CITY OF ABILENE
TEXAS

2015 – 2019 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

2015 – 2016 ANNUAL PLAN

Contact:
City of Abilene, Neighborhood Initiatives Division
555 Walnut Street, Suite 206
Abilene, Texas 79604
Office: (325) 676-6383
August 13, 2015

Shirley J. Henley, Director
Community Planning and Development Division
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
801 Cherry Street, Unit #45 – Suite 2500
Fort Worth, TX 76102

ATTN: Ellen M. Melendez, CPD Representative

SUBJECT: 2015 One-Year Annual Plan

Dear Ms. Henley,

The City of Abilene, Texas hereby submits the original signed SF424s, Certifications and Council Resolution for the 2015 Annual Plan for utilizing the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) entitlement grant programs. Official submittal through the IDIS e-Con Plan was executed today, August 13, 2015.

Please call me at 325.676.6383 should you have any questions or comments concerning this submittal.

Sincerely,

\[Signature\]

Sandy Bowen
Neighborhood Initiatives Manager
Planning and Development Services

Enclosures (4)
Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

1. Type of Submission:
- [ ] Preapplication
- [X] Application
- [ ] Changed/Corrected Application

2. Type of Application:
- [X] New
- [ ] Continuation
- [ ] Revision
- [ ] Other (Specify): 

3. Date Received: 

4. Applicant Identifier: 48-0001

5b. Federal Award Identifier: B-15-MC-48-0001

6. Date Received by State: 
7. State Application Identifier: 

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

a. Legal Name: City of Abilene, Neighborhood Initiatives

b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 75-6000440

c. Organizational DUNS: 081078810000

d. Address:

- Street1: 555 Walnut Street, Suite 206
- City: Abilene
- County/Parish: Taylor
- State: TX: Texas
- Province: 
- Country: USA: UNITED STATES
- Zip / Postal Code: 79601

e. Organizational Unit:

- Department Name: Planning and Development
- Division Name: Neighborhood Initiatives

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

- Prefix: Ms.
- First Name: Sandy
- Middle Name: 
- Last Name: Bowen
- Suffix: 
- Title: Neighborhood Initiatives, Division Manager

Organizational Affiliation:

City of Abilene, Texas Municipality

* Telephone Number: 325-676-6383
* Fax Number: 325-437-4577
* Email: sandy.bowen@abilenetx.com
## Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

### 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:
- **C: City or Township Government**

### 10. Name of Federal Agency:
- **Department of Housing and Urban Development**

### 11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:
- **14-218**

### CFDA Title:
- **Community Development Block Group**

### 12. Funding Opportunity Number:
- **N/A**

### Title:
- **N/A**

### 13. Competition Identification Number:
- **N/A**

### Title:
- **N/A**

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

### 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:
- Project delivery cost for the benefit of low-moderate income persons, including home-buyer program, owner occupied minor rehabilitation, infrastructure improvements and economic development.

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.
Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:
   * a. Applicant 19
   * b. Program/Project 19

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:
   * a. Start Date: 10/01/2015
   * b. End Date: 09/30/2016

18. Estimated Funding ($):
   * a. Federal 835,457.00
   * b. Applicant 0.00
   * c. State 0.00
   * d. Local 396,335.00
   * e. Other 82,266.00
   * f. Program Income 0.00
   * g. TOTAL 1,316,058.00

19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?
   ☒ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on
   ☒ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
   ☐ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)
   ☐ Yes  ☒ No

   If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

21. "By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 210, Section 1001)
   ☒ ** I AGREE

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

Authorized Representative:

Prefix:  Mr.  * First Name: Robert
Middle Name:
* Last Name: Hanna
Suffix:
* Title: City Manager
* Telephone Number: 325-676-6206  Fax Number: 325-676-6229
* Email: robert.hanna@abilenetx.com

* Signature of Authorized Representative: Robert Hanna  * Date Signed: 08/10/2014
Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

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

2. Type of Application:
   - ☑ New
   - ☐ Continuation
   - ☐ Revision
   - ☐ Other (Specify):

3. Date Received:

4. Applicant Identifier:
   - 48-0210

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:
   - M-15-NC-48-0210

5b. St. Federal Award Identifier:
   - M-15-MC-48-0210

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

   a. Legal Name:
      - City of Abilene, Neighborhood Initiatives

   b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):
      - 75-6000440

   c. Organizational DUNS:
      - 0810788910000

   d. Address:
      - 555 Walnut Street, Suite 206
      - City:
      - Abilene
      - County/Parish:
      - Taylor
      - State:
      - TX: Texas
      - Province:
      - Country:
      - USA: UNITED STATES
      - Zip / Postal Code:
      - 79601

   e. Organizational Unit:
      - Department Name:
      - Planning and Development
      - Division Name:
      - Neighborhood Initiatives

   f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:
      - Prefix: Ms.
      - * First Name: Sandy
      - Middle Name:
      - * Last Name: Bowen
      - Suffix:
      - Title: Neighborhood Initiatives, Division Manager
      - Organizational Affiliation:
      - City of Abilene, Texas Municipality

   * Telephone Number: 325-676-6383
   - Fax Number: 325-437-4577

   * Email: sandy.bowen@abilenetx.com
**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

**9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**
- City or Township Government

**Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:**

**Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:**

**Other (specify):**

**10. Name of Federal Agency:**
- Department of Housing and Urban Development

**11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:**
- 14.239

**CFDA Title:**
- HOME Program

**12. Funding Opportunity Number:**
- N/A

**Title:**
- N/A

**13. Competition Identification Number:**
- N/A

**Title:**
- N/A

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

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

Project delivery cost for the benefit of low-moderate income persons, including home-buyer program, owner occupied minor rehabilitation, infrastructure improvements and economic development.

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.
Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:
   * a. Applicant 19
   * b. Program/Project 19

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed

17. Proposed Project:
   * a. Start Date: 10/01/2015
   * b. End Date: 09/30/2016

18. Estimated Funding ($):
   - Federal 321,525.00
   - Applicant 0.00
   - State 0.00
   - Local 135,000.00
   - Other 489,270.00
   - Program Income 20,000.00
   - TOTAL 965,795.00

19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?
   - a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on
   - b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
   - c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)
   - Yes
   - No

   If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 216, Section 1001)

   ** I AGREE

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Authorized Representative:

Prefix: Mr.
* First Name: Robert
Middle Name:
* Last Name: Hanna
Suffix:

* Title: City Manager

* Telephone Number: 325-676-6206
Fax Number: 325-676-6223
* Email: robert.hanna@abilenetx.com

* Signature of Authorized Representative: Robert Hanna
* Date Signed: 08/11/2015
CERTIFICATIONS

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

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

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

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

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;

2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-L.1.1., "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and

3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

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

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

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

Robert Harris  2/18/15
Signature/Authorized Official       Date
Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

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

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

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

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

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

2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(\text{2015}) (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;

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

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

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

Excessive Force — It has adopted and is enforcing:

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

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

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

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

Compliance with Laws — It will comply with applicable laws.

[Signature]
Robert [name]
Signature/Authorized Official

[Date]
7/25/2015
Date

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

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

_________________________  __________
Signature/Authorized Official  Date

__________________________________________
Title
Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

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

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

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

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

____________________  7/7/15
Signature/Authorized Official       Date

____________________
Title

City Manager
ESG Certifications

The Emergency Solutions Grants Program Recipient certifies that:

**Major rehabilitation/conversion** – If an emergency shelter’s rehabilitation costs exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before rehabilitation, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed rehabilitation. If the cost to convert a building into an emergency shelter exceeds 75 percent of the value of the building after conversion, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed conversion. In all other cases where ESG funds are used for renovation, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 3 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed renovation.

**Essential Services and Operating Costs** – In the case of assistance involving shelter operations or essential services related to street outreach or emergency shelter, the jurisdiction will provide services or shelter to homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure, so long the jurisdiction serves the same type of persons (e.g., families with children, unaccompanied youth, disabled individuals, or victims of domestic violence) or persons in the same geographic area.

**Renovation** – Any renovation carried out with ESG assistance shall be sufficient to ensure that the building involved is safe and sanitary.

**Supportive Services** – The jurisdiction will assist homeless individuals in obtaining permanent housing, appropriate supportive services (including medical and mental health treatment, victim services, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living), and other Federal State, local, and private assistance available for such individuals.

**Matching Funds** – The jurisdiction will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.201.

**Confidentiality** – The jurisdiction has established and is implementing procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project, except with the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

**Homeless Persons Involvement** – To the maximum extent practicable, the jurisdiction will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, in providing services assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under the program.

**Consolidated Plan** – All activities the jurisdiction undertakes with assistance under ESG are consistent with the jurisdiction’s consolidated plan.

**Discharge Policy** – The jurisdiction will establish and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from
publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent this discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for these persons.

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Title
HOPWA Certifications

The HOPWA grantee certifies that:

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

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

1. For at least 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility,

2. For at least 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.

________________________________________  __________________________
Signature/Authorized Official                  Date

________________________________________
Title
APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING:

A. Lobbying Certification

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

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

1. Introduction

The City of Abilene's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan serves as a planning document meeting the federal government statutory requirements in 24 CFR 91.200-91.230, with revisions for preparing a Consolidated Plan and guiding the use of CDBG funding based on applications to the U.S. Department of HUD. The major sections of the Consolidated Plan include a Housing Market Analysis, Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment, 5-year Strategic Plan, a 1-year Action Plan, and Consultation and Citizen Participation, with accompanying documentation relating to public comment. The Strategic Plan addresses specific needs that were identified in the data analysis, with specific goals and program targets for each category designated for funding. The Action Plan is a subset of the Strategic Plan, addressing funding options for the next fiscal year. The Consolidated Plan can be used by organizations in the community as a guide for identifying activities through which they can help the jurisdiction reach their housing and community development goals. The Consolidated Plan also serves as the baseline for measuring program effectiveness, as reported in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) required by HUD for each fiscal year's funding allocation. Incorporated into the Consolidated Plan are an analysis of the local housing market and a review of housing and homeless needs in Abilene as a means of defining the current environment in which federal funding is being used. The Consolidated Plan provides a strategic plan for meeting priority needs that were identified through the community participation process. The analytical parts of the document draw from the 2005-2009 and the 2008-2012 American Community Surveys and 2005 CHAS data provided by HUD. Other data sources include the 2010 U.S. Census and other information gathered locally, including a survey of citizens that was used to assist in prioritizing needs. The survey was available on the City's website and was distributed at community meetings.

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

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

- Continue to Plan, Monitor, and Administer Entitlement Grant Programs and insure compliance with Federal Regulations
- Improve living conditions in Abilene by addressing non-housing community development needs
- Enhance the economic well-being of all citizens by addressing non-housing community development for special needs populations and low and moderate income persons
- Improve the condition and availability of affordable housing

3. Evaluation of past performance

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

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

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

5. Summary of public comments

No comments were received during the public comment period.
6. **Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them**

No comments were rejected.

7. **Summary**

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Department/Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead Agency</td>
<td>ABILENE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG Administrator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOME Administrator</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative


Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Lead Contact:

Sandy Bowen, Neighborhood Initiatives Division Manager

City of Abilene

555 Walnut, Suite 206, Abilene, TX 79604
PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)

1. Introduction

Abilene works with a wide variety of agencies, organizations, and service providers in an effort to bring various viewpoints to bear in the identification of local housing and service needs. Ongoing relationships focused on specific needs and targeted meetings designed to bring public input into the Consolidated Plan process are two of the ways that the City utilizes outside organizations in the consultation process. A few of those agencies are listed in the tables below, but others were invited and/or participated that were not found in the HUD database.

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)).

The City has ongoing relationships with several housing providers working on housing development activities. Through the Continuum of Care process, the City maintains relationships with mental health providers, homeless shelter and services providers, and other governmental agencies with specific responsibilities for homeless individuals and families. The City also participates in a variety of other coalitions that seek to address other issues that relate to housing and service needs.

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

The City of Abilene and the West Texas Homeless Network is involved in the development and activities of the local Continuum of Care System. Several local organizations such as social service agencies, charitable groups and religious organizations provide emergency/transitional housing and/or supportive services to the homeless and at-risk persons including abused women and children and substance abusers. The City of Abilene participates in submitting and supporting applications for funding for homeless initiatives to the Texas Balance of State Continuum of Care, through the local homeless coalition.
Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS.

Staff from Abilene participates in the development of the Continuum of Care, working with area service providers to include City resources, to the extent possible, in the provision of services to homeless individuals and families in Abilene.

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization Type</th>
<th>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</th>
<th>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ABILENE HABITAT FOR HUMANITY</td>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment</td>
<td>Consolidated Plan Forum on April 14, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CONNECTING CARING COMMUNITIES</td>
<td>Services-Health Services-Education</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs</td>
<td>Consolidated Plan meeting on April 15, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DAY NURSERY OF ABILENE</td>
<td>Services-Children</td>
<td>Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs</td>
<td>Consolidated Plan meeting on April 15, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>WEST CENTRAL TX REGIONAL HOUSING</td>
<td>Regional organization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment  
Economic Development  
Anti-poverty Strategy |
<table>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Consolidated Plan meeting on April 15, 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5  
**Agency/Group/Organization**  
Abilene Public Housing Authority  
**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 coordination?**  
Consolidated Plan meeting on April 15, 2015

6  
**Agency/Group/Organization**  
Abilene - Taylor County Public Health District  
**Agency/Group/Organization Type**  
Health Agency  
**What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?**  
Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless  
Homeless Needs - Families with children  
Homelessness Needs - Veterans  
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?**  
Consolidated Plan meeting on April 15, 2015

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

No specific organizations were intentionally left out of the public participation process.
Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Plan</th>
<th>Lead Organization</th>
<th>How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continuum of Care</td>
<td>West Texas</td>
<td>The City staff participate in the CoC process, and the goals of Strategic Plan align with CoC in provision of affordable housing options, and services to persons at risk of homelessness and homeless persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homeless Network</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

Abilene works closely with the West Texas Homeless Network and other local communities active in the Continuum of Care process, State agencies, local non-profit organizations, and other departments of the City of Abilene in the development of programs to address housing, homeless, and community development needs and other local issues covered by the Consolidated Plan.

Narrative (optional):
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

Community Participation

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

Three Public Forums and Stakeholder Focus Group sessions were held on April 14th and 15th, 2015 at the Abilene City Hall Building – 555 Walnut, Abilene, TX 79604. Supplemental interviews were conducted with and information and input received from various City Departments and Divisions, Abilene Housing Authority, Chamber of Commerce and Board of Realtors representatives, social and public service organization, community, professional and industry representatives to obtain information from those unable to attend the sessions. Participants in the sessions and supplemental interviews included Abilene City staff and other government representatives; administrators from local colleges, universities, and school districts; non-profit organizations, home builders, housing and social service agencies representatives; real estate and financial industry representatives; and the general public and other community representatives.

Attendees for the Focus Groups and Public Forums were gathered through invitations sent to select resident and community leaders, organizations, industry professionals and public officials and a public meeting notice published in the local newspaper. At each Focus Group and Public Forum, general issues related to the housing market, neighborhoods conditions, community development needs and concerns pertaining to barriers to affordable housing in Abilene were discussed. The format also included discussions of the communities’ priority needs for the next five years and their priorities for funding for the next program year.
Participants in the focus groups and public forums and the general public were given an opportunity to complete a Priority Needs Survey as part of the Consolidated Plan process. The survey was presented at each of the aforementioned sessions and also made available on the City’s website for completion and submission online. A total of 125 survey responses were received.

Public Hearing and City Council Action


Lead Contact:

Sandy Bowen, Neighborhood Initiatives Division Manager

City of Abilene

555 Walnut, Suite 206, Abilene, TX 79604
## Citizen Participation Outreach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sort Order</th>
<th>Mode of Outreach</th>
<th>Target of Outreach</th>
<th>Summary of response/attendance</th>
<th>Summary of comments received</th>
<th>Summary of comments not accepted and reasons</th>
<th>URL (If applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Public Meeting</td>
<td>Minorities</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons with disabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-targeted/broad community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Newspaper Ad</td>
<td>Non-targeted/broad community</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Consolidated Plan**

**ABILENE**

**OMB Control No:** 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sort Order</th>
<th>Mode of Outreach</th>
<th>Target of Outreach</th>
<th>Summary of response/attendance</th>
<th>Summary of comments received</th>
<th>Summary of comments not accepted and reasons</th>
<th>URL (If applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Priority Needs Survey</td>
<td>Minorities</td>
<td>125 survey responses</td>
<td>Top 5 order of needs: Public Improvements, Economic Development, Community Services, Community Facilities, and Housing</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons with disabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-targeted/broad community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Priority Needs Survey</td>
<td>Non-targeted/broad community</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Public Hearing</td>
<td>Non-targeted/broad community</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach
Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The needs assessment analyzes a variety of housing, homeless, community development, and non-homeless special needs through an examination of census and CHAS data, which was created by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. This data quantifies housing problems, such as overcrowding and its cost burdens, and measures the magnitude of special needs populations, such as the elderly, frail elderly, and persons with HIV/AIDS. As shown in the following analysis, cost burdened (paying more than 30 percent of household income on housing expenses) and extreme cost burdened (paying more than 50 percent of household income on housing expenses) has a considerable impact on households in Abilene, particularly in lower income households. Measures of housing condition (lack of complete kitchen or plumbing facilities) do not provide a reliable measure of condition; although it represents the best, easily accessible data on the topic. Other needs are represented through various census and state data sources.
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

The following data provides an analysis of housing problems in Abilene, including lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, overcrowding (1.01 to 1.5 persons per room), severe overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room), cost burdened (paying more than 30% of household income on housing expenses), and severe cost burdened (paying more than 50% of household income on housing expenses. By far, the most common housing need related to cost burdened, impacting lower income households particularly hard, with over 58% of renter and owner households earning less than 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI) paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. For rental households, cost burdened is the most common housing problem with 69% of all renter households earning below 80% of the AMI paying more than 30% of their income on housing expenses. Likewise, cost burdened is most common for owner households where 44% of all owner households earning below 80% of the AMI paying more than 30% of their income on housing expenses, with severe cost burdened not far behind with 20% paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. The next most pressing housing problem in Abilene is overcrowding in rental housing, with just over three percent rental units. When comparing overcrowded housing with cost burdened, the needs observed are not nearly as pressing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographics</th>
<th>Base Year: 2000</th>
<th>Most Recent Year: 2011</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>115,930</td>
<td>117,566</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>41,535</td>
<td>42,290</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Income</td>
<td>$33,007.00</td>
<td>$40,430.00</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source:  2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)
Median Household Income, 2009-2013
Percent of Population Below Poverty Level, 2009-2013
### Number of Households Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0-30% HAMFI</th>
<th>&gt;30-50% HAMFI</th>
<th>&gt;50-80% HAMFI</th>
<th>&gt;80-100% HAMFI</th>
<th>&gt;100% HAMFI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Households *</td>
<td>4,695</td>
<td>4,700</td>
<td>7,760</td>
<td>4,395</td>
<td>20,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Family Households *</td>
<td>1,624</td>
<td>1,444</td>
<td>2,664</td>
<td>1,830</td>
<td>11,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Family Households *</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>1,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>1,390</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>3,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household contains at least one person age 75 or older</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>1,075</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>1,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>1,545</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>2,085</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI

---

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

Data: 2007-2011 CHAS

Source: 2007-2011 CHAS
Percent Single-Family Housing Units, 2009-2013
## Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-30% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;50-80% AMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substandard Housing -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacking complete plumbing</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or kitchen facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely Overcrowded -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With &gt;1.51 people per room</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(and complete kitchen and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plumbing)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowded -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With 1.01-1.5 people per</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>room (and none of the above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>problems)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing cost burden</td>
<td>1,945</td>
<td>1,160</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greater than 50% of income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(and none of the above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>problems)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0-30% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;50-80% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;80-100% AMI</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0-30% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;50-80% AMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)</td>
<td></td>
<td>285</td>
<td>1,305</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>3,730</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)</td>
<td></td>
<td>450</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data: 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:
Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units, 2009-2013
Percent Renter-Occupied Housing Units, 2009-2013

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen

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OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)
or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-30% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;50-80% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;80-100% AMI</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0-30% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;50-80% AMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having 1 or more of four housing problems</td>
<td>2,225</td>
<td>1,335</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>4,339</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having none of four housing problems</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>1,585</td>
<td>3,320</td>
<td>2,095</td>
<td>7,705</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>3,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 8 – Housing Problems 2**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-30% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;50-80% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;80-100% AMI</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0-30% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;50-80% AMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Related</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>2,624</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Related</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>1,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>2,915</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total need by income</td>
<td>2,455</td>
<td>2,585</td>
<td>2,044</td>
<td>7,084</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>3,013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS
4. Cost Burden > 50%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th></th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-30% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;50-80% AMI</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Related</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Related</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>1,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total need by income</td>
<td>2,165</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>3,690</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th></th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-30% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;50-100% AMI</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single family households</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple, unrelated family households</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, non-family households</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total need by income</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th></th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-30% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;50-80% AMI</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Children Present</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2
Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

According to the 2009-2013 American Community Survey (ACS), there were 15,448 single person households in Abilene (37% of all Abilene households), over 27% of which were elderly (age 65+). Forty-three percent of single person households were homeowners, with 57% renters. Sixty-two percent of single person households lived in single-family housing units, compared to 35% in two or more units. The median household income of single person male households was $40,104, and single person female households was $36,337. As shown in Table 6, severe cost burdened was a major factor for the "Other" category, with 47% of the rental cases and 27% of the owner cases. Most of the "Other" category will be made up of single person households.

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

Data from the 2009-2013 American Community Survey showed that 15.9% of the population of Abilene reported some form of disability. Disabilities reported increase with age. Those below the age of five (5) are reporting 0.5% with a disability. In the 5 to 17 year age group, 8.5% are reported to have disabilities. In the 18 to 64 year age group, 64% reported ambulatory difficulty, 26% reported cognitive difficulty, and 44% reported independent living difficulty. The ACS data also showed that 15.3% of the population of Abilene reported a disability and living in poverty. Domestic violence statistics were not readily available for the city. According to the 2015 Homeless Count conducted by West Texas Homeless Network, of the 102 total respondents who had severe housing problems, 23% indicated that family violence played a role in their homelessness.

What are the most common housing problems?

By far, the most common housing problem in Abilene is cost burdened. According to the CHAS data in the tables above, over 73% of households in the 0-30% AMI income category (including renters and owners) had a cost burdened of over 30%, with over 63 percent having a cost burdened of over 50%. A 30% cost burdened means that a household is spending more than 30% of their gross income on housing expenses, including utilities. Over 76% of households in the 30-50% AMI income category had a 30% cost burdened, with 34 percent having a 50% cost burdened. About 40 percent of households in the 50-80% AMI category had a 30% cost burdened, with seven percent having a 50% cost burdened. Looking at severe cost burdened by tenure, 64% of renter households and 59% of owner households earning less than 30% of the area median income (AMI) were paying more than 50% of their income on
Cost burdened and extreme cost burdened affect all household types in the lower income categories. For Abilene, cost burdened in renters is higher than homeowners. Sixty-nine percent of renters and 44% of homeowners spent more than 30% of their income towards housing expenses. Thirty-six percent of renters and 20% of homeowners spent more than 50% of their income towards housing expenses. In simple numerical terms, it would appear that "Other" households bear much of the brunt of severe cost burdened among renters and owners, with 48% of the total number of renter households experiencing severe cost burdened and 31% of the total experiencing severe cost burdened in this category. Large related households comprised the smallest portion of those experiencing severe cost burdened.

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

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

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

The Point-in-Time Homeless Count provides the estimates of the various categories of homeless individuals and families in Abilene. These categories include chronic homeless, veterans, families with children, families without children, individuals, and unaccompanied children.

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

Severe cost burdened is linked with housing instability and an increased risk of homelessness. When a household is paying too large a portion of their income on housing expenses, sudden and unexpected financial demands can tip the scales, forcing them from their homes and leaving them without permanent shelter. These demands might include the cost to treat illnesses requiring hospital stays or time away from their job, automotive problems requiring repairs or loss of work due to lack of transportation, and legal problems that might require payments to lawyers or time away from their job. Lower income households are particularly susceptible to these financial impacts because they are less likely to have savings that can cover these expenses and buffer the effects of monetary demands in covering unexpected events or expenses during periods of loss wages.

Discussion

Cost burdened and extreme cost burdened is the most common housing problem across all lower income households in Abilene, both renter and owner. The lower the income of the household, the more extreme the cost burdened. Overcrowding is also a common problem in many lower income households, though the numbers are much lower than those of cost burdened. There is some concern with lack of complete plumbing and kitchen facilities, but these conditions are not widespread. As a proxy for housing condition, lack of complete kitchen or plumbing facilities does not tell the entire story.
NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

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

0%-30% of Area Median Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Problems</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>2,335</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%
### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Problems</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>3,670</td>
<td>1,030</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>2,220</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Problems</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>3,415</td>
<td>4,345</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>2,384</td>
<td>2,920</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%
80%-100% of Area Median Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Problems</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>3,235</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>2,440</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

As of the 2009-2013 American Community Survey data, the percentage of Whites in the total population was 79. In comparison, Hispanics (ethnicity) comprised about 25% and African-Americans comprised about 10% of the population of Abilene. The remaining racial and ethnic groups are relatively small, with about 2% for Asian and much less for all others. The data shows that African-Americans in the 80-100% income category show disproportionately greater need relative to housing problems. A disproportionately greater need is seen in the 0-30%, 50-80%, and 80-100% income categories for the Pacific Islander population. A disproportionately greater need is seen in the 0-30% income category for Asian and American Indian populations. Again, the size of Asian and American Indian populations is quite small.
NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

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

0%-30% of Area Median Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severe Housing Problems*</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>3,020</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>2,040</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severe Housing Problems*</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>1,830</td>
<td>2,875</td>
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<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td>1,765</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severe Housing Problems*</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>969</td>
<td>6,795</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>4,525</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>1,665</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severe Housing Problems*</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>4,125</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>3,085</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI**

*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**

Asians and American Indians in the 0-30% income range shows disproportionately greater need. Again, the size of these populations is quite 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:

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

### Housing Cost Burden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Cost Burden</th>
<th>&lt;=30%</th>
<th>30-50%</th>
<th>&gt;50%</th>
<th>No / negative income (not computed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>9,885</td>
<td>5,925</td>
<td>5,180</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>21,635</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>3,820</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>5,295</td>
<td>1,354</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Discussion:

The data shows a disproportionate need for Asians and Pacific Islanders in the 30-50% housing cost burdened group. Again, the numbers are quite small for these populations in comparison to Whites, Hispanics, and African-Americans.
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?

From the CHAS data presented in the previous sections, there is little identifiable disproportionately greater need indicated between racial/ethnic groups in Abilene other than the lowest and the highest income groups for a relatively small Asian and Pacific Islander populations. The total Asian and Pacific Islander population made up about two percent of the total population of Abilene. However, the impact of the disproportionately greater need is small. Between the three major racial/ethnic groups, White, Hispanic, and African-American, which comprise more than 95% of the population of Abilene, the CHAS data shows more housing problems exist for very low- and low-income Hispanic and African-American households.

The data shows that African-Americans in the 80-100% income category show disproportionately greater need relative to housing problems. A disproportionately greater need is seen in the 0-30%, 50-80%, and 80-100% income categories for the Pacific Islander population. A disproportionately greater need is seen in the 0-30% income category for Asian and American Indian populations. The data shows a disproportionate need for Asians and Pacific Islanders in the 30-50% housing cost burdened group. Again, Asian and Pacific Islander and American Indian numbers are quite smaller, in comparison to Whites, Hispanics, and African-Americans.

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

Needs are identified above.

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

Maps included in the market analysis show census tracts with the concentration of the city's Hispanic and African-American populations. There is some concentration of the Hispanic and African-American populations in census tracts in the central parts of the city, with the percentage of Hispanics at 70 percent and African-Americans at 30 percent of the total population.
NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Abilene Housing Authority (AHA) continues to manage 213 public housing units at four separate sites. The average length of stay for public housing residents is three years. The residents include 49 elderly persons and 24 families with persons with disabilities in public housing. The largest racial/ethnic groups among public housing residents are Whites at 99 residents and African-Americans at 98 residents. Hispanics account for 43 residents in public housing. All units are targeted to low-income households, though the public housing units typically serve household with much lower incomes, currently below 30% of the area median income. The AHA manages 1,370 Section 8 Vouchers.

Totals in Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Vouchers</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Project-based</th>
<th>Tenant-based</th>
<th>Special Purpose Voucher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certificate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod-Rehab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Housing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project-based</td>
<td>1,241</td>
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<td>1,207</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tenant-based</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)
## Characteristics of Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Certificate</th>
<th>Mod-Rehab</th>
<th>Public Housing</th>
<th>Vouchers</th>
<th>Project-based</th>
<th>Tenant-based</th>
<th>Special Purpose Voucher</th>
<th>Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing</th>
<th>Family Unification Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Annual Income</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15,606</td>
<td>10,108</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,160</td>
<td>8,254</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average length of stay</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Household size</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Homeless at admission</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Elderly Program Participants (&gt;62)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Disabled Families</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Families requesting accessibility features</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>1,241</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of HIV/AIDS program participants</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of DV victims</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)
### Race of Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Certificate</th>
<th>Mod-Rehab</th>
<th>Public Housing</th>
<th>Vouchers</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Project-based</th>
<th>Tenant-based</th>
<th>Special Purpose Voucher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>876</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Ethnicity of Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Certificate</th>
<th>Mod-Rehab</th>
<th>Public Housing</th>
<th>Vouchers</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Project-based</th>
<th>Tenant-based</th>
<th>Special Purpose Voucher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Hispanic</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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**Consolidated Plan**

**OCT Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)**
Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)
Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

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

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

According to the 2010-2014 PHA Plan, 789 families were on the waiting list for public housing and 1,292 families were on the waiting list for Section 8 vouchers. Of the 789 families on waiting list for public housing, 89% were Extremely Low Income families, 93% were families with children, 75% were White Non-Hispanic, 15% were African-American, and 38% were for one-bedroom units. Out of 1,292 families on waiting list for public housing, 89% were Extremely Low Income (0-30% AMI) families, 57% were families with children, 70% were White Non-Hispanic, and 25% were African-American applicants.

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

The housing needs on the public housing and Section 8 waiting lists are indicative of the general needs for affordable housing in the overall city. A higher percentage of cost burdened households were noted under Extremely Low Income households. A disproportionate need was indicated within African-American families in cost burdened data, and a higher percentage of African-American families are on the waiting list compared to their percentage of the population.

Discussion

The Abilene Housing Authority (AHA) continues to manage 213 public housing units at four separate sites. The average annual income of their public housing residents was about $15,606. According to the PHA Plan, 789 families were on the waiting list for public housing and 1,292 families were on the waiting list for Section 8 vouchers.
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The information in this section provides an estimate of homeless individuals and families within several categories. These numbers are taken from the previous 2015 Point-in-Time survey conducted by West Texas Homeless Network. The information collected is derived from individuals in homeless situations and persons who are at risk in becoming homeless. The survey collects homelessness information such as age, gender, education, employment, reasons for homelessness, duration, nigh-time residence, family type, special needs, etc.

Homeless Needs Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night</th>
<th>Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year</th>
<th>Estimate the # becoming homeless each year</th>
<th>Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year</th>
<th>Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Households with Only Children</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Households with Only Adults</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless Individuals</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless Families</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied Child</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consolidated Plan

ABILENE

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)
Consolidated Plan

ABILENE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Sheltered</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons with HIV</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is:

Has No Rural Homeless

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

Based on the results of the 2015 Homeless Point-in-Time count conducted by West Texas Homeless Network:

- Out of 107 respondents of the question on Night-time Residence, 12 (11%) responded as “Place Not Meant For Habitation” or are unsheltered, 42 (39%) responded as Emergency Shelter, 11 (10%) responded as Transitional Shelter, and one person responded as Permanent Supportive Housing
- Out of 103 responses, 73 (71%) responded that they are currently homeless
- Out of 75 responses, 47 (62%) responded that it is their first time becoming homeless in the past three years, 21 (28%) reported 2-3 episodes of homelessness in the past three years, two (2%) reported of being continuously homeless.
• Out of 109 respondents, 67 (61%) were single individuals, 18 (16%) were one parent families, 17 (15%) were couple without children, four (3%) were two parent family with children, three responded as “other type of family” category. There are no households with only children (unaccompanied youth).
• Out of 99 respondents, nine (9%) responded as veterans.
• Out of 102 respondents, 24 (24%) responded that domestic violence was their reason for homelessness. Other reported causes of homelessness included unemployment 22 (22%), unable to pay rent or mortgage 13 (12.5%).
Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race:</th>
<th>Sheltered:</th>
<th>Unsheltered (optional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity:</th>
<th>Sheltered:</th>
<th>Unsheltered (optional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Hispanic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source

Comments:

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

Based on the results of the 2015 Homeless Point-in-Time count conducted by West Texas Homeless Network, of the 99 respondents surveyed in the count, nine (9%) responded as veterans. The median length of service was reported to be five years. The survey did not ask for data on families of veterans.


Based on the results of the 2015 Homeless Point-in-Time count conducted by West Texas Homeless Network, of the 98 respondents, 74 (75%) were White, 18 (18%) were African-American, 26 (26%) were Hispanic. Three respondents (3%) were American Indian. Asian and Pacific Islanders had one respondent each.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Based on the results of the 2015 Homeless Point-in-Time count conducted by West Texas Homeless Network:

- Out of 109 respondents, 67 (61%) were single individuals, 18 (16%) were one parent families, 17 (15%) were couples without children, four (3%) were two-parent families with children, three
responded as “other type of family” category. There are no households with only children (unaccompanied youth).

- Out of 120 respondents, 25 (21%) reported having physical illness, 14 (12%) reported mental illness, 13 (11%) reported Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, nine (8%) reported substance abuse disorder, three responded as having development disability. There are no households with only children (unaccompanied youth).

**Discussion:**

According to the 2015 Homeless Point-in-Time count conducted by West Texas Homeless Network, 39% responded as Emergency Shelter, 62% responded that it is their first time becoming homeless, nine percent responded as veterans, 61% were single individuals, 21% reported having physical illness, 12% reported mental illness. Most frequent reasons for homelessness were domestic violence, unemployment, and inability to pay rent or mortgage.
Introduction:

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

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

These populations have a broad spectrum of characteristics, similar to the population at large, but a distinguishing factor for them is an increased risk of homelessness due to the fragile nature of their existence, some relying heavily on others for their care, others living on fixed incomes and vulnerable to hardships caused by sudden demands on their resources. Alcohol and drug abuse are defined as excessive and impairing use of alcohol or other drugs. The National Institute of Alcohol and Abuse and Alcoholism estimated the number of adult men with a drinking problem at 15% of the total population and that of adult women at six percent. These percentages, when applied to Abilene, yield a total population of alcohol abuser at 12,700 persons, using 2009-2013 American Community Survey population figures. The elderly are those individuals aged 62 or older. This population continues to show a strong growth pattern as a population group. The elderly live a distinctive lifestyle requiring numerous supportive services. Between 2000 and 2010, the population aged 65% and over grew by 5%. The 2010 U.S. Census put the population of Abilene's population of 65 and over at 14,660.

Persons with physical or developmental disabilities often require special facilities and care. Persons with developmental disabilities sometimes lack the capacity to care for themselves and rely on a caretaker to see to their daily needs. More often than not the caretaker is a parent. If the child outlives the parent who provides their care all their lives, other arrangements must be made for their continued care. This group can include all ages, races, and ethnicities.

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

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

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

Data provided by local Epidemiologist with Public Health Preparedness of the Abilene-Taylor County Public Health District submitted the data collected for 2014. There were 3 identified cases of HIV and 4 cases of AIDS. There were no blood lead content labs that were over the limit. All totals are for Taylor County and were reported to the State. Local physicians report directly to the State, not to A/T Health.

Discussion:

Non-homeless special needs populations encompass a wide variety of persons and households and cannot be easily categorized except in very general terms. Many are coping well with their situations.
with the need for public assistance. Some have needs that can only be met with help from outside their family. Some family members are on the verge of homelessness themselves and struggle from day to day. Some live independently, while others depend on family or caregivers to help them on a daily basis. Needs for these populations are as varied as the populations are themselves and depend on individual situations.
NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

The Public Facility Needs identified in the city through the Consolidated Planning process included parks and recreation facilities, youth centers, and childcare centers.

How were these needs determined?

The City conducted a survey of residents and service providers asking their input into the ranking process for the variety of uses of CDBG and HOME funds. The survey was available online and distributed at fair housing focus group sessions and Consolidated Plan forums. While the survey was not a statistically reliable instrument for prioritizing, it was a useful tool to include community concerns and preferences into consideration. A total of 125 survey responses were received. Staff took the results of the survey and the comments received in the focus group sessions and forums and completed the ranking process.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The Public Improvement Needs identified in the city through the Consolidated Planning process included the need for maintenance, enhancement and expansion of streets, sidewalks, drainage, water and sewer connections.

How were these needs determined?

The City conducted a survey of residents and service providers asking their input into the ranking process for the variety of uses of CDBG funds. The survey was available online and was distributed at fair housing focus group sessions and Consolidated Plan forums. While the survey was not a statistically reliable instrument for prioritizing, it was a useful tool to include community concerns and preferences into consideration. A total of 125 survey responses were received. Staff took the results of the survey and the comments received in the focus group sessions and forums and completed the ranking process.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:
The following Public Service Needs were identified in Abilene:

**Improve the quality of programs and facilities for health and safety, information, transportation and recreation services**

- Support the expansion of comprehensive affordable health/dental, substance abuse, and mental health services;
- Provide and expand social and recreational services and facilities including but not limited to, youth, seniors and individuals with disabilities;
- Expand crime prevention strategies, law enforcement services, code enforcement, and domestic violence/child abuse services;
- Support maintenance, enhancement and expansion of quality childcare;
- Support maintenance, enhancement, and expansion of transportation services;
- Support maintenance, enhancement, and expansion of meals/food pantry services.

**How were these needs determined?**

In evaluating public services, the City conducted a survey of residents and service providers asking their input into the ranking process for the variety of uses of CDBG funds. The survey was available online and a paper copy was distributed at fair housing focus group sessions and Consolidated Plan forums. While the survey was not a statistically reliable instrument for prioritizing, it was a useful tool to include community concerns and preferences into consideration. A total of 125 survey responses were received. Staff took the results of the survey and the comments received in the focus group sessions and forums and completed the ranking process.
Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The local housing market affects the availability and affordability of housing. In Abilene, the housing market has slowly rebounded from the foreclosure crisis of the last decade. With that recovery, housing prices have increased somewhat, but are still affordable with the historically low mortgage interest rates found in the current market. The following analysis looks at a variety of data from the American Community Survey, the U.S. Census, the Abilene Housing Authority, and homeless service providers to present a picture of the local market.
MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

The housing stock in Abilene is weighted heavily toward single-family housing, with 76% of households residing in single-family detached structures, while five percent reside in structures with two or more units. Approximately 58% of households are home owners, with 80% of owner households living in housing units with three or more bedrooms. With over 7,300 multifamily units serving over 17,000 renter households, the data suggest that about 9,700 renter households reside in single-family structures, either attached or detached. The use of single-family structures for rental housing does address some of the need for larger housing units for renter households, but the vast disparity of larger units between renter (35%) and owner (80%) households suggests the need for new housing development aimed specifically toward larger renter households requiring three or more bedrooms.

All residential properties by number of units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-unit detached structure</td>
<td>34,054</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-unit, attached structure</td>
<td>1,694</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-4 units</td>
<td>2,444</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-19 units</td>
<td>5,116</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 or more units</td>
<td>2,270</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc</td>
<td>1,788</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>47,366</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS
Percent Single-Family Units, 2009-2013

Consolidated Plan

ABILENE

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)
Percent Multifamily Units, 2009-2013

Source: U.S. Census, 2009-2013 ACS Data
Percent Owner-Occupied Units, 2009-2013
Unit Size by Tenure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Renters</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No bedroom</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bedroom</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4,228</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 bedrooms</td>
<td>4,421</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>6,802</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or more bedrooms</td>
<td>19,802</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>6,129</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>24,762</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>17,528</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

The Abilene Housing Authority (AHA) continues to manage 213 public housing units at four separate sites. The AHA has three sites that are multi-family, and one site that is an elderly/disabled site. The sites are as follows:

- Earl Williams Complex 4398 North 7th St. – 75 units that consists of 1, 2, 3, and 4 bedroom units. One main office and community center combined.
- Riviera Complex 3001 North 6th St. -38 units that consists of 2, 3 and 4 bedroom units. One community center and laundry facility combined.
- Vogel Complex 2100 Vogel and 2250 Vogel – 72 units that consists of 1, 2, 3, and 4 bedroom units. One maintenance building.
- Robert Deegan Complex 3402 Rebecca Lane – 28 units that consists of 1 bedroom units for elderly/disabled. One community center and maintenance building combined.

All units are targeted to low-income households, defined as households with incomes between 21% and 60% of the area median income. However, the current occupancy of public housing units reveals that APH developments typically serve household with much lower incomes, below 30% of the area median income. The AHA manages 1,370 Section 8 Vouchers.

According to HUD’s 2012 Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, the City had over 1,200 units funded by the program. Of those over 1,100 were targeted to low-income groups.
Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

The HUD multi-family housing database indicates that there are 281 subsidized housing units in Abilene. Of that total, 37 units are in a community with a loan maturity date of 2036, 189 units are in a community with a loan maturity date of 2043, with the remaining 55 units in a community with a loan maturity date of 2044. This suggests that there is little risk of loss of affordable housing units from the inventory in the near future.

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

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

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

As shown in the Units by Tenure data, the vast majority of owner households reside in homes with three or more bedrooms (80%). By comparison, 35 percent of renter households reside in units with three or more bedrooms. While many renter households contain single or couple households with no children, a number of larger renter households are overcrowded in smaller rental units, less than three bedrooms. There is a potential need for more apartment developments with larger units, particularly three or more bedrooms.

Discussion

The largest sector of housing units in Abilene are in single-family structures (76%). More than half of renter households, (65%) live in units with two or fewer bedrooms. As the demographics of the city and state start reflecting the aging of the baby boom generation, the housing market will need to adapt to provide new housing opportunities for those seeking to downsize from their family home to smaller units, some of which might be in senior's communities where residents can participate in a variety of
community activities, including meals, exercise, shopping, and entertainment. The housing stock also needs additional supplies of larger rental units, some of which may come from the baby boomers moving to smaller units. The rental stock is 35 percent larger units (three or more bedrooms) compared to 80 percent for owner occupied units. There is a modest inventory of HUD insured rental units in Abilene (281 units) with maturity dates in 2036, 2043, and 2044, suggesting little risk of loss of affordable housing units in the near future.
MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

Housing costs are a major portion of any households' monthly budget. In 2000, the median home value in Abilene was $60,000. By 2011, the median value increased by 48 percent to $88,600. Rental costs had similar, though somewhat lower, increases rising 42 percent from $383 in 2000 to $544 in 2011. In Abilene, 56 percent of renter households paid less than $500 per month in rent. Just over six percent of the rental housing stock was affordable to households earning less than 30 percent of the area median income. There were no homes priced in a range that would be affordable for a household earning less than 30 percent of the area median income.

Cost of Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Base Year: 2000</th>
<th>Most Recent Year: 2011</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median Home Value</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>88,600</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Contract Rent</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rent Paid</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $500</td>
<td>7,664</td>
<td>43.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500-999</td>
<td>8,573</td>
<td>48.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000-1,499</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,500-1,999</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000 or more</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17,528</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS
Median Housing Value, 2009-2013
Median Contract Rent, 2009-2013
Housing Affordability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Units affordable to Households earning</th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30% HAMFI</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% HAMFI</td>
<td>2,855</td>
<td>2,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80% HAMFI</td>
<td>10,075</td>
<td>6,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% HAMFI</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>8,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,770</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,271</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly Rent ($)</th>
<th>Efficiency (no bedroom)</th>
<th>1 Bedroom</th>
<th>2 Bedroom</th>
<th>3 Bedroom</th>
<th>4 Bedroom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fair Market Rent</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>1,031</td>
<td>1,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High HOME Rent</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low HOME Rent</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>796</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015</th>
<th>EFFICIENCY</th>
<th>1 BR</th>
<th>2 BR</th>
<th>3 BR</th>
<th>4 BR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair Market Rent</td>
<td>$567</td>
<td>$651</td>
<td>$877</td>
<td>$1,111</td>
<td>$1,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOW HOME RENT LIMIT</td>
<td>$487</td>
<td>$521</td>
<td>$626</td>
<td>$723</td>
<td>$806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT</td>
<td>$567</td>
<td>$651</td>
<td>$792</td>
<td>$906</td>
<td>$991</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2015 Data-HUD

Fair Market Rent 2015

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

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

With a 48% increase in median home value, homeownership is becoming less affordable. With an improving economy, pressure on homeownership is likely to increase as the housing market recovers from the mortgage foreclosure situation of the recent past and home prices return to pre-2008 levels and grow even more. On the other hand, mortgage interest rates are at historic lows, which make home purchases more affordable than would have been possible in 2000 when rates were higher. The lower interest rates are, to some extent, responsible for the rise in home prices since 2000 as an individual household is able to afford a higher home price with the lower interest rate. Rents, however, rose at a similar pace, 42 percent between 2000 and 2011. Rents are less affordable than in 2000 and the demand for rental housing is most likely higher than in 2000 with former homeowners who lost their homes to foreclosure looking for rental housing instead of looking to buy.

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

High HOME rents are relatively close to Fair Market Rents and all HOME rents as shown for 2015. These data suggest that the development of new rental housing units may increase the area median rent, while possibly remaining within the fair market rents for the area.

Discussion

Competing factors in the housing market, rising prices and historically low mortgage interest rates, have kept homeownership affordability somewhat constant over the past decade. The mortgage market; however, created a situation through "liar" loans and adjustable rate mortgage products where large numbers of homeowners lost their homes to foreclosure. This resulted in a bubble in the supply of homes on the market and a dip in home prices, but many were unable to take advantage of the market conditions because of a tightening of mortgage requirements and the inability of many to qualify for mortgage under the more stringent rules. Rents, on the other hand, increased by 42% since 2000, putting pressure on lower income households looking for rental opportunities.
MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

The condition of housing units highly correlates to the income of the household residing within those housing units. In Abilene, 81% of owner-occupied housing units and 52% of renter-occupied housing units have no housing problems reported. Four conditions are represented as housing problems, including lack of complete kitchen facilities, lack of complete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room, and cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income on housing expenses). The data show that 19% of owner households and 45% of renter households have one housing problem or condition. Presumably, this one housing problem is most likely either cost burden or substandard housing, with the later more likely for renter housing than for owner housing. Seventy percent of owner-occupied housing and 58% of renter-occupied housing were built prior to 1980, making those units potential sources of lead-based paint contamination. While not all will have lead-based paint, the age of the units suggest that at one time lead-based paint may have been used on the unit and provides a potential hazard, particularly for households with children present. Almost 27,370 units in Abilene were built before 1980 and have children present in the household. It is reasonable to assume that a large number of these households are lower income households due to the fact that older housing stock is often filtered down through the income categories to the lowest income households.

Definitions

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

Condition of Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition of Units</th>
<th>Owner-Occupied</th>
<th>Renter-Occupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With one selected Condition</td>
<td>4,656</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With two selected Conditions</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Condition of Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition of Units</th>
<th>Owner-Occupied</th>
<th>Renter-Occupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With three selected Conditions</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With four selected Conditions</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No selected Conditions</td>
<td>19,952</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>24,762</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

### Year Unit Built

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Unit Built</th>
<th>Owner-Occupied</th>
<th>Renter-Occupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 or later</td>
<td>1,811</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-1999</td>
<td>5,713</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-1979</td>
<td>12,798</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before 1950</td>
<td>4,440</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>24,762</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS
Percent Pre-1980 Units, 2009-2013
Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard</th>
<th>Owner-Occupied</th>
<th>Renter-Occupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Units Built Before 1980</td>
<td>17,238</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Units build before 1980 with children present</td>
<td>1,530</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suitable for Rehabilitation</th>
<th>Not Suitable for Rehabilitation</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Units</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandoned Vacant Units</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REO Properties</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandoned REO Properties</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 36 - Vacant Units
Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Seventy percent of the owner-occupied housing stock and 58 percent of the renter-occupied housing was built prior to 1980, placing the age of that housing at more than 30 years old, much of it many years older. As the housing stock ages, water infiltration and many other factors can cause rapid deterioration of housing units, particularly where the residents do not or cannot provide needed maintenance. In some areas of Abilene, the housing stock may exceed 50 years of age and the median income of the residents of those areas may be less than 50% of the area median income. In these situations it is likely that housing conditions generally throughout these areas are poor.

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

The data shows that the number of housing units in Abilene built prior to 1980, and potentially where lead-based paint hazards might be found, includes 70% of all owner and 58% of rental housing. Six percent of owner and 10% rental housing units built prior to 1980 were occupied by families with children present, a total of over 3,200 housing units. As housing units and neighborhoods age, they typically fall through the income classes from middle- or moderate-income households to lower income households. Neighborhoods that were once middle class become home to lower income groups as they age. Typically, with some exceptions, the oldest neighborhoods found are where the poorest residents
are found. As a result, it is reasonable to assume that most of the 3,200 units in Abilene built prior to 1980 and occupied by families with children are likely occupied by low- or moderate-income families.

**Discussion**

There is an extensive need for rehabilitation programs in Abilene targeting the improvement of the City's oldest housing stock. These programs, which are currently ongoing throughout the City of Abilene with the City's CDBG and HOME funding, provide owners of owner-occupied, single-family housing to facilitate needed repairs which have not been affected by current or previous owners. These repairs include structural and cosmetic repairs both inside the unit and on the exterior and testing for and remediation of lead-based paint hazards in older housing units.
MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

Abilene Housing Authority manages an inventory of 213 public housing units in four developments. All units are targeted to low-income households, though the public housing units typically serve household with much lower incomes, currently below 30% of the area median income. Inspection scores for the housing developments with 95 overall score.

Totals Number of Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Certificate</th>
<th>Mod-Rehab</th>
<th>Public Housing</th>
<th>Vouchers</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Project-based</th>
<th>Tenant-based</th>
<th>Special Purpose Voucher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Family Unification Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Disabled *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of units vouchers available</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>1,370</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>379</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:
According to Abilene Housing Authority, the agency currently manages 213 public housing units. These units are well maintained and are in very good condition. These homes are located in subdivisions throughout the City. These units will provide affordable housing and homeownership opportunities for eligible housing authority residents and potentially other low to moderate-income residents in the community.
Public Housing Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Housing Development</th>
<th>Average Inspection Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public housing</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

Public housing units in Abilene are managed and maintained by the Abilene Housing Authority. These homes are located in subdivisions throughout the City. These units will provide affordable housing and homeownership opportunities for eligible housing authority residents and potentially other low to moderate-income residents in the community.

The City continues to take the following steps concerning all government funded housing rehabilitation of public housing units, and encourages the same on private housing projects.

• Inform all owners, occupants and landlords of lead-based paint hazards and provide information on methods for reducing risk of exposure in pre-1978 homes.

• Provide testing for any households whose children have been shown to have elevated blood lead levels. Require the family be moved to a post 1978 unit, or unit that has passed this test.

• Require inspections for lead at the same time other inspections or evaluations are conducted on City sponsored housing.

• ONS staff made Safe Work Practices training available to local contractors, CHDO personnel, staff and maintenance personnel. However, with the new State requirement, the ONS can no longer provide these classes.

The City of Abilene ONS and the AHA have fully implemented HUD’s Lead-Safe Housing Rule as required by the Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control.

Non-routine public housing improvements are conducted periodically to repair and install improvements such as refrigerators, ranges, AC guards, water heaters, state-mandated smoke detector installs; plumbing, sidewalks, and concrete ramps, etc.

Describe the public housing agency’s strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:
Abilene Housing Authority constantly works to keep public housing units in a state of good repair. Units are upgraded as needed to maintain marketability in the Abilene housing market.

Discussion:

Abilene Housing Authority manages an inventory of 213 public housing units in four developments and 1,370 Section 8 vouchers. Abilene Housing Authority constantly works to keep public housing units in a state of good repair.
MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

According to the 2015 Point-in-Time survey conducted by the West Texas Homeless Network in Abilene and surrounding areas, 42 households used Emergency Shelter as night shelter, 11 households used Transitional Housing, and one household used Permanent Supportive Housing.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Emergency Shelter Beds</th>
<th>Transitional Housing Beds</th>
<th>Permanent Supportive Housing Beds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year Round Beds (Current &amp; New)</td>
<td>Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds</td>
<td>Current &amp; New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Only Adults</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless Households</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied Youth</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:
Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are use to complement services targeted to homeless persons

The data used for this analysis was derived from the West Texas Homeless Network survey conducted in conjunction with the Balance of State Point in Time Homeless Survey taken January 2015.

Services in place including but not limited to:

Rental/Mortgage/Utility Assistance

- AIDS Resources of Rural Texas
- Aspermont Small Business Development Center
- Central Texas Opportunities
- Community Action Program, Inc.
- First Baptist Church
- Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest
- Shackelford County Resource Center
- Taylor County Veterans Services Office
- The Salvation Army
- Christian Service Center of Abilene
- Christ Community Resource Center
- Abilene Baptist Social Ministries
- Methodist Service Center

Rental Assistance

- AHA
- Sweetwater Public Housing Authority
- Stamford Public Housing Authority

Outreach to Homeless on the Streets:

Love & Care Ministries - conducts outreach through the Mobile Medical Unit which provides access to medical and dental services at different sites.

Baptist Children's and Family Services (Our House) - provides street outreach to homeless youth. These unaccompanied youth receive food, shelter, clothing, tutoring and counseling.

City Light Community Ministries - as part of the West Texas Homeless Network, City Light Community Ministries is an outreach program of the First Baptist Church, assisting homeless with various services.
Breakfast on Beech Street - provides outreach services to street homeless and low-income persons by providing food.

Drop-In Centers are operated by The Salvation Army and Love & Care Ministries to help homeless people learn about and access available services. Drop-In Centers offer a range of basic services, including food, showers, laundry, and clothing.

Outreach to Other Homeless:

The Drop-In Centers operated by The Salvation Army and Love & Care Ministries also provide outreach and services to homeless families.

With the addition of the 2-1-1 system across Texas, outreach to other homeless individuals has become easier. Anyone in need can use any phone to dial 2-1-1 for assistance and be connected immediately to Abilene’s A Call For Help Community Resource Center.

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.

Several local organizations such as social service agencies, charitable groups and religious organizations provide emergency/transitional housing and/or supportive services to the homeless and at-risk persons including abused women and children and substance abusers. The West Texas Homeless Network will continue to expand the HMIS in order to provide up-to-date information on services. Supportive services in the city are including but not limited to:

Life Skills Training

- BCFS
- The Salvation Army
- Faith Works
- Abilene Hope Haven, Inc.
- ARCADA
Mental Health and Counseling Services

- MHMR
- Noah Project
- The Salvation Army
- Medical Care Mission

Homeless Youth

- Abilene Independent School District Homeless Liaison
- Harmony Family Services
- New Horizons The Audrey Grace House
- Our House

Family Services

- Methodist Children’s Home & Services
- New Horizons: Family Connections
- Presbyterian Children’s Home & Services

Medical Care

- Taylor County Veteran Services Office
- Presbyterian Medical Care Mission
- Abilene/Taylor County Public Health District
- Medical Assistance for Area Citizens (MAAC)
- Shackelford County Community Resource Center

Employment Assistance

- West Texas Council of Government Career Centers
• Goodwill Industries
• Abilene Hope Haven
• Noah Project

AIDS/HIV Services

• Abilene/Taylor County Public Health District
• Big Country AIDS Resource

• AIDS Resource of Rural Texas

Transportation

• CityLink
• Classic Cab
• Veteran’s Administration Medical Transportation

West Texas Legal Services

• Legal Advocacy Program
• Disability In Action
• Veterans Services

Services planned:

• Expansion of The Salvation Army’s Substance Abuse program
• Expansion of The Salvation Army’s Homeless to Work program
• The Noah Project is a recently constructed larger facility for abused women and children
MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

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

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

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

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

In a community the size of Abilene, there is constant communication between supportive service and housing providers. The West Texas Homeless Network has facilitated a more formal collaboration between service providers. The monthly Network meetings provide the forum for discussing obstacles and learning about new services. In addition, the local 2-1-1 Call for Help through United Way also meets quarterly with all agencies listed in their service to discuss needs. Case management remains the most effective way to coordinate services for homeless individuals and families and is the primary method used to move homeless individuals through the system.
For homeless persons entering the system, the 2-1-1 Texas A Call for Help Community Resource Center and the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) can offer information and referral to case management and other supportive services. Most services are provided on a first-come, first-serve basis with the majority of programs having an application process and eligibility requirement.

**Discharge Planning Policy**

The Texas Balance of State Continuum of Care states basic provisions of a discharge policy include:

- Discharge from institutions into homelessness is prohibited.
- Discharge planning begins at entry into the institution, and appropriate planning processes are created and monitored.
- Access to mainstream service systems (establishing eligibility while still in the institution is necessary for reducing recidivism and homelessness).

The West Texas Homeless Network met with city/county government, hospitals, Department of Human Services, the Justice System, and law enforcement agencies to develop a team approach to discharge planning in the West Central Texas area. This involved a four-step strategy of identifying the scope of the problem, identifying priorities, locating resources, and implementing institutional change.

The Network’s focus is to continue to identify the scope and nature of the problem. The following activities are conducted:

- Survey shelter providers to see what public institutions are releasing clients/inmates to the area shelters;
- Identify public institutions that should be providing housing as part of discharge planning;
- Have shelters keep record for a month on where shelter residents resided prior to entering the shelter;
- Recruit participation in the Network from public institutions in the Networks’ Continuum of Care service area including Abilene and the surrounding 13 counties.
Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

The City funds owner-occupied housing rehabilitation through direct loans and grants to low and moderate income homeowners for the rehabilitation of single-family residential structures. The City also funds a critical repair program in an attempt to maintain housing stock, so that non-homeless persons with special needs can continue to reside in their own homes. As homeowners age, they are often unable to continue to provide the maintenance needed to keep the home habitable. The City’s programs work with those homeowners to address pressing issues that arise, such as roof leaks or plumbing failures, and more extensive rehabilitation needed to bring a home completely up to current building code.

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

The City of Abilene funds the Adult Protective Services Partners Inc. (APSP) program that serves the elderly and persons with disabilities age 18 and older that are at risk of abuse, neglect or exploitation who have open cases with Adult Protective Services of the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services. The project activities may be supplemented by the State Adult Protective Services and APSP resources and/or contributions from clients served. This project is geared towards urgent needs and providing repairs to improve health and safety/security standards of the low and extremely low income homeowner. The City operates housing rehabilitation and critical repair programs that provide assistance to low income, elderly, and special needs populations.
MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The following barriers to affordable housing resulting from public policies of the City of Abilene are identified through the Consolidated Plan process:

Several barriers continued to negatively affect affordable housing: long waiting lists, inability of residents to come up with rent deposits and utility deposits, due to local groups not having adequate funding because of the sluggish economy and lack of philanthropy due to the economy. Housing affordability is also impacted by local factors such as the availability of land for new construction, the income of residents, the supply of housing, and housing costs. Affordable housing in Abilene is deterred by insufficient funds for down payment, lack of credit, and poor credit. In addition, the long-term affordability of a home, such as the required monthly principal, interest, taxes, and insurance payments, are often too high compared with available income for a low-income household. Furthermore, the availability of homes for sale in the price range and size for the low- to moderate-income family is limited. The Abilene Association of Realtors reported that the average sales price during 2012 for a 4-bedroom home was $211,565. There are currently 7 homes on the market under $70,000 with 4 bedrooms. As of June 5, 2013, average listing price for a 4-bedroom home was $234,516. Currently there are 22 homes on the market with 4 bedrooms under $150,000.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) describes a household experiencing a cost burden as having gross housing costs that are more than 30% of gross income. A household that experiences a severe cost burden is when gross housing costs are more than 50% of gross income. The cost of home ownership can affect the level of property maintenance, the ability of the household to pay property taxes and ultimately the household’s ability to retain its home. Likewise, high rents (and prohibitive security deposits) can make it difficult for renters to afford units. With almost half of the Abilene households under the median income, the cost of ownership or renting also becomes a burden.

These burdens are caused by:
• Insufficient funds for down payment - Private lending institutions typically require home purchasers to provide 10 to 20 percent of a home's value as a down payment. Many low-income households are already rent burdened, paying as high as 40 to 50% of their income for housing. Such high costs for current shelter preclude these low-income households from accumulating the funds for a down payment.

• High existing debt of prospective purchasers - Many low-income households also are saddled with excessively high existing debt for such items as credit accounts, car payments, and medical expenses that prevent obtaining private lender financing.

• Need for property repairs - The homes most affordable to low-income households tend to be located in neighborhoods where property has been poorly maintained and requires repair. Therefore, low-income purchasers often confront the prospect of obtaining a home that will require further financial investment for property improvements. Money for such improvements is frequently unavailable to low-income buyers and private lenders often are unwilling to lend the necessary funds for acquisition and repairs. Complicating the situation further is the reality that such affordable housing is often located in neighborhoods where money invested in property improvements does not necessarily translate into a corresponding increase in the value of the property.

• Lack of credit - Many low-income homebuyers have no credit record because they pay most of their expenses in cash.

• Poor credit - A very common barrier to home ownership is a blemished credit record. Unfavorable credit information can stay on a credit record for up to seven years and bankruptcy records stay on the report for 10 years.

• Available funding - A common barrier to affordable housing is available funding to the jurisdiction. When Federal funding to the jurisdiction is threatened, the availability of affordable housing for low-income persons is threatened, as well.

• Unemployment – According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Abilene April 2014 workforce unemployment rate is 4.3%, down from 5% in March 2013. With unemployment rates down, the number of living-wage jobs declines.

• Low number of living-wage jobs available.

The City in partnership with non-profit organizations plans to undertake several activities to address barriers to affordable housing.

Public Policies

Public Policies - The City’s zoning ordinance, development code and public policies were examined to reveal any current ordinances or policies that create barriers to affordable housing. Abilene’s land development codes and zoning regulations address affordable housing and the provision of making
allowances through the code to allow the construction of a variety of types of housing including single family and multifamily housing. Development regulations provide for the consideration of variances to development barriers that affect the feasibility of producing housing within the jurisdictions. Regulations allow unrelated persons to reside in a single family structure by right without specific use or conditional use permits and has adequate provisions for group homes and special needs populations.

Affordable Housing — The City’s Zoning and Development Policies do not provide incentives such as inclusionary zoning for developers to increase the production of affordable housing, and do not by policy provide for reduced fees or expedited permitting and zoning to all developers who propose affordable housing. While these incentives are not mandated by city policy the city does consider such request on a case by case basis as a means of increasing affordable housing.

Residential Investment – The City’s Policies do not provide incentives for Residential Investment. While these incentives are not mandated by city policy the city does consider such request on a case by case basis as a means of increasing residential investment and affordable housing.
MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

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

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business by Sector</th>
<th>Number of Workers</th>
<th>Number of Jobs</th>
<th>Share of Workers %</th>
<th>Share of Jobs %</th>
<th>Jobs less workers %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Mining, Oil &amp; Gas Extraction</td>
<td>1,330</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations</td>
<td>5,485</td>
<td>5,846</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>2,135</td>
<td>2,309</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Health Care Services</td>
<td>9,053</td>
<td>11,972</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</td>
<td>2,662</td>
<td>3,143</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>2,027</td>
<td>1,950</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>1,390</td>
<td>1,524</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, Scientific, Management Services</td>
<td>2,096</td>
<td>2,381</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>5,764</td>
<td>5,999</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Warehousing</td>
<td>1,235</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>1,896</td>
<td>1,808</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35,898</td>
<td>39,353</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 40 - Business Activity

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force</td>
<td>53,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over</td>
<td>50,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24</td>
<td>16.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65</td>
<td>2.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS*
Unemployment Rate, 2009-2013
Percent Less than High School Education, 2009-2013
**Consolidated Plan**

**Occupations by Sector**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management, business and financial</td>
<td>10,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations</td>
<td>2,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>7,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office</td>
<td>13,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair</td>
<td>4,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production, transportation and material moving</td>
<td>2,826</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 42 – Occupations by Sector**

**Data Source:** 2007-2011 ACS

**Travel Time**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Travel Time</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 30 Minutes</td>
<td>48,050</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-59 Minutes</td>
<td>2,632</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 or More Minutes</td>
<td>1,328</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>52,010</td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 43 - Travel Time**

**Data Source:** 2007-2011 ACS

**Education:**

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Attainment</th>
<th>Civilian Employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Not in Labor Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>4,373</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>4,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate (includes equivalency)</td>
<td>10,352</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>5,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college or Associate's degree</td>
<td>12,739</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>4,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree or higher</td>
<td>9,687</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>1,940</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status**

**Data Source:** 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>18–24 yrs</th>
<th>25–34 yrs</th>
<th>35–44 yrs</th>
<th>45–65 yrs</th>
<th>65+ yrs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 9th grade</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>2,359</td>
<td>1,821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consolidated Plan

**ABILENE**

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>18–24 yrs</th>
<th>25–34 yrs</th>
<th>35–44 yrs</th>
<th>45–65 yrs</th>
<th>65+ yrs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9th to 12th grade, no diploma</td>
<td>1,839</td>
<td>1,816</td>
<td>1,694</td>
<td>2,433</td>
<td>1,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate, GED, or alternative</td>
<td>5,532</td>
<td>5,087</td>
<td>4,353</td>
<td>7,017</td>
<td>4,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college, no degree</td>
<td>9,156</td>
<td>4,925</td>
<td>3,122</td>
<td>6,634</td>
<td>2,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate's degree</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>1,408</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>1,550</td>
<td>564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree</td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>3,068</td>
<td>1,982</td>
<td>4,101</td>
<td>2,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate or professional degree</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>1,854</td>
<td>1,393</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age**

**Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Attainment</th>
<th>Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>17,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate (includes equivalency)</td>
<td>24,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college or Associate's degree</td>
<td>28,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree</td>
<td>39,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate or professional degree</td>
<td>55,372</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**

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

The most active business sector in Abilene, in terms of the number of workers in the various industries, was education and health care services with 16% share of workers. Retail Trade had 15% of all workers. That sector is followed by arts, entertainment, and accommodations with 14% of workers. Finance, insurance, and real estate services had 7% share of workers, followed by the construction sector with a 6% share.

**Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:**

According to the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for the West Central Texas Economic Development District, the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community include:
• Ensure adequate water supply and strive to deliver water to customers on demand, provide water quality management, construction of water resource facilities, and manage water resources for long-term drought relief
• Construction of adequate wastewater treatment facilities, water plants and water lines to support future economic growth
• Provision of adequate electricity to support economic development
• Provision of broadband internet technology and other communication technologies
• Encourage tourism
• Increase transportation access
• Workforce Development support for education and training resulting in higher paying salaries
• To increase the standard of living through jobs creation and retention, an increased capital investment

During the next five years, the City will provide, as funding permits, CDBG funds for infrastructure improvements located in LMI Eligible census tracts. The City will, as funding permits, make infill development funds available to provide for new development of old established areas within the defined infill area. The majority of this area is LMI.

Both the 2001 Abilene Community Excellence Report and the 2004 Comprehensive Land Use Plan discuss in detail the importance of the enhancement of the physical environment of Abilene and its effects on neighborhood revitalization, economic development, safety and security. The Community Services and Facilities Goal states: Provide community facilities and services (fire, police, health and safety, schools, etc.) that efficiently and fairly serve the community. There are over 30 strategies addressing roadways, mobility (public transportation, bicycling, walking), airports, expansion of infrastructure, services, parks recreation, and open space.

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.
DevelopAbilene provides leadership for the development of job and growth opportunities. It is an “umbrella” brand for the organizations that work together to bring business to the City. It consists of the Development Corporation of Abilene (DCOA) and the five groups that receive funding from the DCOA: Abilene Industrial Foundation (AIF), Downtown Programs, Economic Development Department, Military Affairs Council, and Texas Tech Small Business Development Center.

The Development Corporation of Abilene (DCOA) is committed to creating a healthy economic climate for our community. Through the use of a half-cent sales tax, the Abilene Industrial Foundation (AIF) and Economic Development Department (EDD), which contract to the DCOA, find the best way to strengthen its businesses, build a better economic base, and create jobs for its residents.

The Abilene Industrial Foundation (AIF) is an agency of the Abilene Chamber of Commerce, working under contract to the Development Corporation of Abilene. The AIF is responsible for site selection assistance, marketing, and existing business retention/expansion, and is a source of comprehensive information for expanding the relocating business.

In 1982, Abilene became the first city in Texas to create a downtown reinvestment zone as allowed by the state legislature. Through Downtown Programs, the governing board of this zone (commonly referred to as Tax Increment Financing – TIF) has distributed more than $10.4 million to a wide range of projects such as building rehabilitation, business expansion, and beautification projects.

The City of Abilene’s Department of Economic Development (EDD) provides staff support to the DCOA Board of Directors, negotiates incentives with expanding Abilene businesses and prospective businesses, and monitors contracts between the DCOA and businesses for compliance. The EDD accomplishes its mission through a comprehensive economic development program and through a contractual relationship with the DCOA.

The Military Affairs Committee (MAC) is part of the Abilene Chamber of Commerce. The mission is to maintain and expand the military presence in our community, as well as continue the strong relationship with our military community. MAC is instrumental in ensuring Dyess Air Force Base remains a premier large aircraft installation, explores opportunities to expand missions and modernize base infrastructure, and supports our more than 5,000 military and civilian employees, as well as their 8,000 family members and retirees.
How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

The most active business sectors in Abilene, in terms of the number of workers in the various industries, is education and health care services, which were followed by retail trade. Education and health care services typically have stringent education and skill requirements for the most visible portion of the workforce, the educators, doctors, and nurses. The sector also has a large support staff with lower education and skill requirements, including maintenance workers, drivers, and many other job classifications. Abilene has a relatively well educated workforce, with over four times as many residents over the age of 16 having a college degree or at least some college as those not having finished high school. These sectors are followed by arts, entertainment, and accommodations, finance, insurance, and real estate services.

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.

Abilene’s three private universities, one junior college, one technical college, and branch of a state university dedicated to higher level technology degrees and the School of Pharmacy continue to draw students from all over the United States and the world.

In conjunction with the Abilene Chamber of Commerce, the Abilene Industrial Foundation, the Chamber of Commerce Military Affairs Council, and the Texas Tech University Small Business Development Center, the Economic Development Department administers sales tax funding (through the Development Corporation of Abilene, Inc.) for the purpose of job training, job creation and job retention in Abilene. This structured partnership, Develop Abilene, closes the recruitment gap by sharing information and bringing together the resources to strengthen businesses, build a better economic base and create jobs for Abilene residents.

It is through strong community partnerships and the desire to diversify Abilene industry and jobs that the City of Abilene Economic Development Department and DCOA was able to recruit The Texas Tech University School of Pharmacy and develop the Life Sciences Accelerator for medically-based biotech research near the Hendrick Hospital and Health Systems campus. Adding to the diversification of jobs, the Economic Development Department and the DCOA have been successful at recruiting wind turbine energy companies. One is a manufacturing and maintenance company, and the other is a regional facility for blade manufacturing and maintenance.
Workforce development through education and training is a critical need for economic development in Abilene. The following educational institutions and training initiatives are available in Abilene:

The City of Abilene contracts with the Texas Tech University Small Business Development Center (SBDC) to provide quality service and assistance to business owners and potential entrepreneurs. The SBDC provides business counseling, technical assistance, training workshops and business plan development for small businesses. The SBDC aims to promote growth, expansion, innovation, increased productivity and improved management for small business. Workshops range from obtaining Historically Under-Utilized Business (HUB) certification to enable contracts with State and Federal agencies to Internet businesses.

Through various programs and services, self-sufficiency efforts improve the quality of life for the citizens of Abilene. Available through the Abilene Housing Authority, Family Self-Sufficiency Assistance includes help with incidental and/or unanticipated expenses that threaten a family’s progress toward self-sufficiency (e.g. school, job training and counseling). Families must agree to maintain employment and/or enroll in continuing education or training programs.

FaithWorks is a local agency that trains the under/unemployed in new life skills, job training and internships. The City of Abilene will continue its strong support of maintenance, enhancement and expansion of quality childcare and transportation services.

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

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

The City of Abilene participated in the development of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy prepared by the West Central Texas Economic Development District. The goals and economic development initiatives include:

- Coordination of local, state, and federal economic development planning
- Accessible economic development information
• Ensure adequate water supply and strive to deliver water to customers on demand, provide water quality management, construction of water resource facilities, and manage water resources for long-term drought relief
• Construction of adequate wastewater treatment facilities, water plants and water lines to support future economic growth
• Provision of adequate electricity to support economic development
• Provision of broadband internet technology and other communication technologies
• Encourage tourism
• Increase transportation access
• Workforce development support for education and training resulting in higher paying salaries
• To increase the standard of living through jobs creation and retention, an increased capital investment

These goals can be supported through the Consolidated Plan through funding opportunities in support of housing for low- and moderate-income households, educational and job training initiatives, business development, and infrastructure improvements, where those efforts fit within the regulatory framework of the CDBG and HOME programs.

Discussion

The City of Abilene has been working to expand economic and employment opportunities in the region. Jobs training programs operated by various educational institutions in the city help to create a workforce tailored to meet the workforce needs of businesses in the area. The City of Abilene in partnership with Abilene Independent School District (AISD), Wylie ISD, and CISCO Junior College is providing vocational training to high school juniors and seniors in various fields such as welding, HVAC, electrical, and industrial maintenance. The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy provides a regional framework for economic development initiatives for the coming years.

Add text to Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact

The Texas Tech Small Business Development Center (SBDC) at Abilene provides business counseling, technical assistance, training workshops, and business plan development for small businesses. We strive to promote growth, expansion, innovation, increased productivity, and improved management for small business.
Other recent economic development accomplishments in Abilene include:

The City was awarded $2.5 million through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 for street surface treatment, pavement rehabilitation, pavement resurfacing sidewalk, traffic signal modification/pedestrian improvements and curb ramps for handicap accessibility.

In June 2010, the City Planning and Development Services Department won first place in the Safe Route to Schools competition for planned sidewalks for a LMI area with heavy elementary school pedestrian traffic. The $130,000 Federal Highway Administration funds were used to provide sidewalk and curb ramps and ADA improvements.

The City of Abilene has a long and strong history of working with community partners, both private and public, local universities, the junior college and the vocational school to enhance the economic wellbeing of all citizens.

The City of Abilene, economic development half-cent sales tax monies and private lenders encourage commercial/industrial development and offers incentives to businesses locating into targeted areas and enterprise zones. Tax Increment Finance District (TIF), Section 108 loans and private funding are also used. The City of Abilene, the half-cent sales tax, private funding and neighborhood groups provide funds for programs involved in employment, vocational training and small business assistance to accomplish job creation and retention through business expansion and training. In addition to business recruitment and retention, the Economic Development Department works with the Abilene Industrial Foundation to market available industrial properties. The City of Abilene in partnership with Abilene Independent School District (AISD), Wylie ISD, and CISCO Junior College is providing vocational training to high school juniors and seniors in various fields such as welding, HVAC, electrical, and industrial maintenance, to have students trained and ready to work when out of high school rather than waiting until after high school to train.

Add text to Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact1

It is through strong community partnerships and the desire to diversify Abilene industry and jobs that the City of Abilene Economic Development Department and Development Corporation of Abilene (DCOA) were able to recruit The Texas Tech University School of Pharmacy and develop the Life Sciences Accelerator for medically-based biotech research near the Hendrick Hospital and Health Systems.
Adding to the diversification of jobs, the Economic Development Department and the DCOA have been successful at recruiting wind turbine energy companies. One is a manufacturing and maintenance company, and the other is a regional facility for blade manufacturing and maintenance.

Due to reductions in Federal funding for the CDBG Program and sizeable Section 108 debt service payments the past several years, the City was unable to fund any public services, including Access to Jobs. In PY14, we are able to use CDBG funds to match other federal funds to expand the City transit service, CityLink. The purpose of this program is to enable low-income persons and persons on public assistance better access to employment or school after regular business hours. Realizing the importance of very low-income households, particularly renters and homeless persons, the City will focus its resources on assisting these families and individuals through economic development programs.
MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

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

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

Related to racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families, “concentration” would mean that a neighborhood shows more percentage of racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families than the citywide average. As of the 2009-2013 American Community Survey data, Hispanics comprised about 25% and African-Americans comprised about 10% of the population of Abilene. There is some concentration of the Hispanic and African-American populations in census tracts in the central parts of the city, with the percentage of Hispanics at 70% and African-Americans at 30% of the total population. Most of the tracts are within the CDBG area benefit tracts (where median incomes of the tracts are below 80% of the area median income). These areas also show high rates of poverty, with poverty rates above 60% of the population of the tracts. Maps of poverty rates and concentrations of Hispanics and African-Americans are included below.

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

These neighborhoods, as mentioned above, contain much of the poorest housing stock in the city. As a result, the housing market contains much of the lowest cost housing as well. Code enforcement officials worked extensively in these areas in an attempt to maintain the integrity of the community in past years. The City funds an owner-occupied housing rehabilitation program through direct loans and grants to low and moderate income homeowners for the rehabilitation of single-family residential
structures. Rehabilitation and critical repair programs are conducted by City to improve housing conditions in these areas.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

These areas do have community assets, including community and senior centers, parks, and other public facilities. Much of the public housing operated by Abilene Housing Authority is also located within these neighborhoods.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

In neighborhoods where many homes have been removed, there may be opportunities for development of new housing units. In areas where Brownfield issues are not a concern, private and non-profit developers can find appropriate redevelopment sites to provide homes for a range of household incomes, including lower and upper income households. These efforts would aid in sustainability efforts, bringing more people into the neighborhoods and improving the housing stock available in the market.
Percent African-American, 2009-2013

Legend
- Abilene City Limits
- Major Roads
- County Limits
- Water Bodies

Percent African-American
- 0.6% - 5.0%
- 5.1% - 10.0%
- 10.1% - 20.0%
- 20.1% - 30.0%

Source: U.S. Census, 2009-2013 ACS Data
Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan expounds the goals, objectives, strategies, and performance measures the City of Abilene intends to undertake in meeting the priority needs of the community and to guide the distribution of the Community Development Block Grant and HOME funding for the next five years. The priorities listed were determined through consultation with industry and business interest, service providers, and the general public, and consideration of a community needs survey that was conducted in the development of the Consolidated Plan. Some of the activities included will be targeted to individual households who qualify for the programs according to their income status (individual benefit) and toward particular areas within the City where the median incomes of the census tracts involved are below 80 percent of the area median income (area benefit). The City's goals and objectives are summarized in Section SP-45.
SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

Investments will be allocated according to responses to programmatic opportunities and client response to funding availability. Rehab programs may be targeted to the CDBG Eligible Areas or as individual benefit to low-income households. Public services, likewise, may be offered in low-income areas or generally to all qualified residents.
### SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

#### Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Need Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOUSING NEEDS</strong></td>
<td>Goal: Low- to moderate-income citizens will have access to safe, decent and affordable housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Priority Level</strong></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td>Low, Moderate, Large Families, Families with Children, Elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographic Areas Affected</strong></td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Associated Goals</strong></td>
<td>Maintain, rehabilitate and improve existing single-family housing units, including emergency repairs; Increase the availability, financial accessibility and support for affordable home ownership opportunities; Increase the availability, financial accessibility and support of affordable and subsidized rental units; Support the expansion of education and enforcement of safety codes and/or services to improve conditions of housing through demolition through the removal of slum/blight; Increase the availability, financial accessibility and support for handicap accessible/disabled, senior housing; Educate renters and landlords on all aspects of fair housing practices to include, but not limited to, property maintenance and environmental hazards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basis for Relative Priority</strong></td>
<td>Priorities were determined through an evaluation of the community survey and public participation process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Priority Need Name**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Need Name</th>
<th>COMMUNITY SERVICES (Public Services)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

Consolidated Plan

ABILENE

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Level</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Population     | Low  
|                | Moderate  
|                | Large Families  
|                | Families with Children  
|                | Elderly |
| Geographic Areas Affected | |
| Associated Goals | |
| Description | Goal: Improve the quality of programs and facilities for health and safety, information, transportation and recreation services  
Objectives:  
Support the expansion of comprehensive affordable health/dental, substance abuse, and mental health services;  
Provide and expand social and recreational services and facilities including but not limited to, youth, seniors and individuals with disabilities;  
Expand crime prevention strategies, law enforcement services, code enforcement, and domestic violence/child abuse services;  
Support maintenance, enhancement and expansion of quality childcare;  
Support maintenance, enhancement, and expansion of transportation services;  
Support maintenance, enhancement, and expansion of meals/food pantry services. |
| Basis for Relative Priority | Priorities were determined through an evaluation of the community survey and public participation process. |
| 3 Priority Need Name | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT |
| Priority Level | High |
| Population     | Low  
|                | Moderate  
|                | Large Families  
|                | Families with Children  
<p>|                | Elderly |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Areas Affected</th>
<th>Associated Goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Goal: Enhance the economic well being of all citizens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Objectives:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support maintenance, enhancement and expansion of technical assistance to small businesses;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support the development of a micro loan/grant program for small business development;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support the development of job skills training for youth, workforce development and job creation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basis for Relative Priority</td>
<td>Priorities were determined through an evaluation of the community survey and public participation process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Need Name</th>
<th>COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC FACILITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Priority Level</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Low, Moderate, Large Families, Families with Children, Elderly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Areas Affected</th>
<th>Associated Goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Goal: Enhance the physical environment of Abilene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Objectives:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide and maintain adequate public and community facilities, recreational facilities and infrastructure especially in low- to moderate-income (LMI) areas, including green spaces;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide and maintain adequate transportation facilities and enhance pedestrian, bike, and traffic safety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basis for Relative Priority</strong></td>
<td>Priorities were determined through an evaluation of the community survey and public participation process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5 Priority Need Name</strong></td>
<td>PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AND PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Priority Level</strong></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Population** | Low
Moderate
Large Families
Families with Children
Elderly
Public Housing Residents
Non-housing Community Development |
| **Geographic Areas Affected** |  |
| **Associated Goals** | Public Service Community Development |
| **Description** | **Goal:** Enhance the physical infrastructure of Abilene
**Objective:**
Support maintenance, enhancement and expansion of streets, sidewalks, drainage, water and sewer connections. |
| **Basis for Relative Priority** | Priorities were determined through an evaluation of the community survey and public participation process. |
| **6 Priority Need Name** | HOMELESS NEEDS and SERVICES |
| **Priority Level** | High |
| Population                       | Extremely Low  
|                                 | Low            
|                                 | Large Families 
|                                 | Families with Children 
|                                 | Elderly        
|                                 | Rural          
|                                 | Chronic Homelessness 
|                                 | Individuals    
|                                 | Families with Children 
|                                 | Mentally Ill    
|                                 | Chronic Substance Abuse 
|                                 | Veterans       
|                                 | Persons with HIV/AIDS 
|                                 | Victims of Domestic Violence 
|                                 | Unaccompanied Youth | 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Areas Affected</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Associated Goals                |                             |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Goal: Prevent and Reduce Homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Objectives:</td>
<td>Support mental health/supportive services;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support homeless prevention and emergency assistance services;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide and maintain homeless facilities, transitional housing facilities, emergency housing, domestic violence shelters, unaccompanied youth and ex-offenders.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Basis for Relative Priority     | Priorities were determined through an evaluation of the community survey and public participation process. |

**Narrative (Optional)**
Influence of Market Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affordable Housing Type</th>
<th>Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)</td>
<td>The use of tenant-based rental assistance and Section 8 vouchers are dependent on rental property owners’ willingness to rent their units to TBRA and Section 8 Voucher clients. In many communities, landlords are reluctant to rent to these clients due to the reputation they have that the clients do not take care of the property as well as other renters do. Other market conditions that could influence the use of TBRA and Section 8 Vouchers have to do with rents being asked for rental property. If rents are too high, the rental assistance or FMR might not be enough to allow clients to lease the units, even if the landlord was willing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs</td>
<td>Added to the description of TBRA market characteristics above, non-homeless special needs clients may also encounter housing units that do not meet their accessibility needs. Most housing in any community has not had accessibility improvements that allow persons with mobility issues ease of access. While landlords are obligated to make reasonable accommodations for such renters, many need more accommodations than typical landlords would consider reasonable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Unit Production</td>
<td>The production of new housing units is influenced by several market conditions, including the cost of land, the cost of construction, and prevailing interest rates. While rates are currently at historic lows, the mortgage markets are still recovering from the recent mortgage foreclosure crisis and restrictions placed on lending institutions that resulted. In many areas lenders are not making new loans as freely as before and some well qualified buyers are finding it difficult to navigate the new mortgage processes that have been instituted. The resulting delays in securing loans can burden housing developers and restrict their activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
<td>Rehabilitation activities can be influenced by the cost of materials and labor. In City of Abilene, these costs are relatively low in comparison to other areas of the country. The efficiency of rehabilitation is dependent on the after rehabilitation value of the home. If the market value of the home does not support the extent of rehabilitation required, market financing may not be feasible without substantial equity investment by the owner or through grant funding being used to repair the home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affordable Housing Type</td>
<td>Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition, including preservation</td>
<td>Acquisition, including preservation, can be influenced by the market value of the structure. With home purchases by private individuals, the historic low interest rates off-set increases in the market value of the housing stock. Monthly housing costs of higher priced homes at lower interest rates approximate the monthly housing costs of lower priced homes at higher interest rates. In the case of a City or non-profit organization buying housing stock for rehabilitation and resale or for preservation, the costs of purchasing a home outright at higher prices can reduce the number of homes that can be purchased or reduce the funds available for rehabilitation activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions
Median Household Income, 2009-2013
Percent of Population Below Poverty Level, 2009-2013
SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The City of Abilene receives funding for the Community Development Block Grant Program and HOME Investment Partnership Program. This program will bring $5,784,910 into the City through CDBG and HOME Entitlement funds with an additional $100,000 in HOME Program Income to support affordable housing and promote economic development during the five-year period. During the first-year the City will receive $1,156,982 in CDBG and HOME Entitlement funds with additional $20,000 in HOME Program Income. The City anticipates reprogramming and additional $84,266 of prior year CDBG funds and $489,270 of prior year HOME program funds for use in this Annual Plan year.

Anticipated Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
<th>Uses of Funds</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Year 1</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>public - federal</td>
<td>Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services</td>
<td>Annual Allocation: $835,457 Program Income: $0 Prior Year Resources: $84,266 Total: $919,723</td>
<td>Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan equals the Year 1 Annual Allocation times four.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
<th>Uses of Funds</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Year 1</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOME</td>
<td>public - federal</td>
<td>Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA</td>
<td>321,525 20,000 489,270 830,795 1,366,100</td>
<td>Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan equals the Year 1 Annual Allocation plus the Year 1 Program Income times four.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Federal funds will be leveraged through the ability of service organizations to raise program funds through outside sources, other loan sources needed for housing development activities, and the City's General Fund, where appropriate.

The City’s HOME match liability is accomplished in its entirety through the CHDO, Habitat for Humanity. For each HOME-assisted construction of affordable housing unit match is satisfied by volunteer hours, sweat equity, in-kind labor and materials and with discounted Present Day Value of yield foregone on the 0% interest financing.
If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

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

Discussion

The City has programmed approximately $4,261,551 for the projects under the CDBG program and $2,196,895 for the projects under the HOME Program for the FY 2015-2019 program years. These funds will be used to operate a range of private and public services as described later in the Annual Plan.
SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsible Entity</th>
<th>Responsible Entity Type</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Geographic Area Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABILENE</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services</td>
<td>Jurisdiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abilene Public Housing Authority</td>
<td>PHA</td>
<td>Public Housing Rental</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Central Texas Council of Governments</td>
<td>Regional organization</td>
<td>Economic Development Planning neighborhood improvements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABILENE HABITAT FOR HUMANITY</td>
<td>Non-profit organizations</td>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY NURSERY OF ABILENE</td>
<td>Non-profit organizations</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abilene - Taylor County Public Health District</td>
<td>Regional organization</td>
<td>Homelessness public services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABILENE HOPE HAVEN</td>
<td>Non-profit organizations</td>
<td>Homelessness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Texas Homeless Network</td>
<td></td>
<td>Homelessness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The institutional delivery system in Abilene is well coordinated and spans a range of community needs. The City has many years of experience managing and implementing the programs addressed in the Consolidated Plan, as well as working with outside agencies that fill some of the needs as outlined in the Consolidated Plan.
Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

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

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV/AIDS and mainstream services are made available through the coordination of services provided by the array of non-profit service providers that constitute the West Texas Homeless network. These organizations partner with each other, the City, and mainstream service providers to provide a wide ranging response to the service needs of homeless persons and persons with HIV/AIDS, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth.
Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above.

The City’s CDBG and HOME funds continue to be used to help meet the demand for decent, safe and affordable housing, homelessness, and other special needs. The City G.V. Daniels Recreation/Senior Center located in the Carver Neighborhood is working to provide access and training to citizens and youth to improve/update their technology skills and to improve employment opportunities. Additionally, the Office of Neighborhood Services (under the Planning and Development Services Department) which administers the CDBG and HOME programs will be involved in a number of activities. Activities will include continued participation in the Continuum of Care Plan. Continued involvement with organized targeted neighborhood organizations, and active collaboration with entities such as the United Way, West Texas Homeless Network, Connecting Caring Communities (CCC), Baptist Children and Family Services (BCFS), Disabilities in Action, Hope Haven Too, Habitat for Humanity, FaithWorks and the Abilene Housing Authority (AHA) to help identify and meet the under-served needs in the areas of housing, employment and training opportunities, homelessness, and special needs.

The West Texas Homeless Network has identified the following gaps in the service area:

- Limited Mainstream Resources – many chronically homeless individuals do not stay in the area long enough to determine eligibility for services;
- Limited staff and lack the financial resources and capacity to construct and manage permanent supportive housing projects;
- Lack of permanent supportive housing in the area and the lengthy waiting list;
- Limited access to medical and dental care - The City of Abilene does not receive Emergency Shelter Grant funds; however, believes that the needs of the homeless will be addressed with Continuum of Care funding, through the Abilene Hope Haven projects, Salvation Army HPRR program and West Texas Homeless Network member agencies. Assistance for veterans is also available through the AHA HUD-VASH Program and a collaborative program with the Big Spring VAMC.

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.
The City of Abilene will implement the Consolidated Plan by using the Planning and Development Services Department, Neighborhoods Initiatives Division (as part of the Office of Neighborhood Services) as the lead agency. The strength of the system is that we have an experienced team of staff members as well as an in-house Housing Rehabilitation Coordinator. Staff will manage and work closely with non-profit and for profit organizations in carrying out the Strategic Plan activities. Various initiatives within the strategy include:

1. Work with non-profit organizations to address community needs and provide support to federal and non-federal funding initiatives.

2. Work with private industry to address important issues that hamper housing and community development efforts.

3. Identify opportunities to create private/public partnerships for project finance and development to leverage federal funds.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sort Order</th>
<th>Goal Name</th>
<th>Start Year</th>
<th>End Year</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Geographic Area</th>
<th>Needs Addressed</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Goal Outcome Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Community Facilities and Infrastructure</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Homeless</td>
<td>COMMUNITY AND</td>
<td></td>
<td>CDBG: $452,365</td>
<td>Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 22500 Persons Assisted</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Non-Homeless</td>
<td>PUBLIC FACILITIES</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Special Needs</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
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<td>Non-Housing</td>
<td>Homeless</td>
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<td>Non-Homeless</td>
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<td>Development</td>
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<td>Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Public Service Community Development</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Non-Housing</td>
<td>PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS</td>
<td></td>
<td>CDBG: $326,500</td>
<td>Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 19500 Persons Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>AND PUBLIC</td>
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<td>Development</td>
<td>INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
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<td>Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Affordable</td>
<td>HOUSING NEEDS</td>
<td></td>
<td>CDBG: $2,039,290 HOME: $1,535,295</td>
<td>Homeowner Housing Added: 15 Household Housing Unit</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Housing</td>
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<td>Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 178 Household Housing Unit</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 16 Households Assisted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 53 – Goals Summary
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Goal Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Community Facilities and Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Goal: Improve living conditions in Abilene by addressing non-housing community development needs over a five year period.

**Strategy 1.1:** Improve the quality of community programs and facilities providing health and safety, information, transportation and recreation services.

**Performance Goal 1.1:** $11,675 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year to provide permanently installed dental chair equipment to replace the current obsolete equipment at their existing office. One chair will be replaced in the PMCM’s facility for the 2015 - 2016 Annual Plan Year to serve approximately 1,600 low to moderate income persons.

**Strategy 1.2:** Provide and maintain adequate transportation facilities and enhance pedestrian, bike, and traffic safety in low and moderate income census tracts.

**Performance Goal 1.2:** $8,500 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year for public sidewalk, curb, gutter and handicap ramps that must be replaced after the new structure is built. The allocation for the 2015 - 2016 Annual Plan Year will serve approximately 980 residents of this 74.5% LMI neighborhood.

**Strategy 1.3:** Improve the quality of community programs and facilities by providing and maintain homeless facilities, transitional housing facilities, emergency housing, in low and moderate income census tracts.

**Performance Goal 1.3:** $19,998 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year to provide for construction of a “Hot Room” for the facility to use during processing new clients which will satisfy this need to protect and store client income, race, ethnicity and household head information. The 2015 - 2016 Annual Plan Year allocation will serve approximately 600 domestic violence beneficiaries and low to moderate income persons.

**Strategy 1.4:** Provide and maintain adequate transportation facilities and enhance pedestrian, bike, and traffic safety in low and moderate income census tracts.
Performance Goal 1.4: $179,620 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year for sidewalks and enhance pedestrian, bike and traffic safety for Jeanette Street, block North 14th to South 20th, which has been designated in the Safe Routes to School Master Plan. The allocation for the 2015 - 2016 Annual Plan Year will serve approximately 1,440 low to moderate income persons in two 64.5%LMI census blocks.

CDBG funds will be considered for allocated to Strategies 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 for each of the additional 4 annual plan periods as needed and as funds become available. On Strategy 1.4, $600,000 for remaining 4 years ($150,000 annually) of CDBG funds will be considered for the additional 4 annual plan periods.
<p>| 2 | Goal Name          | Public Service Community Development |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal:</strong></td>
<td>Enhance the economic well-being of all citizens by addressing non-housing community development for special needs populations and low and moderate income persons over a five year period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CDBG funding will be allocated as needed and as funds become available for the remaining 4 Annual Plan Years.

**Strategy 2.1:** Job Development and Training Services – Funds will be used support the development of job skills training for youth, workforce development and job creation for low to moderate income persons at 80% or below the median income.

**Performance Goal 2.1:** $50,300 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year to provide job skills training. An additional $201,200 will be allocated for the remaining 4 years. The Access to Jobs public service agency will provide improved expanded transit service through the City of Abilene public transit, CityLink, and enable low- and moderate-income people to obtain employment or attend school/training during non-public transit hours. This service will allow for economic growth opportunities within the workforce. The income levels of individuals served, as well, as their race and ethnicity and household head information will be collected by the City and outside agencies and reported throughout the duration of the activities. An anticipated 5,800 individuals / low and moderate income persons will be assisted with improved access to services for economic opportunities.

**Strategy 2.2:** Healthcare Services and Facilities – Funds will be used to provide software to enhance health care and dental services and operations, and to support training and efficiency in delivery of healthcare services creation for low to moderate income persons at 80% or below the median income.

**Performance Goal 2.2.1:** $50,000 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year to provide software to enhance healthcare services. (The Abilene-Taylor Health Facility and MERCY Clinic have the hardware to implement electronic health records (EHR); however, they have requested assistance with the cost of the software to implement that program. The cost of the software will include licensure, training and maintenance. EHR will allow for better quality and efficiency in the delivery of
the Expanded Primary Healthcare Program, Primary Healthcare Program, Refugee Healthcare, STD, immunizations, family planning and TB prevention clinics and labs.

**Performance Goal 2.2.2:** $25,000 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year to provide software to enhance dental care services. No funding allocated for the remaining 4 years. The Abilene-Taylor Health Facility and MERCY Clinic have the hardware to implement electronic health records (EHR); however, they have requested assistance with the cost of the software to implement that program. The cost of the software will include licensure, training and maintenance. This software will enhance the quality of healthcare and oral healthcare among service providers for LMI families in Abilene. Currently, all healthcare records are being maintained manually. Income, race, ethnicity and household head information will be maintained by the City.
<p>| 3 | Goal Name | Affordable Housing |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal Description</th>
<th>Goal: Improve the condition and availability of affordable housing.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 3.1:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Homeowner Rehabilitation through Single-Family Rehab Program.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Performance Goal 3.1:</strong></td>
<td>$480,000 in HOME Funds for the 1st Year for the City of Abilene Single Family Rehabilitation Program to assist 2 homes the first annual plan year; and assistance to 3 homes annually for the remaining 4 annual plan years. 12 homes assisted with estimated funding for 4 years of $690,000 ($172,500 each of the remaining 4 years); as needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Performance Goal 3.2:</strong></td>
<td>$218,410 in HOME Funds for the 1st Year for the Single Family Rehabilitation/Reconstruction Program to assist 2 homes the first annual plan year; and assistance to 1 home annually for the remaining 4 annual plan years, 4 homes assisted with estimated funding for 4 years of $520,000, ($130,000 each of the remaining 4 years); as needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Performance Goal 3.3:</strong></td>
<td>$150,000 in CDBG Funds for the 1st Year for the City of Abilene Critical/Limited Repair Program to assist 25 homes the first annual plan year; and assistance to 25 homes annually for the remaining 4 annual plan years 100 homes assisted with estimated funding for 4 years of $600,000, ($150,000 each of the remaining 4 years) as needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Performance Goal 3.4:</strong></td>
<td>$125,280 in CDBG funds and $8,825 in HOME funds allocated 1st Year for City Housing Program Delivery cost associated with Citywide Housing Program. $501,120 CDBG and $35,300 HOME annually for remaining 4 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 3.2:</strong></td>
<td>Down payment and closing cost for first time homebuyer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Performance Goal:</strong></td>
<td>$50,000 in HOME Program for 1st Year for the City of Abilene First Time Homebuyers Program to provide assistance for down payment and closing cost to first time home buyers. 10 persons/households will be assisted the first annual plan year. $120,000 remaining 4 years ($30,000 annually) HOME funds will be allocated annually for the remaining 4 annual plan years to assisted 6 persons/householdswith estimated funding for 4 years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Strategy 3.3:** Funding to CHDO organization for program cost and development fees to develop affordable owner and rental housing.

**Performance Goal:** Provide $48,230 in HOME Funds to a CHDO to assist 3 new single family houses and homebuyers for home ownership and provide down payment and closing cost to low–moderate income persons the 1st Annual Plan Year (Habitat).

HOME funds for the remaining 4 annual plan years CHDO organizations, $192,920 to assist 12 units ($48,230 to assist 3 units each of the remaining 4 years) as needed.

**Strategy 3.4:** Provide accessibility and critical needs repairs / homeowner rehabilitation

**Performance Goal:** $15,000 in CDBG Funds for the 1st Year for to assist 15 homes;

CDBG funds will be allocated as needed and as funds become available for the remaining 4 Annual Plan 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)

The City plans to provide HOME funding for housing rehabilitation, first-time homebuyer assistance with down payment and closing cost assistance to provide affordable owner-occupied housing, and CHDO funding for new construction. Eligible applicants are low and moderate-income at 80% or below the median income citywide. A total of 87 households will be assisted through the HOME funding goals over five years. These include 27 single-family units of rehabilitation/reconstruction and first-time homebuyer assistance for closing costs and downpayment to 45 low-moderate income households, and CHDO funds for new construction for 15 low-moderate income households over the five year period.
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)

The AHA continues to manage 213 public housing units at four separate sites. The AHA has three sites that are multi-family, and one site that is an elderly/disabled site. The sites are as follows:

- Earl Williams Complex 4398 North 7th St. – 75 units that consists of 1, 2, 3, and 4 bedroom units. One main office and community center combined.
- Riviera Complex 3001 North 6th St. - 38 units that consists of 2, 3 and 4 bedroom units. One community center and laundry facility combined.
- Vogel Complex 2100 Vogel and 2250 Vogel – 72 units that consists of 1, 2, 3, and 4 bedroom units. One maintenance building.
- Robert Deegan Complex 3402 Rebecca Lane – 28 units that consists of 1 bedroom units for elderly/disabled. One community center and maintenance building combined.

During the 2013/2014 program year the AHA received a “High Performer” performance rating.

- Public Housing Rating of High Performer 4th consecutive year
- 95 overall score
- Physical Site score 92 out of 100 (only get one overall number)
- Section 8 (HCV) Program received High Performer Rating 7th consecutive year.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The AHA works to provide various opportunities for tenant involvement. The AHA has an active Resident Advisory board consisting of Public Housing participants. This Board works directly with AHA management and the AHA resident initiative coordinator to help resolve issues, bring up needs for the capital fund improvement dollars, and work to help set new or revise old policies. The AHA resident coordinator works directly with many of the community agencies to attain programs and benefits for the residents.
• Work Force Center that provides job search, job skills, short term training and supportive assistance to residents seeking work.
• Food Bank for Food pantry resources.
• Abilene Independent School System –partnering with lunch programs, Head Start registration, and truancy prevention.
• Taylor County Extension and WIC for health and nutrition needs
• Abilene Taylor County Public Health Department for the Expanded Primary Health Care (E.P.H.C) and Medical Assistance for Area Citizens (MAAC) by providing satellite site for applications and referrals.
• PRC (Prevention Resource Center) for Alcohol, Drug, Tobacco, and self-esteem issues.
• New Horizon for family counseling
• House of Faith Abilene provides on-site activities for Public Housing children at the Riviera and Earl Williams sites.
• Boys and Girls Club program that expands productive, recreational opportunities for its youth and enables the AHA to provide preventive services for the youth.
• Habitat for Humanity Presentations for Tenants interested in home ownership.
• Member of the Advisory Board for the development of the TTU Federally Qualified Health Clinic.
• Annual Father’s Day Initiative – Event to invite fathers to be involved with their children through a cookout, games, and Community resource tables.
• Money-Follows-the Person (MFP) Program – designed to assist families move from Nursing Homes back into a community of their choice with supportive services. AHA set-aside five Public Housing units and five Housing Choice Vouchers for this program.

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

The following barriers to affordable housing resulting from public policies of the City of Abilene are identified through the Consolidated Plan process:

Several barriers continued to negatively affect affordable housing: long waiting lists, inability of residents to come up with rent deposits and utility deposits, due to local groups not having adequate funding because of the sluggish economy and lack of philanthropy due to the economy. Housing affordability is also impacted by local factors such as the availability of land for new construction, the income of residents, the supply of housing, and housing costs. Affordable housing in Abilene is deterred by insufficient funds for down payment, lack of credit, and poor credit. In addition, the long-term affordability of a home, such as the required monthly principal, interest, taxes, and insurance payments, are often too high compared with available income for a low-income household. Furthermore, the availability of homes for sale in the price range and size for the low- to moderate-income family is limited. The Abilene Association of Realtors reported that the average sales price during 2012 for a 4-bedroom home was $211,565. There are currently 7 homes on the market under $70,000 with 4 bedrooms. As of June 5, 2013, average listing price for a 4-bedroom home was $234,516. Currently there are 22 homes on the market with 4 bedrooms under $150,000.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) describes a household experiencing a cost burden as having gross housing costs that are more than 30% of gross income. A household that experiences a severe cost burden is when gross housing costs are more than 50% of gross income. The cost of home ownership can affect the level of property maintenance, the ability of the household to pay property taxes and ultimately the household’s ability to retain its home. Likewise, high rents (and prohibitive security deposits) can make it difficult for renters to afford units. With almost half of the Abilene households under the median income, the cost of ownership or renting also becomes a burden.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Remedial actions

Compared to nearby communities, Abilene’s policies are reasonable. Furthermore, the development regulation process runs smoothly. City staff is available to assist developers and answer any questions. In the past, the City has provided regulatory incentives for affordable housing on a case-by-case basis. The Planning Division has developed incentives, in the form of relaxed regulations and Capital
Improvements Program funding for infill development on empty plots of land in currently developed neighborhoods. Infill development is generally less expensive than new-neighborhood construction. Thus, infill development incentives will most likely result in a greater supply of affordable housing. In the past years, the City has set aside and awarded CIP funds to encourage infill development and will continue to do so as CIP funds are available. Much work remains to increase affordable housing opportunities. As a result, the City will continue to re-evaluate all development fees, regulations and program policies and procedures to determine whether any further revisions may be appropriate to enhance affordable housing for low-income City residents. As specific projects are proposed, the City will review the project for its compliance with existing local laws and regulations. If a local law or regulation should prove to have a negative impact on a proposed affordable housing program or project, such law or regulation would be reviewed to determine its viability.

**Barriers to affordable housing**

**Barriers to Affordable Housing**

- Insufficient funds for down payment - Private lending institutions typically require home purchasers to provide 10 to 20 percent of a home's value as a down payment. Many low-income households are already rent burdened, paying as high as 40 to 50% of their income for housing. Such high costs for current shelter preclude these low-income households from accumulating the funds for a down payment.
- High existing debt of prospective purchasers - Many low-income households also are saddled with excessively high existing debt for such items as credit accounts, car payments, and medical expenses that prevent obtaining private lender financing.
- Need for property repairs - The homes most affordable to low-income households tend to be located in neighborhoods where property has been poorly maintained and requires repair. Therefore, low-income purchasers often confront the prospect of obtaining a home that will require further financial investment for property improvements. Money for such improvements is frequently unavailable to low-income buyers and private lenders often are unwilling to lend the necessary funds for acquisition and repairs. Complicating the situation further is the reality that such affordable housing is often located in neighborhoods where money invested in property improvements does not necessarily translate into a corresponding increase in the value of the property.
• Lack of credit - Many low-income homebuyers have no credit record because they pay most of their expenses in cash.
• Poor credit - A very common barrier to home ownership is a blemished credit record. Unfavorable credit information can stay on a credit record for up to seven years and bankruptcy records stay on the report for 10 years.
• Available funding - A common barrier to affordable housing is available funding to the jurisdiction. When Federal funding to the jurisdiction is threatened, the availability of affordable housing for low-income persons is threatened, as well.
• Unemployment – According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Abilene April 2014 workforce unemployment rate is 4.3%, down from 5% in March 2013. With unemployment rates down, the number of living-wage jobs declines.
• Low number of living-wage jobs available.
SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The West Texas Homeless Network (62 persons from an average of 23 different agencies, businesses or organizations) is a multi-county coalition that conducts the Point-In-Time Survey. The survey estimates homeless characteristics and needs to develop better strategies for assisting people out of homelessness. Each year the sample size has increased and the quality of data has improved. Communities gain important information through this initiative. The annualized homeless population estimate for Abilene is 501. Even though the process improves each year, these numbers are conservative. The 2015 Pint-in-Time Survey effort captured 129 surveys and 200 homeless persons.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Several local organizations such as social service agencies, charitable groups and religious organizations provide emergency/transitional housing and/or supportive services to the homeless and at-risk persons including abused women and children and substance abusers. The West Texas Homeless Network will continue to expand the HMIS in order to provide up-to-date information on services. The Network is expanding the distribution of Pocket Pals to include convenience stores and other public locations.

Services in place:

Rental/Mortgage/Utility Assistance

- AIDS Resources of Rural Texas
- Aspermont Small Business Development Center
- Central Texas Opportunities
- Community Action Program, Inc.
- First Baptist Church
- Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest
- Shackelford County Resource Center
- Taylor County Veterans Services Office
- The Salvation Army
- Christian Service Center of Abilene
- Christ Community Resource Center
- Abilene Baptist Social Ministries
- Methodist Service Center
• Baptist Children’s and Family Services (Our House)

Rental Assistance

• AHA
• Sweetwater Public Housing Authority
• Stamford Public Housing Authority
• Baptist Children’s and Family Services (Our House)

Outreach to Homeless on the Streets:

Love & Care Ministries conducts outreach through the Mobile Medical Unit which provides access to medical and dental services at different sites. Love & Care Ministries also visits homeless persons in their camps and provides approximately 100 sack lunches per day. Additional services at their facility such as providing lunch 4 days a week which is approximately 100-250 meals each day, and assistance obtaining I.D.’s and birth certificates and providing showering facilities.

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.

Several local organizations such as social service agencies, charitable groups and religious organizations provide emergency/transitional housing and/or supportive services to the homeless and at-risk persons including abused women and children and substance abusers. The West Texas Homeless Network will continue to expand the HMIS in order to provide up-to-date information on services. The Network is expanding the distribution of Pocket Pals to include convenience stores and other public locations.

Supportive Services in place include:

Life Skills Training:

• The Salvation Army
• Faith Works
• Abilene Hope Haven, Inc.
• ARCADA
• Workforce Center
• Noah Project
• Family Services Center
• Life Skills Education Family Services Center
• Parenting and Life Skills Classes
• Baptist Children’s and Family Services (Our House)

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 West Texas Homelessness Network will continue to reach out to homeless individuals and families by making available its information and referral service, and advertising available services through different mediums such as radio and television advertisements, newspapers and flyers. A well developed referral and case management system will allow almost any agency to immediately assess the needs of homeless persons. The City will collaborate with homeless agencies that provide services to the homeless and persons that are subject to becoming homeless, such as recently released institutionalized persons.

Homeless Services

Our House provides street outreach to homeless youth. This program improves their safety and maximizes their potential to take advantage of existing opportunities and resources. The staff delivers a range of services directly or through collaboration with other agencies, specifically those working to protect and treat young people. These unaccompanied youth receive food, shelter, clothing, tutoring and counseling. CCDC and BCFS assisted approximately 200 young people in 2009. Just People, Inc. provides outreach services to street homeless and persons residing in emergency shelter and transitional housing and offers personal and employment services to adults, people in recovery, and ex-offenders.
City Light Community Ministries:

As part of the West Texas Homeless Network, City Light Community Ministries is an outreach program of the First Baptist Church, assisting homeless with the following:

- Financial support such as prescriptions and transportation service
- Lunches on M-W-F
- Shower facility and laundry M-W-F. Breakfast at 8:30 AM and Sunday church service at 9AM
- Extended lodging at Salvation Army when funds are available
- Spiritual guidance and referral services

City Light hopes to continue offering the above services to the homeless clients as long as funds are available and hopes to continue supporting other agency providers with the goal of alleviating the plight of the homeless in the community. They also partner with the Christian Women’s Job Corps and Connecting Caring Communities.

Breakfast on Beech Street:

Breakfast on Beech Street provides outreach services to street homeless and low-income persons by providing them with breakfast and a sack lunch five days a week. Operated out of First Christian Church, BoBs also provides spiritual guidance and program information on available services.

These facilities and programs address housing and service needs of homeless individuals and families by offering beds and a variety of much needed services. Contained within this group of programs are emergency shelters, counseling and education programs, and services for persons with Special Needs.

**Homeless Services (Continued 2)**

Mental Health and Counseling Services

- MHMR
- Noah Project
- The Salvation Army
- Medical Care Mission
- ARCADA
- Life Renovation Counseling
- Acadia Abilene Hospital Advocates of Abilene
- Advocates of Abilene
• Mental Health Association

Homeless Youth

• Abilene Independent School District Homeless Liaison
• Harmony Family Services
• New Horizons The Audrey Grace House
• Our House

Family Services

• Methodist Children’s Home & Services
• New Horizons: Family Connections
• Presbyterian Children’s Home & Services

Medical Care

• Taylor County Veteran Services Office
• Presbyterian Medical Care Mission
• Abilene/Taylor County Public Health District
• Medical Assistance for Area Citizens (MAAC)
• Shackelford County Community Resource Center
• Texas Tech University Health Sciences School of Nursing
• Area Agency on Aging
• Hendrick Health Clinic
• Love & Care Ministries Medical and Dental Van
• AIDS Resource of Rural Texas (ARRT)
• Substance Abuse Treatment and Aftercare
• The Salvation Army (Abilene – inpatient treatment)
• Abilene Regional Counsel on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (ARCADA)

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Center (Abilene – information & referral only)

• Serenity Foundation (Abilene – halfway house)
• 180 House (Abilene – three-quarter house)
• Jubilee House (Abilene – halfway house)
• Big Country AIDS Resources
• Prevention Resource Center
• AIDS Resource of Rural Texas
• Outreach Screening Assessment, and Referral Program (OSCAR)
• Youth Prevention Universal (YPU)
• Youth Prevention/Intervention (YPI)
• Acadia Healthcare

Employment Assistance

• West Texas Council of Government Career Centers
• Goodwill Industries
• Abilene Hope Haven
• Noah Project
• Faith Works
• Veterans Administration
• Workforce Solutions of West Central Texas Center
• Betty Hardwick Center – MHMR
• Supportive Employment
• Senior Service American, Inc.

Homeless Services (Continued 3)

Child Care

• Day Nursery of Abilene
• Boys & Girls Club of Abilene
• City of Abilene Recreation Division
• Alliance for Women and Children
• Child Care Provider Organization
• Texas Workforce Center (for selected programs)
• Early Head Start
• Kids Campus
• Glo Day Care
AIDS/HIV Services

- Abilene/Taylor County Public Health District (Abilene – HIV clinic)
- Big Country AIDS Resources
- AIDS Resource of Rural Texas

Transportation

- CityLink
- Classic Cab
- Veteran’s Administration Medical Transportation
- Legal Services
- Noah Project

West Texas Legal Services

- Legal Advocacy Program
- Not Without US!
- Veterans Services
- Disabled Veterans Commission
- Local Veterans Employment Representatives Program (LVERS)
- Recovery and Employment Assistance Lifelines (RealLifelines)
- Texas Military Family Access Project/T.R.I.A.D.
- Texas Veterans Leadership Program

Services planned:

- Expansion of The Salvation Army’s Substance Abuse program
- Expansion of The Salvation Army’s Homeless to Work program
- Baptist Children’s and Family Services (Our House) to provide shelter, training and social services for transitional youth
- The Noah Project is a recently constructed larger facility for abused women and children
Discharge Planning

Discharge Planning Policy

The West Texas Homeless Network met with city/county government, hospitals, Department of Human Services, the Justice System, and law enforcement agencies to develop a team approach to discharge planning in the West Central Texas area. This involved a four-step strategy of identifying the scope of the problem, identifying priorities, locating resources, and implementing institutional change.

The Network’s focus is to continue to identify the scope and nature of the problem. The following activities are conducted:

- Survey shelter providers to see what public institutions are releasing clients/inmates to the area shelters;
- Identify public institutions that should be providing housing as part of discharge planning;
- Have shelters keep a record for a month on where shelter residents resided prior to entering the shelter;
- Recruit participation in the Network from public institutions in the Networks’ Continuum of Care service area including Abilene and the surrounding 13 counties.
SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

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

Over 70% of the houses in Abilene were built prior to 1978. The City continues to incorporate lead-based paint evaluation and reduction in its regular housing inspections and housing program review process. It is standard procedure to address lead based paint hazards through Lead Safe Work Practices and abatement as required by HUD and EPA on homes rehabilitated by the City of Abilene Planning and Development Services Department programs and CHDOs. The City will take the following steps on all private housing projects and the Housing Authority will continue to take the following steps on all government funded housing rehabilitation of public housing units.

- Inform all owners, occupants and landlords of lead-based paint hazards and provide information on methods for reducing risk of exposure in pre-1978 homes.
- Provide testing and abatement for any households whose children have been shown to have elevated blood lead levels. Require the family be moved to a post-1978 unit, or unit that has passed this test.
- Require inspections for lead at the same time other inspections or evaluations are conducted on City sponsored housing.
- The ONS partnered with the West Texas General Contractors Association to host six of the State required “Safe Work Practices” certification classes for workers and contractors.
- The ONS continues to offer the incentive program for general contractors who become certified in lead paint abatement. Contractor interest has declined due to increased costs to maintain training and license/certification. Small construction companies cannot justify the expense with the personnel turnover rate. The City currently has no local lead certified contractors, but is trying to locate a local certified testing contractor.

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

In all HUD funded programs, notify persons living in or purchasing houses built before 1978 of the hazards associated with lead paint and encourage parents with children below the age of 6 to have their children tested, to seek safe housing and medical treatment immediately. Investigate availability and practicality of low cost encasement, encapsulation and other related products. Abilene will continue to test homes constructed prior to 1978, receiving federal assistance, for lead-based paint in compliance with 24 CFR part 35, at the time households seek assistance from the City.

Data provided by local Epidemiologist with Public Health Preparedness of the Abilene-Taylor County Public Health District submitted the data collected from their lab for 2014. There were no blood lead content labs completed by the Abilene-Taylor County Public Health District. The lab work from local
physician’s labs are sent directly to the State, therefore the local Public Health District does not have access to those records. The State’s most current information is for 2010.

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

The City of Abilene currently performs visual inspections of housing units included in their housing programs. Where defective paint is observed, surfaces are prepped and repainted, following abatement guidelines provided by HUD. All rehabilitation and down-payment assistance programs include provisions requiring that all painted surfaces be in good condition. The ONS has purchased HUD certified lead testing equipment and requires soil samples and residue swabs post referral.
SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

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

The lowest income households are generally those threatened with homelessness and persons in public or assisted housing who are dependent upon public subsidies to maintain their own residences. In all, this segment of the population has the highest incidence of poverty. The City’s focus on reducing the number of poverty level families will continue to consist of promoting self-sufficiency and innovative economic development strategies. The City of Abilene Economic Development Department will continue to promote economic expansion in a number of ways that enhance opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents. The Economic Development Department continues to be pro-active in retaining and seeking businesses that will bring salaries above the local average in order to raise the level of income for all Abilenians. The DCOA targets market shortages in the area, which benefit the unemployed/ underemployed, and opens up entry-level opportunities.

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

Given the City’s limited financial resources, poverty level in the city is challenging issue to address. Because majority of factors affecting a family’s poverty-level status are typically beyond the control of City policies, the extent to which the proposed strategies will reduce and/or assist in reducing the number of poverty-level families is difficult to gauge. In future, the City of Abilene will continue to work with the community to address deficiencies and attempt to measure the impact of federal grant programs in reducing and/or preventing poverty.
SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

Compliance and monitoring of both the CDBG and HOME programs is the responsibility of the Neighborhood Initiatives Division of the Planning and Development Services Department. Staff reviews projects proposed by the City and eligible organizations for compliance with national objectives, the Consolidated Plan, local eligibility requirements and City Council Guidelines. Monthly reports are collected for most programs to serve as an ongoing monitoring mechanism. Ongoing compliance and monitoring activities include the following:

- Projects proposed by eligible organizations will be reviewed by staff for compliance with eligibility requirements, national objectives, Consolidated Plan and City Council guidelines.

- An environmental review record will be prepared. The records will contain all assessments, findings and pertinent information.

- Monitoring through monthly, quarterly or annual reporting will be conducted on all programs offered through the City and through contractors and subrecipients.

- Staff will monitor to ensure that Federal labor standards, bidding and contract requirements are met.

- Prior to issuing reimbursement for any goods or services, the City will verify that the goods or services have been provided according to specific program requirements.

- An annual monitoring risk assessment and on-site visit, as applicable, will be conducted for contractors, subrecipients and City services.

- An annual performance report identifying performance toward planned goals will be prepared (CAPER).
**Expected Resources**

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

**Introduction**

The City of Abilene receives funding for the Community Development Block Grant Program and HOME Investment Partnership Program. This program will bring $5,784,910 into the City through CDBG and HOME Entitlement funds with an additional $100,000 in HOME Program Income to support affordable housing and promote economic development during the five-year period. During the first-year the City will receive $1,156,982 in CDBG and HOME Entitlement funds with additional $20,000 in HOME Program Income. The City anticipates reprogramming and additional $84,266 of prior year CDBG funds and $489,270 of prior year HOME program funds for use in this Annual Plan year.

**Anticipated Resources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
<th>Uses of Funds</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Year 1</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Allocation: $</td>
<td>Program Income: $</td>
<td>Prior Year Resources: $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>public-federal</td>
<td>Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services</td>
<td>835,457</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>84,266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### HOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
<th>Uses of Funds</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Year 1</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>public - federal</td>
<td>Acquisition</td>
<td>Annual Allocation: $321,525 Program Income: $20,000 Prior Year Resources: $489,270 Total: $830,795</td>
<td>$1,366,100</td>
<td>Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan equals the Year 1 Annual Allocation plus the Year 1 Program Income times four.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Homebuyer assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Homeowner rehab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Multifamily rental new construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Multifamily rental rehab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New construction for ownership</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TBRA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan equals the Year 1 Annual Allocation plus the Year 1 Program Income times four.

**Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table**

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

Federal funds will be leveraged through the ability of service organizations to raise program funds through outside sources, other loan sources needed for housing development activities, and the City's General Fund, where appropriate.

The City’s HOME match liability is accomplished in its entirety through the CHDO, Habitat for Humanity. For each HOME-assisted construction of affordable housing unit match is satisfied by volunteer hours, sweat equity, in-kind labor and materials and with discounted Present Day Value of yield foregone on the 0% interest financing.
If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

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

Discussion

The City has programmed approximately $4,261,551 for the projects under the CDBG program and $2,196,895 for the projects under the HOME Program for the FY 2015-2019 program years. These funds will be used to operate a range of private and public services as described later in the Annual Plan.
### Annual Goals and Objectives

#### AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

#### Goals Summary Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sort Order</th>
<th>Goal Name</th>
<th>Start Year</th>
<th>End Year</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Geographic Area</th>
<th>Needs Addressed</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Goal Outcome Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Community Facilities and Infrastructure</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td></td>
<td>COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC FACILITIES</td>
<td>CDBG: $11,675</td>
<td>Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1600 Persons Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Public Service Community Development</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td></td>
<td>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td>CDBG: $50,300</td>
<td>Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5800 Persons Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td></td>
<td>HOUSING NEEDS</td>
<td>CDBG: $290,280 HOME: $707,232</td>
<td>Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 32 Household Housing Unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 55 – Goals Summary

#### Goal Descriptions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th><strong>Goal Name</strong></th>
<th>Community Facilities and Infrastructure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Goal</strong></td>
<td>Improve living conditions in Abilene by addressing non-housing community development needs over a five year period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Objectives 1:</strong> Provide and maintain adequate public and community facilities, recreational facilities and infrastructure, information systems and equipment especially in low- to moderate-income (LMI) areas, including green spaces;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Strategy 1.1:</strong> Improve the quality of community programs and facilities providing health and safety, information, transportation and recreation services in low and moderate income census tracts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Performance Goal 1.1:</strong> $11,675 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year to provide permanently installed dental chair equipment to replace the current obsolete equipment at their existing office (Presbyterian Medical Care Mission PMCM a non-profit agency providing dental care services). One chair will be replace in the PMCM’s facility for the 2015 - 2016 Annual Plan Year to serve approximately 1,600 low to moderate income persons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Public Service Community Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Goal</strong>: Enhance the economic well-being of all citizens by addressing non-housing community development for special needs populations and low and moderate income persons over a five year period.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Objective 1</strong>: Address community needs through community-based public service programs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Strategy 1.1</strong>: Job Development and Training Services – Funds will be used support the development of job skills training for youth, workforce development and job creation for low to moderate income persons at 80% or below the median income.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Performance Goal 1.1</strong>: $50,300 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year to provide job skills training. (The Access to Jobs public service agency will provide improved expanded transit service through the City of Abilene public transit, CityLink, and enable low- and moderate-income people to obtain employment or attend school/training during non-public transit hours. This service will allow for economic growth opportunities within the workforce. The income levels of individuals served, as well, as their race and ethnicity and household head information will be collected by the City and outside agencies and reported throughout the duration of the activities). An anticipated 5,800 individuals / low and moderate income persons will be assisted with improved access to services for economic opportunities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal Description</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal:</strong> Improve the condition and availability of affordable housing over a five-year period.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 1:</strong> Improve the condition of housing for low-income homeowners.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 1.1:</strong> Homeowner Rehabilitation - City of Abilene Neighborhood Services, Single-Family Rehab Program, will repair owner-occupied housing units. Program provide deferred grants and zero interest loans to low/mod income elderly and disabled homeowners for major repairs and correction of recognized hazards to health and safety such as leaking roofs, failed heating systems, unsafe wiring, failed plumbing and other necessary and eligible repairs. These units will be completely brought up to building code by addressing all deficient systems (roof, electrical, plumbing, both gas and water). Reconstruction will remove the current unit and replace on footprint. Each loan is secured by a lien on the property with repayment due upon sale or transfer of property by owner(s).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Goal 1.1: $480,000 in HOME Funds allocated for the 1st Year for the City of Abilene Single Family Rehabilitation Program to assist 5 homes the first annual plan year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Goal 1.2: $218,410 in HOME Funds allocated for the 1st Year for the Single Family Rehabilitation/Reconstruction Program to assist 2 homes the first annual plan year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Goal 1.3: $150,000 in CDBG Funds allocated for the 1st Year for the City of Abilene Critical/Limited Repair Program to assist 25 homes the first annual plan year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Performance Goal 1.4: $125,280 in CDBG funds and $8,822 in HOME funds allocated 1st Year for City Housing Program Delivery cost associated with Citywide Housing Program.

Performance Goal 1.5: Adult Protective Services Partners, $15,000 in CDBG funds. Will assist 15 elderly/disabled homeowners with critical repairs/accessibility repairs within the Abilene City Limits. |
Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Access to Jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medical/Dental Health Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Section 108 Planned Debt Service Repayments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Presbyterian Medical Care Mission (PMCM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Housing Programs and CHDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Capital Improvements LMI/ANI Jeanette Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Connecting Caring Communities (CCC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>NOAH Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CDBG and HOME Administration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 56 – Project Information

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

The projects listed above were selected from the total of project proposals received in accordance with their consistency with the priorities established through the Consolidated Plan forums and community survey process. These projects meet needs enumerated in the Needs Assessment and prioritization process to the extent that funding was available. Organizational competencies were also considered when selecting one project over another, leaning toward those organizations with long-standing histories of successful project management.
### Project 1: Access to Jobs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Access to Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Area</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals Supported</strong></td>
<td>Public Service Community Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs Addressed</strong></td>
<td>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>CDBG: $50,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>The purpose of this program is to enable LMI and persons on public assistance better access to employment or school after regular business hours. Previously, CityLink operated until 6:00 p.m. The program expands curbside transit service to this LMI population until as late as 12:00 a.m. 300 unduplicated clients will be served.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Date</strong></td>
<td>9/30/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome</strong></td>
<td>Creating Economic Opportunities/Availability/Accessibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>An anticipated</strong></td>
<td>300 unduplicated clients will be served.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned Activities</strong></td>
<td>The Access to Jobs public service will provide improved expanded transit service through the City of Abilene public transit, CityLink, and enable low- and moderate-income people to obtain employment or attend school/training during non-public transit hours. This service will allow for economic growth opportunities within the workforce.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Project 2: Medical/Dental Health Facility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Medical/Dental Health Facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Area</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals Supported</strong></td>
<td>Public Service Community Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs Addressed</strong></td>
<td>COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC FACILITIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>CDBG: $75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Electronic health records software (medical), including licensure, training and maintenance, will assist 14,503 unduplicated LMI Abilene residents through the Abilene-Taylor Health Facility and MERCY Clinic. The dental software, Dentrix, including licensure, training and maintenance, will assist 800 unduplicated LMI Abilene residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Date</strong></td>
<td>9/30/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>Electronic Health Records software (medical), including licensure, training and maintenance, will assist 14,503 unduplicated LMI Abilene residents through the Abilene-Taylor Health Facility and MERCY Clinic. The dental software, DENTRIX, including licensure, training and maintenance, will assist 800 unduplicated LMI Abilene residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Medical/dental is located at 850 N. 6th and 1902 Shelton, Presbyterian Medical Care Mission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>The Abilene-Taylor Health Facility and MERCY Clinic have the hardware to implement electronic health records (EHR); however, they have requested assistance with the cost of the software to implement that program. The cost will include licensure, training and maintenance. EHR will allow for better quality and efficiency in the delivery of the Expanded Primary Healthcare Program, Primary Healthcare Program, Refugee Healthcare, STD, immunizations, family planning and TB prevention clinics and labs. This software will enhance the quality of healthcare and oral healthcare among service providers for LMI families in Abilene. Currently, all healthcare records are being maintained manually. Income, race, ethnicity and household head information will be maintained by the City.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 3 | Project Name | Section 108 Planned Debt Service Repayments |
| Target Area | | |
| Goals Supported | | |
| Needs Addressed | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT |
| Funding | CDBG: $117,250 |
| Description | Section 108 Debt Repayment: CDBG $117,250. |
| Target Date | 9/30/2016 |
| Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | |
| Location Description | Citywide |
Planned Activities: The City of Abilene entered into a $7 million Section 108 loan with HUD during 1994 for the rehabilitation and restoration of several downtown buildings that were creating slum/blight. The ultimate goal was the safety of those buildings and the ability to bring jobs back to the downtown central business district. City CDBG entitlement funds were pledged as collateral. The repayment of that debt will be completed in August 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Project Name</strong></th>
<th>Presbyterian Medical Care Mission (PMCM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Area</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals Supported</strong></td>
<td>Community Facilities and Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs Addressed</strong></td>
<td>COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC FACILITIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>CDBG: $11,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>1,600 unduplicated LMI homeless and those under 200% poverty level (without insurance) Abilene residents will be served by replacing and installing a permanently affixed dental chair into the dental room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Date</strong></td>
<td>9/30/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</strong></td>
<td>1,600 unduplicated LMI homeless and those under 200% poverty level (without insurance) Abilene residents will be served by replacing and installing a permanently affixed dental chair into the dental room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location Description</strong></td>
<td>The dental chair will be permanently installed (hard-wired) into the facility dental room located at 1857 Pine Street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned Activities</strong></td>
<td>PMCM is a local non-profit agency that provides healthcare and dental care to very low income and homeless clients. The current dental chair was purchased in 1999 when the facility opened. The vinyl covering is tearing from the seams, making the chair difficult to clean and sanitize. The suction arm of the unit is broken and is being held in place with temporary supports. PMCM is requesting a new dental chair and installation. Clients served must be below 200% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and uninsured. Client income, race, ethnicity and household head records will be maintained.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Project Name</strong></th>
<th>Housing Programs and CHDO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Area</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>HOUSING NEEDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $290,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HOME: $796,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>CHDO-Habitat for Humanity: HOME $48,230. 3 LMI homebuyers in the 50%-80% income category will be assisted by Habitat for Humanity with a newly constructed affordable, dependable, safe housing unit at 0% interest within the Abilene City Limits. Critical/Limited Repair: CDBG $150,000. City program will assist 25 LMI homeowners in the 0-50% income category within the City Limits of Abilene. Single Family Rehab &amp; Reconstruction: HOME $480,000. City program will assist 5-8 LMI homeowners in the 0-80% income category to bring units up to code or replace them on same footprint. Anticipate 1 reconstruction and 4-7 rehabilitation. Adult Protective Services Partners: CDBG $15,000. Will assist 15 elderly/disabled homeowners with critical repairs/accessibility repairs within the Abilene City Limits. First Time Homebuyer: CDBG $50,000. City will assist 10-15 LMI (not to exceed 80% income level) with assistance to first time homebuyers with closing costs and up to 50% of required down payment costs to purchase an affordable unit within Abilene City Limits. CDBG Administration, located at City of Abilene, 555 Walnut. This activity provides general oversight, planning, management and delivery of the CDBG Program, administered by the Planning and Development Services Department/Neighborhood Initiatives Division and indirect cost allocations. Funding partially supports management of the HOME Program. HOME Administration, located at City of Abilene, 555 Walnut. This activity supports staff and delivery costs of the HOME Program, including HOME Administrative costs incurred by the Planning and Development Services Department/Neighborhood Initiatives Division; the HOME-funded Single-Family Rehabilitation/Reconstruction; and First Time Homebuyer programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>12/31/2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities

CHDO-Habitat for Humanity: 3 LMI homebuyers in the 50%-80% income category will be assisted by Habitat for Humanity with a newly constructed affordable, dependable, safe housing unit at 0% interest within the Abilene City Limits.

Critical/Limited Repair: City program will assist 25 LMI homeowners in the 0-50% income category within the City Limits of Abilene.

Single Family Rehab & Reconstruction: City program will assist 5-8 LMI homeowners in the 0-80% income category to bring units up to code or replace them on same footprint. Anticipate 1 reconstruction and 4-7 rehabilitation.

Adult Protective Services Partners: Will assist 15 elderly/disabled homeowners with critical repairs/accessibility repairs within the Abilene City Limits.

First Time Homebuyer: City will assist 10-15 LMI (not to exceed 80% income level) with assistance to first time homebuyers with closing costs to purchase an affordable unit within Abilene City Limits.

| Location Description | Citywide |
| Planned Activities | |

6

<p>| Project Name | Capital Improvements LMI/ANI Jeanette Street |
| Target Area | Community Facilities and Infrastructure |
| Goals Supported | PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AND PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE |
| Needs Addressed | CDBG: $179,620 |
| Funding | |
| Description | Capital Improvements LMI/ANI Jeanette Street from South 14th Street to South 20th Street using CDBG funds of $179,620. City will contract to construct sidewalks in ROW. Sidewalk is planned for the west side of Jeanette St to provide and enhance safety for pedestrian, bike and traffic. This sidewalk will include curb cuts and passage next to Bowie Elementary school and Hendrick Children’s Home on a City public transit route. |
| Target Date | 9/30/2016 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</strong></th>
<th>Upon completion, the Jeanette Street sidewalk will enhance pedestrian, bike and traffic safety for approximately 1,440 residents in two 64.5% LMI census tracts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location Description</strong></td>
<td>Capital Improvements LMI/ANI Jeanette Street from South 14th Street to South 20th Street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned Activities</strong></td>
<td>The sidewalk plan is designed to provide and maintain infrastructure especially in LMI areas and enhance pedestrian, bike and traffic safety. Jeanette Street has been designated in the Safe Routes to School Master Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Name</strong></td>
<td>Connecting Caring Communities (CCC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Area</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals Supported</strong></td>
<td>Community Facilities and Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs Addressed</strong></td>
<td>PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AND PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>CDBG: $8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>This public ROW sidewalk will have curb cuts for accessibility from the street surface to the public sidewalk in the 1500 block of Orange Street (Census Tract 108, Block 2). Upon completion approximately 980 residents of this 74.5% LMI neighborhood will have improved safety in their living environment. The sidewalk replacement and curb cuts will allow non-ambulatory residents in this established neighborhood the ability to reach a safe area for transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Date</strong></td>
<td>9/30/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</strong></td>
<td>Upon completion approximately 980 residents of this 74.5% LMI neighborhood will have improved safety in their living environment. The sidewalk ramps will allow non-ambulatory residents in this established neighborhood to reach a safe area for transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location Description</strong></td>
<td>ROW sidewalk will have curb cuts for accessibility from the street surface to the public sidewalk in the 1500 block of Orange Street (Census Tract 108, Block 2).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Planned Activities

Connecting Caring Communities is a local non-profit organization whose mission is to renew Abilene’s neighborhoods by building relationships and a sense of community among its neighbors. This is accomplished by placing a community coordinator and their family in a specific LMI neighborhood in a sponsored “Friendship House.” These sponsored houses are maintained by CCC. The public sidewalk, curb, gutter and handicap ramps at the 1518 Orange Street property must be replaced after the new Friendship House is completed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>NOAH Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>Community Facilities and Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC FACILITIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $19,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>CDBG Funding of $19,998 will be used to construct an expansion to the Noah Project, a shelter for female and child victims of family violence. The expansion will involve the addition of a Hot Room for bedbug eradication and decontamination of clothing and non-electronic items accompanying new clients. The process of Thermal Remediation will be used during the intake process of new residents into the shelter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>9/30/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>Over 600 domestic violence beneficiaries will be assisted each year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>The NOAH Project, facility for female (and their children)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>The NOAH Project is a facility for female (and their children) domestic violence victims. There is a national urgent need related to bed bug infestations. The need is to eliminate the opportunity of contamination and quarantine of resident housing areas thereby causing a living area shortage for several days to eradicate each new infestation. Construction of a “Hot Room” for the facility to use during processing new clients will satisfy this need. Client income, race, ethnicity and household head information will be maintained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Name</strong></td>
<td>CDBG and HOME Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Area</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals Supported</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Needs Addressed** | HOUSING NEEDS  
COMMUNITY SERVICES (Public Services)  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC FACILITIES  
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AND PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE |
| **Funding** | CDBG: $167,091  
HOME: $34,152 |
| **Description** | Goal: Provide the staff support and related expenses to deliver the programs and continue administering the CDBG and HOME entitlement funded programs. CDBG Admin cap including indirect is $167,091. Program delivery is $125,280 and does not apply to cap.objective: Administer CDBG and HOME Program funds |
| **Target Date** | 9/30/2015 |
| **Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities** | Low to moderate income households. |
| **Location** | Low to moderate income households |
| **Description** |                             |
| **Planned Activities** | CDBG Housing Administration, CDBG Planning & Development Administration, HOME General Administration and HOME Housing Rehab Administration |
AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

Much of the funding from the CDBG program is available for use in any of the CDBG neighborhoods or citywide, depending on the specifics of the designated activities. Some funding is also available according to individual benefit rather than area benefit. Therefore, it is difficult to provide reasonable projections of the distribution of funds by target area. The numbers below are strictly estimates based on experience.

Geographic Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Area</th>
<th>Percentage of Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

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

Discussion

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

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City plans to provide Critical Housing Repairs, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction to improve the habitability of owner occupied housing. Eligible applicants are low and moderate-income at 80% or below the median income citywide. Five programs will funded in the 2015 program year.

Upon completion, 3 new affordable homes will be constructed and 10 households will be assisted with homeownership opportunities. Additional outcome indicators include 39 low- to moderate-income (LMI) households assisted with improved access to housing and housing support services through these programs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Homeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special-Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rental Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Production of New Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehab of Existing Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of Existing Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Five programs, funded in the 2015 program year, will improve availability and access to affordable housing for individuals and families through direct housing related repairs and rehabilitation and/or the creation of new housing units. Client income, race, ethnicity and household head information will be maintained.

- Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) – Habitat for Humanity – 3 single family homebuyer housing units. Homebuyers will be income qualified within the 50%-80% income category.
- City of Abilene Neighborhood Services – First-Time Homebuyer Program – 9 homeowners. This program assists with closing costs and down payment assistance for families with income up to 80% MFI.
- City of Abilene Neighborhood Services – Critical/Limited Repair
- 25 owner occupied home repairs. This program assists only those families in the 0-50% income category with urgent/critical home repairs (i.e., gas leaks, busted sewer, water leaks).
- City of Abilene Neighborhood Services – Single-Family Rehab & Reconstruction – 7 homeowner units. These units will be completely brought up to building code by addressing all deficient systems (roof, electrical, plumbing, both gas and water). Reconstruction will remove the current unit and replace on footprint.
- Adult Protective Services Partners – Critical need repairs and accessibility issues for seven elderly/disabled clients from open cases with State Adult Protective Services.
AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The AHA continues to manage 213 public housing units at four separate sites. The AHA has three sites that are multi-family, and one site that is an elderly/disabled site.

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

The AHA continues to manage 213 public housing units at four separate sites. AHA also administers the HCV program (1,536 vouchers) for 20 counties in West Central Texas. AHA was recognized as a “High Performer” agency for the past four years. The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program was recognized as a “High Performer” program for the sixth consecutive year and the Public Housing (LRPH) Program was recognized as a “High Performer” program for the third consecutive year.

Community Impact

AHA constantly seeks ways to positively impact the community in which it serves. Through its Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program AHA works with 260+ landlords and AHA's subsidies enable them to generate income and pay property tax. The AHA Public Housing program works with vendors and contractors, many of which are locally owned. AHA’s federal funds contribute to the local business economy through the business we conduct.

Assisting More Families: AHA has continued to increase the number of HUD-VASH vouchers serviced. This program provides housing to low-income homeless veterans. The AHA housed the HUD-VASH program to attain the highest level since inception.

Home Ownership: AHA continues to evaluate the need to provide a HCV Homeownership Program to the community. Federal Budget cuts are making this venture difficult.

Tenant Involvement: The AHA works to provide various opportunities for tenant involvement. The Resident Advisory Council (RAC) is in place; the Resident Advisory Board (RAB) is still active and providing valuable input during AHA's Annual Planning process.

On the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, landlords and tenants are active participants on the Advisory Committee (designed to provide landlords and tenants with a forum to provide input into how to improve the HCV Program). The RAB works directly with AHA management and the AHA Resident Services Coordinator to help resolve issues, bring up needs for the capital fund improvement dollars, and work to help set new or revise old policies. The AHA Resident Services Coordinator works directly with many of the community agencies to attain programs and benefits for the residents, i.e., the Food Bank, the Abilene Independent School System, and Big Brothers/Big Sisters. The Big Brothers/Big Sisters
program expands productive, recreational opportunities for its youth and enables the AHA to provide
preventive services for the youth.

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

The AHA works to provide various opportunities for tenant involvement. The AHA has an active Resident Advisory board consisting of Public Housing participants. This Board works directly with AHA management and the AHA resident initiative coordinator to help resolve issues, bring up needs for the capital fund improvement dollars, and work to help set new or revise old policies. The AHA resident coordinator works directly with many of the community agencies to attain programs and benefits for the residents.

- Work Force Center that provides job search, job skills, short term training and supportive assistance to residents seeking work.
- Food bank for food pantry resources.
- Taylor County Extension and WIC for health and nutrition needs
- Abilene Taylor County Public Health Department for the Expanded Primary Health Care (E.P.H.C) and Medical Assistance for Area Citizens (MAAC) by providing satellite site for applications and referrals.
- PRC (Prevention Resource Center) for Alcohol, Drug, Tobacco, and self-esteem issues.
- New Horizon for family counseling
- House of Faith Abilene provides on-site activities for Public Housing children at the Riviera and Earl Williams sites.
- Boys and Girls Club program that expands productive, recreational opportunities for its youth and enables the AHA to provide preventive services for the youth.
- Habitat for Humanity Presentations for Tenants interested in home ownership.
- Member of the Advisory Board for the development of the TTU Federally Qualified Health Clinic.
- Annual Father’s Day Initiative – Event to invite fathers to be involved with their children through a cookout, games, and Community resource tables.
- Money-Follows-the Person (MFP) Program – designed to assist families move from Nursing Homes back into a community of their choice with supportive services. AHA set-aside five Public Housing units and five Housing Choice Vouchers for this program.
If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

Not applicable

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

Introduction

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

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

The West Texas Homeless Network is designated as the lead organization that provides outreach to the homeless populations and conducts research and surveys to determine their needs. The West Texas Homeless Network (62 persons from an average of 23 different agencies, businesses or organizations) is a multi-county coalition that conducts the Point-In-Time Survey. The survey estimates homeless characteristics and needs to develop better strategies for assisting people out of homelessness. Each year the sample size has increased and the quality of data has improved. Communities gain important information through this initiative. The annualized homeless population estimate for Abilene is 501. Even though the process improves each year, these numbers are conservative. The 2015 Point-in-Time Survey effort captured 129 surveys and 200 homeless persons. During the Point-in-Time Survey individual bags of personal hygiene products, socks and healthy snacks are distributed.

The Network is expanding the distribution of Pocket Pals to include convenience stores and other public locations.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Several local organizations such as social service agencies, charitable groups and religious organizations provide emergency/transitional housing and/or supportive services to the homeless and at-risk persons including abused women and children and substance abusers. The West Texas Homeless Network will continue to expand the HMIS in order to provide up-to-date information on services. The Network is expanding the distribution of Pocket Pals to include convenience stores and other public locations.

Services in place:

Rental/Mortgage/Utility Assistance

- AIDS Resources of Rural Texas
- Aspermont Small Business Development Center
- Central Texas Opportunities
- Rolling Plains Management Corporation
- First Baptist Church
- Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest
• Shackelford County Resource Center
• Taylor County Veterans Services Office
• The Salvation Army
• Christian Service Center of Abilene
• Christ Community Resource Center
• Abilene Baptist Social Ministries
• Methodist Service Center
• Baptist Children’s and Family Services (Our House)

Rental Assistance

• AHA
• Sweetwater Public Housing Authority
• Stamford Public Housing Authority
• Baptist Children’s and Family Services (Our House)

Outreach to Homeless on the Streets:

Love & Care Ministries conducts outreach through the Mobile Medical Unit which provides access to medical and dental services at different sites. Love & Care Ministries also visits homeless persons in their camps and provides approximately 100 sack lunches per day. Additional services at their facility such as providing lunch 4 days a week which is approximately 100-250 meals each day, and assistance obtaining I.D.’s and birth certificates and providing showering facilities.

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

Several local organizations such as social service agencies, charitable groups and religious organizations
provide emergency/transitional housing and/or supportive services to the homeless and at-risk persons including abused women and children and substance abusers. The West Texas Homeless Network will continue to expand the HMIS in order to provide up-to-date information on services. The Network is
expanding the distribution of Pocket Pals to include convenience stores and other public locations.

Supportive services in the city including but not limited to are the following:

Life Skills Training

- The Salvation Army
- Faith Works
- Abilene Hope Haven, Inc.
- ARCADA
- Workforce Center
- BCFS Transition Center

Mental Health and Counseling Services

- MHMR
- Noah Project
- The Salvation Army
- Medical Care Mission

Homeless Youth

- Abilene Independent School District Homeless Liaison
- Harmony Family Services
- New Horizons The Audrey Grace House
- Our House

Family Services

- Methodist Children’s Home & Services
- New Horizons: Family Connections
- Presbyterian Children’s Home & Services
Child Care

- Day Nursery of Abilene
- Boys & Girls Club of Abilene
- City of Abilene Recreation Division

Services planned:

- Expansion of The Salvation Army’s Substance Abuse program
- Expansion of The Salvation Army’s Homeless to Work program
- Baptist Children’s and Family Services (Our House) to provide shelter, training and social services for transitional youth

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

The West Texas Homelessness Network will continue to reach out to homeless individuals and families by making available its information and referral service, and advertising available services through different mediums such as radio and television advertisements, newspapers and flyers. A well developed referral and case management system will allow almost any agency to immediately assess the needs of homeless persons. The City will collaborate with homeless agencies that provide services to the homeless and persons that are subject to becoming homeless, such as recently released institutionalized persons.

Discharge Planning Policy

The West Texas Homelessness Network met with city/county government, hospitals, Department of Human Services, the Justice System, and law enforcement agencies to develop a team approach to discharge
planning in the West Central Texas area. This involved a four-step strategy of identifying the scope of the problem, identifying priorities, locating resources, and implementing institutional change.

The Network’s focus is to continue to identify the scope and nature of the problem. The following activities are conducted:

- Survey shelter providers to see what public institutions are releasing clients/inmates to the area shelters;
- Identify public institutions that should be providing housing as part of discharge planning;
- Have shelters keep a record for a month on where shelter residents resided prior to entering the shelter;
- Recruit participation in the Network from public institutions in the Networks’ Continuum of Care service area including Abilene and the surrounding 13 counties.

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

Introduction:

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The following barriers to affordable housing are identified in Abilene through the Consolidated Plan process:

- Insufficient funds for down payment - Private lending institutions typically require home purchasers to provide 10 to 20 percent of a home's value as a down payment. Many low-income households are already rent burdened, paying as high as 40 to 50% of their income for housing. Such high costs for current shelter preclude these low-income households from accumulating the funds for a down payment.
- High existing debt of prospective purchasers - Many low-income households also are saddled with excessively high existing debt for such items as credit accounts, car payments, and medical expenses that prevent obtaining private lender financing.
- Need for property repairs - The homes most affordable to low-income households tend to be located in neighborhoods where property has been poorly maintained and requires repair. Therefore, low-income purchasers often confront the prospect of obtaining a home that will require further financial investment for property improvements. Money for such improvements is frequently unavailable to low-income buyers and private lenders often are unwilling to lend the necessary funds for acquisition and repairs. Complicating the situation further is the reality that such affordable housing is often located in neighborhoods where money invested in property improvements does not necessarily translate into a corresponding increase in the value of the property.
- Lack of credit - Many low-income homebuyers have no credit record because they pay most of their expenses in cash.
- Poor credit - A very common barrier to home ownership is a blemished credit record. Unfavorable credit information can stay on a credit record for up to seven years and bankruptcy records stay on the report for 10 years.
- Available funding - A common barrier to affordable housing is available funding to the jurisdiction. When Federal funding to the jurisdiction is threatened, the availability of affordable housing for low-income persons is threatened, as well.
- Unemployment – According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Abilene April 2014 workforce unemployment rate is 4.3%, down from 5% in March 2013. With unemployment rates down, the number of living-wage jobs declines.
- Low number of living-wage jobs available.
Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

Compared to nearby communities, Abilene's policies are reasonable. Furthermore, the development regulation process runs smoothly. City staff is available to assist developers and answer any questions. In the past, the City has provided regulatory incentives for affordable housing on a case-by-case basis. The Planning Division has developed incentives, in the form of relaxed regulations and Capital Improvements Program funding for infill development on empty plots of land in currently developed neighborhoods. Infill development is generally less expensive than new-neighborhood construction. Thus, infill development incentives will most likely result in a greater supply of affordable housing. In the past years, the City has set aside and awarded CIP funds to encourage infill development and will continue to do so as CIP funds are available. Much work remains to increase affordable housing opportunities. As a result, the City will continue to re-evaluate all development fees, regulations and program policies and procedures to determine whether any further revisions may be appropriate to enhance affordable housing for low-income City residents. As specific projects are proposed, the City will review the project for its compliance with existing local laws and regulations. If a local law or regulation should prove to have a negative impact on a proposed affordable housing program or project, such law or regulation would be reviewed to determine its viability.

Discussion:
AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

**Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs**

Several local organizations such as social service agencies, charitable groups, and religious organizations provide emergency/transitional housing and/or supportive services to the homeless and at-risk persons, including abused women and children and substance abusers. The City of Abilene and the West Texas Homeless Network is involved in the development and activities of the local Continuum of Care System.

**Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing**

Five programs, funded in the 2015 program year, will improve availability and access to affordable housing for individuals and families through direct housing-related repairs and rehabilitation and/or the creation of new housing units. Client income, race, ethnicity, and household head information will be maintained.

- **Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) – Habitat for Humanity** – 3 single family homebuyer housing units. Homebuyers will be income qualified within the 50%-80% income category.
- **City of Abilene Neighborhood Services – First-Time Homebuyer Program** – 9 homeowners. This program assists with closing costs and down payment assistance for families with income up to 80% MFI.
- **City of Abilene Neighborhood Services – Critical/Limited Repair**
- **25 owner occupied home repairs.** This program assists only those families in the 0-50% income category with urgent/critical home repairs (i.e., gas leaks, burst sewer, water leaks).
- **City of Abilene Neighborhood Services – Single-Family Rehab & Reconstruction** – 7 homeowner units. These units will be completely brought up to building code by addressing all deficient systems (roof, electrical, plumbing, both gas and water). Reconstruction will remove the current unit and replace on footprint.
- **Adult Protective Services Partners – Critical need repairs and accessibility issues for seven elderly/disabled clients from open cases with State Adult Protective Services.**

**Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards**

Over 70% of the houses in Abilene were built prior to 1978. The City continues to incorporate lead-
based paint evaluation and reduction in its regular housing inspections and housing program review process. It is standard procedure to address lead based paint hazards through Lead Safe Work Practices and abatement as required by HUD and EPA on homes rehabilitated by the City of Abilene Planning and Development Services Department programs and CHDOs. The City will take the following steps on all private housing projects and the Housing Authority will continue to take the following steps on all
government funded housing rehabilitation of public housing units.

- Inform all owners, occupants and landlords of lead-based paint hazards and provide information on methods for reducing risk of exposure in pre-1978 homes.
- Provide testing and abatement for any households whose children have been shown to have elevated blood lead levels. Require the family be moved to a post-1978 unit, or unit that has passed this test.
- Require inspections for lead at the same time other inspections or evaluations are conducted on City sponsored housing.
- The ONS partnered with the West Texas General Contractors Association to host six of the State required “Safe Work Practices” certification classes for workers and contractors.
- The ONS continues to offer the incentive program for general contractors who become certified in lead paint abatement. Contractor interest has declined due to increased costs to maintain training and license/certification. Small construction companies cannot justify the expense with the personnel turnover rate. The City currently has no local lead certified contractors, but is trying to locate a local certified testing contractor.

The ONS has an XRF lead based paint tester and the ONS inspector maintains certifications necessary to operate.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The lowest income households are generally those threatened with homelessness and persons in public or assisted housing who are dependent upon public subsidies to maintain their own residences. In all, this segment of the population has the highest incidence of poverty. The City’s focus on reducing the number of poverty level families will continue to consist of promoting self-sufficiency and innovative economic development strategies. The City of Abilene Economic Development Department will continue to promote economic expansion in a number of ways that enhance opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents. The Economic Development Department continues to be pro-active in retaining and seeking businesses that will bring salaries above the local average in order to raise the level of income for all Abilenians. It targets market shortages in the area, which benefit the unemployed/underemployed, and opens up entry-level opportunities.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City of Abilene will implement the Consolidated Plan by using the Planning and Development Services Department, Neighborhoods Initiatives Division (as part of the Office of Neighborhood Services) as the lead agency. The strength of the institutional structure is that we have an experienced team of
staff members as well as an in-house Housing Rehabilitation Coordinator. Staff will manage and work closely with non-profit and for profit organizations in carrying out the Annual Action Plan activities. Various initiatives within the strategy include:

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

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

The City’s CDBG and HOME funds continue to be used to help meet the demand for decent, safe and affordable housing, homelessness, and other special needs. The City and G.V. Daniels Recreation/Senior Center located in the Carver Neighborhood is working to provide access and training to citizens and youth to improve/update their technology skills and to improve employment opportunities. Additionally, the Office of Neighborhood Services (under the Planning and Development Services Department) which administers the CDBG and HOME programs will be involved in a number of activities. Activities will include continued participation in the Continuum of Care Plan. Continued involvement with organized targeted neighborhood organizations, and active collaboration with entities such as the United Way, West Texas Homeless Network, Connecting Caring Communities (CCC), Baptist Children and Family Services (BCFS), Disability in Action, Neighborhoods in Progress (NIP), Hope Haven Too, Habitat for Humanity, FaithWorks and the Abilene Housing Authority (AHA) to help identify and meet the under-served needs in the areas of housing, employment and training opportunities, homelessness, and special needs.

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

Discussion:
Program Specific Requirements
AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(l)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)
Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities 0

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

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

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:
   Not applicable.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for recapture of HOME funds when used for Consolidated Plan ABILENE 195

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)
homebuyer activities as required in 24 CFR 92.254, is as follows:

The City of Abilene utilizes HOME funds to provide direct assistance through the city’s First-Time Homebuyer Program, including all homebuyers participating in the CHDO’s homebuyer program. The First –Time Homebuyer program will use recapture provisions. Based on the amount of direct HOME subsidy ($5,000 maximum), the program sets up a 5-year affordability period and provides a deferred payment forgivable loan (DPL) at a 0% interest rate.

Under “Recapture” if the home is sold prior to the end of the affordability period, the homeowner may sell to any willing buyer at any price; a portion of the net proceeds from the sale, if any, will be returned to the City to be used for other eligible HOME activities. The portion of net proceeds returned to the City is only the direct homebuyer subsidy and equal to the amount of HOME funds invested in the property, less the amount forgiven to that point. The amount forgiven will be based on 1/60th per month for each full month that the property has been occupied as the principal residence.

Any funds remaining after the distribution of net proceeds to all lien holders, including the City, will be returned to the homeowner. In the event of a sale, short sale and/or foreclosure, the amount subject to recapture will be limited to the ‘net sales proceeds’ available at the time of such occurrence. Net sales proceeds is the sales price minus superior loan repayments, not including HOME and any closing costs. Additional information regarding recapture provisions are detailed in the City’s written affordable housing policies and procedures. In cases of non-compliance (rental, that is not used as the primary residence), 100% of the HOME funds will be recaptured. Recapture provisions are enforced with a lien and promissory note for a minimum of 5 years.

If there are insufficient funds remaining from the sale of the property recapture will be based on the ration of the HOME subsidy to the total of the homeowner’s investment plus the HOME subsidy. If the City recaptures less than or none of the recapture amount due, the City will maintain data that provides the amount of the sale and the distribution of the funds. This will document that:

i. There were no net proceeds, or;

ii. The amount of the net proceeds was insufficient to cover the full amount due.

A description of the guidelines for recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds are contained in 24 CFDR 92.254 (a)(4) as follows:

Federal assistance will be provided in the form of a 0% interest, deferred payment loan (DPL) and will be secured by a HOME Written Agreement, fully executed and dated by all applicable parties, a Promissory Note and Deed of Trust. The Deed of Trust is recorded in the Real Property Records of Taylor County.
Discussion:
Attachments
STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF GENERAL CIRCULATION IN:
TAYLOR COUNTY

DATE: 8/3/2015

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared Tawnya Morales representing the Abilene Reporter-News being by me duly sworn deposes and says that the following notice(s) published in said newspaper by:

Abilene Reporter-News

On the following date(s) to wit:

Monday, June 15, 2015

Subscribed and sworn before me this 3 day of August 2013 to certify which witness my hand and seal of office.

Tawnya Morales
LEGAL NOTICE CLERK

My Commission Expires: 10/5/2019

Abilene Reporter-News
101 Cypress Street • Abilene, Texas 79601
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Abilene Reporter-News

Account: 147716
JOAN WUEST
CITY OF ABILENE/NEIGHBORHOOD INITIA

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ABILENE Reporter-News
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Consolidated Plan

ABILENE

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)
PUBLIC NOTICE


The City of Abilene presents its Proposed 2015-2019 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and its 2015 One-Year Action Plan for community development needs in Abilene. These documents reflect the City’s commitment to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to meet the needs of low- and moderate-income residents. The Consolidated Plan, and the One-Year Action Plan, are required to be submitted annually by recipients of HUD funds.

The Consolidated Plan and the One-Year Action Plan are available for review at the Abilene City Hall, 250 S. Walnut Street, and online through the City’s website.

Interested parties should attend the 2015 One-Year Action Plan Public Hearing scheduled for Tuesday, September 22, 2015, at 6:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers of City Hall, 250 S. Walnut Street.

For more information, please contact the Department of Housing and Urban Development at (325) 673-6661.

ABILENE

Consolidated Plan

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)
CERTIFICATIONS

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

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

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan — It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR 22, and it has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

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

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing, or attempting to influence, an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress, in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, or the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing, or attempting to influence, an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and

3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients will certify and disclose accordingly.

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

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

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

[Signature/Authorized Official] [Date]
Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

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

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24.570.3 and CFR 24 part 570)

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

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

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

2. **Overall Benefit.** The aggregate use of CDBG funds (including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) ______) shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period.

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

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

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

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

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

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

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

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, subparts A, B, I, K, and R.

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

Robert Harris  7/28/2015
Signature/Authorized Official  Date

City Manager
OPTIONAL CERTIFICATION
CDBG

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

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

[Signature/Authorized Official] [Date]

[Title]
Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

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

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

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

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

Robert Horton 3/17/15
Signature/Authorized Official Date

City Manager
Title
ESG Certifications

The Emergency Solutions Grants Program Recipient certifies that:

Major Rehabilitation/Conversion — If an emergency shelter’s rehabilitation costs exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before rehabilitation, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed rehabilitation. If the cost to convert a building into an emergency shelter exceeds 75 percent of the value of the building after conversion, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed conversion. In all other cases where ESG funds are used for renovation, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 3 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed renovation.

Essential Services and Operating Costs — In the case of assistance involving shelter operations or essential services related to street outreach or emergency shelter, the jurisdiction will provide services to shelter homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure, so long the jurisdiction serves the same type of persons (e.g., families with children, unaccompanied youth, disabled individuals, or victims of domestic violence) or persons in the same geographic area.

Renovation — Any renovation carried out with ESG assistance shall be sufficient to ensure that the building involved is safe and sanitary.

Supportive Services — The jurisdiction will assist homeless individuals in obtaining permanent housing, appropriate supportive services (including medical and mental health treatment, victim services, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living), and other Federal, State, local, and private assistance available for such individuals.

Matching Funds — The jurisdiction will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.201.

Confidentiality — The jurisdiction has established and is implementing procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project, except with the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

Homeless Persons Involvement — To the maximum extent practicable, the jurisdiction will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, in providing services assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under the program.

Consolidated Plan — All activities the jurisdiction undertakes with assistance under ESG are consistent with the jurisdiction’s consolidated plan.

Discharge Policy — The jurisdiction will establish and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from
publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent this discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for these persons.

___________________________  _________________________
Signature/Authorized Official    Date

______________________________
Title
HOPWA Certifications

The HOPWA grantee certifies that:

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

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

1. For at least 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility.

2. For at least 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.

_________________________________  ______________________________________
Signature/Authorized Official        Date

_________________________________
Title
APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING:

A. Lobbying Certification

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