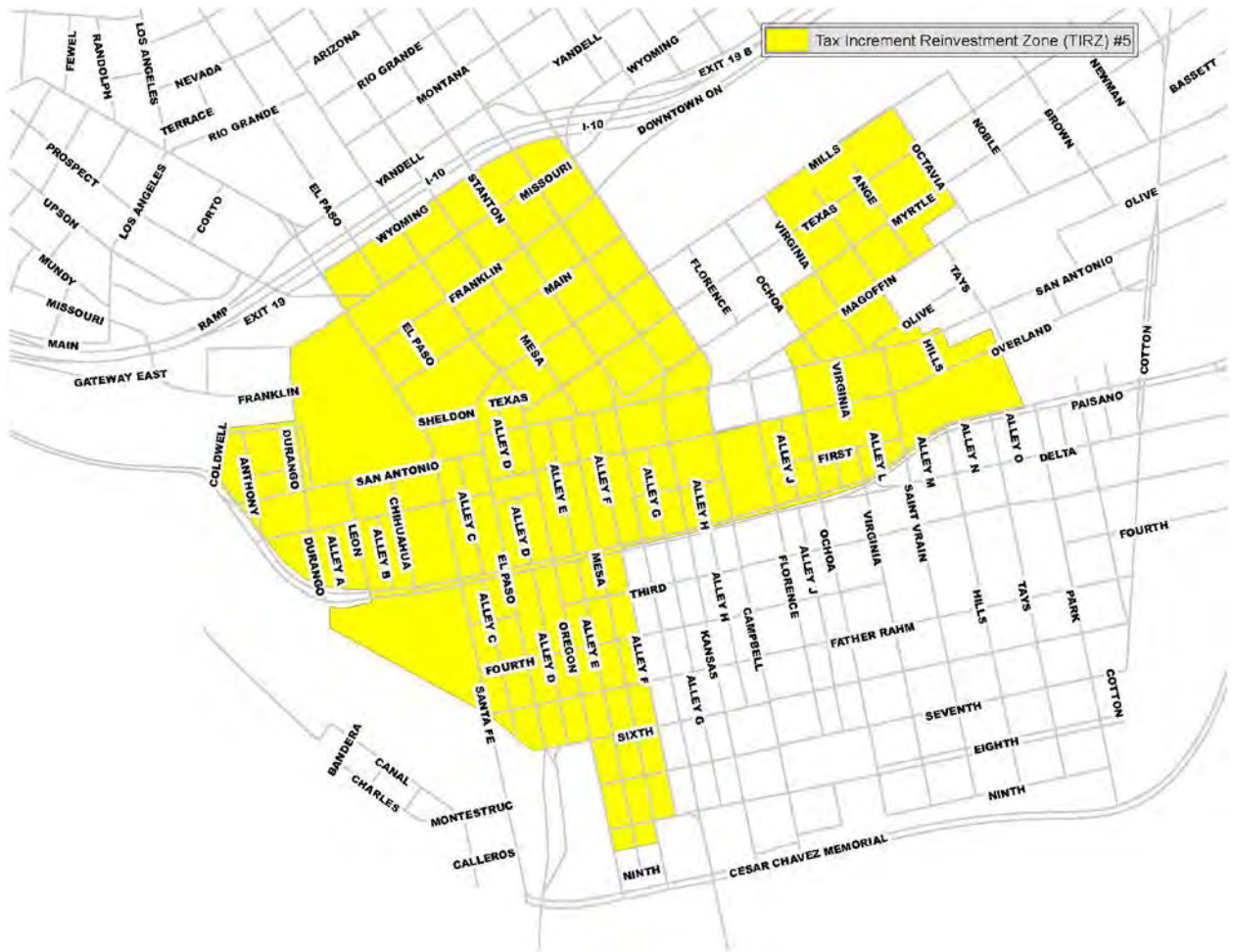












Downtown TIRZ No. 5

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

Priority Needs

Table 2 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	DH 1.1 Fair Housing Education Activities
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Homeless	Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	DH 1.1 Fair Housing Education Activities
	Description	Assist fair Housing Officer and Fair Housing Task Force in researching and addressing impediments to fair housing choice; provide education and outreach presentations and materials to increase understanding of people's rights; provide counseling to individuals who believe they have been discriminated against; and assist individuals who want to file a complaint.
Basis for Relative Priority	Results of citizen survey.	
2	Priority Need Name	DH 1.2 Housing Counseling Services for FTHB
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate

	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Homeless	Individuals Families with Children Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	DH 1.2 Housing Counseling Services for FTHB
	Description	Provide comprehensive housing counseling and education services to low- and moderate- income families who are potential homebuyers under the City's First Time Homebuyer Assistance Program or who are at-risk homeowners facing homelessness due to mortgage default and a possible home foreclosure.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Results of citizen survey.
3	Priority Need Name	DH 2.1 Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Homeless	N/A
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence

	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	DH 2.1 Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Description	Address the need for affordable decent housing by offering housing rehabilitation assistance for low-income, owner-occupied households. Programs include owner-occupied rehabilitation, reconstruction, senior citizen/disabled program, minor repair and residential sewer connection.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding based on demand for rehabilitation of single-family owner-occupied housing units of low- to moderate- income households.
4	Priority Need Name	DH 2.2 First Time Homebuyer
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Homeless	N/A
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	DH 2.2 First Time Homebuyer Assistance
	Description	Address the need for affordable decent housing by offering down payment and closing cost assistance and homeownership opportunities to low- to moderate- income households.

	Basis for Relative Priority	The First Time Homebuyers Program provides down payment assistance (up to \$35,000) and closing costs assistance (up to \$5,000) to eligible applicants to purchase their first home within the El Paso City limits.
5	Priority Need Name	DH 2.3 Rental Housing By Developers
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Homeless	Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	DH 2.3 Rental Housing by Developers
	Description	Address the need for affordable rental housing by offering loan and loan/forgivable loan combinations for the acquisition with construction, rehabilitation or reconstruction of affordable rental housing units by non-profit and for-profit agencies.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding based on demand for new and rehabilitation of affordable rental multi-family units.
6	Priority Need Name	DH 2.4 Rental Housing By CHDO's
	Priority Level	High

	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Homeless	Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	DH 2.4 New Housing by CHDO's
	Description	Address the need for affordable decent rental housing units through the acquisition and construction, rehabilitation or reconstruction of multi-family housing units by Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's).
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding based on demand for new and rehabilitated affordable rental units for low to moderate households.
7	Priority Need Name	DH 2.5 HIV/AIDS Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Homeless	Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS

	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	DH 2.5 Housing for Persons Living w/HIV (TBRA)
	Description	Provision of long-term Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) administered by the HOPWA Manager to clients living with HIV/AIDS in El Paso County. Clients and their dependents will have access to a suitable living environment made possible with TBRA.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding is based on demand for services and recommendation by the Steering Committee.
8	Priority Need Name	SL 1.1 Children and Youth Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Families with Children
	Homeless	N/A
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	N/A
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	SL 1.1 Services for Children and Youth
	Description	Public Services activities funded under the Children and Youth Collaborative to provide improved access to a suitable living environment by providing a comprehensive range of services for children and youth such as after school programs, specialized services for foster children, court advocacy, and physical and mental health programs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding is based on demand for services and recommendation by the Steering Committee.
9	Priority Need Name	SL1.2 Seniors & Persons with Disabilities Svcs
	Priority Level	High

	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Elderly
	Homeless	N/A
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	SL 1.2 Services for Seniors & Persons w/Disabilities
	Description	Public Services activities funded under the Seniors and Persons with Disabilities Services Collaborative to provide improved access to a suitable living environment by providing a Continuum of Care that includes a comprehensive range of services such as meal programs, adult day care, social activities, and health care services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding is based on demand for services and recommendation by the Steering Committee.
10	Priority Need Name	SL 1.3 Mental and Medical Health Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Homeless	Individuals Mentally Ill
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	SL 1.3 Services for Mental and Medical Health

	Description	Public Services activities funded under the Mental and Medical Health Services Collaborative to provide improved access to a suitable living environment by the provision of a comprehensive range of mental and medical health services such as primary, preventive, acute, restorative, chronic and end of life services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding is based on demand for services and recommendation by the Steering Committee.
11	Priority Need Name	SL 1.4 Homeless, Emergency Shelter and Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Homeless	Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	N/A
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	SL 1.4 Services in emergency shelters
	Description	Service Category to provide safety services including emergency shelter, transitional housing, special needs housing and supportive services for basic needs such as food, transportation, health care and other needs that lead to self-sustainability.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public Service activities funded under the Homeless, Emergency Shelter and Housing Service Category provide improved access to a suitable living environment for homeless persons by the provision of support services, transitional housing and emergency shelter services to adults, children, and victims of domestic violence.
12	Priority Need Name	SL1.5 Public Facilities - Senior Centers
	Priority Level	High

	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle
	Family Type	Elderly
	Homeless	N/A
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	City Representative District 1 City Representative District 6 City Representative District 7 City Representative District 8
	Associated Goals	SL 1.5 Public Facilities- Senior Centers
	Description	Senior center public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding is based on demand for public facilities improvements and recommendation by the Steering Committee.
13	Priority Need Name	SL1.6 Public Facilities-Persons with Disabilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Homeless	N/A
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	City Representative District 1 City Representative District 6 City Representative District 7 City Representative District 8
	Associated Goals	SL 1.6 Public Facilities-Persons with Disabilities

	Description	Centers for persons with disabilities public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding is based on demand for public facilities improvements and recommendation by the Steering Committee.
14	Priority Need Name	SL1.7 Public Facilities - Homeless Shelters
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children
	Homeless	Individuals Families with Children Veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	N/A
	Geographic Areas Affected	Downtown TIRZ 5
	Associated Goals	SL 1.7 Public Facilities - Homeless Shelter
	Description	Public facilities improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Survey results and past accomplishments
15	Priority Need Name	SL1.8 Public Facilities-Neighborhood
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Homeless	N/A

	Non-Homeless Special Needs	N/A
	Geographic Areas Affected	City Representative District 1 City Representative District 6 City Representative District 7 City Representative District 8
	Associated Goals	SL 1.8 Public facilities - Neighborhood
	Description	Neighborhood public facility improvement projects to include parks, recreational facilities, and libraries to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding is based on demand for public facilities improvements and recommendation by the Steering Committee.
16	Priority Need Name	SL1.9 Public Facilities-Health Care
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Homeless	N/A
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	N/A
	Geographic Areas Affected	City Representative District 1 City Representative District 6 City Representative District 7 City Representative District 8
	Associated Goals	SL 1.9 Public facilities - Health Care
	Description	Health facilities public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding is based on demand for public facilities improvements and recommendation by the Steering Committee.
17	Priority Need Name	SL1.10 Public Facilities-Mental Health
	Priority Level	High

	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Homeless	N/A
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Persons with Mental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	City Representative District 1 City Representative District 6 City Representative District 7 City Representative District 8
	Associated Goals	SL 1.10 Public facilities - Mental Health
	Description	Mental health facilities public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding is based on demand for public facilities improvements and recommendation by the Steering Committee.
18	Priority Need Name	SL1.11 - Public facilities - Parks
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children
	Homeless	N/A
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City Representative District 1 City Representative District 3 City Representative District 5 City Representative District 6 City Representative District 7 City Representative District 8
	Associated Goals	SL 1.11 Public Facilities - Parks
	Description	Parks and recreational facilities improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment

	Basis for Relative Priority	Survey results
19	Priority Need Name	SL1.12 Public Facilities for Abused/Neglected Children
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Public Housing Residents
	Homeless	N/A
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	City Representative District 1 City Representative District 6 City Representative District 7 City Representative District 8
	Associated Goals	SL 1.12 Public Facility - Center for Abused/Neglected Children
	Description	Abused/neglected children, domestic violence adults, public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding is based on demand for public facilities improvements and recommendation by the Steering Committee.
20	Priority Need Name	SL1.13 Infrastructure-Street and Curb Cuts
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Homeless	N/A
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-Housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	City Representative District 1 City Representative District 6 City Representative District 7 City Representative District 8
	Associated Goals	SL 1.13 Infrastructure - Street and Curb Cuts
	Description	Street improvements, including curb cuts, infrastructure improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding is based on demand for infrastructure improvements and recommendation by the Steering Committee.
21	Priority Need Name	SL1.14 Infrastructure-Sidewalks
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Homeless	N/A
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City Representative District 1 City Representative District 6 City Representative District 7 City Representative District 8
	Associated Goals	SL 1.14 Infrastructure - Sidewalks
	Description	Sidewalk improvements infrastructure improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding is based on demand for infrastructure and recommendation by the Steering Committee.
22	Priority Need Name	SL1.15 Accessibility & Audible Pedestrian Signals
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle

	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Homeless	N/A
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Persons with Physical Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City Representative District 1 City Representative District 6 City Representative District 7 City Representative District 8
	Associated Goals	SL 1.15 Accessibility & Audible Pedestrian Signals
	Description	Accessibility improvements, including audible pedestrian signals, infrastructure improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding is based on demand for infrastructure improvements and recommendation of Steering Committee.
23	Priority Need Name	SL 1.16 Emergency Solutions Grant Activities
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Families with Children
	Homeless	Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	SL 1.16 Emergency Solutions Grant Activities

	Description	Provide a suitable living environment by the provision of emergency shelters, transitional housing and support services for homeless persons
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding based on demand for emergency shelters, transitional housing and supportive services for homeless persons
24	Priority Need Name	EO 1.1 Job Training and Education Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Homeless	Individuals
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-housing community development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	EO 1.1 Job Training and Education
	Description	Public Services activities funded under the Economic Opportunities Services Collaborative to provide new or improved access to economic opportunities by providing services such as inclusive child care, employment training, and job-oriented education.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding is based on demand for services and recommendation by the Steering Committee.
25	Priority Need Name	EO 1.2 Microenterprise Technical Assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Family Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Homeless	N/A
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-housing community development

	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	EO 1.2 Microenterprise technical assistance
	Description	Economic development micro-enterprise funding to provide new or improved availability/accessibility to economic opportunities by providing outreach and technical assistance to new and existing small business owners and, when appropriate, referral of businesses to a partner agency for loan assistance
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funding is based on demand for services and recommendation by the Steering Committee.
26	Priority Need Name	Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	N/A
	Family Type	N/A
	Homeless	N/A
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Other: Administration
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	CDBG Administration HOME Administration HOPWA Administration HOPWA Sponsor Administration
	Description	Planning and management activities for entitlement grants.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Planning and management must be provided for the entitlement grants.
27	Priority Need Name	Continuum Planning
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	N/A
	Family Type	N/A
	Homeless	N/A

	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Other: Administration
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Continuum Planning
	Description	Planning and management activities to support El Paso's Continuum of Care.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Planning and management activities will support El Paso's Continuum of Care.
28	Priority Need Name	HOPWA Support Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population: Income Level	N/A
	Family Type	N/A
	Homeless	N/A
	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	HOPWA Support Services
	Description	To provide support services for persons living with HIV/AIDS in conjunction with tenant based rental assistance (TBRA).
	Basis for Relative Priority	Support services are needed for persons living with HIV/AIDS in conjunction with TBRA.

Narrative (Optional)

This section was intentionally left blank.

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The City of El Paso will not use HOME funds for TBRA.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City of El Paso will not use HOME funds for TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs.

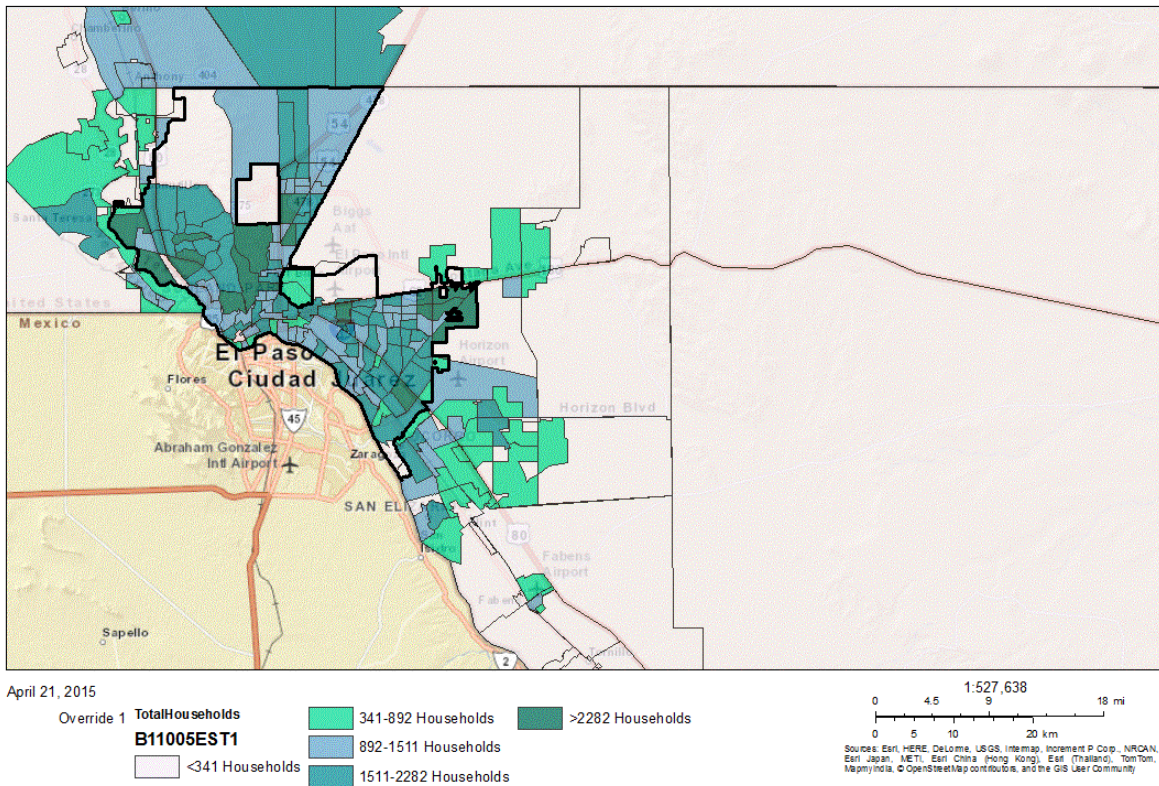
Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
New Unit Production	<p>New home prices in the City of El Paso are relatively stable, with an estimated 1.5% vacancy rate. Approximately 5,875 new and existing single-family homes were sold during the 12-month period ending March 2014, which is an increase of approximately 3%. The average sales price of a Real Estate Owned home was \$120,700 during the 12-month period ending March 2014, which was down 3.2% from the average price of \$124,600 for such homes during the previous 12-month period, as noted in the Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis by HUD's Office of Policy and Research, dated April 1, 2014.</p> <p>There has recently been an increase in acquisition and cost of materials (lumber) which will, of course, increase the cost of new homes. Higher costs of construction impacts housing affordability, since it reduces the profit margin for private developers, making it less attractive for them to produce affordable units.</p> <p>New home construction, as measured by the number of single-family homes permitted, decreased 27% from 2,950 homes during the 12-month period ending March 2013 to 2,150 homes during the 12 months ending March 2014. Demand for new homes is expected to be strongest in the \$130,000 to \$200,000 price range, which is not affordable for low- to moderate- income families.</p> <p>Rental housing market conditions in the City of El Paso are currently balanced, with an estimated overall rental vacancy rate of 6%. The apartment market is also balanced, with a 6.6% vacancy rate during the first quarter of 2014. Apartments account for approximately 35% of all rental units in the City of El Paso, with the remainder of the rental stock consisting primarily of single-family dwellings and mobile homes.</p> <p>The number of multi-family units permitted decreased by 150, or 10%, during the 12-month period ending March 2014. The provision of quality, accessible and affordable housing is a priority for the City of El Paso. The City plans to foster and maintain affordable housing for El Paso residents by funding activities for homebuyers' assistance, housing rehabilitation, housing reconstruction, residential sewer connection, minor repair, new owner-occupied housing, multi-family and mixed-use development projects.</p>

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Rehabilitation	<p>In the City of El Paso, there are as many as 115,008 owner-occupied and renter-occupied units that were built before 1980, indicating the need for some type of repair, as well as possible lead abatement. Many of these units are located in the Central and Northeast El Paso areas and are also occupied by families that may not have the financial means to complete the needed repairs. The rehabilitation program, for low- to moderate- income homeowners, will enhance older housing and encourage the neighboring homeowners to do the same. Not only will this program strengthen the quality of the homeowners' lives, but also the overall quality of life in the city.</p> <p>The City of El Paso Housing Programs Division provides the following Rehabilitation Programs to assist low and moderate income families:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Single-Family Owner-Occupied Home Renovation Program provides assistance up to \$65,000 to assist in bringing low income homeowner dwelling units into compliance with the International Building Codes and local ordinances. 2. Single-Family Owner-Occupied Home Reconstruction Program provides assistance up to \$65,000 for demolition and construction of the applicant's home on the same lot, when Rehabilitation is infeasible to bring the homeowner's dwelling into compliance with the International Residential Codes and local ordinances. 3. Senior Citizen/Disabled Forgivable Deferred Payment Loan in connection with the Single-Family Owner-Occupied Home Renovation/Reconstruction Programs provides a decreased loan term from 30 years to 15 years at 0% interest, wherein the Renovation amount is forgiven 1/15th each year, unless the home is sold, leased, transferred, or ceases to be the principal residence of the borrower. 4. Single-Family Owner-Occupied Minor Home Repair Program provides up to \$4,999 to address repairs that pose an imminent threat to the homeowner's health, safety and welfare. 5. Single-Family Owner-Occupied Residential Sewer Connection Program provides assistance for the initial connection to the local sewer collections lines for low- to moderate- income families residing within the El Paso City limits. This special assistance program can be provided independent of any other housing assistance programs.

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>The goal of the City of El Paso is to expand the supply and quality of affordable housing for low- to moderate- income households with the programs outlined below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Time Homebuyers Program provides up to a total of \$40,000 to assist with down payment (up to \$35,000) and closing costs (up to \$5,000) to eligible First Time Homebuyers within the El Paso City Limits. Income limits for eligible applicants are between 60%-80% of HUD's Area Median Income (AMI) Limits. If incomes are less than 60% AMI, the applicants must have an additional subsidy, to ensure their housing costs do not exceed 35% of their income. 2. Providing loans and forgivable deferred payment loans to Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's), or other non-profit or for-profit housing agencies for acquisition with construction, reconstruction, or rehabilitation of multi-family units affordable to low-income households. 3. Providing loans and forgivable deferred payment loans to Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's), or other non-profit or for-profit housing agencies to acquire vacant properties on which they will construct new affordable single family homes, as part of an overall neighborhood improvement program.

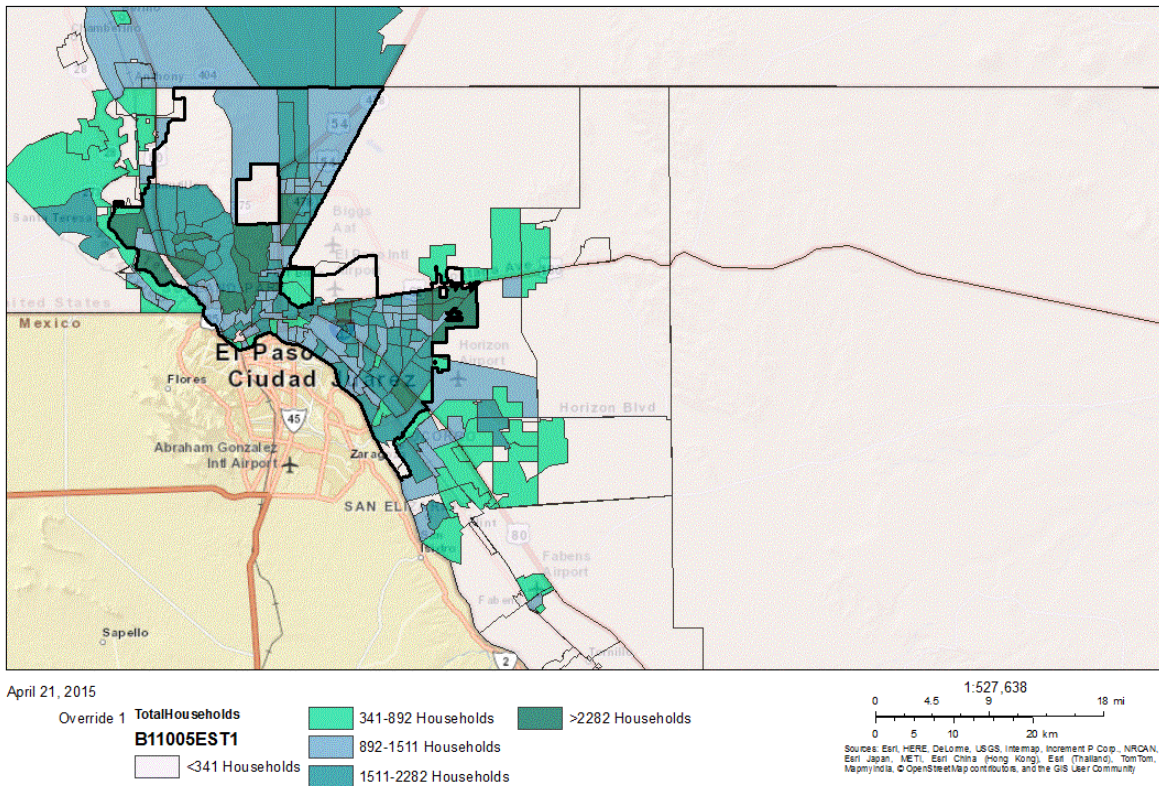
Table 3 – Influence of Market Conditions

CPD Maps Total Household El Paso - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



CPD Maps % Median Household Income - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

CPD Maps Total Household El Paso - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



CPD Maps Total Household El Paso - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

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

Introduction

The four entitlement grants received by the City of El Paso - Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) Grant, and Housing Opportunities for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA) are used to fund a variety of public services, public facilities, homeless and housing programs throughout the City. The grants leverage a variety of funds from local, private, other federal grants and state grants that double or triple the funds available to low- and moderate- income families and neighborhoods.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Public - Federal	Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	6,285,244	1,338,879	0	7,624,123	24,731,596	\$1,338,879 is CDBG RLF for Yr. 1 and \$2,580,000 is RLF for Yrs. 2-5. Expected amount assumes a 5% decrease over the next four years using the current projected levels. Expected amount for PI assumes a 10% decrease over the next four

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
								years using the current projected levels.
HOME	Public - Federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	2,005,491	1,700,000	0	3,705,491	13,715,842	Expected amount assumes a 10% decrease over the next two years, no change in the 4th year and a 10% decrease in the last year; using the current projected levels.
HOPWA	Public - Federal	Supportive services Tenant-based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Administration Permanent Housing	373,395	0	0	373,395	1,569,768	Expected amount assumes a 2% increase over the next four years using the current projected levels.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
		Facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU						
ESG	Public - Federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid rehousing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	589,732	0	0	589,732	2,479,257	Expected amount assumes a 2% increase over the next four years using the current projected levels.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
		Administration						
Other	public - federal	Other: Leverage	\$16,668,060	0	\$16,668,060	0	\$59,693,536	This amount reflects the required project match and can be met through a variety of sources – other federal, state, local, private and in-kind. The projections for the leveraging for the remained of the Consolidated Plan will decrease 5% each year for CDBG, 10% decrease for HOME, 2% increase for HOPWA and 5% increase for ESG. Total leveraging amount for 2015-2020 E Con is \$76,211,723.

Table 4 - Anticipated Resources

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

- Additional resources come from many sources including local funds, private funds, other federal grants and state funds.
- CDBG programs require a minimum of 10% of the grant amount to be matched by the grantee. HOPWA also requires a minimum 10% match from the grantee.

- HOME programs leverage private investment in new and rehabilitated rental properties.
- ESG programs require an equal match from the grantee Match requirement for ESG will be satisfied by in-kind salaries, cash and in-kind donations, volunteer hours, fair market rent and in-kind services.
- There is no match requirement for HOME funds in El Paso, Texas.

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

No public land will be used to address the needs identified in this plan.

Discussion

See above.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Assistance League of El Paso	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Public Services	Jurisdiction
Candlelighters of El Paso Area	Non-profit organizations	Public Services	Jurisdiction
C.A.S.A. of El Paso Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Public Services	Jurisdiction
Child Crisis Center of El Paso	Non-profit organizations	Public Services	Jurisdiction
Paso Del Norte Children's Dev Ctr.	Non-profit organizations	Public Services	Jurisdiction
The Salvation Army	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Public Services	Jurisdiction
Center Against Family & Sexual Violence	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Public Services	Jurisdiction
El Paso Center For Children, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction
El Paso Human Services, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Public Services	Jurisdiction
El Paso Villa Maria, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Public Services	Jurisdiction
Emergence Health Network	Government	Homelessness Public Services	Jurisdiction
La Posada Home, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Public Services	Jurisdiction
The Opportunity for the Homeless	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Public Facilities Public Services	Jurisdiction
YWCA El Paso del Norte Region	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Ownership Planning Public Services	Jurisdiction
Centro San Vicente, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Public Services	Jurisdiction
El Paso Child Guidance Center	Non-profit organizations	Public Services	Jurisdiction
Family Service of El Paso, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Public Services	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
International AIDS Empowerment	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Public Services	Jurisdiction
Jewish Family and Children's Services	Non-profit organizations	Public Services	Jurisdiction
Project Amistad	Non-profit organizations	Public Services	Jurisdiction
County of El Paso	Government	Public Services	Jurisdiction
Rebuilding Together El Paso Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Public Services	Jurisdiction
La Familia del Paso	Non-profit organizations	Public Services	Jurisdiction
City of El Paso - Parks and Recreation Department	Government	Public Facilities Public Services	Jurisdiction
Ysleta Independent School District	Government	Public Services	Jurisdiction
City of El Paso - Community & Human Development	Government	Planning Public Services	Jurisdiction
El Paso Coalition for the Homeless	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Planning	Jurisdiction
Project VIDA	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction

Table 5 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The Consolidated Plan of the City of El Paso places an emphasis on the coordination of local resources and organizations (non-governmental and governmental) with local pass through federally funded entitlement grant programs to achieve goals in the areas of public services, affordable housing, fair housing, housing stock rehabilitation or replacement, homeless related services, public facilities, infrastructure, revitalization target areas and economic development.

The City Department of Community and Human Development (DCHD) is responsible for producing the Consolidated Plan and for administering the associated entitlement grants and a neighborhood improvement program and does so within the institutional structure of the City of El Paso, and as such maintains a productive working relationship with the City Manager, the Mayor and City Representatives and other city departments such as the City Attorney's Office, Municipal Clerk, Engineering and Construction Management, Office of the Comptrollers, Office of Management and Budget, Parks and Recreation, El Paso Public Libraries and Environmental Services.

Entitlement grants under the purview of DCHD are the City's annual Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), the HOME Investment Partnerships Grant, and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grant. Additionally, DCHD directs two social service programs funded by the Corporation for National Service, the federal volunteer agency. Ensuring compliance with federal program objectives and requirements is an on-going extensive and integral activity of the department and in recent years since the adoption of the City Manager form of government, the Department of Community and Human Development, which is responsible for carrying out the Consolidated Plan, has assisted El Paso City government to develop its institutional structure and create more effective community response mechanisms to maintain and improve the quality-of-life for all of its residents which in turn has furthered fundamental goals of community development and the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development.

In order to carry out the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan, the City will maintain and improve its institutional structure and continue to facilitate partnerships between City Departments and community-based organizations, governmental organizations (such as the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso), Registered Neighborhood Associations, neighborhood and civic associations, neighborhood residents, businesses, churches and others in the private sector to efficiently link resources and carry out joint planning and program activities and achieve goals and strategies identified in the jurisdictions Consolidated Plan.

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

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

Supportive Services			
Transportation	X	X	X
Other			
	X	X	X

Table 6 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The City works in partnership with the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, and its multiple member agencies, to effectively plan and implement a wide range of services that (1) work to prevent at-risk populations from becoming homeless, (2) provide safety net services including emergency shelter, transitional housing, special needs housing, and supportive services for basic needs such as food, transportation, health care, and other needs that lead to self-sustainability, (3) offer job training, preparation, education, and support services to obtain and sustain employment for economic security, and (4) support homeless populations to obtain safe, affordable and sustainable housing opportunities.

Currently the City has in place emergency and transitional housing programs for homeless individuals, families with children, unaccompanied youth and veterans. Services are available either within each program or through partnering arrangements for all homeless persons including individuals, single women with their children and without their children, families with children, veterans and their families, unaccompanied youth and chronically homeless individuals and families. Services offered include shelter, food, clothing, medical care, case management, transportation, life skills training, food pantry, job/career counseling, job placement, legal assistance, housing, education, mental health, health screening, HIV/AIDS management, computer lab access, bridge to vocational training, GED, ESL, computer skills, employment assistance, parenting skills, child care, positive developmental activities for youth, and in some cases, drug/alcohol rehabilitation, medical triage, hospice and respite care.

Within the CoC there are also shelters and programs for survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault including a crisis hopeline and sexual assault hotline, advocacy/case management, support group, children's services, transportation, counseling, workforce development, legal and immigration advocacy.

The community has multiple street outreach programs that focus on engaging individuals/families living on the streets. Once someone has been engaged and has agreed to assistance, the homeless outreach teams assist them in navigating the system to obtain needed services.

Upon entering a housing program or through outreach initiatives, those experiencing homelessness are connected with a case manager who assesses their needs and assists them in obtaining needed mainstream benefits as well as necessary supportive services. For those persons identified as Veterans, an immediate linkage to Veterans Administration services is arranged if allowable

based on the person's discharge. Individuals and families are placed in the best-fit or most appropriate program as possible.

Those requiring Homelessness Prevention services are accessed and referred to one of many programs offering rental and utility assistance. Programs offering Homelessness Prevention services offer Counseling/Advocacy in terms of completing a self-sufficiency plan for the clients needing assistance. For continued assistance, they are required to follow up every 30 days. Referrals for Legal Assistance are made if necessary to avoid eviction if applicable and occasionally, mortgage assistance is provided, but only for 1 month of Principal and Interest. Both rental and utility assistance is available through Homelessness Prevention Programs.

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

Within the community, there is a wide range of services available for special needs populations and persons experiencing homelessness. In addition, there is multi-agency participation and cooperation working to develop a comprehensive community-wide strategy to prevent and end homelessness and to build and maintain an effective system. Having a military installation within the region, there are significant services directly targeted to veterans and veteran families for housing, medical services, counseling, education and employment. For those Veterans not eligible for VA services, other agencies provide the needed support.

The community is fortunate to have a secured funding source for a Homeless Legal Clinic, Child Care program, Transportation program, multiple resources for Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Rehousing initiatives, as well as targeted Outreach programs for those living on the streets or in shelters. However, for many programs, there are restrictions regarding eligibility. As an example, Homelessness Prevention programs provide rental assistance to those at risk; however, many services are specifically restricted to serving those who are literally homeless. Furthermore, there are programs designed for low-income and homeless that provide services to those experiencing homelessness but they are not targeted specifically to homeless populations and may have limited capacity to address all the needs of special populations. Within the community are a limited amount of services targeting unaccompanied youth. Our unaccompanied youth continue to have difficulty locating safe and decent shelter as well as services.

In addition, there are few services available after business hours and on the weekends and there is a need for additional behavioral and mental health services. A mobile clinic is available in the community but is not available to those in shelters and streets. There is always an unmet need for dental and vision care for the homeless. Limited funding prohibits the community from expanding these types of much needed services and making them available to all populations.

Due to the lack of extended services, law enforcement is typically called in to assist with issues of the unsheltered homeless population. There is a lack of education by law enforcement on dealing with many of the issues of those experiencing homelessness.

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

It is a City priority to support an effective and efficient program delivery system using federal funds through CDBG and ESG. Continued committed funding will be provided to shelter and service providers to improve the system and enhance program performance. As much as practicable, the City will assist in resource development to expand and extend services to meet the gaps identified above and provide support to the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless in its development of a Coordinated Access system and seamless service delivery system for all those experiencing homelessness. Increased funding for services and programs identified above, as well as new programs for Unaccompanied Youth, will fill many of the gaps created from lack of extended hours of provider operations and will streamline current operations to ensure effectiveness and efficiency. Additional funding will also assist in situations where federal dollars are restricted as to populations eligible to be served. The Coalition has built solid relationships with public institutions, private and nonprofit partners, to implement activities and projects to support initiatives to reduce new incidences of homelessness, reduce periods of homelessness, reduce recidivism rates, and increase diversion from homelessness.

Additional funding would allow the Coalition to facilitate the development of:

1. Emergency Shelter for unaccompanied youth, ages 13-17, to include the gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender youth
2. Double the amount of permanent supportive housing beds
3. Focus on increasing the capacity of Coordinated Assessment
4. Housing First programs to reduce and minimize the managing of homelessness

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	DH 1.1 Fair Housing Education Activities	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	DH 1.1 Fair Housing Education Activities	CDBG: \$125,000 Leverage: \$149,873	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5,125 Persons Assisted
2	DH 1.2 Housing Counseling Services for First Time Homebuyers	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	DH 1.2 Housing Counseling Services for FTHB	CDBG: \$150,000 Leverage: \$1,363,176	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,357 Persons Assisted
3	DH 2.1 Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	DH 2.1 Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$1,250,000 HOME: \$3,954,499 Leverage: \$58,072	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 105 Household Housing Unit
4	DH 2.2 First Time Homebuyer Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	DH 2.2 First Time Homebuyer	CDBG: \$1,250,000 HOME: \$3,480,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 360 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	DH 2.3 Rental Housing by Developers	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	DH 2.3 Rental Housing By Developers	CDBG: \$2,500,000 HOME: \$6,966,504 Leverage: \$10,647,260	Rental units constructed: 50 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 8 Household Housing Unit
6	DH 2.4 New Housing by Community Housing Development Organizations	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	DH 2.4 Rental Housing By CHDO's	HOME: \$1,278,199	Rental units constructed: 10 Household Housing Unit
7	DH 2.5 Housing for Persons Living with HIV (TBRA)	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	DH 2.5 HIV/AIDS Tenant Based Rental Assistance	HOPWA: \$1,614,564 Leverage: \$483,512	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 260 Households Assisted
8	SL 1.1 Services for Children and Youth	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	SL 1.1 Children and Youth Services	CDBG: \$1,666,432 Leverage: \$12,599,424	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10,431 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
9	SL 1.2 Services for Seniors & Persons w/Disabilities	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	SL1.2 Seniors & Persons with Disabilities Services	CDBG: \$1,103,147 Leverage: \$5,884,473	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2,446 Persons Assisted
10	SL 1.3 Services for Mental and Medical Health	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	SL 1.3 Mental and Medical Health Services	CDBG: \$992,857 Leverage: \$13,305,033	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5,590 Persons Assisted
11	SL 1.4 Services in Emergency Shelters	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	SL 1.4 Homeless, Emergency Shelter and Housing	CDBG: \$834,002 Leverage: \$10,778,053	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 5,284 Persons Assisted
12	SL 1.5 Public Facilities- Senior Centers	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	SL1.5 Public Facilities - Senior Centers	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5,000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Yea	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
13	SL 1.6 Public Facilities- Persons with Disabilities	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown TIRZ 5 City Representative District 1 City Representative District 6 City	SL1.6 Public Facilities- Persons with Disabilities	CDBG: \$200,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,000 Persons Assisted
14	SL 1.7 Public Facilities - Homeless Shelter	2015	2019	Homeless	Downtown TIRZ 5	SL1.7 Public Facilities - Homeless Shelters	CDBG: \$370,000 Leverage: \$189,585	Homelessness Prevention: 500 Persons Assisted
15	SL 1.8 Public facilities - Neighborhood	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown TIRZ 5 City Representative District 1 City Representative District 6 City	SL1.8 Public Facilities- Neighborhood	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20,000 Persons Assisted
16	SL 1.9 Public facilities - Health Care	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown TIRZ 5 City Representative District 1 City Representative District 6 City	SL1.9 Public Facilities-Health Care	CDBG: \$500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10,000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Yea	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Address	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
17	SL 1.10 Public facilities - Mental Health	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown TIRZ 5 City Rep. District 1 City Rep. District 6 City Rep. District 7 City Rep. District 8	SL1.10 Public Facilities- Mental Health	CDBG: \$500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10,000 Persons Assisted
18	SL 1.11 Public Facilities - Parks	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	City Rep. District 3 City Rep. District 5 Downtown TIRZ 5 City Rep. District 1 City Rep. District 6 City Rep. District 7 City Rep. District 8	SL1.11 - Public facilities - Parks	CDBG: \$6,600,000 Leverage: \$81,837	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200,000 Persons Assisted
19	SL 1.12 Public Facility - Center for Abused/ Neglected Children	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown TIRZ 5 City Rep. District 1 City Rep. District 6 City Rep. District 7 City Rep. District 8	SL1.12 Public Facilities Abuse/ Neglect	CDBG: \$500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10,000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Yea	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Address	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
20	SL 1.13 Infrastructure - Street and Curb Cuts	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown TIRZ 5 City Rep. District 1 City Rep. District 6 City Rep. District 7 City Rep. District 8	SL1.13 Infrastructure- Street and Curb Cuts	CDBG: \$2,200,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 150,000 Persons Assisted
21	SL 1.14 Infrastructure - Sidewalks	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown TIRZ 5 City Rep. District 1 City Rep. District 6 City Rep. District 7 City Rep. District 8	SL1.14 Infrastructure- Sidewalks	CDBG: \$2,236,553	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 150,000 Persons
22	SL 1.15 Accessibility & Audible Pedestrian Signals	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown TIRZ 5 City Rep. District 1 City Rep. District 6 City Rep. District 7 City Rep. District 8	SL1.15 Accessibility & Audible Pedestrian Signals	CDBG: \$300,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100,000 Persons

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
23	SL 1.16 Emergency Solutions Grant Activities	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	SL 1.16 Emergency Solutions Grant Activities	ESG: \$3,068,989 Leverage: \$20,513,613	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 182 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 12,802 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 285 Persons Assisted
24	EO 1.1 Job Training and Education	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	EO 1.1 Job Training and Education Services	CDBG: \$120,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,200 Persons Assisted
25	EO 1.2 Microenterprise Technical Assistance	2015	2019	Economic Opportunity	Citywide	EO 1.2 Microenterprise Technical Assistance	CDBG: \$407,194 Leveraging: \$307,685	Businesses assisted: 500 Businesses Assisted
26	CDGB Administration	2015	2019	CDBG Administration	Citywide	Administration	CDBG: \$6,275,534	Other
27	HOME Administration	2015	2019	HOME Administration	Citywide	Administration	HOME: \$1,742,131	Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
28	HOPWA Administration	2015	2019	HOPWA Administration	Citywide	Administration	HOPWA: \$58,285	Other
29	Continuum Planning	2015	2019	Continuum Planning	Citywide	Continuum Planning	CDBG: \$275,000	Other: 10 Other
30	HOPWA Support Services	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	HOPWA Support Services	HOPWA: \$138,375	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 260 Persons Assisted
31	HOPWA Sponsor Administration	2015	2019	Other	Citywide	Administration	CDBG: \$131,939	Other

Table 7 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	DH 1.1 Fair Housing Education Activities
	Goal Description	Assist the City of El Paso Fair Housing Officer and Fair Housing Task Force in researching and addressing impediments to fair housing choice under the Fair Housing Act; provide education/outreach presentations and materials to increase people’s understanding of their rights under the Fair Housing Act; and provide counseling to individuals who believe they have been discriminated against under the Fair Housing Act and assistance should the individual want to file a complaint with the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
2	Goal Name	DH 1.2 Housing Counseling Services for FTHB
	Goal Description	Provide citywide comprehensive housing counseling and education services to low- and moderate-income families who are potential homebuyers under the City’s First Time Homebuyer Assistance Program or who are at-risk homeowners facing homelessness due to mortgage default and a possible home foreclosure. First Year Leveraging Amount: \$332,880
3	Goal Name	DH 2.1 Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation

	Goal Description	Address the need for affordable housing by offering housing rehabilitation assistance for low-income single-family owner-occupied households. First Year Leveraging Amount: \$14,181.
4	Goal Name	DH 2.2 First Time Homebuyer Assistance
	Goal Description	Address the need for affordable housing by offering down payment and closing cost assistance for low- and moderate- income First Time Homebuyers.
5	Goal Name	DH 2.3 Rental Housing by Developers
	Goal Description	Address the need for affordable housing by providing loans or loan/forgivable deferred payment loans to for-profit and non-profit housing developers for the acquisition with construction, rehabilitation, reconstruction of affordable rental housing units for low-income tenants. First Year Leveraging Amount: \$2,600,000.
6	Goal Name	DH 2.4 New Housing by CHDO's
	Goal Description	Address the need for affordable housing by providing loans or loans/forgivable deferred payment loans to Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) for acquisition with construction, rehabilitation and reconstruction of affordable housing units for low-income tenants.
7	Goal Name	DH 2.5 Services for Persons Living w/HIV
	Goal Description	Provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) to low-income persons who reside in El Paso County that are living with HIV/AIDS, and their families, to provide improved affordability of safe and decent rental housing. First Year Leveraging Amount: \$92,911.
8	Goal Name	SL 1.1 Services for Children and Youth
	Goal Description	Public Services activities funded under the Children and Youth Category to provide improved access to a suitable living environment by providing a comprehensive range of services for children and youth. First Year Leveraging Amount: \$2,784,784.
9	Goal Name	SL 1.2 Services for Seniors & Persons w/Disabilities
	Goal Description	Public Services activities funded under the Seniors and Persons with Disabilities Services Category to provide improved access to a suitable living environment by providing a Continuum of Care that includes a comprehensive range of services. First Year Leveraging Amount: \$1,300,614
10	Goal Name	SL 1.3 Services for Mental and Medical Health
	Goal Description	Public Services activities funded under the Mental and Medical Health Services Category to provide improved access to a suitable living environment by the provision of a comprehensive range of mental and medical health services. First Year Leveraging Amount: \$2,940,741
11	Goal Name	SL 1.4 Services in emergency shelters
	Goal Description	Public Service activities funded under the Homeless, Emergency Shelter and Housing Service Category provide safety services including emergency shelter, transitional housing, special needs housing and supportive services such as meals, transportation, mental and health care, child care, education and employment services, case management, life skills training, parenting skills training, clothing, and other services that lead to self-sustainability. First Year Leveraging Amount: \$2,382,216.

12	Goal Name	SL 1.5 Public Facilities- Senior Centers
	Goal Description	Improve availability and accessibility to a suitable living environment by renovating or expanding senior centers.
13	Goal Name	SL 1.6 Public Facilities-Persons with Disabilities
	Goal Description	Improve availability and accessibility to a suitable living environment by renovating or expanding a facility for persons with disabilities.
14	Goal Name	SL 1.7 Public Facilities - Homeless Shelter
	Goal Description	Improve availability and accessibility to a suitable living environment by renovating or expanding a homeless shelter. First Year Leveraging Amount: \$41,903.
15	Goal Name	SL 1.8 Public facilities – Neighborhood
	Goal Description	Improve availability and accessibility to neighborhood facilities, including libraries, by renovating or expanding neighborhood facility.
16	Goal Name	SL 1.9 Public facilities - Health Care
	Goal Description	Improve accessibility and availability to medical health care by renovating or expanding health care center.
17	Goal Name	SL 1.10 Public facilities - Mental Health
	Goal Description	Improve accessibility and availability to mental health services by renovating or expanding mental health center.
18	Goal Name	SL 1.11 Public Facilities – Parks
	Goal Description	Improve availability and accessibility to a suitable living environment by renovating or expanding park facilities.
19	Goal Name	SL 1.12 Public Facility - Center for Abused/Neglected Children
	Goal Description	Improve availability and accessibility for abused/neglected children by renovating or expanding a center.
20	Goal Name	SL 1.13 Infrastructure - Street and Curb Cuts
	Goal Description	Improve the availability and accessibility to a safe neighborhood by renovating streets and adding curb cuts.
21	Goal Name	SL 1.14 Infrastructure – Sidewalks
	Goal Description	Improve availability and accessibility to a safe neighborhood by installing sidewalks.
22	Goal Name	SL 1.15 Accessibility & Audible Pedestrian Signals
	Goal Description	Improve availability and accessibility to a safe neighborhood by installing audible pedestrian signals.
23	Goal Name	SL 1.16 Emergency Solutions Grant Activities

	Goal Description	Provide a suitable living environment by the provision of emergency shelters, transitional housing, support services for homeless persons, rapid rehousing and homelessness prevention. First Year Leveraging Amount: \$3,941,863
24	Goal Name	EO 1.1 Job Training and Education
	Goal Description	Increased availability and accessibility to economic opportunities through job training and education.
25	Goal Name	EO 1.2 Microenterprise technical assistance
	Goal Description	Economic development microenterprise funding to provide new or improved availability/accessibility to economic opportunities by providing outreach and technical assistance with economic literacy, accounting principles, bookkeeping skills, business plan development and assembling loan application, to new and existing small business owners and, when appropriate, referral of business to a partner agency for loan assistance. First Year Leveraging Amount: \$68,006.
26	Goal Name	CDBG Administration
	Goal Description	The funding of \$6,275,534 will be used to provide planning and management of the CDBG program for the next 5 years.
27	Goal Name	HOME Administration
	Goal Description	The funding of \$1,742,131 will be used to provide planning and management of the HOME program for the next 5 years.
28	Goal Name	HOPWA Administration
	Goal Description	The funding of \$58,285 will be used to provide planning and management of the HOPWA program for the next 5 years.
29	Goal Name	Continuum Planning
	Goal Description	To provide for partial funding related to Homeless Grant Planner and Homeless Coalition's Director and operating costs to sustain El Paso's Continuum of Care leadership.
30	Goal Name	HOPWA Support Services
	Goal Description	To provide support services for persons living with HIV/AIDS in conjunction with tenant-based rental assistance.
31	Goal Name	HOPWA Sponsor Administration
	Goal Description	The funding of \$131,939 is to provide planning and management for the HOPWA sponsor administration for the next 5 years.

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

During the five-year period, the City of El Paso will provide affordable housing to 149 extremely low-income, low-income and moderate-income families through HOME funding of rental housing programs and the homeownership program.

HOME funds will be utilized to provide assistance to low and moderate income families through Homeownership assistance, developing infill housing, and creating affordable rental housing for the elderly, disabled and special needs population. HOME funds will also be leveraged to promote partnerships that increase investment of non-federal funds in the development of affordable housing, as well as provide assistance to low and moderate income first time homebuyers. In addition, HOME funds will be used in the rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes for extremely low-income, low-income and moderate-income families through the Single-Family Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program.

The City of El Paso does not use HOME funds for Tenant Based Rental Assistance, but HOPWA funds are used for this activity, which may also be used for persons facing or experiencing homelessness.

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

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

In its Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement entered with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in June 2009, the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP) was not required to increase its 5% accessible unit inventory requirement. Additionally, subsequent analyses have indicated that there is no need to go beyond this statutorily-mandated amount. With that in mind, HACEP describes in its PHA 5 year Plan FY 2014-2020/Annual Plan FY 2015, goals and strategies to address the housing needs of all families at or below 80% of the median family income, including strategies specifically for families with disabilities and families with special needs, which follow:

Goal #6: Ensure equal opportunity and affirmatively further fair housing

Objectives:

- Undertake affirmative measures to ensure access to assisted housing regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, and disability.
- Undertake affirmative measures to provide a suitable living environment for families living in assisted housing, regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, and disability.
- Undertake affirmative measures to ensure accessible housing to persons with all varieties of disabilities regardless of unit size required.
- Provide Fair Housing information to

applicants.

Strategy #5: Target available assistance to the elderly:

- Apply for special-purpose vouchers targeted to the elderly, should they become available.

Strategy #6: Target available assistance to Families with Disabilities:

- Carry out the modifications needed in public housing based on the section 504 Needs Assessment for Public Housing.
- Apply for special-purpose vouchers targeted to families with disabilities, should they become available.
- Affirmatively market to local non-profit agencies that assist families with disabilities.

Strategy #7: Increase awareness of PHA resources among families of races and ethnicities with disproportionate needs:

• Affirmatively market to races/ethnicities shown to have disproportionate housing needs. **Strategy #8: Conduct activities to affirmatively further fair housing**

- Counsel Section 8-Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) tenants as to location of units outside of areas of poverty or minority concentration and assist them to locate those units.
- Market the Section 8-HCV program to owners outside of areas of poverty/minority concentrations.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

- Resident Association leadership training

- Health and wellness activities
- Homeownership Preparation
- Budgeting
- Family Self-Sufficiency activities
- Tutoring for Youth
- Scholarship assistance
- Bible class for adults and youth
- Leadership sessions for adults and youth
- Arts and crafts for seniors and youth
- Sewing
- Health fairs
- Cancer preventions screenings
- Reading for children
- Cake decorating
- Guitar lessons for elderly
- Knitting for elderly
- Citizenship preparation sessions for elderly
- Ecoclub activities for youth
- Summer Youth Leadership at UTEP
- Year-round Youth Leadership Academy for 8th, 9th & 10th graders
- Mass service for elderly
- Elderly protection and rights sessions
- Living wills for elderly
- Food pantries
- Thanksgiving Dinner for Resident Associations
- Senior Elderly Posada

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

A thorough review of public policies as potential barriers to affordable housing and residential investment revealed no negative effects. This includes building codes, impact and other fees, property tax policies, public transportation, land use controls, environmental requirements, and zoning ordinances. Per federal regulations, HOME/CDBG funded housing in flood plains is discouraged or will not be funded unless mitigation is performed to remove the property from the flood zone. If housing construction occurs in a flood plain, City policies will apply whether HUD funded or not. When applicants vie for HOME/CDBG funds for multi-family affordable housing, the City/HUD staff review entails standard criteria such as: cost determination, location, available amenities, public transportation access, past performance, and pro-forma results. Reviews follow standard as well as HUD policies, not to be a barrier but to affirm a project will be successful and; if there are insufficient funds, that there is a criterion to prioritize projects.

In order to eliminate, or minimize potential barriers to affordable housing, the City will strive to engage in the following focus areas:

1. Having prospective investors and Community Housing Development Organization applicants for HOME/CDBG multi-family project funding, attend informational meeting with various City department staff for guidance on planning, zoning, platting, development fees, waste water fees, etc. for project development and planning.
2. Continuing to partner with and fund the YWCA El Paso del Norte Region to assist the City of El Paso Fair Housing Officer in providing Fair Housing education and outreach, promote the City's Department of Community and Human Development (DCHD) rehabilitation and First Time Homebuyer programs, and provide credit counseling which can target potential homeowners. The City also has a contract with the YWCA to provide First Time Homebuyer (education and foreclosure prevention) classes for the City that includes an expanded discussion of the Fair Housing Act.
3. Developing partnerships with investors, non-profits, Community Housing Development Corporations, and the Housing Authority City of El Paso to increase the number of affordable housing units in El Paso.
4. Assist in providing down payment and closing cost assistance to home buyers.
5. Currently, the City's Fair Housing Task Force focuses on identified barriers to fair housing and provides education and outreach. See Appendix I for Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.
6. Developing four major transportation corridors to expand and improve transportation throughout the City. Applications for multi-family complexes are evaluated on available bus transportation within .5 mile as well as their proximity to the Corridors. Housing counseling by both DCHD and YWCA staff advise clients of their housing costs in relation to their transportation costs.

The City's DCHD's Housing Programs Division staff is committed to preserving and maintaining the existing affordable housing stock through continued housing rehabilitation projects. Additional affordable housing units will be made available, with this same staff commitment, through rehabilitation and new construction projects. The City seeks funding opportunities to expand its capacity knowing that safe and sanitary housing is essential to a safe, attractive and vibrant community.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

To eliminate barriers and provide high quality affordable housing, the following are positive actions being taken in El Paso that should continue, be expanded as appropriate, and be eliminated if not being effective during the next five years.

1. Investors and Community Housing Development Organizations applying for HOME/CDBG funding, for multi-family projects, attend a meeting with various City department staff for information such as guidance on planning, zoning, platting, development fees, waste water fees, etc. These sessions are coordinated by the Department of Community and Human Development (DCHD), Housing Program Division. These meetings have proved invaluable to applicants and have guided them in acquiring additional assistance as they develop their projects.
2. The City is looking to do more cross training for housing code enforcement inspectors. DCHD staff is supportive to help avoid situations where one inspector changes the requirements of another inspector, saving confusion, time and money.
3. The Community and Human Development Department has a contract with the YWCA El Paso del Norte Region to assist the City of El Paso Fair Housing Officer to provide Fair Housing education and outreach, promote DCHD rehabilitation and first time homebuyer programs, provide credit counseling which can entail buyer education, being aware of the Fair Housing Act, and avoiding foreclosure. The YWCA also has a contract to provide first time homebuyer classes which includes an expanded discussion of the Fair Housing Act.
4. DCHD has developed partnerships with investors, non-profits, Community Housing Development Corporations, and the Housing Authority City of El Paso to increase the number of affordable housing units in El Paso.
5. The DCHD First Time Homebuyer Program assists in providing down payment and closing cost assistance to home buyers.
6. The Fair Housing Task Force looks to addressing identified barriers to fair housing choice and providing education and outreach further fair housing and non-discrimination.
7. The City of El Paso is in the process of developing four major transportation corridors to expand and improve transportation throughout the City. Applications for multi-family complexes are evaluated on available bus transportation within .5 mile as well as their proximity to the Corridors. Housing counseling by DCHD staff and YWCA staff advise clients of their housing costs in relation to their transportation costs.
8. DCHD issues an annual CDBG application for Volunteer Housing Rehabilitation for the elderly and/or disabled where \$4,999 funds are used

- in combination with applicant funding, donations and volunteers to provide housing rehabilitation. This has proved to be a great way to increase housing rehabilitation within the City and assist people to remain in their homes longer at no cost to the homeowner.
9. The City relocation officer is located in the DCHD. This provides effective coordination for households displaced during rehabilitation under the DCHD program. As a DCHD staff person, the relocation officer is current on housing opportunities through DCHD's partnership with affordable housing providers and DCHD social services and homeless shelter projects when there is City condemnation and individuals are in need of services and housing.
 10. DHCD is a partner with the Housing Authority City of El Paso (HACEP) and is working closely with HACEP as they work to reconstruct/rehabilitate all their units as part of the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) project. HACEP is the largest Public Housing Authority (PHA) in Texas and the 14th largest in the United States.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

A partnership exists between the City of El Paso and the private non-profit organization known as the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless (Coalition), which has enabled the Coalition to develop a collaboration of service providers who are also members of the Coalition, that network through monthly meetings and are able to work together to address the various needs of the homeless in the jurisdiction of El Paso which includes outreach and individual and family assessments as needed. Through the leadership of the Coalition and member organizations this homeless care network strives to serve the various segments of the homeless population by establishing a seamless coordinated system of care where agencies share available resources and collaborate to move those experiencing homelessness into self-sufficiency.

In addition, the Coalition (as the lead agency) directs the coordination and submission of the annual Continuum of Care application to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), which involves yearly surveys and a gap analysis to keep apprised of the effectiveness of the homeless care network in El Paso.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Committed funding from ESG and CDBG resources are used to address the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of people who are experiencing homelessness, by distributing the funds to local entities to help maintain existing emergency shelters and services. This includes committing funds to agencies that support CoC initiatives of ending homelessness and chronic homelessness to the extent they meet the federal and local requirements. The CoC promotes service engagement with our homeless population by establishing a seamless coordinated system of care where agencies share available resources and collaborate to move those experiencing homelessness into self-sufficiency. All committed funding will be used to serve those experiencing homelessness within the City limits of El Paso.

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

The City's focus will be to maintain and increase the inventory of affordable housing, the number of units of permanent supportive housing, and the level of appropriate supportive services for the transition to permanent housing and independent living to all people who are experiencing homelessness including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth.

This is achieved through continued funding for specific types of public services that help maintain supportive services for those experiencing homelessness; including those who may be disabled and/or have behavioral health issues. Working with service providers assures that those experiencing homelessness have access to appropriate referrals to avoid being denied admission to housing opportunities or supportive services. We will focus on reducing and shortening the duration of homelessness by establishing a seamless coordinated system of care where agencies share available resources and collaborate to move those experiencing homelessness into self-sufficiency. The City will continue to collaborate with provider agencies to assess unmet needs, reduce durations of homelessness, facilitate access to affordable housing, and prevent and/or reduce homeless recidivism rates.

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

The City will continue to seek funding sources that provide homelessness prevention initiatives. Additionally, the City will collaborate with agencies that utilize homelessness prevention funding to leverage additional funding to support, enhance and improve supportive services that result in the prevention and recidivism of homelessness.

As a means of preventing homelessness or a return to homelessness, participating agencies will employ these strategies:

- A) Provide employment preparation courses;
- B) Offer intensive case management to address employment obstacles, e.g. lack of job search knowledge and skills, child care, transportation, history of domestic violence or sexual assault, substance abuse and/or mental health problems; and
- C) Offer participation and enrollment in job trainings.

Under no circumstances should a person be discharged from any 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 client and local resources to seek adequate, permanent housing, or if this is not attainable, then suitable accommodations must be found. At a minimum, the client should receive active and diligent case management from an appropriate service provider until permanent housing, with or without supportive services, is in place. If the client refuses services and or aid with placement, this should be documented along with all case management efforts. If possible, outreach efforts should continue to see to the welfare of the client and reconnect him or her with services and housing.

The City of El Paso may provide short-term assistance to very low-income families who are discharged from publicly funded institutions or facilities, such as health care, foster or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions, with ESG or HOPWA funds, as allowed by the discharge coordination policy.

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

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

The Housing Programs Division of the Community and Human Development Department will continue to perform Lead-Based Paint Testing on all Housing being renovated that was built prior to Jan. 1st, 1978. The City of El Paso adopted procedures to comply with the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) new rule on Lead-Based Paint (LBP) Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures. This rule is intended to protect young children living in HUD-assisted housing built before 1978 from lead-based paint hazards.

Property owners of single and multi-family homes/units are educated in LBP hazards that may exist in their properties, and are informed of the methods and requirements that pertain to the abatement and/or encapsulation of all LBP components. All property owners and persons living in housing built prior to 1978 that are to receive federal assistance for rehabilitation activities, receive the lead pamphlet, and all subsequent LBP testing, Risk assessment and Clearance reports.

Housing with lead levels above 1.0 will receive lead abatement activities in order to remove all LBP contaminated components. The exceptions to full abatement are as allowed by the HUD lead rule pertaining to the amount of rehabilitation activities being performed. In some cases, encapsulation may take place in lieu of full abatement. Homes in a designated Historical District may also receive lead encapsulation due to historical components that may have to be preserved. These instances are rare, and full LBP abatement is normally performed.

LBP Abatement or encapsulation is performed by a Lead Firm certified by the State of Texas. Clearance is performed by a State certified Lead Firm, and the property is cleared prior to any rehabilitation activities taking place.

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

Although there are no indications of a significant problem with lead poisoning in El Paso, it still does occur. Consequently, the City of El Paso Health Department, other public health agencies, and private sector health care providers, have continued to emphasize a "community level intervention" that consists of training and education prevention activities, screening, surveillance, risk management and primary prevention. Until lead poisoning has been completely eliminated, the City of El Paso's public health agencies will continue to devote much of their lead-poisoning prevention resources to case management services for poisoned children. In addition, the City of El Paso will continue to utilize its federal funding in the abatement of lead-based paint in houses that were built prior to 1978.

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

Beginning on the effective date of the new regulations, the Department conformed

to the requirements for rehabilitation of pre-1978 properties receiving from \$5,000 to more than \$25,000 per unit. Forgivable Deferred Payment loans will be made to an owner-occupant for the direct cost associated with compliance. The City requires an inspection report from one of the certified testing providers to include the project design describing the appropriate removal measures and required clearances which will be specified in the plans and construction contract. This cost is an eligible rehabilitation cost included with the financing package.

The City of El Paso's Community and Human Development Department contracts for construction or rehabilitation of residential structures, requires all contractors and subcontractors to comply with the provisions of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act and 24 CFR Part 35 to eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Also, the City of El Paso adopted procedures to comply with the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) new rule on Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures. This rule is intended to protect young children living in HUD-assisted housing built before 1978 from lead-based paint hazards.

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

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

In order to reduce the number of families living in poverty, the City of El Paso Anti-Poverty Strategy strives to spur educational system improvements, economic development and job growth through several avenues, including partnerships and planning efforts with a goal of increasing:

- higher paying jobs;
- workforce in high demand areas;
- number of higher-level training programs available locally;
- educated and/or skilled workforce;
- training and education for portable, in demand jobs;
- placement of individuals in permanent living-wage jobs.

Some examples of partnership are:

- Project Vida Community Development Corporation (PVCDC)
- Workforce Solutions Borderplex – State Agency for workforce development
- City of El Paso Department of Economic and International Development
- El Paso Community College
- Project Bravo - State designated Community Action Agency of El Paso County

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

The City of El Paso Strategic Plan 2015 coordinates with the Consolidated Plan of the City of El Paso 2015-2020 in efforts to reduce poverty and create a suitable living environment conducive to strong, sustainable economic development, with safe and beautiful neighborhoods, a vibrant regional economy, and exceptional recreational, cultural and educational opportunities. The key focus areas of the Strategic Plan 2015 are Economic Development, Public Safety, Customer Service, Fiscal Responsibility & Sound Governance, Quality of Life, Workforce Focus, and Communications.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The Department will use existing systems to monitor the areas of program administration and regulatory compliance, as noted in the goals of the Consolidated Plan. The areas included are as follows: 1) program performance review of national objectives, eligible activities, contract objectives, scope of work, contract schedule, and contract budget; 2) financial management practices of the accounting system and internal controls; 3) record keeping and reporting practices; 4) general management practices, including condition of facilities; and 5) anti-discrimination compliance.

One program monitor and a team of contract administrator monitors conduct on-site monitoring visits of the CDBG, ESG, HOPWA programs as well as HOME/CDBG housing rehabilitation, reconstruction, new construction and first time homebuyer programs, to determine compliance with contractual obligations as related to programmatic issues and facility usage. The monitors prepare formal reports and review responses to rectify any contract violations.

The Programmatic Monitor (PM) uses a risk assessment process to determine which programs will be monitored during the fiscal year. Once the PM is on-site to determine if the program is in compliance with the city, state, and/or federal guidelines, a random selection of client files are requested for review. An exit interview is done with the program staff to inform them of any compliance issues. A report is then submitted by the PM to the program within one month of the visit.

A Fiscal Monitor conducts a monthly desktop review. A "Risk Assessment" form is sent to all programs to complete by a given time, which is usually five business days. An Associate Accountant reviews the answers submitted and ranks them by the highest risk based on prior findings, errors found when reviewing the reimbursements, and the answers given on the form.

Contract administrators provide day-to-day desk review of programs. Monthly reports are submitted containing detailed information on expenditures, services provided, unduplicated clients served and their demographic characteristics, time reports on staff funded through the grant and other information. Data from these reports is entered onto a spreadsheet for each. An automated, comprehensive report compiles key information into a single page giving a "snapshot" of the status of all programs at any point in time. The contract administrators also make routine site visits throughout the grant period.

CDBG/HOME housing projects are "site" monitored during construction until a completed project has a Certificate of Occupancy and is owner accepted. Davis-Bacon projects adhere to Department of Labor guidelines. Homebuyer Assistance and HOME rental housing adhere to Minimal Acceptable Standard (MAS) monitoring.

CDBG projects funded through forgivable loan agreements are monitored annually for

the term of the loan. Each January, the agency must submit an Annual Utilization Report (Appendix M). An on-site visit is conducted annually as well. Aspects of other monitoring are used for the on-site visit. Clients are given opportunities to amend any aspects which do not meet standards.

2015-2020 Consolidated Plan Citizen Participation Comments

STREETS

Street lights; proper streets; regulate home front yards – conditions. Example: junk cars, unkept yards, etc.

Infrastructure: streets, drainage, more free parking downtown. Delete special projects that benefit only a small percentage of the population, ie trolley system. Smart growth places public safety in jeopardy in favor of convenience.

Improve the drainage – fence for protection of vehicles from canals.

Bars of protection in canals for rainwater. Improvements for drainage.

The street Susan urgently needs to be fixed. It is a space of 104 ½ square feet. It needs pavement urgently. Thank you. (District 7)

I live in the central area and the streets are very dark. Priority. Public lighting, my street, the pavement needs re-pavement, only because they throw on “patches” and with the rain it becomes a hole again.

Resident of Ysleta – Roseway; need more lighting, the canal on roadway is extremely dangerous; the sidewalks are very narrow and people in wheelchairs cannot access or use them; assistance with housing rehab. (District 6)

Fix street and drainage that causes streets to flood due to inclement weather. Clean the weeds on the sidewalks. Fix the services to the telephone, lighting, etc.

Lighting for the entire city of El Paso.

Public lighting because El Paso looks very sad at night without this service.

Work for the community, especially street improvement and planning. I saw really poor street “maintenance” or sometimes for example Country P. streets are getting better but the middle breach (curb) is too wide and reduces space. There have been accidents. The design of the street is bad. I suggest the projects are evaluated more carefully.

The area northeast flooded very badly – we have a horrible drainage system. The streets and avenues need more lighting.

More lights in the streets and good things for the youth.

Leave our street with a good street and drainage and sidewalks to prevent accidents and flooding as well as problems in our homes. Since the majority of the people living on this street are seniors and have problems with our health. Thank you.

More public lighting in residential streets (Pebble Hills, Edgemere). Cross zone at the park (Pebble Hills – Salvador Rivas Park).

Appendix A

I think it is very important to do something about our street and drainage in order to improve areas of risk from flooding. This is why a lot of areas in our community need their streets to be improved.

Fix the streets!!!

Better lighting in certain neighborhoods; sidewalks where needed; benches @ bus stops; continue sewer improvements

I truly believe that our streets and sidewalks should be fixed. I live on Trowbridge Dr a block from Pershing St and my sidewalks is gross. People run on my street from Loretto and its pretty bad. Also the buses should run later, as a lot of people get out later and don't have transportation to get home. So they are out of work. And El Paso is losing a lot of its people to other cities because of that. We need to keep our people here and their money.

Speed bumps on more residential streets

We need street lights around Cedar Grove area specially on Coronado and Marquita St.

More or clean sewerage on Edgemere & Cielo Vista. There is only one from Hawkins and Airways. Kid go swimming on Cielo Vista in front of Bonham school. I how every feel this is only something you need and not do. We need more sewage. Not in 5 to 10 years.

Flooding of houses in District 3 - Rose Ave 5630

Fixing streets #1

Neighborhood streets need to be taken care of to many holes.

This is a small town and we need a lot of help with senior things. Our streets are deteriorating. Affordable housing for seniors. Freeway needs help after flooding. Rate for utilities are too high.

District 3 Warwick St, Villa Madera desperately need to be fixed. Funds should be allocated to US citizens only not undocumented parents with children who are US citizens

Street conditions in historical Sunset Heights continue to be an issue. This area is one of the oldest in our city and quite noticeable along I-10. An ordinance recently passed regarding parking issues, however, nothing has been done. Please help our community by possibly planting trees and installing brick pavers on the parkways. It is within walking distance from downtown, but looks neglected.

Residential street improvements are desperately needed.

El Paso spends very little on maintaining its infrastructure. Quality of the streets is horrible. Often, I stop to check my tires because the street is so bad I think I have a flat tire. Drainage system should be clean and ready when we have monsoons, etc.

I believe that developing a better infrastructure is a good foundation to build up on. All other services, projects, and/or improvements will fall into place and become possible.

Streets are so damaged that it ruins the tires to our cars. Sidewalks where people walk and might trip and fall.

For me all of these items are important and necessary. That is why I gave them the rating I did. Above all LIGHTING.

Appendix A

Public lighting. There are a lot of streets that are very dark.

Need paving and handicap accessibility for seniors and students (sidewalks and streets). San Antonio and Noble and Olive near San Jacinto school.

New pavement also @ the central area alike the west side.

This street, Rancho Verde Way, has pot holes and the street has a lot of cracks. I have reported some of these concerns to the city - but nothing. In this area, curbs are also in very much need of repair. Disabled residents have to walk all the way to Alameda to catch the bus, since bus service in the neighborhood has been discontinued. I have seen residential improvements been done in the better neighborhoods -but this area, Pleasant Valley are - a low income area- is in dire need of improvement concerning sidewalks and streets.

There should be more sidewalks, lights & walkways for people with disabilities.

Sidewalks in low income areas are also needed.

HOUSING

Develop warehouses into living area in the residential areas. Build international terminal so all the small bus company move out of small neighborhoods.

Housing – better housing opportunities for every level of income, not just for low income. This is not New York; the renters are taking advantage of the residents just because Fort Bliss soldiers are given \$800 for housing. In many cases, a person who earns \$24000 and is single the only thing they will be able to do is pay rent.

Finish the projects faster. Rental cost needs to be less expensive.

Cut the time in processing the paperwork for housing programs and put the priorities in housing.

My greatest desire is the opportunity to buy a house with easy payment. People that are being abused need more help especially the children.

We need more help with 1st time home buyers program. Improvement with the water/sewage system.
#295

There needs to be more help for us seniors to help us repair our homes because some of us don't have an air conditioner and sometimes you help young people and for us you come up with a lot of excuses why not to help us. We have a lot of need.

Assistance for home rehabilitation for people with low incomes.

Create more funds for people who want to buy a house for the first time. Assistance to children who have suffered from abuse. Houses for accessible rent. Shelters and services for the homeless. Low cost medical attention centers for people without health insurance.

Homes for the elderly because they take too many years to give us a home. Thank you.

Use a multidisciplinary approach to housing. There are many methodologies used by HUD and other government agencies that need to be introduced and applied in El Paso so as to take a holistic approach.

Appendix A

Rehab of housing is probably the most important element to address for homeless services

More programs for seniors; home for seniors what they can afford to pay for a new home. There are too many seniors without a home. Medications for seniors. many seniors do without their meds. Something has to be done to help our seniors.

More senior housing to make the waiting list shorter.

Provide housing for seniors whose rent has been increase and the person is unable to pay anymore.

Assistance to the elderly who live on fixed incomes and need help with repairing their homes, homes they paid for, for many years, is extremely important.

SENIORS/YOUTH

Protection for seniors and children that are being abused/beat up.

Children – protection in every sense of the word. Enough with funding for the director of x organization – those services are useless.

Youth outreach

Involve children in after school activities outside of school with their parents.

Alongside child care, have a focus on the roots of the family. Focus on parents or enhancement services to improve parenting and or relationship education including teenage parents.

Better assistance for seniors and also for children with disabilities.

Creation of a community center for the service of the elderly, the disabled, and the community in general; the creation of a public pool and a public library would be greatly help the community; a grocery store on Hawkins and North Loop.

Attention to youth abusing drugs – since I am near schools I have become aware of the constant activity that is increasing and it is alarming.

Better service for children that have been abused, sick or low-income.

Civic education for the youth. Attention on drug abuse in youth.

Priority should be given to facilities and services geared towards children, disabled and mental health.

Make it easier for young adults to attend school by providing daycare services for children younger than 5 years old; with more accessibility to mothers who do not work.

Services are greatly needed for senior, disabled, children.

Disaster preparation and mitigation for the senior and disable community.

The city needs to provide more funds for senior services. El Paso is aging in line with our nation. This population needs services and these services should be funded in part thru the city.

I believe that El Paso needs to put more money into our senior clubs and senior citizen centers. There aren't enough around the city. I personally have moved my mother here to El Paso and I can't find any

Appendix A

senior activities that I can get her involved. She is very smart and would like to have a social life but to no avail here in El Paso. Not all senior citizens need to be taken care of but they do need a place to go and meet people. I live in the far east side near Horizon and there is nothing available.

Far east El Paso needs senior center (George Dieter east) other community centers.

Child care is a very important issue. Many women who want to study/work have not day care services and many of them are in waiting list.

PARKS/RECREATION/OPEN SPACES

Trees and green plants – it is just not putting a park with one tree and swings in this city we need trees.

Community center; library; day care; grocery store; police presence; pool for the community near the library.

Community center; library; grocery store; restaurants; improvement of Hawkins Street near North Loop; more police presence; pharmacy.

Benches in Lancaster park.

Recreational activities for people with mental illness. Activities for the youth in order to prevent crime and drug addiction.

The library service must be expanded within or close to this community (Salazar).

The parks in the area need modifications especially to the swings they put them so high that children can't get on them. We need a park that is the same as the Bulldog Park in the Socorro area. We need more recreational activities for children!!!

District 5 is in dire need of recreational activities. The parks need improvements and additional play areas. A splash area at a new park as well as basketball courts would be a great addition to these growing communities.

More safe parks where people can walk and doing this be healthier and at the same time spend less money in medical and live a quality time and life getting to be older. Thanks for everything the city does and its supporters.

An indoor playground/rec center devoted to kids during the summer months when it is too hot to play outside. The indoor activities available to mothers and kids are very expensive.

Open space, CONNECTING bike lanes, expand on the roads closed for Sunday Scenic Drive, promote energy efficiency, solar energy, resilient communities, protect Franklin State Park from development, preserve arroyos *You are missing an age group in your survey

79938 area is growing faster than City can keep up with. Despite City extending services out to that part of town, which is greatly appreciated by the residents by building a Hospital (Sierra/Providence East), Fire Station 37, Esperanza Acosta Moreno Library; that part of town still needs a swimming pool facility, a PD regional command center, a Soccer/football, baseball sports Complex, Schools, Recreation center for youth and Seniors. Please allocate enough resources to sustain growth and city development for the residents of 79938. Thank you!

Appendix A

Beautify El Paso. Plant trees. No more Palm trees. Make El Paso more pet friendly. More dog parks, especially in Central EP. Pet friendly services. Dog awareness. Train not chain. Low cost vaccines. Central EP - where zoo and coliseum. We need our skating rink back; our outdoor pool back; our Western Playland back at Washington! Skate board park. Dog park.Walkway - sidewalks - beautification project from zoo to Fox Plaza. North side of Paisano looks like MEXICO!! Canal needs to be underground.

Parks need to be maintained and upgraded from time to time.

Update and upkeep parks and recreation facilities throughout central area.

Neighborhood beautification, community involvement and smart growth, Economic development, healthy grocery stores and walkable cities.

Parks in low income areas should be improved. Lower income communities usually do not have their own yards to play in. They live in smaller homes and need somewhere to play. Lower income communities also walk and use public transportation more often. These areas should be included in the beautification of El Paso

MENTAL/MEDICAL HEALTH

The most important need for me is more attention to therapy of psychology, sometimes people have to wait because there is no more room.

Needs more funds for services to help families with disable children. To help them to be educated and how to learn how to deal with the resources that the center can provided.

Support center for families with autism, free academys and training. There are programs that are very necessary because there is a lot of autism in our community.

Assistance for students with disabilities to continue a higher level of education. Assistance for abused teens.

We need more programs for those who have mental disorders and treat them with respect and dignity.

Also, why does University Medical always want to raise taxes? If clinics are needed, let's use CDBG funds to construct buildings

TRANSPORTATION

For me the priority is Sun Metro. They need to put more walls, shade and for them to be closer because a majority of the people who use the bus are seniors. I will be very grateful for the attention you put on this suggestion. Thank you.

The people like myself that do not have cars and have to take the bus need you to please put good street and drainage especially in the central area because we get soaked each time it rains – the streets get flooded. Thank you.

HOMELESSNESS

Homeless – it cannot be possible that in the richest place in the world there are people living in the street.

Appendix A

It is important to provide safe places for people who do not have where to live such as homeless, women, and children who have suffered abuse and domestic violence. Also, community centers or soup kitchens. Places like these for elder people like me, who are alone. Thank you.

It seems to me there are more and more homeless individuals in our communities. What services are available? How effective are they really? Can more be done to help these individuals incorporate into the community and become productive, responsible, contributing members of our community and not just providing shelter for them for the night? Although this is an important service, I believe the transitional living centers & accessible mental health services are key to helping these individuals long term.

Safe homeless shelters are very important. Especially for women and members of the LGBT community

Transitional housing (YWCA) is very effective in helping those in need to get empowered and transition into productive citizens and proud members of society

Mass transit for indigent; homeless. Homeless shelters (more beds) Wrap around services.

Please dedicate city revenue to homelessness.

JOBS/EDUCATION

Economic Development – train people; better jobs sand opportunities

I think it is important to create accessible centers for technical capacitation for adults, with scholarships. As well as creating jobs. Also, offering free cultural events (such as theater) that families can attend. Performances by local artists.

More education programs for everyone and with more opportunities

SENIOR CENTER IMPROVEMENTS

Please, we need to fix the blinds and new paint. Water accumulates outside the building when it rains.

Please, the Hilos de Plata center needs to be painted, it needs new curtains, and the restrooms need to be remodeled.

We need blinds and paint for the inside of the building. In the exterior, we need drains so that the water doesn't stay on the streets.

We are a group of people who attend Fr Martinez Senior Center. There is 30 of us and we exercise with an instructor that EPCC sends to us. We need a bigger room to exercise. Thank you very much.

Father Martinez Senior Center. We need a room for exercising. We do it in Pavo Real but it is a really small room; we are 30 people or more. We are too crowded in there. Thank you very much.

Father Martinez Senior Center. We need space to exercise, right now we do it in Pavo Real but in a big event there are 30 to 35 people. There is not enough space.

We want Happiness center to be bigger and the parking lot to be bigger. ON Mondays the parking spaces are occupied by the people who live in the government apartments (Marmolejo). There should be signs that say "No Parking Monday through Friday 9:00 am to 12:00 pm" because we can't find parking in the mornings. *URGENT* We need new restrooms.

Appendix A

Happiness Center. We need a bigger room, new restrooms for men and women, a bigger parking lot with more disabled parking spaces. Improve public lighting, the heating system, and air conditioning. Improve the food.

Carolina Senior Center. We need help to expand the room, fix the restrooms, and make the parking lot bigger.

Carolina Senior Center. We need help to expand the room, fix the restrooms, and make the parking lot bigger and more disabled parking.

We want this center to be bigger, more restrooms, a bigger parking lot, a better air conditioning system because the center gets really hot in the summer time. The air conditioner is important and also parking spaces for the disabled, because there are a lot of people who need it. These are the most important things, thank you.

Carolina Center, it needs a bigger room. Other centers have been built but the Carolina Center hasn't been helped in years. More programs for adults are needed.

Carolina Happiness Center. Bigger to the front and side. Fix the restrooms and improve the food.

Bigger restrooms and parking lot. A more modern room.

Improvement of the room and restrooms.

We need new restrooms, a computer room and related services, and the center to be expanded.

We want the Carolina Center to be expanded. We also want a bigger parking lot and better food (more diverse).

The Carolina Happiness Center needs new restrooms because the existing ones do not work. It also needs to be expanded to the side of the parking lot. It needs to be improved overall. Thank you.

We ask that the Carolina Center be remodeled, it needs to be expanded. The parking lot also needs to be expanded; we do not have enough parking space because the center has a lot of members.

We need a bigger center, the restrooms to be fixed and more activities.

Please make the Senior Center bigger because we do not have enough space for more activities. We also need restrooms and more parking space.

The restrooms please and a bigger room.

We need a bigger parking lot, to improve the food, and better restrooms.

We need new restrooms and the center to be expanded because it is our everyday fun. We also need a swimming pool because it could be helpful for therapy.

We need a bigger center, the restrooms to be fixed, more activities, more handicap parking spaces.

We need a bigger dining hall and bigger restrooms.

Please fix the restrooms. Expand the center. Bigger parking space. Thank you.

Appendix A

The Carolina Happiness Center needs to be expanded (to the left and front). New restrooms because the existing ones are too old. More disabled parking spaces. A lot of people and not enough space.

We need bigger restrooms, kitchen. In other words, the whole center needs to be more functional. Thank you.

Carolina Happiness center. Bigger restrooms. More parking space. Bigger dining hall.

We need the Happiness center to be bigger. The restrooms are too old.

We need the center (Happiness) to be bigger, new restrooms, and a bigger parking lot.

New restrooms. Bigger room.

Carolina Happiness Senior Center needs to be expanded, new restrooms, and a bigger parking lot.

We need the community center (Happiness) to be bigger and the restrooms to be remodeled completely.

The restrooms need to be fixed and the room needs to be bigger.

The dining hall needs to be bigger and the restrooms need to be fixed.

Build a bigger dining hall and new restrooms.

We need the center to be bigger and the restrooms to be remodeled completely. Improve the food.

We need the center to be expanded, improvements to bigger and more comfortable restrooms, and there is not enough parking space. Thank you.

Paint, new restrooms, furniture (cabinets).

The Carolina Happiness Center urgently needs restrooms, to be expanded to the side of the parking lot, and a bigger parking lot.

Expand the parking lot; make modern improvements to restrooms; expand the Happiness Center building towards the grass area; make improvements to kitchen area.

East side center needs to be enlarged and remodeled. Since two years ago we were funded for enlargement and we were put on a 4 yr waiting list. We pray that we will be attended soon to our improvement needs. Thank you. a fifteen year member and volunteer of eastside center Fierro. Celeste Gutierrez

GENERAL

I really like the division of allocation of funding for each district to make a greater impact for each community. Aesthetics for community is most important to my family as well.

Programs should benefit all the city not just the people with low income (so do not contribute)!

Publicize more of where to get help on community needs.

We don't need another multi-purpose center or a trolley system. Smart growth limits public safety (ie fire dept) access.

Appendix A

More CDBG funds should be spent south of the freeway because the city government never allocates enough for the needs of the poorer neighborhoods. Millions spent downtown only helps downtown property owners

Rehab downtown with El Paso museums and gallery funds.

The community cannot grow and prosper without the appropriate goals being set. (1) Everyone should be afforded the opportunity for education to better themselves, their families, their neighborhood. Until we allow and encourage people to improve we will forever be giving handouts. Let's build their pride.

In my opinion, everything is important and what I would want is for you to pay attention to the programs in the neighborhood and put people to get to know the needs of every area in the city that way you can make the decision.

Everything related to the community is important.

We hope all these good projects are realized.

All the topics discussed are important.

Many neighborhood homes, especially rentals throughout the community are in terrible shape, i.e., overgrown weeds, dying and dying trees no one is tending to, homes in disrepair, junked cars parked in neighborhoods-who is addressing these issues-does our city need more code enforcement staff perhaps to cover more ground and produce visible results? Many elderly citizens are unable to keep up with the costs to maintain their homes, how many organizations exist to aide them? Could some of the homes I see in such disrepair be due to the elderly homeowner who is unable to maintain their home? What is in place to assist? Not enough being done? I see dogs running lose in areas of the city to what appears to be regularly; every day I drive home. We are a border town, many people come to live here who could benefit from employment programs in order to strive within our community and become contributing members rather than become dependents of the social welfare ranks permanently.

My rankings were given to discourage a lifestyle of dependency, which distresses a person's self esteem. Persons who have received something they didn't earn will likely feel guilty and act on this in ways harmful to themselves or society.

Obviously if there is a grant awarded by Housing and Urban Development, there was a plan submitted that helped attain the grant. I believe that the grant money should be used as originally intended and let the taxpayers have more of an input in bond money expenditures.

The preservation of land and either utilizing or demolishing empty buildings across the El Paso Area instead of building new buildings. Also, the promotion and building of local stores instead of chain stores and more farmer's markets.

Why do we keep giving and helping those that do not work? Assistance for a person with disability is very vague as an obese person is considered disabled.

These options are all very important, and I think to work on every single one, and I think we should have been working on some of these options awhile ago. I can't really choose which is more important, because we need them all but abuse and homeless people should be a big priority for the city of el paso.

More awareness should be made of these programs

Appendix A

All need more improvements some more than others

There are areas in westside El Paso that have low income "pockets" that are neglected specifically zip codes 79922, 79932 some in 79912. Please try to fund some of these areas.

It's very informative - this survey. Thank you for the variety in awareness so necessary for the El Paso community.

I believe our NE neighborhood has been greatly neglected. That is why I marked everything as high priorities. The City and County as well as other govt entities are always rising prices but our incomes do not rise. When the govts, city, county, federal starts and collects for certain projects like getting rid of flood situations the money is used for something else. I believe that we need only one superintendent of schools for El Paso and everyone in govt tighten your belts as you want us to do.

People of the El Paso area should have a bigger focus on securing their state of mind with basic needs (food, housing, medical care) as they would be able to move forward in becoming self-sufficient. With basic needs covered, people can focus on their life skills goals in continuing education and/or entering the workforce.


Smart planning for growth with infrastructure that supports adequate, timely and safe transportation system.

It is very important to provide funding for Energy Efficiency Improvements due to the hot climate we experience during the summer. Swamp coolers do not work during our hot weather and especially during the monsoon season. To provide some kind financial help, like low interest rates, to finance Energy Efficiency Improvements.

Appendix A

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
 PROPOSED ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 41st YEAR (2015-2016)
 FIRST YEAR OF THE CONSOLIDATED ACTION PLAN 2015-2019

REVIEW AND WRITTEN COMMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED UNTIL 6:00 P.M. ON June 25, 2015

DATE REVIEWED 6/12/15	REVIEWER'S NAME (PLEASE PRINT) Irene M. Valenzuela	REVIEWER'S SIGNATURE 	ADDRESS: <u>800 Overland</u> PHONE NO: <u>834-8246</u>
COMMENTS: The plan looks good. It includes the continued funding of the nutrition program as well as General Assistance's partnership with the City's Continuum of Care (CoC). I have one general comment related to the CoC funded by the City through its Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). The Opportunity Center is a CoC funded agency for its emergency shelters but does not comply with the information and database sharing as required by the City under their Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). I feel the City needs to address this issue as part of this plan for future funding. This is a practical observation as a member of the CoC coalition and not a suggestion for report change.			
DATE REVIEWED	REVIEWER'S NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	REVIEWER'S SIGNATURE	ADDRESS: _____ PHONE NO: _____
COMMENTS:			
DATE REVIEWED	REVIEWER'S NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	REVIEWER'S SIGNATURE	ADDRESS: _____ PHONE NO: _____
COMMENTS:			

CDBG Five Year Consolidated Plan Community Needs Survey

	TOTAL ANSWERED	%
Total number of survey's submitted (both English & Spanish)	824	%
HOME	796	
Own	478	60
Rent	254	32
Other	64	8
GENDER	699	
Male	198	28
Female	501	72
AGE	747	
18-35	100	13
36-50	160	21
51-65	206	28
65+	281	38
INCOME	775	
\$0 - \$12,000	161	21
\$12,001 - \$24,000	106	14
\$24,001 - \$34,000	81	10
\$34,001 - \$44,000	52	7
\$44,001+	184	24
Do not choose to answer	196	25
Q1 Priorities 1 - Least Important to 5 - Most Important	814	
Affordable Housing Program (rehabilitation, rental units, fair housing)	4	
Homeless Activities	3	
Community Services (recreational, activities, mental and medical health, economic development)	4	
Community Facilities (parks, libraries, streets, sidewalks)	4	
Housing Opportunities for Persons Living With AIDS	3	
Q2 Homeless Activities – to provide services and facilities for persons experiencing homelessness		
(1)Low		
Priority (2)Medium Priority (3)High Priority	779	
Homeless Shelters/Services	Medium	
Transitional & Permanent Housing for Homeless	Medium	

**TOTAL
ANSWERED**

Q3 Housing Services – to maintain and increase the supply of safe, clean and affordable housing (1)Low

Priority (2)Medium Priority (3)High Priority	791
Home Rehabilitation Assistance for Low-Income Homeowners	Medium
First-Time Home Buyer Assistance	Medium
Affordable & Accessible Rental Housing	High
Volunteer Housing Rehabilitation	Medium
Fair Housing Services	Medium

Q4 Community Services – to provide a variety of services for low and moderate income persons (1)Low

Priority (2)Medium Priority (3)High Priority	791
Child Care Services	Medium
Recreational Activities	Medium
Mental & Medical Health Services	High
Services for Neglected/Abused Children	High
Services for Persons with Disabilities	High
Services for Seniors	High
Economic Development Opportunities	Medium

Q5 Community Facilities / Infrastructure – to provide improvements to buildings, streets, and other structures (1)Low Priority (2)Medium Priority (3)High Priority

	797
Senior Facilities	High
Parks & Recreation Facilities	Medium
Facilities for Persons with Disabilities	High
Health Care Facilities	High
Neighborhood Facilities	Medium
Domestic Violence Facilities	Medium
Flood & Drainage Improvements	High
Residential Street Improvements	High
Residential Sidewalk Improvements	Medium

Q6 Housing Opportunities for Persons Living With AIDS (HOPWA) – to provide services for this specific population - HIV/AIDS Centers & Services

(1)Low Priority (2)Medium Priority (3)High Priority	650	%
Low	119	18
Medium	238	37
High	293	45

Q7 Please rank these additional activities that can also be funded by Community Development

Rank 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest: 775

Appendix B

	TOTAL ANSWERED
Water/Sewer Improvements	6.34
Crime Awareness	5.84
Child Care Centers	5.60
Short Term Housing Assistance	5.76
Smart Growth	5.13
Neighborhood Cleanups	5.97
Abused and Neglected Children Facilities	6.40
Food Banks	6.35
Legal Services	5.36
Rehabilitation Other than Public Housing	5.30
Transportation Services	5.89
Energy Efficiency Improvements	5.84
Substance Abuse Services	5.76
Code Enforcement	5.20
Battered and Abused Spouses Services	5.90
Historic Preservation	4.68
Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)	5.07
Employment Training	6.72
COMMENTS	221

CDBG Five Year Consolidated Plan

Community Needs Survey

The City of El Paso receives an annual allocation of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD), Approximately \$3.5 million is available for new projects. CDBG funds are intended to create viable communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities for low- and moderate- income residents. CDBG funds may be used for a wide variety of public service and physical projects that benefit persons and neighborhoods.

To receive funding from HUD, the City must develop a Consolidated Plan that identifies priorities and objectives for addressing the community's needs over the next five years. As part of this process, the City is seeking public input to determine whether the priorities listed in the current five year plan are still appropriate. The City wants you to have a voice in how these funds are used. Please assist us by filling out this survey.

Should you have any questions, please contact Rodolfo Reyes, Senior Grant Planner at 915-212-1657.

For classification purposes, please provide the following:

Home: Own Rent Other **Gender:** Male Female

Age: 18-35 36-50 51-65 65+

Household

Income: \$0 - \$12,000 \$12,001 - \$24,000 \$24,001 - \$34,000 \$34,001 - \$44,000 \$44,001 +

 Do not choose to answer

1. Priorities

***Rank the top five priorities of activities currently funded that should be addressed in the City of El Paso. Please rank them from: 1 - Least Important to 5 - Most Important**

	1	2	3	4	5
Affordable Housing Program (rehabilitation, rental units, fair housing)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Homeless Activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Community Services (recreational, activities, mental and medical health, economic development)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Community Facilities (parks, libraries, streets, sidewalks)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Housing Opportunities for Persons Living With AIDS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2. Homeless Activities – to provide services and facilities for persons experiencing homelessness

*Please rate the level of need with 1 being the lowest and 3 being the highest.

	(1)Low Priority	(2)Medium Priority	(3)High Priority
Homeless Shelters/Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transitional & Permanent Housing for Homeless	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

3. Housing Services – to maintain and increase the supply of safe, clean and affordable housing

* Please rate the level of need with 1 being the lowest and 3 being the highest.

	(1)Low Priority	(2)Medium Priority	(3)High Priority
Home Rehabilitation Assistance for Low-Income Homeowners	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
First-Time Home Buyer Assistance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Affordable & Accessible Rental Housing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Volunteer Housing Rehabilitation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fair Housing Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4. Community Services – to provide a variety of services for low and moderate income persons

*Please rate the level of need with 1 being the lowest and 3 being the highest.

	(1)Low Priority	(2)Medium Priority	(3)High Priority
Child Care Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recreational Activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mental & Medical Health Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Services for Neglected/Abused Children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Services for Persons with Disabilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Services for Seniors	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Economic Development Opportunities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

5. Community Facilities / Infrastructure – to provide improvements to buildings, streets, and other structures

*Please rate the level of need with 1 being the lowest and 3 being the highest.

	(1) Low Priority	(2)Medium Priority	(3)High Priority
Senior Facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Parks & Recreation Facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Facilities for Persons with Disabilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Health Care Facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Neighborhood Facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Domestic Violence Facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Flood & Drainage Improvements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Residential Street Improvements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Residential Sidewalk Improvements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6. Housing Opportunities for Persons Living With AIDS (HOPWA) – to provide services for this specific population

*Please rate the level of need with 1 being the lowest and 3 being the highest.

	(1)Low Priority	(2)Medium Priority	(3)High Priority
HIV/AIDS Centers & Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please rank these additional activities that can also be funded by Community Development from 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest:

- Water/Sewer Improvements
- Child Care Centers
- Smart Growth
- Abused and Neglected Children Facilities
- Legal Services
- Transportation Services
- Substance Abuse Services
- Battered and Abused Spouses Services
- Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)
- Crime Awareness
- Short Term Housing Assistance
- Neighborhood Cleanups
- Food Banks
- Rehabilitation Other than Public Housing
- Energy Efficiency Improvements
- Code Enforcement
- Historic Preservation
- Employment Training

Appendix C

Please provide comments related to the above topics or specify any other community needs that are important to you.

**Please bring or mail this form to:
Department of Community and Human Development
City 3, 801 Texas Avenue, 3rd Floor
El Paso TX 79901**

DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING THE SURVEY IS 6:00 P.M. DECEMBER 18, 2014

El Plan Consolidado De CDBG Para Los Próximos Cinco Años

Encuesta de Necesidades de la Comunidad

La Ciudad de El Paso recibe una asignación anual de fondos de el Programa de Subvención de Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG) de el Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD) de los Estados Unidos, aproximadamente \$3.5 millones está disponible para nuevos proyectos. Los fondos de CDBG pretenden crear comunidades viables proporcionando una vivienda decente, un ambiente adecuado y ampliar las oportunidades económicas para los residentes de ingresos bajos y moderados. Fondos de CDBG pueden ser utilizados para una amplia variedad de proyectos de servicios públicos y físicos que beneficien a personas y vecindades.

Para recibir fondos de HUD, la ciudad debe desarrollar un Plan Consolidado que identifica las prioridades y los objetivos para atender las necesidades de la comunidad en los próximos cinco años. Como parte de este proceso, la ciudad está buscando las opiniones de el público para determinar si las prioridades que estan actualmente en el plan de cinco años son todavía apropiadas. La ciudad quiere que usted tenga una voz en cómo se deben utilizar estos fondos. Por favor ayudenos llenando esta encuesta.

Si usted tiene alguna pregunta, póngase en contacto con Rodolfo Reyes 915-212-1657.

Para propósitos de clasificación, por favor proporcione los siguientes:

Vivienda: Dueño Renta Otro **Género:** Hombre Mujer

Edad: 18-35 36-50 51-65 65+

Ingreso de

Vivienda: \$0 - \$12,000 \$12,001 - \$24,000 \$24,001 - \$34,000 \$34,001 - \$44,000 \$44,001 +

Desido no responder

1. Prioridades

* Clasifique las cinco prioridades de las actividades actualmente financiadas que necesitan atención en la Ciudad de El Paso.

Por favor, clasificarlos de: 1 – Menos de Importancia a 5 – Más Importante

	1	2	3	4	5
Programa de Viviendas Económicas (rehabilitación, unidades de renta, vivienda justa)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Actividades de Personas Sin Hogar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Servicios Comunitarios (actividades recreativas, salud mental y médica, el desarrollo económico)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Instalaciones en la Comunidad (parques, bibliotecas, calles, aceras)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oportunidades de Vivienda para las Personas que Viven con SIDA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Actividades Sin Hogar/Vivienda– para proporcionar servicios e instalaciones para las personas que han estado sin vivienda.

*Califique el nivel de necesidad con 1 siendo el más bajo y 3 siendo el más alto.

	(1)Baja Prioridad	(2)Prioridad Media	(3)Alta Prioridad
Refugios y Servicios Sin Hogar/Vivienda	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Viviendas Permanentes y Transicionales para Personas Sin Hogar/Viviendas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

3. Servicios de Viviendas – para mantener e incrementar el surtido de viviendas seguras, limpias y económicas

* Califique el nivel de necesidad con 1 siendo el más bajo y 3 siendo el más alto.

	(1)Baja Prioridad	(2)Prioridad Media	(3)Alta Prioridad
Asistencia de Rehabilitación de Vivienda para Propietarios de Bajos Ingresos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Asistencia para Compradores de Casa Por Primera Vez	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Viviendas de Renta Económicas y Accesibles	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rehabilitación de Viviendas Voluntarias	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Servicios de Viviendas Justas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4. Servicios de la Comunidad – para proporcionar una variedad de servicios para personas de ingresos bajos y moderados

* Califique el nivel de necesidad con 1 siendo el más bajo y 3 siendo el más alto.

	(1)Baja Prioridad	(2)Prioridad Media	(3)Alta Prioridad
Servicios de Cuidado de Niños	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Actividades Recreativas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Servicios de Salud Mental y Médica	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Servicios para Niños Descuidados/Abusados	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Servicios para las Personas con Discapacidad	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Servicios para Personas de Mayor Edad	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Oportunidades de Desarrollo Económico	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

5. Servicios Comunitarios/Infraestructura – para proporcionar mejoramientos a edificios, calles y otras estructuras

* Califique el nivel de necesidad con 1 siendo el más bajo y 3 siendo el más alto.

	(1)Baja Prioridad	(2)Prioridad Media	(3)Alta Prioridad
Instalaciones Públicas para Personas de Mayor Edad	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Instalaciones Recreativas y Parques	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Instalaciones Para Personas con Discapacidad	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Instalaciones de Atención Médica	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Instalaciones de Vecindad	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Instalaciones para Violencia Domestica	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mejoramientos de Inundación y Drenaje	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mejoramientos de Calles Residenciales	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mejoramientos de Acera Residencial	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6. Oportunidades de Viviendas para Personas que Viven con Sida (HOPWA) – para proporcionar servicios a esta población específica

* Califique el nivel de necesidad con 1 siendo el más bajo y 3 siendo el más alto.

	(1)Baja Prioridad	(2)Prioridad Media	(3)Alta Prioridad
Servicios y Centros de HIV/AIDS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Por favor clasifique las actividades adicionales que también pueden ser financiadas por el Desarrollo Comunitario desde 1 siendo la más baja y 10 siendo el más alto:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoramientos de Drenaje/Agua | <input type="checkbox"/> Conocimiento de Crimen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Centros de Cuidado de Niños | <input type="checkbox"/> Asistencia de Vivienda a Corto Plazo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crecimiento Inteligente (Smart Growth) | <input type="checkbox"/> Limpiezas de Vecindad |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Instalaciones para Niños Abusados y Descuidados | <input type="checkbox"/> Bancos de Alimentos |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Servicios Legales | <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitación Aparte de Vivienda Pública |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Servicios de Transportación | <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoramientos de Eficiencia Energética |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Servicios de Abuso de Sustancias | <input type="checkbox"/> Cumplimiento de Código |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Servicios para esposos/esposas maltratadas y abusadas | <input type="checkbox"/> Preservación Histórica |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sistema de Información Generacional Sin Hogar (HMIS) | <input type="checkbox"/> Capacitación de Empleo |

Appendix C

Por favor proporcione comentarios relacionados con los temas mencionados o especificar cualquier otras necesidades de la comunidad que son importantes para usted.

**Por favor traiga o envíe por correo esta encuesta a el:
Departamento de Desarrollo Comunitario y Humano
City 3, 801 Texas Avenida, Piso 3
El Paso, TX 79901**

**EL PLAZO PARA SOMETER LA ENCUESTA ES
6:00 P.M. 18 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2014**

Appendix D

2015-2020 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION COMMENTS NOT ACCEPTED

POLICE

More police vigilance. It looks like the land of nobody, only when it is a bit tranquil in the neighborhood you can breathe. There is terror and horror with cigarettes mixed with marijuana. People destroying homes of some residents. Homes uninhabited because of fires provoked to scare people off.

Police must get more insight into crime fighting. They must seek the opinion of the medical and public community. They must seek the input of religious people, of the medical professionals who deal with the mentally challenged, and crime victims as well as criminals who have reformed their lives.

There needs to be more vigilance in the community to avoid thefts to homes. Thank you.

More public vigilance. More check ups on the weekend for drunk drivers.

Equally, the vigilance service must be increased, especially on weekends.

INCOME

Someone had \$1000, you can't live with that, it is not enough, you don't qualify for food stamps, you need help. You don't qualify for housing and they charge your rent very high.

We need more jobs for people of scarce resources; we do not have any extra money for anything, only the check SS provides us. We need to do some service so that we are busy as opposed to being alone, sad, bored, and sick without doing something meaningful. If we do not get enough from SS or food stamps and the quality of life is too high for us and others, then we should make living worth it.

Better income for seniors.

PUBLIC HOUSING

Provide maintenance on public housing. Seniors cannot clean their patios.

One of the issues I see is that people who qualify for low income housing have criminal backgrounds. Many of them being felons and are living around other felons, yet they are not supposed to hang out with each other. If you put them in the same housing, then they are going to be hanging around each other. You give them no choice.

Well, right now that I'm worried is that I live in housing I have five kids and live in a 2 bedroom and I feel crowded and I'm having problems already with my kids cuz they are growing and I really don't know what to do. So if I would have more space it would be nice cuz I heard people that knew at my kids school and my kids opened their mouth and now teacher wants to put CPS on me and that affects me a lot as well as my kids cuz they have a lot of bullying and don't want to be here. If theres something that I could be helped wit that would be great.

In Section 8 housing – it would be more efficient if they would change our housing for us that are in FGP as soon as they change us from one school to another.

Appendix D

I live in housing – 1221 San Antonio and there are always problems with the elevators and I cannot walk up the stairs.

Very important to me that there be more HUD housing on the westside close to the park and community services where you can take care of yourself and exercise. (Everything else is not legible.)

We also need tenants' participation to clean up our neighborhood.

OUTLYING AREA

Take Socorro, TX into consideration. We have all of these needs.

Fix the streets that don't work and the patches that you can. Enlarge the park de la Rosa and put in new pavement. I have been there for 40 years and you have done nothing. Street Toyota. Socorro.

OTHER CITY DEPARTMENT

Hilo de Plata recreation center: one has to eat at least 3 times a week in order to qualify for their discounted meal program. Furthermore, one has to go and get the tickets early; otherwise the kitchen will run out of tickets. This requires two trips to the center. If there is a class in the computer room, no notices are posted beforehand. One has to go another day or wait until the class is over. This center has a habit of doing things and not reporting it to seniors by posting signs at appropriate places. Seniors are allowed to eat in the computer room which should not be allowed. Damage from a spill can ruin a computer. Sometimes people have to wait for appointed employees to open the pool and other facilities. All units should be opened at the specified time. I have seen salesmen from various businesses and politicians doing business or looking for votes with seniors at the recreation center. This should not be allowed. The printing of documents is finally being handled like it should have been in the first place. Seniors should be allowed to take their own USB drives for privacy. It is understood that a senior has to take the USB drive to the office to print and pay for the documents. The login sheet in the computer room should always have a pen or pencil handy as most seniors don't carry the aforementioned with them. The soda machine should be checked appropriately so that they work properly. REFERRED TO PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Sun Metro – hire bus drivers with common senses. Route 10: 80% of drivers are terrible. Just 20% are perfect. Weekend drivers don't follow the route – time. Mr. Enriquez 781-6530 REFERRED TO SUN METRO

The service of transportation from Sun Metro needs to be made more accessible and their staff (drivers) needs to be more friendly, primarily to senior citizens and students.

Gateway East and Winslow Rd weeds all around DPS broken sidewalk where school kids walk by everyday and could easily get hurt. Check it out. REFERRED TO EL PASO DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION

The library needs to be open longer hours and have more funding. REFERRED TO LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

I would like to see recycling containers next to trash containers throughout the City. These can be located at parks, next to bus stops, special events. Anywhere there's a trash container, there should also be a recycling container, serviced by the trash company (this should be included in the solid waste contract). Glass should also be accepted curbside. There are markets for glass. The trash company needs to

Appendix D

accept this material (again, this should be included in the solid waste contract). REFERRED TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Please place a trash can where the mailboxes are because people just toss their junk mail on the floor as well as soda cans and food. Also, please have the truck that cleans the streets come out more often to clean them. I live in the 79938 zip code area. REFERRED TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

CODE COMPLIANCE

City should check people who park cars that are junked in their front yards and parked on the streets with Chihuahua plates. People who live here and work here cannot have visitors cause there is no room to park on the streets on account of the junked cars parked there.

The city should have people who have ugly dead trees removed from their properties. They are an eyesore. This is all around the city of EP and nobody is doing anything about this.

Northeast (Quail Street, Franklin Park) very small park for such a big area. Next to it is a property that is among houses, duplexes, and quadraplexes. The said property houses horses, burros, chickens, dogs. Because of this that is rats and other pests. In the summer smell of horse urine and nothing has been done. It will excellent to make it part of the park. Have contacted vector control. Eva Cortez 755-8420

Cutting down on the "red tape" process when reporting code enforcement violations. Swifter action by code enforcement officers w/o making excuses for delays in getting violators ticketed.

Would like a response on city code and street improvements on these areas – Valey View Hill Crest Association. Joe Marquez

Code enforcement is really needed in the lower valley. On the street where I live, Rancho Verde Way 79907, there are abandoned vehicles, vehicles parked on the yards. Most of these vehicles have expired plates and inspection stickers for years. Grass and weeds are not maintained on these areas

SURVEY ITSELF

Translation is not accurate. It is difficult to understand.

The translation of this document is very poor and hard to understand (very poor and misleading). Spend some money getting better translation services.

Answers are based on "my" own needs. So these are very subjective.

All of your projects are well planned. May God bless you and make them come to pass and that they become a reality. Thank you.

All of the comments are important to me.

Thank you for taking us seniors into consideration. There is nothing else to comment.

It makes me very happy that you take us seniors into account. Thank you.

This sure looked like a directed survey to me.

Worst survey I've seen....forced categories and not subdivided

Appendix D

Mostly everything is important. Some are not. Like some go and get food at the food bank and don't need and the ones who really need don't get because there is no more.

I just want to say thank you for help us to understand the necessities of the community.

What percent of population is this [HOPWA] category?

UNCLASSIFIED

Stop discrimination against the elderly at jobs for not having computer skills.

LIMIT WELFARE TO A SPECIFIC TIME PERIOD; BRING MORE ENTERTAINMENT TO EL PASO VENUE.

It would be great to have a transit-oriented, multi-income development in place of the airport in our city center (move airport like Austin, TX and Denver, CO). This would give homeless and other communities in need an opportunity to access the services they need to progress such as food, healthcare, and education.

School improvements, bullying, screen school employees well. School food left overs should not be thrown but given away (include summer camp food).

To date activities. Seniors to be at 55-60 and able to qualify for senior discounts. (Not wait until you turn 60.)

Open communication with citizens and representatives

Paint lanes on parking lot and have whoever parks in between them on report out how car's put a sign!
Thank you.



Standards for Participation in the El Paso Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

Participation in the El Paso Homeless Management Information System is mandatory for agencies receiving funding from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This includes Continuum of Care Grants and Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) funds administered by the City of El Paso. Additionally, the City requires participation from Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funded homeless programs. Expressly excluded from this participation standard is any program or agency whose current participation in HMIS is not mandated by HUD.

This standard establishes the minimum requirements that agencies must meet to be certified as participants in the El Paso HMIS. The Project Coordinator of the El Paso HMIS will measure each agency's performance against this standard and report the results (Participating/Non-participating) to the Board of Directors of the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless (the Board) and to the City's Department of Community and Human Development. Participation will be evaluated prior to submission of the Continuum of Care grant request and prior to budget deliberations of ESG and CDBG Homeless services funding proposals by CD Collaboratives. Additional evaluations will be provided to the Board of Directors of the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless and agency Executive Directors on a monthly basis. The Board will receive reports covering all agencies while the Executive Directors will only receive performance data for their own agencies. The Coalition will notify the City of any CD or ESG funded programs that are non-compliant as part of the Coalition's monthly reports to the City.

The El Paso Continuum of Care, as administered by the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless (EPCH), is responsible for the operation of the El Paso HMIS. As such, the Board of Directors of the EPCH shall be the final authority for certifying the participation status for all agencies. Any agency appealing the Board's determination will submit a written request for review within five (5) working days of notification of Non-participation.

Standards:

Participation Agreements: Agencies must maintain an active HMIS Agency Agreement with the El Paso HMIS. Agencies must meet deadlines for providing Letters of Intent and Memorandums of Understanding (MOU's) for participation in the El Paso HMIS, as required by HUD and the City of El Paso.

Financial: All agencies must pay their HMIS grant match on or before the beginning of each HMIS grant year (currently July 1st). Agencies will be considered non-participating until such funds are received. An automatic extension of the payment due date to September 30th is granted to agencies that cannot obligate their grant expenditures prior to September 1st.

Appendix E

Attendance at HMIS Steering Committee Meetings: The HMIS Steering Committee is vital to maintaining effective communication between the HMIS Staff and the agencies. Each agency must have a representative attend at least 75% of all regular and special meetings of the HMIS Steering Committee held within the previous 12 months. It is the responsibility of each agency to appoint at least one representative to the committee, to monitor their attendance, and to be sure that this standard is met.

Data Timeliness: Monthly data must be complete and available for HMIS processing by the 15th day of the following month. If the 15th falls on a weekend or legal holiday, data must be entered and available to HMIS by the end of the next agency working day. Exceptions may be granted by the HMIS Project Coordinator only if the exceptions do not limit the effectiveness of the HMIS System.

Data Completeness: The El Paso HMIS Community Standard established for adults and children is the minimum dataset required for participation. This data set may be used for Emergency Shelters and other programs which are not required to file an Annual Progress Report (APR). Agencies required by HUD to file an APR must also include the additional data required by HUD (Program-Specific Data Elements, Federal Register, Vol. 69, No. 146, July 30, 2004/Notices, Section 3). Sample Intake and Exit Forms incorporating both the El Paso HMIS Community Standard and the required APR data are available from HMIS. HMIS will assist agencies in collecting and processing the additional information required for preparing their APR.

Data Accuracy: All data entered into the HMIS must be reviewed by the agency for accuracy. HMIS data must be reconciled to other agency information, such as daily 'head counts'. Agency Executive Directors will be responsible for their agency meeting these standards for data timeliness, completeness and accuracy.

Effective date for meeting Participation Standards:

Programs that supply housing to homeless individuals and families are expected to be in compliance by a date to be set by the Board.

Programs that supply services to homeless must be in compliance by a date to be set by the Board. Implementation of HMIS for service agencies takes time. In order to meet the deadlines, agencies must begin working toward compliance immediately.

Exceptions, new agency rules and grace periods:

Possible exceptions by type of agency: HUD is concerned about HMIS implementation in agencies that primarily provide assistance to victims of domestic violence (DV). HUD is also concerned over participation by other agencies that have legal or ethical restrictions on data collection and sharing. Until HUD produces definitive guidance for HMIS participation, the HMIS Project Coordinator will provide recommendations to the Board for determining participation status for these unique agencies.

New Agencies: New agencies will be allowed three full calendar months from the effective date of the HMIS Agreement to meet participation standards. Prior to the end of the three month deadline, agencies will be considered to be participating if they have executed all necessary participation agreements, met the HMIS financial requirements, have at least two employees

Appendix E

that are qualified and trained for data entry and have had representation at every regular HMIS Steering Committee Meeting held during the period.

Grace Period for meeting Participation Standards: It is understood that meeting the HUD requirements for entering the Program-Specific Data Elements is challenging. Affected agencies are expected to begin entering this information, as required by HUD, by their scheduled effective dates. However, agencies will not be considered “non-participating” so long as the Board determines that they are making reasonable progress toward meeting the standard and are complying with all other requirements.

OPPORTUNITY CENTER FOR THE HOMELESS

Thank you for asking for input from the Opportunity Center regarding how to address the needs of the homeless in the city's strategic plan.

In May, 2005, with great pomp and circumstance, with representatives from HUD and the City, we approved El Paso's Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness. We were one of the first cities in Texas to approve such a plan. Kudos to El Paso! We even went as far as to insert in the City's Consolidated Plan a provision that this Ten Year Plan be reviewed every year—updated and modified. Unfortunately, that was the end of the story. The Ten Year Plan was turned over to the newly staffed Coalition, with very little City monitoring of the process. Our Homeless Point in Time Count for January 18, 2006 was 1,354 individuals; the Point in Time count for January 23, 2014 was 1,394 individuals. Our Homeless AHAR count for 2006-2007 was 6,522 unique homeless individuals for the course of the year; our 2012-2013 AHAR count was 5,677 unique individuals. El Paso's Ten Year Plan was a dismal failure.

Over the course of the last decade, the city has been negligent in addressing all of these conditions that those experiencing homelessness are faced with as a part of their daily existence. If we followed the model of other cities throughout the nation that have worked to stabilize their homeless populations, we could accomplish this goal. However, in following those models, the city must be prepared to commit to a long term financial investment, while assisting in cultivating a cooperative partnership between local business and industry and the non-profit care providing agencies that support the homeless of this city.

The priorities for this population are:

1. Create sustainable and permanent funding for services (i.e., education, health, transportation, employment, housing, mental, legal) and interventions for persons who are homeless or in danger of becoming homeless.
2. Provide timely and quality access to mental health and health care facilities to help prevent and address coexisting issues from causing persons to become chronic homeless.
3. Stop inhumane, costly and unproductive and often unconstitutional ordinances that criminalize homelessness by punishing people who are forced to live in public spaces.
4. Ensure inclusion, parity, and participation of persons experiencing homelessness across all policy and program aspects of care.
5. Include prevention and care for homeless persons from housing to mental, physical, legal, and emotional wellbeing.
6. Educate and empower persons experiencing homelessness through effective work force and educational opportunities.

Currently, the Opportunity Center assumes the burden of caring for roughly 40% of El Paso's homeless population. It does so without financial support, consideration or cooperation from the city. Our mission of not turning anyone in need away directly reduces the number of

Appendix F

unnecessary incarcerations at the El Paso County jail. It allows law enforcement officers to focus on maintaining a communal presence and not transporting, detaining or caring for the homeless. Additionally, this philosophy significantly reduces emergency room visits at University Medical Center and other area hospitals. The Opportunity Center has contributed to El Paso's status as one of the safest cities in America and has significantly advanced the City's quality of life initiatives by caring for and housing the homeless of the region at our emergency shelters. However, without a long term financial investment, the Opportunity Center, and other area agencies face the threat of closing its doors or drastically reducing the services provided to the homeless. Should this happen, as in other cities, the City of El Paso will be faced with a crisis situation of having to care and provide for these individuals. In so doing, the city will experience an increase in detainment at the county jail, an overcrowding at area hospitals and a very drastic rise in the visibility of the homeless population on El Paso area streets.

Simply stated, the City and County must find a way to appropriate funds to the Opportunity Center to care for these individuals—or create another system of care similar to the system the Opportunity Center has created. The Opportunity Center mirrors many of the model systems in other cities, except that it receives no local governmental funds. At current, the City makes no allocation of funds for the care, treatment or service of the homeless. The city makes “pass through” funds available to the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless that are distributed amongst several agencies based on performance criteria established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. If this funding paradigm continues, the Opportunity Center will continue to be excluded from that funding mechanism. Moreover, these funding initiatives are based on housing and rapid re-housing initiatives. They neglect and exclude provisions for the necessary services required to care for the homeless. Currently, the Opportunity Center cares for the largest population of chronically homeless individuals in the region. By definition, these individuals will have the most difficult time successfully negotiating programs that would enable the Opportunity Center to competitively apply for and receive these pass through dollars, or other federally subsidized funds. Because the Opportunity Center cares for the largest population of homeless individuals in emergency shelters, we are faced with the largest population of individuals living with mental illness (40% of our population). The funding for the program that addressed this need was taken from the Opportunity Center in September 2014. Over \$250,000 was lost that extended mental health care to the homeless population of El Paso, not just Opportunity Center residents.

As we have done for some time, we recommend that the Mayor, City Manager, and members of City Council collectively be familiar with the work of the Opportunity Center and the issues homeless providers face. In so doing these officials will gain a stronger understanding of the realities facing the city in the coming decade as it pertains to its homeless population. Organizationally, the Opportunity Center and other area agencies are approaching a saturation point in regard to the level and scope of services it can provide without local financial assistance. The misconception that has been advanced by certain elected leaders and some in the non-profit arena that El Paso does not have a “homeless problem” or is not facing a homeless crisis is a dangerous illusion. If the city continues to subscribe to this myth, it will be faced with an epidemic in the coming decade that it is not ready to address. This sentiment is not exclusive to the Opportunity Center, but also those agencies being directly impacted by the

Appendix F

federal funding paradigm shift. Additionally, at our State of Homelessness Conferences held on November 21, 2014 and February 27, 2015 it was noted by several community members in attendance that city government was neglecting the discussion surrounding care for the homeless. This was reflected at great length in exit surveys distributed to audience members.

**City Council Meeting May 19, 2015
2015-2020 Consolidated Plan Draft**

Notes from City Council Public Hearing May 19, 2015:

CDBG Director Ms. Soto provides introduction and overview.

District 3 Rep Acosta – Why are you funding Rebuilding Together and not Habitat for Humanity?

CDBG Director Ms. Soto - Steering Committee gave the recommendation.

District 3 Rep Acosta- isn't Habitat volunteers?

CDBG Director Ms. Soto – Habitat has some paid staff.

Ms. Sandy Doss, Rebuilding Together – they are 100% volunteer.

District 3 Rep Acosta – who monitors the program?

CDBG Director Ms. Soto – CD staff does monthly and annual monitoring

District 3 Rep Acosta – who at Rebuild monitors the program?

Ms. Doss – the Board members and the President and the Treasurer monitor the reimbursement payments; less than 10% administrative costs; program funded for several years; many community partners in place.

District 3 Rep Acosta – the Edgemere project still shows rock landscape. What happened to the grass the community requested?

CDBG Director Ms. Soto – a new cost estimate arrived after this budget was submitted. Can make changes during the 30-day comment period, but must stay within the overall budget.

District 3 Rep Acosta – this area needs the vegetation to prevent runoff; is there alternative funding?

City Manager, Tommy Gonzalez – will work with CD and PARD staff during 30-day period

District 3 Rep Acosta – Hidden Valley splash pad not funded with CDBG; the un-programmed funds splash pad list

District 7 Rep Limon – none of the incubator projects was funded

Appendix G

CDBG Director Ms. Soto – the year long process with several reviews; applications were weak; funds were returned to the four categories; all reviewed by Steering Committee

District 7 Rep Limon – was this the first time the groups applied?

CDBG Director Ms. Soto – they have all been funded in the past; if previously funded under incubator, they would need to apply under the appropriate category the next year

District 7 Rep Limon – is any technical assistance provided?

CDBG Director Ms. Soto – the agencies have a mandatory training session; staff review and review panel before review by Steering Committee; written comments provided to agencies; feedback from staff

District 7 Rep Limon – some of the contacts from last fall are no longer with the agencies.

District 1 Rep Lilly – when is it District 1's turn for funding?

CDBG Director Ms. Soto – in two years

District 4 Rep Robinson – these programs undergo multi-step process of review; Council appoints the Steering Committee members who review, visit sites; confidence in the process; it is fair and thorough

CDBG Director Ms. Soto – the Steering Committee works hard; there is a lot of need, but very little funding

District 4 Rep Robinson – talk to your Steering Committee appointee

District 8 Rep Nyland – after school program at Houchen; did it get funding?

CDBG Director Ms. Soto – will get back to her

Ms. Ana Duenez, Lower Valley Neighborhood Association president and YISD Board member – thank the Council and Rep Acosta for supporting the projects especially the lighting at Ramona school; thank YISD for their matching funds; thank the neighbors for their support. Hidden Valley splash pad is needed.

Mr. Geronimo Garcia, Habitat for Humanity – has good national and local reputation; in El Paso since 1989; new leadership, some paid staff; CDBG funds limited; have been two years of repair work

District 8 Rep Nyland – work with City Manager and City Property Manager on best practices to partner on building homes on vacant city-owned lots

Appendix G

Ms. Elva Villagran – thank you for funding Stiles Park; still need handball court and parking area

Ms. Cecilia Araiza – install restrooms at Stiles Park

District 3 Rep Acosta– it is a small park and doesn't qualify for permanent restrooms; PARD provides portables for league play

City Manager, Tommy Gonzalez – will work with PARD

District 3 Rep Acosta – can split funding between Habitat and Rebuild?

CDBG Director Ms. Soto – we can make changes during the 30-day period

District 3 Rep Acosta – want to meet with Habitat and Rebuild people

CDBG Director Ms. Soto – will provide contact information

City Manager, Tommy Gonzalez – this funding was recommended through vetting process

District 4 Rep Robinson – referring to previous discussion on restrooms at San Jacinto; can't single out one park ; needs to be larger than 11 acres to qualify (City policy); arduous process, not change for one, but change for all

City Manager, Tommy Gonzalez – get back to Council about portables for parks

Rep Lilly – Rebuild has strong stable program

MR. Jim Booher, YISD – thank you for supporting the lighting project at Ramona school

Proposed budget – passed unanimously

**City Council Meeting June 30, 2015
2015-2020 Consolidated Plan Final
2015-2016 Annual Action Plan**

Notes from Public Hearing June 30, 2015

Ms. Soto opened the public hearing with an overview of the program and the four entitlement grants.

Rep. Acosta thanked the Department for the public outreach efforts and she supports the recommended funding for Rebuilding Together.

Habitat for Humanity, Geronimo Garcia – the group tried to meet with all Council Representatives. The agency has a better sense of the process and will continue in future efforts.

Rep. Acosta thanked Habitat for providing their information.

Mr. Garcia – at least 95% of their funding will go towards repairs.

The public hearing was closed.

Resolution to adopt the recommended budget and the Consolidated Plan and Annual Plan passed unanimously.

The resolution to allow City Manager to sign all documents associated with the Community Development programs was also passed unanimously.



**2014 Point In Time Survey
January 23, 2014**

EMERGENCY SHELTERS

	# of Fams	Pers in Fams	Indivs	Total	Men	Women	Children+ Teens	# of Indv Beds	# of Fam Beds	OV	Fam Units	# of Vets
Annunciation House	7	25	7	32	6	10	16	32	18	11	7	0
Casa Vida (Recovery Alliance)	0	0	25	25	21	4	0	20	0	0	0	4
Veteran ES (Aliviane)	0	0	14	14	14	0	0	16	0	0	0	14
Center Against Family Violence	22	81	13	94	1	34	59	14	72	0	20	1
Center for Children (Runaway Shelt)	0	0	7	7	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	0
Dame La Mano	7	25	2	27	0	9	18	2	28	0	10	0
Opportunity Center	0	0	173	173	173	0	0	150	0	20	0	23
Opportunity Center Women's ES	0	0	54	54	0	54	0	21	0	33	0	3
Rescue Mission of El Paso	4	9	58	67	51	11	5	40	16	10	2	6
Salvation Army	11	33	21	54	15	18	21	23	95	0	2	0
Sin Fronteras	0	0	45	45	40	5	0	120	0	0	0	0
TOTAL for HUD Count	51	173	419	592	321	145	126	446	229	74	41	51
Child Crisis Center	0	0	24	24	0	0	24	31	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Emergency	51	173	443	616	321	145	150	477	229	74	41	51
Total # of Individual Beds	446							Total # of Family Beds	229			
Total # of Individuals	419							Total # of Persons in Families	173			

TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS

	# of Fams	Pers in Fams	Indivs	Total	Men	Women	Children + Teens	# of Indv Beds	# of Fam Beds	Fam Units	Ind Units	# of Vets
Casa Vides	6	20	5	25	1	12	12	16	36	7	0	0
Freedom House (Rescue Mission)	0	0	10	10	10	0	0	32	0	0	0	0
CAFV - TLC	5	17	2	19	1	6	12	0	15	7	0	0
Independence House (YWCA)	6	17	0	17	0	6	11	0	22	8	0	0
La Posada Home, Inc.	8	37	0	37	0	8	29	0	50	13	0	0
La Posada TLC	10	42	0	42	0	11	31	0	42	11	0	0
Myrtle TLC (Single Women)	0	0	16	16	0	16	0	16	0	0	0	0
Project VIDA	6	25	0	25	1	5	19	0	24	6	0	0
Reynolds House	10	41	0	41	0	10	31	0	16	4	0	0
Safe Zone	0	0	14	14	14	0	0	14	0	0	1	0
Salvation Army Fresh Start	10	42	0	42	4	9	29	0	33	11	0	0
Veterans TLC	0	0	20	20	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	20
Victory Outcry in the Barrio	0	0	9	9	9	0	0	0	2	2	16	0
Villa Maria	0	0	22	22	0	22	0	22	0	0	22	1
Willie Sanchez-Rosales Family Center	5	21	2	23	7	3	13	2	17	6	0	0
Winchester House (EPHS)	0	0	10	10	10	0	0	15	0	0	15	1
YWCA-TLC (Sara McKnight)	28	90	5	95	0	33	62	0	137	39	0	2
TOTAL Transitional	94	352	115	467	77	141	249	137	394	114	74	24
Total # of Individual Beds	137							Total # of Family Beds	394			
Total # of Individuals	115							Total # of Persons in Families	352			

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

	# of Fams	Pers in Fams	Indivs	Total	Men	Women	Children+ Teens	# of Indv Beds	# of Fam Beds	Fam Units	Ind Units	# of Vets
IAE	0	0	8	8	7	1	0	7	8	2	7	0
EHN - HUD Supportive Housing	3	9	17	26	12	9	5	18	8	3	18	0
Magoffin Avenue Safe Haven	0	0	20	20	11	9	0	20	0	0	20	0
Magoffin Avenue SRO	0	0	20	20	8	12	0	20	0	0	20	0
Missouri Street SRO	0	0	36	36	35	1	0	39	0	0	39	0
Myrtle SRO (Single Women)	0	0	12	12	0	12	0	12	0	0	12	0
Siesta Gardens - MHMR	0	0	19	19	12	7	0	22	0	0	22	11
Veterans Lodge	0	0	12	12	12	0	0	15	0	0	15	12
TOTAL PSH	3	9	144	153	97	51	5	153	16	5	153	23
Total # of Individual Beds	155							Total # of Family Beds	16			
Total # of Individuals	144							Total # of Persons Families	8			

2013 STREET COUNT - 175 Survey's Collected

<i>Chronically Homeless Individuals</i>	34	<i>Individuals</i>	172
<i>Chronically Homeless Households</i>	1	<i># of Families</i>	3
<i>Veterans</i>	56	<i># of persons in Fams</i>	10

2014 Point In Time

<i>Total Homeless Families</i>	151	<i>Total # of Veterans</i>	154
<i># of people in families</i>	544	<i>Total # of Chronic Ind</i>	104
<i>Total # of Homeless Individuals</i>	850	<i>Total # of Chronic Families</i>	14

Total 1394

The Point-In-Time Homeless count is a census conducted during the last week of January. It provides a one-day snapshot of unduplicated numbers of homeless families & individuals in sheltered and unsheltered locations in El Paso County.

**ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE (AI)
April 2011 – April 2016**

The City of El Paso Fair Housing Task Force (FHTF) continues to address the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). El Paso City Council approved the AI in April 2011, which was prepared by Southwest Fair Housing Council (SWFHC), Tucson, Arizona, as mandated for receipt of Community Development Block Grant funds.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) staff and the FHTF continues to address the AI and identified impediments as HUD's procedure to furthering fair housing choice. The Fair Housing Officer and the City's partner, the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), continue to provide fair housing outreach and education. This partnership is possible by awarding CDBG set-aside funds in the amount of \$25,000 to an agency to provide a Fair Housing Outreach and Education Program. The YWCA has been the only successful applicant and is now in their third year of funding.

Lack of information and knowledge of the Fair Housing Act continues as a primary identified impediment as well as an integral part of addressing other identified impediments by the FHTF. As a result the plan for the next five years is to annually continue to request applications for Fair Housing Education and Outreach. The YWCA has expanded fair housing education, credit education, and other consumer education, assists with the Fair Housing Task Force, and can provide counseling for persons who need assistance with a fair housing claim. This has proven to be a successful partnership and will continue unless the new HUD assessment tool and/or HUD's policies, procedures and data for completion of an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) do not support this activity.

Several years ago, when service and support animals was a primary concern being expressed by calls to the Fair Housing Officer (FHO), the Fair Housing Task Force (FHTF) and the Fair Housing Officer were able to hold a training conference where this information was provided. These same FHTF members and FHO provided training to individuals with disabilities and the public. Very few service animal questions are now received. During the next five year, the intent of the FHTF and FHO is to address any type of situation like this trying to assist in understanding and implementing the Fair Housing Act whether identified as a specific impediment or not.

Public housing concerns primarily tend to be the lack of repairs by rental property owners. For those wanting to purchase a home, the primary concern is the requirement for appropriate credit scores and/or sufficient income. These are not considered barriers unless discrimination is found to be occurring.

The Analysis to Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) - El Paso, 2011-2016, consists of eight identified impediments which can be found at <http://www.elpasotexas.gov/community-and-human-development/housing-programs/fair-housing>. Fair Housing Task Force members want to continue to address these identified barriers and recommended actions to achieve several goals that have not been reached. Members believe the existing barriers to be inclusive and have not identified additional impediments at this time. The public participation in the preparation of the CDBG Five Year Consolidated Plan placed fair housing as a medium priority and did not elicit additional barriers to fair housing choice. The FHTF and FHO strongly believe this to be the best utilization of their resources and time until HUD's provides guidance, data, and resources as HUD identified they would, to proceed with the new Fair Housing Rule and Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH).

**HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Resale / Recapture Guidelines**

The City of El Paso Recapture Policy (24 CFR 92.254(a)(5)(ii)(1)-(7))

The City of El Paso First Time Homebuyers (FTHBs) that receive direct down payment, closing cost, principal buy down assistance and/or a reduction of the sales price to below the market value to make the unit(s) affordable will meet the affordability period if they remain in the home for the full required period of affordability as determined by the amount of assistance received (five to 15 years). The actual required period of affordability will be based on the total amount of the direct HOME assistance provided as noted below. The effective date of the beginning of the required period of affordability is the date all completion data is entered into IDIS (See: 92.2 Definitions, "Project Completion") and as documented by a fully executed HUD-1, a copy of which has been placed in each individual homebuyer's and/or homeowner's file. Should there be instances where a HUD-1 is not executed (e.g. the first mortgage loan is carried by the City or another entity) substitute the name of the document(s) replacing the HUD-1.

<u>HOME Program Assistance Amount</u>	Minimum Required Affordability Period In Years
\$1,000 - \$14,999.99	5 years
\$15,000 - \$40,000	10 years
Over \$40,000	15 years
New construction of rental (regardless of amount invested)	20 years

The federal assistance will be provided in the form of an amortized loan, deferred payment loan (DPL) and/or a forgivable deferred payment loan (FDPL) over a period up to 30 years. Loans are amortized at 3% interest. Non-interest bearing, second-lien deferred loans in the amount of the HOME subsidy will be made due upon sale, transfer, or lease. The assistance will be secured by a HOME Written Agreement, fully executed and dated by all applicable parties and a Deed of Trust, both of which will be recorded in the land records of El Paso County. Under "Recapture", if the home is sold prior to the end of the required affordability period (the homebuyer or the property owner may sell to any willing buyer at any price) a portion of the net sales proceeds from the sale, if any will be returned to the City to be used for other HOME-eligible activities. The recaptured funds will be treated by the City as program income, which is income that is required to be utilized to assist other first-time homebuyers. The portion of the net sales proceeds that is returned to the City is equal to the amount of HOME funds invested in the property less the amount for each full year that the residence was occupied by the homebuyer or property owner as their principal residence. Any funds remaining after the distribution of the net sales proceeds to all lien holders, including the City, will be returned to the homebuyer or homeowner. In the event of a sale, short sale or foreclosure, the amount recaptured will be limited to the amount of "net sales proceeds" available at the time of such occurrence. Additional information pertaining to e

Recapture Provisions is detailed in the written policies and procedures of the City.

If there are insufficient funds remaining from the sale of the property and the City recaptures less than or none of the recapture amount due, the City must maintain data in each individual file that provides the amount of the sale and the distribution of the funds. This will document that:

1. There were no net sales proceeds; or
2. The amount of the net sales proceeds was insufficient to cover the full amount due; and that
3. No proceeds were distributed to the homebuyer/homeowner.

Other than the actual sale of the property, if the homebuyer (or homeowner) breaches the terms and conditions for any other reason, e.g. no longer occupies the property as their principal residence, the full amount of the subsidy (cannot be prorated) is immediately due and payable. The City must immediately repay its HOME Treasury Account, from non-federal funds, for the full amount of the assistance provided whether or not it can recoup any or all of the funds from the homebuyer (or homeowner).

Although the City of El Paso's primary method of enforcement is Recapture, we are also including, as recommended by HUD, the Resale Provisions as well. Should a situation occur where only Resale can be used, our documents will contain the required provisions, as follows:

City of El Paso Resale Policy (24 CFR 92.254(a)(5)(i))

The resale deed restriction (or covenant) will be utilized for HOME-assisted units which: 1) the homebuyer does not receive direct down payment, closing cost, principal buy down assistance, or a reduction of the sales price to make the unit(s) affordable from the City or other entity; or 2) the City has elected to use the Resale Provisions instead of the Recapture Provisions.

The Resale Provision ensures that a HOME-assisted property remains affordable during the entire affordability period. The affordability period is based on the amount of HOME funds invested as a development subsidy that is either left in the deal at closing or is repaid to the City, or to the CHDO, Sub-recipient, State and/or State Recipient, as applicable, by the first mortgage lender at closing, or the City as elected to use the Resale rather than Recapture to assure the unit is affordable to a household a or below 80% AMI for the El Paso metropolitan statistical area. The effective date of the beginning of the required period of affordability is the date all completion data is entered into IDIS. (See: 92.2, Definitions, "Project Completion") and as documented by the fully executed HUD-1, a copy of which has been placed in each homebuyer's or homeowner's file (project owner's file, if a rental). If there are instances where a HUD-1 is not executed (e.g. the first mortgage loan is being carried by the City or another entity) substitute the name of the document(s) replacing the HUD-1. The homebuyer or homeowner may sell the property after the expiration of the required affordability period

without any restrictions.

The Resale provision goes into effect when the home is sold during the affordability period. At the time of sale, the following provisions will be in effect:

1. In instances where the home has been rented or leased, refinanced or the Initial homebuyer (or homeowner) is no longer physically occupying the Property as their principal residence, the entire amount of the HOME Assistance provided shall be immediately due and payable to the City.

2. If the property does not meet the affordability requirements for the compliance period, the entire amount of the HOME investment must be repaid to the City's HOME Treasury Account. 24 CFR 92.504(b)(1); and HOME Fires – Vol. 5 No. 2, June 2003; Section 219(b) of the HOME statute; and 92.503(b)(1)

Resale requires the initial homebuyer or homeowner, if applicable, (and/or subsequent homebuyers if home was previously sold during the required period of affordability), to sell the home to a low-income family at an affordable price as defined below:

A. A low-income family is defined as a family whose total income from all sources at the time of purchase from the initial (or subsequent) homebuyer (or homeowner) does not exceed 80% of the area median income, adjusted for household size as defined by HUD, under the Part V income definition that is applicable for each program activity at the time of closing.

*The contract for sale of the home must include a provision requiring the family acquiring the Home to be income-eligible as qualified by the City prior to acquiring the property.

B. The initial homebuyer or homeowner, if applicable, (seller) or a subsequent Homebuyer or homeowner, if applicable, must list the property at or below the City's determined affordable sales price.

Fair Return and Appreciated Value (24 CFR 92.254(a)(5)(i)):

1. The determination of Fair Return shall be the sum of:
 - a. Down payment and closing costs paid from the initial homebuyer's cash at purchase;
 - b. Seller's (initial homebuyer's) closing costs at sale
 - c. Principal payments only made by the initial homebuyer(s) in excess of the amount required by the mortgage.
 - d. Documented capital improvements in excess of \$500.
2. Fair Return is paid to the initial homebuyer(s) at sale once the first mortgage debt is paid and all other conditions to the initial written agreement are met.
3. In the event there are no funds for Fair Return, then Fair Return does not exist.
4. In the event there are partial funds for Fair Return, then Fair Return shall remain in

force to the extent funds are available.

Appreciated Value is:

- a. The Affordable Sales Price
- b. Less the First Mortgage Debt
- c. Less Fair Return
- d. Equals Appreciated Value

1. If Appreciated Value is zero or less than zero, than no Appreciated Value exists.

2. Appreciated Value is shared with the initial homebuyer(s) based on the City of El Paso's initial investment of HOME funds as follows:

- a. The initial homebuyer's out of pocket investment of down payment and closing costs divided by the City's HOME investment equal the percentage of Appreciated Value that shall be paid to the initial homebuyer or homeowner;
- b. The balance of Appreciated Value remaining shall be paid to the City.

All of the above requirements will be included and described in the subordinate Deed of Trust filed in the El Paso County Recorder's Office by the City, housing developer, subrecipient, state recipient, contractor or consortium, as applicable.

The City reserves the right to end the affordability period upon the occurrence of, but not limited to, any of the following events: foreclosure, transfer in lieu of foreclosure or assignment of an FHA incurred mortgage to the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The original housing developer, CHDO, sub-recipient, contractor, state recipient, consortium or the City may use purchase options, rights of first refusal or other preemptive rights to purchase the housing before foreclosure to preserve affordability. If any of the aforementioned actions are taken, subsequent sale to a HOME income-eligible low-income homebuyer is required. All of the City's original HOME terms and conditions must be reinstated, in writing and the remaining term of the required period of affordability remains in effect. A new Written Agreement, Promissory Note and Deed of Trust must be executed by all applicable parties and recorded in the last records of El Paso County. A copy of all documents, including evidence that they have been properly recorded must be maintained in the file.

However, if the City provides additional HOME assistance to the new homebuyer (e.g., a direct subsidy (as defined above) the City must reinstate the remaining term of the initial required period of affordability AND add to that term, the new required period of affordability based on the amount of the direct subsidy provided to the new homebuyer. The additional HOME investment must be treated as an amendment to the original project. Consequently, the additional HOME investment may result in an extension of the original period of affordability.

Appendix J

Example:

- a) Initial Resale required period of affordability = 10 years
- b) Property sold in year two (2)
- c) Based on the amount of direct assistance provided to the new homebuyer(s) the required period of affordability is five (5) years
- d) New required period of affordability = 13 years (8 years remaining on initial resale required affordability period plus 5 years for new period of affordability)
- e) This project now becomes subject to the 'RECAPTURE' provisions and the City would list the Recapture terms as noted above under the "Recapture Policy" in its Written Agreement with the new homebuyer or homeowner, as applicable.

CITY OF EL PASO

Department of Community and Human Development



EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT (ESG)

WRITTEN STANDARDS

Policy and Procedures



Appendix K
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ESG Program Description.....3

Eligible Activities.....3, 4

Term Definitions.....5

Interview Process.....5

Applicant Responsibility.....6,7

Client Eligibility Status.....7

Citizenship and Residency.....7

At –Risk Factors7

Identity Verification7

Income Sources.....8,9

Income Verification.....9,10

Annualizing Income.....10

Assets.....10

Documentation.....11

Determination of Benefits.....11

Rental Assistance Payments.....11,12

Rental payments in Arrears.....12

Client Certification.....12

Confidentiality.....12

Termination of Assistance.....12,13

Applicant Rights.....13

Appeal Process.....14

Fair Market Rent Rate.....14

HUD Habitability Standards.....14

Lead Based Paint Visual Assessment Requirements.....14

Enclosures: Eligibility Certification form Exhibit (A)
Section 8 HUD Income Guidelines (B)
Homeless Definition (Exhibit C)
Documentation of Homelessness Exhibit (D)
Lead-Based Paint Screening Worksheet (Exhibit E)
Rent Reasonableness Worksheet (Exhibit F)
HUD Habitability Standards (Exhibit G)
HMIS Standards of Participation (Exhibit H)

EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT PROGRAM

Program Description

The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) is a Federal HUD program designed to identify sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons, as well as those at risk of homelessness, and provide the services necessary to help those persons quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis and/or homelessness.

The City of El Paso is a recipient of an annual allocation of Federal ESG funding and prepares a notice of funding Request for Proposal (RFP) for awarding ESG funds to eligible agencies. All funded agencies are required to follow federal guidelines in the implementation of the ESG. The City of El Paso has written the following policies and procedures to facilitate the agencies in implementing the ESG guidelines as set by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Eligible Activities

1. Street Outreach

Eligible street outreach costs include: costs of providing essential services necessary to reach out to unsheltered homeless people; connect them with emergency shelter, housing, or critical services; and provide urgent, non-facility based care to unsheltered homeless people who are unwilling or unable to access emergency shelter, housing, or an appropriate health facility, as further identified in 24 CFR 576.101. For the purposes of this section, the term "unsheltered homeless people" means individuals and families who qualify as homeless under paragraphs (1)(i) of the "homeless" definition under 24 CFR 576.2.

2. Emergency Shelter

Eligible emergency shelter costs include: costs of providing essential services to homeless families and individuals in emergency shelters, renovating buildings to be used as emergency shelter for homeless families and individuals, and operating emergency shelters as identified in 24 CFR 576.102. Shelter services shall be restricted to the following populations: 1) domestic violence victims (provided by a domestic violence victim service provider), 2) homeless youth, and 3) families with children.

Funding will only be provided as tenant based rental assistance for the following eligible activities:

3. Homelessness Prevention - Rental Assistance

Eligible rental assistance includes:

- a. short-term rental assistance (up to 3 months)
- b. medium-term rental assistance (up to 24 months)
- c. one-time payment for up to 6 months of rent in arrears, to include late fees

Appendix K

Eligible costs includes: rental application fees, security deposits, last month's rent, utility deposits, utility payments (with a limit of 6 months in utility payment arrears), moving costs (including storage costs up to 3 months).

Homelessness Prevention - Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services

Eligible services include: housing search and placement, housing stability case management, mediation, legal services, and credit repair. Eligible services under case management include: including centralized coordinated assessments, initial evaluation, counseling, and coordinating services (for a complete list of eligible case management activities please reference 24 CFR 576.105(b)(2)).

4. Rapid Re-Housing – Rental Assistance

Eligible rental assistance includes:

- a. short-term rental assistance (up to 3 months)
- b. medium-term rental assistance (up to 24 months)
- c. one-time payment for up to 6 months of rent in arrears, to include late fees

Eligible costs includes: rental application fees, security deposits, last month's rent, utility deposits, utility payments (with a limit of 6 months in utility payment arrears), moving costs (including storage costs up to 3 months).

Rapid Re-Housing – Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services

Eligible services include: housing search and placement, housing stability case management, mediation, legal services, and credit repair. Eligible services under case management include: including centralized coordinated assessments, initial evaluation, counseling, and coordinating services (for a complete list of eligible case management activities please reference 24 CFR 576.105(b)(2)).

HMIS - All agencies receiving ESG assistance will be required to participate in the local HMIS except as prohibited by law.

Programs funded with Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Rehousing ESG funds will provide assistance to persons at-risk of becoming homeless and house persons that are currently homeless, as well as provide housing relocation and stabilization services.

1) Individuals and families who are currently in housing but are at risk of becoming homeless and need temporary rent or utility assistance to prevent them from becoming homeless or assistance to move to another unit or 2) individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness (residing in emergency or transitional shelters or on the street) and need temporary assistance in order to obtain housing).

1. The Household is imminent at-risk of losing housing and would become homeless *but for* this assistance, is literally homeless, is homeless under other Federal Statutes, or is fleeing/attempting to flee Domestic Violence.

Appendix K

2. All persons must meet the following two conditions whether they are being helped through Prevention or through Assistance (Rapid Re-housing);
 - a. Have no appropriate subsequent housing options identified AND
 - b. Lack the financial resources and support networks needed to obtain immediate housing

Term Definitions

The following terms and definitions ensure common understanding of all ESG related policy materials.

1. Gross Monthly Income- The income from any source the household is receiving or anticipates receiving within 30 days of the application.
2. Applicant- A household member applying for assistance on the household's behalf. If possible, the Applicant should be the head of household.
3. Client – An applicant who has gone through the application process, been approved, and has agreed to any terms or conditions for assistance.
4. Eligibility Determination- The point at which Agency staff determines whether the household is or is not eligible for ESG benefits and informs the household of the decision.
5. Employable adults- A competent individual physically capable of employment.
6. SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) - A nutrition assistance program administered by the Texas Department of Human Services (TDHS).
7. Head of Household – The household member with primary responsibility for financially maintaining the household.
8. Household – One or more persons residing in the same home as an economic unit.
9. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) - A program administered by the Social Security Administration. This program provides financial assistance to disabled and elderly persons when these persons are not able to support themselves.
10. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) - A state public assistance program administered by TDHS.
11. Income is a gain or benefit received on regular or predictable basis that provides the household with its normal living expenses. Income may be earned or unearned.
12. Gross Income is amount of income earned before any deductions, such as tax or insurance.

13.Homeless-View attached Federal HUD Homeless Definition (Exhibit C).

Interview Process

Agency staff interviews applicants face-to-face prior to eligibility determination. Agency staff conducts the interview at the El Paso County General Assistance designated office. In hardship situations such as disability or frailty a home visit may substitute for an office visit.

The interview is a confidential discussion of household circumstances to determine eligibility/ ineligibility. The scope of the interview is limited to the household circumstances directly related to the eligibility determination.

The worker reviews information on the application form and resolves unclear, incomplete, or inconsistent information with the household. In addition, the worker explains each step of the eligibility process. Agency staff informs the household of the eligibility status at the close of the interview and explains the reason(s) for the decision.

Failure to appear for the interview without contacting the agency staff results in a denial of the application. Agency staff will deny applications if the applicant fails to keep a rescheduled appointment. If the household wants its eligibility determined, Agency staff requires a new application.

Applicant Responsibility

Applicants have the following responsibilities:

1. Applicants must complete, sign, and submit the application to the best of their ability.
2. Applicants must provide, to the best of their ability, information needed to verify income, citizenship or immigration status, identity and any existing financial resources and any other documentation needed to determine eligibility.
3. Application denial occurs if the household refuses to cooperate in the application process. Refusal to cooperate means the household refuses to take steps required for completion of the application process.
4. Applicants must immediately notify caseworkers of any change in information that is used to determine eligibility.
5. False information by applicant is a cause for the denial of the application.
6. The Applicant must provide proof of the following:
 - a. Identity of head of household (or applicant if different).
 - b. U. S. citizenship or legal permanent residency
 - c. Social Security number

Appendix K

- d. Income for the last 30 days- Household gross annual income must be at or below 30% of the current Federal HUD Section 8, Area Median Income guidelines (Exhibit B).
- e. Current Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) Registration for employable adults not currently working or enrolled in high school.
- f. Notarized and/or official letter or other documentation from employer if recently started working indicating when employment began and expected first pay.
- g. Proof of unemployment, if applicable.
- h. Most recent statement(s), if client (applicant) has a bank or other financial institution account.
- i. Proof of benefits and/or compliance with any Texas Department of Human Service (TDHS) requirements, if applicable.
- j. Recent medical letter or documentation if anyone in Household is under medical care and/or disabled.
- k. Documentation of unforeseen expenses.
- l. Statement from Owner and W9 filled out correctly and completely by the property owner from whom they rent.
- m. Current lease
- n. Eviction notice or other documentation showing imminent at-risk of homelessness

Applicant Eligibility Status

- 1. The household must be at imminent risk of losing housing and would become homeless *but for* this assistance, literally homeless, homeless under other Federal Statutes, or fleeing/attempting to flee Domestic Violence.
- 2. The caseworker must also determine the following:
 - a. No other appropriate housing is available;
 - b. No financial resources exist that would allow the household to remain in the home or to obtain immediate housing;
 - c. No other resources or support networks are available.

Citizenship and Residency

Appendix K

Client and/or other household member(s) must be U.S. citizens or Legal Permanent Residents. Agency staff verifies citizenship or legal permanent residency status by reviewing client's documentation.

Eligible household members must reside within the El Paso City Limits.

At-Risk Factors

The Household must meet at least two of the Risk Factors indicated in the Risk Factors Checklist (attached).

Identity Verification

Agency staff requests various documents to verify the identity of the applicant to limit fraudulent applicants. The applicant or any individual applying on behalf of the head of household must provide a picture identification to confirm the identity of the head of household and/or applicant. Acceptable documents for identification include:

1. Picture ID such as driver's license, government ID card, any other official document, a combination of documents, or other means of identification, and
2. Proof of date of birth (Birth Certificate, Passport, or other legal documentation.), and
3. Social Security Card

Income Sources

Income is a gain or benefit received on regular or predictable basis that provides the household with its normal living expenses. Income may be earned or unearned, as long as it is on a regular and predictable basis. When income varies, Agency staff uses the best evidence available to estimate a regular and predictable amount. Some income counts in the ESG eligibility determination process and other income does not.

Agency staff considers the following income when determining eligibility and need.

1. Earned Income
2. Self Employment/Business Income
3. Interest and Dividend Income
4. Pension and Retirement Income
5. Unemployment Compensation
6. Disability Income (Including RSDI and SSI)
7. Workman's Compensation
8. Veteran's Compensation and/or pension

Appendix K

9. TANF or OTTANF/Public Assistance
10. Alimony, Child Support and Foster Care Income
11. Armed Forces Income
12. Regular monthly contributions or allowances intended to assist the household in meeting its normal living expenses, whatever the source.

Agency staff does not consider the following income when determining need:

1. Earned Income from Children under 18 years of age
2. Inheritance and Insurance Income
3. Medical Expense Reimbursements
4. Income of Live-in Aid
5. Income for Disabled Persons living in HOME-assisted housing or receiving HOME tenant-based rental assistance
6. Student Financial Aid
7. Armed Forces Hostile Fire Pay
8. Self-Sufficiency Program Income
9. Other Income to include temporary, non-recurring or sporadic income, such as gifts. (NOTE: This applies to annualized income but still counted when figuring income in the last 30 days)
10. Reparations
11. Income from full-time students over age 18 who are dependents
12. Adoption Assistance Payments
13. Deferred and Lump Sum Social Security and SSI Payments
14. Income Tax and Property Tax Refunds
15. Home Care Assistance
16. Other Federal Exclusions
17. Retirement account.
18. In-kind contributions, which includes such items as food, clothing, and furniture.

Appendix K

19. A one-time vendor payment made directly by one party to another party on behalf of the household such as payment of the household rent or mortgage directly to the landlord or mortgagee.

Income Verification

Agency staff must verify gross income for the 30 day period before the application date and must annualize that income according to HUD regulations. Income recently terminated should not be included in the annualized income. Income for the household must be at or below 30% of Area Median Income (AMI) (<http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/il/il10/index.html>). Agency staff may use any of the following:

1. Paycheck stubs
2. A statement from an employer on company letterhead indicating income received or other pertinent information, including dates of termination, dates work began and /or dates of first paycheck.
3. Written documentation from agencies that provide the income, such as an award letter from the Social Security Administration or from the Department of Veterans Affairs, or if applicable written documentation of benefit termination.
4. Verification by other public assistance agencies such as the Texas Department of Human Services which verifies all income before awarding SNAP or TANF grants.
5. If self-employed, gross receipts of income within the last 30 days.
6. In all cases, each adult must fill out, sign, and date a Declaration of Income Statement.
 - a. All questions must be answered for all members of the household who are 18 years of age and over. If no income is being received by the person(s) then place a zero in the gross amount column.
 - b. Make sure to include both income from the last 30 days prior to application date and annualized income.
 - c. Form must be signed by applicable person.

Annualizing Income

To calculate income, add the gross amount earned for the 30 days prior to the date of application and multiply by 12.

Assets

Agency staff considers the following resources when determining eligibility and need:

1. Cash on hand or cash grants received from other sources
2. Certificates of deposit

Appendix K

3. Treasury notes
4. Savings bonds
5. Savings and checking accounts
6. Stocks
7. Oil, gas or mineral rights
8. Land/building (other than the household's homestead)
9. Vehicles used for recreational purposes only
10. Properties with cash value which the household could divest in order to meet its financial needs
11. Business assets with cash value which the household could divest in order to meet its financial needs

Agency staff does not consider the following resources when determining need:

The applicant's homestead

1. Household goods such as furniture or appliances
2. Personal belongings such as clothing or jewelry
3. Cash or loan value of life insurance policy up to \$1,000.00 or less PER PERSON
4. Savings or checking account not to exceed \$500.00 for one person or \$700.00 for two or more
5. Retirement account.
6. Vehicles if used (a) as the household's normal means of transportation; or (b) as the household's home.

Documentation

The Caseworker is responsible for verifying and documenting eligibility of applicants before providing ESG assistance. Caseworker must provide copies of all documentation in the case file.

In addition to verifying all documentation brought by the applicant, Caseworker must also:

1. Determine that the property meets the Fair Market Rent rates for El Paso.
2. Determine if the property in question meets Rent Reasonableness standards as set by HUD.
3. Verify that said owner matches by providing a printout from www.epcad.org, through public records found at www.epcounty.com, or other appropriate documentation.
4. When owner employs a 3rd party to manage the property and/or collect rents appropriate documentation must also be provided.
5. In the case where the home is built on or before December 31, 1977 AND there is either a child under the age of six and/or a pregnant woman in the household, Caseworker must conduct a lead inspection at the applicant's home and provide the Lead Inspection Worksheet. (NOTE: Caseworker must have successfully

Appendix K

completed the online HUD Visual Assessment Course found at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/> prior to conducting an actual inspection).

6. The Caseworker must conduct a Housing Habitability Standards Inspection to determine that the rental unit under which assistance is being provided is habitable as per HUD standards.

Determination of Benefits

Agency staff authorizes a benefit amount once a household is determined to be eligible for assistance. All clients are initially assessed on a short-term basis and may receive from 1 to 3 months of assistance as determined by need

Rental Assistance Payments

1. Agency staff authorizes payment of full amount of rent as determined by the lease. Assistance must not exceed this cost, which must be in compliance with HUD's Rent Reasonableness standards and Fair Market Rent standards.
2. Rent may be paid at an assisted living facility, boarding house, or group home as long as each resident has an individual lease.
3. Rent may be paid for either a mobile home or lot (or both if charged as a single payment).
4. Households receiving a subsidy or other assistance for the same cost type (rent) during the same time period are not eligible for ESG assistance.
5. Partial payments for rent are allowed only if it is determined that the tenant paid the other portion and did not receive assistance from any other entity for the same period.
6. Application fees, administrative fees, late fees, court costs and costs due to damages are not an allowable expense.
7. Payments to Hotels or Motels are not allowable under Prevention.
8. Payments will only be made and mailed to third parties, such as landlords, owners, or management companies.
9. The following is required when the program is administered by the County of El Paso: The County Auditor's Office requires a complete and correct Payment Voucher Packet in order for a payment to be processed. Voucher Packets will be submitted by Caseworkers. These will then be reviewed by the program manager for final approval and submitted to the county auditor's office for payment processing.

The Payment Voucher consists of the following:

- a. Payment Voucher Form
- b. Statement from Owner

- c. Eviction
- d. W9
- e. Current Lease
- f. Verification of ownership of property (CAD)
- g. Any other pertinent documentation as needed

Rental Payments in Arrears

Rental assistance may be used to pay up to 3 months of rental arrears for eligible program participants. Rental arrears may be paid if the payment enables the program participant to remain in the housing unit for which the arrears are being paid or move to another unit.

Client Certification

The last step in the eligibility process is Certification. Certification happens when the Caseworker has determined the applicant is eligible for assistance and all documentation has been provided and a case file completed.

1. Caseworker must complete the file for ESG Assistance.
2. The file is not required if the household is ineligible for assistance.

Confidentiality

Each agency must develop and implement procedures to ensure. Such procedures must be provided to the City before implementation of the program commences:

1. The confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided with assistance; and
2. That the address or location of any assisted housing will not be made public, except to the extent that this prohibition contradicts a preexisting privacy policy of the grantee.

Termination of Assistance

Assistance to a program participant can be terminated under the following conditions:

1. Housing stabilization has been achieved
2. Other resources and support networks are available to the household
3. Income exceeds 30% of Annual Median Income for household
4. A household reaches the maximum time allowed in program
5. Failure to provided required documentation
6. Failure to comply with housing stabilization plan
7. Failure to comply with program rules and requirements
8. At the request of a program participant

An agency may terminate assistance to a program participant who violates program requirements. The agency may resume assistance to a program participant whose assistance was previously terminated. In terminating assistance to a program participant, the agency must provide a formal process that recognizes the rights of individuals receiving assistance to due process of law.

Appendix K

This process, at a minimum, must consist of:

1. Written notice to the program participant containing a clear statement of the reasons for termination;
2. A review of the decision, in which the program participant is given the opportunity to present written or oral objections before a person other than the person (or a subordinate of that person) who made or approved the termination decision; and
3. Prompt written notice of the final decision to the program participant.

Applicant Rights

1. Agency staff will treat applicants respectfully.
2. Applicants have the right to apply for and receive assistance, if eligible, without regard to race, religion, gender, political beliefs, national origin, or age.
3. Agency staff will explain eligibility criteria and the procedure for determination of eligibility to each applicant.
4. Applicants who require help in completing an application will receive that assistance.
5. All applicants will have the right to receive a determination of their claim, stating the benefits they are to receive or the reason(s) that they are ineligible for assistance.
6. An applicant may request the Program Manager review an eligibility decision to ensure appropriate application of eligibility criteria.
7. Information collected during the eligibility determination process is confidential.
8. The restriction on the disclosing of information is limited to individuals and their circumstances. General information such as financial or statistical reports, information regarding policies, procedures, methods or any other information which is not about or does not specifically identify an applicant or recipient is not confidential.
9. The applicant may consent to the release of information to other agencies for establishing eligibility for other state or federal benefits.

Appeals

A program participant will have the right to appeal a termination decision. A written request will need to be submitted within (5) working days from the date of notification. The written request will be submitted to the agency and clearly state the reasons for the appeal. The Agency will review the appeal and respond within (5) days. If the appellant is not satisfied with the response from the Agency, they may appeal to the City of El Paso's Department of Community and Human Development within two (2) days of

the agency's response. The CD Dept. will resolve the grievance and make a final ruling on the matter.

Fair Market Rent Rate

Rental assistance cannot be provided unless the rent does not exceed the Fair Market Rental rates established by HUD, as provided under 24 CFR part 888.

Habitability Standards

Agency providing rental assistance with ESG funds will be required to conduct initial and any appropriate follow-up inspections of housing units into which a program participant will be moving. Units should be inspected on an annual basis and upon a change of tenancy. Inspection of each unit must include the filling out and filing of the attached Exhibit D: ESG Housing Habitability Standards Inspection Checklist. Sub- grantees are to ensure that experienced Agency staff performs all habitability inspections.

Lead-Based Paint Visual Assessment Requirements

The agency is required to provide a visual assessment of each selected property for client habitability to ensure that there are no hazards related Lead Based Paint. Visual assessments can be conducted by a HUD-Certified Visual Assessor under ESG, and must meet the requirements as outlined in the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, as noted in Section VII.F of the Notice. A 20-minute online training course on conducting visual assessments can be found on HUD's website at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/visualassessment/h00101.htm>. After successful completion of the online course, Subrecipients will receive a certificate of completion which qualifies them for conducting the assessments. All Subrecipients are required to have at least one Agency staff member conduct the test and pass.

Agencies are also required to fill out and sign the ESG Lead Screening Worksheet (Exhibit D) Lead-Based Paint Document Checklist (Exhibit E) and for each client receiving assistance.

Please note, that the form has a last page that requires Agency staff signature and date. Sub- grantees will ensure that the form is signed and dated properly.

Appendix K

Exhibit A

CITY OF EL PASO

EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT

30% Income Limit Eligibility Certification

Client Name (including nicknames or other names used)

Current: Street City Zip Code

Gender: Male Ethnicity: Hispanic

Female Not Hispanic

Is the client disabled?

Yes Race: White

No Note: Black/African American

Is this a Female Headed Household? More than Asian

Yes one may be American Indian/Alaskan Native

No selected Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander

Income: Please circle the amount which best describes your household's income. (This includes the combined income of all family members who live in the home, regardless of whether they contribute to household bills.)

0 - \$11,770	\$15,931 – 20,090	\$24,251 –28,300	\$30,401 - \$32,500
\$11,771 – 15,930	\$20,091 – 24,250	\$28,301 - 30,400	\$32,501 - \$34,600

Number of family members living in your household (please check one):

1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ 6 ___ 7 ___ 8 ___ 9 ___ 10 ___

Appendix K

Please circle any of the following assistance your household currently receives:

Housing Authority (HUD) Section 8 Rent Subsidy

Medicare or Medicaid

Supplementary Security Income (SSI)

Food Stamps

Income certification and signature on reverse side of form



For Agency Use Only

Is Income According to CD Contract Guidelines?

Low

Extremely Low

Address within City Limits?

Yes

Staff Member Making Verification _____

Appendix K

Members of Household, including self, living at address on other side of page: (This should include *all persons* related by blood, marriage, or adoption residing in one dwelling.) Please list employers or other sources of income (for example, income received from Social Security, retirement benefits or child support payments).

1. _____

NAME

AGE

RELATIONSHIP TO CLIENT

EMPLOYER/INCOME SOURCE EMPLOYER'S ADDRESS

PHONE NUMBER

2. _____

NAME

AGE

RELATIONSHIP

EMPLOYER/INCOME SOURCE

EMPLOYER'S ADDR

PHONE NUMBER

3. _____

NAME

AGE

RELATIONSHIP

EMPLOYER/INCOME SOURCE EMPLOYER'S ADDRESS

PHONE NUMBER

4. _____

NAME

AGE

RELATIONSHIP

EMPLOYER/INCOME SOURCE

EMPLOYER'S ADDRESS

PHONE NUMBER

5. _____

NAME

AGE

RELATIONSHIP

6. _____

NAME

AGE

RELATIONSHIP

7. _____

NAME

AGE

RELATIONSHIP

8. _____

NAME

AGE

RELATIONSHIP

(Additional household information may be entered at margins)

Appendix K

I hereby certify that all information within this certification is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that I am applying for federal assistance intended to benefit only low and moderate income persons. I am aware that making a false statement to obtain benefits to which I am not entitled may subject me to both civil and criminal penalties, as well as forfeiture of my benefits. I authorize that information on this document be verified with the employers or other income sources at a later date, and authorize said employers or other sources to release this information.

Signature of client if over 18 or parent/legal guardian

Date Signed

Appendix K

Exhibit B

CITY OF EL PASO
 Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
 30% Income Limit Eligibility Certification
 YEAR 2015 HUD INCOME LIMITS
 BY FAMILY SIZE
 EL PASO, TEXAS

El Paso, Texas FY 2015 Area Median Income: 4-person AMI \$47,600

FAMILY SIZE	LOW INCOME 80% OF MEDIAN	VERY LOW INCOME 50% OF MEDIAN	EXTREMELY LOW INCOME 30% OF MEDIAN
1 PERSON	29,350	18,350	11,770
2 PERSON	33,550	21,000	15,930
3 PERSON	37,750	23,600	20,090
4 PERSON	41,900	26,200	24,250
5 PERSON	45,300	28,300	28,300
6 PERSON	48,650	30,400	30,400
7 PERSON	52,000	32,500	32,500
8 PERSON	55,350	34,600	34,600

Source: ***FY 2015 INCOME LIMITS DOCUMENTATION SYSTEM***

FY 2015 Income Limits Summary

The FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act changed the definition of extremely low-income to be the greater of 30/50ths (60 percent) of the Section 8 very low-income limit or the poverty guideline as [established by the Department of Health and Human Services \(HHS\)](#), provided that this amount is not greater than the Section 8 50% very low-income limit. Consequently, the extremely low (30%) income limits may equal the very low (50%) income limits.

Updated 03-16-15

CITY OF EL PASO

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

HOMELESS DEFINITION

Homeless means:

- (1) An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:
 - (i) An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;
 - (ii) An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals); or
 - (iii) An individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution;
- (2) An individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that:
 - (i) The primary nighttime residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance;
 - (ii) No subsequent residence has been identified; and
 - (iii) The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, faith-based or other social networks, needed to obtain other permanent housing;
- (3) Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but who:
 - (i) Are defined as homeless under section 387 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5732a), section 637 of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9832), section 41403 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043e-2), section 330(h) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b(h)), section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012), section 17(b) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(b)), or section 725 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a);

Appendix K

(ii) Have not had a lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing at any time during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of application for homeless assistance;

(iii) Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during the 60-day period immediately preceding the date of applying for homeless assistance; and

(iv) Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities; chronic physical health or mental health conditions; substance addiction; histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse (including neglect); the presence of a child or youth with a disability; or two or more barriers to employment, which include the lack of a high school degree or General Education Development (GED), illiteracy, low English proficiency, a history of incarceration or detention for criminal activity, and a history of unstable employment; or

(4) Any individual or family who:

(i) Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member, including a child, that has either taken place within the individual's or family's primary nighttime residence or has made the individual or family afraid to return to their primary nighttime residence;

(ii) Has no other residence; and

(iii) Lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, and faith-based or other social networks, to obtain other permanent housing.

Appendix K

Exhibit D

CITY OF EL PASO EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT (ESG) Documentation of Homelessness

Participant Name: _____

Gender: _____

___ Hispanic or Latino

Disabled? _____ Female Head of Household? _____ Ethnicity? ___ Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino

___ American Indian or Alaskan Native _____ Asian ___ Black or African American

Race? _____ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander _____ White

Children/Age/Race/Ethnicity: _____

Current Address: _____ Street _____ City _____ State Zip _____

CURRENT LIVING SITUATION (check one)	Documentation Required
Residing in a place not meant for human habitation	Staff should prepare written information obtained from a third party regarding the
Residing in an emergency shelter.	Written verification from emergency shelter that the individual has been residing in
Residing in transitional or supportive housing for homeless persons.	Written verification (signed and dated, preferably on agency letterhead) from the transitional housing facility:
Being evicted within a week from private dwelling or who have received notices of termination of utility services No subsequent residence has been identified and	Documentation of the following: ▪ Income, and ▪ Effort to obtain housing, and
Being discharged from a short-term stay in an institution and previously resided on the street or in an emergency shelter.	▪ Written verification (signed and dated, preferably on agency letterhead) from the discharging institution's staff that the participant has been residing in the institution for 30 days or less, and
Being discharged from a longer stay in an institution. No subsequent residence has been identified and person lacks resources and support network needed to	Documentation of the following: ▪ Income, and ▪ Efforts to obtain housing, and
Fleeing domestic violence. No subsequent residence identified, lacks resources and support network	Written, signed, and dated verification from participant that he/she is fleeing a domestic violence situation.

I hereby certify that I am homeless, and that the information on the page above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that this information is for use in determining my qualification for a program supported in part by federal funds. I understand that this information may be verified at a later date.

Participant Signature

Date

Staff Member making verification

Date

<i>Agency Use Only</i>	Within El Paso City Limits?	
------------------------	-----------------------------	--

Appendix K
EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT (ESG)

Lead Screening Worksheet

About this Tool

The *Lead Screening Worksheet* is intended to guide grantees through the lead-based paint inspection process to ensure compliance with the rule. Staff can use this worksheet to document any exemptions that may apply, whether any potential hazards have been identified, and if safe work practices and clearance are required and used. A copy of the completed worksheet along with any additional documentation should be kept in each program participant's case file. Please see the *Lead-Based Paint Requirements Summary* for additional information.

Instructions

To prevent lead-poisoning in young children, grantees must comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act of 1973 and its applicable regulations found at 24 CFR 35, Parts A, B, M, and R. Under certain circumstances, a visual assessment of the unit is not required. This screening worksheet will help program staff determine whether a unit is subject to a visual assessment, and if so, how to proceed. A copy of the completed worksheet along with any related documentation should be kept in each program participant's file.

Note: ALL pre-1978 properties are subject to the disclosure requirements outlined in 24 CFR 35, Part A, regardless of whether they are exempt from the visual assessment requirements.

Basic Information

Name of Participant

Address Unit Number

City State Zip

HPRP Program Staff

Part 1: Determine Whether the Unit is Subject to a Visual Assessment

If the answer to one or both of the following questions is 'no,' a visual assessment is not triggered for this unit and no further action is required at this time. Place this screening worksheet and related documentation in the program participant's file.

If the answer to both of these questions is 'yes,' then a visual assessment is triggered for this unit and program staff should continue to Part 2.

1. Was the leased property constructed before 1978?

Yes

No

Appendix K

2. Will a child under the age of six be living in the unit occupied by the household receiving HPRP assistance?

Yes

No

Part 2: Document Additional Exemptions

If the answer to any of the following questions is 'yes,' the property is exempt from the visual assessment requirement and no further action is needed at this point. Place this screening sheet and supporting documentation for each exemption in the program participant's file.

If the answer to all of these questions is 'no,' then continue to Part 3 to determine whether deteriorated paint is present.

1. Is it a zero-bedroom or SRO-sized unit?

Yes

No

2. Has X-ray or laboratory testing of all painted surfaces by certified personnel been conducted in accordance with HUD regulations and the unit is officially certified to not contain lead-based paint?

Yes

No

3. Has this property had all lead-based paint identified and removed in accordance with HUD regulations?

Yes

No

4. Is the client receiving Federal assistance from another program, where the unit has already undergone (and passed) a visual assessment within the past 12 months (e.g., if the client has a Section 8 voucher and is receiving HPRP assistance for a security deposit or arrears)?

Yes (Obtain documentation for the case file.)

No

5. Does the property meet any of the other exemptions described in 24 CFR Part 35.115(a).

Yes

No

Please describe the exemption and provide appropriate documentation of the exemption.

Part 3: Determine the Presence of Deteriorated Paint

To determine whether there are any identified problems with paint surfaces, program staff should conduct a visual assessment prior to providing HPRP financial assistance to the unit as outlined in the following training on HUD's website at: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/visualassessment/h00101.htm>.

If no problems with paint surfaces are identified during the visual assessment, then no further action is required at this time. Place this screening sheet and certification form (Attachment A) in the program participant's file.

If any problems with paint surfaces are identified during the visual assessment, then continue to Part 4 to determine whether safe work practices and clearance are required.

1. Has a visual assessment of the unit been conducted?
 - Yes
 - No

2. Were any problems with paint surfaces identified in the unit during the visual assessment?
 - Yes
 - No (Complete Attachment A – Lead-Based Paint Visual Assessment Certification Form)

Part 4: document the level of identified problems

All deteriorated paint identified during the visual assessment must be repaired prior to clearing the unit for assistance. However, if the area of paint to be stabilized exceeds the de minimus levels (defined below), the use of lead safe work practices and clearance is required.

If deteriorating paint exists but the area of paint to be stabilized does not exceed these levels, then the paint must be repaired prior to clearing the unit for assistance, but safe work practices and clearance are not required.

1. Does the area of paint to be stabilized exceed any of the de minimus levels below?
 - 20 square feet on exterior surfaces Yes No
 - 2 square feet in any one interior room or space Yes No
 - 10 percent of the total surface area on an interior or exterior component with a small surface area, like window sills, baseboards, and trim Yes No

If *any* of the above are 'yes,' then safe work practices and clearance are required prior to clearing the unit for assistance.

Part 5: Confirm all identified deteriorated paint has been stabilized

Program staff should work with property owners/managers to ensure that all deteriorated paint identified during the visual assessment has been stabilized. If the area of paint to be stabilized does not exceed the de minimus level, safe work practices and a clearance exam are not required (though safe work practices are always recommended). In these cases, the HPRP program staff should confirm that the identified deteriorated paint has been repaired by conducting a follow-up assessment.

Appendix K

If the area of paint to be stabilized exceeds the de minimus level, program staff should ensure that the clearance inspection is conducted by an independent certified lead professional. A certified lead professional may go by various titles, including a certified paint inspector, risk assessor, or sampling/clearance technician. Note, the clearance inspection cannot be conducted by the same firm that is repairing the deteriorated paint.

1. Has a follow-up visual assessment of the unit been conducted?
 Yes
 No
2. Have all identified problems with the paint surfaces been repaired?
 Yes
 No
3. Were all identified problems with paint surfaces repaired using safe work practices?
 Yes
 No
 Not Applicable – The area of paint to be stabilized did not exceed the de minimus levels.
4. Was a clearance exam conducted by an independent, certified lead professional?
 Yes
 No
 Not Applicable – The area of paint to be stabilized did not exceed the de minimus levels.
5. Did the unit pass the clearance exam?
 Yes
 No
 Not Applicable – The area of paint to be stabilized did not exceed the de minimus levels.

Note: A copy of the clearance report should be placed in the program participant's file.

Appendix K

LEAD-BASED PAINT VISUAL ASSESSMENT CERTIFICATION

I, (PRINT NAME), CERTIFY THE FOLLOWING:

- I have completed HUD's online visual assessment training and am a HUD-certified visual assessor.
- I conducted a visual assessment at (property address and unit number) on (date of assessment) .
- No problems with paint surfaces were identified in the unit or in the building's common areas.

(Signature)

(Date)

Client Name: _____

Case Number: _____

Appendix K

Exhibit F

CITY OF EL PASO

EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT (ESG)

RENT REASONABLENESS CHECKLIST AND CERTIFICATION

	Proposed Unit	UNIT #1	UNIT #2	UNIT #3
ADDRESS				
NUMBER OF BEDROOMS				
SQUARE FEET				
TYPE OF UNIT/CONSTRUCTION				
HOUSING CONDITION				
LOCATION/ACCESSIBILITY				
AMENITIES				
UNIT:				
SITE:				
NEIGHBORHOOD:				
AGE IN YEARS				
UTILITIES (TYPE)				
UNIT RENT				
UTILITY ALLOWANCE				
GROSS RENT				
HANDICAP ACCESSIBLE?				

Appendix K

CERTIFICATION:

A. COMPLIANCE WITH PAYMENT STANDARD

PROPOSED CONTRACT RENT + UTILITY ALLOWANCE = PROPOSED GROSS RENT

APPROVED RENT DOES NOT EXCEED APPLICABLE PAYMENT STANDARD OF

\$_____.

B. RENT REASONABLENESS

Based upon a comparison with rents for comparable units, I have determined that the proposed rent for the unit [] is [] is not reasonable.

NAME:	SIGNATURE:	DATE:
-------	------------	-------

Rent Reasonableness and Fair Market Rent Under the Emergency Solutions Grants Program

ABOUT THIS RESOURCE

Providing rental assistance through the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program requires understanding and adherence to **both** Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and rent reasonableness standards, to determine whether a specific unit can be assisted with short- or medium-term rental assistance. This resource provides an explanation of both concepts and describes how to determine and document compliance with each. In addition, it briefly describes some of the differences and similarities between rental assistance provided under the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) and ESG. ESG recipients and their subrecipients can use this resource to develop policies, procedures, and documentation requirements to comply with HUD rules.

OVERVIEW

The ESG program Interim Rule allows short- and medium-term rental assistance to be provided to eligible program participants only when the rent, including utilities (gross rent¹), for the housing unit:

1. Does not exceed the Fair Market Rent (FMR) established by HUD for each geographic area, as provided under 24 CFR 888 and 24 CFR 982.503; **and**
2. Complies with HUD's standard of rent reasonableness, as established under 24 CFR 982.507.

This requirement is in the ESG program Interim Rule at 24 CFR 576.106(d).

HPRP & ESG: Key Difference HPRP:

Rent must meet rent reasonableness standards.

ESG: Rent must meet rent reasonableness standards **and** cannot exceed HUD's published FMRs for the area.

In some communities, the reasonable rent for a specific unit may be lower than the FMR that has been established for the community.

¹ Gross rent is the sum of the rent paid to the owner plus, if the tenant pays separately for utilities, the monthly allowance for utilities established by the public housing authority for the area in which the housing is located. For purposes of calculating the FMR, utilities include electricity, gas, water and sewer, and trash removal services but not cable or satellite television service, or internet service. If the owner pays for all utilities, then gross rent equals the rent paid to the owner.

² The rent must be reasonable when compared to other units of similar location, type, size, and amenities within the community.

DETERMINING IF RENT IS ACCEPTABLE FOR ESG RENTAL ASSISTANCE

Whether a household is seeking to maintain its current housing or relocate to another unit to avoid homelessness (Homelessness Prevention), or exiting homelessness into new housing (Rapid Re-Housing), the process for determining acceptable rent amounts is the same:

- The recipient or subrecipient first compares the gross rent (see box below) for the current or new unit with current FMR limits, which are updated annually.
- If the unit's gross rent is at or below FMR, the recipient/subrecipient next uses current data to determine rent reasonableness (more information is provided below on how to determine and document this).

If the gross rent is at or below both the FMR **and** the rent reasonableness standard for a unit of comparable size, type, location, amenities, etc., ESG funds may be used to pay the rent amount for the unit.

If the gross rent for the unit exceeds either the rent reasonableness standard or FMR, ESG recipients are prohibited from using ESG funds for **any** portion of the rent, even if the household is willing and/or able to pay the difference. However, because the FMR and rent reasonableness requirements apply only to rental assistance, ESG funds may be used:

1. to pay for financial assistance and services to help the eligible program participant stay in the unit, or
2. to pay for financial assistance and services to locate and move to a different unit that meets the rent reasonableness standard and is at or below FMR and pay rental assistance in that unit.

Rent reasonableness and FMR requirements **do not apply** when a program participant receives only financial assistance or services under Housing Stabilization and Relocation Services. This includes rental application fees, security deposits, an initial payment of "last month's rent," utility payments/deposits, and/or moving costs, housing search and placement, housing stability case management, landlord-tenant mediation, legal services, and credit repair. (**Note:** "Last month's rent" may not exceed the rent charged for any other month; security deposits may not Exceed 2 month's rent.)

Appendix K

Calculating the GROSS RENT AMOUNT

To calculate the gross rent of a unit that is being tested by the FMR standard:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Total contract rent amount of the unit} \\ + \\ \text{Any fees required for occupancy under the lease (excluding late fees and pet fees)} \\ + \\ \text{Monthly utility allowance* (excluding telephone) established by local PHA} \\ = \\ \text{Gross Rent Amount} \end{array}$$

***Note:** The monthly utility allowance is added only for those utilities that the tenant pays for separately (for more information on utility allowances established by the local public housing agency (PHA), see 24 CFR § 982.517). The utility allowance does not include telephone, cable or satellite television service, and internet service. If all utilities are included in the rent, there is no utility allowance.

WHAT IS THE FMR REQUIREMENT?

HUD establishes FMRs to determine payment standards or rent ceilings for HUD-funded programs that provide rental assistance, which it publishes annually for 530 metropolitan areas and 2,045 non-metropolitan county areas. Federal law requires that HUD publish final FMRs for use in any fiscal year on October 1—the first day of the fiscal year (FY). FMRs for each fiscal year can be found by visiting HUD’s website at www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html and clicking on the current “Individual Area Final FY20 FMR Documentation” link. This site allows recipients/subrecipients to search for FMRs by selecting their state and county from the provided list. The site also provides detailed information on how the FMR was calculated for each area.

Recipients/subrecipients must consult the most current FMR published for their geographic area and document FMR for all units for which ESG funds are used for rental assistance.

To calculate the gross rent for purposes of determining whether it meets the FMR, consider the entire housing cost: rent plus the cost of utilities that must, according to the lease, be the responsibility of the tenant. Utility costs may include gas, electric, water, sewer, and trash. However, telephone, cable or satellite television service, and internet service are not included in FMRs, and are not allowable costs under ESG. The FMR also does not include pet fees or late fees that the program participant may accrue for failing to pay the rent by the due date established in the lease.

HUD sets FMRs to ensure that a reasonable supply of modest but adequate rental housing is available to HUD program participants. To accomplish this objective, FMRs must be both high enough to permit a selection of units and neighborhoods and low enough to serve as many low-income families as possible.

Note: Once a unit is determined to meet the FMR and rent reasonableness requirements, ESG funds may be used to pay for the actual utility costs. The utility allowance calculation is only used to determine whether the unit meets the FMR standard.

DETERMINING AND DOCUMENTING FMR

Recipients/subrecipients must ensure that the rent for units assisted under the ESG Program does not exceed current HUD-published FMRs for their particular geographic region. Determining FMR standards is straight forward; no geographic area has more than one FMR standard. However, if a recipient/subrecipient covers multiple cities or counties, they must use the appropriate FMR for the geographic area in which the assisted rental unit is located. Recipients/subrecipients should print and place in case files a copy of the applicable FMR data to document the FMR for that participant’s unit size and geographic area.

Example:

A case manager is looking to rapidly re-house a mother and son, and has identified a 2-bedroom unit at a rent of

\$1,200 per month, not including utilities (the tenant’s responsibility). The utility allowance established by the PHA is

\$150. Therefore, the gross rent is

\$1,350. A check of three similar units in the neighborhood reveals that the reasonable rent is \$1,400 for that area of the city. However, the FMR for the jurisdiction is \$1,300. This means the family cannot be assisted with ESG in this unit because the gross rent exceeds the FMR.

WHAT IS THE RENT REASONABLENESS REQUIREMENT?

HUD's rent reasonableness standard is designed to ensure that rents being paid are reasonable in relation to rents being charged for comparable unassisted units in the same market. Methods of determining and documenting rent reasonableness are described in the section below. For units within the FMR limit, if a rent reasonableness determination supports a **lower** rent than the advertised rent, then ESG funds may not be used to rent the unit (unless the landlord is willing to lower the rent). However, as with FMR, ESG funds could be used to assist the program participant to move to a different unit that meets both the FMR and rent reasonableness standards. If the rent reasonableness determination supports the advertised rent (and is within the FMR limit), rental assistance with ESG funds may be provided for the unit, as long as all other program requirements are met.

Determining and Documenting Rent Reasonableness

Recipients are responsible for determining what documentation is required in order to ensure the rent reasonableness standard is met. Recipients and subrecipients should determine rent reasonableness by considering the location, quality, size, type, and age of the unit, and any amenities, maintenance, and utilities to be provided by the owner. Comparable rents can be checked by using a market study of rents charged for units of different sizes in different locations or by reviewing advertisements for comparable rental units. For example, a participant's case file might include the unit's rent and description, a printout of three comparable units' rents, and evidence that these comparison units shared the same features (location, size, amenities, quality, etc.). Another acceptable method of documentation is written verification signed by the property owner or management company, on letterhead, affirming that the rent for a unit assisted with ESG funds is comparable to current rents charged for similar unassisted units managed by the same owner.

Caution

Comparable rents vary over time with market changes, so it is important to ensure that the comparison you are using is up-to-date and appropriate for each prospective unit.

Recipients must establish their own written policies and procedures for documenting comparable rents and ensure that they are followed when documenting rent reasonableness in the case file. A recipient may require all subrecipients to use a specific form or a particular data source. Use of a single form to collect data on rents for units of different sizes and locations will make the data collection process uniform. A sample "Rent Reasonableness Checklist and Certification" form is available at: www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/library/forms/rentreasonablechecklist.doc

Note: This sample form is used across different housing programs.

Before conducting its own study of rent levels in its community, a recipient/subrecipient should consult existing sources of rental housing data that can be used to establish comparable rents.

The section below describes some different sources of information on rental units to help recipients and subrecipients meet rent reasonableness requirements. Each recipient must determine which approach is appropriate for its jurisdiction, given the size of its program, other housing programs it administers, local staff capacity, and other resources available within the community.

RENTAL HOUSING DATA SOURCES

Public sources of data: There may be organizations within the recipient’s jurisdiction that collect and aggregate data on the rental housing stock, such as a state or local Public Housing Agency (PHA) or the local Chamber of Commerce.

Real estate advertisements and contacts: Ads in newspapers or online are simple ways to identify comparable rents. The following are potential sources of information:

- Newspaper ads (including internet versions of newspaper ads);
- Weekly or monthly neighborhood or “shopper” newspapers with rental listings;
- “For Rent” signs in windows or on lawns;
- Bulletin boards in community locations, such as grocery stores, laundromats, churches, and social service offices;
- Real estate agents;
- Property management companies that handle rental property; and
- Rental Listing websites like:
 - www.apartmentguide.com
 - www.apartments.com
 - www.forrentmag.com
 - www.move.com/apartments/main.aspx

Tip: Real estate ads and contacts might not provide all the information the recipient requires to determine rent reasonableness. In such instances, a follow-up call to obtain the missing information may be required.

Newspaper and internet listings often contain either the lowest rent or the range of rents when there is variation among units with the same number of bedrooms. The recipient should follow up to determine what causes the rents to vary (e.g., unit size, location within the development, number of bathrooms, amenities), and then document these factors.

Rental market study: A rental market study is an in-depth analysis of a particular rental market that is often prepared by independent organizations for specific communities. Commercial firms will frequently conduct these studies before developing rental housing in a particular location. They can provide a good source of data to use as the basis of a rent reasonableness policy.

However, some rental market studies may be narrowly focused on a particular type of rental housing (such as housing for seniors or rental condominiums) and might be useful only for certain housing units assisted with ESG funds.

Tip: When using either a market study or a market survey, it is very important to understand what is and is not included in the rent reported. For example, surveys/studies may report rents with all, some, or no utilities included. When comparing unassisted market units with ESG-assisted units, it is important to consider whether utilities and other amenities are included in the rent.

Rental market survey: A rental market survey provides a comparison of various landlords and property management companies in the area. Some local governments conduct surveys to assist with planning activities. Additionally, local associations of rental owners and managers may survey their members periodically and publish the results. Many of these surveys report average rents and/or rent ranges by the number of bedrooms and submarket location. However, such surveys frequently do not contain the detailed information required for rent reasonableness comparisons, such as amenities (free parking, laundry, etc.) or additional fees that must be paid. Rental market surveys are designed to show the overall picture of the rental market and may not be useful in evaluating the rent for a particular unit type.

Rental database: For HPRP, some grantees found it useful to build their own rental database in order to perform more efficient searches for comparable rents. Building a rental database allows the majority of work to be completed on the front end, which increases the efficiency of making rent reasonableness determinations and allows assistance to be provided more quickly. However, there are serious resource issues to consider for this option, including updating the data and maintaining the database, which can be labor-intensive and costly. If choosing this option, ESG recipients in close proximity to one another may choose to collaborate on a regional database.

Rural Housing Data Sources

While there may be fewer rental units in rural areas than in urban and suburban areas, it is possible to find comparable rents for different unit types located in these areas using various data sources, including:

- **U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Rural Development Agency (USDA):** USDA provides direct and guaranteed loans for single and multi-family housing development in rural areas and for farm laborers. Contact information for Rural Development State and Local Offices or USDA Service Centers is available at www.rurdev.usda.gov/recd_map.html. Each Rural Development Office, if it has a Rural Housing component, should provide information on the types of rental housing available in communities throughout the state, and include unit sizes and rental rates.
- **PHAs:** If a rural community is also under the jurisdiction of a PHA, the PHA may be a source of comparable rent data.
- **Real estate agents:** Local real estate agents are not only knowledgeable about real estate prices but often are a source of information on rental housing in the area. They may be able to extrapolate rent estimates based on the general cost of housing in the area. To find real estate agents active in particular communities, recipients can consult the National Association of Realtors on the web at www.realtor.org. For demographic information on the housing stock, market trends, etc., recipients should access www.realtor.org/research.

COMPONENTS OF AN EFFECTIVE POLICY

For monitoring purposes, HUD will determine whether the recipient/subrecipient developed a written policy and followed that policy to determine and document that:

1. The rent was reasonable; **and**
2. The rent was within the established FMR limit.

The basis for the determination must be supported by the evidence documented in the case file. Therefore, adequate documentation will enable a supervisor or other entity charged with monitoring the program to readily identify the factors and process that resulted in the determination that each unit met HUD requirements.

Recipients'/subrecipients' policies and procedures must be transparent and consistently applied across their program, and result in decisions that comply with HUD requirements. At a minimum, an effective policy includes a methodology, documentation requirements, staffing assignments, and strategies for addressing special circumstances.

This means that policies and procedures should provide step-by-step guidance on making comparisons between the program participant's rent, the FMR, and the rent reasonableness standards for comparable units in that community. This includes the documentation to be included in each case file, such as forms and/or case notes from the staff making the determination. For example, a recipient could create a policy where a provider must consider the rents of three comparable units and allow as "reasonable" only rents that fall within \$50 of the average of the three comparable rents. In this example, a rent could be paid that is slightly higher than some of the individual comparable units. That rent would still be considered "reasonable" under the recipient's policy—but rent could only be paid if it is **also** at or below the FMR.

STAFF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Recipients/subrecipients should have a procedure in place to ensure that compliance with rent reasonableness and FMR are documented prior to a check for rent being approved and/or prepared. The responsibility of determining and documenting each unit's compliance with these standards may be assigned to one or more program staff, such as the case manager, clerical support staff, or a staff member who is assigned to conduct habitability inspections. One staff person may perform all the checks, or the tasks may be divided among more than one staff. For example, for rent reasonableness, one staff member could conduct a telephone survey of the property owner/landlords, while another searches rental databases for comparable properties.

Appendix K

Exhibit G

CITY OF EL PASO

EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT PROGRAM (ESG)

Housing Habitability Standards Inspection Check

About this Tool

These standards apply only when a program participant is receiving financial assistance and moving into a new (different) unit. Inspections must be conducted upon initial occupancy and then on an annual basis for the term of the ESG assistance.

The habitability standards are different from the Housing Quality Standards (HQS) used for other HUD programs. Because the HQS criteria are more stringent than the habitability standards, a grantee could use either standard. In contrast to HQS inspections, the habitability standards do not require a certified inspector. As such, HHSP program staff could conduct the inspections, using a form such as this one to document compliance.

Instructions: Mark each statement as 'A' for approved or 'D' for deficient. The property must meet all standards in order to be approved. A copy of this checklist should be placed in the client file.

Approved or Deficient	Element
	1. <i>Structure and materials:</i> The structures must be structurally sound so as not to pose any threat to the health and safety of the occupants and so as to protect the residents from hazards.
	2. <i>Access:</i> The housing must be accessible and capable of being utilized without unauthorized use of other private properties. Structures must provide alternate means of egress in case of fire.
	3. <i>Space and security:</i> Each resident must be afforded adequate space and security for themselves and their belongings. Each resident must be provided with an acceptable place to sleep.
	4. <i>Interior air quality:</i> Every room or space must be provided with natural or mechanical ventilation. Structures must be free of pollutants in the air at levels that threaten the health of residents.
	5. <i>Water Supply:</i> The water supply must be free from contamination.
	6. <i>Sanitary Facilities:</i> Residents must have access to sufficient sanitary facilities that are in proper operating condition, may be used in privacy, and are adequate for personal cleanliness and the disposal of human waste.

Appendix K

	7. <i>Thermal environment</i> : The housing must have adequate heating and/or cooling facilities in proper operating condition.
	8. <i>Illumination and electricity</i> : The housing must have adequate natural or artificial illumination to permit normal indoor activities and to support the health and safety of residents. Sufficient electrical sources must be provided to permit use of essential electrical appliances while assuring safety from fire.
	9. <i>Food preparation and refuse disposal</i> : All food preparation areas must contain suitable space and equipment to store, prepare, and serve food in a sanitary manner.
	10. <i>Sanitary condition</i> : The housing and any equipment must be maintained in sanitary condition.
	<p>11. <i>Fire safety</i>: Both conditions below must be met to meet this standard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Each unit must include at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper working condition, on each occupied level of the unit. Smoke detectors must be located, to the extent practicable, in a hallway adjacent to a bedroom. If the unit is occupied by hearing-impaired persons, smoke detectors must have an alarm system designed for hearing-impaired persons in each bedroom occupied by a hearing-impaired person. b. The public areas of all housing must be equipped with a sufficient number, but not less than one for each area, of battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detectors. Public areas include, but are not limited to, laundry rooms, day care centers, hallways, stairwells, and other common areas.

(Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Docket No. FR-5307-N-01, Notice of Allocations, Application Procedures, and Requirements for Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Grantees under the Recovery Act)

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

I certify that I am not a HUD certified inspector and I have evaluated the property located at the address below to the best of my ability and find the following:

- Property meets all of the above standards.
- Property does not meet all of the above standards.

Therefore, I make the following determination:

- Property is approved.

Appendix K

Case Name:			
Street Address:			
Apartment:	City:	State:	Zip:
Evaluator's Signature:		Date:	
Please Print. Name: _____			
CBO Exec. Dir. Initial:			

Property is not approved. _____

ESG Agencies

- Center Against Sexual & Family Violence - Emergency Operations for Survivors of Domestic Violence;
- Child Crisis Center - Emergency Shelter and Homeless Prevention for Children and Families;
- El Paso Center for Children - Runaway Shelter;
- El Paso Coalition for the Homeless – HMIS (Homeless Management Information System) Services;
- El Paso Villa Maria – Villa Maria Emergency Shelter expenses;
- International AIDS Empowerment – We Care! - homeless prevention program;
- La Posada Home - Bassett and Campbell Transitional Living Centers;
- Opportunity Center for the Homeless - Reynolds Home Beyond Shelters
- Project Vida - Roots and Wings Transitional Living Center;
- Rescue Mission of El Paso - Homeless Shelter Services;
- YWCA El Paso del Norte Region - YWCA Sara McKnight Transitional Living Center

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

Main stream services such as medical and mental health services, child care, transportation, benefit assistance, case management, disability assistance, child care, employment, counseling, food, clothing, education and housing complement services for the homeless, as detailed below.

- Centro de Salud Familiar La Fe HealthCare - Men/Women, Children – La Fe offers specialized primary and preventive health care through traditional services such as immunizations, medical and dental care. In addition La Fe also offers application support for Texas Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Texas Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP/Food Stamps), and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).
- Centro San Vicente Homeless Medical Clinic - Men/Women, Children - Outpatient care services include medical treatment of illness and disease as well as preventive care. The clinic provides high quality care for all ages. Some of the services that are available are Adult medicine, internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecological services, prenatal care, immunizations and insulin teaching on a one-on-one basis.
- Centro San Vicente Mental Health Component - Men/Women, Families - The Centro San Vicente Mental Health/Substance Abuse Services program for the Homeless assists clients in obtaining permanent housing and becoming self-sufficient through a comprehensive service program. The program has the overarching goal of decreasing symptoms of mental health illness/substance use and increasing quality of life, job stability, and residential stability in the homeless population. For many homeless individuals, mental illness is both a cause and consequence of their homelessness. Mentally ill homeless individuals may use illicit drugs to treat their mental illness, leading to addiction. Without treatment, it is nearly impossible for these clients to sufficiently stabilize in order to exit homelessness. This program ensures access for treatment of these illnesses, targeting both families and singles. Singles include chronically homeless adults.
- Centro Mujeres de la Esperanza – Women - A faith-based organization for women by women in the El Paso/Ciudad Juarez border. Centro Mujeres de la Esperanza presently offers programs and classes in key areas such as education, health & wellness, finances, spirituality, and family & community development. The classes are offered at no cost to the participants or for a nominal fee that covers class expenses. They provide a safe haven and a vital sense of community for hundreds of women searching for education, support, and a sense of well-being that comes from the sharing of experiences and life struggles in a setting of understanding and empowerment.

Appendix L

- City of El Paso Health Department - Tillman Health Clinic - Families/All individuals – Some of the services that are offered are Dental Program, epidemiology, immunization program, tuberculosis program and sexually transmitted disease program.
- City of El Paso Sun Metro Bus System - All Homeless – Transportation
- Department of Veterans Affairs – The VA is there to help homeless veterans obtain compensation, education, health care, home loan, insurance, pension, vocational rehabilitation and employment, and burial and memorial benefits.
- El Paso Area Foster Parent Association - Agency advocates for families that are foster parents.
- Emergence Health Network El Paso - Persons with Mental Disabilities - Emergence Health Network provides mental health services for adults who have a mental illness such as schizophrenia, major depression, bipolar disorder, or other severely disabling mental disorders which require crisis resolution.
- La Familia del Paso - Psychosocial rehabilitation for chronically mentally ill. Organization provides community-based rehab services at either the participant's home or at the La Familia del Paso Center. Programs focus on a variety of skills and activities such as independent living skills, socialization, anger management, symptom management, stress reduction and problem-solving skills.
- Ministerio en Victoria Outcry in the Barrio – Men - Operates a 24hr. residential shelter for men struggling with addiction, helping them return to a productive life. Faith based men only.
- Region XIX Homeless Education Project – Children - ESC-Region 19 provides professional development for teachers and administrators in areas such as technology, bilingual education, special education, gifted and talented education, curriculum development, teaching skills, administrative leadership, and programs for at-risk students.
- Upper Rio Grande Workforce Development Center - Men/Women – They focus on enhancing the quality of life in the region by focusing on initiatives that develop opportunities in education, employment and economic development. They provide skilled workers for employers by advancing education, employment and economic development opportunities.
- Volar Center for Independent Living - Persons with Disabilities - Volar is an organization of and for people with disabilities, advocating human and civil rights, community options and empowering people to live the lives they choose.

Appendix L

- University Medical Center - El Paso County Hospital District - University Medical Center of El Paso, El Paso's only not-for-profit, community-owned hospital and healthcare system and a regional referral center for patients in need of specialty care. Free or discounted healthcare services are available to El Paso County residents who meet certain eligibility guidelines.
- West Texas Community Supervision Department - Men/Women Ex-offenders - WTCSCD provides probation and community corrections services in El Paso, Culberson and Hudspeth Counties.

Appendix M

Annual Utilization Report

Reporting Period is January 1 – Dec 31 of Previous Year

Please Submit to:
Rudy Reyes, Grant Planners Implementation Division,
Department of Community and Human Development, City of El Paso
City 3 | 3rd Floor, 801 Texas Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901

Note: If more space is necessary to complete an answer, please attach separate page and reference as an attachment

Grantee: _____ Project: _____ Agreement ID: _____

Date: _____ Reporting Period: _____ Due: January 31, _____

I. Describe the nature of the activities (i.e., client services, education, training, preventative actions, community outreach, etc.) conducted at the facility during the previous year; please include number of persons served per activity _____

II. Name the HUD National Objective being met by use of this facility and describe how it is being achieved: _____

III. Program Income Amount, Expenses, Balance, and Use of Balance: _____

IV. Identify how activities are scheduled. (please include days and hours of operation) _____

V. Define how community outreach efforts are conducted for the purpose of promoting the use of the facility: _____

VI. List the percentage of clients who meet the low or moderate income criteria. What criteria are used to determine this? _____

VII. Name the designated representative who will continue to coordinate this project with the City; also include the person's phone number, fax number and email address. _____

VIII. Attach current roster of Officers and Board Members with terms and contact information. Please date and certify.

IX. Attach separate, current Certificates of Insurance for Liability and Property insurance with coverage as required by the FLA and naming the City of El Paso as an additional insured and containing the provision that the City of El Paso, c/o the Department of Community and Human Development, will be provided a 30 day written notice prior to any cancellation or lapse of the policy. **(See Insurance Requirements in the FLA)**

Prepared by: Title: _____ Print Name: _____ Signed: _____
Email: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____



Appendix N

EL PASO COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS

General Membership

February 12, 2015

SIGN IN SHEET

NAME	AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
Debbie Diaz-Gomez	CSV	351-0233	dgomez@csu-tech.org
Nancy Harrofo	Project Uda	533-7057	purwps@gmail.com
ANNIE McALMON	Centro San Vicente	412-2535	chachaunnie@live.com
Clida Montano	C.S.V.		
Shadeen Walker	McMATA	533-2311	swalker@wcaelpaso.org
Raul Casas	AGIF-NVOP	774-0525	rcasas@agif-nvop.org
ARLENE MATTHEWS	COUNTY OF EL PASO	546-8130	amathews@ep.cnty.cox
Olivia Navarez	EPJSD	230-2383	oanavare@ep.jd.az
Carol Bohly	EPCH	843-2170	cbohle.epchelp.turkey.com
Koryn Herrera	CSV	351-7289	kherrera@csu.tech.org
Monica Esparza	Moling Healthcare	491-9679	monica.esparza@molinghealthcare.com
Dorothy Truax	Reynolds Home Opportunity Center	274-2598	dtruax@yahoo.com
Deborah Plugy-Sato	Pathfinder TC	471-0603	morphos@elp.rv.com
Paola Sanchez	La Posada Home	544-4595	lph.paola22torri@yahoo.com



Appendix N
EL PASO COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS
General Membership
February 12, 2015
SIGN IN SHEET

NAME	AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
Kathy Cox	YWCA TLC	566-2762	k.cox@ywcelpaso.org
MICHAEL FLORES	El PASO County	546 8150	miflores@epcounty.com
Maribel Ayala	Las Palmas	245-8051	Maribel.Ayala@heahealthcare.com
Alissa Beyer	International AIDS Empowerment	974-2345	alissabeyer@internationalaids.org
Isela Ramos	MAXIMUS	629-3274	iselaramos@maximus.com
LUKE LUCAS	OC-Willie Smeloz	203-3760	lukejlocase@yahoo.com
Ivan Terin	TRLA	585-5122	itaxin@trla.org
Mary Bull	Annunciation House		marybull@annunciationhouse.org
ARMANDO RAMIREZ	Centro San Vicente	351-8972	
Lizet Soltero	EHN	920-0471	lsoltero@ehnel Paso.org
Ydali Cervantes	CAFV	593-7377	ycervantes@cafvl.org
Natalia Gomez	cafvl	593-7377	ngomez@cafvl.org
Mark Alvarez	EHN Seis Seis Laundress	79599-6631	MarkAlvarez@ehnel Paso.org
Regina Tapia	Aliviane	533-3132	rtapia@aliviane.org



Appendix N
EL PASO COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS
General Membership
February 12, 2015
SIGN IN SHEET

NAME	AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
Brenda Garibay	VA	493-1302	brenda.garibay@va.gov
JANE LEAL	VA	487-8260	JANE.LEAL@VA.GOV
Charm Mizer	VA	487-8753	Charm.Mizer@va.gov
Lms Carlos Terrazas	EPHSE/WH.	790. 2232	SRTJKA@hotmail.com
Sam Corales	EPCounty	546-8150	sncorales@epcounty.com