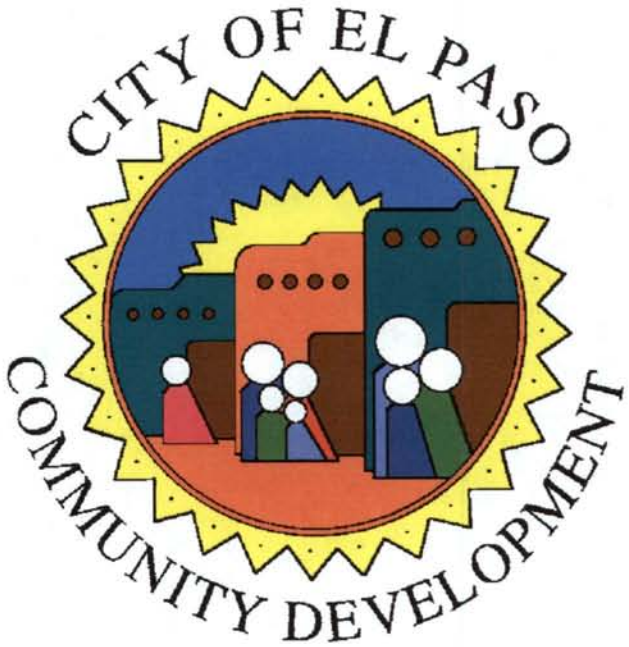
CONSOLIDATED PLAN
FOR THE
CITY OF EL PASO, TEXAS
2010 – 2015



PREPARED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

June 22, 2010

Table of Contents

Page No.

Executive Summary 1

Managing the Process
Consultation (91.200 (b)) 11
Citizen Participation (91.200 (b)) 17

Housing and Homeless Needs
Housing Needs (91.205) 22
Homeless Needs (91.205 (c)) 25
Non-homeless Special Needs (91.205 (d)) 30
Lead-based Paint (91.205 (g)) 32

Housing Market Analysis
Housing Market Analysis (91.210) 33
Public and Assisted Housing (91.210 (b)) 39
Homeless Inventory (91.210 (c)) 41
Special Need Facilities and Services (91,210 (d)) 51
Barriers to Affordable Housing (91.210 (e)) 57

Strategic Plan
General Priority Needs Analysis & Strategies (91,215 (a)) 60
Specific Objectives (91.215 (a) (4)) 67

Housing
Priority Housing Needs (91.215 (b)) 69
Specific Objectives/Affordable Housing (91.215 (b)) 71
Public Housing Strategy (91.215 (c)) 78

Homeless
Priority Homeless Needs 83
Homeless Strategy (91.215 (d)) 86

Non-homeless Special Needs
Priority Non-homeless Needs (91.215 (e)) 106
Specific Special Needs Objectives (91.215 (e)) 117

Appendix continued

Page No.

Community Development
Priority Community Development Needs (91.215 (f)) 120
Barriers to Affordable Housing (91.215 (h)) 123
Lead-based Paint (91.215 (i)) 126
Antipoverty Strategy (91.215 (j)) 130
Institutional Structure (91.215 (k)) 132
Coordination (91.215 (l)) 141
Monitoring (91.230) 148

Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)
Specific HOPWA Objectives 151

Other Narratives and Attachments
Tiered Environmental Reviews 156
Home Subsidy Layering 157

APPENDICES
Appendix 1 - Socio-economic Data Tables I-V....160
Appendix 2 - Maps....166
Appendix 3 - Housing....170
Appendix 4 - Homeless....180
Appendix 5 - Forms Required by HUD....191
Appendix 6 - Citizen Participation....208
Appendix 7 - NRSA Strategies....300

Executive Summary

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NAME OF JURISDICTION: City of El Paso, Texas

Consolidated Plan Time Period: 2010-2015

The City of El Paso's 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan is a five-year planning document, strategy, and process management tool to direct the use and measure the effect of federal funds granted to the City of El Paso by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to improve the lives of economically disadvantaged residents and neighborhoods. All programs and activities described in this Plan and funded through HUD must first pass the "Public Benefit" test. They either benefit low- and moderate-income persons, eliminate slums and blight, or address some urgent need before being deemed suitable to address the basic statutory goals of HUD: the creation of a suitable living environment, the provision of decent housing, and the creation of economic opportunities.

This Consolidated Plan is required by HUD for the four formula entitlement grants the City of El Paso, Department of Community and Human Development (DCHD), receives from HUD as follows:

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program encompasses a wide range of eligible activities, including public services, physical improvements and economic development. CDBG-funded projects must benefit persons or neighborhoods whose residents are primarily of low-to-moderate income.

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

The Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) Program provides funds to homeless shelters. The funds pay for renovation, operating expenses, essential services, and homelessness prevention activities.

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

Outcome Performance Measurement System

In 2005, the City of El Paso Department of Community Development introduced HUD's new Performance Measurement System. The implementation of this outcome performance measurement system and its use by grantees enables HUD to collect information on the outcomes of activities funded with Community Planning and Development (CPD) formula grant assistance so that effectiveness can be clearly demonstrated at both the local and national levels. The new performance measurement system requires that objectives, outcomes and performance measures (indicators) be linked to the strategies in the Consolidated Plan, to the proposed activities in the Annual Action Plan and to the accomplishments reported in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The performance measurement system helps quantify and measure program outcomes in order to determine how well programs, projects, and activities are meeting established needs and goals of the Consolidated Plan. This Performance Measurement System is outlined below.

All activities must meet one of three national *objectives:*

1. Create a suitable living environment (SL)
2. Provide decent housing (DH)
3. Create economic opportunities (EO)

After an objective is selected, an *outcome* must be identified:

1. Availability/Accessibility:
   Availability/Accessibility for the purpose of creating suitable living environments
   Availability/Accessibility for the purpose of providing decent affordable housing
   Availability/Accessibility for the purpose of creating economic opportunities

2. Affordability:
   Affordability for the purpose of creating suitable living environments
   Affordability for the purpose of providing decent affordable housing
   Affordability for the of creating economic opportunities

3. Sustainability:
   Sustainability for the purpose of creating suitable living environments
   Sustainability for the purpose of providing decent affordable housing
   Sustainability for the purpose of creating economic opportunities

This system maintains the flexibility of the block grant programs, as the objectives, outcomes, and indicators will be determined by the City based on the intent of the activities funded. The standardized format provides that reporting will be uniform and, therefore, the achievements of these programs can be aggregated for each grantee locally and for all grantees at the national level. Examples of specific performance/outcome indicators that may be reported are:

- Number of rental units constructed
- Number of rental units rehabilitated
- Number of persons assisted with new/improved access to a public service
- Number of households who received assistance to prevent homelessness
- Number of households benefited from enhanced community facilities
- Number of persons assisted with new access to a facility or infrastructure benefit

The outcome/objective category is identified in the following manner.

Outcome/Objective Codes

	Availability/Accessibility (1)	Affordability (2)	Sustainability (3)
Decent Housing (DH)	DH-1 Availability/Accessibility for the purpose of providing Decent Housing	DH-2 Affordability for the purpose of providing Decent Housing	DH-3 Sustainability for the purpose of providing Decent Housing
Suitable Living Environment (SL)	SL-1 Availability/Accessibility for the purpose of providing a Suitable Living Environment	SL-2 Affordability for the purpose of providing a Suitable Living Environment	SL-3 Sustainability for the purpose of providing a Suitable Living environment
Economic Opportunity (EO)	EO-1 Availability/Accessibility for the purpose of creating Economic Opportunities	EO-2 Affordability for the purpose of creating Economic Opportunities	EO-3 Sustainability for the purpose of creating Economic Opportunities

The following chart identifies specific objectives, outcomes and indicators for goals in the Strategic Plan section of the adopted Consolidated Plan.

STRATEGIC GOALS
Objectives and Outcomes Identified in the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan

Grantee Name: City of El Paso, Texas

	Specific Objective	Source of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number
	Affordability of Decent Housing (DH-2)				
DH 2.1	Address the need for affordable decent housing by offering housing rehabilitation assistance for low-income, owner-occupied households	HOME CDBG	Number of units brought from substandard to standard condition	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	47 63 75 81 85
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL HOME - 87; CDBG - 264 **Total: 351 units**	
DH 2.2	Address the need for affordable decent housing by offering down payment and closing cost assistance and homeownership opportunities to low- and moderate-income households (both program goals measured as one household)	HOME CDBG	Number of households assisted	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	55 60 80 80 85
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL HOME - 320; CDBG - 40 **Total: 360 households**	
DH 2.3	Address the need for affordable decent rental housing by offering loan and loan/grant combinations for the rehabilitation of multi-family housing units	HOME CDBG	Number of units brought from substandard to standard condition	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	4 48 46 25 30
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL HOME - 126; CDBG - 27 **Total: 153 units**	
DH 2.4	Address the need for affordable decent housing by the construction of affordable units by Community Development Housing Organizations (CHDOs)	HOME	Number of affordable units constructed	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	10 16 30 6 8
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL **Total: 70 units**, including 36 in NRSAs	
DH 2.5	Provide tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) and supportive services, such as case management services, to low-income persons who reside in El Paso County that are living with HIV/AIDS, and their families, to provide improved affordability of safe and decent rental housing	HOPWA	Number of households that receive tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	50 56 62 68 76
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL **312 households**	
DH 2.6	Emergency Shelter Grant activities to address the affordability of decent housing through the provision of emergency financial and/or legal assistance to prevent homelessness	ESG	Number of persons who receive emergency financial and/or legal assistance to prevent homelessness	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	0 0 0 323 323
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL 2 activities to provide services to approx. **646 persons**	

	Specific Objective	Source of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number
Availability/Accessibility of Decent Housing (DH-1)					
DH 1.1	Fair housing education activities to address the availability/accessibility of affordable decent housing by providing fair housing education to the community	CDBG	Number of persons who receive fair housing education	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	0 0 1,025 0 1,025
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL **2,050 persons** who receive fair housing education	
DH 1.2	Public Services activities funded under the Homeless, Emergency Shelter and Housing Services Collaborative to address the availability/accessibility of decent housing by providing housing counseling services to first-time homebuyers, including persons with disabilities	CDBG	Number of first-time home-buyers, including persons with disabilities, who receive housing counseling	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	180 180 180 180 180
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL **900 persons** who are first-time homebuyers that receive housing counseling	
Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment (SL-1)					
SL 1.1	Public Services activities funded under the Children and Youth Collaborative to provide improved access to a suitable living environment by providing a comprehensive range of services for children and youth	CDBG	Number of children and youth with improved access to services	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	2,605 2,605 2,605 2,605 2,605
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL 30 activities to provide services to approx. **13,025 persons** in the category of children and youth	
SL 1.2	Public Services activities funded under the Seniors and Persons with Disabilities Services Collaborative to provide improved access to a suitable living environment by providing a continuum of care that includes a comprehensive range of services	CDBG	Number of seniors and persons with disabilities with improved access to services	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	1,122 1,122 1,122 1,122 1,122
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL 40 activities to provide services to approx. 140 persons in the category of senior services and 5,470 in the category of handicapped services, for a total of **5,610 persons** (yearly, approx. 28 seniors and 1,094 disabled persons will be served)	
SL 1.3	Public Services activities funded under the Mental and Medical Health Services Collaborative to provide improved access to a suitable living environment by the provision of a comprehensive range of mental and medical health services	CDBG	Number of low- and moderate- income persons with improved access to mental and medical health services	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	2,717 2,717 2,717 2,717 2,717
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL 45 activities to provide mental and medical health services to approx. **13,585 persons**	

Specific Objective		Source of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number
SL 1.4	Public Services activities funded under the Homeless, Emergency Shelter and Housing Services Collaborative to provide improved access to a suitable living environment for homeless persons and those in need of emergency shelter and housing services by the provision of support services, homelessness prevention, and transitional and emergency shelter services to adults, children, and victims of domestic violence	CDBG	Number of persons with improved access to services and/or emergency shelter	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	3,733 3,071 3,000 3,000 3,000
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL 50 activities to assist approx. **15,804 persons** who are homeless	
	Note: Housing Counseling, administered under this collaborative, is reported under DH-1.2, Availability/Accessibility of Decent Housing				
SL 1.5	Public Services activities funded under the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs) Collaboratives to provide improved access to a suitable living environment by providing a comprehensive range of services	CDBG	Number of persons with improved access to public services in the NRSAs	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	3,508 3,508 3,508 N/A N/A
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL 6 activities to provide public services to approx. **10,524 persons** who reside in the NRSAs	
SL 1.6	Interim assistance neighborhood clean-up activities to provide improved availability/ accessibility to a suitable living environment for persons residing in revitalization areas	CDBG	Number of persons benefiting from neighborhood clean-up activities	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	11,836 11,836 7,913 7,913 7,913
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL 7 activities to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment to approx. **47,411 persons**	
SL 1.7	Senior centers public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	Number of senior centers improved	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	1 1 1 1 1
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL **5 senior center facilities**	
SL 1.8	Handicapped centers public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	Number of handicapped centers improved	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	0 1 0 0 0
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL **1 handicapped center facility**	
SL 1.9	Homeless facilities public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	Number of homeless facilities improved	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	2 1 0 1 1
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL **5 homeless facilities**	

Specific Objective		Source of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number
SL 1.10	Neighborhood public facility improvement projects, including libraries, to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	Number of neighborhood facilities improved	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	1 1 1 1 1
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL **5 neighborhood facilities**	
SL 1.11	Health public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	Number of health facilities improved	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	0 1 0 1 0
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL **2 health facilities**	
SL 1.12	Mental health public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	Number of mental health facilities improved	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	0 0 1 0 0
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL **1 mental health facility**	
SL 1.13	Parks and/or recreational public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/ accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	Number of parks and/or recreational facilities improved	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	6 5 5 5 4
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL **25 parks and/or recreational facilities**	
SL 1.14	Abused/neglected children public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/ accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	Number of abused/neglected children facilities improved	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	0 0 1 0 0
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL **1 abused/neglected children facility**	
SL 1.15	Street improvements infrastructure improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	Number of persons benefiting from street improvement projects completed	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL 15 street projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment to approx. **30,000 persons**	
SL 1.16	Sidewalk improvements infrastructure improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	Number of sidewalk improvement projects completed	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	0 2 2 2 2
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL **8 sidewalk improvement projects**	

Specific Objective		Source of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number
SL 1.17	Accessibility improvements, including curb cuts and audible pedestrian signals, public facility improvements to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	Number of public facility accessibility improvements completed	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	76 100 100 103 100
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL 7 accessibility improvement projects to provide **479 public facility improvements**	
SL 1.18	Emergency Shelter Grant activities to provide persons who are homeless new or improved availability/ accessibility to essential services and to overnight shelter, or create beds in an overnight shelter or other emergency housing through the provision of operating costs of emergency shelters/ transitional living centers	ESG	Number of persons receiving new or improved access to essential services and provided overnight shelter, or number of beds created in an overnight shelter or transitional housing	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	4,445 2,703 2,300 2,300 2,300
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL 55 activities to provide services to approx. **14,048 homeless persons**	
Sustainability of Suitable Living Environment (SL-3)					
SL 3.1	Code enforcement services to provide sustainability of a suitable living environment for persons residing in revitalization areas	CDBG	Number of persons benefiting from code enforcement services	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	7,913 7,913 0 0 0
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL 2 activities to provide improved sustainability of a suitable living environment to approx. **15,826 persons**	
Availability/Accessibility of Economic Opportunity (EO-1)					
EO 1.1	Public Services activities funded under the Economic Opportunities Services Collaborative to provide new or improved access to economic opportunities by providing services such as inclusive child care, employment training, and job-oriented education	CDBG	Number of persons provided new or improved access to economic opportunities	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	356 356 356 356 356
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL 30 activities to provide employment training and child care services to approx. **1,780 persons** (yearly, approx. 128 child care services and 228 job trainings will be provided)	
EO 1.2	Economic development micro-enterprise funding to provide new or improved availability/accessibility to economic opportunities by providing outreach and technical assistance to new and existing small business owners and, when appropriate, referral of businesses to a partner agency for loan assistance	CDBG	Number of existing small businesses that will receive new or improved availability/ accessibility to economic opportunities	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	125 139 154 171 190
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL 5 projects to provide economic opportunity to **779 small businesses**	

Evaluation of Past Performance

HUD's Annual Community Assessment for Program Years 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008, and 2008-2009 determined that the City of El Paso carried out its yearly programs substantially as described in its Consolidated Plan in compliance with the requirements of the Housing and Community Development Act and other applicable laws and regulations. During this time period, the Annual Community Assessments also indicated that:

- El Paso expended 100 percent of its CDBG funds for activities that benefited low- and moderate-income persons, meeting the 70 percent minimum standard for overall program benefit.

- The amount of funds expended on CDBG planning and administration met the 20 percent cap for such activities.

- The City implemented its CDBG program in a timely manner and met HUD's timeliness standard which requires that, 60 days before the end of each program year, the City must not have more than 1.50 program years of grant funds in its line of credit.

- The City expended CDBG grant funding for public service activities below the 15 percent cap for such activities.

The above benchmarks are also expected to be met during the 2009-2010 Program Year.

During the 2005-2010 Program Years, the City of El Paso has not only allocated CDBG, HOME and ESG funds to activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons, but has also placed a high priority on housing, public infrastructure, public facilities and public services, including services specifically for the homeless. In FY 2009-2010, the City began receiving HOPWA funding from HUD to benefit persons who are of low- to moderate-income that have been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS and their families. The table on the following page summarizes accomplishments during the Consolidated Plan period of September 1, 2005 to August 31, 2010.

2005-2010 ACCOMPLISHMENTS						
Projects/Activities	**2005-2006**	**2006-2007**	**2007-2008**	**2008-2009**	***2009-2010**	**TOTALS**
HOME Funding						
Provision of decent housing, including housing rehabilitation, reconstruction, multi-unit rental assistance, new construction, and **FTHB assistance	70 units	74 units	79 units	173 units	184 units	**580 units**
HOPWA Funding						
Provision of decent housing, including tenant based rental assistance and case management services	N/A units	N/A units	N/A units	N/A units	48 units	**48 units**
CDBG Funding						
Provision of decent housing, including housing rehabilitation and **FTHB assistance	110 units	22 units	39 units	42 units	76 units	**289 units**
Public Facility infrastructure improvements, including street and drainage and accessibility improvements	6 projects	9 projects	9 projects	6 projects	4 projects	**34 projects**
Non-Profit Public Facility Improvements, including parks and recreation, handicapped center, homeless facility, childcare center, facility for victims of domestic violence, library and health facility improvements	12 projects	7 projects	8 projects	7 projects	8 projects	**42 projects**
Addressing Human Needs through Public Services, including assistance provided to homeless persons, the elderly and disabled, and services such as childcare, youth services, mental and medical health services, economic opportunities, and public services in the ***NRSAs	16,651 persons served	19,170 persons served	15,464 persons served	15,191 persons served	11,500 persons served	**77,976 persons served**
Economic Development technical assistance to small businesses and workshop renovation	1 project	1 project	1 project	1 project	1 project	**5 projects**
Code Enforcement in revitalization areas	N/A projects	N/A projects	N/A projects	2 projects	2 projects	**4 projects**
Interim Assistance neighborhood clean-ups in revitalization areas	N/A projects	N/A projects	N/A projects	3 projects	2 projects	**5 projects**
ESG Funding						
In addition to other Continuum of Care federal funds spent on programs/projects that serve the homeless, this funding included the provision of services such as overnight shelter, emergency housing, operating costs for homeless shelters, essential services and homelessness prevention	7,584 persons served	6,360 persons served	6,072 persons served	5,580 persons served	3,261 persons served	**28,857 persons served**

**Projected; **First Time Homebuyers Assistance; ***Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas*

MANAGING THE PROCESS

Consultation - 91.200(b)

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

The lead agency for the development of the Consolidated Plan is the City of El Paso's Department of Community and Human Development (DCHD).

The major public agencies that are responsible for administering programs covered by the Consolidated Plan are the City of El Paso's Parks and Recreation Department, Environmental Services Department, Engineering Department including the Office of Accessibility, Library Department, DCHD Neighborhood Services Division, Foster Grandparent Program; the County of El Paso; and the El Paso Independent School District.

The major private, non-profit agencies that are responsible for administering programs covered by the Consolidated Plan are the Assistance League of El Paso, Center Against Family Violence, Centro San Vicente, Inc., Child Crisis Center of El Paso, El Paso Center for Children, El Paso Child Guidance Center, El Paso Mental Health/ Mental Retardation, El Paso Villa Maria, Family Service of El Paso, Houchen Community Center, International AIDS Empowerment, Jewish Family and Children's Service, La Familia del Paso, LULAC Project Amistad, Lutheran Social Services of the South, La Posada Home, Opportunity Center for the Homeless, Paso Del Norte Children's Development Center, Project ARRIBA, Project Vida, Inc., Project Vida Health Center, Project Vida Community Development Corporation, Rebuilding Together El Paso, Rescue Mission of El Paso, Salvation Army, TVP Non-Profit Corporation, Visiting Nurse Association of El Paso, Young Women's Christian Association Paso del Norte Region, and Young Women's Christian Association Consumer Credit Counseling Center.

2. **Participants in the Consultation Process** - *Identify agencies, groups, and organizations that participated in the process. This should reflect consultation requirements regarding the following:*

   - ***GENERAL*** *§91.100 (a)(1) - Consult with public and private agencies that provide health services, social and fair housing services (including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, homeless persons) during the preparation of the plan.*

DCHD consulted with various agencies, groups and organizations in developing the Consolidated Plan.

On November 13, 2009, DCHD held an Agency Forum at the Ysleta Independent School District Headquarters to solicit input for development of the Consolidated Plan from public and private agencies that provide health services, social services (including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and homeless persons). Agencies from each of these categories were represented at the forum. Although a concerted effort was made to include agencies providing fair housing services and services to persons with HIV/AIDS and their families in this forum, they were not in attendance.

Invitations to the community Agency Forum were sent to all agencies that currently receive funding through DCHD and to as many other community agencies as possible. The forum was also advertised in the major local newspaper, as well as on Channel 15 (the City's television information channel), in the local Non-Profit Enterprise Center's website, and through public service announcements in various media outlets. Even door prizes, including a flat-screen television set, were announced as an incentive to encourage attendance at the forum; nevertheless, attendance was nominal. The discussions from the forum's breakout workshops were summarized and used to develop priorities and identify needs and gaps in services. Specific information about the forum, including the consulting agencies that participated in the process of developing the Consolidated Plan, a list of attendees by service provider categories, invitees, the invitation that was sent out, other outreach efforts, and the breakout workshop comments/input summaries are included in Appendix 6 beginning on page 254.

Additionally, Agency Forum attendees from community agencies took surveys back to their colleagues and clients. As a result, more than 600 completed surveys were received, and the information was compiled and used in developing the Consolidated Plan.

Because representatives from some key agencies did not attend the Agency Forum, DCHD subsequently scheduled a series of consultation meetings with specific agencies and groups in order to fulfill consultation requirements and to obtain input for development of the Consolidated Plan.

A Fair Housing Open Forum Analysis of Impediments Community Input Session was held on Tuesday, February 23, 2010 for consultation with individuals, groups and organizations who are involved in Fair Housing issues in developing the Consolidation Plan. Thirty-one persons representing a variety of groups and agencies, including DCHD staff members, attended the forum. Specific information about the forum, including attendees, invitees, and comments received are available for review in Appendix 6 beginning on page 223.

The majority of the comments received concerned the need for a new or updated detailed analysis of impediments to fair housing choice in the City of El Paso.

In June, 2010, the City of El Paso was responsive to the feedback received at the Fair Housing input session by requesting the addition of a new planning activity to the 2009-2010 Annual Action Plan of the Consolidated Plan for 2005-2010 for an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in the amount of $50,000 using Community Development Block Grant funds.

Comments received during the consultation community input session on Fair Housing Choice have been reviewed in developing the Consolidated Plan for 2010-2015.

Other consultation meetings or teleconferences are referenced under appropriate categories below.

- ***HOMELESS STRATEGY*** *§91.100 (a)(2) – Consult with public and private agencies that provide assisted housing, health services, and social services to determine what resources are available to address the needs of any persons that are chronically homeless.*

In partnership with the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, the City of El Paso created a collaborative process that includes a network of local agency service providers, current and/or former homeless persons, non-profit agencies, and City staff. The Coalition, in conjunction with several other focus groups that address issues such as Discharge Planning, the annual Point-In-Time Survey, coordination of Social Services, and the Homeless Management information System (HMIS), have been working together to address the needs of chronically homeless persons.

The November 13, 2009 Agency Forum's breakout workshop on homeless issues was facilitated by the Grant Planner for the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless. The agencies who serve the homeless population that were in attendance provided consultation regarding assisted housing, health services and social services to determine what resources are available to address the needs of any persons that are chronically homeless. The Homeless breakout workshop input summary is available for review in Appendix 6 beginning on page 263.

The input received during the homeless workshop was used in developing strategies to address homeless needs in the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan.

- ***LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARDS*** *§91.100 (a)(3) – Consult with State or local health and child welfare agencies and examine existing data related to lead-based paint hazards and poisonings.*

The City of El Paso takes a team approach to addressing the issue of childhood lead poisoning. The City of El Paso Health Department and the DCHD Housing Programs Division participate in the identification of the extent of the problem involving lead-based paint, review of data, and formulation/re-formulation of action plans. However, due to a lack of funding from the State of Texas, the City of El Paso Health Department does not have an active role in lead-based paint activities beyond prevention education. It refers

all of its cases and data to the Texas Department of State Health Services local office in the jurisdiction of El Paso.

Specifically, the Texas Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (TX CLPPP) partners with local and regional health departments; city, state, and federal agencies; and other community organizations to protect Texas children from lead poisoning. Funds from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) enable TX CLPPP to conduct child lead poisoning surveillance as well as primary and secondary prevention activities focusing on children younger than 6 years (72 months) of age.

On January 12, 2010, the Housing Construction Supervisor in the DCHD Housing Programs Division, which deals directly with lead-based paint issues, consulted with the local office of the Texas Department of State Health Services, verifying that all lead-based paint testing procedures continue to be carried out at the state level, and that this is expected to continue during the ensuing five-year period. (See Appendix 6 beginning on page 240).

On May 6, 2010, DCHD staff participated in a conference call to consult with the Texas Department of State Health Services Environmental Lead Program Coordinator in Austin, Texas, regarding lead-based paint hazards and issues, including various lead prevention and tracking methods available in the State of Texas and the pertinent responsibilities of DCHD during the implementation of its HUD-funded housing programs. Also discussed was the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's new rule dealing with lead-safe work practices that became effective on April 22, 2010. The rule specifies that anyone receiving compensation for renovating, repairing and painting work in residences built before 1978 that disturbs painted surfaces is subject to the new Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule (RRPR). Also affected by the RRPR are those performing similar work on facilities occupied by children under six years of age, such as schools and day-care centers built prior to 1978. Specific information regarding the conference call consultation and participants is available in Appendix 6 beginning on page 223.

The information obtained in the lead-based paint consultations has been used in the development of the Consolidated Plan.

DCHD staff has also examined existing data related to lead-based paint hazards and poisonings in the City of El Paso, particularly information made available by the Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS). According to the Texas Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program information available on the TDSHS website, less than 1% of the 13,000 children tested for lead poisoning in Texas have any type of "elevated" (10 mcg/dL or greater) blood lead level. The blood lead level of children who were tested in El Paso had a 0.5% elevated level, compared to the State of Texas average of 0.8%.

The City of El Paso takes a proactive approach to lead-based paint issues by participating in relevant trainings, as needed. The Housing Programs Division of DCHD

closely monitors practices related to lead-based paint in completing housing rehabilitation projects. DCHD also adheres to all rules and regulations pertaining to lead-based paint.

- ***ADJACENT GOVERNMENTS*** *§91.100 (a)(4) – Notify adjacent governments regarding priority non-housing community development needs.*

At the beginning of the 30-day public comment period, the City of El Paso mailed copies of the draft Consolidated Plan to the following heads of adjacent governments specifically to notify them regarding priority non-housing community development needs:

- County of El Paso, Texas;
- Anthony, Texas;
- Vinton, Texas;
- Horizon City, Texas;
- Socorro, Texas; and
- Clint, Texas

Although they were encouraged to submit comments to DCHD, none were received. Specific information regarding the adjacent governments is located in Appendix 6, page 239.

- ***METROPOLITAN PLANNING*** *§91.100 (a)(5) – Consult with adjacent units of general local government, including local government agencies with metropolitan-wide planning responsibilities, particularly for problems and solutions that go beyond a single jurisdiction, i.e. transportation, etc.*

In addition to soliciting feedback from adjacent units of general local government as is explained above, on January 28, 2010, DCHD staff met with a representative of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, to discuss metropolitan-wide planning strategies. Other relevant agencies were also invited to attend the meeting but did not participate. Refer to Appendix 6, beginning on page 223, for a complete list of attendees and of agencies that were invited to participate in this process.

The following priorities were developed as a result of the consultation:

- Sustainability
- Retrofit of diesel buses in school districts
- Solid waste management
- Water utilities
- Storm water utilities
- Energy efficiency
- Reduce emissions
- Use of alternative energy sources
- Maximize efficiency in border crossings

- City street upgrades
- Efficient transportation (inter-city, interstate, and international)

The priorities were taken into consideration in developing the Consolidated Plan.

- ***HOPWA*** *§91.100 (b) – Largest city in EMSA consult broadly to develop metropolitan-wide strategy for addressing needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.*

On January 27, 2010, DCHD staff met with representatives of agencies that provide the majority of services for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, including Sun Behavioral Health that administers the Ryan White Program in El Paso under a contract with Lubbock Mental Health Mental Retardation, and the City of El Paso Health Department that is involved in AIDS testing and prevention programs. Refer to Appendix 6, beginning on page 223, for a complete list of meeting attendees and invitees.

Persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families are not concentrated in any one geographical area, but reside throughout the county. Several local agencies provide various services to these clients. The local HIV/AIDS population is characterized as mainly homosexual males, followed by heterosexual women, and then very few children. Approximately 100 new cases are identified each year. Longevity for infected persons has greatly improved. Their needs were identified in the following priorities identified:

1. Long-term tenant based rental assistance
2. Supportive services (case management, substance abuse, mental health)
3. Project sponsored management (supportive housing)
4. Short-term emergency funding
5. Rapid testing funding

The El Paso area has a critical shortage of social case managers. Medical case managers only concentrate on medical issues. It was suggested that the local public housing authority make a certain number of Section 8 vouchers available for HIV/AIDS persons and their families. Fair housing issues have not been significant in this population in El Paso.

The local agencies want to form a HOPWA Planning Council, but lack of funding is a drawback.

All issues discussed during the consultation meeting with HIV/AIDS service providers were taken into consideration in developing the Consolidated Plan.

- ***PUBLIC HOUSING*** *§91.100 l – Consult with the local public housing agency concerning public housing needs, planned programs, and activities.*

On January 25, 2010, DCHD staff met with representatives of the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP) to discuss public housing needs, planned programs and

activities. Refer to Appendix 6, beginning on page 223, for a complete list of attendees and invitees.

The following information was discussed in the consultation process:

HACEP is actively seeking grants to retrofit their housing units to be more energy efficient, by replacing appliances and updating existing stock with new roofs and windows and using green building techniques in new stock.

In February, 2010 applications for Section 8 Housing would only be available on-line for the first time ever. HACEP was working with local community agencies to assist elderly, disabled and low-income persons to get access to computers.

In the next two to three years, HACEP plans to expand its elderly housing at the Paisano Complex from 46 units to 76 units. Accessible transportation is a crucial element in designing this project.

HACEP plans to develop public housing in four additional locations. Since this housing development is still in the planning stage, no detailed information is yet available about them. Transportation, schools, and accessibility issues are being taken into consideration in planning the new developments.

DCHD and HACEP staffs agreed to continue to collaborate and communicate on housing issues of mutual interest.

Information pertaining to housing issues obtained from this consultation meeting was used in the preparation of the Consolidated Plan.

Citizen Participation – 91.200 (b)

3. **Citizen Participation Process** - *Based on the jurisdiction's current citizen participation plan, provide a summary of the citizen participation process used in the development of the consolidated plan. Include a description of actions taken to encourage participation of all its residents, including the following:*

    - *low- and moderate-income residents where housing and community development funds may be spent;*
    - *minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities;*
    - *local and regional institutions and other organizations (including businesses, developers, community and faith-based organizations);*
    - *residents of public and assisted housing developments and recipients of tenant-based assistance;*
    - *residents of targeted revitalization areas.*

In August, 2009, DCHD made a concerted effort to solicit citizen input for the development of the Consolidated Plan beginning with a series of community meetings

held in different areas of the City. The specific meetings held and their locations are as follows:

- Lower Valley and Eastside – Non-Profit Enterprise Center
- Central and Northeast – Grandview Senior Center
- Westside – Westside Regional Command Center

On October 7, 2009, a Public Hearing was held in the City Council Chambers of City Hall to obtain input from the general public in developing the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan.

The following accommodations were made for the community meetings and for the Public Hearing:

- All locations were accessible;
- Sign language interpretation was made available upon request;
- Because the population of the City of El Paso is 80% Hispanic, an English/Spanish language interpreter was made available;
- Newspaper advertisements appeared twice in the major English and Spanish language newspapers and in other media outlets; and
- Scheduled times were convenient for the general public.

Although every effort was made to advertise ahead of time, schedule the meetings and hearing at centrally located places and at convenient times, and to provide as many accommodations as possible, the turnout for each was minimal.

A survey entitled "Survey for the City of El Paso's 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan" was designed to streamline the process of determining priorities for the ensuing five-year period based on the fact that such a survey was somewhat successful in the previous five year planning cycle. Similar questions were used because community development projects that can be completed using HUD funding are, for the most part, conventional. For the sake of clarity, examples of projects were added to the survey. Instead of using a Likert Scale comprised of many priority options as was done in the previous five years, only options of High, Medium or Low priority were offered as is reflected in Table 2B, Priority Community Development Activities, in Appendix 5, page 204. The survey was offered in both English and Spanish and supplies were printed in different colors to identify the meeting or source where they were introduced. This aided in the tabulation of the results. The English and Spanish surveys are available for review in Appendix 6, pages 279-280.

Due to low turnouts at scheduled community input meetings, DCHD staff brainstormed for other methods of getting the public involved. Consequently, the surveys were placed on-line using the internal e-mail system for City employees. This group is a cross section of young and old, multiple racial and ethnic backgrounds, supervisory and rank and file employees. Employees with access to a computer were asked to complete the survey with total anonymity. Almost 600 responses, with comments—both brief and

extensive—were received and tabulated. The City's Mayor also included an automatic link to the on-line survey in his electronic newsletter in December, 2009. Almost 100 responses were received from that source, which includes anyone who has ever contacted the Mayor's office with a complaint or a question during his tenure.

Another result of brainstorming was that DCHD staff took the surveys to community meetings after obtaining appropriate permission. Using this methodology resulted in the completion of several hundred surveys by elderly and disabled citizens of El Paso, as well as other cross-sections of populations in the City, including many persons who are of low- to moderate-income.

The results of almost 1,400 surveys that were returned to DCHD were tabulated giving Low Priority votes one point, Medium Priority votes two points, and High Priority votes three points. The tally and ranking were given to staff as they prepared responses throughout this document in order to consider relevant changes based on survey results. Overall, the results indicated that the types of programs and projects that had been funded over the past five years were still important to the citizens. No one project stood out as the highest priority and no one program stood out as the lowest priority. The point spread from highest to lowest of the 25 questions was only 750 points. A summary of the comments can be found in Appendix 6, page 281. The summary was given to the Mayor, City Representatives and the City Manager. Comments on issues that were not within the purview of DCHD or eligible for CDBG, HOME, ESG or HOPWA funding were forwarded to the appropriate City Department for further review and possible action.

4. **Description of the Citizen Participation Process, and Publications and Hearings** - *Provide a description of the process used to allow citizens to review and submit comments on the proposed consolidated plan, including how the plan (or a summary of the plan) was published for review; the dates, times and locations of a public hearing, or hearings; when and how notice was provided to citizens of the hearing(s); the dates of the 30 day citizen comment period, and if technical assistance was provided to groups developing proposals for funding assistance under the consolidated plan and how this assistance was provided.*

Copies of the draft 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan were available for review and comment by the general public at the DCHD offices, in each City library, and at the libraries of the major local university and community college campuses during the 30-day public comment period, May 10, 2010 through June 11, 2010. Forms were provided at each physical site for citizens to provide written comments. Public notices in both of the major English and Spanish language newspapers were published indicating that the draft Consolidated Plan was available for review, and included a summary of the plan, and the applicable locations, dates, times and deadlines to provide comments. No written comments were received during the 30-day public comment period.

The final Consolidated Plan will be available to the public in the DCHD offices, at the City and university/community college libraries and on the DCHD website. Neither the

draft nor the final Consolidated Plan was translated into Spanish, but interpreters are available at each of the physical sites.

A Public Hearing was held on October 7, 2009 in the City Council Chambers of City Hall to provide the public the opportunity to provide oral comments to be included in the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan, including comments concerning community development priorities. One comment was received from Jaime Barceleau. He stated that, because the need for services and projects for disabled children in the community is great, they should be given a high priority in the Consolidated Plan for the ensuing five years. A public notice for this Public Hearing was advertised in the major local English and Spanish newspapers on two separate occasions and an English/Spanish interpreter was available at the Public Hearing. Sign language interpreters were also available upon request. Also, other media outlets were used to publicize the Public Hearing, including public service announcements.

A Public Hearing was held at the regular City Council meeting of Tuesday, May 4, 2010 to introduce the draft 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan and to receive public comments. A second Public Hearing was held at the regular City Council meeting of Tuesday, June 22, 2010, to adopt the final Consolidated Plan and to again receive public comments. There were no comments received at either Public Hearing.

Each year, following the announcement that new applications are available, several mandatory training sessions are held for potential applicants to explain the application process, outline the application itself, highlight major requirements and answer any questions that may arise. Applicants are strongly encouraged to bring their applications to DCHD for informal reviews well in advance of the submittal deadlines. Telephone numbers and e-mail addresses of staff are provided in the applications, during the training sessions and in advertisements. Several staff members are bilingual, and are able to answer questions in Spanish, if needed. The staff does not limit the amount of technical assistance provided.

5. **Summary of Citizen Comments** - *Provide a summary of citizen comments or views received on the plan and explain any comments not accepted and reasons why these comments were not accepted.*
   **Please note that Citizen Comments and Responses may be included as additional files within the CPMP Tool.*

Almost 1,400 surveys were received from a variety of groups contacted during preparation of the Consolidated Plan. Over 450 written comments were included with these surveys. About half of the comments concerned topics that were beyond the purview of DCHD, e.g. increased police patrol in specific neighborhoods, installing traffic calming devices in neighborhood streets, cleaning public facility areas. Other comments referred to the high taxes being paid and the lack of service being delivered.

Of those comments that were related to services, programs and projects funded through DCHD, the top categories were as follows:

- Street projects combining repair, replacement, drainage, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, and street lights

- Programs, services and facilities targeted towards youth, including gang intervention, drug intervention, after school activities, and self esteem training

- Programs, services and facilities targeted towards disabled persons of all ages

- Programs, services and facilities targeted specifically to the elderly, including nutrition, in-home care, minor home repair (formerly an emergency repair program), and expanded activity centers

There was also a high interest in neighborhood cleanups and code enforcement programs.

The top ten topics are rounded out with health care programs and services, restrooms in public parks, child care services and facilities, homelessness prevention, and job creation.

The comment made by Jaime Barceleau during the October 7, 2009 Public Hearing for the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan concerned the need to make services and projects for disabled children a high priority. Because such services and projects fall under one of the highest ranked categories by the general public, they have been rated as High Priority needs in Table 2B, Priority Community Development Needs, in Appendix 5, page 205.

HOUSING AND HOMELESS NEEDS

Housing Needs – 91.205

If not using the CPMP Tool: *Complete and submit CHAS Table from:*
http://socds.huduser.org/scripts/odbic.exe/chas/index.htm
If using the CPMP Tool: *Complete and submit the Needs/Housing Table*

6. **Estimated Housing Needs Projected for 2010-2011 and Specific Housing Problems** - *In this narrative, describe the estimated housing needs projected for the next five year period for the following categories of persons: extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income families, renters and owners, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, including persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, single persons, large families, public housing residents, victims of domestic violence, families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list, and discuss specific housing problems, including: cost-burden, severe cost-burden, substandard housing, and overcrowding (especially large families) and substandard conditions being experienced by extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income renters and owners compare to the jurisdiction as a whole The jurisdiction must define the terms "standard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation."*

The State of Cities Data System Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (SOCDS CHAS) Table, the affordability mismatch output for all households, is in Appendix 1, page 162.

Housing Needs by Income Categories and Population Type – The figures shown on Table 2A, Priority Housing Needs/Investment Plan Table, Appendix 5, page 202, reflect that the El Paso community housing needs are immense and wide ranging at every income level. No subgroup can be easily identified as being the predominant target of our assistance. A High Priority need has been given to renters with small households consisting of one to two members that include all income levels: extremely low-income (0-30%); low-income (31-50%) and moderate income (51-80%) of median family income (MFI). For renters whose households consist of two to four members, a High Priority is shown for extremely low-income (0-30%); low-income (31-50%) and moderate income (51-80%). For elderly persons who are renters, the priority is Medium for those in the extremely low-income level (0-30%) and there is a Low Priority for those whose income is 31-50% and 51-80% of MFI. The 'All Other' category of renters reflects a Medium Priority for income levels that are 0-30% and 31-50% MFI and a Low Priority for households with moderate incomes (51-80%). For property owners with small households (one to two members) there is a Medium Priority for the very low-income (0-31%); and a High Priority for those with income levels of 31-50% and 51-80% MFI. Owners with large households (five or more members) have a Low Priority in the very low-income level (0-30%); a Medium Priority in the 31-50% income range and a High Priority in the 51-80% median-income range. Elderly property owners have a Medium Priority in the very low-income range and a Low Priority in the 31-50% and 51-80% income levels. The category of 'All Others' has been given a Low Priority for all income levels.

Instead of designing programs that target distinct categories of households, the City of El Paso has adopted a flexible citywide strategy to address residents' needs. The Department of Community and Human Development's (DCHD's) primary goal is to conserve and upgrade the existing supply of affordable housing through rehabilitation. Its secondary goal is to increase the number of units in the affordable housing market through new construction.

One important housing problem is the large amount of substandard housing units. This is reflected in the Housing Market Analysis, Appendix 5, page 193, that indicates there are approximately 38,975 substandard housing units, including both rental and owner-occupied units. The definition of "standard" housing as used in this Consolidated Plan is: safe, decent and sanitary housing that is in compliance with all codes of the City of El Paso. Housing that does not meet code in the areas of plumbing, electrical systems, mechanical, or building structure is considered "substandard". The definition of "substandard housing, but suitable for rehabilitation" is housing in violation of the International Codes, as adopted by the City of El Paso; is economically feasible for rehabilitation; and the maximum value after rehabilitation does not exceed 95% of the Single Family Mortgage Limits under Section 203(b) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1709 (b)) or the HOME 221(d)(3) limits for the City of El Paso, per HUD established guidelines.

Substandard housing is addressed by the City of El Paso in two ways. The first involves active code enforcement action by the Department of Building Permits and Inspections. The other way to eliminate substandard housing is by offering financial incentives through the City's Housing Rehabilitation Programs to low-income homeowners and investors that will rent to low-income tenants. These and all other housing programs are set forth through City Council approval and are fully described in the Community and Human Development Housing Programs Handbook.

Regardless of whether it is a single-family, homeowner-occupied unit, or multi-unit rental property, a completed rehabilitation activity results in the elimination of substandard conditions and the elimination of blighting influences in a neighborhood. Rehabilitation also assists persons with disabilities, as well as those who are cost-burdened. Under the Housing Programs Single-Family Owner Occupied Program and the Minor Home Repair Program (formerly the Emergency Repair Program), funds are available for accessibility, to remove architectural barriers in the home, and to install special equipment that is recommended by a licensed occupational therapist based on the nature of the occupant's disability. In the rehabilitation of multi-unit, investor-owned rental property that results in four or more units, the City of El Paso requires that at least one unit be fully accessible. Two fully accessible units are required for projects that result in a total number of after-rehabilitation units between 21 and 40. Additionally, the program for the rehabilitation of rental properties requires an applicable affordability period in which tenant income targeting is in place ($\leq$ 60% MFI) and rent restrictions are imposed. Properties are also subject to annual monitoring reviews to identify overcrowded conditions and to inspect for compliance with City housing property standards. There are no geographic restrictions to owners wishing to participate in

either rehabilitation program. This feature allows for citywide outreach/promotion and participation in the programs.

These elements help assist low- and extremely low-income tenants who are considered to be cost-burdened and severely cost-burdened, as noted in the Housing Market Analysis in Appendix 5, page 193. The Single Family Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program provides assistance in the form of a loan and/or deferred payment loan. Each owner-occupied dwelling unit is eligible for a minimum assistance of $1,000 and a maximum assistance up to $65,000. In order to ensure the applicants are not severely cost-burdened, the structure of the loan is based on 35% housing cost ratio, which is set by dividing the principal (mortgage payments), interest, taxes, insurance (PITI) plus utilities by the applicant's gross monthly income. The loan amount that is payable falls within the 35% housing cost ratio. The amount that is above the 35% housing cost ratio, is deferred and is not due until the property is sold, leased, or transfer of ownership occurs, thereby reducing the applicant's cost burden.

New construction of affordable rental housing or housing for first-time homebuyers will also be achieved through the HOME Investment Partnerships Grant's 15% regulatory set-aside for Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs). All CHDOs will receive notification of the request for proposals informing them that funding is available to produce new rental housing or housing for first-time homebuyers. Typically, funding will be requested for acquisition of vacant land, architectural design fees and construction hard costs. The rating criteria for these proposals favors projects that will produce affordable rental housing for large-related, very low and low-income tenant households and also for low- to moderate-income first-time homebuyers. A project that will result in five or more new rental units will be required to include at least 5% accessible units, but not less than one fully accessible unit. In addition, 2%, but not less than one unit, will be made accessible to persons with sensory impairments. New construction of first-time homebuyer homes will also have accessible designs available for clients to select from.

Public Housing Authority – The Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP) submitted its FY 2009 Annual Plan reflecting a Public Housing Waitlist total of 5,628. Currently, the HACEP Public Housing Waitlist has a total of 14,516, which will be on the agency's FY 2010 Annual Plan. In addition, the Housing Choice Voucher Program (formerly known as Section 8) Waitlist is currently at 1,450. It's evident that the need for public housing assistance in HACEP's jurisdiction has increased by approximately 162.6% over the figure for 2009. Such an increase may have occurred for several reasons, including:

- Loss of employment/wages in the economic downturn of a population of already disproportionately low-income families
- Anticipated loss of employment/wages in an area afflicted by corporate layoffs and outsourcing of employees/manufacturing
- Continuous increase in number of retirees and military families on fixed incomes to the area

The current Public Housing Waitlist reflects a total of 14,516 families requesting assisted housing in one of the 6,044 units at HACEP. The following is a breakdown of that total:

BEDROOM SIZE	# OF APPLICANTS	PERCENTAGE
i. 0 bedroom	77	.5%
ii. 1 bedroom	4,359	30.0%
iii. 2 bedroom	4,862	34.0%
iv. 3 bedroom	3,595	25.0%
v. 4 bedroom	1,179	7.6%
vi. 5 bedroom	350	2.3%
vii. 6 bedroom	94	.6%
TOTAL	***14,516**	**100%**

**(Resource: Public Housing Eligibility Administrative Clerk. Applicant totals as of March 2, 2010; percentages by Quality Control Technician as of March 2, 2010).*

7. **Disproportionately Greater Needs for Income Category in Comparison to the Needs of that Category as a Whole** - *To the extent that any racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need for any income category in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole, the jurisdiction must provide an assessment of that specific need. For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.*

An analysis of the general demographic characteristics indicates that there is no need for any income category as shown in Table 2A, Priority Housing Needs/Investment Plan, in Appendix 5, page 202, that is disproportionately greater when compared to the needs of the category as a whole. Approximately 80% of the population in El Paso is of Hispanic or Latino descent. All five planning areas of the City have a high percentage of Hispanic or Latino population. The lowest rate is in the Northwest planning area with approximately 58%, and the highest rate is in the Lower Valley area with approximately 94%. Therefore, there are no concerns relating to concentrations or de-concentrations of minority population. Additionally, HACEP reviews the racial mix in its different programs, and the racial mix is within the guidelines.

Homeless Needs – 91.205 I

**Refer to the Homeless Needs Table 1A or the CPMP Tool's Needs.xls workbook*

8. **Nature and Extent of Homelessness in El Paso, Texas** - *Homeless Needs – The jurisdiction must provide a concise summary of the nature and extent of homelessness in the jurisdiction, (including rural homelessness and chronic homelessness where applicable), addressing separately the need for facilities and services for homeless persons and homeless families with children, both sheltered and unsheltered, and homeless subpopulations, in accordance with Table 1A. The summary must include the characteristics and needs of low-income individuals and children, (especially extremely low-income) who*

are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered.

Using data from the 2009 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count and surveys, the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), and the annual Gaps Analysis, the Coalition for the Homeless is knowledgeable about the special needs of persons who are homeless in El Paso. Contrary to how most people envision "the homeless," the characteristics of homeless persons in El Paso demonstrate that they are a very diverse population. Indeed, to describe "the homeless" in El Paso in any meaningful way requires, at minimum, recognition of at least four sub-groups, as follows: families in shelter, migrant workers in shelter, individuals in shelter, and individuals living on the streets.

Families in Shelter – This subgroup of homeless persons comprises 39% of persons who are homeless and over 63% are children. Almost all homeless families are led by single mothers who are somewhat younger than sheltered homeless women unaccompanied by children. The percentage of homeless families who are Hispanic (91%) is somewhat higher than the homeless population for the County as a whole (80%). Domestic violence is the driving force behind their becoming homeless. Prevention of their homelessness requires breaking generational cycles of abuse, gaining quick and fair access to the judicial system, enforcing protective orders effectively, and other strategies aimed at reducing domestic violence. The challenges they face in returning to housing stability are the same daunting economic challenges that the poor in El Paso face, but complicated by the domestic violence. These families are primarily Hispanic, headed by single mothers, Spanish-speaking, with less than a high school education. Only some have mainstream benefits like Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (31%), and many report having no income (22%). Having been isolated from friends, relatives, and the working world by their abusers, with many still afraid to let their whereabouts be known, they face a long uphill battle to return to stable housing and self-sufficiency. They seek help finding a place to live, finding a job, and finding childcare. On the positive side, they can be very successful in working through transitional housing programs and returning to housing stability. Of families that leave transitional housing programs, the majority move on to permanent housing.

Migrant Workers in Shelter – This is a small, but distinct, homeless sub-group comprising 9% of El Paso's homeless population. With little or no education, they turn to migrant work for years. They cannot afford, and do not maintain, permanent housing. Rather than abandon them to sleeping on the streets, emergency overnight shelter is justified and should be maintained. With El Paso located on the border in an agricultural region, the size of this group will vary more from agricultural and immigration issues than from efforts to "end homelessness." The average age of male migrant workers in shelter is significantly higher than the average age of other homeless men. Virtually all of these men have been working as migrants for over five years. As they continue to work and age, healthcare issues may become significant.

Individuals in Shelter – The majority of homeless individuals interviewed during the PIT Count had been homeless for less than one year. One-third had been homeless less

than one month. Another analysis of attendance data from two emergency shelters for individuals reveals that nearly 80% of the individuals stay in emergency shelter 30 days or less; 50% stay one week or less; nearly 20% stay only one day.

Individuals Living on the Streets – Unlike homeless individuals living in shelter, nearly 80% of homeless individuals living on the street had been homeless for more than one year. Most disconcerting is that one-half of those living on the street had been homeless longer than five years. Unaccompanied individuals in shelters or on the streets comprise 61% of the homeless population. The overwhelming majority of these individuals (81%) are middle-aged men—the classic image of a homeless person. Surprising to many is that 19% of these homeless individuals are middle-aged women. Also surprising is the percentage of Anglos among homeless individuals (35%) as compared to the population of the County as a whole (14%).

Other Sub-groups of Homeless Persons in El Paso

Mentally Ill – HUD estimates that 39% of homeless persons who contact an assistance provider are mentally ill. The Coalition reports a lower percentage of homeless persons with a severe mental illness—about 13%—but this rate is likely subject to a self-reporting bias.

Youth and Children – Nationwide, the fastest growing population of persons who are homeless is children. About .4% of El Paso's homeless population, according to the Coalition, was identified as unaccompanied youth. Nationally, about 39% of homeless persons are children.

Veterans – It is not uncommon for war veterans to live in homelessness across the nation. According to the National Coalition for Homeless Veterans, 23% of homeless persons are veterans. Veterans represented almost 12% of the homeless population reported in the Coalition.

Persons with Substance Abuse Issues – A HUD study found that 31% of homeless individuals who contact shelters or other social service providers have an alcohol problem, 19% have a drug problem and 7% have both. The Coalition reported that 12% of the homeless population suffered from chronic substance abuse.

Persons with HIV/AIDS – National estimates place the proportion of homeless persons who are HIV positive at 15%. The Coalition reported only 20 homeless individuals with HIV/AIDS (about 1.5% of all homeless persons), but the true number of homeless persons with HIV/AIDS is likely much higher. HIV status is a sensitive issue and is, therefore, greatly subject to a self-reporting bias. Also, many individuals may be unaware of their HIV status.

El Paso's Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) data and survey data confirm national research that indicates that the majority of homeless individuals are homeless for short periods, that many of these are forced to leave home due to drug or alcohol problems, and that without any public "safety net" programs for them, they end up in

homeless shelters. Most of these individuals leave these emergency shelters within a short time, either because they are able to return home, find other friends or relatives to stay with, or because they prefer to brave living on the streets to remaining in a shelter that may appear to them as unsafe, unhealthy, too crowded, or unduly restrictive. The majority of families remain homeless for extended periods; however, over half of the families counted in shelters were participating in transitional living programs, which encourage stays of up to two years so that self-sufficiency skills can be established.

Persons Experiencing Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness

The Stewart B. McKinney Homelessness Act defines a person experiencing homelessness as one who lacks a fixed permanent nighttime residence or whose nighttime residence is a temporary shelter, welfare hotel or any public or private place not designated as sleeping accommodations for human beings.

HUD's definition of homelessness is slightly more comprehensive. In addition to defining individual and families sleeping in areas "not meant for human habitation," the definition includes persons who:

- Live in transitional or supportive housing for homeless persons but originally came from streets or emergency shelters;
- Sleep in transitional or supportive housing for homeless persons but are spending a short time (30 consecutive days or less) in a hospital or other institution;
- Are being evicted within a week from private dwelling units and no subsequent residences have been identified and they lack resources and supportive networks needed to obtain access to housing; or
- Are within a week from institutions in which they have been residents for more than 30 consecutive days, and no subsequent residences have been identified and they lack the resources and support networks needed to obtain access to housing.

This definition demonstrates the diversity of people experiencing homelessness. The numerous locations in which people experiencing homelessness can be found tend to complicate efforts in accurately calculating their total population. The HUD definition does not include persons who are staying in a hotel/motel, with relatives or friends, in a board and care facility, adult congregate living facility, or who are in jail.

On May 20, 2009, President Barak Obama signed into law a bill to reauthorize HUD's McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance programs. The McKinney-Vento reauthorization provisions are identical to those included in two bills introduced earlier in 2009, both known as the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act. The HEARTH Act changes HUD's definition of homelessness to include people at imminent risk of losing their housing, and families or youth who live in precarious situations and are unlikely to become stable. Communities will be able to use up to 10% of their resources to serve people who meet the definitions of homelessness used by other Federal agencies.

Total population – Comparing 2007 PIT and 2009 PIT

The overall sheltered count decreased from 968 to 944, or by 2.5%. The number of homeless families increased from 133 to 156, or by 17%, likely due to families fleeing violence in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico that is adjacent to El Paso, as well as the downturn in the economy. The number of sheltered homeless individuals decreased from 531 to 458, or by 14%, due primarily to warmer weather during the PIT count allowing more individuals to stay unsheltered and a decrease in the number of agricultural workers staying in an overnight shelter. The number of chronically homeless decreased by three persons due to more chronically homeless women moving into a new Single Room Occupancy program that opened in 2007. The number of sheltered persons counted and reported under severely mentally ill and chronic substance abuse more than doubled from 2007 due to greater reliance on HMIS data input by case workers in 2009, compared to self-reporting of data through paper surveys in 2007. Veterans decreased slightly, from 96 to 91. The number of persons reported under domestic violence decreased from 132 to 106; however, the 2007 number appears to have included children at some shelters and not just adults, whereas the 2009 number includes only adults. The number of adults experiencing domestic violence likely increased proportionately to the increase in homeless families (17%). Persons with HIV/AIDS are an estimate (shelters have not wanted to collect this information) and it remains unchanged. Unaccompanied youth dropped from 13 to five.

Estimating the total population of persons experiencing homelessness on a nationwide, statewide or even local level is challenging due to the various types of homelessness and difficulties in locating the population. For example, an individual living with friends on a temporary basis could be experiencing homelessness, but would be unlikely to be identified in a homeless count. According to the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless' Continuum of Care (CoC), El Paso's homeless population is approximately 1,400 persons, about 300 of whom are unsheltered. The table below shows the breakdown of El Paso's homeless population by subgroup and by shelter status.

Homeless Population By Subgroup and Shelter Status
Source – El Paso Coalition for the Homeless 2009 Continuum of Care Application

Sub Population	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Chronically Homeless	69	136	205
Severely Mentally Ill	129	31	160
Chronic Substance Abuse	114	21	135
Veterans	91	53	144
Persons with HIV/AIDS	20	0	20
Victims of Domestic Violence	110	29	139
Unaccompanied Youth (under 18)	5	0	5

9. **Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group** - *Describe, to the extent information is available, the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group. A quantitative analysis is not required. If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates.*

Race and Ethnic Breakdown
Source – 2009 PIT Survey

		Sheltered	Unsheltered
Race			
	American Indian or Native Alaskan	10	7
	Asian	7	0
	Black or African American	97	30
	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	6	7
	White	857	189
	Unknown/Did not answer	35	63
Ethnicity			
	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	296	111
	Hispanic/Latino	707	133
	Unknown/Did not answer	9	52

Chronically Homelessness
According to HUD, a person who is chronically homeless is defined as "an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years". HUD does not consider families in its definition of chronic homelessness. By this definition and according to El Paso Coalition for the Homeless's CoC, over 15% of El Paso's homeless population can be considered chronically homeless.

HUD instructs all CoC's to track changes in the number of chronically homeless persons as well the number of beds available for this population. The below table illustrates:

PIT Year	Number of *CH Persons	Number of **PH Beds for the *CH
2007	126	40
2008	208	78
2009	205	99

**chronically homeless; **permanent housing*

Non-homeless Special Needs, including HOPWA – 91.205 (d)

**Please also refer to the Non-homeless Special Needs Tables 1A & 1B or, in the CPMP Tool, the Needs.xls workbook.*

10. **Estimated Number of Persons in Various Subpopulations that Are Not Homeless but May Require Housing or Supportive Services** - *Estimate, to the extent practicable, the number of persons in various subpopulations that are not homeless but may require housing or supportive services, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, public housing residents, and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify and describe their supportive housing needs. The jurisdiction can use the Non-Homeless Special Needs Table (Table 1B or Needs.xls in CPMP Tool) of their Consolidated Plan to help identify these needs.*

**Note: HOPWA recipients must identify the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families that will be served in the metropolitan area.*

Estimated Number of Persons in Various Subpopulations that Are Not Homeless but May Require Housing or Supportive Services

As is specified in Table 1B, Special Needs (Non-Homeless) Populations, in Appendix 5, page 195, DCHD estimates that approximately 6,800 eligible non-homeless clients will require supportive services. The breakdown is as follows:

Senior Services	28
Handicapped Services	1,094
Youth Services	2,605
Child Care Services	128
Employment/Training Services	228
Health Services	2,717
TOTAL	**6,800**

In El Paso, many victims of domestic violence are provided emergency shelter, supportive services and transitional housing while they strive to become independent. El Paso's main provider in this area, the Center Against Family Violence has stated that for many, emergency shelter is not the only solution; thus, they also operate a Family Resource Center. Several other organizations in El Paso that provide transitional supportive housing for women with or without children, often assist those escaping domestic violence and the goal is to prepare for eventual independence and self-sufficiency.

El Paso has service providers such as Recovery Alliance and Aliviane-NOAD, Inc. that address the special needs of persons (men and women, with and without children) in recovery from drug and/or alcohol or inhalant addiction that have many different underlying root causes, and that may have involved incarceration. These organizations, some of which are faith-based, offer inpatient and outpatient specialized services and assistance with housing and supportive services for hundreds of men, women and youth who strive to remain in recovery.

According to the 2008 American Community survey of the U.S. Census Bureau, out of a total civilian non-institutionalized population of 591,251 in El Paso, there were 71,759 (or 12.14%) with a disability. Those under 18 years of age (183,548) with a disability were 7,345 (or 1.24%), those 18 to 64 years (340,004) with a disability were 35,626 (or 6.03%), and those 65 years and over (67,699) with a disability were calculated at 28,788 (or 4.87%). Prior information from 2000 census data for the El Paso community (City and County combined), indicated that 122,545 persons age five or older had some kind of substantial disability. These figures substantiate the need for specialized supportive services and, in some cases, supportive housing for persons with disabilities. An organization in El Paso that strives to empower an individual and/or family to access these services is the Volar Center for Independent Living.

The Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP) does not have any substantial data addressing the number of persons with unique or special needs living in its public housing. Data is, however, available indicating that 1,444 persons who reside in public housing are elderly/frail elderly, and many of these persons may need supportive services as they continue to live in public housing. Another indication of potential population needs is the fact that HACEP has experienced a dramatic increase in the numbers of families and individuals on the Public Housing Waitlist which now stands at 14,516; undoubtedly, some of these persons may need supportive services. Another interesting figure from the 2008 American Community Survey is that 24,265 grandparents in the City of El Paso are living with their grandchildren who are under 18 years of age, and 11,047 grandparents are living with and responsible for their grandchildren under 18 years of age. This additional burden for grandparents (of once again becoming caregivers) may pose unique challenges as they may have special needs themselves. Overall, the population of El Paso with special needs is expected to grow over the next five years due to an increase in military families resulting from the expansion of Ft. Bliss. Also, as baby boomers in El Paso become retirees, they may develop special needs later in life.

Lead-based Paint – 91.205 (e)

11. **Estimated Lead-based Paint Housing Stock** - *Estimate the number of housing units* that contain lead-based paint hazards, as defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and are occupied by extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families.*
**If using the CPMP Tool, this number can be provided on the Housing Needs Table in the Needs.xls file.*

The Department of Community and Human Development's (DCHD) Housing Division estimates that approximately 50,000 homes in El Paso meet the criteria of being built before 1978. Based upon 2000 Census data, 33,142 moderate-income households and 15,979 low-income households may contain some lead-based paint. These households comprise 40% of the City of El Paso's total housing stock of 122,648 renter- and owner-occupied dwelling units constructed from pre-1940 to 1979. At this time there are no known official estimates or studies available to indicate how many housing units in the City of El Paso, that were built before 1978, are occupied by extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families, and have a lead-based paint (LBP) hazard. It should be noted that not all units with lead-based paint have a LBP hazard.

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

Housing Market Analysis 91.210

Refer to the Housing Market Analysis Table in the Needs.xls workbook

12. **Significant Characteristics of the Housing Market** - *Based on information available to the jurisdiction, describe the significant characteristics of the housing market in terms of supply, demand, condition, and the cost of housing; the housing stock available to serve persons with disabilities; and to serve persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.*

The Housing Market Analysis Table in Appendix 5, page 193, shows a very low vacancy rate of 9% for renters and 2% for owner-occupied units, as well as a very wide affordability mismatch for both renters and owners. The number of substandard units is extremely high (38,975). Landlords that rent to this market recognize the fact that they have "captive' tenants who will continue to rent from them even if the units are allowed to deteriorate. Furthermore, the City of El Paso has a large percentage of older housing which impacts the low-to-moderate income households. The older the housing units are, the higher the probability that the housing will need repairs or rehabilitation. An estimated 45.3% of the rental units, with rents affordable to households that have incomes at or below 30% of the median income, were built before 1970, and 30.8% of the total units had a housing problem.

Among owner-occupied housing, there are still a substantial number of older homes, but less units with housing problems than were found among renter-occupied units. An estimated 60.7% of the homes with current values affordable to households that have incomes between 30% and 50% of median income were built before 1970, and 8.8% of the total units had a housing problem. On the other hand, 40.6% of the homes with values affordable to households that have incomes between 50% and 80% of median income were built before 1970, and only 4.6% of the total units had a housing problem. (Appendix 1: Table II – SOCDS CHAS Data: Affordability Mismatch for All Households El Paso (CDBG), Texas, page 162.)

The characteristics of the housing market will influence the use of funds made available to the City's First-Time Homebuyer Assistance (FTHA) Program. The City will utilize $1,650,000 in Fiscal Year 2010 HOME funds for the FTHA Program. An additional $250,000 of HOME program income will be allocated from the local HOME Investments Trust Account, for a total of $1,900,000 to assist 50 homebuyers with principal reduction and down payment and closing costs through the FTHA Program. The FTHA Program does not involve rehabilitation and is therefore listed under an Acquisition Only activity.

The FTHA Program is accessed through an applicant's participation in the home buying course that is provided by two of the local, HUD-approved housing counseling agencies. A Certificate of Completion for the course is the primary pre-requisite that the applicant must provide. The FTHA program guidelines require that successful homebuyers complete training on home maintenance, and they are also strongly encouraged to attend a post-purchase counseling session to reduce the danger of default.

The income qualifications for the FTHA Program requires the gross annual household income must be between 60% - 80% of the median income for the City of El Paso, as published by HUD on an annual basis. Other applicants may be considered if other secondary financing is utilized, such as Section 8 Homeownership Program (through HACEP).

One of the two counseling agencies is the El Paso Credit Union Affordable Housing (EPCUAH) agency, which has partnered with HACEP to implement the Housing Choice Voucher Program. As part of their marketing strategy, EPCUAH and HACEP are encouraging public housing tenants and Section 8 voucher holders to participate in the home buying training and to apply to the City's FTHA program. The City has been working closely with HACEP to ensure first-time homebuyer assistance is provided to eligible applicants in their programs.

In lieu of subjecting assisted first-time homebuyers to the resale restrictions in the HOME regulations, the City imposes a recapture provision. The recaptured funds are treated by the City as program income and are required to be utilized to assist other first-time homebuyers. In accordance with 24 CFR 92.254(a)(5)(ii)(A)(2), a reduced HOME investment amount is amortized as a loan or a loan/deferred payment loan combination over a period of 30 years. The Principal Reduction Assistance Program (with maximum assistance of $35,000) is structured as a loan and/or deferred payment loan. The amount of assistance that will be repayable as a loan is determined by the portion that is less than or equal to 35% of the applicant's housing cost. The amount that is above the 35% housing cost ratio will be in the form of a deferred payment loan. The applicant has two options for the deferred payment loan: (1) 0% interest with shared appreciation or (2) 3% interest without shared appreciation for a term up to 30 years. The outstanding balance on the indebtedness must be repaid to the City if the property is sold, leased, transferred, or ceases to be the principal residence of the borrower. The Down Payment and Closing Costs Assistance Program has a maximum assistance of $5,000, which is in the form of a 3% interest forgivable loan with a term of 10 years. The full amount of the loan is due and payable upon sale, transfer, first mortgage payoff, or lease in years one through five. The loan will be forgiven 20% each year in years six through ten when used as the buyer's principal residence.

Through this program, it can be anticipated that approximately 360 families can be converted to owner households. The homes that are purchased through the program must meet the City's residential property standards and pass a State certified residential inspection. Many assisted buyers decide to buy new homes while others prefer to buy a resold home. Either way, they free up their previous rental unit to provide another renter household an opportunity to move.

The Consolidated Plan assigns a high priority to supportive housing for persons with special needs who are commonly categorized under several different demographic groups: the elderly; persons with disabilities; adults and children with physical, mental and/or developmental needs; and those with diagnosed behavioral conditions. Local social service programs and non-profit agencies addressing the service and housing

needs of these groups are funded through a variety of Federal and State programs such as the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (Section 811, Section 202 and Shelter Plus Care housing), the Texas Department of State Health Services, the Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services, the Texas Commission for the Blind, the Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, the Texas Department of Health and Human Services, the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, and the local mental health authority, El Paso Mental Health and Mental Retardation (EPMH/MR), which operates under the guidance of the State of Texas.

According to the 2008 American Community survey of the U.S. Census Bureau, out of a total civilian non-institutionalized population of 591,251 in El Paso, there were 71,759 (or 12.14%) with a disability. Those under 18 years of age (183,548) with a disability were 7,345 (or 1.24%), those 18 to 64 years (340,004) with a disability were 35,626 (or 6.03%), and those 65 years and over (67,699) with a disability were calculated at 28,788 (or 4.87%). Prior information from 2000 census data for the El Paso community (City and County combined), indicated that 122,545 persons age five or older had some kind of substantial disability.

The City of El Paso has endeavored to recognize and respond to the needs of persons with disabilities through various avenues and partnerships, especially since the adoption of local Ordinance 9779, Non-Discrimination Against Disabled Persons, in 1989. For example, all construction projects funded by the City of El Paso through DCHD must comply with the City's Building Code, including the requirements for Universal Accessibility. With the exception of requiring accessible units for individuals with sensory impairments, the City's Building Code exceeds the Federal accessibility requirements.

El Paso has a network of Adult Foster Care facilities for persons who cannot live independently, yet do not need to be institutionalized or enter a nursing home facility. These facilities fall into two categories: those licensed by the City of El Paso and the State of Texas, and those only licensed by the City. The Volar Center for Independent Living also provides an array of services, advocacy and networking referrals for adults with severe disabilities so that they may retain their independence and individuality in the community. HACEP owns and operates several housing facilities especially maintained for the elderly. Moreover, there are several organizations, such as the Area Agency on Aging, and service providers whose mission is to enable seniors to preserve a level of independence relative to their true desires and abilities. Several organizations in El Paso specialize in providing supportive housing and assisted living programs for senior citizens who would rather not live in a nursing home. Two leading non-profit organizations in this field are Bienvivir Senior Health Services and Good Samaritan of El Paso. Many options are available for El Paso residents, and the range of choices for retirement housing depends on one's resources and income. Living arrangements that provide alternatives to nursing home placement can be categorized as follows: home-

sharing, senior housing, retirement living communities, continuing care retirement communities, and assisted living facilities and communities.

According to information from El Paso MH/MR, the designated State-funded local mental health authority in El Paso County, 2005 estimates (most recent available) indicate that there were over 100,600 adults with a mental illness and there were over 45,000 children estimated to have, or who were at risk of having, mental health problems in El Paso County, of which 26,000 were estimated to have a serious emotional disturbance. Unfortunately, less than half of that number fell into the priority population that could be served by El Paso MH/MR. To offset this inadequacy, the Border Children's Mental Health Collaborative, recently taken over by the County of El Paso (it is now a County Department), is one of the other major service providers in the El Paso community to address the mental and developmental needs of children. Towards this effort, the County of El Paso has partnered with the El Paso County Juvenile Justice Center, University Medical Center, El Paso MH/MR, the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, and the Paso Del Norte Children's Development Center. El Paso MH/MR maintains the following supportive housing for clients with disabilities:

Casa Bagdad	5713 Bagdad, El Paso, TX 79924
Casa Norton	8824 Norton, El Paso, TX 79904
Casa Promesa	5310 Blanco, El Paso, TX 79905
Su Casa	5314 Blanco, El Paso, TX 79905
Sunnyside	4635 Atlas, El Paso, TX 79904
Sunrise	8281 North Loop, El Paso, TX 79925
Siesta Gardens	9000 Dyer Street, El Paso, TX 79904

There is not an over-abundance of specialized supportive housing facilities available for economically disadvantaged residents of El Paso with mental health disabilities such as the Section 811 funded "Las Puertas Abiertas," operated by La Familia del Paso. El Paso MH/MR, in partnership with La Familia del Paso, provides supportive services to the residents of this 18-unit apartment complex. In addition, El Paso MH/MR also manages scattered-site supportive housing programs, funded through HUD's Continuum of Care Supportive Housing Program, with the aim of fostering community assimilation for consumers who live on their own, normally in some kind of rental unit. This approach is labor-intensive and not always the best fit, as many consumers may benefit more from a supportive housing type of multi-family structure such as those listed above.

Although El Paso MH/MR operates several supportive housing facilities and programs, more such facilities are critically needed in the City where supportive housing opportunities for persons with mental disabilities or mental illness are scarce. Furthermore, due to the nature of mental disabilities, or mental illnesses, persons living with these conditions often are at greater risk of losing their housing, especially if they

don't have, or don't engage with, any kind of support network. Well known local non-profit organizations TVP Non-Profit (TVP) in partnership with the Opportunity Center for the Homeless (OCH), Project Vida Community Development Corporation, and the El Paso Collaborative for Community and Economic Development; have each applied for either Section 811 supportive housing for persons with disabilities and/or Section 202 supportive housing for the elderly. Hopefully their efforts will ultimately prove successful. Recently the TVP-OCH Partnership was awarded a long overdue Section 811 project that will provide much needed supportive housing for persons with chronic disabilities and help revitalize a historic downtown El Paso neighborhood.

Community Options, Inc. of El Paso was established in 1997 to provide residential and employment support services to individuals with disabilities in El Paso, Texas. Services offered include: (1) home support, (2) residential services, (3) foster/companion care services, (4) nursing, (5) occupational, speech and physical therapy, (6) case management services, (7) dietary services, (8) day rehabilitation, (9) employment services, and (10) home and community-based services. Staff members meet with the individual and their family to ensure that the individual's plans are person-centered, incorporating the person's preferences accordingly. Housing programs are designed to assist people with disabilities moving from nursing homes and State schools, or who are on waiting lists for community services, to find housing in the community. Community Options also provides support for people living at home with their families. Employment programs focus on individual competitive jobs or community volunteer placements. Community Options provides the evaluations, support and follow-up required to assist individuals in pursuing employment, taking into consideration the special needs of each individual.

The City of El Paso continues to work with local organizations to assist them in their endeavors to seek funding sources for supportive housing for persons with special needs. The City also continues to assign a high priority under the Community Development Program to public services that foster independent living through the provision of supportive services.

The citizen needs survey taken in 2010 for Consolidated Plan input indicated that out of 1,400 respondents in El Paso, 65% of them rated a need for Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) services as a Medium to High Priority. According to the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS), as of December 31, 2008 there were 1,556 people living with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in El Paso County. The express purpose of the HOPWA program of the City of El Paso is to enable persons living with HIV and AIDS, and their families, to establish or better maintain a stable living environment in housing (of their choice in the community) that is decent, safe and sanitary, to reduce the risk of homelessness, and to improve access to health care and supportive services. The City of El Paso will not use HOME funding to provide Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) during 2010-2015. However, the TBRA program funded through the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program will be a major funding source for addressing the special housing needs of persons affected with HIV/AIDS. Supportive Services such as drug and alcohol abuse case management

and mental health case management, funded through HOPWA, will augment the TBRA program.

13. **Estimated Number of Vacant or Abandoned Buildings and Their Viability for Rehabilitation** - *Provide an estimate; to the extent information is available, of the number of vacant or abandoned buildings and whether units in these buildings are suitable for rehabilitation.*

The City of El Paso jurisdiction covers a wide ranging area of over 250 square miles and, depending on the condition and zoning designation of the specific neighborhood/area investigated, vacant and or abandoned blighted buildings might be found that were once used for commercial or housing-related purposes.

The U.S. Postal Service identified 4,114 residences and 2,062 businesses as vacant in the quarter ending September, 2009. The numbers of abandoned buildings are small in comparison to the numbers of vacant buildings. A large percentage of the buildings that fall under the latter classification is located within, or in close proximity to, the Downtown area of El Paso, which is where most of the older (and in many cases historical) buildings of any substantial size are located. Many are suitable for rehabilitation and many have ground floors rented out to businesses with vacant floors above. Downtown El Paso has been in decline for several years; thus, in a dramatic effort to remedy this situation, the City of El Paso has implemented the Downtown 2015 Plan which details the different strategies and incentives to encourage investment and development of commercial, residential and mixed-use downtown properties (including vacant lots). Good progress has already occurred in this effort.

To encourage revitalization, the City of El Paso offers incentives for development in Downtown. The incentives are part of an overall strategy to leverage investment, lower the cost of doing business, and level the playing field for businesses and property owners choosing to invest in Downtown properties. The incentives are part of the implementation of the Downtown 2015 Plan. Unless specifically exempted, all projects seeking incentives must meet current building standards, codes and permit requirements as well as be current on all City obligations.

The restoration and renovation of the historic Plaza Theatre, construction of several museums, a remodeled convention center and, redevelopment of vacant lots and buildings (e.g. Mills Plaza, First Avenue Lofts, Magoffin Villas) are examples of individual projects which have begun the transformation of Downtown. These are contributing toward a renewed Downtown El Paso, the center of a dynamic and diverse region, alive with activity and inviting to everyone—the destination for new residential housing, shopping, nightlife, families and visitors.

The Downtown 2015 Plan is the roadmap to a renewed Downtown. The Plan is the result of public and private sectors working together to make Downtown El Paso a center of commerce, culture and tourism. *(Source: City of El Paso Economic Development Department Website)*

Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210 (b)

14. **Needs of Public Housing** - *In cooperation with the public housing agency or agencies located within its boundaries, describe the needs of public housing, including:*

    a. *the number of public housing units in the jurisdiction,*
    b. *the physical condition of such units,*
    c. *the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction,*
    d. *the number of families on public housing and tenant-based waiting lists, and*
    e. *results from the Section 504 needs assessment of public housing projects located within its boundaries (i.e. assessment of needs of tenants and applicants on waiting list for accessible units as required by 24 CFR 8.25).*

    The jurisdiction can use the optional Priority Public Housing Needs Table of the Consolidated Plan to identify priority public housing needs to assist in this process.

The current Public Housing waiting list reflects a total of 14,516 families requesting assisted housing in one of the 6,044 units at the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP). The following is a breakdown of that total:

BEDROOM SIZE		# OF APPLICANTS	PERCENTAGE
viii.	0 bedroom	77	.5%
ix.	1 bedroom	4,359	30.0%
x.	2 bedroom	4,862	34.0%
xi.	3 bedroom	3,595	25.0%
xii.	4 bedroom	1,179	7.6%
xiii.	5 bedroom	350	2.3%
xiv.	6 bedroom	94	.6%
	TOTAL	***14,516**	**100%**

**(Resource: Public Housing Eligibility Administrative Clerk. Applicant totals as of March 2, 2010; percentages by Quality Control Technician as of March 2, 2010).*

HACEP consistently strives to maintain its housing stock and is proactive at making upgrades whenever possible. Recently, in historic Downtown South El Paso, one of the first public housing developments built in the City of El Paso, the Alamito Development, underwent major demolition and reconstruction under the Federal HOPE VI Program of HUD. The number of units at the Alamito Development, prior to demolition and after reconstruction, are provided in the following summary (Resource: ALAMITO-HOPE VI 2008 Properties Project Manager):

- Number of Units Prior to Demolition: 349
- Number of Units After Reconstruction: 349

To clarify the number of units after demolition, a breakdown of the units to return the Alamito Development unit total back to 349 is provided as follows:

1. 307 reconstructed/under construction units remain at the original downtown Alamito site. To further explain this total:

    - 76 units are located within the Alamito Terrace and Midrise complex
    - 142 units are in the Alamito Gardens complex (under construction)
    - 58 units are in the Alamito Place complex (under construction)
    - 17 units are single family homes (under construction)
    - 14 units are public housing homes

2. 42 newly constructed units are located at the Montwood Heights Development, with 19 of those units still under construction.

Concerning the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program (tenant-based Section 8), HACEP is in receipt of $1.4 million allocated through the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2009. These funds will retroactively support approximately 250 under-funded HCV vouchers. Additionally, in May, 2009, HUD also increased the funding streams for FY 2010 by $1.5 million, which allowed HACEP to lease an additional 300 HCV vouchers. It is certain that additional funding will be required to lease all 5,322 vouchers, the maximum number allowed by HUD. In 2008, HACEP also immediately implemented cost-saving initiatives, one of which was increasing the minimum rent from $25 per month to $50 per month. (Reference: HACEP Public Information Officer, September 4, 2009)

HACEP has determined that as housing costs continue to escalate due to rising inflation and with increased costs affecting material production, affordable dwelling units will continue to decrease. Continued cutbacks to HUD initiatives will cause a shift from housing large populations to making the budget stretch. Rental assistance will be geared to serving a larger median-income population rather than an extremely-low income population. Rehabilitation will be focused on specific needs rather than on general rehabilitation.

HACEP does not have any substantial data for persons with unique or special needs living in its public housing, but it is known that 1,444 persons are elderly/frail elderly and many of these may need supportive services as they continue to live in public housing.

HACEP's Annual Action Plan for 2010-2011 identifies several goals that are consistent with the City's prioritized use of funds. These include partnering with other public-oriented organizations in the community to help families achieve self-sufficiency and homeownership, facilitating programs that will assist the elderly and persons with disabilities who live in public housing developments, revitalizing the existing rental affordable housing stock, producing new housing stock for both homeownership and rental use, implementing energy efficiency standards whenever possible, and improving the quality-of-life for economically disadvantaged residents of El Paso.

HACEP currently has 343 Section 504 units in stock.

15. **Housing Units Currently Assisted by Local, State and Federal Programs** - *Describe the number and targeting (income level and type of household served) of units currently assisted by local, state, or federally funded programs, and an assessment of whether any such units are expected to be lost from the assisted housing inventory for any reason, (i.e. expiration of Section 8 contracts).*

HACEP currently has 6,044 public housing units with construction dates ranging from 1941 to 2010. HUD will not issue any operating subsidy for units beyond HACEP's Public Housing capacity; as such, housing conditions vary and maintenance needs are proportional to the age of the complex, thus requiring HUD assistance such as HOPE VI funding to rehabilitate/revitalize aged complexes. The HUD program of unit conversion allows for slightly higher cash flow towards the complexes but does not allow for large-scale revitalization. HACEP conducts physical inspections of the units annually for compliance with HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and plans capital expenditures as a result of the inspections. HACEP currently has 343 Section 504 units in stock. There are currently 1,450 families on the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Waitlist and 14,516 families on the Public Housing Waitlist.

Public Housing Households Served by Income Level and Family Type

This section addresses the total numbers and characteristics (income levels and family type) of Federally funded public housing units, including HCV Certificates and Vouchers currently administered by HACEP. The information demonstrates that well over 50% of the families residing in site-based public housing or tenant-based HCV are living at or below 30% of the median family income for the City of El Paso. Additionally, 25% of these families live at or below 50% of the median family income. Approximately 69% of all families assisted by HACEP are families with dependents.

To date, 74 units have been permanently lost. These units were demolished at the Ruben Salazar Park Development. For years, high density has been a problem at the Salazar Development and, in conjunction with deconcentration and demolition plans, this demolition reduced the unit number from 360 to 286 and improved the quality-of-life at this development.

Tables listing Public Housing Units and Project-Based Section 8 Housing Units, as well as other housing assistance programs in El Paso, are located in Appendix 3, page 171.

Homeless Inventory – 91.210 I

16. **Summary of Existing Facilities and Services that Assist the Homeless** - *The jurisdiction shall provide a concise summary of the existing facilities and services (including a brief inventory) that assist homeless persons and families with children and subpopulations identified in Table 1A or in the CPMP Tool Needs Table. These include outreach and assessment, emergency shelters and services, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, access to permanent housing, and activities to prevent low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) from becoming homeless. This inventory of facilities should include (to the extent it is available*

to the jurisdiction) an estimate of the percentage or number of beds and supportive services programs that are serving people that are chronically homeless.
The jurisdiction can use the optional Continuum of Care Housing Activity Chart and Service Activity Chart to meet this requirement.

Housing for the Homeless

El Paso's homeless population, as shown on Table 1A, Homeless and Special Needs Populations, in Appendix 5, page 194, has a continuum of resources available to individuals and persons who are homeless. Homeless shelters can include emergency overnight housing, longer-term transitional housing and permanent supportive housing. The table below lists the various categories of homeless shelters available in the City of El Paso, along with the number of people they can serve at one time. Some of the shelters serve specific special needs populations (persons with HIV/AIDS, substance abuse, severe mental illness, victims of domestic violence, and youth). These shelters are reported below, and in the Coalition for the Homeless Inventory Charts in Appendix 4, pages 181-190, as well as in their respective portions of the sections that refer to homeless persons with special needs.

EMERGENCY SHELTERS									
	# of Families	Persons in Families	Inds.	Total	Men	Women	Children and Teens	# of Beds	# of Veterans
Annunciation House	14	20	10	30	14	15	10	71	0
Casa Vida (Recovery Alliance)	0	0	20	20	15	5	0	20	3
Center Against Family Violence	17	59	5	64	0	22	42	95	0
Center for Children (Runaway Shelter)	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	6	0
Dame La Mano	15	49	2	51	0	17	34	25	0
Opportunity Center (OC)	0	0	139	139	139	0	0	150	28
OC Women's Emergency Shelter	0	0	35	35	0	35	0	21	3
Rescue Mission of El Paso	3	11	90	101	75	18	8	110	17
Salvation Army	24	86	6	92	7	27	58	106	4
Sin Fronteras	0	0	31	31	30	1	0	120	0
TOTAL for HUD Count	**73**	**225**	**342**	**567**	**280**	**140**	**156**	**724**	**55**
Child Crisis Center	0	0	8	8	0	0	8	31	0
TOTAL Emergency	**73**	**225**	**350**	**575**	**280**	**140**	**164**	**755**	**55**

TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS									
	# of Families	Persons in Families	Inds.	Total	Men	Women	Children and Teens	# of Beds	# of Veterans
Casa Vides	1	5	3	8	0	4	4	62	0
Christian Home	0	0	23	23	23	0	0	32	5
Freedom House (Rescue Mission)	0	0	11	11	10	1	0	32	0
CAFV – TLC	4	15	0	15	0	4	11	15	0
Independence House (YWCA)	4	14	2	16	0	6	10	21	0
La Posada Home, Inc.	14	46	0	46	0	15	31	50	0
La Posada TLC	10	31	0	31	2	9	20	42	1
Myrtle TLC (Single Women)	0	0	13	13	0	13	0	16	0
Project VIDA	5	23	0	23	0	6	17	24	0
Reynolds House	10	29	0	29	0	10	19	18	0
TLP Homeless Teen Mothers	7	16	0	16	0	7	9	27	0
Safe Zone	0	0	13	13	13	0	0	12	9
Veterans TLC	0	0	20	20	19	1	0	20	20
Villa Maria	0	0	22	22	0	22	0	22	0
Victory Home – Recovery	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	13	0
YWCA –TLC #1 (Sara McKnight)	14	37	2	39	0	16	23	57	0
YWCA –TLC #2 (Sara McKnight)	14	45	4	49	0	18	31	80	1
TOTAL	**83**	**261**	**116**	**377**	**70**	**132**	**175**	**543**	**36**

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING									
	# of Families	Persons in Families	Inds.	Total	Men	Women	Children and Teens	# of Beds	# of Veterans
MHMR – HUD Supportive Housing	3	6	13	19	4	9	3	15	1
Magoffin Avenue Safe Haven	0	0	20	20	13	7	0	20	0
Magoffin Avenue SRO	0	0	19	19	13	6	0	20	4
Missouri Street SRO	0	0	39	39	35	4	0	39	8
Myrtle SRO (Single Women)	0	0	12	12	0	12	0	12	0
Siesta Gardens – MH/MR	0	0	18	18	13	5	0	22	3
TOTAL	**3**	**6**	**121**	**127**	**78**	**43**	**3**	**128**	**16**

During 2009-2010, a typical year, ten emergency shelters provided 459 year-round beds for individuals, 215 beds for persons in families and 31 beds for unaccompanied children. Eighteen transitional housing programs provided 165 beds for individuals and 379 beds for persons in families, including 12 new beds for individuals trying to remain free from substance abuse. Seven permanent housing programs provided 170 beds for individuals and 29 beds for persons in families. The total number of year-round beds provided by El Paso's Continuum of Care was 1,417.

Shelters and Population Served

Emergency Shelter – Emergency shelters are facilities designed to temporarily house homeless persons who have recently become homeless. They offer food, case management, training and employment services to help these persons to live on their own as soon as possible. Emergency shelters are not meant to become permanent residences of homeless people and most organizations limit stays to 90 days. El Paso's Emergency Shelters include:

- Rescue Mission – Men, Women (all populations);
- Salvation Army – Families, Women/Children;
- Sin Fronteras – Migrant Farmworkers;
- Center Against Family Violence – Battered Women and Battered Men/Children;
- Annunciation House – Political Asylum;
- Child Crisis Center – Children/Infants to age 12;
- El Paso Center for Children: Runaway Shelter – Teenagers;
- Opportunity Center for the Homeless/Year Round Shelter Overflow – Men/Women;
- Dame La Mano – Women and Children; and
- Recovery Alliance Casa Vida de Salud – Men/Women in Recovery.

Transitional Housing – Transitional housing programs offer temporary but longer-term housing for homeless persons in order to help them transition into employment and economic self-sufficiency. These programs typically offer housing and supportive services for several months up to two years. There are a total of 543 beds in transitional housing for different segments of the population.

- La Posada Transitional Living Center (TLC) – Families (including male head of household);
- HACEP Special Need Assistance Program Families;
- YWCA Transitional Living Center #1 – Single Parents and their Children;
- YWCA Transitional Living Center #2 – Single Parents and their Children;
- La Posada Home, Inc. – Women/Children;
- Reynold's House – Women/Children;
- Center Against Family Violence – Battered Women/Children;
- Independence House YWCA – Battered Women/Children;
- Project Vida Transitional Living Center, Roots and Wings – Families;

- Opportunity Center for the Homeless – Single Women's TLC;
- Center Against Family Violence, Learn to Live TLC – Battered Women/Children;
- El Paso Center for Children – Homeless Teenage Mothers;
- Opportunity Center for the Homeless – Veterans' Transitional Living Center;
- Casa Vides (Annunciation House) – Men, Women and Children;
- Christian Home – Faith-based Male;
- Rescue Mission Freedom House – Men in Recovery;
- El Paso Villa Maria – Women; and
- Opportunity Center Safe Zone – Men and Women in Recovery.

Permanent Housing – El Paso's permanent supportive housing system is able to support up to 128 persons. Organizations offering permanent housing or permanent supportive housing for homeless persons include:

- HACEP – Individuals/Families;
- Anthony Housing Authority – Individuals/Families;
- Non-Profit Housing Corporations – Individuals/Families of Low-Income;
- YWCA Credit Consumers Service – Housing Counseling;
- El Paso Collaborative for Community and Economic Development – Home Buyer Assistance for Persons with Disabilities;
- HACEP On My Own Program – Individuals/Families;
- El Paso Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center – Mentally Disabled Community-Based (scattered sites) Supportive Housing;
- Anthony Housing Authority – Missouri Street Residence – Single Room Occupancy (SRO) for Homeless Individuals;
- Opportunity Center for the Homeless – Magoffin Avenue SRO for Homeless Elderly and Disabled/Fragile Populations;
- Opportunity Center for the Homeless – Myrtle Street SRO for Homeless Single Women;
- Opportunity Center for the Homeless – Magoffin Avenue Safe Haven; and
- HACEP/El Paso MH/MR – Siesta Gardens Shelter Plus Care for Chronically Homeless Individuals.

The Continuum of Care (CoC), in conjunction with the City of El Paso's five-year consolidated planning, has been the basis for the development/expansion of homeless services. The system for moving people from homelessness to permanent housing is in place in El Paso but is inadequate to address the needs of the community. The Coalition members continue to struggle with the difficulty of finding ways, including funding, to maintain what has been a viable and integrated system for over ten years, while increasing the services available in each component. CoC providers, who continuously apply for renewal funds, are facing economic challenges as the cost of living, cost of services, etc. have increased—but CoC dollars have not.

Homelessness Prevention

Households that require immediate rental assistance to prevent an impending eviction are referred for prevention funding once an assessment is completed. Households can receive financial assistance from one of the following: (1) the County of El Paso Office of General Assistance (with over 30 years experience and well known as a program that helps households in need of basic emergency assistance); (2) various agencies/providers such as Project Vida, El Paso MH/MR, Center Against Family Violence, and International AIDS Empowerment (all recipients of Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) funding for homeless prevention activities); (3) United Way of El Paso County (serves as the lead agency in the distribution of funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and is primarily utilized for rental and utility assistance); and (4) local churches, social service organizations, and the Mary Peyton Foundation (provides funding to assist persons who are at risk of becoming homeless due to limited funds).

In addition to the above-mentioned services, the City of El Paso began the implementation of the Federally funded program, Homeless Prevention Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). A major aspect of this program is to provide rental assistance, coupled with housing-focused case management services. Implementation of the program began on October 1, 2009.

After HPRP funding became available, a broad range of homeless providers and homeless prevention providers joined in discussion sessions regarding the best use of HPRP funds. Work groups from the Coalition for the Homeless refined recommendations and the lead entity for the Coalition presented recommendations to the City. City staff then reviewed and refined the recommendations in completing the proposed Amendment that was submitted to HUD adding HPRP activities, as well as for the procedures that were used in implementing the Amendment. The City's use of HPRP Grant funds supports the City's Consolidated Plan by enabling households to receive the amount of financial assistance needed to prevent homelessness and support services needed to maintain housing stability. For Prevention, the City granted $1,609,237 for financial assistance and $503,082 for stabilization services, projecting to serve 900 households over three years. For Homeless Assistance (Rapid Re-housing), the City granted $783,917 for financial assistance and $290,740 for stabilization services, projecting to serve 150 households over three years. The City granted $132,000 for HMIS over three years.

The following are supportive services offered in an effort to prevent homelessness in El Paso, along with a description of each program.

Financial Counseling and Assistance:

- YWCA Consumer Credit Counseling Service – Provides counseling regarding debt management. Clients contact the YWCA for appointment, attend classes and develop repayment plans for fee covered by creditors.

- Project Bravo Homeless Prevention Project – Provides counseling and general assistance to persons to prevent homelessness. Clients contact the office for appointments.
- El Paso County Domestic Relations Office – Monitors timely payment of child support and assists in mediating support disputes and enforcing payment without resort to courts. Clients directly request services by inquiry through the Family Court System.
- Texas Victim's Compensation Fund – Provides domestic violence victims with funds for relocation, medical costs, and counseling. Victims apply for compensation after filing a police report.
- El Paso County General Assistance Fund – Through funding from FEMA, provides one-time emergency financial assistance to County residents (e.g. for rent to avoid immediate eviction, or for utility payments to avoid cut off of services). Individuals apply for assistance in person at the local County office.
- El Paso Electric Company "Project Care" – Provides temporary utility assistance for persons having difficulty paying their electric bills. The Electric Company publicizes this program and customers request assistance directly from the Electric Company.

At Risk Youth/Runaway Prevention:

- El Paso Center for Children Services to At-Risk Youth – Provides educational presentations in area schools and civic organizations to help adults identify runaway risk factors and warning signs, and to educate youth about the risks of life on the streets.
- YWCA Project Redirection – Keeps teenage parents in school. This is an extensive program with referrals made by school counselors and health professionals.
- El Paso Area Foster Parent Association – Provides counseling and case management services to foster youth exiting the State foster care system; assistance includes potential placement within Section 8 housing program.
- El Paso Human Services Pride Center – a one stop day resource center that provides basic services to youth exiting the State foster care system. Services include individual assessment and case management, substance abuse counseling, employment services, educational counseling, and housing counseling.

Job Training and Referral:

- Texas Workforce Commission and Upper Rio Grande Workforce Development Board Programs – Provide job training and referrals; are accessed through "one stop" employment and workforce centers.

Domestic Violence Prevention:

- Center Against Family Violence Public Education Campaign – Make presentations to groups and schools about warning signs of violent relationships.

- Batterers Intervention Program (Center Against Family Violence) – Provides a three-month program to offenders or batterers to change violent behavior; court refers offenders.
- El Paso Domestic Violence Prevention Commission – Networks and collaborates monthly on efforts to prevent domestic violence and improve law enforcement response.

The following service activities are offered in an effort to provide supportive services to homeless persons and those at risk of becoming homeless.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment:

- Recovery Alliance – Provides substance abuse assessment and peer support for persons seeking a drug and alcohol-free lifestyle. Homeless persons are referred to counseling by Homeless Coalition members and attend scheduled sessions at various sites.
- Aliviane No-Ad, Inc.PATH Program – Homeless persons are referred to special residential treatment programs by case managers and are provided follow-up care.
- Rescue Mission of El Paso Relapse Prevention Program – A 13-week in-house recovery program serving approximately 50 persons per year. This faith-based program provides follow-up aftercare for a period of six months.
- VA Health Care System – Outpatient substance abuse and mental health program targeting all veterans. The program is tailored to the client. Homeless persons access this program through the Veterans Administration Liaison assigned to area shelters.

Mental Health Treatment:

- Homeless Mental Health Initiative – Mental health professionals provide regular contact, medical attention, and psychiatric services to homeless individuals through the Opportunity Center for the Homeless Day Resource Center. This project is a collaborative effort between the Opportunity Center (serving as the lead agency), El Paso MH/MR, and Centro San Vicente Medical Clinic. Staff includes a full-time licensed psychiatrist and Licensed Vocational Nurse (LVN) Case Manager.
- Homeless Outreach Team – Provides outreach services to homeless persons living on the streets and in other unsuitable living environments. Services include access to case management, counseling, psychiatric services and medications.
- Centro San Vicente Mental Health Component – A seamless, integrated health care service project that provides mental health counseling services that address primary health care, mental health care, and substance abuse services. This component is co-located within the area's shelter system and is available to all homeless persons through referral; it is staffed by a Licensed Professional Counselor, Licensed Social Worker, and two community health advisors.

Education:

- Region XIX Homeless Project – Funded through the Texas Education Agency to provide tutoring and educational services to children living on site at Homeless Coalition member shelters.
- El Paso Community College-Occupational Education for the Homeless – Developed in partnership with the Opportunity Center for the Homeless, this project provides regular classes for General Educational Development (GED), basic literacy, English as a Second Language (ESL), and computer skills. It is funded through the Texas Education Agency and HUD. It is staffed with a full-time project coordinator, two part-time GED/ESL instructors, and a computer specialist. Homeless persons are referred by case managers from Homeless Coalition member agencies. Homeless persons are then encouraged to register and attend classes.

Employment Assistance:

- Rescue Mission Job Preparation Program – Assists homeless persons with skills needed to obtain and maintain employment, including attaining identification documents, clean clothing, resumes, and appropriate job supplies. Provides transportation to job interviews and to jobs. Participants attend group sessions and individual counseling with job placement counselors. The program is open to all homeless persons, and all able-bodied residents of the Rescue Mission are required to participate.
- Opportunity Center for the Homeless Self-Investment Class – Designed to bridge a student into college or workforce. They are assisted in completing applications and resumes, and with preparation for interviews. College preparation deals with note-taking and essays. Referrals are made through Homeless Coalition member agencies via caseworkers.
- Opportunity Center for the Homeless Employment Counseling – Assists the homeless to secure employment following initial assessment of skills level. Homeless persons also receive assistance in securing identification documents, proper clothing, transportation assistance, meals, and appropriate job supplies. The program is open to all homeless persons regardless of shelter where they may be residing at the time of application. Referrals are made through Homeless Coalition member agencies.

Child Care:

- YWCA "Mi Casa" Child Development Program – Provides transportation and high-quality full-day childcare to 55 children. It is located at the Central YWCA branch. The program targets children from area shelters while their mothers attend work, training or address service needs. The Homeless Coalition members designate a primary liaison that identifies parents in need of childcare. They document eligibility and assist parents in completing eligibility and enrollment forms. If eligible for childcare subsidy through the Texas Workforce Commission, liaison assists with the application for funding from the Child Care Management Service (CCMS). If the parent does not qualify for CCMS or if CCMS funding is not available (per waitlist), liaison assists parents in applying for

financial support through Mi Casa Program. Liaison makes arrangements for use of the Homeless Coalition transportation system to transport children to childcare program.

- Area Child Care Centers – Provides access to childcare through the CCMS program. In the event childcare is not available through Mi Casa, referrals are made to alternate sites within the local community.

Transportation:

- Coalition Transportation System – Two, 15-passenger vans, equipped with infant and toddler seats, transport homeless persons to and from area shelters to appointments with medical and service providers, schools, daycare, and job interviews. Homeless persons receive assistance by having a Coalition member agency verify the appointment and request the ride.
- Job Express Transportation System – City-operated Sun Metro vans are on call to transport job seekers to and from interviews during application periods and to local employment offices.

Health Care:

- Centro San Vicente Homeless Medical Clinic – Operates a primary healthcare clinic Monday through Friday at the Opportunity Center for the Homeless Day-Resource Center and provides medical services to all the homeless. The goal of the clinic is to provide 1,500 15-minute primary medical visits for a minimum of 300 homeless individuals each year. This goal will allow for medical needs to be addressed and diagnoses to be made before the problem becomes acute and requires expensive treatment at a public emergency room. Homeless persons receive assistance through a walk-in system; if the clinic is full, less acute cases are rescheduled for another time.
- Community Dental and Vision Program – Referrals for the homeless, through a network established with members of the local medical profession, to area doctors/dentists who provide free examinations and follow-up care. Referrals are made through the Coalition's caseworkers with visits scheduled according to the participating members availability. Transportation is coordinated through the Homeless Coalition Transportation System.
- International AIDS Empowerment Homeless AIDS Initiative – Provides one-on-one and small group HIV/AIDS educational sessions through sign-up or referral at the various homeless shelters.
- VA Health Care System – Eligible veterans (including homeless veterans) can access the full service health care system of the local VA during regular hours of operation. Emergency services are available through the VA Medical Center at William Beaumont Hospital.

Legal Services:

- Legal Clinic for the Homeless – Provides legal assistance to homeless persons, especially in overcoming obstacles to qualifying for mainstream services. Clinic is co-located at the Opportunity Center for the Homeless for easy access by

persons using the Day Resource Center. Services are available to all homeless persons. Legal clinic does not address criminal felony cases.

- Violence Against Woman Act (VAWA) Immigration Counseling – Agencies help non-citizen victims of domestic violence apply independently for U.S. citizenship; caseworkers at domestic violence shelters refer individuals to these services.
- Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid – Provides legal services to persons of low-income, to include the homeless, in addressing a variety of issues. Each person assisted must be a resident of the service area or be a farm worker; must meet income and asset limitations, and must have a case that meets one of the legal priorities.
- Diocesan Migrant Refugee Services – Provides legal services for victims of domestic violence and assists in the processing of immigration issues.
- United Neighborhood Organizations (UNO) – Assists local domestic violence shelters with issues of domestic violence.

Special Need Facilities and Services – 91.210 (d)

17. **Facilities and Services that Assist Persons who Are Not Homeless but Require Supportive Housing** - *Describe, to the extent the information is available, the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.*

The table below illustrates the facilities and services located in the City of El Paso that assist persons who are not homeless, but who require supportive housing, and programs that ensure that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive supportive housing.

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING AND SERVICES	
AGENCY	**SERVICE**
Aiding Leukemia Stricken American Children	Free room and board for patient and one parent
Alternative House, Inc.	Temporary residential services for returnees from federal prisons and halfway houses for re-socialization
Annunciation House	Shelter for immigrants, refugees and undocumented men/women/children
Armed Services YMCA	Motel-style residence, low-cost accommodations for active/reserve/retired military and family and/or guest
Bienvivir Senior Health Services	Adult day care (2 locations) and residential supportive housing for seniors (55 years or older) who have serious health problems
Aliviane, NoAD, Inc.	Drug and alcohol intervention; inpatient and outpatient treatment

Supportive Housing and Services continued

Alcohol and Cocaine Evening Treatment – SOS, Inc.	Outpatient treatment services
Cambria	Assisted living facility for older adults
Catholic Charities	Rooms and other aid for individuals who cannot get government help because they are in amnesty/waiting documentation
Catholic Counseling Services	Financial assistance up to one month for shelter and utilities
Center for Children – Runaway Center of El Paso	24-hour emergency shelter for runaways and emergency foster care for ages 1-10; 14 beds; maximum stay is 30 days
Child Crisis Center of El Paso	Emergency shelter for newborn – 12 years of age if parent is in high stress or crisis situation
Coronado Nursing Center	Nursing home
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program (CASA)	Expedites permanent placement of children in secure, stable living situation under court orders
David L. Carrasco Job Corps Center	Residential vocational training for disadvantaged youth, ages 16-24
Department of Protective and Regulatory Services – CPS	Administers foster care and adoption programs for abused/neglected children/families and foster and adoptive families
El Paso Center for Children, Inc.	Therapeutic foster care, emergency shelter for runaway youth, transitional living program for teen mothers (ages 17-21) and their infants
El Paso MH/MR – Admissions/Adult Mental Health Services	Diagnosis and evaluation of those with suspected mental health problems seeking residential and rehabilitation services
El Paso MH/MR – Adult Day Activity Program	Maximize independence of persons with mental disabilities
El Paso MH/MR – Respite/In Home	Includes services to relieve family members or primary care providers of their responsibilities on a temporary basis
El Paso MH/MR Respite/Out-of-Home	Provides care to, and supervision of, individuals outside their residence to relieve family members or primary care providers of their responsibilities up to 30 days
El Paso MH/MR – Sunnyside Apartments (HUD Section 811)	HUD-subsidized apartment complex for independently functioning adults with chronic mental illness; 18+ years of age
El Paso MH/MR – Supported Housing	Provides assistance in locating low-cost housing, negotiating leases, acquiring household items, obtaining subsidizes, moving, and skills training to maintain apartments; 18+ years of age

Supportive Housing and Services continued

El Paso MH/MR – Therapeutic Foster Care	Independent living skills training/health and safety monitoring of foster homes; 18+ years
El Paso MH/MR – Home and Community Based Services (HCS)	Comprehensive, community-based system of services offering a viable alternative to institutional living for persons with mental retardation
El Paso MH/MR Center – Homeless Outreach and Support	Screening/assessment for homeless mentally ill/substance abusers to provide services, including shelter
El Paso MH/MR – In-Home and Family Support Program (VOUCHER)	Provide funds to individuals/their families for purchase of supportive living services/goods; keeps individual with disability in the community
El Paso MH/MR – In-Home Support	Program is designed to serve individuals with mental retardation; individualized programming and support services not readily available in the community
El Paso MH/MR – Transitional Outpatient Services	Re-socialization, self-help activities for those who have been in mental health facilities
El Paso Villa Maria	Provides safe, supportive, transitional living services to women in crisis situations
El Paso Psychiatric Center	24-hour psychiatric care and day program for persons with severe to persistent mental illness; acute care only
El Paso State Center for Human Development	Residential treatment program for mental illness, retardation and substance abuse (dually diagnosed)
El Paso State Licensed Foster Homes	Various as alternative to other institutions for supportive housing
Emergency Food and Shelter – F.E. M. A. Agencies	Shelter for those in need when funds are available (for one month)
General Assistance – El Paso County	Project Care assistance with rent and utilities for persons with no income
Home for Aged	Congregate living for the elderly, age 65+, who are ambulatory, single or widowed
Houchen Child Development Center	Daycare for children whose mothers work, attend school and are enrolled in a training program
Housing Authority – City of El Paso	Housing and housing subsidies for the elderly, persons with disabilities, and low- and moderate-income families
Integrated Health Services (IHS) Hospital at El Paso	Rehabilitation hospital – usually transitioning from hospital to private home or nursing home
Juvenile Probation, Project Crossroads, Southwest Key	Residential community placement for boys, 14-16 years old, adjudicated by the juvenile court

Supportive Housing and Services continued

La Familia del Paso – Las Puertas Abiertas	16-unit supportive housing facility for persons with mental disabilities
La Familia Del Paso, Inc.	Drop-in day center – social club for persons with mental disabilities
La Fe Care Center	Comprehensive counseling and clinical care and housing assistance; Carnell House, an apartment complex, can house up to 28 individuals/persons with HIV
La Fe Community Development Corp.	Supportive housing
La Posada Home	Accommodates 15 women, 18+, and their children (boys up to 10 years only) for 2 year maximum stay
Lee and Beulah Moor Children's Home	Residential foster care for youth 0-17 yrs. Of age
Lee and Beulah Moor Lower Valley Program	Residential place for 20 boys in rural agriculture program from age 13-17
LULAC Project Amistad	Limited financial aid for shelter to 60+ years of age, or adults with disabilities
Lutheran Social Services – Adult Day Care Centers	Three locations to provide persons,18+ years of age, with disabilities, and their families healthcare as an alternative to inappropriate or premature institutionalization
Mata Mercy	Adult day care
Montevista Healthcare and Rehabilitation Center	Nursing home
Mountain Villa Nursing Center	Home healthcare
New Horizons Adult Day Care	Adult day care
Paso Del Norte Children's Development Center	El Papalote Daycare for developmentally delayed/disabled children, 6 weeks to 6 years of age
Pebble Creek Nursing Center	Nursing home
Peyton Foundation, Mary L.	Among other services, provides rent and utility assistance
Presbyterian Church – Project VIDA	Permanent housing for low-income living in service area
Premier	Home healthcare
Project Bravo	Among various services, provides financial and utilities assistance
Regional Day School for the Deaf	Day care service to deaf and hard-of-hearing children, from birth to 22 years of age
Rescue Mission of El Paso	Lodging and meals for 3 nights, clothing, and household furnishing
Restitution Center – Men and Women	$10 room and board for felony offenders to provide opportunity to work, repay crime victims

Supportive Housing and Services continued

Rio Vista Rehabilitation Hospital	100-bed rehabilitation hospital aimed at recovery from catastrophic injuries and illness
Ronald McDonald House, El Paso Services for Children, Inc.	Sleeping accommodations, kitchen facilities for out-of-town families of chronically ill children being treated locally
Salvation Army – Social Service Center	Emergency housing, family service, temporary lodging and food
Salvation Army, Shelter and Main Office	Temporary lodging and meals
Senior Companion Program	Stipend, part-time opportunity for low-income senior volunteers to work with homebound, sick or elderly
St. Vincent de Paul Society of El Paso	Emergency services for needy local families which may include rent and utilities assistance
Sun City Home Care	Home healthcare
Sun Metro – The Lift	Public transportation for individuals who do not have the ability to use or access wheelchair lift-equipped regular fixed route service
Sun Metro Public Transportation Services	Public transportation operating along fixed routes with wheelchair lift equipped regular buses
Sunset Haven Nursing and Rehabilitation center	Nursing home
Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services (TDADS) – Services to Aged and Disabled	Provide community-based care until institutional care required, financial assistance for nursing home costs, placement, personal care related to medical need
Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services	Provides services to enable vocationally disabled persons return to gainful employment with rehabilitation and independent living series
Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services	Provides or arranges for services to elderly (65+) and disabled adults (18-64) who are found to be in a state of abuse, neglect or exploitation
Texas Lions Camp for Handicapped and Diabetic Children	Residential camp for patients 7-16 years of age with a diagnosis of diabetes or cancer
Texas Youth Commission – Schaeffer Halfway House	Serves male youth, 14-18 years of age, committed to TYC by juvenile court
TLC Adult Day Care Center	Adult day care
VA Substance Abuse Treatment Program (VASAT)	Among other services, provides inpatient referral of eligible veterans to Veterans Administration medical centers
Victory Outreach	Drug rehabilitation through Christian ministry; shelter for approximately three months
Village Oaks at Cielo Vista	Nursing home

Supportive Housing and Services continued

Visiting Nurse Association (VNA) and VNA – Circle of Hope Hospice	Home healthcare and hospice
VOLAR (Formerly DARE)	Assists persons with disabilities to live independently and provide housing referrals
West Texas Community Supervision and Corrections Department	Residential facility – sentencing alternative to reduce jail and prison overcrowding, 3-12 months stay
West Texas Regional Adult Probation Department	Judicial district agency providing probation, residential services for all the district and county courts in the region
White Acres Good Samaritan Retirement Village	Nursing home

El Paso MH/MR, the local mental health authority sanctioned by the State of Texas, maintains the following services and supportive housing for clients with special mental health needs who are not homeless.

El Paso MH/MR Supportive Services	Address
Benefits Assistance	5800 Boeing Drive, El Paso, TX 79925
Central Administration	1600 Montana Avenue, El Paso, TX 79902
Central Outpatient Services	1601 Yandell Drive, El Paso, TX 79902
Children, Adolescent and Mental Health Programs (CHAMHPs)	8500 Boeing Drive, El Paso, TX 79925
East Valley Outpatient Services	8375 Burnham Road, El Paso, TX 79907
Elinor Zind Early Childhood Intervention (ECI)	1477 Lomaland Drive, Ste. E-7, El Paso, TX 79935
Homeless	3410 Morenci Road, El Paso, TX 79903
In-Home and Family Support	8730 Boeing Drive, El Paso, TX 79925
Intake	1600 Montana Avenue, El Paso, TX 79902
Liaison	4615 Alameda Avenue, El Paso, TX 79905
Mental Retardation Outpatient Program (MROP)	8730 Boeing Drive, El Paso, TX 79925
Northeast Development	9555 Diana Drive, El Paso, TX 79924
Northeast Outpatient Services	9555 Diana Drive, El Paso, TX 79924
Project Redirect	7717 Lockheed Drive, El Paso, TX 79925
Solana Outpatient Services	3410 Morenci Road, El Paso, TX 79903
Sun City	616 N. Virginia Street, El Paso, TX 79902
Utility Management Utilization Review (UMUR)	8730 Boeing Drive, El Paso, TX 79925

Supportive Housing and Services continued

Casa Bagdad	5713 Bagdad Way, El Paso, TX 79924
Casa Norton	8824 Norton Street, El Paso, TX 79904
Casa Promesa	5310 Blanco Avenue, El Paso, TX 79905
Su Casa	5314 Blanco Avenue, El Paso, TX 79905
Sunrise	8281 North Loop Drive, El Paso, TX 79907
Siesta Gardens	9000 Dyer Street, El Paso, TX 79904

Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210 (e)

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

A recent change in policy development allows for affordable housing to develop in areas that were once not eligible. This has been influenced by relaxation of setback standards. Also, partnerships between taxing authorities to allow for tax abatement and redevelopment of property to create a new tax base are allowing the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP) to continue its role of affordable housing. Unfortunately, the negative aspect of "NIMBYISM" (not in my backyard) continues to exist and to promote stereotyping of public housing.

Other Factors Affecting Cost of Housing:

- Median Income and Poverty Rate – Approximately 22% of all persons in El Paso have incomes below the poverty rate and are unemployed or underemployed. As a result, incomes fail to rise to meet growing housing costs.

- Poor Educational Attainment – The City's population of persons 25 years of age, or older, have less than a high school diploma.

- Inadequate Federal Funds Available to Meet Housing Need – The amount of public funds available is not adequate to meet the affordable housing needs of low-income households.

- High Property Tax Rates – The higher tax bills for 2009 resulted in higher mortgage payments and, in 2009, are tied to substantial increases in the appraised values of homes by the Central Appraisal District.

Land Use Public Policy Issues

The City of El Paso has made several land use policy changes and modifications that have reduced the cost of housing development. These facilitate the construction of affordable housing in the community and address the barriers to affordable housing issues. These changes are in conformance with the City's comprehensive plan, *The Plan for El Paso*. The comprehensive plan is the City's long-range development guide, and is the adopted official statement of the local government. It sets forth—in words, maps, illustration, and/or tables—the goals, policies and guidelines intended to direct the present and future physical, social and economic development within the City's planning jurisdiction. The comprehensive plan also includes a unified physical plan for the public development of land and water.

One significant change is the adoption of the Infill Development Ordinance incorporated into the Zoning Code of the City of El Paso. The Infill Ordinance's purpose is to create an infill development mechanism to encourage a flexible approach to planning, design, and development. It will support a simplified review procedure for plan approval, permit the conversion of buildings and properties, and encourage planning and design flexibility and innovations. The Ordinance has mechanisms to assure that neighborhood compatibility and effective land uses and public services are met. Furthermore, in order to create economic activity and to have new affordable housing built in established neighborhoods, the Ordinance permits changes that can be made in the community's regulatory standards to minimize the extent of a development's physical constraints. Density and the combination of uses are part of this Ordinance's flexibility for infill projects. Through this Ordinance, the City recognizes that some urban infill projects tend to cost more and are riskier than similar housing developments. By the development incentives in this Ordinance, these items are recognized. This Ordinance addresses this issue creatively.

The interpretation of industrialized housing has changed to permit modular housing to be considered in the same category as housing built using traditional construction techniques. The City has adopted this change so that this type of housing is no longer categorized as a "mobile home". Thus, modular housing is not limited to specific residential zoning districts. Rather, it is allowed in all residential zones, provided that all other building code requirements are met. The Building Permits and Inspections Department has already approved a few of the modular houses that meet all building code requirements for a single-family house in various residential zones. Demand for this type of product will likely increase.

Another positive change that is underway consists of the work that is encapsulated in the re-write of the City's zoning code. The work consists of a coordinated revision of various titles of the Municipal Code as follows: Public Services (Title 15), Housing (Title 17), Building and Construction (Title 18), and Zoning (Title 20). The revision of the zoning ordinance is the first comprehensive review since 1979. The Departments of Planning, Research and Development and Building Permits and Inspections co-manage this assignment. A 21-member advisory committee, the Building and Zoning Advisory

Committee (BZAC), was created to oversee the work. They report their recommendations to the City Council for final review and adoption. BZAC consists of individual volunteers who represent various stakeholder organizations. All BZAC meetings and sub-committee meetings are open to the public. The committee has approved adopting the International Building Code and the International Fire Code, two nationally recognized model-building codes. Of the work in progress, proposed changes to increase housing density and to increase housing diversity include implementation of mixed-use zoning districts that allow more flexibility in the use and functional design of structures for various uses. The mixed-use designation will also allow for greater flexibility in the types of housing that are developed in El Paso. This will help to promote more affordable housing opportunities.

Another significant change, in conformance with *The Plan for El Paso*, involves the development of several neighborhood plans. They address quality of life issues, including housing and housing affordability. Neighborhood plans address City land use goals and policies and related City infrastructure, transportation and service issues. A plan builds on the efforts outlined in the comprehensive plan in order to address land use issues in more detail.

Another change is the adoption of the Neighborhood Recognition Ordinance and subsequent growth, activity and involvement of neighborhood associations in the land development process. The Neighborhood Recognition Ordinance is part of the Neighborhoods First! Program, a program that nicely complements the neighborhood planning works of the Planning, Research and Development Department. Both programs work together to ensure that public outreach and neighborhood participation are part of the deliberations that dictate municipal policy. Most register for recognition status because they realize the value of participation in the decision-making process. The program has systematically changed the way in which land development applications are processed through its most important innovation. Notice is sent to recognized neighborhood associations about land development decisions within an association's boundary. This application requirement involves associations from the beginning of a re-zoning or special permit process. Further, additional notice is provided as public hearings for applications commence. Associations may express opinions at these hearings as the decision-making bodies consider them. There is now greater association involvement and feedback on these policy decisions, and the decisions are now more measured.

STRATEGIC PLAN

The strategic plan must describe how the jurisdiction plans to provide new or improved availability, affordability, and sustainability of decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunity, principally for extremely low-, low-income, and moderate-income residents.

General Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies – 91.215 (a)

19. **Reasons for Setting Priorities for Allocating Investments Among Different Activities and Needs** - *In this narrative, describe the reasons for setting priorities for allocating investments among different activities and needs, as identified in tables* prescribed by HUD. 92.215(a)(1)*
    ***If not using the CPMP Tool:** Complete and submit Table 1A Homeless and Special Needs Population; Table 1B Special Needs (Non-Homeless) Populations; Table 2A Priority Housing Needs/Investment Plan Table; and Table 2B Priority Community Development Needs.*
    ***If using the CPMP Tool:** Complete and submit the Needs Table file: Needs.xls*

General – The Consolidated Plan is designed to document needs and identify housing and non-housing community goals to address the needs of low- and moderate income persons, of persons who reside in eligible areas, and of special populations such as disabled or elderly persons. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides an established format to identify these community needs as documented in the ensuing tables: Table 1A, Homeless and Special Needs Populations; Table 1B, Special Needs (Non-Homeless) Populations; Table 2A, Priority Housing Needs/Investment Plan; and Table 2B, Priority Community Development Needs (see Appendix 5, page 205).

The data in these required tables was solicited through extensive citizen and community input (refer to the Managing the Process Section under Consultation). One of the main mechanisms used to solicit input was community surveys administered to the public, service providers and to the Community Development Steering Committee. The surveys allowed for rating of community, housing and homeless needs and corresponding projects as high, medium or low. The survey results were used to identify High Priority community needs and goals were set that will be responsive to those needs. These HUD tables identify the needs and the goals for implementation of solutions over the next five years, to the extent possible. The City of El Paso's City Council also sets priorities to address community needs annually. Many of the needs, including homeless and infrastructure necessities, are rated as High Priorities on an on-going basis. Therefore, these City Council priorities were also taken into consideration when developing goals for the next five years.

Participants in the citizen participation process realize that goal implementation is dependent on many variables, including funding levels, Federal, state and local policies,

and other resources such as available funding, staffing, and appropriate administrative agencies. The idea is for the Department of Community and Human Development (DCHD) to implement as many of the goals as is feasible within the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan period.

Based on the 2000 census data (the most current official census data available at this time) 22% of the population of the City of El Paso is at, or below, the poverty level. This fact, combined with traditionally low amounts of federal, state and city funding to address housing and non-housing community needs, creates a situation in which the demand outstrips the local city government's ability to respond effectively. This is also true of the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP), a major provider of housing for low- and moderate-income persons.

Another mechanism that was used in assessing community needs, as is discussed in depth in the Consultation explanation in the Managing the Process Section, was consultation with other community agencies in an Agency Forum held on November 13, 2009, and in several other meetings with agencies and organizations that deal with various community programs (also documented in the Managing the Process Section). These formal discussions regarding specific programs and projects that are needed to address community needs provided valuable insight in formulating goals and objectives for the next five years using HUD funding.

The 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan takes into account universal and community needs, then determines what needs may be realistically addressed using CDBG, ESG, HOME, and HOPWA grant funding. The resulting objectives and priorities are based on anticipated funding sources and levels as well as on current policies and trends (e.g. energy efficiency).

The five-year Consolidated Plan attempts to set achievable goals for DCHD to address housing and non-housing needs. However, it is understood that changes, as affected by the variables discussed previously, could necessitate modifying these goals to allow the City of El Paso to be responsive to the community's evolving needs.

Public Facility Projects – The City Council continues to adopt policies that will provide for the most judicious use of CDBG funding. Non-profit public facility projects, including senior centers, handicapped centers, homeless facilities, neighborhood facilities such as libraries, mental and medical health facilities, and infrastructure projects such as street improvements, sidewalks, and accessibility improvements such as audible pedestrian signals and curb cuts, have been, and will continue to be a high priority for the City of El Paso during 2010-2015. The Community Development Steering Committee has also consistently given these projects a High Priority and recommended funding of such projects, to the extent possible, on a yearly basis. These projects are of utmost importance because the City of El Paso has such a high population of persons with socio-economic necessities, including older neighborhoods with some of the country's lowest income levels—yet, with some of the greatest needs. All of these projects provide improved access to a suitable living environment through the provision of public facility and

infrastructure improvements in areas that primarily benefit persons who are of low- and moderate-income, or otherwise meet HUD's low- and moderate-income guidelines.

Public Service Programs – The surveys also addressed Public Service needs. Limited Public Service funds are being committed only to those categories which were determined to be a High Priority. City Council sets priorities within the individual service categories (see Question 50 for details). Based on these priorities, collaboratives (made up of applicant service providers with experience and expertise in the field of service) meet to read and evaluate all the projects under consideration and discuss and score each project in the context of City Council Priorities and community need. DCHD staff and its Steering Committee also reviews and scores all applications. Scores are compiled and provided to the Steering Committee for use in its deliberations. Community need and prioritizing scarce resources are at the forefront of the Committee members' minds in developing their funding recommendation for City Council.

The citizen needs survey, taken in 2010 for Consolidated Plan input, indicated that, out of 1,404 respondents in El Paso, 65% of the respondents rated a need for Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) services as a Medium to High Priority. According to the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS), as of December 31, 2008 there were 1,556 people living with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in El Paso County.

The National Commission on AIDS estimates that one-third to one-half of persons living with HIV/AIDS are either homeless or at risk of homelessness. Utilizing that estimate, there would be between 513 and 778 persons living with HIV and AIDS in El Paso that would benefit from HOPWA activities. The express purpose of the HOPWA program is to enable persons living with HIV and AIDS, and their families, to establish or better maintain a stable living environment in housing that is decent, safe and sanitary, to reduce the risk of homelessness, and to improve access to health care and supportive services. The City of El Paso's HOPWA program serves all of El Paso County.

Housing Programs – The source data provided in Table 2A, Priority Housing Needs/Investment Plan, Appendix 5, page 202, derived from the CHAS Data Book, "Housing Problems Output for all Households", utilized the 2000 Census data. Households with housing problems are defined in relation to cost burden, overcrowding, and substandard housing, which are explained in detail under the Housing Section.

The figures shown on Table 2A show that El Paso's community housing needs are immense and wide ranging at every income level. The allocation priorities of 'High', 'Medium' and 'Low' were assigned based on the number of persons with housing problems, or an unmet need. The categories that have a larger number of unmet needs were given a higher priority.

Instead of designing programs that target distinct categories of households, the City of El Paso has adopted a flexible citywide strategy to address residents' needs. The City's primary goal is to conserve and upgrade the existing supply of affordable housing

through rehabilitation. Its secondary goal is to increase the number of units in the affordable housing market through new construction.

Fair Housing Activities – As a high priority and as required by HUD, it is the responsibility of the City of El Paso's DCHD to affirmatively further fair housing. This is accomplished by conducting an Analysis of Impediments (AI) to fair housing choice and taking appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments to fair housing choice that is identified. The AI, to be completed in 2010, will involve an assessment of laws, regulations, policies and procedures that affect the location, availabilities, and accessibility of housing as well as the conditions, both private and public, that affect fair housing choice. Fair housing choice means the ability of persons, regardless of national origin, race, color, religion, gender, familial status, or handicap/disability, of similar income levels, to have available to them the same housing choice. Impediments to fair housing choice can include any action, omissions, or decisions taken because of the seven protected classes listed above or that restrict the availability of housing choice to any of the of the protected classes under the Fair Housing Act.

A Fair Housing Open Forum Analysis of Impediments Community Input Session was held on February 23, 2010. The comments/suggestions made during the Session have been documented and will be addressed by the 2010 Analysis of Impediments to fair housing choice. The City's Fair Housing Task Force will continue to review identified impediments for the purpose of the addressing fair housing choice barriers as well as input derived as a result of the Housing Open Forum.

Homeless Programs – Between the City of El Paso and the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, a collaborative process was created that includes numerous local agency service providers, former homeless persons, networks of providers, private funding agencies, and City staff. The Coalition, in conjunction with several other specially focused (need) groups (Discharge Planning, Point-In-Time Survey, Social Services Coordination, State Services, and the Homeless Management Information System, have set priorities that focus on making a difference in the homelessness and chronic homelessness populations in the City.

Plan for Outcomes/Manage for Results – Focus on increasing knowledge of chronically homeless individuals and families and improving tracking capacity; increase problem solving by further building networking relationships among providers, funders, planners and advocates; and initiate performance-based funding focusing on measurable outcomes.

Economic Development – The citizen needs survey taken in 2010 for Consolidated Plan input indicated that, out of 1,404 respondents in El Paso, 76% of the respondents rated a need for Economic Opportunities and Economic Development Programs, such as the Microenterprise Assistance project and Cafe Mayapan project, as Medium to High Priorities. Approximately 24.9% of all families in El Paso are living below the poverty level. According to the U.S. Census of Businesses and Business Patterns, in 2007, there were 13,225 business establishments in the El Paso Metropolitan Service Area.

Of those businesses, 6,657 or 50.3% had between one and four employees. Further, as there were a total of 203,680 individuals employed by the 13,225 businesses, microenterprises employed approximately 13% of all workers. Therefore, half of all businesses in El Paso are microenterprises who employ approximately 13% of the workforce.

Code Enforcement and Interim Assistance – Code enforcement is a high priority need in El Paso neighborhoods with City Council approved Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies. One of City Council's stated objectives is to "Develop and implement a comprehensive neighborhood revitalization program to revitalize the most distressed neighborhoods in the City". Improving the neighborhoods' appearances and providing healthy, safe and sanitary living environments through proactive code enforcement activities is vital to successfully implementing these strategies. In the community needs prioritization survey for the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan, code enforcement was ranked as the 15th overall priority with a plurality of respondents rating it as a High Priority.

Interim assistance, in the form of neighborhood cleanups, is a High Priority need in El Paso neighborhoods with City Council approved Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies. Like code enforcement activities, interim assistance activities address the same City Council objective to develop and implement a comprehensive program to revitalize the City's most distressed neighborhoods. Improving the neighborhoods' appearances and providing healthy, safe and sanitary living environments by removing unwanted and dangerous debris from the neighborhoods is vital to these strategies. In the community needs prioritization survey for the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan, neighborhood cleanups were ranked as the 11th overall priority, with a plurality of respondents rating it as a High Priority.

20. **Geographic Areas in which Assistance will be Directed** - *Describe the geographic areas of the jurisdiction (including areas of low income families and/or racial/minority concentration) in which assistance will be directed.*

The City anticipates directing formula grant assistance into activities that are located throughout the City of El Paso during 2010-2015. This is possible because Community Development (CD) eligible areas and persons are dispersed throughout the City. Traditionally, the activities that are funded by HUD grants are adopted by City Council because they receive strong citizen support and because they address Consolidated Plan needs and objectives. To date, the City has not targeted, and does not anticipate targeting any specific areas of town due to the extent of the need throughout all of the CD-eligible areas.

The majority of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funded public facility projects are service area-related and are dispersed throughout the City's many CD-eligible areas. A map depicting all of the City's CDBG-eligible areas is attached in Appendix 2, page 167.

The majority of the Public Service activities will continue to be citywide in nature because, whereas certain Census Tracts and Block Groups contain a higher concentration of eligible people, income eligible residents are distributed throughout the city. Most of the Public Services agencies funded are unique and provide citywide services. This is also true of the Emergency Shelter Grant projects.

Housing activities funded by CDBG and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Grants are generally even more widespread in location because, by their nature, they are not restricted to any specific areas. The City of El Paso follows a policy of encouraging freedom of choice for low-income residents. To the extent possible, low-income residents are afforded the freedom to reside in whatever area is most convenient and desirable for them. The City does not consider it fair to require low-income residents to reside only in low-income areas. Therefore, no specific area of the City has been targeted for housing improvements in the next five years.

The result of the City's policy has been that CDBG and HOME funds are invested throughout the City, and it will continue this policy in the foreseeable future. By doing so, the City demonstrates its commitment and efforts to improve housing conditions for low-income residents in all sectors of the City.

21. **Census Tracts for Neighborhood Revitalization Areas and Other Targeted Areas** - *If applicable, identify the census tracts for Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas and/or any local targeted areas.*

The City of El Paso has two neighborhoods that have been designated Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas: 1) the Chamizal Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area that encompasses Census Tracts 21, 28, and 29; and 2) the Lower Dyer Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area that encompasses Census Tract 8. The City's locally targeted area, the Segundo Barrio Revitalization Area, encompasses Census Tracts 18, 19, and 20.

22. **Basis for Allocating Investments Geographically and Basis for Assigning the Priorities** - *Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA) (91.215(a)(1)) and the basis for assigning the priority (including the relative priority, where required) given to each category of priority needs (91.215(a)(2)).*

Although the City of El Paso does not use geography as a basis for allocating funds, demographic information is used to establish eligible areas and special targeted areas.

In order to truly revitalize a neighborhood, resources must be targeted into the area. A comprehensive and holistic revitalization strategy addresses multiple elements including safety and security, neighborhood appearance, housing, community services, economic development, workforce development, education, neighborhood facilities and infrastructure. To be able to revitalize a neighborhood through these elements, resources must be channeled into the neighborhood over a five-year period to ensure

that the improvements made have a large enough impact to sustain the effort once concentrated funding and resources are reallocated to different distressed areas.

As is discussed in detail in the answer to Question 19, HOPWA services were given a Medium to High Priority by respondents of the citizen needs survey taken in 2010. As the HOPWA program serves all of El Paso County, there is no geographic basis for assigning priorities.

In general, when a single site is not capable of serving all the eligible clients citywide in need of the services, DCHD seeks to fund projects serving the greatest need without excessive overlap with similar projects in the same area. For example, one Public Services recreation project historically funded has 23 CD-funded sites throughout the city's low-income areas, and fee-funded sites in ineligible areas. One child care program historically funded has 14 sites located throughout the City. Geographic diversity is one of the values used in evaluating applications.

23. **Estimate of Funding to be Dedicated to Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas and Other Targeted Areas** - *If appropriate, the jurisdiction should estimate the percentage of funds the jurisdiction plans to dedicate to Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas and/or any local targeted areas.*

The City proposes to dedicate approximately 5% of its overall funding over the next five years toward Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas and a local targeted area, the Segundo Barrio Revitalization Area. The percentage is based on funding for the remaining three years of the Chamizal and Lower Dyer Neighborhood Revitalization Areas, and funding for the Segundo Barrio Revitalization Area over the entire five-year period.

24. **Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs** - *Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.*

Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area projects that will impact underserved areas significantly will inevitably encounter resistance and obstacles. Whether these are in the form of simple skepticism or logistical difficulties, these challenges must be anticipated and dealt with to ensure the success of the strategy. Fortunately, it appears that barriers and obstacles to these plans are few, and those that exist can be negotiated. Possible barriers to successful implementation of these strategies include:

Resident and business owner resistance to change. The most important precaution that can be taken to assuage a fear of change is to keep all information about the strategies easily accessible to all stakeholders. The intent, and desired results, of all elements of the strategies must be clearly stated. Input from those affected by elements of the strategies must be thoroughly considered. Constant updates on progress will be distributed amongst the community. By taking these steps and ensuring that all stakeholders are able to anticipate changes before they manifest, resistance to and fear of any changes will be minimized.

Resident and business owner distrust of local government. This is a common issue that planning efforts encounter at the start of the process. Including all stakeholders from the beginning of strategy formulation through its adoption and implementation, establishes trust that all parties involved are focused on the same goal; improving the neighborhood.

Competition between organizations. Instances will arise when more than one organization partnering in these efforts will want to be the entity accountable for implementing an element of the strategy. In these cases, those organizations will have to accept the opinion and desires of the lead agency and their collaborative. At the same time, the collaboratives must remain impartial and avoid politics when making decisions regarding these issues.

Other parts of the City being opposed to the focusing of resources away from their area. In anticipation of this occurrence, the City has established multiple programs through which neighborhood associations can preserve and improve their neighborhoods without diminishing the capacity of the City to implement these revitalization strategies. If a neighborhood that is not represented by an association should take issue with this process, the Neighborhood Services Division of the City will work with them to establish a neighborhood association. This will make that neighborhood eligible for City programs through Neighborhood Services. Also, all neighborhood associations registered with the City have been made aware of the revitalization process and no opposition has been voiced.

Partnerships formed throughout the creation of this strategy will be maintained during implementation. Non-profits, private foundations, educational institutions, public entities, community organizations, faith-based organizations, financial institutions, Fort Bliss, businesses, residents, and the resources that each provides, will be crucial to the success of these revitalization efforts. By concentrating these resources over the next three to five years, issues can be addressed holistically resulting in the successful, comprehensive, and sustainable revitalization of the Chamizal, Lower Dyer and Segundo Barrio Neighborhoods.

Specific Objectives – 91.215 (a) (4)

25. **Summary of Priorities and Specific Objectives** - *Summarize priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction intends to initiate and/or complete in accordance with the tables* prescribed by HUD. Outcomes must be categorized as providing either new or improved availability/accessibility, affordability, or sustainability of decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunity.*

Goals and objectives to be carried out during the strategic plan period are checked in the following boxes:

☐	**Objective Category: Decent Housing** Which includes:	☐	**Objective Category: Expanded Economic Opportunities** Which includes:	☐	**Objective Category: Expanded Economic Opportunities** Which includes:
☒	assisting homeless persons obtain affordable housing	☒	improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods	☐	job creation and retention
☒	assisting persons at risk of becoming homeless	☐	eliminating blighting influences and the deterioration of property and facilities	☐	establishment, stabilization and expansion of small business (including micro-businesses)
☒	retaining the affordable housing stock	☒	increasing the access to quality public and private facilities	☒	the provision of public services concerned with employment
☒	increasing the availability of affordable permanent housing in standard condition to low-income and moderate-income families, particularly to members of disadvantaged minorities without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or disability	☐	reducing the isolation of income groups within areas through spatial deconcentration of housing opportunities for lower income persons and the revitalization of deteriorating neighborhoods	☒	the provision of jobs to low-income persons living in areas affected by those programs and activities under programs covered by the plan
☐	increasing the supply of supportive housing which includes structural features and services to enable persons with special needs (including persons with HIV/AIDS) to live in dignity and independence	☐	restoring and preserving properties of special historic, architectural, or aesthetic value	☐	availability of mortgage financing for low income persons at reasonable rates using non-discriminatory lending practices
☐	providing affordable housing that is accessible to job opportunities	☐	conserving energy resources and use of renewable energy sources	☐	access to capital and credit for development activities that promote the long-term economic social viability of the community

Identify Specific Objectives and Proposed Outcomes by completing Table 1C or 2C, Summary of Specific Objectives

Specific objectives and proposed outcomes are specified in Table 1C, Summary of Specific Objectives in Appendix 5, page 196.

Priority Housing Needs – 91.215 (b)

26. **Relationship between the Allocation Priorities and the Extent of the Need Given to Each Category Specified in the Housing Needs Table (Table 2A)** - *Describe the relationship between the allocation priorities and the extent of need given to each category specified in the Housing Needs Table (Table 2A or Needs.xls). These categories correspond with special tabulations of U.S. census data provided by HUD for the preparation of the Consolidated Plan.*

As was mentioned previously, the source data provided in Table 2A, Priority Housing Needs/Investment Plan Table, in Appendix 5, page 202, is derived from the CHAS Data Book, "Housing Problems Output for all Households", utilizing the 2000 Census data. Households with housing problems can be defined as households that may:

- have a cost burden greater than 30% of income. Cost Burden is defined as household's total gross income that is spent on housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant, plus utilities. For owners, housing costs include mortgage payment, taxes, insurance and utilities;
- have a severe cost burden. This is defined as households that spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs;
- be overcrowded -1.01 or more persons per room; or
- be substandard housing without a complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.

The figures shown on Table 2A show that El Paso's community housing needs are immense and wide ranging at every income level. The allocation priorities of 'High', 'Medium' and 'Low' were assigned based on the number of persons with housing problems, or an unmet need. The categories that have a larger number of unmet needs were given a higher priority.

A High Priority need has been given to renters with small households consisting of one to two members that include all income levels: extremely low-income (0-30%); low-income (31-50%) and moderate income (51-80%) of median family income (MFI). For renters whose households consist of two to four members, a High Priority is shown for extremely low-income (0-30%); low-income (31-50%) and moderate income (51-80%). For elderly persons who are renters, the priority is Medium for those in the extremely low-income level (0-30%) and there is a Low Priority for those whose income is 31-50% and 51-80% of MFI. The 'All Other' category of renters reflects a Medium Priority for income levels that are 0-30% and 31-50% MFI and a Low Priority for households with moderate incomes (51-80%). For property owners with small households (one to two members) there is a Medium Priority for the very low-income (0-31%); and a High Priority for those with income levels of 31-50% and 51-80% MFI. Owners with large households (five or more members) have a Low Priority in the very low-income level (0-30%); a Medium Priority in the 31-50% income range and a High Priority in the 51-80% median-income range. Elderly property owners have a Medium Priority in the very low-

income range and a Low Priority in the 31-50% and 51-80% income levels. The category of 'All Others' has been given a Low Priority for all income levels.

Instead of designing programs that target distinct categories of households, the City of El Paso has adopted a flexible citywide strategy to address residents' needs. The Department of Community and Human Development's (DCHD's) primary goal is to conserve and upgrade the existing supply of affordable housing through rehabilitation. Its secondary goal is to increase the number of units in the affordable housing market through new construction.

27. **Analysis of Characteristics of the Housing Market and the Severity of Housing Problems in Relation to Priority Determination** - *Provide an analysis of how the characteristics of the housing market and the severity of housing problems and needs of each category of residents provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority housing need category, particularly among extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income households.*

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

Several categories in the 2A, Priority Housing Needs/Investment Plan Table, in Appendix 5, page 202, have a High Priority. This includes Small and Large Renter households with income levels ranging from extremely low-income to moderate income, as well as Small and Large Owner households, with income levels ranging from low-income to moderate income. Medium Priority has been given to Elderly renters in the extremely low-income level; as well as the All Other renter category, whose incomes range from very low to low-income. Medium Priority has also been given to Owners of Small and Large households whose incomes range from very low to low-income. Elderly owners in the very low-income level have been given a Medium Priority. A review of the Housing Market Analysis in Appendix 5, page 193, also indicates that there is a severe housing problem.

28. **Obstacles to meeting Underserved Needs** - *Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.*

An analysis of Table 2A, Priority Housing Needs/Investment Plan, in Appendix 5, page 202, and the Housing Market Analysis, in Appendix 5, page 193, indicate that the shortage of affordable housing affects both owner and renter households at every income level. The main obstacle to meeting all of the underserved needs is that the availability of resources does not keep pace with a population growth that is primarily concentrated at the lower income levels. According to 2007 Census data, El Paso ranks second out of 100 metropolitan areas with the highest ratio of households with an annual income under $20,000. This exacerbates the problem of an affordable housing shortage. Demand exceeds supply. This creates shortages that increase rents and home prices. Cost-burdened renters endure substandard conditions because their options are limited. Many resort to overcrowded housing conditions with extended family members to share their housing expense.

Specific Objectives/Affordable Housing – 91.215 (b)

Note: Specific affordable housing objectives must specify the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income households to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined in 24 CFR 92.252 for rental housing and 24 CFR 92.254 for homeownership. (24 CFR 91.215(b)(2)

29. **Specific Housing Objectives and Proposed Accomplishments and Outcomes** - *Identify each specific housing objective by number (DH-1, DH-2, DH-2), proposed accomplishments and outcomes the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms over a specified time period, or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction.*

    Complete and submit Table 1C Summary of Specific Objectives or, if using the CPMP Tool, the Summaries.xls file.

The specific housing objectives that the City of El Paso hopes to achieve over the specified time period are dependent on the optimum use of Federal funds, particularly HOME Grant funds, to address the affordable housing needs across the entire spectrum. The realistic intent is to facilitate a fluid upward movement from renter to owner, from extremely low-income to low-income, and then to moderate income. The hope is to accomplish this through a variety of financial assistance programs that will have a positive impact on each identified need. The following goals are noted in Table 1C, Summary of Specific Objectives, in Appendix 5, page 196.

DH-2.1: Address the need for affordable decent housing by offering housing rehabilitation assistance for low-income, owner-occupied households.

The major program that the City of El Paso will rely on to address the identified housing needs is housing rehabilitation. The City currently offers rehabilitation assistance to owners through its Single Family Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program, the Minor Home Repair Program (formerly the Emergency Repair Program), and the Residential Sewer Connection Program. In addition, the City also issues a Request for Proposals (RFP) for a Volunteer Rehabilitation Program through an agency that will assist low income, elderly and disabled owners with repairs to their homes. During the five-year period of the Consolidated Plan, the City's goal is to assist **351** owner-occupied households with rehabilitation assistance to their homes. This goal includes assistance to **45** households with extremely low income (0-30%); **87** households with low income (31-50%); and **219** households with moderate income (51-80%).

DH-2.2: Address the need for affordable decent housing by offering down payment and closing cost assistance and homeownership opportunities to low-mod income households.

The City of El Paso's First-Time Homebuyer Assistance (FTHA) Program offers assistance to eligible applicants in an amount up to $35,000 for principal reduction and up to $5,000 for down payment and closing costs. The income qualification for the

FTHA Program requires the gross annual household income to be between 60% and 80% of the median income for the City of El Paso, as published by HUD on an annual basis. Other applicants may be considered if other secondary financing is utilized, such as Section 8 Homeownership Program (through HACEP), Individual Development Accounts (IDAs), etc. To ensure that successful homebuyers are not cost burdened, the guidelines require that their housing costs ratio not exceed 35%. During the five-year period of the Consolidated Plan, the City's objective is to assist **360** households with principal reduction, down payment and closing assistance. This objective includes assistance to **25** households that have extremely low income (0-30%); **90** households that have low income (31-50%); and **245** households that have moderate income (51-80%). It is projected that each household that receives assistance will utilize both programs; therefore, both programs' goals will be measured as one household during the next five-year reporting period.

DH-2.3: Address the need for affordable decent rental housing by offering loan and loan/grant combination for the rehabilitation of multi-family housing units.

The City of El Paso has a Rental Housing Program that offers gap financing for the rehabilitation, construction, acquisition or reconstruction of investor-owned properties. This program offers loans and forgivable loans (0% interest) to investors to develop affordable decent rental housing for extremely low, low and moderate income households.

During the five-year period of the Consolidated Plan, the City's objective for the number of units brought from substandard to standard condition is **153** units. Of this number, it is projected that **30** units will be affordable to households with extremely low income (0-30%); **47** will be affordable to households with low income (31-50%); and **76** will be affordable to households with moderate income (51-80%).

D.H.-2.4: Address the need for affordable decent housing by the construction of affordable units by Community Development Housing Organizations (CHDOs).

The City of El Paso issues RFPs for Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) to develop affordable decent housing for renters and/or for first-time homebuyers. Typically, funding will be requested for acquisition of vacant land, architectural design fees and construction hard costs. The rating criteria for the CHDO proposals favors projects that will produce affordable rental housing for large-related very low and low-income tenant households and also for low- to moderate-income first-time homebuyers. A project that will result in five or more rental units is required to have at least 20% of the HOME-assisted units occupied by very low-income families at rents that do not exceed the low HOME rent.

During the five-year period of the Consolidated Plan, it is projected that **70** affordable housing units will be developed by CHDOs. Of this amount, **17** units will be affordable to households with extremely low income (0-30%); **16** units will be affordable to

households with low income (31-50%); and **37** units will be affordable to households with moderate income (51-80%).

30. **Availability of Federal, State, and Local Public and Private Sector Resources that Are Expected to be Available to Address Identified Needs during 2010-2015** - *Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.*

The City of El Paso has identified a wide variety of Federal grant programs that could be used to address housing and community development needs during the period of 2010-2015, but the most dependable source of federal funding is the four entitlement grants which the City receives annually from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) Grant and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids (HOPWA) Entitlement Formula Grant. The Consolidated Plan for 2010-2015 projects optimum use of these funds during the ensuing five-year period.

The City expects to address needs that have been identified in Table 1C, Summary of Specific Objectives, in Appendix 5, page 196, in the five-year period covered by the strategic plan. Table 1C lists the specific objectives, including several housing activities; tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services; fair housing education; housing counseling; a variety of public services activities, including mental and medical health services, youth services, economic opportunities/child care, services geared toward elderly, disabled, and homeless persons, and public services specifically offered in the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas; public facility projects, including improvements of senior centers, a handicapped center, homeless facilities, neighborhood facilities such as public libraries, health and mental health facilities, parks and recreational facilities, accessibility improvements such as curb cuts and audible pedestrian signals, infrastructure improvements, including street and drainage improvements and sidewalks; code enforcement activities; interim assistance neighborhood clean-up activities; economic development activities; homeless prevention activities; and overnight shelter and essential services for homeless persons. The funding sources to be used for the various programs, projects and activities, as well as the yearly projections and multi-year goals, are included in Table 1C.

The following list identifies other Federal, State, and private resources which are reasonably expected to become available, at least on a competitive basis, for the City of El Paso and other public or private agencies to address housing and community development needs during the Consolidated Plan period in Fiscal Years 2010-2015:

Federal Resources and Programs

CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
DOE	Department of Energy – Weatherization Program
DOL	Department of Labor
ESG	Emergency Shelter Grant
HOPWA	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
FSS	Section 8 Family Self-Sufficiency Programs
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHLB	Federal Home Loan Bank
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HOME	HOME Investment Partnership Program
HOPWA	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
HOPE	Home-ownership Opportunities for Persons Everywhere
HUD	Other HUD programs
LIHTC	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program
McKinney-Vento	Other McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Programs
PATH	Programs in Assistance in Transition from Homelessness
PHCF	Public Housing Capital Fund
Safe Havens	Safe Havens Program
SBA	Small Business Administration
Section 8	Section 8 Tenant Based Assistance Program
Section 202	Section 202 Housing for the Elderly
Section 811	Section 811 Housing for Persons with Disabilities
S+C	Shelter Plus Care
SRO	Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation for Single Room Occupancy Dwellings
SHP	Supportive Housing Program
VA	Department of Veterans Administration

State Resources and Programs

CSHC	Colonias Self-Help Centers
ENTERP	Emergency Nutrition/Temporary Emergency Relief Program
TDARS	Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services
TDOA	Texas Department on Aging and Disability Services
THHSC	Texas Health and Human Services Commission
TDHCA	Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs
TBLP	Texas "Bootstrap" Loan Program
TCEAP	Texas Comprehensive Energy Assistance Program
TCSBG	Texas Community Services Block Grant Program
TESG	Texas Emergency Shelter Grant Program
TFHP	Texas First-Time Homebuyer Program
THTF	Texas Housing Trust Fund
THTC	Texas Housing Tax Credit Program
THOME	Texas HOME Program
TMMRBP	Texas Multi-family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program

State Resources and Programs continued

TWAP	Texas Weatherization Assistance Program
TWDS	Texas Workforce Development System
TDSHS	Texas Department of State Health Services

Local Resources and Programs

City of El Paso	Various Programs
El Paso County	Various Programs
UTEP	University of Texas at El Paso
EPCC	El Paso Community College
Lenders	Leveraged participation from private lenders in loan/mortgage programs
Private	Charitable donations/volunteer support from individuals, churches, community groups, foundations and corporations
Bonds	Tax exempt Certificates of Obligation

Other Resources

The table entitled "Investment Plan for the City of El Paso", on the following page, shows the planned use of resources expected to be received during the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan period. This table demonstrates the intended use, by activity, of housing-related and non-housing community development related resources expected to be awarded, made available or received by the jurisdiction during the five-year period covered by the Consolidated Plan, regardless of whether these resources are actually committed or expended during the time period.

Many of the Federal, State and local programs listed in the table require matching contributions from applicants. This has traditionally been a serious problem in the community because many organizations lack the resources necessary to adequately match grant sources. Whenever CDBG funds have been eligible as a match, they have been used. Many Federal programs, however, do not allow Federal money to match other Federal dollars. Some State programs have similar restrictions. The result has been that many possible applications for various governmental programs have been unsuccessful because cash matches have simply not been available. Furthermore, many non-profit organizations seeking such grants have a very difficult time operating financially with little ability to generate excess program income (savings) for use as a match for grants.

Even the City of El Paso finds it difficult to provide the required matching funds for Federal programs. Fortunately, HUD has exempted the City from the match requirements of the HOME Program because of the poverty rate and other related conditions present within the City. The City's economy, combined with its many urgent needs, leaves little room for discretionary funds to assist in matching grants. While the City enjoys a good bond rating, it does so by not overextending its credit. Accordingly, there is no guarantee that match money will be available.

Some grant programs allow in-kind resources to be pledged as the match. This is by far the most common match that governments and other non-profit organizations can contribute. Programs like the Emergency Shelter Grant, for instance, allow in-kind contributions that help vest an organization in a grant-sponsored project, but without making the program prohibitive to access.

2010-2015 INVESTMENT PLAN FOR THE CITY OF EL PASO

Funding Sources	Funding Amount Anticipated
Formula/Entitlement Programs	
Community Development Block Grant (includes Revolving Loan Fund Income)	$47,475,000
Emergency Shelter Grant	1,870,000
HOME Investment Partnerships Grant (includes Program Income)	25,940,000
Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids Program	1,638,000
Public Housing Capital Fund CFP (Obligated and Expended) 2010-2015	49,500,000
Capital Fund Program CFPR (3 programs) 2010-2015	1,000,000
Public Housing Subsidy CY 2010-2015	94,000,000
Public Housing Dwelling Rental Income FY 2010-2015	64,000,000
Public Housing Section 8 Vouchers FY 2010-FY2015	140,000,000
HUD ROSS RSDM Elderly 2010-2015	1,000,000
HUD ROSS RSDM Neighborhood Networks 2010-2015	1,000,000
HUD ROSS RSDM Family 2010-2015	1,500,000
Housing Authority 2010-2015 – HUD HCV/FSS Service Coordinator	380,000
Weatherization and Energy Assistance funds and other sources – Project Bravo, El Paso Community Action Agency 2010-2015	20,000,000
SUB-TOTAL	449,303,000
Competitive Programs	
HUD Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance/Shelter Plus Care Public Housing 2010 – 2014 (4 years)	485,760
Supportive Housing Program – El Paso Coalition for Homeless	18,000,000
Ryan White Title II and III, State Services, Texas Department of Health and Human Services Commission, Federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, La Fe Care Center, Centro Salud Familiar La Fe, Inc., El Paso City/County Health Department and Aliviane-NOAD, Inc. – Infectious Disease Prevention Unit- HIV/AIDS Programs, International AIDS Empowerment, Inc. Advocacy – Food Pantry	5,000,000
FEMA funds administered by United Way of El Paso	2,000,000
State of Texas TDHCA Emergency Shelter Grant	1,500,000
Housing Counseling/Homebuyer Education, Mortgage Default Assistance, Home Purchase Assistance for Persons with Disabilities (YWCA of El Paso Housing Center, Project Bravo Community Action Agency El Paso County)	250,000
Low Income Housing Tax Credits	50,000,000
SUB-TOTAL	77,235,760
GRAND TOTAL	**$526,538,760**

During the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan period the City of El Paso will also continue to assist in efforts to leverage funding sources to serve the homeless by issuing approximately 50 Certifications of Local Government Approval for local non-profit

agencies that are applying for State of Texas Emergency Shelter Grant funds through the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs. Many of these agencies also participate in the yearly HUD Super NOFA Continuum of Care (CoC) application cycle and the City of El Paso's annual Department of Community and Human Development homeless services funding collaborative cycle.

31. **How the Characteristics of the Housing Market Will Influence the Use of Funds** - *Indicate how the characteristics of the housing market will influence the use of funds made available for rental assistance, production of new units, rehabilitation of old units, or acquisition of existing units.*

The figures shown on Table 2A, Priority Housing Needs/Investment Plan, Appendix 5, page 202, reflect that our community's housing needs are immense and wide ranging at every income level. No subgroup can be easily identified as being the predominant target of our assistance.

The Housing Market Analysis Table, Appendix 5, page 193, shows a very low overall vacancy rate of 9% for renters and 2% for owner-occupied units, and a very wide affordability mismatch for both renters and owners. The number of substandard units is extremely high (38,975). Landlords that rent to this market recognize the fact that they have "captive" tenants that will continue to rent from them even if the units are allowed to deteriorate. Furthermore, the City of El Paso has a large percentage of older housing which impacts the low-to-moderate income households. The older the housing units are, the higher the probability that the housing will need repairs or rehabilitation. An estimated 45.3% of the rental units, with rents affordable to households with incomes at or below 30% of the median income, were built before 1970, and 30.8% of the total units had a housing problem.

Among owner-occupied housing, there are still a substantial number of older homes but less units with housing problems than were found among renter occupied units. An estimated 60.7% of the homes with current values affordable to households with incomes between 30% and 50% of median income were built before 1970, and 8.8% of the total units had a housing problem. On the other hand, 40.6% of the homes with values affordable to households with incomes between 50% and 80% of median income were built before 1970 and only 4.6% of the total units had a housing problem.

The 2008 American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau also has several "selected housing characteristics" estimates for the City of El Paso that substantiate the large numbers of households with a high monthly housing cost burden. Under the category of "gross rent as percentage of household income", 31,134 households have a gross rent that amounts to 35% or more of their household income. Under the category of "selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income" for housing units with a mortgage, 22,194 households have housing costs that are 35% or more of their monthly household income.

With years of experience responding to the various needs and unique characteristics of the housing market, the City of El Paso has planned carefully and thoughtfully as to the

scope of its housing programs currently offered to the community of El Paso through DCHD. Instead of designing programs that target distinct categories of households, the City of El Paso has adopted a flexible citywide strategy to address residents' needs.

DCHD does not use entitlement funds for rental assistance. Instead, it defers to other jurisdictional entities that are more appropriate, such as HACEP, Project Bravo, Inc., the State-designated Community Action Agency for El Paso County, and the El Paso County General Assistance Agency.

DCHD's primary goal is to conserve and upgrade the existing supply of affordable housing through rehabilitation. Its secondary goal is to increase the number of units in the affordable housing market through new construction. DCHD does not directly acquire existing units to create affordable housing; nevertheless, since the inception of its very successful First-Time Homebuyer Assistance Program, hundreds of families have realized the American Dream of owning a home that is affordable and without any housing problems.

32. **HOME funds and Tenant-Based Rental Assistance** - *If the jurisdiction intends to use HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance, specify local market conditions that led to the choice of that option.*

The City of El Paso will not use HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance.

Public Housing Strategy – 91.215 l

33. **The City of El Paso's Public Housing Agency's Strategy to Serve the Low-Income Population** - *Describe the public housing agency's strategy to serve the needs of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families residing in the jurisdiction served by the public housing agency (including families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waitlist).*

While trying to create more dwelling units, the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP) is faced with a public housing dwelling unit capacity of 6,044, but is acquiring tax credit properties as well as market rate rental properties. HACEP is also venturing with other non-profit entities to establish housing for special homeless populations such as veterans, Mental Health and Mental Retardation (MH/MR) clients, and assisted living individuals. These funding streams will allow those partnerships to flourish. HACEP is acquiring properties to develop into mixed income communities allowing for homeownership opportunity for low, very low- and moderate-income families while also providing affordable rental property to empower the residents towards self-sufficiency and breaking the chain of generational housing.

HACEP continues to collaborate and network with other local agencies within the City to keep them informed of when the various subsidized housing waiting lists are open. The agency is revising its Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP) to give homeless families a priority status in securing safe, sanitary and adequate housing. HACEP regularly reviews the incomes of participants that receive subsidized housing

assistance to ensure compliance with HUD requirements and to verify that income eligibility requirements are being met.

34. **The City of El Paso's Public Housing Agency's Strategy to Address the Revitalization and Restoration Needs of Public Housing Projects** - *Describe the public housing agency's strategy for addressing the revitalization and restoration needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction and improving the management and operation of such public housing.*

HACEP consistently strives to maintain its housing stock and is proactive at making upgrades whenever possible. Recently, in historic Downtown South El Paso, one of the first public housing developments built in the City of El Paso, the Alamito Development, underwent major demolition and reconstruction under the Federal HOPE VI Program of HUD. The number of units at the Alamito Development, prior to demolition and after reconstruction, are provided in the following summary (Resource: ALAMITO-HOPE VI 2008 Properties Project Manager):

- Number of Units Prior to Demolition: 349
- Number of Units After Reconstruction: 349

To clarify the number of units after demolition, a breakdown of the units to return the Alamito Development unit total back to 349 is provided below:

1. 307 reconstructed/under construction units remain at the original downtown Alamito site as follows:
    - 76 units are located within the Alamito Terrace and Midrise complex
    - 142 units are in the Alamito Gardens complex (under construction)
    - 58 units are in the Alamito Place complex (under construction)
    - 17 units are single family homes (under construction)
    - 14 units are public housing homes
2. 42 newly constructed units are located at the Montwood Heights Development, with 19 of those units still under construction.

In addition, HACEP received $10 million from the American Recovery and Reinvestment ACT (ARRA) for construction of a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Affordable Housing Project. This project will carefully integrate the most innovative and sustainable green technology systems to revitalize a unique HACEP property which had remained inactive, but showed much promise if properly rejuvenated. A National Green Design Competition is underway to engage the most talented architects to deliver bold, new and exciting designs and planning concepts. (Resource: Public Information Officer, February 5, 2010).

35. **The Public Housing Agency's Strategy for Improving the Living Environment of Low-Income Families in Public Housing** - *Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate families residing in public housing.*

HACEP works closely with City of El Paso and County of El Paso agencies and non-profit groups to improve services and the living environment for HACEP residents. Many of the HACEP public housing developments are located in close proximity to City Department of Parks and Recreation community centers, senior centers and parks. HACEP support services and site improvements benefit neighboring areas as well. HACEP employs 40 part-time City of El Paso police officers who are off regular duty, with 15 security officers assisting to patrol the HACEP neighborhoods. Daily meetings occur between the HACEP Chief of Security and the police officers to manage crime-related information. Examples of other service agencies involved with collaborative supportive efforts with HACEP include:

- HACEP coordinates with employment agencies, health services agencies, day care service providers, and the local community college. The Texas Work Force Commission provides job training at the HACEP Family Investment Center.
- El Paso Community College provides General Equivalency Degree (GED) classes and English as a second language (ESL) classes.
- El Paso del Norte Food Bank coordinates with the Resident Associations to assist families with nutritional support.
- Operation Santa Claus, a non-profit group based at Fort Bliss, refurbishes dolls and distributes them to HACEP low-income, and other needy, families.
- The Youth-to-Youth Program is funded with $80,000 of Comprehensive Grant Funds to support HACEP youth, college students and others to act as mentors and tutors to HACEP youth. Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), an international non-profit organization, operates day care services at HACEP developments, including Sherman, Tays, and Rio Grande apartments.
- Clinica La Fe, a non-profit group, operates an outreach medical clinic, located at the at the Peter de Wetter Family Housing complex.

HACEP's Annual Plan/Five Year Plan exemplifies its commitment to meet the housing needs of the full range of low-income residents. HACEP, in partnership with agencies from all levels of government, the business community, non-profit community groups and, most importantly, its residents, will use this plan as a road map to enable residents of public housing to reach the "higher quality-of-life" destination.

36. **How the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan will Help Address the Needs of Public Housing and Activities to be Undertaken to Involve Residents** - *Describe the manner in which the plan of the jurisdiction will help address the needs of public housing and activities it will undertake to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership. (NAHA Sec. 105 (b)(11) and (91.215 (k))*

The City of El Paso will work with the HACEP to encourage public housing stock improvements and modernization and public housing residents' involvement. Moreover, the City supports HACEP's concept of providing a "transitional housing environment", resident self-sufficiency programs, and the coordination of homeownership opportunities.

El Paso's five-year Consolidated Plan supports HACEP's plan with the following actions and commitments:

- Use of HOME and CDBG funds to expand the supply of safe and decent affordable housing in the community through rehabilitation, new construction and accessible homeownership, and use of HOPWA funds for tenant-based rental assistance;
- Use of HOME and CDBG funds to partner with HACEP in the provision of supportive services and housing opportunities for persons of low income;
- Use of HOME and CDBG funds for lead-based paint removal and remediation; and
- Use of CDBG and HOME funds to revitalize and stabilize the neighborhoods in which there is a high level of poverty and concentration of minorities, including some neighborhoods in which there are HACEP developments.

HACEP's Annual Action Plan and Five-Year Plan identify several goals that are consistent with the City's prioritized use of funds. These include partnering with other public-oriented organizations in the community to help families achieve self-sufficiency and homeownership, facilitating programs that will assist the elderly and persons with disabilities who live in public housing developments, revitalizing the existing rental affordable housing stock and producing new housing stock for both homeownership and rental use, implementing energy efficiency standards whenever possible, and improving the quality-of-life for economically disadvantaged residents of El Paso.

The City will continue to support HACEP's efforts to improve conditions for HACEP residents. The overall objective of HACEP is to provide housing to low-income families that is affordable, decent, safe and sanitary, along with supportive services that promote self-sufficiency.

Specifically, the mission of HACEP is to provide and increase safe, decent, sanitary, and affordable housing for assisted families at or below 80% of median income by maintaining the Housing Authority's existing housing stock and ensuring that private rentals under the Housing Choice Voucher program meet HUD Housing Quality Standards.

To the greatest extent possible, HACEP ensures equal opportunities in housing and promotes a transitional housing environment that is designed to help families achieve economic independence by virtue of self-sufficiency programs, resident business ventures, resident employment and homeownership opportunities. As a result, HACEP improves the quality-of-life and economic viability in the City of El Paso.

37. **<u>The City of El Paso's Public Housing Agency's Designation</u>** - *If the public housing agency is designated as "troubled" by HUD or otherwise is performing poorly, the jurisdiction shall describe the manner in which it will provide financial or other assistance in improving its operations to remove such designation. (NAHA Sec. 105 (g))*

The City of El Paso's Public Housing Agency, the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP), is not designated as "troubled" by HUD and is not performing poorly.

HOMELESS

Priority Homeless Needs

*Refer to the Homeless Needs Table 1A or the CPMP Tool's Needs.xls workbook

38. **The City of El Paso's Choice of Priority Needs and Allocation Priorities** - *Describe the jurisdiction's choice of priority needs and allocation priorities, based on reliable data meeting HUD standards and reflecting the required consultation with homeless assistance providers, homeless persons, and other concerned citizens regarding the needs of homeless families with children and individuals.*

Between the City of El Paso and the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, a collaborative process was created that includes numerous local agency service providers, former homeless persons, networks of providers, private funding agencies, and City staff. The Coalition, in conjunction with several other specially focused (need) groups, including Discharge Planning, the Point-In-Time Survey, Social Services Coordination, State Services, and the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), have been working in an attempt to make a difference in homelessness in El Paso (including chronic conferences□). Table 1A, Homeless and Special Needs Populations, in Appendix 5, page 194, describes the City of El Paso's unmet needs and homeless categories. The focus has been on the following:

Plan for Outcomes/Manage for Results – Focus on increasing knowledge of chronically homeless individuals and families and, thus, improving tracking capacity; increase problem solving by further building networking relationships among providers, funders, planners and advocates; initiate performance-based funding focusing on measurable outcomes.

Close the Front Door by Preventing Homelessness – Improve access to services (mental health, substance abuse, primary health care, etc.); improve coordination with State agency programs to reduce referrals/discharge to shelters; improve housing support services to formerly homeless persons living in permanent housing; coordinate prevention programs to assist persons at-risk of becoming homeless, including increasing and stabilizing funding; work with the public housing authority to create policies to assist the homeless and chronically homeless populations to obtain and maintain affordable housing.

Open the Back Door Out of Homelessness – Increase the supply of permanent supportive housing for homeless persons with disabilities; strengthen the transitional housing programs; improve access (among the homeless population) to public housing and Section 8; expedite benefits enrollment in mainstream programs; promote and adopt a Housing First strategy; increase employment and educational opportunities for homeless persons.

Build the Infrastructure – Increase or utilize the supply of affordable housing; seek creative ways to leverage, coordinate, increase and diversify funding for housing and

homeless programs (services); increase public and community support; strengthen outreach, engagement and outreach programs to reach chronically homeless persons.

All of these steps need to be undertaken simultaneously and re-evaluated on an annual basis to maintain momentum and make adjustments. Reducing homelessness and particularly chronic homelessness requires serious, focused, ongoing coordination between all service providers and funding sources.

39. **Analysis of How the Needs of Each Category of Residents was the Basis for Determining Priority Levels** - *Provide an analysis of how the needs of each category of residents (listed in question #38) provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority homeless need category.*

The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is the system that is used to develop/determine the strategies to addresses the priority needs of homeless persons and families. HMIS gives a clear picture of the extent of homelessness in the City and identifies service gaps in a quantitative manner.

40. **Gaps in Services and Housing for Sheltered/Unsheltered Chronic Homeless Persons** - *Provide a brief narrative addressing gaps in services and housing for the sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless.*

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

El Paso is a unique urban community, located on the U.S.-Mexico border on a trade route that has a 400-year history. Large numbers of people pass through the City yearly while crossing the United States on Interstate 10. Thousands more pass through en route to, or from, Mexico. El Paso's border location has a special impact on homelessness. It is estimated that as many as 10,000 persons are homeless in the County of El Paso during the course of one year. At any point in time, the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless estimates that 205 homeless adults in the City of El Paso fit HUD's definition of "chronically homeless". These persons have a chronic disability affecting their ability to live and work independently in the community. They either are not eligible, or cannot prove eligibility, for mainstream disability resources, and they have no housing. Table 1A, Homeless and Special Needs Populations, in Appendix 5, page 194, illustrates the unmet needs for the City of El Paso's homeless.

Homelessness in El Paso is also fueled by poor economic conditions. El Paso County is the fourth-poorest county in the United States. The median income for a household in the county is $31,051, and the median income for a family is $33,410. The per capita income for El Paso is $13,421. About 20.50% of families and 23.80% of the population are below the poverty line, including 31.50% of those under age 18 and 18.50% of those 65 years and over. Moreover, the community faces a devastating shortage of affordable housing. Current indications point to a three-year waiting list for Public

Housing assistance. As a result, multiple families are doubled up into unsubsidized, substandard rental units.

Being a border city has also placed El Paso at the hub of a high-intensity drug trafficking corridor between Mexico and the United States. It is estimated that over 50% of El Paso's homeless adults live with some form of substance abuse or dependency problems. Nearly one-third have some form of serious mental disorder, and about one-quarter are defined as being dually diagnosed.

The El Paso Coalition for the Homeless has addressed the issue of the chronic homeless in past Continuum of Care (CoC) applications and community needs assessments. Additionally, the Coalition incorporated the following strategies as part of the overall program to address chronic homelessness in our community by 2012:

- Design shelters, programs and services to be more open and accessible to get the chronically homeless off the streets and into programs;
- Use of technology and cooperation between agencies to ensure that the chronically homeless receive prompt, effective assessment of their needs regardless of where they enter the Continuum of Care process;
- Find alternatives to reduced state funding for mental health services;
- Invest more time, effort, and resources in treating chronically homeless who are chemically dependent; utilize more flexible and comprehensive approaches;
- Assistance to get more individuals qualified for and utilizing the existing mainstream resources; and
- Be more creative in the development of more permanent supportive housing for the homeless.

In addition to these strategies, the Coalition is working hard on "closing the front door" to prevent persons from becoming chronically homeless. This means getting persons to access shelter and services quickly so that they can rapidly return to self-sufficiency. More importantly, it means finding ways to keep a large number of very fragile persons stabilized in housing and supported with care for the long term.

The Point-In-Time Survey and collection of data from the various agencies assists in developing a document that identifies gaps and needs within the homeless system. It helps providers identify available resources as well as identifies services, barriers, unmet needs and policies and procedures that need to take place to bring about meaningful improvement.

Homeless Strategy – 91.215 (d)

HOMELESSNESS

41. **Strategy for Developing a System to Address Homelessness and the Priority Needs of Homeless Persons/Families** - *Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for developing a system to address homelessness and the priority needs of homeless persons and families (including the subpopulations identified in the needs section). The jurisdiction's strategy must consider the housing and supportive services needed in each stage of the process which includes preventing homelessness, outreach/assessment, emergency shelters and services, transitional housing, and helping homeless persons (especially any persons that are chronically homeless) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living.*

The City of El Paso, through a cooperative partnership with the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies, will seek to end chronic homelessness in our community by 2014. This will be partially accomplished through the following series of goals and activities, which will commence in 2010 and conclude in 2015:

Goal	Action Steps	Target
Increase the number of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) beds for the Chronically Homeless (CH)	-Pursuing HUD funding for new Single Room Occupancy (SRO), Shelter Plus Care (S+C), and PSH housing that will include CH beds.	2010-2015
	-Using HOME, Federal Home Loan Bank, and private funding to create the SRO and S+C units.	2010-2015
	-CoC will continue working with local developers and homeless programs to identify good buildings for potential PSH projects.	2010-2015
	-CoC expects to add 15-22 PSH beds per year, with an average of 10 CH beds per year, or 100 CH beds over 10 years.	2010-2015
	-A high priority will be PSH beds for persons in recovery for chronic substance abuse and persons with mental illness leaving or being diverted from jail. Given El Paso's high demand for subsidized housing, the CoC is unlikely to obtain CH units from the Public Housing Authority (PHA), but the CoC will continue to explore other possibilities for Permanent Housing (PH) through the PHA.	2010-2015
Increase Supportive Services to the CH	-Increasing housing options to persons recognized as being CH.	2010-2015
	-Increasing supportive services to CH persons that will enable the person to be supported within the community.	2010-2015
	-Developing additional housing subsidy options for persons (individuals and families) who are not disabled but do not have enough funds to independently maintain housing.	2010-2015

Goals and Activities to End Chronic Homelessness continued

Continue to assure the availability of medical services for homeless persons	-Increasing the number of social workers that focus on aggressive outreach, immediate access, and non-traditional approaches to health care for homeless persons. -Coordinating a system of providing eye care, expanded dental care, and access to prescriptions for homeless persons. -Developing a Specialty Care funding pool to assist homeless persons with co-pays for medical examinations/services. -Coordinating Medical Detox Program(s) that will target homeless persons seeking sobriety.	2010-2015 2010-2015 2010-2015 2010-2015
Increase employment opportunities for homeless persons	-Increasing job training and placement opportunities within shelters. -Developing "job pool" for employers to utilize in filling vacancies.	2013 2013
Address issue of Discharge Planning as related to homelessness	-Continuing to conduct assessments of current policies and procedures. -Maintaining Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with participating medical care facilities and agencies in addressing discharge planning policy. -Continuing to work with criminal justice system participants to address discharge planning. -Developing a Respite Facility that will provide homeless patients, that have been recently discharged from the hospital, a safe and clean environment in which to recuperate.	2010 2010-2015 2010-2012 2010-2012
Support Advocacy efforts for homeless persons	-Maintaining funding for the Homeless Grants Planner position to serve as coordinating entity for assessment of needs for the homeless.	2010-2015
Address long term issues of funding for homeless service provider	-Continuing to search for funding streams specifically for supportive services, which is a crucial component of PSH programs.	2010-2015

42. **Strategy for Helping Low-Income Individuals/Families who are at Imminent Risk of Becoming Homeless** - *Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for helping extremely low- and low-income individuals and families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.*

Homeless Prevention strategies for individuals and families that are at imminent risk of becoming homeless are specified in the answer to Question 45 under Homelessness Prevention. That answer includes descriptions of programs and services geared toward preventing homelessness, including those offering financial counseling and assistance; at-risk youth runaway prevention; mental health treatment; job training and referral; domestic violence prevention; alcohol and substance abuse treatment; employment assistance; and services in the areas of child care, transportation, health care, and legal issues.

Other strategies to assist those who are on the verge of becoming homeless include:

- Continue to educate private/public sectors about services that are available;
- Educate the general public; and
- Continue the collaboration between El Paso General Assistance and Coalition members in their outreach to those who are about to become homeless.

CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

43. **Strategy for Eliminating Chronic Homelessness** - *Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for eliminating chronic homelessness. This should include the strategy for helping homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. This strategy should, to the maximum extent feasible, be coordinated with the strategy presented in Exhibit 1 of the Continuum of Care (CoC) application and any other strategy or plan to eliminate chronic homelessness.*

The Coalition for the Homeless strategy for eliminating chronic homelessness includes short and long-term plans creating new permanent housing beds for the chronically homeless. They are as follows:

The Coalition's short-term plan for creating new permanent housing beds for the chronically homeless over the next 12-months:
As of January 31, 2009, El Paso had 78 open CH beds, plus 21 under development, for a total of 99 CH beds created. After January 31, 2009, the Veteran's Administration (VA) allotted 35 more Veteran's Administration Supportive Housing (VASH) Vouchers, including five for chronically homeless. Starting September 1, 2009, the Coalition has HOPWA entitlement funding and expects to designate at least three PH beds for the chronically homeless. In the 2009 application, the Coalition is applying for 21 SRO units, of which five are for chronically homeless and four for disabled individuals, some of whom will be chronically homeless. The City of El Paso has already awarded $1 million in HOME funds for rehabilitation of the 21 units. Therefore, by November, 2010, the Coalition expects to have at least 107 CH beds open, with another five to seven under development. If the 2009 SRO application is funded, then, in the 2010 CoC application, the Coalition will submit another project that will include at least 10 beds for the chronically homeless. If the 2009 SRO application is not funded, the Coalition will apply again in 2010 for the 21 SRO units.

The Coalition's long-term plan for creating new permanent housing beds for the chronically homeless over the next 10 years:
The Coalition will pursue HUD funding for new SRO, S+C, and SHP housing that will include CH beds. HOME, Federal Home Loan Bank, and private funding will be used to create the SRO and S+C units. The Coalition expects to add 15 to 22 PSH beds per year, with an average of 10 CH beds per year, or 100 CH beds over 10 years. Added to a current baseline of 99 beds, the 10-year goal is to have at least 199 CH beds in place to house a current CH population of 205. The Coalition will continue to work with local developers and homeless programs to identify good buildings for potential PSH projects. A high priority will be PSH beds for persons in recovery for chronic substance abuse and persons with mental illness leaving or diverted from jail. Given El Paso's high

demand for subsidized housing, the Coalition is unlikely to obtain CH units from the Public Housing Authority (PHA), but the Coalition will continue to explore other possibilities for PH through the PHA.

Strategy for Eliminating Chronic Homelessness

Ending chronic homelessness is a HUD priority. The El Paso Coalition for the Homeless has been working towards accomplishing this by creating new beds for the chronically homeless. In April 2004, the City of El Paso accepted the President's challenge of ending chronic homelessness nationwide by officially adopting a plan entitled *"Border Solutions: A Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness"*. The plan has served and continues to serve as the strategic plan for the community's response to chronic homelessness, and the delivery of services to the homeless in general. According to data from the 2009 Point-in-Time Count and survey of homeless persons, an estimated 205 individuals in El Paso can be characterized as "chronically homeless." An estimate is required because not everyone provides the required survey information; those who do respond to the survey may not accurately respond whether they have a mental or physical disability, or disability based on alcohol or substance abuse; and, what constitutes a "disability" is not well defined or communicated. According to the 2009 Point-in-Time Count, the 205 individuals considered "chronically homeless" represent 16.7% of all the homeless in El Paso and 25% of all homeless unaccompanied adults in emergency shelters or on the streets. This is slightly lower than the national averages.

As part of the Border Solutions Plan, the City, the Coalition and the CoC stakeholders included the following goals to end chronic homelessness:

- Improve effectiveness of efforts to engage the chronically homeless
- Rapidly establish the chronically homeless in long-term supportive housing
- Provide wrap-around services that promote housing stability and self-sufficiency
- Improve employment opportunities to maintain self-sufficiency

Since the Border Solutions Plan was created, HUD has required each CoC to address certain national objectives to end chronic homelessness as part of the Continuum's "Ten Year Plan." In the 2007 HUD Continuum of Care application, the El Paso Continuum of Care submitted the following goals and action steps for its "Ten Year Plan" and consistent with Border Solutions:

- HUD Objective 1 – Create 19 new Permanent Housing beds for chronically homeless persons. CoC goal: increase from 62 beds to 81 beds. As of 2009, CoC's performance increased from 62 beds to 77 beds.
- HUD Objective 2 – Increase percentage of homeless persons staying in Permanent Housing over 6 months to at least 71%. CoC goal: increase from 59% to 61%. As of 2009, CoC's performance increased from 59% to 72%.

44. **Efforts to Increase Coordination Between Providers, Health, and Service Agencies Regarding Addressing Needs of Chronically Homeless Persons** - *Describe the efforts to increase coordination between housing providers, health, and service agencies in addressing the needs of persons that are chronically homeless. (91.215(l))*

The El Paso Coalition for the Homeless has several priorities in providing for those who are considered chronically homeless. These priorities include but are not limited to: (1) increasing housing options to persons recognized as being chronically homeless, (2) increasing supportive services to chronically homeless persons that will enable the person to be supported within the community, and (3) developing additional housing subsidy options for persons (individuals and families) who are not disabled but do not have enough funds to independently maintain housing. In the past year, the Coalition solicited for projects for additional permanent supportive housing funds through the annual Continuum of Care HUD application process. Past programs have historically been developed to serve persons who are chronically homeless and have a serious mental illness.

Strategy#1: Engage the Chronically Homeless

Goal #1: Continue to implement campaign to educate the community about El Paso's chronically homeless.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Educate citizens on what they can do to assist the chronically homeless	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies	2010-2015	City of El Paso Community and faith based groups
Report of chronically homeless to expedite service delivery	Handled through 211 System	2010	Lead agency for 211
Utilize a mobile van staffed with professionals who are skilled in engaging the chronically homeless	Centro San Vicente Medical Clinic	2010	Grant funding
Continue to engage the chronically homeless via Outreach Social Workers (provide emergency food and clothing that have been made available)	Centro San Vicente	2010-2015	Grant funding

Goal #2: Continue to utilize the local churches to provide outreach and referral services to engage the homeless.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Provide training on homeless issues and provision of resource directory to all faith- based organizations	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies	2010-2015	N/A

Goal #3: Continue to utilize Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to coordinate services for the chronically homeless.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Continue to ensure the quality of data is good in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies	2010-2015	HUD Continuum of Care funding and local homeless service providers

Goal #4: Develop a coordinated Discharge Plan with the county jail, the state prison, area hospitals and the Psychiatric Hospital.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Continue to monitor policies that address discharge planning between jails, hospitals, mental health facilities, and local homeless shelters	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies; Interagency Council	2010-2015	NA

STRATEGY #2: Provide Services to the Chronically Homeless

Goal #1: Increase the number of mental health and substance abuse professionals in local emergency shelters.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Submit funding requests to both private and public funding sources	El Paso MH/MR; Aliviane; Recovery Alliance	2010-2015	SAMHSA; HUD; Private Foundations

Goal #2: Provide dental services to the chronically homeless.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Continue to explore a more coordinated effort so that the homeless can access dental care	Opportunity Center for the Homeless; Centro San Vicente Medical Clinic	2013	Foundation funding; El Paso VA Health Care System (for eligible veterans)

Goal #3: Develop Permanent Supportive Housing for the chronically homeless.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Continue to focus on development of permanent supportive housing for the chronically homeless	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies	2010-2015	City of El Paso; HACEP; Coalition for the Homeless member agencies

Goal #4: Explore the specific need for increased transportation services for the chronically homeless.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Assess current transportation needs	Sun Metro	2010-2015	City of El Paso Sun Metro; El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies

Goal #5: Develop a recovery 'community' that will house to assist clients in transitioning to permanent housing following detoxification/treatment.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Seek funding to provide a system of recovery houses	Recovery Alliance; Aliviane	2013	Grants (SAMHSA, TACADA, HUD)

STRATEGY #3: Establish the chronically homeless in independent living or long term supportive housing

Goal #1: Create housing opportunities that will allow for a return to housing following a short stay in a residential care facility (detoxification, hospital).

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Explore possible funding sources	Recovery Alliance; Aliviane	2012	SAMHSA; TACADA

Goal #2: Provide long-term supportive housing.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Continue to develop additional collaborations between agencies	Housing Authority of the City of El Paso; VA Health Care System; El Paso MH/MR	2010-2015	HUD Continuum of Care funding

Goal #3: Direct placement of chronically homeless into housing from institutions, hospitals and jails.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Develop a system-wide placement with appropriate supportive services	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless acting as the coordinating agency	2015	HACEP; area affordable housing projects; MH/MR; veterans associations; Opportunity Center for the Homeless; El Paso County Adult Probation; State prison system (TDCJ); County Jail; local hospitals; El Paso VA Health Care System

Goal #4: Emphasize housing first options for chronically homeless.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Coordinate the effort to emphasize housing first with lead agency being the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless	El Paso MH/MR; City of El Paso Housing Authority; El Paso VA Health Care System	2010	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies; Federal, State and Local funding sources; private foundations.

Goal #5: Develop employment opportunities for the chronically homeless.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Develop training for specific and linked employment	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies	2010-2015	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies; Upper Rio Grande Workforce Development Board; Texas Rehabilitation Commission
Establish a pool of understanding employers willing to hire the chronically homeless	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies	2010-2015	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies; Upper Rio Grande Workforce Development Board
Utilize job coaches to help the chronically homeless get and hold jobs	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies	2010-2015	Upper Rio Grande Workforce Development Board

HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION

45. **Strategy to Help Prevent Homelessness for Individuals/Families with Children at Imminent Risk of Becoming Homeless** - *Describe the jurisdiction's strategy to help prevent homelessness for individuals and families with children who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.*

Households that require immediate rental assistance to prevent an impending eviction are referred for prevention funding once an assessment is completed. Households can receive financial assistance from one of the following: (1) the County of El Paso Office of General Assistance (with over 30 years experience and well known as a program that helps households in need of basic emergency assistance); (2) various agencies/providers such as Project Vida, El Paso MH/MR, Center Against Family Violence, and International AIDS Empowerment (all recipients of Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) funding for homeless prevention activities); (3) United Way of El Paso County (serves as the lead agency in the distribution of funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and is primarily utilized for rental and utility assistance); and (4) local churches, social service organizations, and the Mary Peyton

Foundation (provides funding to assist persons who are at risk of becoming homeless due to limited funds).

In addition to the above-mentioned services, the City of El Paso began the implementation of the Federally funded program, Homeless Prevention Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). A major aspect of this program is to provide rental assistance, coupled with housing-focused case management services. Implementation of the program began on October 1, 2009.

After HPRP funding became available, a broad range of homeless providers and homeless prevention providers joined in discussion sessions regarding the best use of HPRP funds. Work groups from the Coalition for the Homeless refined recommendations and the lead entity for the Coalition presented recommendations to the City. City staff then reviewed and refined the recommendations in completing the proposed Amendment that was submitted to HUD adding HPRP activities, as well as for the procedures that were used in implementing the Amendment. The City's use of HPRP Grant funds supports the City's Consolidated Plan by enabling households to receive the amount of financial assistance needed to prevent homelessness and support services needed to maintain housing stability. For Prevention, the City granted $1,609,237 for financial assistance and $503,082 for stabilization services, projecting to serve 900 households over three years. For Homeless Assistance (Rapid Re-housing), the City granted $783,917 for financial assistance and $290,740 for stabilization services, projecting to serve 150 households over three years. The City granted $132,000 for HMIS over three years.

The following are supportive services offered in an effort to prevent homelessness in El Paso, along with a description of each program.

Financial Counseling and Assistance:

- YWCA Consumer Credit Counseling Service – Provides counseling regarding debt management. Clients contact the YWCA for appointment, attend classes and develop repayment plans for fee covered by creditors.
- Project Bravo Homeless Prevention Project – Provides counseling and general assistance to persons to prevent homelessness. Clients contact the office for appointments.
- El Paso County Domestic Relations Office – Monitors timely payment of child support and assists in mediating support disputes and enforcing payment without resort to courts. Clients directly request services by inquiry through the Family Court System.
- Texas Victim's Compensation Fund – Provides domestic violence victims with funds for relocation, medical costs, and counseling. Victims apply for compensation after filing a police report.
- El Paso County General Assistance Fund – Through funding from FEMA, provides one-time emergency financial assistance to County residents (e.g. for rent to avoid immediate eviction, or for utility payments to avoid cut off of services). Individuals apply for assistance in person at the local County office.

- El Paso Electric Company "Project Care" – Provides temporary utility assistance for persons having difficulty paying their electric bills. The Electric Company publicizes this program and customers request assistance directly from the Electric Company.

At Risk Youth/Runaway Prevention:

- El Paso Center for Children Services to At-Risk Youth – Provides educational presentations in area schools and civic organizations to help adults identify runaway risk factors and warning signs, and to educate youth about the risks of life on the streets.
- YWCA Project Redirection – Keeps teenage parents in school. This is an extensive program with referrals made by school counselors and health professionals.
- El Paso Area Foster Parent Association – Provides counseling and case management services to foster youth exiting the State foster care system; assistance includes potential placement within Section 8 housing program.
- El Paso Human Services Pride Center – a one stop day resource center that provides basic services to youth exiting the State foster care system. Services include individual assessment and case management, substance abuse counseling, employment services, educational counseling, and housing counseling.

Job Training and Referral:

- Texas Workforce Commission and Upper Rio Grande Workforce Development Board Programs – Provide job training and referrals; are accessed through "one stop" employment and workforce centers.

Domestic Violence Prevention:

- Center Against Family Violence Public Education Campaign – Make presentations to groups and schools about warning signs of violent relationships.
- Batterers Intervention Program (Center Against Family Violence) – Provides a three-month program to offenders or batterers to change violent behavior; court refers offenders.
- El Paso Domestic Violence Prevention Commission – Networks and collaborates monthly on efforts to prevent domestic violence and improve law enforcement response.

The following service activities are offered in an effort to provide supportive services to homeless persons and those at risk of becoming homeless.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment:

- Recovery Alliance – Provides substance abuse assessment and peer support for persons seeking a drug and alcohol-free lifestyle. Homeless persons are referred to counseling by Homeless Coalition members and attend scheduled sessions at various sites.

- Aliviane No-Ad, Inc.PATH Program – Homeless persons are referred to special residential treatment programs by case managers and are provided follow-up care.
- Rescue Mission of El Paso Relapse Prevention Program – A 13-week in-house recovery program serving approximately 50 persons per year. This faith-based program provides follow-up aftercare for a period of six months.
- VA Health Care System – Outpatient substance abuse and mental health program targeting all veterans. The program is tailored to the client. Homeless persons access this program through the Veterans Administration Liaison assigned to area shelters.

Mental Health Treatment:

- Homeless Mental Health Initiative – Mental health professionals provide regular contact, medical attention, and psychiatric services to homeless individuals through the Opportunity Center for the Homeless Day Resource Center. This project is a collaborative effort between the Opportunity Center (serving as the lead agency), El Paso MH/MR, and Centro San Vicente Medical Clinic. Staff includes a full-time licensed psychiatrist and Licensed Vocational Nurse (LVN) Case Manager.
- Homeless Outreach Team – Provides outreach services to homeless persons living on the streets and in other unsuitable living environments. Services include access to case management, counseling, psychiatric services and medications.
- Centro San Vicente Mental Health Component – A seamless, integrated health care service project that provides mental health counseling services that address primary health care, mental health care, and substance abuse services. This component is co-located within the area's shelter system and is available to all homeless persons through referral; it is staffed by a Licensed Professional Counselor, Licensed Social Worker, and two community health advisors.

Education:

- Region XIX Homeless Project – Funded through the Texas Education Agency to provide tutoring and educational services to children living on site at Homeless Coalition member shelters.
- El Paso Community College-Occupational Education for the Homeless – Developed in partnership with the Opportunity Center for the Homeless, this project provides regular classes for General Educational Development (GED), basic literacy, English as a Second Language (ESL), and computer skills. It is funded through the Texas Education Agency and HUD. It is staffed with a full-time project coordinator, two part-time GED/ESL instructors, and a computer specialist. Homeless persons are referred by case managers from Homeless Coalition member agencies. Homeless persons are then encouraged to register and attend classes.

Employment Assistance:

- Rescue Mission Job Preparation Program – Assists homeless persons with skills needed to obtain and maintain employment, including attaining identification

documents, clean clothing, resumes, and appropriate job supplies. Provides transportation to job interviews and to jobs. Participants attend group sessions and individual counseling with job placement counselors. The program is open to all homeless persons, and all able-bodied residents of the Rescue Mission are required to participate.

- Opportunity Center for the Homeless Self-Investment Class – Designed to bridge a student into college or workforce. They are assisted in completing applications and resumes, and with preparation for interviews. College preparation deals with note-taking and essays. Referrals are made through Homeless Coalition member agencies via caseworkers.
- Opportunity Center for the Homeless Employment Counseling – Assists the homeless to secure employment following initial assessment of skills level. Homeless persons also receive assistance in securing identification documents, proper clothing, transportation assistance, meals, and appropriate job supplies. The program is open to all homeless persons regardless of shelter where they may be residing at the time of application. Referrals are made through Homeless Coalition member agencies.

Child Care:

- YWCA "Mi Casa" Child Development Program – Provides transportation and high-quality full-day childcare to 55 children. It is located at the Central YWCA branch. The program targets children from area shelters while their mothers attend work, training or address service needs. The Homeless Coalition members designate a primary liaison that identifies parents in need of childcare. They document eligibility and assist parents in completing eligibility and enrollment forms. If eligible for childcare subsidy through the Texas Workforce Commission, liaison assists with the application for funding from the Child Care Management Service (CCMS). If the parent does not qualify for CCMS or if CCMS funding is not available (per waitlist), liaison assists parents in applying for financial support through Mi Casa Program. Liaison makes arrangements for use of the Homeless Coalition transportation system to transport children to childcare program.
- Area Child Care Centers – Provides access to childcare through the CCMS program. In the event childcare is not available through Mi Casa, referrals are made to alternate sites within the local community.

Transportation:

- Coalition Transportation System – Two 15-passenger vans, equipped with infant and toddler seats, transport homeless persons to and from area shelters to appointments with medical and service providers, schools, daycare, and job interviews. Homeless persons receive assistance by having a Coalition member agency verify the appointment and request the ride.
- Job Express Transportation System – City-operated Sun Metro vans are on call to transport job seekers to and from interviews during application periods and to local employment offices.

Health Care:

- Centro San Vicente Homeless Medical Clinic – Operates a primary healthcare clinic Monday through Friday at the Opportunity Center for the Homeless Day-Resource Center and provides medical services to all the homeless. The goal of the clinic is to provide 1,500 15-minute primary medical visits for a minimum of 300 homeless individuals each year. This goal will allow for medical needs to be addressed and diagnoses to be made before the problem becomes acute and requires expensive treatment at a public emergency room. Homeless persons receive assistance through a walk-in system; if the clinic is full, less acute cases are rescheduled for another time.
- Community Dental and Vision Program – Referrals for the homeless, through a network established with members of the local medical profession, to area doctors/dentists who provide free examinations and follow-up care. Referrals are made through the Coalition's caseworkers with visits scheduled according to the participating members availability. Transportation is coordinated through the Homeless Coalition Transportation System.
- International AIDS Empowerment Homeless AIDS Initiative – Provides one-on-one and small group HIV/AIDS educational sessions through sign-up or referral at the various homeless shelters.
- VA Health Care System – Eligible veterans (including homeless veterans) can access the full service health care system of the local VA during regular hours of operation. Emergency services are available through the VA Medical Center at William Beaumont Hospital.

Legal Services:

- Legal Clinic for the Homeless – Provides legal assistance to homeless persons, especially in overcoming obstacles to qualifying for mainstream services. Clinic is co-located at the Opportunity Center for the Homeless for easy access by persons using the Day Resource Center. Services are available to all homeless persons. Legal clinic does not address criminal felony cases.
- Violence Against Woman Act (VAWA) Immigration Counseling – Agencies help non-citizen victims of domestic violence apply independently for U.S. citizenship; caseworkers at domestic violence shelters refer individuals to these services.
- Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid – Provides legal services to persons of low-income, to include the homeless, in addressing a variety of issues. Each person assisted must be a resident of the service area or be a farm worker; must meet income and asset limitations, and must have a case that meets one of the legal priorities.
- Diocesan Migrant Refugee Services – Provides legal services for victims of domestic violence and assists in the processing of immigration issues.
- United Neighborhood Organizations (UNO) – Assists local domestic violence shelters with issues of domestic violence.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

46. **Description of the Institutional Structure through which the Homelessness Strategy will be Carried Out** - *Briefly describe the institutional structure, including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions, through which the jurisdiction will carry out its homelessness strategy.*

The El Paso Coalition for the Homeless exists for the purpose of meeting the diverse needs of homeless persons by helping those who are able to transition toward self-sufficiency, those who are no longer able to live independently, and those who are at risk of becoming homeless. It seeks to accomplish these goals through advocacy on behalf of the homeless and coordination of appropriate shelter and supportive services. It partners with non-profit, private sector, and governmental entities, and participates in the impartial collaboration to secure and distribute funds for the homeless programs. As it strives to maintain an effective balance of homeless programs, the Coalition will oversee the identification of gaps in the Continuum of Care, the service delivery plan for the homeless. It will lead in the development of programs to fill those gaps, including the provision of decent housing that is affordable to low- and moderate- income persons.

The El Paso Coalition for the Homeless is comprised of 62 member agencies, including non-profit and for-profit agencies, members of the faith community, the greater El Paso community and local, state and federal agencies. The Coalition is overseen by a 12 member Board of Directors that meets monthly. It holds general membership meetings on a monthly basis. There are various standing committees, including the Continuum of Care Planning Committee; Survey and Discharge Planning Sub-Committee, and the Coalition Sustainability Committee. All meet on a frequent basis. The chart below illustrates the CoCs most active CoC-wide planning committees, subcommittees, and work groups.

Committees and Frequency

Name Of Group	Role of Group	Meeting Frequency
El Paso Coalition for the Homeless Board of Directors	Develop strategies and policies that affect Continuum planning activities	Monthly or more
Continuum of Care Planning Committee	Identify needs and gaps; plan Point-in-Time Count; set priorities for new projects for HUD application; coordinate on new resources	Monthly or more
HMIS Steering Committee	Oversee and coordinate HMIS data collection and standards	Monthly or more
Jail Diversion Committee	Discharge planning and coordination for homeless exiting jail	Monthly or more
Veterans Services Committee	Coordinate various programs serving veterans; plan and stage annual Veterans Stand Down event	Bi-monthly

Members of the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless as of November 2009

Organization Name	Membership Type	Organization Type	Organization Role	Subpopulations
Region XIX Education Service Center	Public Sector	School Systems/ Universities	Primary Decision Making Group, Attend Consolidated Plan planning meetings during past 12 months, Committee/Sub-committee/Work Group, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	Youth
City of El Paso	Public Sector	Local Government Agencies	Primary Decision Making Group, Attend Consolidated Plan planning meetings during past 12 months, Lead agency for 10-year plan, Attend 10-year planning meetings during past 12 months, Committee/Sub-committee/Work Group, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months, Authoring agency for Consolidated Plan	NONE
County of El Paso	Public Sector	Local Government Agencies	Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE
El Paso County General Assistance	Public Sector	Local Government Agencies	Committee/Sub-committee/Work Group, Attend 10-year planning meetings during past 12 months, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE
El Paso County Veterans Assistance	Public Sector	Local Government Agencies	Primary Decision Making Group, Attend Consolidated Plan planning meetings during past 12 months, Attend 10-year planning meetings during past 12 months, Committee/Sub-committee/Work Group, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	Veterans
Housing Authority for the City of El Paso	Public Sector	Public Housing Agencies	Primary Decision Making Group, Attend Consolidated Plan planning meetings during past 12 months, Committee/Sub-committee/Work Group, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE
Anthony Housing Authority	Public Sector	Public Housing Agencies	None	NONE
El Paso County Housing Authority	Public Sector	Public Housing Agencies	None	NONE
El Paso Community College	Public Sector	School Systems/ Universities	Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE
Socorro Independent School System	Public Sector	School Systems/ Universities	Primary Decision Making Group, Attend Consolidated Plan planning meetings during past 12 months	Youth
El Paso County Attorney's Office	Public Sector	Law Enforcement/ Corrections	Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE
West Texas Adult Probation – Mental Health Unit	Public Sector	Law Enforcement/ Corrections	Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	Seriously Mentally Ill
El Paso Police Department	Public Sector	Law Enforcement/ Corrections	Primary Decision Making Group, Committee/Sub-committee/Work Group, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE

Organization Name	Membership Type	Organization Type	Organization Role	Subpopulations
El Paso County Sheriffs Office	Public Sector	Law Enforcement/ corrections	Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE
Upper Rio Grande Workforce Development Board	Public Sector	Local Workforce Investment Act Boards	Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE
Veterans Administration Health Care System	Public Sector	Other	Primary Decision Making Group, Attend Consolidated Plan planning meetings during past 12 months, Attend 10-year planning meetings during past 12 months, Committee/Sub-committee/Work Group, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	Veterans
El Paso Veterans Center	Public Sector	Other	Committee/Sub-committee/Work Group, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	Veterans
El Paso MH/MR	Public Sector	Other	Primary Decision Making Group, Attend Con Plan planning meetings during past 12 months, Attend 10-yr planning meetings during past 12 months, Committee/Sub-committee/Work Group, Attend Con Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	Seriously Mentally Ill
Aliviane, Inc.	Private Sector	Non-Profit Orgs.	Attend Con Plan planning meetings during past 12 months, attend Con Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	Substance Abuse
Child Crisis Center of El Paso	Private Sector	Non-Profit Orgs.	Primary Decision Making Group, Attend Con Plan planning meetings during past 12 months, attend 10-year planning meetings during past 12 months, Committee/Sub-committee/Work Group, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	Youth
El Paso Center Against Familiy Violence	Private Sector	Non-Profit Orgs.	Primary Decision Making Group, Attend Consolidated Plan planning meetings during past 12 months, Committee/Sub-committee/Work Group, Attend 10-year planning meetings during past 12 months, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	Domestic Violence
El Paso Coalition for the Homeless	Private Sector	Non-Profit Orgs.	Primary Decision Making Group, Attend Consolidated Plan planning meetings during past 12 months, Attend 10-year planning meetings during past 12 months, Committee/Sub-committee/Work Group, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE
El Paso Community Action Program – Project Bravo	Private Sector	Non-Profit Orgs.	Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE
El Paso Area Foster Parents Association	Private Sector	Non-Profit Orgs.	Primary Decision Making Group, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	Youth
Goodwill Industries	Private Sector	Non-Profit Orgs.	Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE
La Familia del Paso, Inc.	Private Sector	Non-Profit Orgs.	Primary Decision Making Group, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	Seriously Mentally Ill

Organization Name	Membership Type	Organization Type	Organization Role	Subpopulations
La Posada Home	Private Sector	Non-Profit Orgs.	Primary Decision Making Group, Attend Consolidated Plan planning meetings during past 12 months, Committee/Sub-committee/Work Group, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE
Martin Luther King, Jr. Food Drive Committee	Private Sector	Funder Advocacy Group	Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE
Opportunity Center for the Homeless	Private Sector	Non-Profit Orgs.	Primary Decision Making Group, Attend Consolidated Plan planning meetings during past 12 months, Attend 10-year planning meetings during past 12 months, Committee/Sub-committee/Work Group, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE
El Paso Alliance, Inc.	Private Sector	Non-Profit Orgs.	Primary Decision Making Group, Attend Consolidated Plan planning meetings during past 12 months, Attend 10-year planning meetings during past 12 months, Committee/Sub-committee/Work Group, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	Substance Abuse
Reynolds House	Private Sector	Non-Profit Orgs.	Primary Decision Making Group, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE
Sin Fronteras Organizing Projects	Private Sector	Non-Profit Orgs.	Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE
Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid	Private Sector	Non-Profit Orgs.	Primary Decision Making Group, Attend Consolidated Plan planning meetings during past 12 months, Attend 10-year planning meetings during past 12 months, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE
Volar Center for Independent Living	Private Sector	Non-Profit Orgs.	Attend Consolidated Plan planning meetings during past 12 months, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE
West Texas Food Bank	Private Sector	Non-Profit Orgs.	Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE
YWCA El Paso del Norte Region	Private Sector	Non-Profit Orgs.	Primary Decision Making Group, Attend Consolidated Plan planning meetings during past 12 months, Committee/Sub-committee/Work Group, Attend Consolidated Plan focus groups/public forums during past 12 months	NONE

The City of El Paso, through the Community Development Block Grant program, has provided partial funding for the Homeless Grants Planner and the Executive Director to assist in the oversight of the Consolidated Plan and the Consolidated Continuum of Care application submitted by the Coalition, and is in charge of implementing the ten-year plan "Border Solutions: A Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness in El Paso, Texas". The City of El Paso will continue to work in collaboration with the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless and its member agencies in the development of long term plans to address homelessness in our community. Through efforts coordinated by both entities, homeless men, women and children in the community will be cared for in an effective manner.

DISCHARGE COORDINATION POLICY

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

It is the policy of the City of El Paso that no person be discharged from any institutional authority, within the jurisdiction of the City of El Paso, into a state of homelessness. Under no circumstances should a person be discharged from any public facility with directions to seek housing or shelter in an emergency shelter. Every effort must be made through careful discharge planning to work with the client and local resources to seek adequate, permanent housing, or if this is not attainable, then suitable accommodations must be found. At a minimum, the client should receive active and diligent case management from an appropriate service provider until permanent housing, with or without supportive services, is in place. If the client refuses services and or aid with placement, this should be documented along with all case management efforts. If possible, outreach efforts should continue to see to the welfare of the client and reconnect him or her with services and housing.

In terms of fulfilling the broad scope of this policy, the El Paso Coalition continues to oversee the ongoing planning and facilitation requirements of effective discharge planning that will prevent an individual from being released into homelessness in the City of El Paso. The Coalition serves as the lead in the effort due to their long-term sponsorship of the local Consolidated Continuum of Care application. The El Paso community made progress in the development of a community wide discharge planning process.

Some of the discharge policies being implemented by publicly-funded institutions in the City of El Paso and surrounding area included the following:

Foster Care – Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) designs and conducts programs to help foster youth make the transition to self-sufficiency. Each DFPS District (El Paso is in District 10) must provide discharge-planning services to youth who are within one year of aging out of the foster care system. Caseworkers coordinate with District staff of the Preparation for Adult Living (PAL) program to plan a transition that is appropriate to each individual, particularly youth with developmental disabilities. Eligible youth, age 18 to 21, can receive a transitional living allowance, including room and board assistance. The Housing Authority of the City of El Paso reserves 75 housing vouchers for former foster care youth.

Health Care – El Paso's County Hospital, University Medical Center, has social service and discharge planning procedures that include promptly identifying a patient's housing status and what services the patient is likely to need upon discharge from inpatient care. Hospital social workers and other care staff meet regularly to review, discuss, and develop individualized plans for meeting these discharge needs, including how to retain existing housing and how to access housing opportunities. Social workers follow a written code of ethics in assisting patients. For patients who identify themselves as homeless upon admission with no desire or prospects to return to permanent housing, hospital staff follows written policies from the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless Discharge Committee covering various area shelters and conditions for medical conditions accepted, pre-discharge contact, time of discharge, transportation, clothing, medications, and wound care supplies. If a patient insists on being discharged to the street, hospital social workers contact the Homeless Street Outreach Coordinator. The hospital has signed an agreement with Centro San Vicente health clinic for the homeless to arrange for follow-up medical care, patient record sharing, formulary access, and medication management.

Mental Health – Assessment protocol is in place following discharge from a state hospital and turnover to a local mental health authority. Protocol for meeting housing needs of discharged individuals has not been formalized; however, El Paso MH/MR, ensures continuity of mental health care and uses Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) funding to prevent homelessness until permanent supportive housing can be established.

Corrections – HMIS and the Texas CARE system are used to identify homeless and mentally ill offenders exiting the El Paso County Jail. The Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments and the West Texas Community Supervision and Corrections Department provide intensive supervision and services for these offenders upon re-entry or community supervision. Services include screening and assessment, outpatient and residential treatment. Re-Entry Court Treatment System is a 15-21 month program that includes screening, assessment, drug treatment and an action plan to meet housing needs. HPRP funding is used to place offenders with mental illness in housing with case management and probation supervision while permanent supportive housing is located. The Federal Correctional Facility at La Tuna, NM (near El Paso) has a policy that every offender is released to a responsible family member or other person and not into homelessness. A Relapse Prevention Counselor provides counseling and arranges for training from mainstream benefits and other service providers.

Specific Objectives/Homeless – (91.215)

48. **Specific Homeless Objectives to be Initiated or Completed during 2010-2015** - *Identify specific objectives that the jurisdiction intends to initiate and/or complete in accordance with the tables* prescribed by HUD, and how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan. For each specific objective, identify proposed accomplishments and outcomes the jurisdiction hopes to*

achieve in quantitative terms over a specified time period (one, two, three or more years) or in other measurable terms as defined by the jurisdiction.
Complete and submit Table 1C Summary of Specific Objectives or, if using the CPMP Tool, the Summaries.xls worksheets.

As specified in Table 1C, Summary of Specific Objectives, in Appendix 5, page 196, the City of El Paso intends to initiate and complete Emergency Shelter Grant homeless prevention activities to address the affordability of decent housing; and to as well as the availability/accessibility to essential services and to overnight shelter for homeless persons through the provision of operational costs; and also to provide homeless, emergency shelter, and housing Public Services using CDBG funding to persons who are homeless, in need of emergency shelter, or in need of housing services. Table 1C specifies all proposed Homeless objectives in detail, as well as corresponding proposed accomplishments and outcomes for 2010-2015.

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

**Refer to Table 1B Non-Homeless Special Needs or the CPMP Tool's Needs.xls workbook*

Priority Non-Homeless Needs – 91.215 (e)

49. **Priority Housing and Supportive Service Needs of Persons Who are Not Homeless But May/May Not Require Supportive Housing** - *Identify the priority housing and supportive service needs of persons who are not homeless but may or may not require supportive housing, i.e., elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction by using the Non-homeless Special Needs Table.*

The priority needs for the Community Development eligible areas and populations can be referenced in Table 1B, Non-Homeless Special Needs Table, in Appendix 5, page 195. These priorities were determined from the data gathered in the citizen participation process and include priority housing and supportive service needs of persons who are not homeless but may or may not require supportive housing.

As described in Table 1B, DCHD estimates that approximately 6,800 eligible non-homeless clients will require supportive services.

Senior Services	28
Handicapped Services	1,094
Youth Services	2,605
Child Care Services	128
Employment/Training Services	228
Health Services	2,717
TOTAL	**6,800**

In El Paso, many victims of domestic violence are provided emergency shelter, supportive services and transitional housing while they strive to become independent. El Paso's main provider in this area, the Center Against Family Violence has stated that for many, emergency shelter is not the only solution; thus, they also operate a Family Resource Center. Several other organizations in El Paso that provide transitional supportive housing for women with or without children, often assist those escaping domestic violence and the goal is to prepare for eventual independence and self-sufficiency.

El Paso has service providers such as Recovery Alliance and Aliviane-NOAD, Inc. that address the special needs of persons (men and women, with and without children) in recovery from drug and/or alcohol or inhalant addiction that have many different underlying root causes, and that may have involved incarceration. These organizations, some of which are faith-based, offer inpatient and outpatient specialized services and assistance with housing and supportive services for hundreds of men, women and youth who strive to remain in recovery.

HIV/AIDS – According to the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS), as of December 31, 2008, there were 1,556 persons living with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in El Paso County. The estimates provided by the National Commission on AIDS reflecting that one-third to one-half of persons living with HIV/AIDS are homeless, or at risk of being homeless, would indicate that up to 778 persons living with HIV/AIDS in El Paso County are not homeless, but may be at risk of becoming homeless. The 1,556 estimate of persons living with HIV in El Paso County provided by DSHS represents the number of people infected by HIV. However, the number of people affected by HIV is much greater. In El Paso, approximately 12% of the clients of the International AIDS Empowerment (IAE) agency are women (182), most with spouses and children or dependent grandchildren. Also, El Paso has a large number of infected men with wives and children. IAE currently has 456 registered clients; however, their combined dependents (spouses, children, etc.) account for an additional 538 people. The five-year goal for Tenant Based Rental Assistance is estimated at 312 households. For planning purposes, the average size of a household is estimated at three persons per household. Persons affected by HIV/AIDS, whether they are homeless or non-homeless, usually are in dire need of medical services and supportive services such as drug and alcohol abuse case management, and mental health case management.

According to the 2008 American Community survey of the U.S. Census Bureau, out of a total civilian non-institutionalized population of 591,251 in El Paso, there were 71,759 (or 12.14%) with a disability. Those under 18 years of age (183,548) with a disability were 7,345 (or 1.24%), those 18 to 64 years (340,004) with a disability were 35,626 (or 6.03%), and those 65 years and over (67,699) with a disability were calculated at 28,788 (or 4.87%).. Prior information from 2000 census data for the El Paso community (City and County combined), indicated that 122,545 persons age five or older had some kind of substantial disability. These figures substantiate the need for specialized supportive services and, in some cases, supportive housing for persons with disabilities. An organization in El Paso that strives to empower an individual and/or family to access these services is the Volar Center for Independent Living, that is current on all programs local, state, or federal that may prove advantageous.

The Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP) does not have any substantial data addressing the number of persons with unique or special needs living in its public housing. Data is, however, available indicating that 1,444 persons who reside in public housing are elderly/frail elderly, and many of these persons may need supportive services as they continue to live in public housing. Another indication of potential population needs is the fact that HACEP has experienced a dramatic increase in the numbers of families and individuals on the Public Housing Waitlist which now stands at 14,516; undoubtedly, some of these persons may need supportive services. Another interesting figure from the 2008 American Community Survey is that 24,265 grandparents in the City of El Paso are living with their grandchildren who are under 18 years of age, and 11,047 grandparents are living with and responsible for their grandchildren under 18 years of age. This additional burden for grandparents (of once again becoming caregivers) may pose unique challenges as they may have special needs themselves. Overall, the population of El Paso with special needs is expected to

grow over the next five years due to an increase in military families resulting from the expansion of Ft. Bliss. Also, as baby boomers in El Paso become retirees, they may develop special needs later in life.

Supportive Service Needs of Persons Who are Not Homeless But May/May Not Require Supportive Housing – El Paso has a large number of seniors "aging in place". DCHD funds a number of supportive services intended to permit frail seniors and persons with disabilities to stay in their homes and delay or avoid institutionalization. Examples of funded programs include the Minor Home Repair Program (formerly the Emergency Repair Program), home-delivery of meals, a representative payee program, adult day care, a day resource center for persons suffering from serious mental illness, and in-home supportive care and visiting nurses. In addition to housing and supportive services for persons with AIDS funded through HOPWA, DCHD has historically funded a case management program and a food pantry program for this population.

50. **The Basis for Assigning the Priority Given to Priority Needs Categories** - *Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.*

Public Services Priorities;
The priority ratings of High, Medium and Low assigned to each category of Public Services were developed through surveys administered to the general public, community service providers and the CD Steering Committee. Within the categories of service, City Council sets priorities for the selection of projects to be funded each year as a part of the annual Request for Proposals. Programs for Seniors and Persons with Disabilities, Youth, Health Services, Economic Opportunities and Economic Development were each ranked as a High Priority on the Survey for the City of El Paso's 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan. Expansion or improvements for facilities serving these populations, and the Homeless, also received a ranking of High Priority in the survey. In order to refine application and selection criteria within these broad service categories, City Council established blocks of priorities to be used during the funding process to determine which projects most directly address community needs.

City Council has based the priorities below on the premise that:

- a healthy local economy can promote the quality of life for all El Pasoans, and
- strong neighborhoods and strong families promote a healthy economy, safe communities, and productive citizens, and
- attractive parks and community centers promote strong families and neighborhoods, and
- educated young persons with strong characters promote strong families and neighborhoods as well as a healthy economy, and
- families and persons free of the effects of physical and mental illness and disabilities promote strong families and neighborhoods, and
- a community friendly to older populations is attractive to persons seeking a community in which to retire and is attractive to corporations and businesses interested in marketing to aging baby boomers, and

- reducing the number of homeless persons will increase the community's attractiveness to persons and corporations wishing to relocate to El Paso

Therefore, the Mayor and City Council established the following priorities for consideration of funding for social services projects. Economic development and self-sustainability is a goal held prominently by the City of El Paso and its public, private, and non-profit partners. As such, CDBG Social Service funding priorities will recognize a holistic and results-oriented approach to attaining that goal.

Economic Opportunities Priorities:
Priority will be given to outcome-oriented programs with proven results that offer a holistic approach to economic opportunities that transect all social services. Priority will be given to programs that integrate training and employment development into both the programs funded and the training and business development the City offers to service providers. Priority will also be given to providers who are good employers (health insurance, tuition assistance, pensions, etc).

- Provide direct economic advancement through micro-enterprise assistance, job training, education, development, and preparation for eligible individuals, with a focus on aptitude and interest. Such programs should demonstrate that they increase the client's capacity to seek and retain employment or self-employment.
- Offer indirect economic advancement through supportive services such as childcare.
- Create formal linkages between training programs and business seeking specific skills.

Medical and Mental Health Priorities:
Priority services are mental and medical health treatment services including primary, preventive, acute, restorative, chronic and end of life services which are provided in accordance with professionally accepted standards of practice provided in the least restrictive environment.

- Provide individuals with medical and mental health care and promote health and long-term self-sustainability.

Seniors and Persons with Disabilities Priorities:
Priority will be given to making El Paso a great place for seniors and persons with disabilities to choose to live here through the provision of services that:

- Provide safety net services such as meals programs, adult day care, adequate shelter and other services that promote independence and accessibility.
- Promote healthy lifestyles that include cultural and social activities and provide access to health care and end of life services.
- Offer opportunities that re-invest seniors' experience and wisdom in post-retirement employment, volunteerism, mentoring, participation in apprenticeship programs, and other community-enhancing activities.

- Offer specialized education and awareness, which promote health and welfare issues for seniors and persons with disabilities.

Children and Youth Priorities:
Priority will be placed on education and personal development for children and young people, including those with special needs, through projects that:

- Provide safety net services and offer family security such as after-school programs, gang prevention activities, drug awareness and treatment projects, specialized services for foster children, court advocacy, and supportive services for basic needs such as clothing in the least restrictive, most inclusive environment.
- Enhance education through career awareness programs, tutoring, apprenticeship, job training and preparation, and intergenerational mentoring.
- Offer supervised and structured personal development through diverse education, recreation, community improvement and physical and mental health programs.

Homeless, Emergency Shelter and Housing Priorities:
Support the work of the Homeless Coalition in their mission to provide a seamless continuum of care with a strong focus on safety net services and eventual independence through projects that:

- Provide safety net services including emergency shelter, transitional housing, special needs housing, and supportive services for basic needs such as food, transportation, health care, and other needs that lead to self-sustainability.
- Offer job training, preparation, education, and support services to obtain and sustain employment for economic security.
- Promote advocacy, public policy, financial leveraging, and community collaboration which advance the City of El Paso's strategic 10-year plan, "Border Solutions: Ending Chronic Homelessness in El Paso, Texas".
- Provide comprehensive housing counseling and education services to at-risk homeowners facing homelessness due to mortgage default and possible foreclosure.

Although public services attract a great deal of attention, the greater part of the annual CDBG budget is utilized for code enforcement, economic development, housing, interim assistance and public facility projects, most of which received a high priority by the citizens of El Paso who submitted the citizen needs survey.

For the past several years, the City has been strengthening CDBG policies and priorities to assure that CDBG funds are expended in a timely manner. Due to timeliness requirements connected to a spend rate that has to be maintained by DCHD, and because of the scarcity of the CDBG funds, it was considered reasonable to require that CDBG applicants demonstrate capacity, experience and an investment in their program by owning their facility when they seek CDBG funds.

Public Facilities Priorities:
As stated, the City Council adopts policies and priorities annually for the most judicious use of CDBG funding. Non-profit public facility projects are always a priority. They include:

- senior centers;
- handicapped centers;
- homeless facilities;
- neighborhood facilities such as libraries, and mental and medical health facilities;
- infrastructure projects such as street Improvements;
- sidewalks; and,
- accessibility improvements, including audible pedestrian signals and curb cuts.

The Community Development Steering Committee has also consistently rated these projects as high priorities and recommended they be funded, to the extent possible, on a yearly basis. Most importantly, the citizens of El Paso rated all of these projects as high priorities in the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan Citizen Survey. These projects are of utmost importance, considering that the City of El Paso has such a high population of persons with socio-economic necessities, including older neighborhoods with non-profit public facilities and infrastructure requiring improvements. All of these projects provide improved access to a suitable living environment, primarily benefitting persons who are of low- to moderate-income. Therefore, during 2010-2015, these projects will continue to be given a High Priority.

Economic Development Priorities:
Economic development activities are a priority for the City Council. The citizen needs survey taken in 2010 for Consolidated Plan input indicated that, out of 1,400 respondents in El Paso, 76% of the respondents rated a need for Economic Opportunities and Economic Development Programs, such as the Microenterprise Assistance project and Cafe Mayapan project, as Medium to High Priorities. Approximately 24.9% of all families in El Paso are living below the poverty level. According to the U.S. Census of Businesses and Business Patterns, in 2007, there were 13,225 business establishments in the El Paso Metropolitan Service Area. Of those businesses, 6,657 or 50.3% had between one and four employees. Further, as there were a total of 203,680 individuals employed by the 13,225 businesses, microenterprises employed approximately 13% of all workers. Therefore, half of all businesses in El Paso are microenterprises who employ approximately 13% of the workforce. Based on this information, economic development projects will continue to be high priority

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Priorities:
Since HOPWA funding was made available to the City of El Paso in FY 2009-2010, these activities are a priority for the City Council. The citizen needs survey taken in 2010 for Consolidated Plan input indicated that out of 1,400 respondents in El Paso, 65% of the respondents rated a need for Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) services, as a Medium to High Priority. According to the Texas Department

of State Health Services (DSHS), as of December 31, 2008, there were 1,556 people living with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in El Paso County. The express purpose of the HOPWA program is to enable persons living with HIV and AIDS, and their families, to establish or better maintain a stable living environment in housing that is decent, safe and sanitary, to reduce the risk of homelessness, and to improve access to health care and supportive services.

Code Enforcement Priorities:
Code enforcement is a priority need in El Paso neighborhoods with City Council approved neighborhood revitalization strategies. They are:

- Chamizal Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA);
- Lower Dyer Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA); and
- Segundo Barrio Revitalization Area (locally-designated)

Code enforcement activities are a priority for the City Council. One of its stated objectives is to "Develop and implement a comprehensive neighborhood revitalization program to revitalize the most distressed neighborhoods in the City". Improving the appearance of distressed neighborhoods and providing healthy, safe and sanitary living environments through proactive code enforcement activities is vital to successfully implementing these strategies. In the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan Citizen Survey, code enforcement was ranked as the 15th overall priority with a plurality of respondents rating it as a High Priority.

Interim Assistance Priorities:
Interim Assistance is another priority need in neighborhoods with City Council approved neighborhood revitalization strategies. The strategies include interim assistance, or neighborhood clean-up activities, as an important component in revitalization efforts to remove unwanted and dangerous debris from the neighborhoods. In the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan Citizen Survey, neighborhood cleanups were ranked as the 11th overall priority with a plurality of respondents rating it as a High Priority.

Fair Housing Priorities:
As a recipient of HUD funding, It is the responsibility of DCHD to affirmatively further fair housing in the City of El Paso. The City Council also considers fair housing a high priority. Furthering fair housing is accomplished by conducting an Analysis of Impediments (AI) to fair housing choice and taking appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments to fair housing choice that are identified. The new AI, to be completed in 2010, will involve an assessment of laws, regulations, policies and procedures that affect the location, availabilities, and accessibility of housing, as well as the conditions, both private and public, that affect fair housing choice. Fair housing choice means the ability of persons, regardless of national origin, race, color, religion, gender, familial status, or handicap/disability, of similar income levels, to have available to them the same housing choices. Impediments to fair housing choice can include any action, omissions, or decisions taken because of the seven protected classes listed

above or that restrict the availability of housing choice to any of the of the protected classes under the Fair Housing Act.

A Fair Housing Open Forum Analysis of Impediments Community Input Session was held on February 23, 2010 for consultation in developing the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan. The comments/suggestions made during the Session have been documented and will be addressed by the 2010 Analysis of Impediments to fair housing choice. The City's Fair Housing Task Force will continue to review identified impediments for the purpose of the addressing fair housing choice barriers as well as input derived as a result of the Housing Open Forum.

Fair Housing activities will, therefore, continue to be rated as a High Priority in the ensuring five-years.

51. **Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs** - *Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.*

Lack of funding to meet underserved needs is a serious issue, but one that can be seen as a challenge, not necessarily an obstacle.

Major obstacles identified in the Consolidated Plan in relation to meeting underserved needs are geographic concentration of existing services or ineffectively coordinated resources. During the reporting period, the City's most successful actions to overcome these obstacles were the fostering of collaboratives for the distribution of CDBG Public Services funds and Emergency Shelter Grant funds.

During 2009-2010, the City again partnered with the Upper Rio Grande Workforce Development Board (URGWDB) and the Upper Rio Grande Child Care Services Joint Venture (URGCCSJV) to maximize childcare funding for the community. Through Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) funds secured by the URGWDB, we were able to provide matching funds for a portion of the CDBG childcare dollars. The URGCCSJV administers the services and ensures that all eligibility requirements for both funding sources are met, and that the childcare is provided in carefully monitored high-quality environments. As a result of this partnership, the following funds were made available for childcare in the community:

$102,009	in CDBG funds submitted for match
$102,009	in TWC funds designated to specific CDBG and United Way providers
$102,009	in TWC funds added to the childcare pool for the overall community
$306,027	in overall childcare funds for the community

During 2010-2015, DCHD expects to continue its partnership with URGWDB and the URGCCSJV to maximize childcare funding for the community.

Barriers to economic development in El Paso include an inadequate labor force, inadequate social services, and safe and affordable housing. In addition, the language barrier in the El Paso community affects the community's to economic development.

Over 70% of the El Paso population is Hispanic and a large percentage of the Hispanic population is comprised of monolingual Spanish speakers. Existing economic development programs such as the Cafe Mayapan Job Retention project and the Microenterprise Technical Assistance project address a lot of the issues mentioned above. More such projects are needed, but funding resources are very limited.

Barriers to persons living with HIV/AIDS involve poverty and the need for housing, social services and supportive services. The 2008-2010 Texas Statewide Coordinated Statement prepared by the Texas Department of State Health Services acknowledged that higher poverty rates along the Texas/Mexico border creates the need for increased social and supportive services for people living with HIV/AIDS in these service areas. Local AIDS clients live throughout the El Paso community. The major sources of funding for serving persons affected with HIV/AIDS are HOPWA and the Ryan White Health Services program. However, these funding sources are very limited. The need is greater than the funding availability.

52. **Facilities and Services that Assist Persons Who Are Not Homeless but Require Supportive Housing** - *To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.*

The Consolidated Plan assigns a high priority to supportive housing for persons with special needs who are commonly categorized under several different demographic groups: the elderly; those with disabilities; and adults and children with physical, mental and/or developmental needs, and those with diagnosed behavioral conditions. Local social service programs and non-profit agencies addressing these groups are funded through federal and state programs such as the United States Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Veterans Administration, Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (Section 811, Section 202 and Shelter Plus Care housing), the Texas Department of State Health Services, the Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services, the Texas Commission for the Blind, the Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, Texas Department of Health and Human Services, the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, and the local mental health authority, El Paso Mental Health and Mental Retardation, which operates under the guidance of the State of Texas.

According to the 2008 American Community survey of the U.S. Census Bureau, out of a total civilian non-institutionalized population of 591,251 in El Paso, there were 71,759 (or 12.14%) with a disability. Those under 18 years of age (183,548) with a disability were 7,345 (or 1.24%), those 18 to 64 years (340,004) with a disability were 35,626 (or 6.03%), and those 65 years and over (67,699) with a disability were calculated at 28,788 (or 4.87%). Prior information from 2000 census data for the El Paso community (City and County combined) indicated that 122,545 persons age five or older had some kind of substantial disability.

The City of El Paso has endeavored to recognize and respond to the needs of persons with disabilities through various avenues and partnerships, especially since the adoption of local Ordinance 9779, Non-Discrimination Against Disabled Persons, in 1989. For example, all construction projects funded by the City of El Paso through DCHD must comply with the City's Building Code, including the requirements for Universal Accessibility. With the exception of requiring accessible units for individuals with sensory impairments, the City's Building Code exceeds the Federal accessibility requirements.

El Paso has a network of Adult Foster Care facilities for persons who cannot live independently, yet do not need to be institutionalized or enter a nursing home facility. These facilities fall into two categories: those licensed by the City of El Paso and the State of Texas, and those only licensed by the City. The Volar Center for Independent Living also provides an array of services, advocacy and networking referrals for adults with severe disabilities so that they may retain their independence and individuality in the community. HACEP owns and operates several housing facilities especially maintained for the elderly. Moreover, there are several organizations, such as the Area Agency on Aging, and service providers whose mission is to enable seniors to preserve a level of independence relative to their true desires and abilities. Several organizations in El Paso specialize in providing supportive housing and assisted living programs for senior citizens who would rather not live in a nursing home. Two leading non-profit organizations in this field are Bienvivir Senior Health Services and Good Samaritan of El Paso. Many options are available for El Paso residents, and the range of choices for retirement housing depends on one's resources and income. Living arrangements that provide alternatives to nursing home placement can be categorized as follows: home-sharing, senior housing, retirement living communities, continuing care retirement communities, and assisted living facilities and communities.

According to information from El Paso Mental Health and Mental Retardation (EPMH/MR) Center, the designated State-funded local mental health authority in El Paso County, 2005 estimates (most recent available) indicate that there were over 100,600 adults with a mental illness and there were over 45,000 children estimated to have, or who were at risk of having, mental health problems in El Paso County in 2005, of which 26,000 were estimated to have a serious emotional disturbance. Unfortunately, less than half of that number fell into the priority population that could be served by El Paso MH/MR. To offset this inadequacy, the Border Children's Mental Health Collaborative, recently taken over by the County of El Paso, is one of the other major service providers in the El Paso community to address the mental and developmental needs of children. Towards this effort, the County of El Paso has partnered with the El Paso County Juvenile Justice Center, University Medical Center, El Paso MH/MR, the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, and the Paso Del Norte Children's Development Center. El Paso MH/MR, the local mental health authority sanctioned by the State of Texas, maintains services and supportive housing for clients with special needs who are not homeless as is more fully described in Question 17 on page 51.

For economically disadvantaged residents of El Paso with mental health disabilities, there are not an abundance of specialized supportive housing facilities available such as the Section 811 funded "Las Puertas Abiertas," operated by La Familia del Paso. El Paso MH/MR, in partnership with La Familia Del Paso, provides supportive services to the residents of this 18-unit apartment complex. In addition, El Paso MH/MR also manages scattered-site supportive housing programs with the aim of fostering community assimilation for consumers who live on their own, normally in some kind of rental unit. This approach is labor intensive and not always the best fit for those consumers who may benefit more from a supportive housing type of multi-family structure which are listed above.

Although El Paso MH/MR operates several supportive housing facilities and programs, more such facilities are critically needed in the City where supportive housing opportunities for persons with mental disabilities or mental illness are scarce. Furthermore, due to the nature of mental disabilities, or mental illnesses, persons living with these conditions often are at greater risk of losing their housing, especially if they do not have, or engage with, any kind of support network. Well known local non-profits TVP Non-Profit(TVP) in partnership with the Opportunity Center for the Homeless (OCH), Project Vida Community Development Corporation, and the El Paso Collaborative for Community and Economic Development have each applied for either Section 811 supportive housing for persons with disabilities and/or Section 202 housing supportive housing for the elderly. Hopefully their efforts will prove ultimately prove successful. Recently the TVP-OCH partnership was awarded a long overdue Section 811 project that will provide much needed supportive housing for persons with chronic disabilities and help revitalize an historic downtown El Paso neighborhood.

Community Options, Inc. of El Paso was established in 1997 to provide residential and employment support services to individuals with disabilities in El Paso, Texas. Services offered include: (1) home support, (2) residential services, (3) foster/companion care services, (4) nursing, (5) occupational, speech and physical therapy, (6) case management services, (7) dietary services, (8) day rehabilitation, (9) employment services, and (10) home and community-based services. Staff members meet with the individual and their family to ensure that the individual's plans are person-centered, incorporating the person's preferences accordingly. Housing programs are designed to assist people with disabilities moving from nursing homes and state schools, or who are on waiting lists for community services, to find housing in the community. Community Options also provides supports for people living at home with their families. Employment programs focus on individual competitive jobs or community volunteer placements. Community Options provides the evaluations, support and follow-up required to assist individuals with pursuing employment, taking into consideration the special needs of each individual.

The City of El Paso continues to work with local organizations to assist them in their endeavors to seek funding sources for supportive housing for persons with special needs. The City also continues to assign a high priority under the Community

Development Program to public services that foster independent living through the provision of supportive services.

53. **HOME and Tenant Based Rental Assistance** - *If the jurisdiction plans to use HOME or other tenant based rental assistance to assist one or more of these subpopulations, it must justify the need for such assistance in the plan.*

The City of El Paso will not use HOME funding to provide tenant-based rental assistance during 2010-2015. However, the Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program funded through the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program will be a major funding source for addressing the special housing needs of persons affected with HIV/AIDS. Supportive services such as drug and alcohol abuse case management and mental health case management, funded through HOPWA, will augment the TBRA program.

Specific Special Needs Objectives – 91.215 (e)

54. **Objectives Developed to Address Priority Needs and Proposed Accomplishments and Outcomes** - *Identify each specific objective developed to address a priority need by number and contain proposed accomplishments and outcomes the jurisdiction expects to achieve in quantitative terms through related activities over a specified time period (i.e. one, two, three or more years), or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction.*

    The jurisdiction may satisfy this requirement by using Table 1C or, if using the CPMP Tool, the Projects.xls worksheets

Table 1C, Summary of Specific Objectives, in Appendix 5, page 196, identifies specific objectives developed to address priority needs by number, proposed accomplishments, and outcomes that the City of El Paso expects to achieve in quantitative terms through related activities over a specified time period.

55. **How Available Resources Will be Used to Address Identified Needs** - *Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.*

The City of El Paso has identified a wide variety of federal grant programs that could be used to address housing and community development needs during the period of 2010-2015, but the most dependable source of Federal funding is the four entitlement grants which the City receives annually from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) Grant and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids (HOPWA) Entitlement Formula Grant. The one-year and five-year projections for the four entitlement grants, during the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan period, are as follows:

Federal Grant	Annual Projection	Estimated Annual Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Income or Program Income (PI)		Total Annual Projection	Five-Year Projection
CDBG	$8,500,000	(RLF)	$1,000,000	$9,500,000	$47,500,000
ESG	400,000		N/A	400,000	2,000,000
HOME	4,000,000	(PI)	1,200,000	5,200,000	26,000,000
HOPWA	300,000		N/A	300,000	1,500,000
Totals	**$13,200,000**			**$15,400,000**	**$77,000,000**

A comprehensive list of Federal, State, and private resources which are reasonably expected to become available, at least on a competitive basis, for the City of El Paso and other public or private agencies to address housing and community development needs during the Consolidated Plan period, in Fiscal Years 2010-2015, is available for review in the answer to Question 30 on page 73.

Other Resources

The table entitled "Investment Plan for the City of El Paso", shown in the answer to Question 30, shows the planned use of resources expected to be received during the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan period. This table demonstrates the intended use, by activity, of housing-related and non-housing community development related resources expected to be awarded, made available or received by the jurisdiction during the five year period covered by the Consolidated Plan, regardless of whether these resources are actually committed or expended during the time period.

Many of the Federal, State and local programs listed in the table require matching contributions from applicants. This has traditionally been a serious problem in the community because many organizations lack the resources necessary to adequately match grant sources. Whenever CDBG funds have been eligible as a match, they have been used. Many federal programs, however, do not allow federal money to match other Federal dollars. Some state programs have similar restrictions. The result has been that many possible applications for various governmental programs have been unsuccessful because cash matches have simply not been available. Also, many non-profit agencies seeking these grants have a very difficult time operating financially, with little ability to generate excess program income (savings) for use as a match for grants.

Even the City of El Paso finds it difficult to provide the required matching funds for federal programs. Fortunately, HUD has exempted the City from the match requirements of the HOME Program because of the poverty rate and other related conditions present within the City. The City's economy, combined with its many urgent needs, leaves little room for discretionary funds to assist in matching grants. While the City enjoys a good bond rating, it does so by not overextending its credit. Accordingly, there is no guarantee that match money will be available.

Some grant programs allow in-kind resources to be pledged as the match. This is by far the most common match that governments and other non-profit organizations can contribute. Programs like the Emergency Shelter Grant, for instance, allow in-kind contributions that help vest an organization in a grant-sponsored project, but without making the program prohibitive to access.

During the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan period the City of El Paso will also continue to assist in efforts to leverage funding sources to serve the homeless by issuing approximately 50 Certifications of Local Government Approval for local non-profit agencies that are applying for State of Texas Emergency Shelter Grant funds through the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs. Many of these agencies also participate in the yearly HUD Super NOFA Continuum of Care (CoC) application cycle and the City of El Paso's annual Department of Community and Human Development homeless services funding collaborative cycle.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Priority Community Development Needs 91.215 (f)

*Refers to Table 2B or to the Community Development Table in the Needs.xls workbook

56. **Priority Non-Housing Community Development Needs Eligible for Assistance by CDBG Eligibility Category** - *Identify the jurisdiction's priority non-housing community development needs eligible for assistance by CDBG eligibility category specified in the Community Development Needs Table* - i.e., public facilities, public improvements, public service, and economic development.*

The City of El Paso's priority non-housing community development needs eligible for assistance by CDBG eligibility category, are specified in Table 2B, Community Development Needs Table, in Appendix 5, page 205.

57. **Description of the Basis for Assigning the Priority Given to Each Category of Priority Needs** - *Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs provided on Table 2B or the Community Development Table in the CPMP Tool's Needs.xls worksheet.*

The basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs in Table 2B, Priority Community Development Activities, in Appendix 5, page 204, including Public Services, Public Facilities, Economic Development, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Code Enforcement, Interim Assistance and Fair Housing, is fully explained in the answer to Question 50 on page 108.

58. **Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs** - *Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.*

Public Services Obstacles:
As is the case nationwide, the primary obstacle to meeting public service needs in the community is insufficient funding. El Paso is a fast-growing city, and the number of people needing assistance increases each year, even as public service funding shrinks. While the community has been spared much of the impact of the country's economic downturn, the corporations and foundations upon which the social service providers depend have encountered severe set-backs, resulting in diminished charitable giving. This causes the service providers to become more dependent on governmental grants, which have also shrunk a great deal in recent years. The net result is that there are greater needs but fewer resources to address them.

The need to maximize resources does provide some opportunities for positive change. Partnerships and resource sharing among providers serving related populations has increased. Over the summer, the City met with representatives from the United Way, the American Cancer Foundation, the Paso Del Norte Health Foundation, the El Paso Community Foundation and other local funders to discuss survival strategies for local non-profit organizations. Some of the strategies made available to non-profits through

this effort include the provision of mediators to help develop formal partnerships and mergers, a technical assistance "bank", and a well-attended community workshop on best practices for survival strategies.

Public Facilities Obstacles:
It is anticipated that, during 2010-2015, the limited funds available for funding projects, in general, and public facility and infrastructure projects, in particular, will continue to be a major obstacle to meeting underserved needs that are always greater than available resources. In older neighborhoods, an obstacle to completing these projects is often lack of available land. Another obstacle is the infeasibility of funding certain projects that are submitted.

Economic Development Obstacles:
Barriers to economic development in El Paso include an inadequate labor force, inadequate social services, and safe and affordable housing. In addition, the language barrier in the El Paso community affects the community's economic development. Approximately 80% of the population in El Paso is Hispanic and a large percentage of that population are monolingual Spanish speakers. The Microenterprise Technical Assistance project, the City's primary economic development project funded through the Community Development Block Grant, addresses some of these obstacles. Nevertheless, the need for such projects is greater than the funding sources available.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Obstacles:
Barriers to persons living with HIV/AIDS involve poverty and the need for housing, social services and supportive services. The 2008-2010 Texas Statewide Coordinated Statement prepared by the Texas Department of State Health Services acknowledged that higher poverty rates along the Texas/Mexico border creates the need for increased social and supportive services for people living with HIV/AIDS in these service areas. Local AIDS clients live throughout the El Paso community.

Several national studies have proven the link between stable housing and improved medical care; the provision of housing assistance has a strong effect on having a regular source of medical care, continuity of care over time, and entry into care among those who were previously unconnected. However, funding to address the housing, social, and medical needs of person living with HIV/AIDS has been inadequate in the El Paso area because the need is greater than the resources.

Code Enforcement Obstacles:
The primary obstacle to efficiently meeting the underserved need of code enforcement in distressed neighborhoods is the enforcement process itself. The State of Texas has very strict property rights laws which can often impede expeditious correction of code violations on private property. Even after court cases are filed in municipal court, the judicial system may allow for continuances, sometimes up to a year, to allow property owners to comply with codes. In the meantime, those violations remain in the neighborhoods. This obstacle can be minimized by providing education and assistance to property owners so that violations can be corrected without court involvement.

Interim Assistance Obstacles:
Obstacles to implementing neighborhood cleanups are few. Securing an adequate number of volunteers can be difficult; however, past cleanup efforts have resulted in 75 to 125 volunteers, which is more than enough to efficiently conduct the cleanups. These intensive cleanups also require coordination and participation from several City departments and contractors. This coordination was difficult the first time a cleanup of this size was conducted, but subsequent cleanups have proven to be much easier to coordinate because now each agency understands its role.

Fair Housing Activities Obstacles:
As is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Department (HUD), DCHD is responsible for affirmatively furthering fair housing in El Paso. Conducting an analysis of impediments (AI) to fair housing choice and taking appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified is key in furthering fair housing. The City of El Paso's Fair Housing Task Force is the body that reviews, studies, and determines strategies to be taken to address impediments to fair housing. Maintaining an active volunteer task force can be a barrier when meetings cannot be held because of existing vacancies, work conflicts, and illnesses of members.

Funds are another barrier to maintain adequate fair housing staffing for education and outreach, for analysis of impediments, to maintain sufficient fair housing materials, for involvement in activities and in functions that require participation fees or special set up. Therefore, adequate funds, staffing, and materials are often lacking to implement suggested solutions to fair housing impediments, or at least are not adequate to maintain a solution for a required length of time. As the economy continues to suffer and all segments of the community are required to do more with less, it is more challenging to effectuate change in furthering fair housing. However, the City of El Paso Fair Housing Officer and the City of El Paso Fair Housing Task Force await the updated Analysis of Impediments that will be completed in 2010 in order to make Fair Housing Choice a reality for all members of the El Paso Community, to the extent possible.

SPECIFIC COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

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

NOTE: Each specific objective developed to address a priority need, must be identified by number and contain proposed accomplishments, the time period (i.e., one, two, three, or more years), and annual program year numeric goals the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms, or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction. 24 CFR 91.215(a)(4)
Complete and submit Table 2C Summary of Specific Objectives or, if using the CPMP Tool, the Summaries.xls worksheets.

Community Development/Public Facilities Objectives, Community Development/Public Improvements Objectives, Community Development/Public Services Objectives, Community Development/Economic Development Objectives, and objectives related to Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas are fully described in Table 2C, Summary of Specific Objectives, in Appendix 5, page 206.

60. **Status of NRSA Strategies** - *If the jurisdiction has one or more approved NRSAs, the jurisdiction must provide, with the submission of a new Consolidated Plan, either: the prior HUD-approved strategy, or strategies, with a statement that there has been no change in the strategy (in which case, HUD-approval for the existing strategy is not needed a second time) or submit a new or amended neighborhood revitalization strategy, or strategies, (for which separate HUD approval would be required).*

The City of El Paso has two Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs): The Chamizal NRSA and the Lower Dyer NRSA. The prior HUD-approved strategies are attached in Appendix 7 as Attachment A. There has been no change in either of the strategies.

Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.215 (h)

61. **Strategy to Deal with Effects of Public Policies that Serve As Barriers to Affordable Housing** - *Describe the strategy to remove or ameliorate negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing, except that, if a State requires a unit of general local government to submit a regulatory barrier assessment that is substantially equivalent to the information required under this part, as determined by HUD, the unit of general local government may submit that assessment to HUD and it shall be considered to have complied with this requirement.*

The City has continued to witness an increase in the production of affordable housing, not only with public funds but also by the private sector. This can be attributed, at least in part, to the elimination of many barriers to affordable housing. There have been a number of actions to eliminate barriers to affordable housing. For example, a revised City Subdivision Ordinance has provided more flexibility to developers who wish to produce affordable housing. This action continues to positively impact the ability of both the private and non-profit sector to proliferate affordable housing. Most of these units were built by the private sector, which has recently come to the forefront of the affordable housing industry in El Paso.

One of the goals under the residential section of Land Use calls for the City to "provide a wide range of housing types that respond to the needs of all economic segments of the community". Housing types may include alternative housing forms such as shared housing and single residency occupancy.

A recent change in policy development allows for affordable housing to develop in areas that were once not eligible, partly influenced by the relaxation of setback standards. Also, partnerships between taxing authorities to allow for tax abatement and redevelopment of property to create a new tax base are allowing the Housing Authority

of the City of El Paso (HACEP) to continue its role of affordable housing. Unfortunately, the negative aspect of "NIMBYISM" (Not in my backyard) continues to exist and to promote stereotyping of public housing.

Other Barriers to Affordable Housing:

- Median Income and Poverty Rate
  Approximately 22% of all persons in El Paso have incomes below the poverty rate and are unemployed or underemployed. As a result, incomes fail to rise to meet growing housing costs.

- Poor Educational Attainment
  Approximately 32% of the City's population of persons 25 years of age, or older, have less than a high school diploma.

- Inadequate Federal Funds Available to Meet Housing Need
  The amount of public funds available is not adequate to meet the affordable housing needs of low-income households.

- High Property Tax Rates
  The higher tax bills for 2009 resulted in higher mortgage payments, and are tied to substantial increases in 2009 in the appraised values of homes by the Central Appraisal District.

The City of El Paso strives to address the above-mentioned barriers by partnering with non-profit agencies that provide various services and programs to different segments of society, but particularly to persons who are of low- to moderate-income, or to neighborhoods that primarily consist of such persons. For example, individuals and families are afforded improved access to affordable housing, either through rental or homeownership opportunities. They also have improved access to educational and economic opportunities, resulting in increased income levels and, for homeowners, the increased capability of meeting property tax obligations.

Land Use Public Policy Issues

The City of El Paso has made several land use policy changes and modifications that have reduced the cost of housing development. These facilitate the construction of affordable housing in the community and address the barriers to affordable housing issues. These changes are in conformance with the City's comprehensive plan, *The Plan for El Paso*. The comprehensive plan is the City's long-range development guide, and is the adopted official statement of the local government. It sets forth—in words, maps, illustrations, and/or tables—the goals, policies and guidelines intended to direct the present and future physical, social and economic development within the City's planning jurisdiction. The comprehensive plan also includes a unified physical plan for the public development of land and water.

One significant change is the adoption of the Infill Development Ordinance incorporated into the Zoning Code of the City of El Paso. The Infill Ordinance's purpose is to create an infill development mechanism to encourage a flexible approach to planning, design, and development. It will support a simplified review procedure for plan approval, permit the conversion of buildings and properties, and encourage planning and design flexibility and innovations. The Ordinance has mechanisms to assure that neighborhood compatibility and effective land uses and public services are met. Furthermore, in order to create economic activity and to have new affordable housing built in established neighborhoods, the Ordinance permits changes that can be made in the community's regulatory standards to minimize the extent of a development's physical constraints. Density and the combination of uses are part of this Ordinance's flexibility for infill projects. Through this Ordinance, the City recognizes that some urban infill projects tend to cost more and are riskier than similar housing developments. The development incentives in this Ordinance address these issues creatively.

The interpretation of industrialized housing has changed to permit modular housing to be considered in the same category as housing built using traditional construction techniques. The City has adopted this change so that this type of housing is no longer categorized as a "mobile home". Thus, modular housing is not limited to specific residential zoning districts. Rather, it is allowed in all residential zones, provided that all other building code requirements are met. The Building Permits and Inspections Department has already approved a few of the modular houses that meet all building code requirements for a single-family house in various residential zones. Demand for this type of product will likely increase.

Another positive change that is underway is encapsulated in the re-write of the City's zoning code. The work consists of a coordinated revision of various titles of the Municipal Code as follows: Public Services (Title 15), Housing (Title 17), Building and Construction (Title 18), and Zoning (Title 20). The revision of the zoning ordinance is the first comprehensive review since 1979. The Departments of Planning, Research and Development and Building Permits and Inspections co-manage this assignment. A 21-member advisory committee, the Building and Zoning Advisory Committee (BZAC), was created to oversee the work. They report their recommendations to the City Council for final review and adoption. BZAC consists of individual volunteers who represent various stakeholder organizations. All BZAC meetings and sub-committee meetings are open to the public. The committee has approved adopting the International Building Code and the International Fire Code, two nationally recognized model-building codes. Of the work in progress, proposed changes to increase housing density and to increase housing diversity include implementation of mixed-use zoning districts that allow more flexibility in the use and functional design of structures for various uses. The mixed-use designation will also allow for greater flexibility in the types of housing that are developed in El Paso. This will help to promote more affordable housing opportunities.
Another significant change, in conformance with *The Plan for El Paso*, involves the development of several neighborhood plans. They address quality of life issues, including housing and housing affordability. Neighborhood plans address City land use goals and policies and related City infrastructure, transportation and service issues. A

plan builds on the efforts outlined in the comprehensive plan in order to address land use issues in more detail.

An additional change is the adoption of the Neighborhood Recognition Ordinance and subsequent growth, activity and involvement of neighborhood associations in the land development process. The Neighborhood Recognition Ordinance is part of the Neighborhoods First! Program, a program that nicely complements the neighborhood planning works of the Planning, Research and Development Department. Both programs work together to ensure that public outreach and neighborhood participation are part of the deliberations that dictate municipal policy. Most register for recognition status because they realize the value of participation in the decision-making process. The program has systematically changed the way in which land development applications are processed through its most important innovation. Notice is sent to recognized neighborhood associations about land development decisions within an association's boundary. This application requirement involves associations from the beginning of a re-zoning or special permit process. Further, additional notice is provided as public hearings for applications commence. Associations may express opinions at these hearings as the decision-making bodies consider them. There is now greater association involvement and feedback on these policy decisions, and the decisions are now more measured.

Lead-based Paint – 91.215 (i)

62. **Plan to Evaluate and Reduce Lead-based Paint Hazards** - *Describe the jurisdiction's plan to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards and describe how lead-based paint hazards will be integrated into housing policies and programs, and how the plan for the reduction of lead-based hazards is related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards.*

In keeping with the housing objectives and performance outcomes specified in the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan, the City will also focus its efforts on attaining the objective of eliminating residential lead-based paint (LBP) hazards that threaten low-income children. The strategy for attaining this objective is through compliance with all provisions for elimination of lead-based paint hazards and through the support of community programs that identify and respond to lead hazards.

The City of El Paso takes a team approach to addressing the issue of childhood lead poisoning. The City of El Paso Health Department and the DCHD Housing Programs Division participate in the identification of the extent of the problem involving lead-based paint, review of data, and formulation/re-formulation of action plans. However, due to a lack of funding from the State of Texas, the City of El Paso Health Department does not have an active role in lead-based paint activities beyond prevention education. It refers all of its cases and data to the Texas Department of State Health Services local office in the jurisdiction of El Paso.

The functions pertaining to the Lead Poisoning Program are currently under the Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS). The Environmental Health and Safety

Section of TDSHS has produced, and is currently following, an established case management protocol for LBP testing for housing projects. A child must test positive for elevated blood lead levels twice within a three-month period in order to be considered in the category of a reportable disease. Once this criterion is met, a follow-up is conducted in order to test the child's residence for LBP. Soil samples are also taken in order to determine whether the contamination is from lead-based paint or another source.

The City of El Paso's public health and environmental agencies, as well as the local housing agencies, will continue focusing on preventing lead poisoning in children before it occurs. This attempted shift to "community level intervention" will focus on the coordination of all involved local and governmental agencies to ensure that all aspects of childhood lead poisoning prevention—health, housing, and environment—are being addressed, and to provide the most comprehensive and cost-effective services to at-risk children, their parents, and their health-care providers. Data collected through the City of El Paso Health Department is reviewed by the State in order to identify children and risk factors requiring intervention. Reduction strategies will continue to focus on maximizing lead screening, education, and abatement efforts.

Public Health and Environmental Agencies

All collaborating agencies will work toward meeting the objectives listed below:

- Ensure that necessary screening services are provided;
- Analyze surveillance and other data to identify exposure patterns and high-risk populations;
- Implement a primary prevention plan that focuses on the highest risk sources and populations;
- Coordinate prevention activities with other pertinent health, housing, and environmental agencies; and
- Ensure that medical and environmental follow-up services for poisoned children are provided.

Screening

Screening children for lead poisoning is critical both to identify poisoned children and to provide data that can be used to plan community-wide interventions. The Housing Programs Division will continue to reinforce the Texas Department of Health recommendation to screen all children at age 12 and 24 months and older children who have not had a previous lead test.

Surveillance and Risk Management

Before a primary prevention plan can be designed and implemented, public health agencies must assess the sources of lead in the community, exposure patterns, and high-risk populations. The Housing Programs Division will continue to refine risk assessment activities while soliciting cooperation and assistance from housing and environmental agencies, when appropriate. Presently, various members of the public health community form the joint task force of "Encuentros: Binational Program on Environmental Lead and Children", a research project led by the University of Texas at El Paso.

Primary Prevention
The most critical issue in the eradication of lead poisoning in children is the need to identify and remove sources of exposure to lead before children are harmed—the need for primary prevention. The City will continue working to meet these objectives, and to implement public awareness and education efforts, especially targeted at areas and populations at highest risk.

Inter-agency Coordination
To prevent lead poisoning, all public agencies with a connection to this problem need to be enlisted in the effort to eliminate the occurrence of blood lead poisoning. The activities of different types of agencies at different levels of government need to be coordinated in order to properly address the issue. The City of El Paso will cooperate with interagency task forces or committees that address lead-paint issues to ensure maximum communication. The City refers children for testing who are under six years of age and reside in homes where a lead-based hazard exists, or where such a hazard may exist.

Providing Services to Poisoned Children
Community public health agencies will continue to be responsible for ensuring that lead-poisoned children receive appropriate medical and environmental follow-up through a formal case management system. Until lead poisoning has successfully been eliminated, the City of El Paso's public health agencies will continue to devote much of their lead-poisoning prevention resources to case management services for poisoned children.

Public Housing Agency
As reported previously, HACEP has completed lead-based paint testing in all of its public housing communities and completed abatement work on the five units that tested positive for lead-based paint. There are currently no abatement projects pending. HACEP will continue to address lead-based paint issues that may arise.

City Housing Programs
Incorporated as standard practice in all DCHD contracts for construction or rehabilitation of residential structures, all contractors and subcontractors are required to comply with all of the provisions for the elimination of LBP hazards set forth in the Final HUD Regulation on Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Federally-Owned Housing and Housing Receiving Federal Assistance Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures, 24 CFR Part 35. The City will continue to refine its procedures to comply with lead-based mandates in its Federally-funded housing rehabilitation programs.

The City of El Paso recently awarded a contract for LBP inspections, risk assessments, project designs and clearances. The new contract will be for a two-year period, with the option to extend for one additional year based on performance by the Lead Firm. LBP testing shall continue in all pre-1978 housing requesting assistance through the City's Single and Multi-family rehabilitation programs.

The consultants conduct lead-based paint inspections using XRF (x-ray fluorescent) spectrum analysis, which is the most efficient method to detect lead-based paint without disturbing existing painted surfaces. Their inspection reports include a list of occupants, inspection findings, sampling plan, and certifications for the firm, the Lead Inspector, the Risk Assessor, and the Spectrum Analyzer's radiation safety record. Risk assessments include monitoring and specifications for workers doing the removal and/or encapsulation. All of the identified lead-based paint is abated or encapsulated including surfaces that are not being disturbed. Finally, the consultants perform wipe samples and clear the project.

The City continues to improve the methods and procedures for identifying and eliminating lead-based paint hazards in all housing built prior to 1978 that is being processed for rehabilitation through the City's Housing Programs Division. Two of the Technical Division Staff have received training for Lead Inspectors, and one staff member has also received training in Risk Assessment. Two have been trained in Lead Safe Practices, and all staff has been trained in Lead Visual inspections. In addition, 12 of the qualified contractors performing rehabilitation work through the City's Housing Rehabilitation Program have also received training in Lead Safe Practices. As required by Subpart 35.130, the City is providing the lead hazard information pamphlet entitled "Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home" to every owner-occupied dwelling unit household, which recommends that parents consult their doctor for advice on testing their children. In addition, all owners are given a copy of the Lead Inspection/Risk Assessment, Lead Project Design and Clearance reports.

The City of El Paso's Housing Programs Division has recently revised its Program Guidelines and is still in the process of refining its methods concerning abatement or encapsulation. Where feasible, the City will continue to abate all identified LBP components from all qualified applicants' homes rather than performing interim controls, unless circumstances prevent full abatement from being performed. In such cases, interim controls will be initiated by the removal of all deteriorated paint surfaces and the installation of a 10-year lead blocker primer, followed by two additional coats of finish paint. In addition, all children under six years of age living in homes receiving assistance for housing rehabilitation will be recommended for testing to detect elevated blood lead levels. Staff has received, and is still receiving, training on implementation, inspection, design and federal reporting requirements. The methods described above are still being utilized for identification of LBP hazards.

Community Level Intervention

The City's Housing Programs have shifted the emphasis from case management to community-level intervention by designing a Lead Hazard Control Program that systematically identifies and premeditates environmental sources of lead, including most importantly, dwellings containing old lead-based paint. Community-based organizations are involved in the effort to identify and take action on environmental sources of lead.

The ultimate goal of community-level intervention in the City of El Paso, to identify and respond to sources of lead poisoning, continues to be an integral part of the City of El Paso's Housing Programs. In addition, community-wide efforts are being made by the City's community-based partners to increase awareness of environmental sources of lead in soil, industrial products, candy, toys and high-risk areas. Lead screening has been offered at numerous health fairs, outdoor activities aimed at children, physicians' offices, health clinics, and at elementary schools community-wide.

Antipoverty Strategy – 91.215 (j)

63. **Goals, Programs and Policies for Reducing the Number of Poverty Level Families** - *Describe the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for reducing the number of poverty level families (as defined by the Office of Management and Budgets and revised annually).*

El Paso is one of the largest metropolitan areas located on an international border. A large segment of its city/county population lives near or below the poverty level due to insufficient education and employment training. The Spanish language barrier is one of the main reasons for this deficit, but there are many other contributing factors. This population experiences the challenges associated with paying excessive housing costs in relation to limited income due to lower wages. Thus, many families seek out various forms of public and housing assistance available in the community, including assistance through HACEP, the Community Action Agency for El Paso County, Project Bravo and other community-based and faith-based organizations that serve the City and County areas.

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

- higher paying jobs;
- workforce in high demand areas;
- number of higher-level training programs available locally; and
- the educated and/or skilled workforce.

Some examples of partnerships follow:

1. Project ARRIBA – Private non-profit workforce training and the provision of living wage jobs
2. Workforce Solutions Upper Rio Grande – State Agency for workforce development
3. El Paso Regional Economic Development Corporation
4. City of El Paso Department of Economic Development
5. El Paso Chamber of Commerce
6. El Paso Community College
7. University of Texas at El Paso

In addition, DCHD has instituted a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Program to target some of the older and more economically challenged neighborhoods and assist residents living in poverty with access to self-improvement programs. Another anti-poverty strategy involves funding supportive services that help to improve social conditions for poverty-level persons. DCHD has consistently dedicated the maximum amount, 15% of the annual CDBG grant, plus 15% of the previous year's program, or approximately $1.4 million annually, to social services. These funds cover a wide range of supportive services, including mental and medical health, emergency and transitional shelter, after school safety net programs for latch-key youth, respite care for frail seniors, and job training and childcare to stabilize conditions for families trying to escape poverty. Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) funds are used by agencies serving the homeless to provide temporary assistance to families dealing with the results of poverty, eviction and homelessness.

Although community development funds are not budgeted for the Work Force Solutions Upper Rio Grande (WFSURG), formerly known as Upper Rio Grande @ Work System, or Workforce Development Board, this State of Texas agency has many of the same goals as DCHD programs. CDBG funds do not supplant, but augment, many of these services. For example, through a partnership with WFSURG, DCHD is able to obtain matching funds equal to 160-190% of the DCHD allocation for child care. The matching funds amount, determined annually by the Texas Workforce Commission, is divided between the DCHD sub-recipient providers (100% match) and the community child care fund (remaining 60-90% match).

WFSURG, the local employment and business development center, continues its work with adult job placement and training, youth and child care services, and employer recruiting, screening and referrals. The agency, through its contractors, is responsible for vocational and academic training, on-the-job and customized training, work experience, veterans assistance, counseling, case management and supportive services such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), food stamps and Welfare-to-Work assistance. The mission of the agency is to bring employers and job seekers together.

WFSURG operates on a $45 to $80 million dollar-a-year budget using grants and funding from the Department of Labor, the Texas Workforce Commission and private monies. The agency uses these funds to equip qualified clients with the skills necessary to obtain or retain employment in demand occupations.

WFSURG is the local leader in workforce development, organizing effective events designed to unite employers and job seekers. It organizes two yearly job expos that attract a combined total of 46,000 job seekers and more than 400 local employers—the largest El Paso employment expo. WFSURG also coordinates a Job-A-Thon in partnership with area television stations. The project is designed to inform viewers of the different job openings posted in the WFSURG Job Bank. The event reaches out to more than 250,000 households.

64. **Extent to which Strategy Will Reduce Poverty Level Families** - *Identify the extent to which this strategy will reduce (or assist in reducing) the number of poverty level families, taking into consideration factors over which the jurisdiction has control.*

Unfortunately, there are several factors in El Paso that may have a contrary effect on the City's anti-poverty strategies. Some of these are the negative border community effect on wage rates, population growth, high birth rate, in-migration, generational attitudes that persist and relate to lower educational attainment, the aging population that often needs an increased level of assistance, and hardships faced by parents (often single mothers) who take care of their disabled children.

Various job training programs, for different population segments with widely disparate target clients and goals, are funded using CDBG funds. For example, one job training program targets highly motivated and capable clients with a strong potential for success and provides supportive services, higher education, job preparation and placement into careers which typically pay 150% or more of the median income for the City. Another job training program targets homeless shelter residents and disabled adults and provides on-the-job training in a sheltered environment, employment readiness and placement into jobs which generally pay minimum wage (or somewhat higher). At one end of the spectrum, clients are raised well above the poverty level, at the other end of the spectrum, extremely low-income clients are raised to low income and given the tools to continue to improve their circumstances. Child care programs permit families to continue working or to complete their education, after-school safety net programs allow parents to work after the school day ends, and respite care for frail seniors allows caregivers to work or attend school, shelter and health care help workers to remain on the job, even when they are experiencing upheavals in their lives.

The strategy of empowering low-income persons, especially heads of households, by providing educational opportunities, job training, and supportive services will reduce poverty-level families in El Paso. These programs, along with CDBG-funded public services such as after school programs, programs that empower seniors and persons with disabilities, and services such as mental and medical health, offer much-needed support to families who are struggling economically. Such programs positively impact the quality-of-life of low-income families, often making the difference between significant economic needs and challenges—and outright poverty.

Institutional Structure – 91.215 (k)

65. **Summary of the Institutional Structure to Carry Out the Consolidated Plan** - *Provide a concise summary of the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan, including private industry, non-profit organizations, community and faith-based organizations, and public institutions.*

The Consolidated Plan of the City of El Paso places an emphasis on the coordination of local resources and organizations (non-governmental and governmental) with local pass-through Federally funded entitlement grant programs to achieve goals in the areas of:

- public services;
- affordable housing;
- fair housing;
- housing stock rehabilitation or replacement;
- homeless-related services;
- public facilities;
- infrastructure;
- neighborhood revitalization strategy areas and revitalization target areas; and
- economic development.

DCHD is responsible for producing the Consolidated Plan and for administering the associated entitlement grants and does so within the institutional structure of the City of El Paso. As such, it maintains a productive working relationship with the City Manager, the Mayor and City Representatives, and other City departments such as the City Attorney's Office, Municipal Clerk Office, Engineering, Comptrollers, Office of Management and Budget, Parks and Recreation, El Paso Public Libraries and Environmental Services.

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

In order to "carry out" the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan, the City will maintain and improve its institutional structure and continue to facilitate partnerships between City departments and community-based organizations to efficiently link resources and carry out joint planning and program activities, including:

- governmental organizations (e.g., HACEP);
- registered neighborhood associations;
- other neighborhood and civic associations;
- neighborhood residents;
- businesses;
- faith-based organizations; and
- other non-profit private sector agencies.

Continued fostering of institutional structure is a critical element in fulfilling the City's objective of maintaining existing housing stock, supporting viable social services that have administrative capacity, and improving the City's infrastructure. One long-term goal of DCHD is to foster the growth of economic development projects whereby jobs are created and unemployment and underemployment are reduced. Another goal is to eliminate chronic homelessness in 10 years. These goals and objectives can only be accomplished by maintaining a strong institutional structure.

In many instances the City relies upon the non-profit community for the direct delivery of services and to help carry out projects and activities. During 2010-2015, the City will continue to promote and cultivate partnerships and collaborations with 50 to 80 non-profit agencies in the community to provide direct delivery of services through projects and activities that address Consolidated Plan priorities. Generally, these agencies are divided into focus areas that fall under the categories of the Emergency Shelter Grant Program's Homeless Services Collaborative and the following CDBG Public Services Collaborative groups:

- Children and Youth Services;
- Economic Opportunities Services;
- Homeless, Emergency Shelter and Housing Services;
- Mental and Medical Health Services; and
- Seniors and Persons with Disabilities Services.

Two additional focus areas are CDBG-funded partnerships that will provide targeted public services to the following Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs):

- Chamizal Neighborhood Revitalization Project; and
- Lower Dyer Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area.

Each of the two NRSA partnerships will consist of a lead/fiscal agent non-profit agency and partner subcontractor service providers. The two respective target neighborhoods were chosen as El Paso's first comprehensive NRSAs by the El Paso City Council and designated as such by HUD. Three years of the five-year NRSA period will be carried out during the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan. During that time, the City will continue to facilitate the coordination of resources and partnerships to nurture sustainable revitalization of these two neighborhoods. During 2010-2015, the City will also improve other neighborhoods and areas in the City of El Paso, including the locally-designated Segundo Barrio Revitalization Area in Downtown El Paso.

The City of El Paso has a Neighborhood Services Division within DCHD. Through the leadership of the City Manager's Office, Neighborhood Services will continue to collaborate with existing City departments to provide resources for residents and registered neighborhood associations. The goal is to revitalize neighborhoods in El Paso, uphold the character and beauty of newly developed areas, and maintain the charm of El Paso's historic neighborhoods.

To achieve this goal, Neighborhood Services has established a redevelopment and conservation process that will target improvements and enhancements identified through resident participation, community partnerships, or recommendations from elected officials. Neighborhood Services will continue to work closely with the interested associations to assist them with the development of meaningful neighborhood conservation or revitalization plans and to possibly access the Neighborhood Improvement Program that is designed to provide capital funds for public improvements in local neighborhoods. Neighborhood Services has identified over 200 distinct neighborhoods in the City of El Paso.

During 2010-2015, Neighborhood Services will continue to provide outreach and assistance for the development of neighborhood associations, offer technical support for neighborhood improvements through planning services, and work to connect residents with other City services related to neighborhood needs. Beautification projects, crime watch programs, parks and recreation events, and street repairs are a few examples of the many services currently available to El Paso's neighborhoods. Through institutional process inclusion, and mentoring and educational tools such as the Neighborhood Leadership Academy, Neighborhood Services will continue to empower residents to act and be a positive force in their communities.

The Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP) is the primary agency providing affordable housing to very low, low- and moderate-income families. Consolidated Plan guidelines require that DCHD respond to specific questions addressing housing needs and programs that HACEP has in place to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership. HACEP programs are discussed throughout the Consolidated Plan with extensive information provided in Appendix 3 beginning on page 171.

The Institutional Structure of HACEP directly incorporates the municipal government of the City of El Paso. Established under Texas State Law in 1938, HACEP is a tax-exempt municipal authority and political subdivision of the State of Texas. It is chartered by the City of El Paso and provides services within the city limits of El Paso.

The Mayor of El Paso appoints the Board of Commissioners of HACEP, comprised of five citizens, one of which is a public housing resident; they serve without monetary compensation. The Board's Primary function is to establish and implement policy for the governance and operation of HACEP. The Board selects the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) who is responsible for the operation and implementing policy as set forth by the Board of Commissioners of HACEP.

The City of El Paso maintains a cooperative agreement with HACEP whereby the City agrees to provide police, fire and other necessary services. In turn, HACEP develops new housing or acquires and rehabilitates existing structures to expand affordable rental housing in the community. Although HACEP is eligible to receive funds from the City to expand housing opportunities within the City limits of El Paso, most of HACEP's funds have been secured from the Federal government (HUD) in recent years. No gaps have been identified in the institutional structure for efficiently programming and managing

programs to achieve HACEP goals and objectives. HACEP enjoys an integrated working relationship with the City of El Paso, and frequently consults with the City through DCHD. In the past several years, HACEP has been rated as a High Performer under HUD's Public Housing Assessment System Program.

Relationships Regarding Hiring, Contracting, and Procurement

HACEP operates as an independent agency under its incorporation documents. Thus, as mentioned earlier, the Board of Commissioners establishes overall policy and hires a CEO, and also hires an auditor and legal counsel. The CEO is responsible for the day-to-day operations including personnel, planning, budgeting, conduct and administration of programs and performance evaluation.

HACEP conducts its contracting and procurement activities in accordance with the HUD's Procurement Handbook 7460.8, the HUD Code of Federal Regulations (24 CFR, Part 85.36), Procurement, and the HACEP Procurement Policy Manual. HACEP complies with the State law and municipal codes in conducting its procurement activities.

Division of Operations

On-site managers interact with the residents to ensure lease compliance. This is an important element in managing the apartment developments owned by HACEP in order to preserve property. The Director of Public Housing Programs supervises Regional Management Staff that provide supervision and training for site management staff. The Operations Division is responsible to review the management standards and compliance with HUD standards and regulations. Computers are used to facilitate efficient lease-management tasks such as re-certifications of income and eligibility. These computers also create a network of housing site-managers.

HACEP empowers the residents through resident associations at the individual apartment complexes and with the Jurisdiction Wide Resident Council of Presidents, made up of the presidents from each of the apartment developments. HACEP supports a Community and Resident Services Department at the Central Administrative Offices, which is fully computerized. The Jurisdiction Wide Resident Council of Presidents is provided with office space for meetings and resident training.

Division of Technical Services

Technical Services employs over 50% of all HACEP employees, with 90% of Technical Services staff working under the Maintenance Program. The Division insures compliance with Housing Quality Standards and the Uniform Physical Inspection Systems.

A Division Director heads Technical Services and is responsible for asset and inventory control, quality control, new development, construction, renovations, and day-to-day maintenance. The Director is responsible for developing reports that cover these areas.

Viability/Sustainability of Public Housing

The maintenance of HACEP property is done by use of maintenance personnel and contracting. They work under strict performance standards to maintain the units according to the HUD Uniform Physical Inspection Standards, prepare vacant units for re-occupancy, complete maintenance work orders and perform annual inspection repairs. HACEP operates a warehouse distribution center and maintains an inventory of supplies and materials to efficiently perform maintenance and modernization activities.

Lead-based Paint Compliance

HACEP is in compliance with the Residential Lead-Based Paint (LBP) Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, which is Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, and with Code of Federal Regulations 24 CFR Part 35 as well as an amendment to 24 CFR Part 35 entitled, "Requirements for Notification, Evaluation and Reduction of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Federally Owned Residential Property and Housing Receiving Federal Assistance", which protects young children from LBP hazards in housing that is financially assisted by the Federal government or sold by the government. HACEP-owned housing constructed after January 1, 1978 is not covered by these regulations since the use of LBP was banned nationwide.

Asbestos Containing Materials: Policies and Procedures

HACEP is in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Clean Air Act, Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M and 40 CFR Part 763, and the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), regulations 29 CFR 1910.1001, non-constructions, and 1926.1101, constructions, and the State of Texas Health Protection Rules. HACEP employs asbestos management trained and licensed personnel and follows the above noted rules and regulations while conducting operations, maintenance and modernization activities.

Capital Fund Improvements

The Director of Development and Capital Fund Projects coordinates with HACEP staff during the planning process to establish the Capital Fund needs assessment. The Capital Fund Department prepares solicitations for professional services, and contracts work for modernization and development.

During the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan period, HACEP proposes to utilize the Capital Funds to engage in the following activities:

- Fund or leverage funds for the development, financing and modernization of public housing and affordable housing. Funds will include the redesign, reconstruction and reconfiguration of public housing developments, buildings (including accessibility improvements) and the development of mixed-finance projects;
- Vacancy reduction;
- Address deferred maintenance needs and the replacement of obsolete utility systems and dwelling equipment;
- Comply with local codes and regulations for building standards;
- Management improvements;
- Demolition and disposition of property;
- Resident relocation;
- Programs to improve the empowerment and economic self-sufficiency of public housing residents and to improve resident participation;
- Improve the security and safety of residents;
- Homeownership activities, including programs under Section 32 of the Quality Housing and Responsibility Act of 1998; and
- Continue to revitalize various public housing sites to assure a 20-year minimum viability.

Executive Summary of the Annual Public Housing Authority (PHA) Plan/Five Year Plan (24CFR Part 903.7 9)

HACEP has prepared its Annual PHA Plan in compliance with Section 511 of the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act (QHWRA) of 1998 and with other HUD requirements.

The purpose of the Annual Plan is to provide a framework for local accountability and an easily identifiable source by which public housing residents participate in the tenant-based assistance program. It also allows other members of the public to review PHA policies and rules, and requirements related to the operations, programs and services of the agency.

The Mission Statement and the Goals and Objectives are based on information contained in the PHA jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan and will assure that its residents receive the best customer service.

Excellent customer service and fulfillment of the Mission Statement and Goals and Objectives are ensured by implementation of a series of policies that are on display with the PHA Plan. The Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy and Section 8 Administrative Plan are two primary policies on display. These important documents cover the public housing tenant selection and assignment plan, outreach services, PHA's responsibility to Section 8 owners/landlords, grievance procedures, etc.

The most important challenges to be met by HACEP during FYI 2010-2015 include:

- Reduce drug and alcohol abuse through grant funded programs;
- Preserve and improve the public housing stock through the Capital Fund Program activities, including modernization;
- Provide equal housing opportunities to all residents;
- Involve the Jurisdiction Wide Resident Council of Presidents, public housing residents and Section 8 participants in the preparation of the agency plan;
- Provide training to staff and commissioners to fully understand and take advantage of opportunities under the QHWRA of 1998 to better serve our residents and the community; and
- Identify, develop and leverage services to enable low-income families to become self-sufficient.

HACEP's Annual Plan exemplifies its commitment, in partnership with the City of El Paso, to meet the housing needs of the full range of low-income residents. HACEP, in partnership with agencies from all levels of government, the business community, non-profit community groups, and residents will use this plan as a road map to reach the "higher quality-of-life" destination.

HACEP enjoys a positive and productive relationship with public and private non-profit agencies related to its mission and programs. HACEP, through its Communities Services staff, coordinates contacts with partnership agencies as support service needs are identified and linked to the residents. Related services include a wide range of educational, health, transportation, employment skill development, counseling, and day care.

66. **Strengths and Gaps in the Delivery System** - *Provide an assessment of the strengths and gaps in the delivery system.*

In the jurisdiction of the City of El Paso, all entities that comprise the institutional structure are primarily limited by the amount of funding available (as opposed to gaps in the delivery system). Limited funding makes it difficult to effectively address the housing and non-housing related community development and revitalization needs identified in the five-year Consolidated Plans and Annual Plans of the City of El Paso and of HACEP. A strong point is that no gaps are identified in the institutional structure for carrying out HACEP's strategy to address priority needs and efficiently programming and managing programs to achieve its goals and objectives. As the City population grows and ages, and as the number of families and retirees (military and civilian) on a fixed income increases, the need for affordable housing will also grow. The planning documents will, combined, assist the community of El Paso to work together to prepare for and address the key components of the institutional structure over time. Key components include:

- infrastructure and housing needs to support long-range and short-term growth (both natural and accelerated due to Fort Bliss expansion plans);

- public and private transportation needs;
- economic development, and
- neighborhood revitalization, preservation and smart growth development.

67. **Efforts to Enhance Coordination regarding the Economic Development Strategy** - *Describe efforts to enhance coordination with private industry, businesses, developers, and social service agencies, particularly with regard to the development of the jurisdiction's economic development strategy. (91.215(l))*

El Paso's Economic Development Strategy involves job training, business enhancement and new business, tourism and convention recruitments. Some of the principal participants in the Economic Development Strategy are the Upper Rio Grande @ Work System, Greater El Paso and Hispanic Chambers of Commerce, U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), Project Vida Community Development Corporation (PVCDC), ACCION Texas, the Regional Economic Development Corporation (REDCO), and the El Paso Convention and Tourism Bureau.

The Upper Rio Grande @ Work System is El Paso's employment and business development center. The organization works with adult job placement and training, youth and child care services, and employer recruiting, screening and referrals. The Upper Rio Grande @ Work System operates on a $45 to $80 million dollar-a-year budget using grants and funding from the Department of Labor, the Texas Workforce Commission, and private monies.

The Greater El Paso and Hispanic Chambers of Commerce concentrate on enhancing small businesses by providing them technical assistance and loan assistance. The Chambers of Commerce are funded through business membership dues, grants and loan funds from lending institutions. The SBA provides loans and loan guarantees to small businesses for the purposes of stabilizing and enhancing their businesses.

PVCDC, through CDBG funding, provides technical assistance to microenterprises (having one to five business associates). Through this assistance, microenterprises are able to stabilize their small businesses and create new job opportunities for low-to-moderate income persons. ACCION Texas partners with PVCDC in assisting microenterprises by providing them small loans to stabilize and enhance their microenterprises. The agency obtains funds from private banks for the issuing of loans to the microenterprises.

The Regional Economic Development Corporation (REDCO) is an organization funded by City and County governments for the purpose of recruiting new businesses to establish themselves in the El Paso area. Through this effort, new job opportunities are created for the El Paso community. The El Paso Convention and Tourism Bureau, funded by City and Country governments, concentrates on attracting tourism and convention activities to the El Paso area. Through these economic development activities, existing small businesses are able to stabilize and enhance their businesses, thus maintaining existing jobs and creating new job opportunities.

Coordination – 91.215 (l)

68. **Efforts to Enhance Coordination between Housing Providers and Health Providers** - *Describe the efforts to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and government health, mental health, and service agencies.*

The Consolidated Plan of the City of El Paso places an emphasis on the enhancement of coordination between public and assisted housing providers and public service agencies, including those offering mental and medical health services, and services to persons with disabilities and the elderly. The City will continue to foster the coordination of affordable housing resources and to encourage local financial organizations to participate in affordable housing projects. During the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan period, the City will continue to develop administrative capacity within the community by supporting Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), non-profit organizations, faith-based organizations, and the Community Based Development Organizations (CBDOs), all of which provide a variety of self-improvement related social services in addition to affordable housing. The City's HOME-funded First-Time Homebuyer Assistance Program will continue coordinating with a CDBG-funded community non-profit agency to provide housing counseling and education services. Additionally, the City Community Development Housing Programs Division will work closely with Rebuilding Together El Paso, Inc., not only regarding the Rebuild Day and Beyond volunteer rehabilitation program, but also by responding to referrals made by staff of Rebuilding Together to the department's various housing programs.

HACEP is the primary agency providing affordable housing to very low, low- and moderate-income families, and also provides assisted housing in the City of El Paso. Specialized housing, including assisted housing, that is available includes:

- Sunnyside Apartments – An apartment complex for independently functioning adults with chronic mental illness;
- HUD Supported Housing Program – Provides individuals who are homeless with the opportunity to succeed in their chosen housing situation based on the their special needs;
- Supported Housing II – Like the above program, provides individuals who are homeless with the opportunity to succeed in their chosen housing situation based on their special needs; and
- Siesta Gardens – A partnership between El Paso Mental Health Mental Retardation (MH/MR) and HACEP to provide housing for persons classified as chronically homeless and diagnosed with mental illness and a co-occurring substance abuse disorder.

All of the specialized units mentioned above coordinate with MH/MR to provide mental health services, symptom management, and medication education and monitoring. Other services, including those related to independent living, are also available through MH/MR and through other local social service agencies.

Moreover, HACEP maintains a database of social service providers that it uses to make referrals for its residents. HACEP also refers its residents to its two HOPE VI sites that are HUD-designated communities for providing social service planning to public housing residents, and to improve the living standard of the residents by offering lower density mixed use housing.

The City and HACEP will continue to work together to address affordable housing needs. Many HACEP residents are striving to become independent and self-sufficient; they will continue to be referred to the City's First-Time Homebuyer Assistance Program. The City will continue to support HACEP's efforts to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment for low-income El Pasoans and to access additional funding, wherever possible. HACEP coordinates closely with City of El Paso and County of El Paso agencies and non-profit groups to improve services for HACEP residents. Other collaborative supportive efforts include:

- HACEP coordinates with employment agencies, health services agencies, daycare service providers, and the local community college. The Texas Workforce Commission provides job training at the HACEP Family Investment Center.
- El Paso Community College provides General Equivalency Degree (GED) classes and English as a Second Language (ESL) classes to HACEP residents.
- El Paso del Norte Food Bank coordinates with the Resident Associations to assist families with nutrition support.
- Operation Santa Claus, a non-profit group based at Fort Bliss, refurbishes dolls and distributes them to HACEP low-income and other needy families.
- The Rio Valle Rehabilitation Center provides fitness and counseling assistance to seniors to strengthen daily living skills.
- The Youth-to-Youth Program is funded with $80,000 of Comprehensive Grant Funds to support HACEP youth, college students and others to act as mentors and tutors to HACEP youth. Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), an international non-profit organization, operates daycare services at HACEP developments, including the Sherman, Tays, and Rio Grande apartments.
- Clinica La Fe, a non-profit group, operates an outreach medical clinic located at the Peter de Wetter Family Housing Complex.

In conjunction with the mission of providing affordable housing, HACEP conducts programs to help families improve their quality-of-life through economic, business, education and social service assistance, coordinating with Federal, State and local governmental and private non-profit agencies.

DCHD is responsible for the development of the City's Tenant Assistance Policy and Displacement Strategy, and monitors compliance with program policies. The Housing Programs Division of the department includes a Relocation Office staffed by a Relocation Officer that is responsible for ensuring that tenants affected by government projects receive the full range of benefits to which they are entitled.

In many instances, the City of El Paso relies upon the non-profit community for the delivery of services to carry out various projects and activities that benefit economically disadvantaged neighborhoods and residents. The City will continue to promote interagency communication and coordination through:

- two Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Partnerships (for the first three years of the five-year Consolidated Plan only);
- five CDBG Public Services Collaboratives (i.e. Children's Services, Economic Opportunities, Homeless/Emergency Shelter/ Housing, Health Care Services, and Elderly/Disabled);
- the Emergency Shelter Grant Collaborative; and
- public service programs funded under the Public Services Set-Aside.

69. **Efforts to Address Homelessness and Chronic Homelessness in El Paso** - *Describe efforts in addressing the needs of persons that are chronically homeless with respect to the preparation of the homeless strategy.*

Based on a Point-in-Time count, pursuant to HUD requirements, a total of 1,220 persons were homeless in El Paso on January 29, 2009, as follows:

Homeless Populations	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Shelter	Unsheltered	TOTAL
Total # households with dependent children	73	83	2	**158**
Total # of persons in these households	225	261	6	**492**
Total # of households without dependent children	342	116	270	**728**
Total # of persons in these households	342	116	270	**728**
Total Persons	**567**	**377**	**276**	**1,220**

Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered	Unsheltered	TOTAL
Chronically homeless	69	136	**205**
Severely mentally ill	246	72	**318**
Chronic substance abuse	178	43	**221**
Veterans	107	53	**160**
Persons with HIV/AIDS	Not available	Not available	**N/A**
Victims of Domestic Violence	218	29	**247**
Unaccompanied youth (under age 18)	4	0	**4**

Activities Aimed at Preventing and Ending Homelessness

El Paso follows a CoC model for preventing and ending homelessness through planning and implementation of a full range of emergency, transitional and permanent housing and service resources to address the various needs of homeless persons. The El Paso Coalition for the Homeless serves as the official "Lead Entity" for El Paso's CoC. The CoC includes:

- 14 Agencies providing Homeless Prevention Services and Assistance
- 11 Emergency Shelters – 745 beds
- 16 Transitional Shelters/Transitional Living Programs – 543 beds
- 8 Permanent Housing Programs – 214 beds
- 10 Agencies providing Outreach Services
- 17 Agencies providing Supportive Services

Action Steps to End Chronic Homelessness

In 2004, the City of El Paso adopted a plan to end chronic homelessness by 2014, entitled "Border Solutions: the City's Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness" (the "Ten Year Plan"). The City's plan for ending chronic homelessness is available on-line at: http://www.elpasotexas.gov/commdev/documents/Ending%20Chronic%20Homelessness%20in%20El%20Paso,%20Texas.pdf. The following are key objectives of the Ten Year Plan and recent accomplishments (the most recent available) under the Ten Year Plan.

- Create new permanent housing beds for the chronically homeless
  In 2009, actions were taken to develop additional permanent housing projects targeted for, or primarily to be used by, the chronically homeless. Through the 2008 CoC application to HUD, El Paso agencies were awarded $476,400 in funding requests for new permanent housing targeted for the chronically homeless and another $516,557 for permanent housing, adding a total of 27 permanent housing beds for persons with disabilities. To implement an earlier grant, a new site was secured for the Veterans Lodge Shelter Plus Care Program that added 15 beds for chronically homeless veterans. Pursuant to a 2009 award of funding under HUD Section 811 (persons with disabilities), and the designation of El Paso as eligible for direct HOPWA funding, there will be additional permanent supportive housing for homeless persons with disabilities. The Coalition is working with several organizations to develop permanent supportive housing projects in future HUD CoC applications. Finally, the Coalition has been working with the Texas Supportive Housing Coalition on efforts to direct more resources to the creation of permanent supportive housing for the chronically homeless.

- Improve stability and retention of chronically homeless in permanent housing
  In 2009, CoC programs continued to improve the stability and retention of chronically homeless persons in permanent housing. For permanent housing programs that file an Annual Performance Report (APR) with HUD, the average

of the percentage of persons remaining in permanent housing at least six months was 72.4%, up from 69% for the previous year.

CoC agencies recognize that chronically homeless persons need special services and attention to ensure their housing stability. As a first step in developing a more comprehensive strategic approach to the delivery of mental health services in the community, a "resource mapping" survey of direct and indirect mental health service providers was undertaken with the help of the Greater El Paso Chamber of Commerce. Through a collaboration between the Opportunity Center, Centro San Vicente Medical Clinic, and University Medical Center, a Health Liaison identifies homeless persons with chronic health conditions and ensures that they are connected with, and receive ongoing medical care, following an emergency room visit.

Discharge Coordination Policy

As is discussed in Question 47 (page 103), it is the policy of the City of El Paso that no person should be discharged from any institutional authority within the jurisdiction of the City of El Paso into a state of homelessness. Under no circumstances should a person be discharged from any public facility with directions to seek housing or shelter in an emergency shelter. Every effort must be made through careful discharge planning to work with the client and local resources to seek adequate, permanent housing or, if this is not attainable, then suitable accommodations must be found. At a minimum, the client should receive active and diligent case management from an appropriate service provider until permanent housing, with or without supportive services, is in place. If the client refuses services, and/or aid with placement, this should be documented along with all case management efforts. If possible, outreach efforts should continue to see to the welfare of the client and reconnect him or her with services and housing.

El Paso institutions and the CoC have been implementing this policy by first ensuring that persons who are already homeless when they enter institutions are not returned to the streets or shelters in any manner that is unsafe to themselves or others. County officials track persons entering jail who are clients of El Paso Mental Health Mental Retardation (MH/MR) and try to ensure that their treatment and medications continue. Recently efforts have redoubled to divert mentally ill individuals from jail and to ensure continuity of care for mentally ill persons exiting jail and returning to community-based mental health care.

El Paso's University Medical Center has social service and discharge planning procedures that include promptly identifying a patient's housing status and what services the patient is likely to need upon discharge from inpatient care. Hospital social workers and other care staff meet regularly to review, discuss, and develop individualized plans for meeting these discharge needs, including how to retain existing housing and how to access housing opportunities. Social workers follow a written code of ethics in assisting patients. For patients who identify themselves as homeless upon admission with no desire or prospects to return to permanent housing, hospital staff follows written policies from the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless Discharge

Committee covering various area shelters and conditions, medical conditions accepted, pre-discharge contact, time of discharge, transportation, clothing, medications, and wound care supplies. The Opportunity Center Medical Case Management liaison works to provide a seamless link for the individual to the Cento San Vicente Health Clinic and to specialists, if needed, for follow-up care, as well as to provide appropriate permanent, transitional or emergency housing. Centro San Vicente's street outreach staff members provide similar assistance for persons inclined to return to living on the streets.

70. **Cooperation among Governmental Agencies in Implementing the Consolidated Plan** - *Describe the means of cooperation and coordination among the state and any unit of general local government in the metropolitan area in the implementation of the plan.*

The City of El Paso's limits encompass the majority of El Paso County, Texas. The County government's jurisdiction is limited to areas outside of the city limits, with very few exceptions. There is very little overlap of the two governments, and sharing of responsibilities is also quite limited.

The only quasi-governmental agency that the City of El Paso coordinates with in the Consolidated Plan is the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP), which contributes heavily to the creation and implementation of the Plan.

The City of El Paso relies heavily on HACEP to provide information concerning public housing goals and how these goals will be accomplished during the course of the five-year Consolidated Plan. Each year, the City of El Paso requests information from the Housing Authority on its progress towards meeting the goals, and regarding impediments in meeting the goals.

71. **Efforts to Enhance Coordination with Other Entities and Regarding the Economic Development Strategy** - *Describe efforts to enhance coordination with private industry, businesses, developers, and social service agencies, particularly with regard to the development of the jurisdiction's economic development strategy.*

Coordination with Other Entitles – The activities and projects funded by DCHD are a very small slice of the overall metropolitan-wide function that is overseen by the City of El Paso. Therefore, DCHD does not coordinate directly with private industry, businesses, developers and social service agencies—other than on projects that are funded with the grants it administers. Nevertheless, when a common strategic goal exists, DCHD will play a role in any metropolitan-wide efforts as requested by the Mayor, City Council, City Manager or other City department.

DCHD enters into contracts with local social service agencies to provide the services funded through the grants awarded to the City of El Paso.

DCHD works with housing developers to renovate existing housing stock, and build new housing.

DCHD does not fund projects with private industry and businesses. DCHD projects are aimed at providing improved affordability of decent housing, improved availability/ accessibility of decent housing, improved availability/accessibility of a suitable living environment, improved sustainability of a suitable living environment, and improved availability/accessibility of economic opportunity for low- and moderate income persons, which precludes private industry and any business larger than a microenterprise. However, the City of El Paso, through several departments, particularly it's Economic Development Department, does work with private industry and businesses in developing strategies to make El Paso more attractive to new entities and keeping existing organizations in town.

Economic Development – Efforts to enhance coordination with regard to the development of the jurisdiction's economic development strategy are described in the answer to Question 67.

72. **Coordination between Housing Strategy and Transportation Strategy** - *Describe the jurisdiction's efforts to coordinate its housing strategy with its transportation planning strategies to ensure to the extent practicable that residents of affordable housing have access to public transportation.*

A fundamental housing strategy of the City of El Paso is to empower low- and moderate-income families with the ability and desire to improve and sustain their quality-of-life. This can be accomplished through the First-Time Homebuyer Assistance Program, the Single-Family Rehabilitation Program to bring the home up to City code standards, the Home Replacement Program, or the Minor Home Repair Program (formerly the Emergency Repair Program). Nevertheless, because El Paso is a large metropolitan area geographically, many of these low-income families will remain in the older areas of El Paso, but others will move to the developing areas away from the City center to the Far East, Northwest and Northeast.

Efforts are under way by the City of El Paso and its partners to improve both public transportation, and the flow of traffic and accessibility of destinations throughout the City. Because of El Paso's rather large geographical planning areas, and the huge land mass of the Franklin Mountains which bisect the city, transportation costs can be a critical determining factor in where a family locates and whether or not housing is truly affordable.

Recently, the City's public transportation provider, Sun Metro, adopted a new vision "to make transit a more accessible, attractive, and viable travel option and to make El Paso the least car dependent city in the nation, thereby leading to economic development and improving the quality-of-life for the El Paso community. As part of this vision, El Paso is transitioning from "hub-and-spoke" to a "node" system, allowing shorter routes and faster travel times throughout the city. Building new terminals throughout the city is one step toward making this vision a reality." As of this writing, two new transit terminals are under construction in the Westside and Lower Valley areas of El Paso. As transit terminals are situated throughout the community, residents will have more options to use public transportation because their travel time and number of transfers will

decrease. In addition, Sun Metro plans to develop more direct routes where they are most needed to make public transportation a more viable transportation option to the residents of El Paso, including residents of affordable housing who will benefit by a decrease in transportation costs.

Monitoring – 91.230

73. **Monitoring Standards and Procedures** - *Describe the standards and procedures that jurisdiction will use to monitor its housing and community development projects and ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements.*

The Department of Community and Human Development (DCHD) will utilize and expand existing systems to monitor the areas of program administration and regulatory compliance, as noted in the goals of the Consolidated Plan. The areas to be included are as follow:

1. Program performance review, which comprises national objectives, eligible activities, contract objectives, scope of work, contract schedule, and contract budget;
2. Financial management practices, which comprise the accounting system and internal controls;
3. Record keeping and reporting practices;
4. General management practices, including condition of facilities; and
5. Anti-discrimination compliance.

A structured and detailed system is employed to assure progress and program compliance for projects for which the City has fiscal control. The first step in assuring compliance is to clarify, as early as possible in the funding process, the performance and production standards required, and the methods that will be established to verify compliance. This requires that DCHD analyze the program requirements. For example, the HOME Program regulations require that funds related to rental housing projects be heavily targeted to low- and moderate-income families, and that rents must be affordable. Prospective applicants are provided information about the actual income amounts addressed by the program. They are also advised about the documentation that will be required to verify that tenants or prospective homebuyers meet these requirements. Requests for Proposals ask applicants to describe the marketing methods that they would use to target the very-low and low-income population. Applicants are required to detail the projected rents and to describe how the proposed rents meet the program affordability standards.

While HOME program funds utilized for renter projects are heavily targeted to the lower income levels, the eligibility criterion for homeownership projects is broadened to include moderate-income clients. This differentiation between the eligibility criteria for the two different categories of projects is addressed in the Request for Proposals. Applicants proposing to enter the field of homeownership are asked to describe how

they will assure that all families are below 80% of median income and are first-time homebuyers.

The Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) assesses the effectiveness of Federal programs. This requires measuring outcomes as an integral part of receiving Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Grant funds. All applicants are required to provide goals, inputs, activities, outputs, and outcomes in accordance with HUD's Program Outcome Model to gauge what constitutes success in each grantee jurisdiction.

Once a project has been approved, the principal tool for assuring compliance is the contractual document. It is, therefore, essential that the contracts set out the program requirements explicitly. They provide clear methods for complying with these requirements and establish a control mechanism, not only to monitor progress but also to assure compliance.

This control mechanism relates to the actual program requirements. HOME projects, for example, require that the rental units remain affordable for a specific period, depending on the amount of HOME funds invested. In this case, a deed restriction requiring that the property be used for this purpose is appropriate. Deed restrictions would also be appropriate for new single-family construction to assure that the property remains in the affordable housing stock.

Contract documents also delineate the type of documentation and reports required from the subrecipients. For example, on income-based contracts, CDBG public service subrecipients verify income eligibility. They use the current applicable Income Guidelines, published by HUD for lower income housing assistance under Section 8. The gross income of all family members residing in the household is considered to determine eligibility. The subrecipient is asked to provide, in each client's file, a completed eligibility certification form at the start of the service and once a year, subsequently.

Recipients of federal assistance, administered through the City, are required, by contract, to submit monthly performance reports. These monthly reports are required during the funding cycle, and annually thereafter. Subrecipients who expend more than $500,000 a year in Federal awards are required to have a single audit of their activities performed through an independent auditor. Those who expend less than $500,000 a year must have an external audit of their financial statements performed.

The DCHD staff has established a process for monitoring compliance with a wide range of Federal and local rules. The rules that pertain to housing include Fair Housing, Affirmative Marketing, Section 504/Handicapped Accessibility, Lead-Based Paint, Housing Quality Standards, Davis Bacon wage rates, and Minority Business Outreach. A DCHD Fair Housing Officer and a DCHD Contract Compliance Officer, along with a City of El Paso Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Coordinator, are

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

*Refers to the HOPWA Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

Specific HOPWA Objectives

74. **HOPWA Activities** - *Describe the activities to be undertaken with HOPWA Program funds to address priority unmet housing needs for the eligible population. Activities will assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, such as efforts to prevent low-income individuals and families from becoming homeless and may address the housing needs of persons who are homeless in order to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living.*

The Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program funded by HOPWA will be the main activity for addressing the housing needs of persons affected by HIV/AIDS and who are homeless. Clients who already participate in the TBRA Program may be at risk of becoming homeless if they were to lose their TBRA privileges. HOPWA funds will also be used to provide Supportive Services such as drug and substance abuse case management and mental health case management services to persons affected by HIV/AIDS, whether or not they are homeless.

Annual allocations of HOPWA funds received by the City of El Paso are estimated to be budgeted as follows:

- 76% of the annual budget will be dedicated to Tenant-Based Rental Assistance;
- 14% of the annual budget will be dedicated to Supportive Services; and
- 10% of the annual budget will be dedicated to Grantee and Project Sponsor Administration.

Other funding sources will be used to conduct Housing Information and Resource Identification activities. HOPWA clients in need of medical services will be referred to Centro de Salud La Fe and other medical service providers for the services needed.

75. **Obstacles, Priorities and Objectives of HOPWA** - *Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs and summarize the priorities and specific objectives, describing how funds made available will be used to address identified needs.*

Barriers to persons living with HIV/AIDS involve poverty and the need for housing, social services and supportive services. The 2008-2010 Texas Statewide Coordinated Statement prepared by the Texas Department of State Health Services acknowledged that higher poverty rates along the Texas/Mexico border creates the need for increased social and supportive services for people living with HIV/AIDS in these service areas. Local HIV/AIDS clients live throughout the El Paso community.

Several national studies have proven the link between stable housing and improved medical care; receipt of housing assistance has a strong effect on having a regular source of medical care, continuity of care over time, and entry into care among those

who were previously unconnected. However, funding to address the housing, social and medical needs of person living with AIDS has been inadequate in the El Paso area.

The citizen needs survey, made available in 2010 for Consolidated Plan input by the general public, indicated that out of 1,400 respondents in El Paso, 65% rated a need for Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) services as a Medium to High Priority. According to the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS), as of December 31, 2008, there were 1,556 people living with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in El Paso County. The express purpose of the HOPWA program is to enable persons living with HIV/AIDS, and their families, to establish or better maintain a stable living environment in housing that is decent, safe and sanitary, to reduce the risk of homelessness, and to improve access to health care and supportive services.

As shown in the HOPWA Performance Chart 1 located in Appendix 5, page 207, the specific objectives of providing TBRA and supportive services such as case management will be the primary objective during the 2010-2015 time period. These higher priority services are not only based on the citizen needs survey for the five-year Consolidated Plan, but also on consultation with HOPWA organizations by DCHD.

76. **Annual HOPWA Output Goals** - *The Plan must establish annual HOPWA output goals for the planned number of households to be assisted during the year in: (1) short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments to avoid homelessness; (2) rental assistance programs; and (3) in housing facilities, such as community residences and SRO dwellings, where funds are used to develop and/or operate these facilities. The Plan can also describe the special features or needs being addressed, such as support for persons who are homeless or chronically homeless. These outputs are to be used in connection with an assessment of client outcomes for achieving housing stability, reduced risks of homelessness and improved access to care.*

The goals and objectives of the El Paso HOPWA program are:

- To enable persons living with HIV and AIDS to establish or better maintain a stable living environment in housing that is decent, safe and sanitary by providing long-term housing assistance through tenant-based rental assistance and permanent housing placement;
- To improve access to health care and supportive services and maintain housing stability by providing case management, mental health services and substance abuse recovery services; and
- To expand the community's capacity to provide stable housing for persons living with HIV and AIDS through resource identification and planning.

Outcome Statement

At least 50 unduplicated individuals living with HIV and AIDS, and their households, will receive access to a suitable living environment through the availability of long-term tenant-based rental assistance, case management, mental health services, substance use recovery services, and resource identification and planning. 80% of persons

receiving tenant-based rental assistance will maintain stable housing for at least six months. 80% of persons receiving supportive services will demonstrate improved or maintained access to care and support by: having a housing plan; having contact with a case manager; and accessing or qualifying for income benefits. A Comprehensive Housing Plan will be developed for each client assisted and will be reviewed during each assistance request visit or during caseworker sessions to track progress. Aggregate data will be tracked through the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to the extent allowable by HUD. Resource identification and planning activities will result in the development of a draft three-year HOPWA Strategic Plan.

77. **HOPWA Housing Facility Projects** - *For housing facility projects being developed, a target date for the completion of each development activity must be included and information on the continued use of these units for the eligible population based on their stewardship requirements (e.g. within the 10-year use periods for projects involving acquisition, new construction, or substantial rehabilitation).*

The City of El Paso does not plan to fund HOPWA Housing Facility projects.

78. **Allocation of Funds, Geographic Area, and Project Sponsor Information** - *Provide an explanation of how the funds will be allocated, including a description of the geographic area in which assistance will be directed and the rationale for these geographic allocations and priorities. Include the name of each project sponsor, the zip code for the primary area(s) of planned activities, amounts committed to that sponsor, and whether the sponsor is a faith-based and/or grassroots organization.*

The TBRA program, funded by HOPWA, will be the main activity for addressing the housing needs of persons affected by HIV/AIDS and who are homeless. Clients who already participate in the TBRA program may be at risk of becoming homeless if they were to lose their TBRA privileges. HOPWA funds will also be used to provide Supportive Services such as drug and substance abuse case management and mental health case management, to persons affected with HIV/AIDS whether or not they are homeless.

Any person who has been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS and is low-income may qualify for assistance, regardless of where he or she resides within the County of El Paso.

The project sponsor, International AIDS Empowerment, is a grassroots organization.

The answer to Question 74 provides the estimated breakdown of annual allocations of HOPWA funds that are expected to be received by the City of El Paso during 2010-2015.

79. **City of El Paso's Role in the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area** - *Describe the role of the lead jurisdiction in the eligible metropolitan statistical area (EMSA), involving (a) consultation to develop a metropolitan-wide strategy for addressing the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families living throughout the EMSA with the other jurisdictions within the EMSA; and (b) the standards and procedures to be used to monitor*

HOPWA Program activities in order to ensure compliance by project sponsors of the requirements of the program.

The HOPWA Formula Program administered by the City of El Paso covers all of El Paso County, El Paso's Metropolitan Statistical Area. The City contracts with one HOPWA Project Sponsor who administers the program countywide. The Project sponsor is International AIDS Empowerment (IAE), selected through the Request for Proposals (RFP) process. IAE has organized an advisory council which is representative of all El Paso County to study the housing problem of El Paso as it affects persons living with HIV/AIDS. In addition, IAE is a member of the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, which is the representative of homeless service providers serving all of El Paso County. Through these organizations, IAE is able to stay abreast of problems and issues affecting persons living with AIDS throughout El Paso County.

The City of El Paso has standard monitoring procedures for monitoring all projects administered by the City's Department of community and Human Development. Programmatic and fiscal monitoring procedures are in place. Official on-site monitoring of the HOPWA program is done at least twice each program year, but more often if necessary. In addition, the Project Sponsor is required to submit to the City quarterly performance reports showing the progress being accomplished by the HOPWA program. The Project Sponsor submits reimbursement request reports to the City on a monthly basis.

SPECIFIC HOPWA OBJECTIVES

80. **Specific HOPWA Objectives that will be Initiated and/or Completed** - *Identify specific objectives that the jurisdiction intends to initiate and/or complete in accordance with the tables* prescribed by HUD.*
Complete and submit Table 1C Summary of Specific Objectives, or if using the CPMP Tool, the Summaries.xls worksheets.

Specific objectives for that the City of El Paso will initiate and complete during 2010-2015 with HOPWA Formula Grant funding are identified in Table 1C, Summary of Specific Objectives, in Appendix 5, page 196.

81. **Description of How Resources will be Used to Address Identified Needs** - *Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.*

As stated in the answer to Question 78, the TBRA program, funded by HOPWA, will be the main activity for addressing the housing needs of persons affected by HIV/AIDS and who are homeless. Clients who already participate in the TBRA program may be at risk of becoming homeless if they were to lose their TBRA privileges. HOPWA funds will also be used to provide Supportive Services such as drug and substance abuse case management and mental health case management, to persons affected with HIV/AIDS whether or not they are homeless.

An estimated breakdown of HOPWA resources that are expected to become available during 2010-2015, by programs and administrative costs, is available in the answer to Question 74.

Other funding sources will be used to conduct Housing Information and Resource Identification activities. HOPWA clients in need of medical services will be referred to Centro de Salud La Fe and other medical services providers for the services needed.

OTHER NARRATIVES AND ATTACHMENTS

82. **Strategic Plan Information Not Covered by a Narrative in Any Other Section** - *Include any Strategic Plan information that was not covered by a narrative in any other section. If optional tables are not used, provide comparable information that is required by consolidated plan regulations.*

Tiered Environmental Reviews

The City of El Paso will conduct tiered environmental reviews based on the following information which is static in nature:

1. There are no coastal zones in or near El Paso, Texas, which is located in the high desert; the nearest coastline is the Gulf of Mexico, and it is over 600 miles from El Paso;

2. There are no sole source aquifers, according to the website at http://www.epa.gov/region6/water/swp/ssa/maps.htm. El Paso is located several hundred miles south of the Española Basin Aquifer System and several hundred miles northwest of the Edwards Aquifers I and II, both in Region 6;

3. The Rio Grande River flows to the south of El Paso, Texas, but the portion of that river that is designated as wild and scenic by the National Park Service is located over 300 miles away from El Paso. In 1978, Congress designated a 196-mile portion of the Rio Grande from the Chihuahua/Coahuila state line in Mexico to the Terrell/Val Verde county line in Texas as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The upper 69-mile section of this 196-mile corridor lies within Big Bend National Park. The following sections are classified as wild: Talley to Solis, which includes Mariscal Canyon; the entrance to Boquillas Canyon to the exit of Boquillas Canyon; and Reagan Canyon to San Francisco Canyon (the bulk of the Lower Canyons). The remainder of the Wild and Scenic River is classified as scenic; El Paso lies in this section;

4. The City of El Paso is considered a non-attainment area for particulates due to its location adjacent to Juarez, Mexico, which also is a non-attainment city due to Mexico air quality laws, or lack of them;

5. There is no prime farmland in or around El Paso, Texas, per the USDA NRCS map Acres of Prime Farmland, 1997, which is the latest map shown on the website at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/NRI/maps/meta/m4983.html. Though some cotton farming remains in the county, the boundaries of the City of El Paso are quickly becoming populated with urban sprawl; and

6. There are six species, five birds and one flowering plant, in El Paso County that are on the Endangered Species list; they include a) the least tern, b) the Mexican spotted owl, c) the northern aplomado falcon, d) the Sneed pincushion cactus, e)

the southwestern willow flycatcher, and f) the yellow-billed Cuckoo. Per the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Endangered Species List website, there is no designated critical habitat in El Paso County.

HOME Subsidy Layering

The Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act and 24 CFR Part 91, the Consolidated Plan Final Rule requires a participating jurisdiction (The City of El Paso) to provide a certification with the Consolidated Plan to approve layering guidelines.

In compliance with 24 CFR Part 92 HOME Investment Partnerships Program Final Rule, the City of El Paso asserts that prior to the commitment of funds to a project, the City will evaluate the project in accordance with the HOME Subsidy Layering guidelines and will not invest more HOME funds in combination with other governmental assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing. Governmental assistance includes any loan, grant, (including Community Development Block Grant) guarantee, insurance, payment, rebate, subsidy, credit, tax benefit, or any other form of direct or indirect assistance from the Federal, State, or local government for use, or in connection with, a specific project. Where available, the City will also review guidelines developed and evaluation conducted by other agencies pursuant to either applicable HUD regulations or the Internal Revenue Code. The City will keep the results of its required evaluation in each project file.

83. **CHAS HOUSING NEEDS TABLES** - *Attach copy of CHAS Housing Needs Data Tables from: http://socds.huduser.org/scripts/odbic.exe/chas/index.htm*

The State of Cities Data System Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (SOCDS CHAS) Housing Needs Data Tables are attached in Appendix 1, page 162.

84. **Section 108 Loan Guarantee** - *If the jurisdiction has an open Section 108 project, provide a summary of the project. The summary should include the Project Name, a short description of the project and the current status of the project, the amount of the Section 108 loan, whether you have an EDI or BEDI grant and the amount of this grant, the total amount of CDBG assistance provided for the project, the national objective(s) codes for the project, the Matrix Codes, if the activity is complete, if the national objective has been met, the most current number of beneficiaries (jobs created/retained, number of FTE jobs held by/made available to LMI persons, number of housing units assisted, number of units occupied by LMI households, etc.)*

The City of El Paso does not have a Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program.

85. **Regional Connections** - *Describe how the jurisdiction's strategic plan connects its actions to the larger economic strategies for the metropolitan region. Does the plan reference the plans of other agencies that have responsibilities for metropolitan economic development, transportation, and workforce investment?*

The City of El Paso's limits encompass the majority of El Paso County, Texas. The County government limits their jurisdiction to areas outside the city limits, with very few exceptions. There is very little overlap of the two governments, and there is very little in the way of sharing responsibilities.

The City of El Paso has the responsibility for the larger economic strategies within its corporate limits. DCHD activities are part of the larger Plan for El Paso in economic development, transportation and workforce investment. Both the Plan for El Paso and DCHD funded activities are ultimately approved and are under the overall general guidance of the El Paso City Council.

Other agencies receiving HUD funding are required to obtain a Certificate of Consistency which outlines how their projects conform to the City's Consolidated Plan. The City does not reference any plans of any other agency or jurisdiction other than those of the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP) because the City refers to HACEP's planned projects in its five-year Consolidated Plan and in its annual plans.

The City of El Paso has participated in consultations with the U.S. Army concerning the Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) activities that will affect the region as far as housing, schools, and infrastructure needs. Specific population numbers and concentrations of active-duty and civilian personnel are not readily available because of national security concerns.

With the HUD Empowerment Zone grant period ending in July, 2010, Community Development's Neighborhood Services will continue to draw upon the Empowerment Zone boundary as a guiding factor for facilitating the economic development strategies. The 2010 Census data could reveal changes in demographic trends within the targeted boundaries, although it is almost certain that the strategies will remain relevant and needed.

Neighborhood Services intends to build its capacity for assistance and outreach to Historically Underutilized Businesses (HUB's) within the Empowerment Zone boundary through a two-year Health and Human Services grant that is intended to HUB-certify small businesses. A Neighborhood Outreach Specialist has been hired to coordinate this effort. The grant will terminate in September, 2012.

Chamizal and Lower Dyer Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs)

Further economic development strategies approved in the Chamizal and Lower Dyer Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas will be coordinated through collaborative efforts with the Economic Development Department, ACCION Texas and the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

Approved strategies include:

- Distribute an entrepreneurial guide for neighborhood serving businesses.
- Distribute a directory of businesses operating in the targeted areas to residents.

- Promote and market affordable loans to businesses operating in the targeted areas.
- Promote and market funds to businesses for façade improvements, when available.
- Facilitate entrepreneurial training for small businesses in the targeted area

With the influx of new military personnel and their families into El Paso, the additional demand for housing may drive up the cost of housing. On the other hand, the additional population could cause the "spin off" economic effect that creates a need to expand job opportunities. These would be in a variety of support services, which may create better job opportunities for low- to moderate-income individuals. Thus, the individuals' economic base would improve, and they would be able to obtain better housing.

Appendix 1:

Socio-economic Data Tables **Page No.**

Table I City of El Paso Race Characteristics of All Persons by Planning Area - 2000....161

Table II SOCDS CHAS Data: Affordability Mismatch Output for All Households El Paso, Texas (CDBG)....162

Table III City of El Paso Median Family Income and Poverty Rate of Family and All Persons by Planning Area....163

Table IV City of El Paso: Occupants per Room Occupied Housing Units with 1.51 or More Occupants per Room....164

Table I
City of El Paso
Race Characteristics of All Persons
By Planning Area – 2000

Planning Areas	Race								Hispanic or Latino (of any Race)	Hispanic or Latino (of any Race) Percent of Total Pop.
	Total Population by Planning Area	One Race						Two or More Races		
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race			
Northeast	92,761	61,128	7,773	729	1903	189	16,844	4,195	56,899	61%
Northwest	90,848	73,786	1,576	447	2,014	74	10,358	2,592	52,557	58%
Central	123,858	95,017	2,676	1,003	663	92	20,150	4,257	107,389	87%
Lower Valley	103,001	72,374	1,120	1,430	158	72	24,372	3,475	97,094	94%
East	153,194	110,756	4,441	992	1,583	156	30,596	4,670	117,936	77%
Total	**563,662**	**413,061**	**17,586**	**4,601**	**6,321**	**583**	**102,320**	**19,189**	**431,875**	**77%**

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

*SOCDS CHAS Data: Affordability Mismatch Output for All Households

Name of Jurisdiction: El Paso city, Texas			Source of Data: CHAS Data Book		Data Current as of: 2000				
	Renters Units by # of bedrooms				Owned or for sale units by # of bedrooms				
Housing Units by Affordability	0-1	2	3+	Total		0-1	2	3+	Total
	(A)	(B)	I	(D)		(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
1. Rent <=30%					Value <=30%				
# occupied units	3,960	2,740	4,380	11,080		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% occupants <=30%	66.3	47.4	40.2	51.3		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% built before 1970	48.6	49.6	39.5	45.3		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% some problem	35.1	35.9	23.7	30.8		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# vacant for rent	185	225	185	595	# vacant for sale	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. Rent >30% to <=50%					Value <=50%				
# occupied units	6,515	4,855	2,645	14,015		1,504	6,340	23,355	31,199
% occupants <=50%	66.6	59.0	49.7	60.8		41.2	33.5	20.9	24.4
% built before 1970	67.0	55.9	52.4	60.4		54.9	62.3	60.7	60.7
% some problem	64.5	60.9	52.0	60.9		26.6	13.4	6.4	8.8
# vacant for rent	1,035	915	290	2,240	# vacant for sale	50	160	415	625
3. Rent >50% to <=80%					Value >50% to <=80%				
# occupied units	12,970	12,010	7,345	32,325		2,500	7,290	40,900	50,690
% occupants <=80%	63.7	59.5	50.4	59.1		49.8	42.5	23.9	27.8
% built before 1970	33.9	32.5	41.8	35.2		57.0	51.3	37.7	40.6
% some problem	58.5	51.3	46.8	53.2		15.0	8.6	3.3	4.6
# vacant for rent	1,315	1,265	625	3,205	# vacant for sale	0	120	655	775
4. Rent >80%					Value >80%				
# occupied units	4,810	3,615	4,530	12,955		2,550	2,614	24,765	29,929
# vacant for rent	255	165	110	530	# vacant for sale	59	110	425	594

Source: http://socds.huduser.org **State of Cities Data System Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy*

responsible for advising subrecipients about appropriate requirements. Contract documents include a description of all Federal and local rules that affect the respective projects.

DCHD employs one fiscal monitor who conducts desktop reviews. One DCHD program monitor and a team of DCHD facility monitors all conduct on-site monitoring visits of CDBG, ESG, and HOPWA subrecipients to determine compliance with contractual obligations as related to programmatic issues and facility usage, respectively. The monitors prepare formal reports and review responses to rectify any contract violations.

The Contract Compliance Section of the Department's Housing Programs Administration Division monitors housing projects. The CDBG Contract Administrator and the Project Compliance Specialist conduct annual reviews to assure compliance with HOME funding regulations, including rent and income guidelines and affirmative marketing of affordable housing units. Technical assistance is available at all times and is mandatory; annual compliance training is provided to affordable housing staff. Housing Construction Specialists perform an annual monitoring of the housing projects to ensure compliance with the City of El Paso's Minimum Acceptable Standards.

These monitoring procedures assure the effectiveness of both the Consolidated Plan comprehensive planning process and the funds utilized to accomplish Consolidated Plan goals. The process also serves to assess the impact of the Consolidated Plan strategies and the use of Federal dollars and other resources toward the achievement of Consolidated Plan goals.

Contract administrators provide day-to-day monitoring of grant recipients. Monthly reports are submitted containing detailed information on expenditures, services provided, unduplicated clients served and their demographic characteristics, time reports on staff that is funded through the grant, and other information. Data from these reports is entered onto a spreadsheet for each grant which tracks expenditures by line item, program income, services provided, unduplicated clients served, and the timeliness of reporting, audit submission and maintenance of liability insurance. An automated comprehensive report compiles key information into a single page giving a "snapshot" of the status of all grantees any point in time. As problems arise, individualized technical assistance is provided to the grantees. New grantee staff is provided one-on-one training. In addition, bi-monthly training meetings are held to go over changes, common problems and provide information. Annual contract compliance training is held in two sessions, one for inexperienced grantees and one for veterans. Annual grantsmanship and application training is held in the same format. Attendance at all trainings is mandatory. In addition, an electronic newsletter is e-mailed periodically to all grantees, past applicants and interested parties with information on relevant community events, training opportunities, legislative changes, and announcements submitted by grantees. The contract administrators make routine site visits throughout the grant period.

Definitions:

Rent 0-30% - These are units with a current gross rent (rent and utilities) that are affordable to households with incomes at or below 30% of HUD Area Median Family Income. Affordable is defined as gross rent less than or equal to 30% of a household's gross income.

Rent 30-50% - These are units with a current gross rent that are affordable to households with incomes greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% of HUD Area Median Family Income.

Rent 50-80% - These are units with a current gross rent that are affordable to households with incomes greater than 50% and less than or equal to 80% of HUD Area Median Family Income.

Rent > 80% - These are units with a current gross rent that are affordable to households with incomes above 80% of HUD Area Median Family Income.

Value 0-50% - These are homes with values affordable to households with incomes at or below 50% of HUD Area Median Family Income. Affordable is defined as annual owner costs less than or equal to 30% of annual gross income. Annual owner costs are estimated assuming the cost of purchasing a home at the time of the Census based on the reported value of the home. Assuming a 7.9% interest rate and national averages for annual utility costs, taxes, and hazard and mortgage insurance, multiplying income times 2.9 represents the value of a home a person could afford to purchase. For example, a household with an annual gross income of $30,000 is estimated to be able to afford an $87,000 home without having total costs exceed 30% of their annual household income.

Value 50-80% - These are units with a current value that are affordable to households with incomes greater than 50% and less than or equal to 80% of HUD Area Median Family Income.

Value > 80% - These are units with a current value that are affordable to households with incomes above 80% of HUD Area Median Family Income.

Source: Tables A10A, A10B, A12, A9A, A9B, A9C, A8B, A8C, all.

Table III
City of El Paso
Median Family Income and
Poverty Rate of Family and
All Persons by Planning Area

Planning Area	Total Families	Total Persons	Median Family Income	Families with Income Below Poverty Level	Persons with Income Below Poverty Level	% of Families with Income Below Poverty Level	% of Persons with Income Below Poverty Level
Northeast	24,013	92,761	$35,870	4,398	20,427	18.3%	22.0%
Northwest	23,559	90,848	$49,297	2,572	12,615	10.9%	13.9%
Central	29,336	123,858	$25,653	9,001	42,713	30.7%	34.5%
East	39,537	153,194	$43,596	4,304	19,754	10.9%	12.9%
Lower Valley	25,706	103,001	$27,649	6,693	28,772	26.0%	27.9%
City	**142,151**	**563,662**	**$35,432**	**26,968**	**124,281**	**19.0%**	**22.0%**

Source: Census 2000, Planning, Research and Development, January 2005

Table IV

City of El Paso: Occupants per Room

Occupied Housing Units with 1.51 or More Occupants per Room

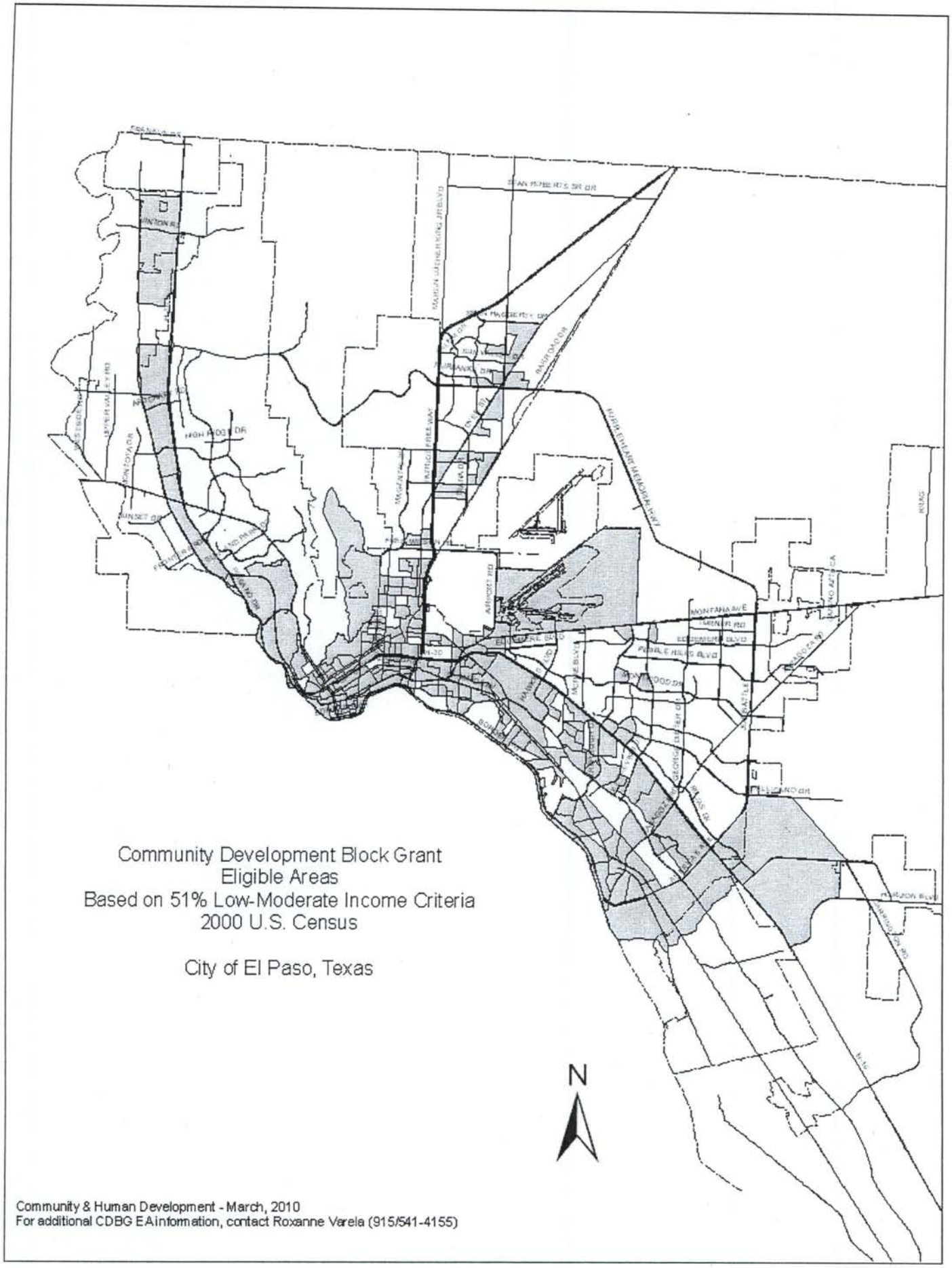
Planning Area	Total Housing Units	Total Occupied Housing Units	Total Units 1.51 or More Occupants Per Room	Percent 1.51 or More Occupants Per Room
Northeast	32,201	29,733	1,345	4.7%
Northwest	34,958	32,130	804	2.7%
Central	44,557	40,209	3,602	9.0%
East	51,299	49179	2,043	4.1%
Lower Valley	30,648	30,926	2,469	8.1%
City	**193,663**	**182,177**	**10,263**	**5.6%**

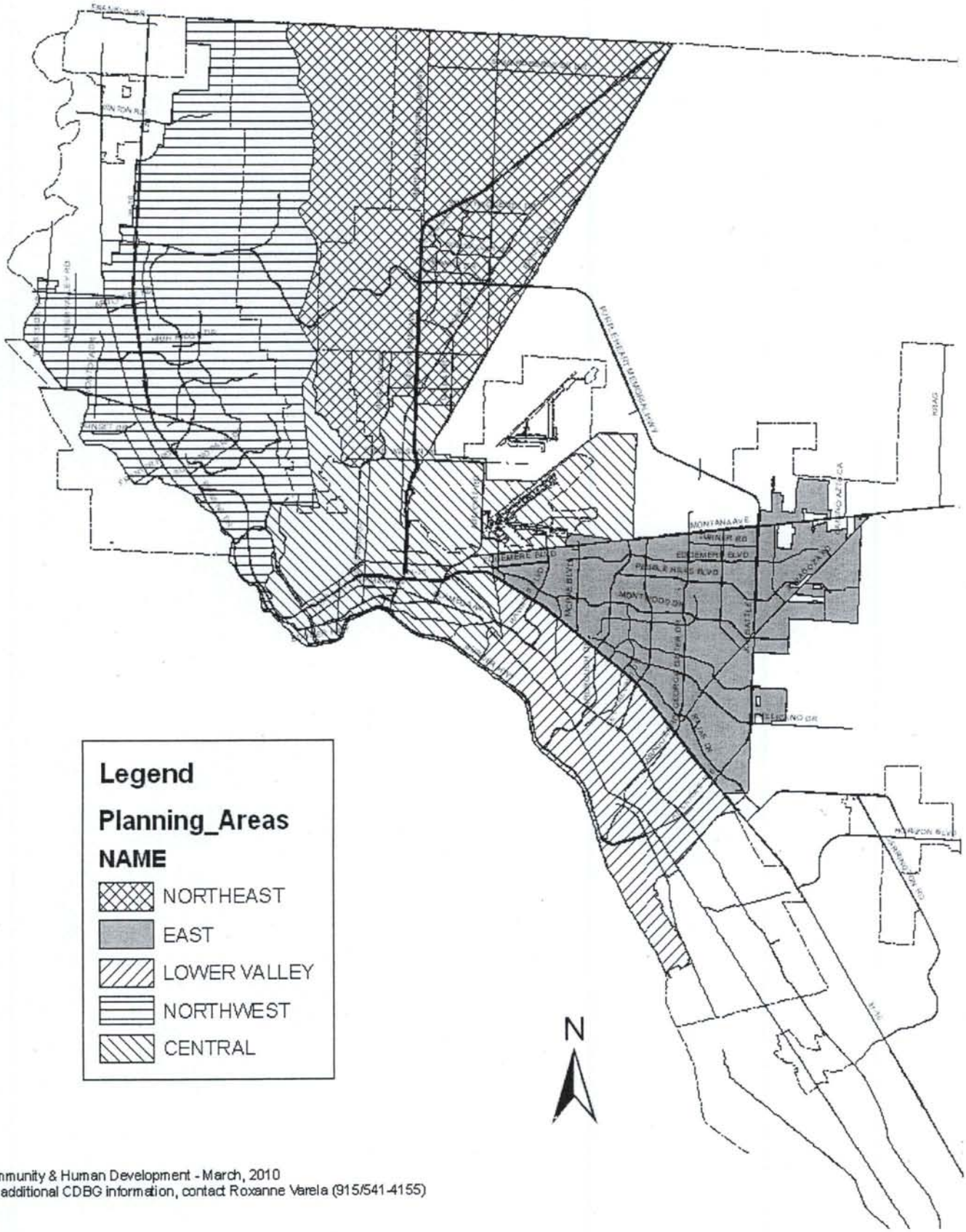
Appendix 2:

Maps **Page No.**

Community Development Block Grant, Eligible Areas, 2000 U.S. Census.....167

Planning Areas, El Paso, Texas, March, 2010.....169


Community Development Block Grant
Eligible Areas
Based on 51% Low-Moderate Income Criteria
2000 U.S. Census
City of El Paso, Texas
N
Community & Human Development - March, 2010
For additional CDBG EA information, contact Roxanne Varela (915/541-4155)



Community & Human Development - March, 2010
For additional CDBG information, contact Roxanne Varela (915/541-4155)

Planning Areas of the City of El Paso

For planning purposes, the City of El Paso Developmental Services Department, Planning Section, divided the City into five planning areas. Each of the planning areas is described below:

Northwest Planning Area: all of the land in El Paso County west of the ridgeline of the Franklin Mountains to the Texas/New Mexico state line and extending generally down the electric company easement line on the west side of the University of Texas at El Paso. The area contains these 2000 Census Tracts: 11.04, 11.05, 11.07, 11.09 through 11.13, 12.01 through 12.03, 13.01, 13,02, 14.00, 102.04 (partial) and 102.09 (partial).

Northeast Planning Area: generally bounded on the north by the Texas/New Mexico state line; on the east by the Fort Bliss Military Reservation; on the south by the Patriot Freeway/Dyer Street intersection; and on the west by the Franklin Mountain State Park ridgeline. The area contains these 2000 Census Tracts: 1.01. 1.06 through 1.12, 2.03 through 2.06, 3.01, 3.02, 4.01, 4.03, 4.04 and 102.06.

Central Planning Area: bounded on the west by the University of Texas at El Paso and the Sunset Heights Historic District; on the east by the El Paso International Airport, Trowbridge Drive and Ascarate Park; on the north by Kern Place/Mission Hills neighborhood, the Franklin Mountains and the U.S. Army Logan Heights Military Reservation; and on the south by the Rio Grande River. The area contains these 2000 Census Tracts: 5.00, 10.01, 10.02, 15.01, 15.02, 16.00 through 21.00, 22.01, 22.02, 23.00 through 26.00, 28.00 through 33.00, 34.01, 36.01, 36.02 and 101.03 (partial).

Lower Valley Planning Area: bounded on the north by Interstate Highway 10; the corporate limits on the east; the Rio Grande River (International Boundary between the United States and Mexico) on the south; and Ascarate Park on the west. The area contains these 2000 Census Tracts: 35.01, 35.02, 37.01, 37.02, 38.01, 38.03, 38.04, 39.01 through 39.03, 40.02 (partial), 40.03, 40.04, 41.03 through 41.07, 42.01 and 42.02.

East Planning Area: bounded on the north by El Paso International Airport and the Fort Bliss Military Reservation; on the east by the corporate limits near Loop 375 (Americas Avenue); on the south by Interstate Highway 10; and on the west by the Fort Bliss Railroad Spur near Airway Boulevard. The area contains these 2000 Census Tracts: 34.03, 34.04, 43.03, 43.05, 43.07, 43.09 through 43.16, 103.03, 103.07, 103.11 through 103.14, 103.15 (partial) 103.16, 103.17, 10320 (partial) and 103.21.

Appendix 3

Housing **Page No.**

Public Housing Inventory.....171

Impediments to Fair Housing.....178

Housing Authority City of El Paso Public Housing Inventory

Public Housing Units Information		
Total Available Units		6,044
Total Occupied Units		5,653
Port Move-Ins Billing		0
Port Move-Outs Being Billed		0
Number Administered		0
Number Reported		5,653
Percent Reported		99
Income Information		
Distribution by Income, Average Annual (%)	Extremely Low Income, Below 30% of Median	66
	Very low Income, 50% of Median	21
	Low Income, 80% of Median	5
	Above Low Income	1
	Income Limit Unavailable	7
Income Average Annual		$9,265
Distribution by Income (%)	$0	4
	$1-5,000	22
	$5,001-10,000	39
	$10,001-15,000	18
	$15,001-20,000	10
	$20,001-25,000	3
	Above $25,000	3
Distribution by Source of Income (%)	With any wages	42
	With any TANF/General Assistance	71
	With any SSI/SS/Pension	44
	With any other income	26
	With source of income missing	1
TTP/Household Type		
Distribution By Total Tenant Payment (%)	$0	0
	$1 – 25	14
	$26 – 50	6
	$51 – 100	8
	$101 – 200	34
	$201 – 350	24
	$351 – 500	10
	$501 and above	5
	TTP Missing	0
TTP, Average Monthly		$207

Housing Authority City of El Paso Public Housing Inventory continued

Distribution by Family Type (%)	Age 62 and over	27
	Under 62 with disabilities	8
	Other families with dependents	59
	Other families without dependents	8
Average TTP by Family Type (%)	All families with dependents	$58
	Age 62 and over	$172
	Under 62 with disabilities	$232
	Other families with dependents	$246
	Other families without dependents	$221
	All families with dependents	$246
Race/Ethnicity/Family Subsidy Status		
Distribution by Head of Household's Race (%)	White	99
	Black	1
	American Indian or Alaska Native	0
	Asian or Pacific Islander	0
Distribution by Head of Household's Ethnicity (%)	Hispanic	98
	Non-Hispanic	2
Distribution by Family Subsidies Status (%)	Full Assistance	92
	Prorated Assistance	8
	Not subject to the Non-citizen rule	0
Member's Age		
Total Number of Household Members		16,581
Distribution by Household Member's Age (%)	0 – 5	15
	6 – 17	35
	18- 50	32
	51 – 61	7
	62 – 82	9
	83+	1
	Not Reported	0
Length of Stay		
Distribution by Length of Stay (%)	Move in, Past year	17
	1+ to 2	9
	2+ to 5	21
	5+ to 10	19
	10+ to 20	23
	Over 20 years ago	11
	Not reported	0

Housing Authority City of El Paso Public Housing Inventory continued

Household/Bedroom Size		
Distribution by Household Size (%)	1 Person	28
	2 Persons	18
	3 Persons	18
	4 Persons	17
	5 Persons	11
	6 Persons	5
	7 Persons	2
	8 Persons	1
	9 Persons	0
	10+ Persons	0
Average Household Size		3
Distribution by Number of Bedrooms (%)	0 Bedrooms	6
	1 Bedroom	19
	2 Bedrooms	25
	3 Bedrooms	35
	4 Bedrooms	13
	5+ Bedrooms	2

Project-Based Section 8 Housing Units and other housing assistance programs in El Paso:

- Section 8 Apartments house families meeting Section 8 Income Guidelines;
- Program 236 Units have families at income levels meeting 236 Income Guidelines;
- Below Market Interest Rate (BMIR) – Have families meeting HUD Income Guidelines;
- Tax Credit Apartments have families meeting Tax Credit Income Guidelines; and
- Public Assistance from Housing Authority of City of El Paso HACEP assists families meeting HUD Income Guidelines.

Section 8 Housing Units

Name of Housing Complex	One Bedroom	Two Bedroom	Three Bedroom	Four Bedroom
Mt. Franklin Kiwanis Apartments 10550 McCombs St. 79924	**61 Section 8 units:**			
	8	19	24	10
Jaycom Apartments 849 Lafayette Dr. 79907	**100 Section 8 units:**			
	10	30	40	20
Greenbriar Manor Apartments 9285 Railroad Drive 79924	**100 Mixture of Section 8 and 236 Program units, and Fair Market Rent (FMR):**			
	32	40	16	12
El Nido Apartments Hunt Building Corporation 4401 North Mesa St. 79902	**104 Section 8 units:**			
	26	53	25	0
Sierra Vista Apartment 10501 Montwood Dr. 79935	**106 Section 8 units:**			
	0	66	40	0
Lilac Gardens 7845 Lilac Way 799015	**56 Section 8 units:**			
	15	20	19	2
Gateway East Apts. 1222 Giles Rd. 79915	**20 236 Program units:**			
	6	10	4	0
Suncrest Apartments 611 Rubin Dr. 79912	**82 236 Program units:**			
	15	25	30	12
Jose Antonio Escajeda 204 Alicia Dr. 79905	**94 Section 8 units:**			
	18	26	34	16
Lulac Villa del Norte Apartments 331 Lulac Dr. 79905	**190 BMIR Program units:**			
	20	108	62	0
Lynwood Gardens Apartments 10656 Pico Norte Rd. 79935	**100 236 Program units:**			
	32	40	16	12
Corona Del Valle Apartments 5453 Ridge St. 79932	**100 Units (3 Section 8, 20 Tax Credit Rate and 77 Public Assistance from HACEP):**			
	0	50	40	10
Trans-Mountain Apartments 5317 Trans Mountain Rd. 79924	**27 Section 8 units:**			
	8	12	7	0

Section 8, BMIR Program, 236 Program, Tax Credit Program, and Public Assistance Summary

Number of Bedrooms:	One Bedroom	Two Bedroom	Three Bedroom	Four Bedroom
Totals by Bedroom Size	**190**	**499**	**357**	**94**

City of El Paso Assisted Housing Part II: State of Texas Housing Tax Credit Program

Texas Dept. of Housing and Community Affairs Housing Tax Credit Program – 2009 Property Inventory – City of El Paso http://www.tdhca.state.tx.us/multifamily/htc/index.htm

*TDHCA No.	**HTC Type	Year	Development Name	Project Address	Zip Code	***LIHTC Amt. Awarded	Total Units	LIHTC Units	Pop. Served	Disabled Units
91109	9%	1991	Alto Sol Apts.	4515 Sunrise Ave.	79904	$18,282	47	47	Disabled	1
91130	9%	1991	Third & Florence	609 E 3rd Ave. & 417 S. Florence St.	79901	$5,763	7	7	General	3
91204	9%	1991	North Oregon Apts. (aka Linden Apts.)	504 N. Oregon St.	79901	$9,180	34	34	Elderly	9
93143	9%	1993	526 West Missouri	526 W. Missouri Ave.	79901	$57,330	42	42	General	0
94063	9%	1994	Corona Del Valle Apts.	5453 Ridge St.	79932	$478,042	100	100	General	1
95024	9%	1995	Saul Kleinfeld	1871 Saul Kleinfeld Dr.	79936	$118,987	30	30	General	5
95026	9%	1995	Fonseca Apts.	627 Fonseca Dr.	79905	$54,654	14	14	General	0
95027	9%	1995	Western Redd Apts.	610 E. Redd Rd.	79912	$118,987	30	30	General	5
95028	9%	1995	Western Yarbrough Apts.	625 Yarbrough Dr.	79915	$125,950	32	32	General	6
96067	9%	1996	Western Pebble Hills	11490 Pebble Hills Blvd.	79936	$138,478	30	30	General	5
96068	9%	1996	Western Pellicano	11973 Pellicano Dr.	79936	$138,478	30	30	General	5
96070	9%	1996	Western Gallagher	450 Gallagher St.	79915	$214,652	56	56	General	7
97023	9%	1997	Western Crosby	5010 Raymond Telles Dr.	79924	$230,298	56	56	Elderly	6
97025	9%	1997	Western Carolina	900 N. Carolina Dr.	79915	$230,586	56	56	Elderly	4
97088	9%	1997	Western Burgundy	815 Burgundy Drive	79907	$348,689	64	64	General	11
97089	9%	1997	Prado Apts.	151 S. Prado Rd.	79907	$365,329	64	64	General	4
97090	9%	1997	Western Gallagher II	450 Gallagher St.	79915	$60,862	20	20	General	0
98089	9%	1998	Franklin Pl. Town-homes (aka Belvidere)	600 Belvidere Dr.	79912	$622,273	96	96	General	6
98091	9%	1998	NCDO Housing	5250 Wren Ave.	79924	$180,427	32	32	General	2
98093	9%	1998	Lee Seniors	2965 Lee Blvd.	79936	$74,001	19	19	Elderly	4
99095	9%	1999	Mesa Place Townhomes	5450 Suncrest Dr.	79912	$819,144	128	128	General	16
99097	9%	1999	Western Eastside Seniors	2975 Lee Blvd.	79912	$84,455	19	19	Elderly	19
99010T	4%	1999	Tigua Village Apts.	8017 San Jose Rd.	79915	$260,892	186	186	General	15
00091	9%	2000	Patriot Apts.	4600 Fairbanks Dr.	79924	$167,728	22	22	General	3
00093	9%	2000	Mountain Heights Apts.	3575 Lincoln Ave.	79930	$230,870	31	31	General	4
01019	9%	2001	Western Sunshine Pass Apts.	1421 Geronimo Dr.	79925	$267,524	36	36	General	4
01094	9%	2001	South Cooperstown Apts.	6149 Dessert South	79934	$110,807	20	20	General	1
01097	9%	2001	Sunset Palms Apts.	6149 South Desert Blvd.	79932	$199,762	36	36	General	2
01099	9%	2001	Cooperstown Apts.	5819 Sun Valley Dr.	79924	$91,804	16	16	General	1
01116	9%	2001	Bienvivir Parkside Senior Community	11530 Vista Del Sol Dr.	79936	$259,751	56	56	Elderly	2
01120	9%	2001	Arrowhead Pl. Apts.	5051 Trojan Dr.	79924	$186,203	24	24	General	2

City of El Paso Assisted Housing, Part II: State of Texas Housing Tax Credit Program continued

TDHCA No.	HTC Type	Year	Development Name	Project Address	Zip Code	LIHTC Amt. Awarded	Total Units	LIHTC Units	Pop Served	Disabled Units
02036	9%	2002	Gateway East Apts.	1222 Giles Rd.	79915	$394,662	104	104	General	6
02051	9%	2002	Pueblo Montana	12060 Montana Ave.	79936	$228,465	36	36	General	3
02052	9%	2002	Burgundy Palms	9895 Burgundy Dr.	79907	$614,596	100	100	General	8
02053	9%	2002	Castner Palms	4651Cohen Ave.	79924	$621,856	100	100	General	8
02067	9%	2002	Meadowbrook Townhomes	11520 Vista Del Sol Dr.	79936	$235,505	25	25	General	2
02068	9%	2002	Geronimo Trails Townhomes	1404 Geronimo Dr.	79925	$216,491	22	22	General	3
03022	9%	2003	Tropicana Palms	3710 Lee Blvd.	79936	$660,083	112	95	General	8
03023	9%	2003	Capistrano Palms	8655 Adriana Ct.	79907	$660,083	112	95	General	8
03134	9%	2003	Lilac Garden Apts.	7845 Lilac Way	79915	$685,609	152	150	General	11
04001	9%	2004	Diana Palms	47041 Joel Dr.	79924	$211,474	36	34	General	8
04070	9%	2004	Cedar Oak Townhome	1480 Cedar Oak Dr.	79936	$378,226	160	128	General	8
04196	9%	2004	Americas Palms	12310 Lorenzo Ruiz Dr.	79936	$667,234	112	112	General	8
04197	9%	2004	Horizon Palms	683 Danube Dr.	79928	$478,693	76	76	General	5
05060	9%	2005	North Mountain Village	9435 Diana Dr.	79924	$1,102,540	200	200	General	10
05151	9%	2005	Deer Palms	6350 Deer Rd.	79924	$844,082	152	152	General	11
05152	9%	2005	Linda Vista Apts.	4866 Hercules Ave.	79907	$296,225	36	36	General	3
060033	9%	2006	Patriot Palms	4980 Sean Haggerty Dr.	79934	$1,219,456	188	188	General	14
060080	9%	2006	Spanish Creek Townhomes	610 Lee Trevino Dr.	79907	$1,203,646	136	130	General	0
060250	9%	2006	Cedar Oak Townhome	1480 Cedar Oak Dr.	79936	$73,252	0	0	General	0
060252	9%	2006	North Mountain Village Apts.	9435 Diana Dr.	79924	$106,697	0	0	General	0
060408	4%	2006	Amberwood Apts.	5249 Wren Ave.	79924	$489,934	310	310	General	0
07003	9%	2007	Diana Palms	4741 Joel Dr.	79924	$17,494	0	0	General	0
07047	9%	2007	Americas Palms	12310 Lorenzo Ruiz Ave.	79936	$59,831	0	0	General	0
07048	9%	2007	Horizon Palms	683 Danube Dr.	79928	$41,271	0	0	General	0
07108	9%	2007	Paseo Palms	910 Sun Fire Blvd.	79938	$1,200,000	180	180	General	14
07235	9%	2007	Woodchase Senior Community	8410 & 8411 Tigris Dr.	79907	$1,069,620	128	128	Elderly	0
07405	4%	2007	Alamito Terrace	508 S. Virginia St.	79901	$346,251	76	76	Elderly	0
07428	4%	2007	El Nido Apts.	208 Alicia Dr.	79905	$296,404	104	104	General	0
07432	4%	2007	Sierra Vista Apts.	10501 Montwood Dr.	79935	$198,490	106	106	General	6
07434	4%	2007	Jose Antonio Escajeda Apts.	710 S. Tays St. (including 5 other Scattered Sites)	79905	$252,781	88	88	General	4
08045	9%	2008	Deer Palms	6350 Deer Rd.	79924	$83,474	0	0	General	0
08046	9%	2008	Linda Vista Apts.	4848 Hercules Ave.	79904	$21,807	0	0	General	0
08182	9%	2008	Suncrest Apts.	611 Rubin Dr.	79912	$359,146	100	100	General	10
08160	9%	2008	Tres Palmas	Rich Beem, Approx. 300' N. of Montana St.	79938	$1,200,000	172	172	General	13

City of El Paso Assisted Housing Part II: State of Texas Housing Tax Credit Program continued

TDHCA No.	HTC Type	Year	Development Name	Project Address	Zip Code	LIHTC Amt Awarded	Total Units	LIHTC Units	Pop. Served	Disabled Units
08161	9%	2008	Canutillo Palms	S. & adjacent to Canutillo High School, 200' W. of I-10	79932	$1,200,000	172	172	General	13
08183	9%	2008	Desert Villas	0.5 Miles S.W. of Intersection of Alameda Ave. & Coronado Rd.	79915	$954,776	94	94	General	0
08934	9%	2008	Woodchase Senior Community	8410 & 8411 Tigris Dr.	79907	$46,107	0	0	Elderly	0
			Housing Tax Credit units	**El Paso Count – Total**				**4746**		

**Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs; **Housing Tax Credits; ***Low Income Housing Tax Credits*

Impediments To Fair Housing

The first year goal of the five-year Consolidated Plan 2010-2015 is to issue a Request for Proposal (RFP) for an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice for the El Paso community. A Fair Housing Open Forum Analysis of Impediments Community Input Session was held on February 23, 2010. Those invited included non-profit housing agencies, Fair Housing Task Force members, City of El Paso affordable housing complex owners and managers, Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), and members of the City of El Paso Disability Committee. The comments/suggestions made during the Session have been documented (see Appendix 6, page 238) and will be addressed by the 2010 Analysis of Impediments to fair housing choice. The City's Fair Housing Task Force will continue to review identified impediments for the purpose of the addressing fair housing choice barriers as well as input derived as a result of the Housing Open Forum.

The Fair Housing Task Force is currently reviewing the following Impediments to Fair Housing Choice:

1. "There is a lack of education within the community concerning Fair Housing rights."
2. Impediment Two – "NIMBYism" – the attitude of "Not in My Backyard".
3. Impediment Three – "The lack of availability of affordable homeowners insurance precludes some minority applicants and persons with disabilities from home ownership opportunities."
4. Impediment Four: "There are a high percentage of households at or below poverty level, which limits the choices of affordable housing."
5. Impediment Five: "There is reluctance on the part of landlords to rent to person receiving government housing assistance."
6. Impediment Six: The lack of affordable accessible apartment units and single-family rental housing for persons with disabilities.
7. Impediment Seven: "There is a perception on the part of complainants that resolution of Fair Housing Complaints is a very lengthy process."
8. Impediment Eight: "The City's policy regarding funding for accessibility modifications for renters."
9. Impediment Nine: "There is evidence to suggest that the mortgage denial rates for conventional lending are disproportionately higher among minority applicants and people with disabilities in El Paso".
10. Impediment Ten: "Advocates for persons with disabilities recommend that the Community Development Department's policies, procedures and practices should be reviewed for possible effectual discrimination against persons with disabilities, as follows:

    A. To review and evaluate the current mechanism to assure that no housing proposal will be funded without an adequate review for addressing fair housing issues of protected classes.

B. The City should designate a portion of its CDBG and HOME funds, in the form of a grant, as stated in Impediment Eight, for projects designed to meet the rental, housing rehabilitation and home ownership needs for people with disabilities. The Task Force further recommends that individuals and representatives for persons with disabilities be consulted prior to development of the designated set aside.

C. The City should cite in its Requests for Housing Proposals that it acknowledges that the unit cost per square foot of either new construction or rehabilitation may exceed standard builder's costs for homes built on contiguous lots and constructed in accordance with their plans and specifications, or when demolition and relocation are included in a project.

11. Impediment Eleven: "The City should review/identify additional protected classes to include in its Fair Housing Ordinance".

12. Impediment Twelve: "Financial Literacy – the need to educate potential homebuyers on the Loan Process".

Appendix 4

Coalition for the Homeless Housing Inventory Charts **Page No.**

Emergency Shelter.....181
Transitional Housing.....183
Safe Haven.....186
Permanent Supportive Housing.....188
Unmet Needs.....190

Housing Inventory Chart: Emergency Shelter (ES) Housing

The following table summarizes bed information regarding the ES Housing Inventory Chart that begins on the following page:

Total Year-Round Beds – Household without Children	Totals
1. Current Year-Round Emergency Shelter (ES) Beds for Households without Children	504
1A. Number of DV Year-Round ES Beds for Households without Children	14
1B. Subtotal, non-DV Year-Round ES Beds for Households without Children	490
2. New Year-Round ES Beds for Households without Children	21
3. Under Development Year-Round ES Beds for Households without Children	0
4. Total Year Round ES HMIS Beds for Households without Children	437
5. HMIS Bed Coverage: ES Beds for Households without Children (percentage)	89%
Total Year-Round Beds – Households with Children	**Totals**
6. Current Year-Round ES Beds for Households with Children	240
6A. Number of DV Year-Round ES Beds for Households with Children	75
6B. Subtotal, non-DV Year-Round ES Beds for Households with Children	165
7. New Year-Round ES Beds for Households with Children	0
8. Under Development Year-Round ES Beds for Households with Children	0
9. Total Year-Round ES HMIS Beds for Households with Children	147
10. HMIS Bed Coverage: ES Beds for Households with Children (percentage)	89%

The following keys explain acronyms used in the ES Housing Inventory Chart:

KEY: Target Population A

CO	Couples only, no children
HC	Households with Children
SF	Single females
SFHC	Single females and households with children
SM	Single males
SMHC	Single males and households with children
SMF	Single males and females
SMF + HC	Single males and females, plus households with children
YF	Youth females (under 18 years old)
YM	Youth males (under18 years old0
YMF	Youth males and females (under 18 years old

KEY: Target Population B

DV	Domestic Violence victims only
VET	Veterans only
HIV	HIV/AIDS populations only

KEY: Inventory Type

C	Current Inventory
N	New Inventory
U	Under development

Error Messages:

Error Message:	Program Details – None
Error message:	Family Beds/Units – None
Error Message:	DV HMIS Coverage – None

EMERGENCY SHELTER

Identifying Information				Target Pop.		HUD Funds	All Year-Round Beds/Units				Year-Round Beds in HMIS				Seasonal Beds				O/V Beds	PIT Counts	Util. Rates
Organization Name	Program Name	Geo. Code	Inventory Type	A	B	McKinney- Vento funding?	Beds for HHs w/ Children	Units for HHs w/ Children	Beds for HHs w/o Children	Total Year-Round Beds	HMIS Beds for HHs w/ Children	HMIS Beds for HHs w/o Children	% of HMIS Beds for HHs w/ Children	% of HMIS Beds for HHs w/o Children	Total Seasonal Beds	# of Seasonal Beds Avail. In HMIS	Avail. Start Date	Avail. End Date	O/V Beds	PIT Homeless Count	Program Utilization Rate
Annunciation House	Annunciation House	481680	C	SMF+HC		No	18	7	53	71	0	0	0%	0%	0	0			0	30	42%
Center Against Family Violence	Shelter for Battered Women	481680	C	SMF+HC	DV	Yes	75	20	14	89	0	0	0%	0%	0	0			10	64	72%
Dame La Mano	Dame La Mano	481680	C	HC		No	25	10	0	25	25	0	100%		0	0			0	51	204%
El Paso Center for Children	Runaway Center	481680	C	YMF		Yes	0	0	6	6	0	6		100%	0	0			0	4	67%
Opportunity Center for the Homeless	Myrtle Street Emergency Shelter	481680	C	SMF		Yes	0	0	150	150	0	150		100%	0	0			20	139	93%
Recovery Alliance	Casa Vida de Salud	481680	C	SMF		No	0	0	20	20	0	20		100%	0	0			0	20	100%
Rescue Mission of El Paso	Rescue Mission	481680	C	SMF+HC		Yes	16	2	110	126	16	110	100%	100%	0	0			21	101	80%
Sin Fronteras Organizing Project	Overnight Shelter for Migrant Farmworkers	481680	C	SMF		Yes	0	0	120	120	0	120		100%	0	0			0	31	26%
Salvation Army	Salvation Army	481680	C	SMF+HC		Yes	106	9	10	116	106	10	100%	100%	0	0			6	92	79%
Opportunity Center for the Homeless	Women's Emergency Shelter	481680	N	SF		Yes	0	0	21	21	0	21		100%	0	0			22	35	167%

Housing Inventory Chart: Transitional Housing (TH)

The following table summarizes bed information regarding the TH Housing Inventory Chart that begins on the following page:

Total Year-Round Beds – Household without Children	Totals
1. Current Year-Round Transitional Housing (TH) Beds for Households without Children	187
1A. Number of DV Year-Round TH Beds for Households without Children	0
1B. Subtotal, non-DV Year-Round TH Beds for Households without Children	187
2. New Year-Round TH Beds for Households without Children	0
3. Under Development Year-Round TH Beds for Households without Children	0
4. Total Year Round TH HMIS Beds for Households without Children	104
5. HMIS Bed Coverage: TH Beds for Households without Children (percentage)	56%
Total Year-Round Beds – Households with Children	**Totals**
6. Current Year-Round TH Beds for Households with Children	356
6A. Number of DV Year-Round TH Beds for Households with Children	15
6B. Subtotal, non-DV Year-Round TH Beds for Households with Children	341
7. New Year-Round TH Beds for Households with Children	0
8. Under Development Year-Round TH Beds for Households with Children	0
9. Total Year-Round TH HMIS Beds for Households with Children	317
10. HMIS Bed Coverage: TH Beds for Households with Children (percentage)	93%

The following keys explain acronyms used in the TH Housing Inventory Chart:

KEY: Target Population A

CO	Couples only, no children
HC	Households with Children
SF	Single females
SFHC	Single females and households with children
SM	Single males
SMHC	Single males and households with children
SMF	Single males and females
SMF + HC	Single males and females, plus households with children
YF	Youth females (under 18 years old)
YM	Youth males (under18 years old0
YMF	Youth males and females (under 18 years old

KEY: Target Population B

DV	Domestic Violence victims only
VET	Veterans only
HIV	HIV/AIDS populations only

KEY: Inventory Type

C	Current Inventory
N	New Inventory
U	Under development

Error Messages:

Error Message:	Program Details – None
Error message:	Family Beds/Units – None
Error Message:	DV HMIS Coverage – None

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

Identifying Information				Target Population		HUD Funds	All Year-Round Beds/Units				Year-Round Beds in HMIS				PIT Counts	Util. Rates
Organization Name	Program Name	Geo. Code	Inventory Type	A	B	McKinney-Vento funding?	Beds for HHs w/ Children	Units for HHs w/ Children	Beds for HHs w/o Children	Total Year-Round Beds	HMIS Beds for HHs w/ Children	HMIS Beds for HHs w/o Children	% of HMIS Beds for HHs w/ Children	% of HMIS Beds for HHs w/o Children	PIT Homeless Count	Program Utilization Rate
Annunciation House	Casa Vides	481680	C	SMF+HC		No	24	7	38	62	0	0	0%	0%	8	13%
Center Against Family Violence	Safe Place	481680	C	HC	DV	Yes	15	7	0	15	0	0	0%		15	100%
Christian Home	Christian Home	481680	C	SM		No	0	0	32	32	0	0		0%	23	72%
La Posada Home	La Posada TLC	481680	C	HC		Yes	42	11	0	42	42	0	100%		31	74%
El Paso Center for Children	Transitional Living Program Teen Mothers	481680	C	HC		Yes	27	11	0	27	27	0	100%		16	59%
El Paso Villa Maria	El Paso Villa Maria	481680	C	SF		Yes	0	0	22	22	0	22		100%	22	100%
Housing Authority of El Paso	SNAPS	481680	C	HC		No	0	0	0	0	0	0			27	
La Posada Home	La Posada Home	481680	C	HC		Yes	50	13	0	50	50	0	100%		46	92%
Opportunity Center for the Homeless	Veterans Transitional Living Center	481680	C	SM	VET	Yes	0	0	20	20	0	20		100%	20	100%
Opportunity Center for the Homeless	Myrtle TLC for Single Women	481680	C	SF		Yes	0	0	16	16	0	16		100%	13	81%
Opportunity Center for the Homeless	Safe Zone	481680	C	SMF		No	0	0	12	12	0	12		100%	13	108%

Transitional Housing Continued

Identifying Information				Target Population		HUD Funds	All Year-Round Beds/Units				Year-Round Beds in HMIS				PIT Counts	Util. Rates
Organization Name	Program Name	Geo. Code	Inventory Type	A	B	McKinney-Vento funding?	Beds for HHs w/ Children	Units for HHs w/ Children	Beds for HHs w/o Children	Total Year-Round Beds	HMIS Beds for HHs w/ Children	HMIS Beds for HHs w/o Children	% of HMIS Beds for HHs w/ Children	% of HMIS Beds for HHs w/o Children	PIT Homeless Count	Program Utilization Rate
Project Vida	Roots & Wings	481680	C	HC		Yes	24	6	0	24	24	0	100%		23	96%
Rescue Mission of El Paso	Freedom House	481680	C	SMF		Yes	0	0	32	32	0	32		100%	11	34%
Reynolds House	Reynolds House	481680	C	SFHC		No	16	4	2	18	16	2	100%	100%	29	161%
Victory Home Recovery	Victory in Jesus	481680	C	SM		No	0	0	13	13	0	0		0%	3	23%
YWCA El Paso Del Norte Region	Independence House	481680	C	HC		Yes	21	8	0	21	21	0	100%		16	76%
YWCA El Paso Del Norte Region	Transitional Living Center 1	481680	C	HC		Yes	57	19	0	57	57	0	100%		39	68%
YWCA El Paso Del Norte Region	Transitional Living Center 2	481680	C	HC		Yes	80	20	0	80	80	0	100%		49	61%

Housing Inventory Chart: Safe Haven (SH)

The following table summarizes bed information regarding the SH Housing Inventory Chart that begins on the following page:

Total Year-Round Beds – Household without Children	Totals
1. Current Year-Round Safe Haven (SH) Beds for Households without Children	20
1A. Number of DV Year-Round SH Beds for Households without Children	0
1B. Subtotal, non-DV Year-Round SH Beds for Households without Children	20
2. New Year-Round SH Beds for Households without Children	0
3. Under Development Year-Round SH Beds for Households without Children	0
4. Total Year Round SH HMIS Beds for Households without Children	20
5. HMIS Bed Coverage: SH Beds for Households without Children (percentage)	100%
Total Year-Round Beds – Households with Children	**Totals**
6. Current Year-Round SH Beds for Households with Children	0
6A. Number of DV Year-Round SH Beds for Households with Children	0
6B. Subtotal, non-DV Year-Round SH Beds for Households with Children	0
7. New Year-Round SH Beds for Households with Children	0
8. Under Development Year-Round SH Beds for Households with Children	0
9. Total Year-Round SH HMIS Beds for Households with Children	0
10. HMIS Bed Coverage: SH Beds for Households with Children (percentage)	N/A

The following keys explain acronyms used in the SH Housing Inventory Chart:

KEY: Target Population A

CO	Couples only, no children
HC	Households with Children
SF	Single females
SFHC	Single females and households with children
SM	Single males
SMHC	Single males and households with children
SMF	Single males and females
SMF + HC	Single males and females, plus households with children
YF	Youth females (under 18 years old)
YM	Youth males (under18 years old0
YMF	Youth males and females (under 18 years old

KEY: Target Population B

DV	Domestic Violence victims only
VET	Veterans only
HIV	HIV/AIDS populations only

KEY: Inventory Type

C	Current Inventory
N	New Inventory
U	Under development

Error Messages:

Error Message:	Program Details – None
Error message:	Family Beds/Units – None
Error Message:	DV HMIS Coverage – None

SAFE HAVEN

Identifying Information				Target Population		HUD Funding Info.	All Year-Round Beds/Units				Year-Round Beds in HMIS				PIT Counts	Utilization Rates
Organization Name	Program Name	Geo. Code	Inventory Type	A	B	McKinney-Vento funding?	Beds for HHs w/ Children	Units for HHs w/ Children	Beds for HHs w/o Children	Total Year-Round Beds	HMIS Beds for HHs w/ Children	HMIS Beds for HHs w/o Children	% of HMIS Beds for HHs w/ Children	% of HMIS Beds for HHs w/o Children	PIT Homeless Count	Program Utilization Rate
Opportunity Center for the Homeless	Magoffin Avenue Safe Haven	481680	C	SMF		Yes	0	0	20	20	0	20		100%	20	100%

Housing Inventory Chart: Permanent Supportive Housing

The following table summarizes bed information regarding the Permanent Housing (PH) Inventory Chart that begins on the following page:

Total Year-Round Beds – Household without Children	Totals
1. Current Year-Round Permanent Housing (PH) Beds for Households without Children	184
1A. Number of DV Year-Round PH Beds for Households without Children	0
1B. Subtotal, non-DV Year-Round PH Beds for Households without Children	184
2. New Year-Round PH Beds for Households without Children	50
3. Under Development Year-Round PH Beds for Households without Children	24
4. Total Year Round PH HMIS Beds for Households without Children	129
5. HMIS Bed Coverage: PH Beds for Households without Children (percentage)	70%
Total Year-Round Beds – Households with Children	**Totals**
6. Current Year-Round PH Beds for Households with Children	31
6A. Number of DV Year-Round PH Beds for Households with Children	0
6B. Subtotal, non-DV Year-Round PH Beds for Households with Children	31
7. New Year-Round PH Beds for Households with Children	0
8. Under Development Year-Round PH Beds for Households with Children	6
9. Total Year-Round PH HMIS Beds for Households with Children	6
10. HMIS Bed Coverage: PH Beds for Households with Children (percentage)	19%

The following keys explain acronyms used in the PH Housing Inventory Chart:

KEY: Target Population A

CO	Couples only, no children
HC	Households with Children
SF	Single females
SFHC	Single females and households with children
SM	Single males
SMHC	Single males and households with children
SMF	Single males and females
SMF + HC	Single males and females, plus households with children
YF	Youth females (under 18 years old)
YM	Youth males (under18 years old0
YMF	Youth males and females (under 18 years old

KEY: Target Population B

DV	Domestic Violence victims only
VET	Veterans only
HIV	HIV/AIDS populations only

KEY: Inventory Type

C	Current Inventory
N	New Inventory
U	Under development

Error Messages:

Error Message:	Program Details – None
Error message:	Family Beds/Units – None
Error Message:	DV HMIS Coverage – None

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Identifying Information				Target Population		HUD Funds	All Year-Round Beds/Units					Year-Round Beds in HMIS				PIT Counts	Util. Rates
Organization Name	Program Name	Geo. Code	Inventory Type	A	B	McKinney-Vento funding?	Beds for HHs w/ Children	Units for HHs w/ Children	Beds for HHs w/o Children	CH Beds	Total Year-Round Beds	HMIS Beds for HHs w/ Children	HMIS Beds for HHs w/o Children	% of HMIS Beds for HHs w/ Children	% of HMIS Beds for HHs w/o Children	PIT Homeless Count	Program Utilization Rate
Anthony Housing Authority/Opportunity Center for the Homeless	Missouri Street Residence	481680	C	SMF		Yes	0	0	39	4	39	0	39		100%	39	100%
El Paso MH/MR	Comm.-Based Supportive Housing	481680	C	SMF+HC		Yes	6	3	15	5	21	6	15	100%	100%	18	86%
El Paso MH/MR	Comm.-Based Supportive Housing	481680	C	SMF		Yes	0	0	6	6	6	0	6		100%	1	17%
HACEP	On My Own	481680	C	SMF		No	25	10	20	0	45	0	0	0%	0%	45	100%
HACEP	Siesta Gardens Shelter Plus Care	481680	C	SMF		Yes	0	0	22	22	22	0	22		100%	18	82%
HACEP	Veterans Lodge Shelter Plus Care	481680	N	SMF	VET	Yes	0	0	15	15	15	0	15		100%	0	0%
HUD-Veterans Administration	VASH Vouchers	481680	N	SMF	VET	No	0	0	35	15	35	0	0		0%	0	0%
Opportunity Center for the Homeless	Magoffin Ave. SRO	481680	C	SMF		Yes	0	0	20	10	20	0	20		100%	19	95%
Opportunity Center for the Homeless	Myrtle St. SRO	481680	C	SF		Yes	0	0	12	1	12	0	12		100%	12	100%
International AIDS Empowerment	AIDS Housing	481680	U	SMF+HC	HIV	Yes	6	2	5	2	11	0	10		100%	0	0%
Rescue Mission of El Paso	Rescue Mission SRO 1	481680	U	SMF		Yes	0	0	10	10	10	6	5	100%	100%	0	0%
Rescue Mission of El Paso	Rescue Mission SRO 2	481680	U	SMF		Yes	0	0	9	9	9	0	9		100%	0	0%

Housing Inventory Chart: Unmet Need Totals

All Year-Round Beds/Units				Seasonal Beds	Overflow Beds
Beds for Households with Children	Units for Households with Children	Beds for Households without Children	Total Year-Round Beds	Total Seasonal Beds	Overflow Beds
Emergency Shelter					
0	0	15	15	0	0
Transitional Housing					
0	0	10	10		
Safe Haven					
0	0	20	20		
Permanent Supportive Housing					
35	8	145	180		

Appendix 5

Forms Required by HUD **Page No.**

General Table/Chart Definition and Information.....192

Housing Market Analysis.....193

Table 1A, Homeless and Special Needs Populations
Housing Gap Analysis Chart.....194
Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart.....194

Table 1B, Special Needs (Non-Homeless) Populations.....195

Table 1C, Summary of Specific Objectives.....196

Table 2A
Priority Housing Needs/Investment Plan Table..... 202
Priority Housing Needs/Investment Plan Goals..... 203

Table 2B
Priority Community Development Activities.....204
Priority Community Development Needs..... 205

Table 2C Summary of Specific Objectives.....206

HOPWA Performance Chart 1 207

General Table/Chart Definition and Information

Year 1 September 1, 2010 – August 31, 2011
Year 2 September 1, 2011 – August 31, 2012
Year 3 September 1, 2012 – August 31, 2013
Year 4 September 1, 2013 – August 31, 2014
Year 5 September 1, 2014 – August 31, 2015

Priority
H – High Funded.
M – Medium Funded Dependent upon available resources.
L – Low Not funded. May be reassessed and considered for future funding.

Plan to Fund
Y-Yes; **N**-No

Funding Sources
C - Community Development Block Grant
H - HOME Investment Partnerships Program
E - Emergency Shelter Grant
P - HOPWA
O - Other

2009 HUD Income Limits Median Family Income (MFI)				
Size of Family	**≤ 30% MFI Very Low Income**	**>30 to ≤ 50% MFI Low Income**	**>50 to ≤ 80% Moderate Income**	**100%**
1	$9,600	$15,950	$25,550	$31,900
2	$10,950	$18,250	$29,200	$36,500
3	$12,335	$20,500	$32,850	$41,000
4	$13,700	$22,800	$36,500	$45,600
5	$14,800	$24,600	$39,400	$49,200
6	$15,900	$26,450	$42,350	$52,900
7	$17,000	$28,250	$45,250	$56,500
8	$18,100	$30,100	$48,200	$60,200

HUD has determined that households should spend no more than ≤ 30% MFI on housing to be considered affordable housing.

Jurisdiction						
Housing Market Analysis						*Complete cells in blue*
Housing Stock Inventory	**Vacancy Rate**	**0 and 1 Bedroom**	**2 Bedrooms**	**3+ Bedrooms**	**Total**	**Substandard Units**
Affordability Mismatch						
Occupied Units: Renter		28,255	23,220	18,900	70,375	29,146
Occupied Units: Owner		6,554	16,244	89,020	111,818	6,455
Vacant Units: For Rent	9%	2,790	2,570	1,210	6,570	3,255
Vacant Units: For Sale	2%	109	390	1,495	1,994	119
Total Units Occupied & Vacant		37,708	42,424	110,625	190,757	38,975
Rents: Applicable FMRs (in $s)		499	595	853		
Rent – Affordable at 30% of 50% of MFI (in $s)		427	512	592		
Public Housing Units						
Occupied Units	5653	1371	1370	2997	5653	0
Vacant Units	391	78	117	196	391	0
Total Units Occupied & Vacant	6044	1449	1487	3193	6044	0
Rehabilitation Needs (in $s)						

Table 1A
Homeless and Special Needs Populations

Continuum of Care: Housing Gap Analysis Chart

Homeless and Special Needs Populations

Continuum of Care: Housing Gap Analysis Chart

		Current Inventory	Under Development	Unmet Need/ Gap
Individuals				
Example	**Emergency Shelter**	**100**	**40**	**26**
	Emergency Shelter	511	0	28
Beds	Transitional Housing	207	0	40
	Permanent Supportive Housing	148	21	138
	Total	**866**	**21**	**206**
Persons in Families With Children				
	Emergency Shelter	207	0	0
Beds	Transitional Housing	292	0	0
	Permanent Supportive Housing	6	0	17
	Total	**505**	**0**	**17**
	Safe Haven	20	0	40

Continuum of Care: Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Families with Children (Family Households):	73	83	3	159
1. Number of Persons in Families with Children	225	261	6	492
2. Number of Single Individuals and Persons in Households without children	342	136	290	768
(Add Lines Numbered 1 & 2 Total Persons)	567	397	296	1,260
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	**Sheltered**		**Unsheltered**	**Total**
a. Chronically Homeless	69		136	205
b. Seriously Mentally Ill	129		31	160
c. Chronic Substance Abuse	114		21	135
d. Veterans	91		53	144
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	20		758	778
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	110		29	139
g. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)	5		0	5

Table 1B
Special Needs (Non-Homeless) Populations

Special Needs Subpopulations	Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low, No Such Need	Unmet Need	Dollars to Address Unmet Need	Multi-Year Goals	Annual Goals
Elderly	H	28	$26,505	140	28
Frail Elderly*	H	221	$147,978	1,105	221
Severe Mental Illness*	H	238	$59,024	1,190	238
Developmentally Disabled*	H	80	$25,000	400	80
Physically Disabled*	H	555	$53,668	2,775	555
Persons with Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions	M	0	0	0	0
Persons w/HIV/AIDS	H	390	$750,000	270	54
Victims of Domestic Violence	H	80	$28,968	400	80
Other	H	5,598	$706,660	27,990	5,598
TOTAL		7,190	$1,797,803	34,270	6,854

Note: On Table 2B, "Frail Elderly", "Severe Mental Illness" and "Developmentally Disabled" were included under "Handicapped".

Table 1C – Summary of Specific Objectives

Grantee Name: City of El Paso, Texas

Specific Objective		Source of Funds	Year	Performance Indicators	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
Affordability of Decent Housing (DH-2)							
DH 2.1	Address the need for affordable decent housing by offering housing rehabilitation assistance for low-income, owner-occupied households	CDBG HOME	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of units brought from substandard to standard condition	47 63 75 81 85		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL HOME – 87; CDBG – 264 Total: 351 units		351		%
DH 2.2	Address the need for affordable decent housing by offering down payment and closing cost assistance and homeownership opportunities to low- and moderate-income households (both program goals measured as one household)	HOME CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of households assisted	55 60 80 80 85		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL HOME – 320; CDBG – 40 Total: 360 households		360		%
DH 2.3	Address the need for affordable decent rental housing by offering loan and loan/grant combinations for the rehabilitation of multi-family housing units	HOME CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of units brought from substandard to standard condition	4 48 46 25 30		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL HOME – 126; CDBG – 27 Total: 153 units		153		%
DH 2.4	Address the need for affordable decent housing by the construction of affordable units by Community Development Housing Organizations (CHDOs)	HOME	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of affordable units constructed	10 16 30 6 8		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL Total: 70 units, including 36 in NRSAs		70		%
DH 2.5	Provide tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) and supportive services, such as case management services, to low-income persons who reside in El Paso County that are living with HIV/AIDS, and their families, to provide improved affordability of safe and decent rental housing	HOPWA	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of house-holds that receive tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services	50 56 62 68 76		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 312 households		312		%

Specific Objective		Source of Funds	Year	Performance Indicators	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
DH 2.6	Emergency Shelter Grant activities to address the affordability of decent housing through the provision of emergency financial and/or legal assistance to prevent homelessness	ESG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of persons who receive emergency financial and/or legal assistance to prevent homelessness	0 0 0 323 323		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 2 activities to provide services to approx. 646 persons		646		%
Availability/Accessibility of Decent Housing (DH-1)							
DH 1.1	Fair housing education activities to address the availability/accessibility of affordable decent housing by providing fair housing education to the community	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of persons who receive fair housing education	0 0 1,025 0 1,025		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 2,050 persons who receive fair housing education		2,050		%
DH 1.2	Public Services activities funded under the Homeless, Emergency Shelter and Housing Services Collaborative to address the availability/ accessibility of decent housing by providing housing counseling services to first-time homebuyers, which include persons with disabilities	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of first-time homebuyers, including persons with disabilities, receiving housing counseling	900 900 900 900 900		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 4,500 persons who are first-time homebuyers that receive housing counseling		4,500		%
Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment (SL-1)							
SL 1.1	Public Services activities funded under the Children and Youth Collaborative to provide improved access to a suitable living environment by providing a comprehensive range of services for children and youth	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of children and youth with improved access to services	2,605 2,605 2,605 2,605 2,605		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 30 activities to provide services to approx. 13,025 persons in the category of children and youth		13,025		%
SL 1.2	Public Services activities funded under the Seniors and Persons with Disabilities Services Collaborative to provide improved access to a suitable living environment by providing a continuum of care that includes a comprehensive range of services	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of seniors and persons with disabilities with improved access to services	1,122 1,122 1,122 1,122 1,122		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 40 activities to provide services to approx. 140 persons in the category of senior services and 5,470 in the category of handicapped services, for a total of 5,610 persons (yearly, approx. 28 seniors and 1,094 disabled persons will be served)		5,610		%

Specific Objective		Source of Funds	Year	Performance Indicators	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
SL 1.3	Public Services activities funded under the Mental and Medical Health Services Collaborative to provide improved access to a suitable living environment by the provision of a comprehensive range of mental and medical health services	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of low- and moderate-income persons with improved access to medical and mental health services	2,717 2,717 2,717 2,717 2,717		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 45 activities to provide mental and medical health services to approx. 13,585 persons		13,585		%
SL 1.4	Public Services activities funded under the Homeless, Emergency Shelter and Housing Services Collaborative to provide improved access to a suitable living environment for homeless persons and those in need of emergency shelter and housing services by the provision of support services, homelessness prevention, and transitional and emergency shelter services to adults, children, and victims of domestic violence	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of persons with improved access to services and/or emergency shelter	3,733 3,071 3,000 3,000 3,000		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 50 activities to assist approx. 15,804 persons who are homeless		15,804		%
			Note: Housing Counseling, administered under this collaborative, is reported separately under DH-1.2, Availability/Accessibility of Decent Housing				
SL 1.5	Public Services activities funded under the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs) Collaboratives to provide improved access to a suitable living environment by providing a comprehensive range of services	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of persons with improved access to public services in the NRSAs	3,508 3,508 3,508 N/A N/A		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 6 activities to provide public services to approx. 10,524 persons who reside in the NRSAs		10,524		%
SL 1.6	Interim assistance neighborhood clean-up activities to provide improved availability/ accessibility to a suitable living environment for persons residing in revitalization areas	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of persons benefiting from neighborhood clean-up activities	11,836 11,836 7,913 7,913 7,913		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 7 activities to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment to approx. **47,411 persons**		47,411		%
SL 1.7	Senior center public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/ accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of senior centers improved	1 1 1 1 1		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 5 senior center facilities		5		%

Specific Objective		Source of Funds	Year	Performance Indicators	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
SL 1.8	Handicapped center public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	2010	Number of handicapped centers improved	0		%
			2011		1		%
			2012		0		%
			2013		0		%
			2014		0		%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 1 handicapped center facility		1		%
SL 1.9	Homeless public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	2010	Number of homeless facilities improved	2		%
			2011		1		%
			2012		0		%
			2013		1		%
			2014		1		%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 5 homeless facilities		5		%
SL 1.10	Neighborhood public facility improvement projects, including libraries, to provide improved availability/ accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	2010	Number of neighborhood facilities improved	1		%
			2011		1		%
			2012		1		%
			2013		1		%
			2014		1		%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 5 neighborhood facilities		5		%
SL 1.11	Health public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/ accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	2010	Number of health facilities improved	0		%
			2011		1		%
			2012		0		%
			2013		1		%
			2014		0		%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 2 health facilities		2		%
SL 1.12	Mental health public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	2010	Number of mental health facilities improved	0		%
			2011		0		%
			2012		1		%
			2013		0		%
			2014		0		%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 1 mental health facility		1		%
SL 1.13	Parks and/or recreational public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	2010	Number of parks and/or recreational facilities improved	6		%
			2011		5		%
			2012		5		%
			2013		5		%
			2014		4		%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 25 parks and/or recreational facilities		25		%
SL 1.14	Abused/neglected children public facility improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	2010	Number of abused/neglected children facilities improved	0		%
			2011		0		%
			2012		1		%
			2013		0		%
			2014		0		%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 1 abused/neglected children facility		1		%

Specific Objective		Source of Funds	Year	Performance Indicators	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
SL 1.15	Street improvements infrastructure improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of persons benefiting from street improvement projects completed	6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 15 street projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment to approx. **30,000 persons**		30,000		%
SL 1.16	Sidewalk improvements infrastructure improvement projects to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of sidewalk improvement projects completed	0 2 2 2 2		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 8 sidewalk improvement projects		8		%
SL 1.17	Accessibility improvements, including curb cuts and audible pedestrian signals, public facility improvements to provide improved availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of public facility accessibility improvements completed	76 100 100 103 100		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 7 accessibility improvement projects to provide **479 public facility improvements**		479		%
SL 1.18	Emergency Shelter Grant activities to provide persons who are homeless new or improved availability/ accessibility to essential services and to overnight shelter, or create beds in an overnight shelter or other emergency housing through the provision of operating costs of emergency shelters/ transitional living centers	ESG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of persons receiving new or improved access to essential services and provided overnight shelter, or number of beds created in an overnight shelter or transitional housing	4,445 2,703 2,300 2,300 2,300		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 55 activities to provide services to approx. 14,048 persons who are homeless		14,048		%
Sustainability of Suitable Living Environment (SL-3)							
SL 3.1	Code enforcement services to provide sustainability of a suitable living environment for persons residing in revitalization areas	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of persons benefiting from code enforcement services	7,913 7,913 0 0 0		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 2 activities to provide improved sustainability of a suitable living environment to approx. **15,826 persons**		15,826		%

Specific Objective		Source of Funds	Year	Performance Indicators	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
Availability/Accessibility of Economic Opportunity (EO-1)							
EO 1.1	Public Services activities funded under the Economic Opportunities Services Collaborative to provide new or improved access to economic opportunities by providing services such as inclusive child care, employment training, and job-oriented education	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of persons provided new or improved access to economic opportunities	356 356 356 356 356		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 30 activities to provide employment training and child care services to approx. 1,780 persons (yearly, approx. 128 child care services and 228 employment trainings will be provided)		1,780		%
EO 1.2	Economic development micro-enterprise funding to provide new or improved availability/ accessibility to economic opportunities by providing outreach and technical assistance to new and existing small business owners and, when appropriate, referral of businesses to a partner agency for loan assistance	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	Number of existing small businesses that will receive new or improved availability/ accessibility to economic opportunities	125 139 154 171 190		% % % % %
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL 5 projects to provide economic opportunities to 779 small businesses		779		%

Table 2A
Priority Housing Needs/Investment Plan Table

Priority Housing Needs (households)		Priority		Unmet Need
Renter	Small Related	0-30%	High	5,322
		31-50%	High	4,981
		51-80%	High	3,688
	Large Related	0-30%	High	2,655
		31-50%	High	2,644
		51-80%	High	2,093
	Elderly	0-30%	Medium	2,176
		31-50%	Low	1,143
		51-80%	Low	760
	All Other	0-30%	Medium	2,019
		31-50%	Medium	1,590
		51-80%	Low	1,399
Owner	Small Related	0-30%	Medium	1,760
		31-50%	High	2,154
		51-80%	High	3,978
	Large Related	0-30%	Low	1,030
		31-50%	Medium	1,465
		51-80%	High	2,608
	Elderly	0-30%	Medium	2,020
		31-50%	Low	1,336
		51-80%	Low	1,084
	All Other	0-30%	Low	446
		31-50%	Low	395
		51-80%	Low	589
Non-Homeless Special Needs	Elderly	0-80%	High	28
	Frail Elderly	0-80%	High	221
	Severe Mental Illness	0-80%	High	238
	Physical Disability	0-80%	High	555
	Developmental	0-80%	High	80
	Alcohol/Drug Abuse	0-80%	Medium	0
	HIV/AIDS	0-70%	High	390
	Victims of Domestic	0-80%	High	80

Table 2A

Priority Housing Needs/Investment Plan Goals

Priority Need	5-Yr. Goal Plan/Act	Yr. 1 Goal Plan/Act	Yr. 2 Goal Plan/Act	Yr. 3 Goal Plan/Act	Yr. 4 Goal Plan/Act	Yr. 5 Goal Plan/Act
Renters						
0 – 30 of MFI	47		12	21	6	8
31 – 50% of MFI	61		11	40	5	5
51 – 80% of MFI	105	4	41	15	20	25
Owners						
0 – 30 of MFI	70	10	15	15	15	15
31 – 50 of MFI	178	29	20	43	41	45
51 – 80% of MFI	473	73	88	97	105	110
Homeless*						
Individuals	107	22	21	21	22	21
Families	95	26	26	16	16	11
Non-Homeless Special Needs						
Elderly						
Frail Elderly						
Severe Mental Illness						
Physical Disability						
Developmental Disability						
Alcohol/Drug Abuse						
HIV/AIDS	390	78	78	78	78	78
Victims of Domestic Violence						
Total						
Total Section 215						
215 Renter						
215 Owner						

**Homeless individuals and families assisted with transitional and permanent housing*

Table 2B
Priority Community Development Activities

Priority Need	5-Yr. Goal Plan/Act	Yr. 1 Goal Plan/Act	Yr. 2 Goal Plan/Act	Yr. 3 Goal Plan/Act	Yr. 4 Goal Plan/Act	Yr. 5 Goal Plan/Act
Code Enforcement	15,826	7,913	7,913	0	0	0
Interim Assistance	47,411	11,836	11,836	7,913	7,913	7,913
Public Facility (General)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Centers	5	1	1	1	1	1
Handicapped Centers	1	0	1	0	0	0
Homeless Facilities	5	2	1	0	1	1
Youth Centers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neighborhood Facilities	5	1	1	1	1	1
Child Care Centers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Facilities	2	0	1	0	1	0
Mental Health Facilities	1	0	0	1	0	0
Parks and/or Recreation Facilities	25	6	5	5	5	4
Tree Planting	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abused/Neglected Children Facilities	1	0	0	1	0	0
Accessibility Improvements	479	76	100	100	103	100
Infrastructure (General)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Street Improvements	30,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Sidewalks	8	0	2	2	2	2
Flood Drainage Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Services (General)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Services	140	28	28	28	28	28
Handicapped Services	5,470	1,094	1,094	1,094	1,094	1,094
Youth Services	13,025	2,605	2,605	2,605	2,605	2,605
Child Care Services	640	128	128	128	128	128
Transportation Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substance Abuse Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment/Training Services	1,140	228	228	228	228	228
Health Services	13,585	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717
Homeless, Emerg. Shelter, & Housing Svcs	15,804	3,733	3,071	3,000	3,000	3,000
Fair Housing Activities	2,050	0	0	1,025	0	1,025
FTHB Counseling/Education	4,500	900	900	900	900	900
NRSA Public Services (General)	3,972	1,324	1,324	1,324	0	0
Senior Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handicapped Services	36	12	12	12	0	0
Youth Services	2,076	692	692	692	0	0
Child Care Services	18	6	6	6	0	0
Transportation Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substance Abuse Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment/Training Services	822	274	274	274	0	0
Health Services	3,600	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
Homeless, Emerg. Shelter, & Housing Svcs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fair Housing Activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
FTHB Counseling/Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic Development (General)	0	0	0	0	0	0
ED Technical Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Micro-enterprise Assistance	779	125	139	154	171	190

Table 2B
Priority Community Development Needs

Priority Need	Priority Need Level	Estimated Dollars to Address Need	5-Yr. Goal Plan/Act	Annual Goal Plan/Act	Percent Goal Completed
Code Enforcement	H	$120,000	15,826 people		
Interim Assistance	H	$70,000	47,411 people		
Public Facility (General)	H	$0	0 facilities		
Senior Centers	H	$2,500,000	5 facilities		
Handicapped Centers	H	$500,000	1 facility		
Homeless Facilities	H	$2,500,000	5 facilities		
Youth Centers	H	$0	0 facilities		
Neighborhood Facilities	H	$2,500,000	5 facilities		
Child Care Centers	H	$0	0 facilities		
Health Facilities	H	$1,000,000	2 facilities		
Mental Health Facilities	H	$500,000	1 facility		
Parks and/or Recreation Facilities	H	$12,500,000	25 facilities		
Tree Planting	M	$0	0 projects		
Abused/Neglected Children Facilities	H	$500,000	1 facility		
Accessibility Improvements	H	$1,310,000	479 improvements		
Infrastructure (General)	H	$0	0 projects		
Street Improvements	H	$7,500,000	30,000 people		
Sidewalks	H	$4,000,000	8 projects		
Flood Drainage Improvements	M	$0	0 projects		
Other Infrastructure	H	$0	0 facilities		
Public Services (General)	H	$0	0 people		
Senior Services	H	$525,000	140 people		
Handicapped Services	H	$740,000	5,470 people		
Youth Services	H	$1,475,590	13,025 people		
Child Care Services	H	$613,700	640 people		
Transportation Services	M	$0	0 people		
Substance Abuse Services	M	$0	0 people		
Employment/Training Services	H	$306,850	1,140 people		
Health Services	H	$1,282,000	13,585 people		
Homeless, Emerg. Shelter & Housing Svcs	H	$1,592,535	15,804 people		
Fair Housing Activities	H	$50,000	2,050 people		
FTHB Counseling/Education	H	$200,000	4,500 people		
NRSA Public Services (General)	H	$150,000	3,972 people		
Senior Services	H	$0	0 people		
Handicapped Services	H	$36,000	36 people		
Youth Services	H	$400,000	2,076 people		
Child Care Services	H	$9,000	18 people		
Transportation Services	M	$0	0 people		
Substance Abuse Services	M	$0	0 people		
Employment/Training Services	H	$147,000	822 people		
Health Services	H	$134,580	3,600 people		
Homeless, Emerg. Shelter & Housing Svcs	H	$0	0 people		
Fair Housing Activities	H	$0	0 people		
FTHB Counseling/Education	H	$0	0 people		
Economic Development (General)	M	$0	0 businesses		
ED Technical Assistance	M	$0	0 businesses		
Micro-enterprise Assistance	H	$500,000	779 businesses		

Table 2C – Summary of Specific Objectives

Table 2C, Summary of Specific Objectives, is an exact duplicate of Table 1C, Summary of Specific Objectives. Please refer to that table in Appendix 5, page 196.

Jurisdiction

Only complete blue sections.

HOPWA Performance Chart 1

	Needs	Current	Gap	Year 1 Outputs Households: HOPWA Assistance Goal	Year 1 Outputs Households: HOPWA Assistance Actual	Year 1 Outputs Households: Non-HOPWA Goal	Year 1 Outputs Households: Non-HOPWA Actual	Year 1 Funding: HOPWA Budget	Year 1 Funding: HOPWA Actual	Year 1 Funding: Leveraged Non-HOPWA
Tenant-based Rental Assistance				50						
Short-term Rent, Mortgage and Utility payments	0	0	0	0						
Facility-based Programs	0	0	0	0						
Units in facilities supported with operating costs	0	0	0	0						
Units in facilities developed with capital funds and placed in service during the program year	0	0	0	0						
Units in facilities being developed with capital funding but not yet opened (show units of housing planned)	0	0	0	0						
Stewardship (developed with HOPWA but no current operation or other costs) Units of housing subject to three- or ten-year use agreements	0	0	0	0						
Adjustment for duplication of households (i.e., moving between types of housing)				0						
Subtotal unduplicated number of households/units of housing assisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supportive Services				Outputs Individuals						
Supportive Services in conjunction with housing activities (for households above in HOPWA or leveraged other units)	0	0	0	30		30				
Housing Placement Assistance				Outputs Individuals						
Housing Information Services	0	0	0			30				
Permanent Housing Placement Services	0	0	0	0						
Housing Development, Admin., and Management Services										
Resource Identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources										1
Project Outcomes/Program Evaluation (if approved)								1		
Grantee Administration (maximum 3% of total) (i.e., costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting)								1		
Project Sponsor Administration (maximum 7% of total) (i.e., costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting)								1		
Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement) Specify:										
1	0	0	0							
2	0	0	0							
3	0	0	0							
4	0	0	0							

	Year 2 Outputs Households: HOPWA Assistance Goal	Year 2 Outputs Households: HOPWA Assistance Actual	Year 2 Outputs Households: Non-HOPWA Goal	Year 2 Outputs Households: Non-HOPWA Actual	Year 2 Funding: HOPWA Budget	Year 2 Funding: HOPWA Actual	Year 2 Funding: Leveraged Non-HOPWA
Tenant-based Rental Assistance	56						
Short-term Rent, Mortgage and Utility payments	0						
Facility-based Programs	0						
Units in facilities supported with operating costs	0						
Units in facilities developed with capital funds and placed in service during the program year	0						
Units in facilities being developed with capital funding but not yet opened (show units of housing planned)	0						
Stewardship (developed with HOPWA but no current operation or other costs) Units of housing subject to three- or ten-year use agreements	0						
Adjustment for duplication of households (i.e., moving between types of housing)	0						
Subtotal unduplicated number of households/units of housing assisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supportive Services	Outputs Individuals						
Supportive Services in conjunction with housing activities (for households above in HOPWA or leveraged other units)	30						
Housing Placement Assistance	Outputs Individuals						
Housing Information Services			30				
Permanent Housing Placement Services	0						
Housing Development, Admin., and Management Services							
Resource Identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources							1
Project Outcomes/Program Evaluation (if approved)					1		
Grantee Administration (maximum 3% of total) (i.e., costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting)					1		
Project Sponsor Administration (maximum 7% of total) (i.e., costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting)					1		
Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement) Specify:							
1							
2							
3							
4							

	Year 3 Outputs Households: HOPWA Assistance Goal	Year 3 Outputs Households: HOPWA Assistance Actual	Year 3 Outputs Households: Non-HOPWA Goal	Year 3 Outputs Households: Non-HOPWA Actual	Year 3 Funding: HOPWA Budget	Year 3 Funding: HOPWA Actual	Year 3 Funding: Leveraged Non-HOPWA
Tenant-based Rental Assistance	62						
Short-term Rent, Mortgage and Utility payments	0						
Facility-based Programs	0						
Units in facilities supported with operating costs							
Units in facilities developed with capital funds and placed in service during the program year	0						
Units in facilities being developed with capital funding but not yet opened (show units of housing planned)	0						
Stewardship (developed with HOPWA but no current operation or other costs) Units of housing subject to three- or ten-year use agreements	0						
Adjustment for duplication of households (i.e., moving between types of housing)							
Subtotal unduplicated number of households/units of housing assisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supportive Services	Outputs Individuals						
Supportive Services in conjunction with housing activities (for households above in HOPWA or leveraged other units)	30						
Housing Placement Assistance	Outputs Individuals						
Housing Information Services			30				
Permanent Housing Placement Services	0						
Housing Development, Admin., and Management Services							
Resource Identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources							1
Project Outcomes/Program Evaluation (if approved)					1		
Grantee Administration (maximum 3% of total) (i.e., costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting)					1		
Project Sponsor Administration (maximum 7% of total) (i.e., costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting)					1		
Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement) Specify:							
1							
2							
3							
4							

	Year 4 Outputs: HOPWA Assistance Goal	Year 4 Outputs: HOPWA Assistance Actual	Year 4 Outputs: Non-HOPWA Goal	Year 4 Outputs: Non-HOPWA Actual	Year 4 Funding: HOPWA Budget	Year 4 Funding: HOPWA Actual	Year 4 Funding: Leveraged Non-HOPWA
Tenant-based Rental Assistance	69						
Short-term Rent, Mortgage and Utility payments	25						
Facility-based Programs	0						
Units in facilities supported with operating costs							
Units in facilities developed with capital funds and placed in service during the program year	0						
Units in facilities being developed with capital funding but not yet opened (show units of housing planned)	0						
Stewardship (developed with HOPWA but no current operation or other costs) Units of housing subject to three- or ten-year use agreements	0						
Adjustment for duplication of households (i.e., moving between types of housing)	0						
Subtotal unduplicated number of households/units of housing assisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supportive Services	Outputs Individuals						
Supportive Services in conjunction with housing activities (for households above in HOPWA or leveraged other units)	30						
Housing Placement Assistance	Outputs Individuals						
Housing Information Services			30				
Permanent Housing Placement Services	0						
Housing Development, Admin., and Management Services							
Resource Identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources							1
Project Outcomes/Program Evaluation (if approved)					1		
Grantee Administration (maximum 3% of total) (i.e., costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting)					1		
Project Sponsor Administration (maximum 7% of total) (i.e., costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting)					1		
Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement) Specify:							
1							
2							
3							
4							

	Year 5 Outputs Households: HOPWA Assistance Goal	Year 5 Outputs Households: HOPWA Assistance Actual	Year 5 Outputs Households: Non-HOPWA Goal	Year 5 Outputs Households: Non-HOPWA Actual	Year 5 Funding: HOPWA Budget	Year 5 Funding: HOPWA Actual	Year 5 Funding: Leveraged Non-HOPWA
Tenant-based Rental Assistance	77						
Short-term Rent, Mortgage and Utility payments	25						
Facility-based Programs	0						
Units in facilities supported with operating costs							
Units in facilities developed with capital funds and placed in service during the program year	0						
Units in facilities being developed with capital funding but not yet opened (show units of housing planned)	0						
Stewardship (developed with HOPWA but no current operation or other costs) Units of housing subject to three- or ten-year use agreements	0						
Adjustment for duplication of households (i.e., moving between types of housing)	0						
Subtotal unduplicated number of households/units of housing assisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supportive Services	Outputs Individuals						
Supportive Services in conjunction with housing activities (for households above in HOPWA or leveraged other units)	30						
Housing Placement Assistance	Outputs Individuals						
Housing Information Services			30				
Permanent Housing Placement Services	0						
Housing Development, Admin., and Management Services							
Resource Identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources							1
Project Outcomes/Program Evaluation (if approved)					1		
Grantee Administration (maximum 3% of total) (i.e., costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting)					1		
Project Sponsor Administration (maximum 7% of total) (i.e., costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting)					1		
Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement) Specify:							
1							
2							
3							
4							

Appendix 6

Citizen Participation **Page No.**

Public Meetings.....210
Eastside/Lower Valley Community Meeting
Central/Northeast Community Meeting
Westside/Upper Valley Community Meeting
Attendance.....211
Comments.....214

Public Hearings.....215
Citywide Public Hearing
Draft Executive Summary Public Hearing during Regular City Council Meeting
Final Executive Summary Public Hearing during Regular City Council Meeting
Attendance.....216
Comments..... 222

Consultation Meetings.....223
Public Housing
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
Metropolitan Planning
Fair Housing
Lead-based Paint Hazards Consultation
Invitees.....224
Attendees or Participants.....229
Comments.....238

Summary of Consultation with Adjacent Governments.....239
Anthony, Texas
Vinton, Texas
Horizon City, Texas
Socorro, Texas
Clint, Texas

Other Meetings.....240
Grandview Senior Center Meeting
Foster Grandparent Meeting
Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) Advisory Council Meeting
RSVP Banquet (Information Table)
Lead-based Paint Referral Procedure Consultation
Invitees.....241
Attendees or Participants.....242
Comments.....253

Appendix 6 continued **Page No.**

Community Agency Participation: Agency Forum.....254
Outreach/Invitees/Invitation.....255
Attendees.....260
Agency Attendee List by Provider Category.....262
Comments/Workshop Input Summaries.....263
Homeless.....263
Economic Development.....265
Public Services.....266

Newspaper Advertisements.....269
Community Meetings and Citywide Public Hearing (English and Spanish Ads)..270
Citywide Public Hearing (English and Spanish Ads).....272
Citywide Public Hearing (English and Spanish Ads).....274
Agency Forum Ad (English Ad).....276
Notice of 30-Day Review/Comment Period of the Draft Five-Year Plan.....277

Citizen Survey
English Survey 279
Spanish Survey 280
Survey Comments.....281

Public Meetings

The following public meetings, to receive comments from the general public in developing the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan, were held:

Public Meeting	Date	Location	Address	Time
Eastside/Lower Valley Community Meeting	August 25, 2009	Non-Profit Enterprise Center	1359 Lomaland Dr. Suite 507 79935	6:00 p.m.
Central/Northeast Community Meeting	August 26, 2009	Grandview Senior Center	3134 Jefferson Ave. 79930	6:00 p.m.
Westside/Upper Valley Community Meeting	August 27, 2009	El Paso Police Department Westside Regional Command Center	4801 Osborne Dr. 79922	6:00 p.m.

NON-PROFIT ENTERPRISE CENTER COMMUNITY INPUT SESSION
SIGN-IN SHEET

DATE: August 25, 2009 TIME: 6:00 P.M. LOCATION: 1359 Lomaland, Suite 507

Please Print **Consolidated Plan 2010-2015** Please Print

NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	DAY PHONE
1. PATRICK TURLEY	401 E FRANKLIN STE 350 MC 112-7	834-5770/449-8991
2. Cristina Domínguez	1608 Gloria	203 9049
3. Arcy Turley	1308 E. Rio Grande	240-2797
4. Sandra Vera	9700 Girl Scout Way	566-9433
5. Elva Villagran	7121 Dale Rd	772-6102

COMMUNITY MEETING - 6:00 P.M.

Consolidated Plan 2010-2015 - Grandview Senior Center
Wednesday, August 26, 2009

SIGN IN SHEET

	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE and EMAIL
1	Richard Avila	2905 Harrison Ave E.P. TX 79930	566-3229 RICHALLIANCE@AOL.COM
2	Adonay Mascorro	3130 Idalia Ave EP TX 79930	566-5443 adonaymr@yahoo.com
3	Linda Kirk	6205 Russell St EP TX 79904	564-9000 lindakirk@att.net
4	Michelle Turner	1041 Amonia El Paso, TX. 79924	821-1632 kamakani[illegible]@yahoo!
5	Julio Norman	1610 North Kansas 79902	545-1951
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

COMMUNITY MEETING - 6:00 P.M.

Consolidated Plan 2010-2015 - Westside Regional Command Center
Thursday, August 27, 2009

SIGN IN SHEET

	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE and EMAIL
1	Marsha Baray	Girl Scouts of DSW 9700 Girl Scout Way	566-9433 mbaray@gsdsw.org
2	Isidro Reyes	621 Esmeralda Amendariz El Paso	ireyes_1@yahoo.com 915-799-7015
3	Lucinda Cuttler	6335 Arce Dr.	584-1220
4	Alicia Rivera	6335 Arce Dr	581-6820
5	Petra Lopez	6324 Dompton Dr	584-2034
6	Josie Rosales	2485 Magdalena	920-5517
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Public Meeting Comments

- Eastside/Lower Valley Community Meeting Comments:

  1. The Crime Victim's Memorial Garden project, that was completed using CDBG funds, has been vandalized. Even though the damage has been repaired, it still appears to have hail-like damage. It is hoped that CDBG funds can be installed, using CDBG funds, to pay for surveillance cameras to prevent that kind of vandalism in the future.

     The response was that only fixed equipment that is integral to a project can be funded using CDBG monies.

  2. The Montoya Heights community needs street and drainage improvements, including sidewalks and lighting.

  3. There is a "Community Gardens" initiative, wherein produce is grown and environmental stewardship is taught. There needs to be a dialogue in the City of El Paso about building, in general, using solar and wind energy. It is especially important to teach youth to "build green" and about the importance of energy efficiency.

  4. An interest in learning about the social programs funded using federal dollars was expressed. (This information was provided.)

- Central/Northeast Community Meeting Comments:

  1. An interest in learning about the lower Dyer Revitalization Area was expressed. (This information was provided.)

  2. Teen programs, in general, should be emphasized to a greater extent.

  3. Street improvements in Northeast El Paso are badly needed.

  4. An interest in the types of neighborhood improvements available was expressed. (This information was provided.)

- Westside/Upper Valley Community Meeting Comments:

  1. An interest in finding out what procedure is to be followed in requesting a sewer hook up connection was expressed. (This information was provided.)

  2. An interest in obtaining funding for the Girl Scouts was expressed. (This information was provided.)

Public Hearings

The following public hearings were held to receive comments from the general public in developing the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan:

Public Hearing	Date	Location	Address	Time
2010 Consolidated Plan Citywide Public Hearing (and also to receive comments regarding proposed projects using CDBG grant funding under the 2010-2011 Annual Action Plan)	October 7, 2009	City Council Chambers	El Paso City Hall, 2nd Floor Two Civic Center Plaza 79901	6:00 p.m.
Public Hearing to receive public comment during the *Regular City Council Meeting regarding approval of the Draft Executive Summary of the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan	May 4, 2010	City Council Chambers	El Paso City Hall, 2nd Floor Two Civic Center Plaza 79901	Meeting began at 9:00 a.m.
Public Hearing to receive public comment during the *Regular City Council Meeting regarding approval of the Final Executive Summary of the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan	June 22, 2010	City Council Chambers	El Paso City Hall, 2nd Floor Two Civic Center Plaza 79901	Meeting began at 9:00 a.m.

**Regular City Council Meetings are posted at least 72 hours prior to the meeting. Additionally, the meeting agendas and back up material for items are posted in the City of El Paso website. Persons may sign-up to speak on-line or prior to the City Council Meeting (or prior to the agenda item if an item will not be heard until after a certain time).*

2010-2015 Consolidated Plan and
2010-2011 Annual Action Plan

SPEAKER SIGN-IN
PUBLIC HEARING

Date: 10/7/09

PRINT NAME	AGENCY	MAILING ADDRESS/ZIP		PHONE NUMBER
Ana Duenez	El Paso Lower Valley Assoc.	221 Arbor	79915	779-0405 407-2471
Antonia Sanchez	" "	7204 Barker	79915	778 8198
Carmen Garcia	" "	7413 Mimosa	79915	772 6398
Minerva Acosta	Barker	7177 Granite	79915	778-0550
Jorge F. Acosta	—	7177 Granite Rd.	79915	778-0550
Jaime Barcelean	PdN CDC	1101 E. Schuster	79902	544-8484
Adrian Moreno	—	8412 Mt. Scott	79904	873-9007
Sharon Jolly	Rio Grande Obed Dog Club	4131 Kemp Ave	79904	562-0238
Eric Hutson	Project Vida	3607 Rivera Ave		—
Deb Pinkham	GOP Club	3205 Red Sails	79936	629-9337
Gloria I. Luna	El Paso Lower Valley Assoc	7242 Barker Rd	79915	772-4766
Roberto Gauna	Transmt Charitable Trust	10452 Cronus	79924	821-0013

2010-2015 Consolidated Plan and
2010-2011 Annual Action Plan

SPEAKER SIGN-IN
PUBLIC HEARING

Date: 10/7/09

PRINT NAME	AGENCY	MAILING ADDRESS/ZIP	PHONE NUMBER
Liz Widmer	RGODC	2038 Paseo Del Rey, EP TX 79936	779-0220
DANA WRAY	RGO DC	4454 Tury 79938	857-3099
Janet Serra-Hall	RGODC	12328 Diane Thayer EP 79936	227-4583
Scott Pinkham	RGODC	3205 Red Sails Dr EP 79936	629-9337
Donna Pettit	RGODC	4811 Maureen Circle 79924	479-3297
Melissa Thomas	RGO DC	11189 Paducah Ave 79936	590-4285
Mario Cruz	Engg	#2 Civic Center	541-4687
Linda Kirk	Non-Profit	PO Box 640298 79904	564-9000
David Ham	RGODC	927 Las Aves 79912	497-4940
Eric Barajas	—	2112 Sea Palm Dr 79936	269-2998
Cruz Garcia	Parks	garciacx@elpasotexas.gov	541 4766

2010-2015 Consolidated Plan and
2010-2011 Annual Action Plan

SPEAKER SIGN-IN
PUBLIC HEARING

Date: 10-7-09

PRINT NAME	AGENCY	MAILING ADDRESS/ZIP	PHONE NUMBER
William Bennett	Engineering	#2 Civic Center Plaza 9th Floor	541-4243
Eva Cabral	school	7915 Meraz #56	346-9202.
Elva Villagran	—	7128 Dale Rd	772-6102
Gloria Marmolejo	Project Vida	3607 River 79905	533-7057 ext 208
Rudy Rodriguez	—	7235 STILES DR 79915	588-1880
[illegible]	—	7307 Dale Rd 79915	915 779-6532
Martha Maldonado	Chamizal Neighbors Asso.	3113 Cypress Ave.	842-0033
Lizbeth Acevedo	—	912 Lee	4080010

2010-2015 Consolidated Plan and
2010-2011 Annual Action Plan

SPEAKER SIGN-IN
PUBLIC HEARING

Date: 10-7-09

PRINT NAME	AGENCY	MAILING ADDRESS/ZIP	PHONE NUMBER
Raul Velarde	school	160 New Orleans 79912	(915)613-4588
Omar Delgado	EPCC	818 Meadow Rd. 79835	(915)867-3430
Jazmin Amezcua	EPCC	495 Park Ave 79835	(915)412-4860
Aurelia Roque	—	7122 Dale Rd sp#17	778-4623

CITY COUNCIL ITEM 12

SIGN-IN SHEET FOR SPEAKERS ONLY
Public Hearing
PROPOSED 2010-2015 Draft Consolidated Plan Executive Summary
May 4, 2010

Please Print

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
There were no speakers		

CITY COUNCIL ITEM 10

SIGN-IN SHEET FOR SPEAKERS ONLY
Public Hearing
PROPOSED 2010-2015 Final Consolidated Plan Executive Summary
June 22, 2010

Please Print

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
There were no speakers		

Public Hearing Comments

- Comment received during the Public Hearing of the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan held on October 7, 2009 in the City Council Chambers:

  1. Programs and projects for disabled children should be given a high priority in the five-year plan.

Note: The October 7, 2009 Public Hearing was for the purpose of receiving public comment regarding both the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan, and the 2010-2011 Annual Action Plan. Although the sign-in sheet for this public hearing shows several persons signed in to speak, every speaker spoke about a specific Annual Plan proposed project, not the five-year Consolidated Plan. Many signed-in speakers also elected not to speak at all.

Mr. Jaime Barceleau was the only person to comment specifically on the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan with regard to needs of disabled children, as noted above. In addition to his five-year Consolidated Plan comment, he also spoke in reference to a proposed 2010-2011 Annual Plan project. The comments received in reference to proposed Annual Plan projects were noted and the proposed projects were considered for funding in the Annual Plan planning process.

- No public comments were received during the Public Hearing of the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan held during the regular City Council Meeting of May 4, 2010.

- No public comments were received during the Public Hearing of the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan held during the regular City Council Meeting of May 4, 2010.

Consultation Meetings

The following public meetings, to receive comments from the general public in developing the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan, were held:

Public Meeting	Date	Location or Nature of Consultation	Address	Time
Public Housing Meeting with representatives from the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso	January 25, 2010	City of El Paso Community Development Department Conference Room	El Paso City Hall, 8th Floor Two Civic Center Plaza 79901	10:30 a.m.
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Meeting with representatives of HOPWA Programs and affiliates	January 27, 2010	City of El Paso Community Development Department Conference Room	El Paso City Hall, 8th Floor Two Civic Center Plaza 79901	1:00 p.m.
Metropolitan Planning (MP) Meeting with representatives of MP representatives and affiliates	January 28, 2010	City of El Paso Community Development Department Conference Room	El Paso City Hall, 8th Floor Two Civic Center Plaza 79901	1:00 p.m.
Fair Housing Open Forum Analysis of Impediments Community Input Session	February 23, 2010	City of El Paso Community Development Department Conference Room	El Paso City Hall, 8th Floor Two Civic Center Plaza 79901	3:30 p.m.
Lead-based Paint Hazards Teleconference	May 6, 2010	Teleconference with Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) Environmental Lead Program Coordinator	State Mailing Address of TDSHS: P.O. Box 149347, Austin, TX 78714	10:00 a.m. Mountain Standard Time

Consultation Meeting Invitees

The following persons were invited to each of the consultation meetings held:

- **Housing Services Meeting:**

    1. Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP), 5300 E. Paisano Dr., invitees:
        a. Lorena Rivera, Director of Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP)
        b. Sergio Esquivel, Eligibility Admissions Supervisor, Section 8
        c. Sergio Melendez, HCVP Homeownership Coordinator, Section 8
        d. Juan Olvera, Director of Development and Capital Projects

- **HOPWA Meeting:**

    1. International AIDS Empowerment, 800 Montana Ave., invitee:
        a. Skip Rosenthal, Executive Director

    2. Sun City Behavioral Health Care, 2929 Montana Ave., Ste. B, invitees:
        a. Belinda Dominguez, Program Manager
        b. Kristi Daugherty, Director, LISW, LCSW

    3. La Fe Health Clinic, 1314 E. Yandell Dr., invitee:
        b. Michael Maillet, HIV/AIDS Care Coordinator

    4. El Paso Department of Health, 5115 El Paso Dr., invitee:
        a. Irene Ovalle, Health Education Supervisor

    5. El Paso Mental Health Mental Retardation, 1600 Montana Ave., invitees:
        b. Enrique Correa, Operations Admin. Central Outpatient Clinic Authority
        c. Veronica Noriega, Program Administrator, Solana Outpatient Clinic

- **MPO Meeting:**

    1. Sun Metro, 700-A San Francisco St., invitee:
        c. Jay Banasiak, Director

    2. City of El Paso Development Services, Planning Division, Two Civic Center Plaza, 5th Floor, 79901, invitees:
        a. Jay Ben, Director
        b. Michael Herrera, Assistant Director
        c. Ricardo Dominguez, Assistant Director, Metropolitan Planning Organization
        d. Michael Medina, Planning Programming and Research Manager

3. County of El Paso Planning and Development Department, 800 E. Overland, Suite 200, 79901, invitee:
   a. Jack Alayyan, Director

4. El Paso Metropolitan Planning Organization, 10767 Gateway Blvd. West, Suite 605, 79935, invitee:
   a. Efren Meza, Regional Transportation Planner

5. Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, 119 S. Old Pueblo Rd., 79907, invitee:
   a. Amy Alesch, Environmental Management Director

6. El Paso County Road and Bridge Administration, 500 E. San Antonio, Rm. 407, 79901, invitee:
   a. Robert Rivera, County Engineer and Public Works Director

7. Charles Berry, Texas Department of Transportation, 1430 Joe Battle Blvd., invitees:
   a. Charles Berry, District #24 Engineer and Director, El Paso Office
   b. Eduardo Calvo, Advance Transportation Planning Supervisor

8. Federal Highway Administration, 300 E. 8th St., Rm. 826, Austin, TX, 78701, invitee:
   a. Theresa Claxton, Environmental and Transportation Planner

9. Federal Transit Administration, Region 6, 819 Taylor St., Rm. 8A36, Ft. Worth, TX, 76102, invitee:
   a. Tony Ogboli, Community Planner

10. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 4050 Rio Bravo St., invitee:
    a. Carlos Rincon, Ph.D., Director, El Paso Border Office

- **Fair Housing Open Forum Analysis of Impediments Community Input Session:**

1. Fair Housing Task Force Member invitees:
   a. Stephanie Karr
   b. Larry Garcia
   c. Luis Sandoval, Jr.
   d. Rev. Lisle Davis
   e. Rafael Hernando
   f. Joel Guzman
   g. Delia Chavez

2. Fair Housing Ex-Officio Member invitees:
   a. Mary Cardenas
   b. Kelly Sorenson

3. City of El Paso Office of Accessibility and Americans with Disabilities (ADA), Engineering Department, Two Civic Center Plaza, 4th Floor, 79901, invitee:
   a. William Bennett, ADA Coordinator

4. HACEP, 5300 E. Paisano St., invitee:
   a. Sergio Vasquez, Equal Opportunity Compliance Officer

5. Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) Representative invitees:
   a. Salvador Balcorta, Chief Executive Officer, and Jorge Salazar, Housing Community Development Coordiantor, Centro De Salud Familiar La Fe, Inc., 608 S. St. Vrain, 79901
   b. Victoria Di Benedetto, President, El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, 1208 Myrtle St., 79901
   c. Cindy Arnold, Executive Director, and Ana Luisa Lopez, Housing Coordinator, El Puente Community Development Corporation, 2000 Texas Ave., 79901
   d. Armando Tijerina, President, and Nancy Hanson, Executive Director, Lower Valley Housing Corporation, 215 W. Main, Fabens, TX 79838
   e. Marilyn Johnson, President, and Martha Rodriguez, Executive Director, Northeast Community Development Organization, Inc., 8740 Gateway North, 79904
   f. Frances Hills, Chairperson, and Annie Payton, Executive Director, Project Bravo, Inc., 4838 Montana Ave., 79903
   g. Bill Schlesinger, Co-Director, and Irma Avila, Housing Development Coordinator, Project Vida Community Development Corporation, 3607 Rivera, 79905
   h. Los Exes De La Bowie and Friends, Inc., Executive Director, 502 S. Mesa St., Ste. B, 79901
   i. Eloiso De Avila, Jr., President, and Richard Alvarado, Executive Director, Santa Lucia Community Development Organization, Inc., 518 Gallagher St., 79915
   j. Rene Vasquez, President, and Rev. James L. Millender, Sr., Executive Director, The Marvelous Light Corporation, 3720 Gerard St., Suite B, 79938, and 4517 Fairbanks Dr., 79924
   k. Walter Deines, President, and Dave Gillooly, Executive Director, T.V.P. Non-Profit Corporation, 6501 Boeing Dr., Bldg. I, Suite 1-A, 79925
   l. Sandra Sanchez-Almanzan, Chief Executive Officer, and Elke Cumming, Community Development Director, YWCA El Paso Del Norte Region, 1918 Texas Ave., 79901

6. Affordable Housing Unit Representative invitees:
   a. Arturo Villarreal, A&A Re-investments, 5800 Johannsen Rd., 79932
   b. Jose and Antonia De La Rosa, 14573 Van Fleet Rd., 79938
   c. Juan Garcia and Mr. Seiffert, 536 Stonebluff Rd., 79912
   d. Richard Hall, 501 Texas, Suite 1, 79901

e. Alfonso Perez, 2136 Zanzibar Rd., 79925
f. Mr. and Mrs. Angel Rivera, 1005 N. Clark Dr., 79905
g. Lucy Rodarte, Centro de Salud Familiar La Fe, 608 S. St. Vrain, 79901
h. Hugo Ordoñez, H&E Investments, Laguna Apartments, 7717 Caliche, 79915
i. Prentice Loftin, Marloft Apartments, 6968 Alameda Ave., 79925
j. Alfredo Rivera, El paso Rivera Investments, 1901 E. Yandell St., 79903
k. Richard Uranga, 921 Totonaca Ln., 79912
l. Mr. and Mrs. Anis Balesh, 4820 Excalibur Dr., 79902
m. Maria Stoiber, P.O. Box 371063, 79937
n. Francisco and Eugenia Torres, 741 Strawberry Cir., 79932
o. Elizabeth Valenzuela, 10823 Poza Rica Ct., 79935

7. Non-Profit Housing Agency invitees:
   a. American Red Cross, 360 Admiral, 79925
   b. Sylvia Stuckey, Vice President, Rebuilding Together El Paso, Inc., 5823 N. Mesa, #538, 79912
   c. Columbus Club Association, 7900 Knights Dr., 79915
   d. Raymond Adauto, Executive Vice President, El Paso Association of Builders, 6046 Surety Dr., 79905
   e. Delia Ponce, Executive Director, El Paso Collaborative for Community and Economic Development, 1359 Lomaland, 79907
   f. Larry Garcia, Executive Director, El Paso Credit Union Affordable Housing, 6801 Viscount Blvd., 79925
   g. Isela Robison, Executive Director, El Paso Empowerment Zone, Two Civic Center Plaza, 2nd Floor, 79901
   h. Jesus A. Saavedra, President, Fiesta de Las Flores Hispanic Culture Center, Inc., 321 Granada, 79912
   i. Greater El Paso Association of Realtors, 6400 Gateway East, 79905
   j. Greater El Paso Housing Development Corporation, Greater El Paso Chamber of Commerce, 10 Civic Center Plaza, 79901
   k. Guadalupe Economic Services Corporation, Housing Administrator, 6070 Gateway East, Suite 208, 79905
   l. Muriel Hall, Executive Director, Habitat for Humanity of El Paso, 9210 Dyer, 79924
   m. Gerald Chichon, Executive Director, HACEP, 5300 Paisano, 79905
   n. Adrian Duran, Executive Director, Housing Finance Corporation, Two Civic Center Plaza, 2nd Floor, 79901
   o. Ray Tullius, Executive Director, Opportunity Center for the Homeless, 1208 Myrtle St., 79901
   p. Blake Barrow, Executive Director, Rescue Mission, 1949 W. Paisano Dr., 79922
   q. John Martin, Salvation Army Social Services, 4300 Paisano, 79995
   r. Irma Perez, Executive Director, Sparks Housing Development Corporation, 106 Peyton, 79927

s. Albert Alvidrez, Colonia Field Representative, Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs, 401 E. Franklin, Suite 55, 79901
t. Lydia Hernandez Morera, Program Director, Paso Del Norte Children's Development Center, 1101 E. Schuster Ave., 79902
u. Rose Garcia, Tierra Del Sol, 1990 E. Lohman Ave., Suite A, Las Cruces, NM 88001
v. Luis Enrique Chew, Executive Director, VOLAR Center for Independent Living, 1220 Golden Key Cir., Suite C, 79925
w. Rocio Castruita, Housing Coordinator, YWCA Homeownership Center, 1600 N. Brown, 79902

- **Lead-based Paint Hazards Teleconference:**

8. Texas Department of State Health Services Environmental Lead Program, P.O. Box 149347, Austin, TX 78714, invitee:
   a. Peter Tadin, Environmental Lead Program Coordinator

City of El Paso, Texas

HACEP Consultation Meeting

2010-2015 Consolidated Plan for the City of El Paso

Monday, January 25, 2010

NAME	AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
LORENA RIVERA	HACEP	849-3652	lrivera@hacep.org
Rhoda W. Tillman	CD	541-4464	Tillmanlw@elpasotexas.gov
PATRICIA WHITE	CD	541-4341	WHITEPA@elpasotexas.gov
Kevin Pitts	CD	541-4891	pittsks@ElPasoTexas.gov
Soraya Ayub	CD	541-4019	ayubsx@elpasotexas.gov
Roman Velasquez	HACEP	849-3978	RVELASQUEZ@HACEP.ORG
Judy Sarabia	CO	541-4697	Sarabiajg@elpasotexas.gov

City of El Paso, Texas

HOPWA Consultation Meeting

2010-2015 Consolidated Plan for the City of El Paso

Wednesday, January 27, 2010

NAME	AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
BELINDA DOMINGUEZ	Sun City	351-4680	u2rbelinda@yahoo.com
Kevin Pitts	City of	541-4891	pittsks@elpasotexas.gov
SKIP ROSENTHAL	INTERNATIONAL AIDS EMPOWERMENT	590-2118	skiprosenthal@usa.com
Ashley Sandoval	Sun City	241-1425	asandoval@epmhmm.org
Thomas Serrano	CD	541-4642	Serrantx@elpasotexas.gov
Irene Ovalle	City of El Paso	771-5889	irene.ovalle@elpasotexas.gov
Roxanne Varela	CD	541-4155	varelarw@elpasotexas.gov

City of El Paso, Texas

MPO Consultation Meeting

2010-2015 Consolidated Plan for the City of El Paso

Thursday, January 28, 2010

NAME	AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
Carlos A Rincon	US EPA	915-533-7273	rincon.carlos@epa.gov
Ken Pitts	City Community Develop	541-4891	pittsks@elpasotexas.gov
Roxanne Varela	CD	541-4155	varelarw@elpasotexas.gov
Judy Sarabia	CD	541-4697	sarabiajj@elpasotexas.gov

FAIR HOUSING OPEN FORUM ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS COMMUNITY INPUT SESSION
SIGN-IN SHEET

DATE: February 23, 2010 **TIME:** 3:30 P.M. **LOCATION:** City Hall - 8th Floor Conference Room

Please Print Please Print Please Print

NAME	ORGANIZATION	MAILING ADDRESS	E-MAIL ADDRESS	DAY PHONE
1. Rafael Hernando	—	1474 Dos Dennis	r.hernii@ GBC Global.net	857-7615
2. Judy Sarabia	Community Development	Two Civic Cntr Plaza 8th fl	sarabiajg@elpasotexas.gov	
3. Maria R Perez	Valor CIL	1220 Goldenteyl Dr El Paso, TX	mariap@valorcil.org	591-0800
4. Raf Sarabia	EPAH	3801 Vista [illegible]	RSARABIA@EPCUAH.org	838-9608
5. James Millender	The Marvellous Light	4517 Fairbanks Dr	Millender1@aol.com	915 494-0450
6. Aníbal Olave	Border Fair Housing	3414 Montana	—	443-8859
7. Alejandra Cortez	Project Vida	3607 Rivera Ave.	prhouse@whc.net	533-7057 x 204

PAGE 1

FAIR HOUSING OPEN FORUM ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS COMMUNITY INPUT SESSION

SIGN-IN SHEET

DATE: February 23, 2010 TIME: 3:30 P.M.

NAME	ORGANIZATION	MAILING ADDRESS	E-MAIL ADDRESS	DAY PHONE
8. Shannon Bixler	El Paso Affordable Housing	6501 Viscount El Paso 79925	sbixler@epcuah.com	~~533-7283~~ 838 9608
9. Brittany May	EPAH	~~bmay~~	bmay@epcuah.com	~~533-7283~~ 838 9608
10. Sergio R. Vásquez	HACEP		svasquez@hacep.org	849-3828
11. Arne Schonberger	ADVOCAT	424 Sharondale 79912	ARNESCHON@SBCGlobal.net	5815674
12. Joel Guzman	FHTF	1210 Los Angeles City 79902	—	
13. Roxanne Varela	City - CD		—	541-4155
14. Sussette Kenney	TVP Non Profit Corp	6501 Boeing St 34	tvp.corp@elpbizclass.com	887-0899

PAGE 2

FAIR HOUSING OPEN FORUM ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS COMMUNITY INPUT SESSION
SIGN-IN SHEET

DATE: February 23, 2010 TIME: 3:30 P.M.

NAME	ORGANIZATION	MAILING ADDRESS	E-MAIL ADDRESS	DAY PHONE
15. Sandy Doss	Rebuilding Together	5823 N. Mesa #538	sdoss@curryadkins.com	915-276-7908 915-833-6604
16. Rodrigo Mercado	P³M - Volar CIL	424 Clayton Rd	mercado-p3m@yahoo.com	539-6566
17. Stephanie Karr	CAFV	580 Giles	skarr@cafv.org	593-1000 x403
18. Jane N. Jones	Volar CIL	1220 Golden Key Cir	janejones@volarcil.org	591-0800 ext 207
19. Apolonia A Lozano	Volar CIL	220 Golden Key Circle	apolonial@volarcil.org	591-0800 ext 218
20. Luis Enrique Chew	Volar CIL	220 Golden Key Circle	lechew@volarcil.org	591-0800
21. Joann Vera	Comm. Deve.	2 Civic Center Plaza	veraj1@elpasotexas.org	541-4857

PAGE 3

FAIR HOUSING OPEN FORUM ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS COMMUNITY INPUT SESSION

SIGN-IN SHEET

DATE: February 23, 2010 TIME: 3:30 P.M.

NAME	ORGANIZATION	MAILING ADDRESS	E-MAIL ADDRESS	DAY PHONE
22. Pauline Lozano	Volar CIL	1220 Goldenrey Circle	Paulinel@volarcil.org	591-0800 ext 226
23. Dove Gillooly	TUP WAR Profit	PO Box 9713 66	DGillooly@elpm.com	887-0899
24. ARTURO VILLARREAL	A&A RE INVESTMENTS	5800 JOHANNESBURG	SOFIAOFS_YAHOO.com	544-3665
25. BRIANA STONE	Civil Rights Project	1317 E. Rio Grande 79902	briana@texascivilrightsproject.org	532 3799
26. Catharine Grahm	"	"	cgrahm@gmail.com	"
27. WILLIAM BENNETT	CDEP	#2 CIVIC CENTER PLAZA	BENNETWC@MSN.COM	541-4243
28. Rhoda W. Tillman	Community Development	#2 Civic Center Plaza	TillmanRW@elpasotexas.gov	541-4666

PAGE 4

FAIR HOUSING OPEN FORUM ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS COMMUNITY INPUT SESSION

SIGN-IN SHEET

DATE: February 23, 2010 TIME: 3:30 P.M.

NAME	ORGANIZATION	MAILING ADDRESS	E-MAIL ADDRESS	DAY PHONE
29. Kevin Pitts	CD - City Hall	Two Civic Ctr Plaza 8th Floor 79901	Pittskl@elpasotexas.gov	541-4891
30. Patricia White	Housing Programs	Two Civic Center Plaza 8th Floor	WhitePA@ElPasoTexas.gov	541-4341
31. Judy Serabia	CD - Planning, Admin	Two Civic Center Plaza 8th fl	Serabiajj@elpasotexas.gov	541-4697
32.				
33.				
34.				
35.				

PAGE 5

- **Lead-based Paint Hazards Consultation Teleconference Participants:**

  1. Peter Tadin, Environmental Lead Program Coordinator, Texas Department of State Health Services Environmental Lead Program in Austin, Texas;
  2. Judy Sarabia, Senior Grant Planner, City of El Paso DCHD, Planning Administration Division;
  3. Kevin Pitts, Grant Planner, City of El Paso DCHD, Planning Administration Division;
  4. Roxanne Varela, Grant Planner, City of El Paso, DCHD, Planning Administration Division; and
  5. Raymond Alvarado, Housing Construction Supervisor, City of El Paso DCHD, Housing Division.

Consultation Meeting Comments

The comments received during the following consultation meetings are noted in the answers to pertinent sections in responding to questions, particularly to the Managing the Process section under Consultation:

- Public Housing
- HOPWA
- MPO
- Lead-based Paint Hazards

The following activity received comments as specified:

- Fair Housing Open Forum - A summary of the comments received for the Fair Housing Open Forum Analysis of Impediments Community Input Session follow:

    1. Mr. Schonberger: Develop a database to look at numbers available. How many are needed and how many are available, numbers of accessible units.

    2. Mr. Chew (Volar): Lack of funding for a comprehensive analysis of fair housing impediments in El Paso.

    3. Ms. Perez (Volar): Formal research assessment needed, or comprehensive study.

    4. Mr. Gillooly: Offers to do a tenant survey of TVP properties on impediments.

    5. Ms. Karr: Will obtain the TDHCA survey.

    6. Mr. Vasquez: Lack of participation and unity of members of the community, non-profit agencies and other institutions to participate with FHTF.

    7. Mr. Olague: Detailed analysis of impediments with surveys.

    8. Ms. Stone: Review list of impediments to ensure that they fall under the Fair Housing Act.

Consultation with Adjacent Governments

On May 10, 2010, the City of El Paso mailed the Draft 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan to the following adjacent governments, along with a cover letter and a comment form, requesting comments. However, no comments were received.

Adjacent Government Notified	Mailing Address
Honorable Judge Anthony Cobos County of El Paso, Texas	500 E. San Antonio Ave., El Paso, TX 79901
Honorable Mayor Art Franco Town of Anthony, Texas	P. O. Box 1269, Anthony, TX 88021
Honorable Mayor Madeleine Praino Village of Vinton, Texas	236 E. Vinton Rd., Vinton, TX 79821
Honorable Mayor Walter Miller Horizon City, Texas	14999 Darrington Rd., Horizon City, TX 79928
Honorable mayor Trini Lopez City of Socorro, Texas	124 S. Horizon, Socorro, TX 79927
Honorable Mayor Dale T. Reinhardt Town of Clint, Texas	P.O. Box 350, Clint, TX 79836

Other Meetings

Public Meeting	Date	Location or Nature of Consultation	Address	Time
Grandview Senior Center Meeting	August 28, 2009	Grandview Senior Center	3134 Jefferson Ave. 79930	12:00 noon
Foster Grandparents Meeting	August 28, 2009	Multi-Purpose Center	9031 Viscount Blvd. 79925	6:00 p.m.
Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) Advisory Council Meeting	September 8, 2009	Ronald McDonald House	300 E. California Ave. 79902	10:00 a.m.
RSVP Banquet	September 24, 2009	El Paso Convention and Visitors Bureau	One Civic Center Plaza 79901	11:30 a.m.
Lead-based Paint Telephone Consultation	January 12, 2010	Telephone conversation with Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) Lead Inspector	Local Address of TDSHS: 11295 Edgemere 79936	9:30 a.m.

Other Meeting Invitees

DCHD staff participated in the regularly scheduled meetings or activities of the following groups in order to invite them to participate in filling out and returning the Surveys for the City of El Paso's 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan:

- Grandview Senior Center Meeting
- Foster Grandparents Meeting
- RSVP Advisory Council Meeting
- RSVP Banquet

Because DCHD staff participated in the above regularly-scheduled meetings after making arrangements to do so, DCHD staff did not invite the participants to attend the meetings.

The following telephone consultation was initiated by DCHD staff:

- Lead-based Paint Telephone Consultation with:
  1. Elizabeth Dembicky, Lead Inspector, Texas Department of State Health Services in El Paso, Texas

COMMUNITY MEETING - 12:00 P.M.

Consolidated Plan 2010-2015 - Grandview Senior Center
Wednesday, August 26, 2009

SIGN IN SHEET

	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE and EMAIL
1	Irene Yanez	521 Randolph	5420296
2	Maria Garcia	[illegible]	—
3	Ruben Cardenas	[illegible]	—
4	Armando Ponce	2915 Sacramento Ave	562-7546
5	[illegible]	3120 Van Buren	566 1919
6	Angel Garcia	2614 Lebanon	261-4277
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM MEETING PARTICIPANTS
August 28, 2009 at 6:00 p.m.

Name	Address	Telephone
Hortensia Molina	3304 Van Buren	562-39-67
ELVA. Tello	627 Upson	544-1047
Socorro Ceniceros	7750 Lilac apt 306	590-0724
Maria Luisa Molina	7744 Vera Cruz	591-3594
Celia Caldera	7750 Lilac Apt 327	595-3558
Maria Rosario Rodriguez	358-Sears way	851-2620
Amelia L. Yrez	668 Antezana	851-12-48
ABELINA A. OROZCO	346 Toyota	851 11 46
Carmen Ramirez	812 Volkerer	591-2274
Santiago Gutierrez	4389. Salas	833-8074
Olga Medrano.	8024 Susan	593-8246
Jesus Tarin	1221 E San Antonio 79912	449
Alfelia Nicasio	7314 Curlew 79915.	598 0271
M. Guadalupe Anchondo	1008 Butterfly Pl 79907	859-49-25
Benita Vargas	1009 Hills St 79901	543-96-41
Velia E. V. de Puentes	1666 St. Paul 79936	855-4792
Socorro LONGWORTH	3545 Yellow Rose 79936	219-4044
Alicia T. Garcia	7100 Raymond 79915	562 2713
Maria Coloma	11318 Gene Saragosa	(915) 633-972
Ernestina Talavera	1505 Jerry Pate	(915) 591-7408
Dolores Calleros	Reymon Teyes	751. 1041
Esperanza Sanchez	105. E. Fort Rahm #201	(915) 533-043
Maurilio Graciano	1324. Mintle Ato #1	533.3739
Dolores Crocker	1921 Bay City Pl	921-9068
Hilda M. Gonzalez	561 Three mission Drive #3	859-3666
Esther [illegible]	1221 E San antonio Ap. 511	533-3893
ELMA G. Mora	9213 MT. SHESTADY.	751-7969
Cecilia Martinez	2614 McKinley	566 4701
Alicia M. Gonzalez	3317 Sacramento	564. 1313
Lucia V. Lopez	4868 McGregor	751-0190
EVELINA RAMIREZ	4512 Hueco	565-1534
MAYME L. AVENT	1862 Priscilla ave 79936	857-3959
Manuel G. Moses.	11520. Vista del Sol	855-8428
Victoria Moses	11520 Vista del Sol	855-8428

FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM MEETING PARTICIPANTS
August 28, 2009 at 6:00 p.m.

Name	Address	Telephone
Ofelia Rodriguez	9200 Carranza	859-4648
Lupe Rodriguez	1308 St Johns Dr	256-8922
Olivia E. Rivera	5916 Sabine Ct.	7781202
Dora L. Castillo	671 Mc ADOO Dr.	860-76-39
Lucy C Ramirez	60249 Rhulton RD	872-81-28
Maria Solano	12621 Setting Sun	921-1162
Bertha Moreno	12309 Sierra Plata	855-9838
Soledad Sandoz	2257 Tierra Blanca	849-6342
Esperanza Acosta	3929 Ave ALTORIA	565-76-55
Catalina Chavez	3829 Jackson	5664142
Martha Mata	3205 AURORA	562-6196
FRANCISCO CHAPARRO	10028 SUMATRA	6338766
JOSE VALDEZ	6755 THIRD ST	877-3536
Margarita Galarz	8141 St Andrews Rn. Gb.D	590801c
Thalia Fernandez	203 Concepcion Apto. 2	269-2070
Barbara Walter	911 Brazil Pl	799-6997
Carmen moreno	508 Sam Houston #58	3516061
Lilinda R Domingo	3523 Rivera	544-1641
Martha Silva	820 Romaland Dr.	929-1731
Lyma Guerra	8411 Tegris Dr.	633-1428
Frances Loera	8349 Glen Haven Pl.	595-332
Evangelina Salazar	126 MARQUITA Ln.	778-3332
Manuela O'Leal	726 El Arco	760-562-852
Romualdo Ch--	—	—
Maria Nieves Abre	San Antonio 3111S	533-4081
Soccorro Perez	653 Lafayette	598-9574
Luz Lezama	1076 Gloria	5986751
Concha Vasquez	624 La Paz	
Rosa G. Quiroz	1221 E San Antonio 2nd	(915)351-1007
Adela Olivas	736 Pones & Swartz	915-261-27-28
Maria E Reyes	139 Miller	7789[illegible]
Olga Valenzuela	2417 Lake Spur	857-467
Lorenza R Crogs	7612 Boxer	591-649

FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM MEETING PARTICIPANTS
August 28, 2009 at 6:00 p.m.

Name	Address	Telephone
Martha Gutiérrez	6717 Southwind	(720)548-89
Francisca Cabrera	7627 Frankl, Wroop	915-779-165
Mª Elena Kuesch	1221 E San Antonio #408	838-6069
Bertha Murillo	1221 E San Antonio	410-351-8239
Estela R. Gray	6412 Edgemere Apt R-17	881-0096
Maria E. Mesa	6412 Edgemere Apt. L-9	887-0200
Delia Guzman	3611-E San Antonio #1	351-8953
Evelina Manuel	1221 E. San Antonio #322	5449586
Ruby Hinojosa	1081 Christy	590-4748
Eulalia Tarango	7411 Lafallete #8	592-5699
Rosa Ruiz	8004 Porche St.	778-8049
Consuelo Gomez	211 W Schuster #7	544 4277
Celia Gonzalez	7517 Onedana Dr.	842-043
Lina Morales	1861 Ochoa #315 79901	541-9048
Carmen Felix	835 Los Surcas 79907	594-82-34
Maria de La Luz Rey	2010 Magoffin apt #4	544-892
Leticia O Fierro	3413 Monroe 79930	565-0376
Irene Navarro	518 Corto Way EPTX 02	532110F
Alvina Garcia	2425 Pittsburg	TEL 565-2029
Magdalena Jacques	1102 Chadbourne	Tel 562-5639
Nancy Quezada	11100 Sn Ysidro Rd	Tel 858-5895
Eustolia Gallego	10368 Potencia	Tel 859.7768
Maria Rita Pando	600 Chelsea apt #516	1826 1480
Guadalupe Garcia	3575 Lincoln (A355)	2318860
Bertha Mena	5925 Fairbank Dr #517	759-0479
Paulina Almonte	10740 Sugarland	822-1190
Carmen Saya	4305 Frank Fort Ave	565-50-83
Aida Granillo	2528 McKinley	566-7435
Magdalena Sanchez	7645 Prestwick Dr	594-4495
Josefina O Hakerson	131 Kenoze Apt. 309	852-3413
Maria Villalobos	3209 Pachuca	592-0347
Irma Aranda	201 Cortez #410	779-3721
Gloria-Jo Barron	3819 Trowbridge	565-2866

FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM MEETING PARTICIPANTS
August 28, 2009 at 6:00 p.m.

Name	Address	Telephone
Guillermina Pacheco	225 McClintock #46	581-87-3
Cruz A Zubia	225 McClintock #45	6332216
Teresa Gamboa	5130 Chromite Q5	833-1944
Marie J. Elena Villanueva	5130 Chromite St P5	231-9241
Otilia Boza	764 Grijalva Dr.	859-0796
Josefina Herrera O	707 MILO DR	
Esther Villegas	10752 Ulularie	859-0915
MARIA C. SALAZAR	3514 Clifton	565-8644
Guillermina Uribarri	950 N. Carolina apt. 10	629-8669
Angela Alvarez	386 - Citadel	852-7958
Evangelina Gonzal	7809 - SANTA MONICA	591-5415
Maria I. Garcia	13099 Barnar	852-474=
Marcela Olague	466 Chapel	859 2813
andrea carnero	7128 PEACHTREE	7793790
Manuela Lucero	1479 Enrique peres	8514989
Eva Ayala	1889, Colin Chat #22	7740773
Lelija Alcalá	10015 Ochoa #413	5439409
Juana Segoviano	12154 Sal Rasura	8566351
INES Rodriguez	7216 Hamilton	Cortado x espacio de paja
Josefina Aguilar	10428 ASHWood	629-2646

RSVP
Lead with Experience

Advisory Sign-In Sheet
September 8, 2009

Sandy Caviness	Sandy Caviness
Amelia S. Clarke	Amelia S. Clarke
Alicia de Jong Davis	absent
Marcellus Fullmore	M. F. [illegible]
Armida H. Hernandez	Armida H. Hernandez
Kaaren Kimball	Kaaren V. Kimball
Anne Langenfeld	absent
Mary S. Newton	absent
Julio Norman	[illegible]
Sofia Ordonez	Sofia C. Ordonez
Esther Perez	Esther Perez
Irma Chavez-Rodriguez	Irma Chavez-Rodriguez
William H. Wickline	William H. Wickline
Patricia Williams	Patricia Williams

RETIRED AND SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM BANQUET PARTICIPANTS
September 24, 2009 at 11:30 a.m.

Page 1

Name	Address	Telephone
ROMAN-GUTIERREZ	7556 MATAMOROS	598-9781
VICTORIA GUTIERREZ	7556 MATAMOROS	598-9781
Nena Mendoza	360 Milton Rd.	598-6486 598-6486
Alicia Aguilar	332 MAHINAW	82190-1
Sal [illegible]	888 [illegible] BLANC	859-7080
Esperanza Nunez	PO BOX 903 Jaden Tx	764340
[illegible] Ruiz	PO BOX	
Elena Cervantes	8472 ROSEWAY DR.	859-7156
Hilda M Gonzalez	561 Three Wines apt #13	859-3466
Leticia Diaz	1507 E. Nevada	T-5320649
Maria Armendariz	7517 Cuba	598-4669
Francisca Garcia Hernandez	1915 7642432	
	Apt. 35 ST Yann Falinas Tx	
Maria Teresa Gonzalez	421 Huerta	772-1808
Jessie Esther TORRES	11325 Lake Erie Dr.	857-3343
Lily MORENO	9410 TURRENTINE	595-9864
Fidelia Medina	3613 LEBANON	566-03-39
Zoila U Garcia	141 Teakwood Rd	778-1278
Crescencio Garcia	141 Teakwood	7781278
Arturo Gutierrez	465 Moreras	5492584
Maria	" " "	" " " "
[illegible]	772682	[illegible]
MIGUEL ZAMORA	3112 MOBILE AVE	217-7190
Rosa Gallardo	504 Centennial	833-5894
Eduardo Gallardo	"	"
Connie Medrano	1515 Clausen	802-2275
Vera Burroughs	406 Wallenberg Dr - El Paso, TX	915-760-4746

RETIRED AND SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM BANQUET PARTICIPANTS
September 24, 2009 at 11:30 a.m.

Name	Address	Telephone
Rigo DeLa Mora	4414 Frankfort El PTx 03	566-2209
Cecilia Johnson	11804 Chelita	
Jose Martinez	" " "	8569542
Oscar E. Alvarez	3327 Montana	5660758
Ortensia Vega	3206 Nations Ave	5665232
Guadalupe Quiroga	6932 Gila Rd	445-1078
Henry Doake	2216 N. Kansas	5414031
Gilbert Ramos	3201 Seabrook	541-4025
Avalos-McLesio	8888 Robt E Ave	858-7505
Eva Avalos	" " " "	" "
Arturo Poblano	9843 Staubach	8669508
Virginia Poblano	" "	"
Wayne Cartwright	11425 Jim Ferrell Drive	594-0558
Amalia Casale	6009 Sandango El Paso, Tex	5847037
Armando Briones	341 Buena Vista	972-7565
Teresa Saulsea	5130 Chromite Q5	833-1944
Marie Luz Elena Villanueva	5130 Chromite St P5	—
Angel Hernandez	5624 Maurice Bell	—
Carmen Mora	1212 Noble St	542 428
Lilia C. Orona	2109 San Diego	564-3631
Joseph M. Stanfort	9216 Roanoke	755-1133
Carmen R. Stanfort	" "	"
Florentina E. Lopez	9241 Abbotsford Avenue	858-1283
Luis Gonzalez	10109 Chezelle	309 89 11
Harvey Rosen	3228 Shetland Rd	594 2836
Rogelio Martinez	420 Camp Hill Fabens	765 2456
Hector Aguilar	10332 Mackinac	821-9301

RETIRED AND SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM BANQUET PARTICIPANTS
September 24, 2009 at 11:30 a.m.

Name	Address	Telephone
Carmen Flores	8901 Crosson Ct.	755-9579
ANITA S. PORTILLO	8308 VANCE PL	598-8679
Maria Elia ARANDA	600 Chelsea #516	526-1480
Marina Garcia	P.O. Box 4896	764-3565
Victor Leos	512 LOS ANGELES DR	474 5566
Ramos Carrasco	7750 Lake apt 306	599-07-24
Maria Luisa Molina	7744 Vista Grey	591-3594
Carmen Luna	9027 Cuernavaca Dr.	355-5710
Eva Macias	8209 Calatayud	775-0690
Francisco Hernandez Jr	7517 Cuba	598-4669
Ofelia D. Peña	3017 Sunday	532-0501
Porfirio Herrera	918 Tobin pl	5491516
Thomas Holguin	918 Tobin pl	5491516
Josefina Ortega	2614 Lebanon	8673025
Maria Dolores Dávalos	5437 Vicary	5910924
Wilber Close	8901 Kenneth Stapp #	759-6138
Ma Aurora Yapos	5713 Kingfield	581-0991
Bertha M. Holguin	2000 Saul Klein Blvd #209	849-1987
Sallie D. Medrano	11652 Lake Erie	849-0077
Hector Esparza	8601 Moya Dr	772-2814
LETICIA VALLES	406 WALLENBERG.	5818493
Yolanda Conde	406 Wallenberg	875-0767
HENRY AYON	5105 Kodiak	751-9450
Socorro Miranda	7558 Matamoros	594 8518
Virginia Jackson	9817 Evanwood	256 26 11
Joseph D. Jackson	3210 Suffolk	613-3742
Raquel Carrasco		
[illegible] David Vazquez	716 S. Concepcion	247-7764
[illegible]	1457 [illegible]	9210756
Celia Mosquoda	716 S. Concepcion	7720427

RETIRED AND SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM BANQUET PARTICIPANTS
September 24, 2009 at 11:30 a.m.

Name	Address	Telephone
Corina Prieto	406 Wallenberg #313	637-5218
Agripina Olivar	406 Wallenberg	—
Agustina Mayundy	109 Wallenberg	—
Gloria Perez	4848 N MESA #8	920-4758
Rudolph Valls	4848 N MESA #8	5855470
Candy Sanchez	5348 Annette	755-1437
Elmer Mc Adoo	10208 SUEZ	598-5350
Myrna Zulema Bañuelas	1726 Karl Wyler	875-6726
Art Salas Sr	1336 Wedgewood	915 5004
JOSE L. TORRES	8101 Cielo Vista Dr	778 8962
MARTHA FLORES	250 Ysleta LN #45	490-30-81
MARIA MUNOZ	250 Ysleta 34	860 8610
Julio Ramos	1901 - N Te BROWN - Dr	
PAT OLSON	1913 Sep Tiembre	630-5842
Lucy Munoz	7715 Cielo Vista	7723421
CECILIA CHAVEZ	1457 BEN PROCTOR	2760870
Cassie Cabral	1305 Morgan Maria	8607108
Graciela Duran	209 George Orr	778 5161
Artemio Reyes	Cantu 201	772 2322
DIANN KAERWER	2925 Devils Tower El Paso 04	755-5950
Robert De La O	5529 Ketchikan	757-9336
DORA "	"	"
Stefania Garza	13400 Emerald Tide	5325699

- **Lead-based Paint Telephone Consultation Participants:**

  1. Elizabeth Dembicky, Lead Inspector, Texas Department of State Health Services in El Paso, Texas
  2. Ray Alvarado, Housing Construction Supervisor, Housing Division, City of El Paso DCHD

Other Meetings Comments

Because the purpose of these meetings was to encourage participation in filling out the citizen surveys, there are no comments to report, other than the comments being reported in Appendix 6, page 281 with regard to comments made on the citizen surveys received.

Comments regarding the Lead-based Paint telephone conversation with Elizabeth Dembicky regarding referral procedures are reported in the Managing the Process Consultation section.

Community Agency Participation

Activity	Date	Location	Address	Time
Agency Forum for Input in Developing the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan	November 13, 2009	Ysleta Independent School District Administration and Cultural Arts Center	9600 Sims Dr. 79925	9:30 a.m.

Summary of Community Agency Forum Outreach Efforts

- Newspaper advertisement (see Appendix 6, page 269);
- E-mail invitation to many community agencies with an agenda of the Agency Forum attached stating that door prizes would be given as an added incentive to attend (the e-mail and list of persons to whom it was sent appear in the following pages);
- Posting on the Non-Profit Enterprise Center's website (a membership was purchased specifically for this purpose);
- Public service announcements; and
- Personal invitations (personal contacts and telephone calls).

Agencies that were E-mailed an Invitation to the Agency Forum

gemtria@kids-excel.org; Gemtria St. Clair, Director, Kids Excel
hbrutus@epdiabetes.org; Henry Brutus, Director, El Paso Diabetes Association
El Paso Children's Daycare - Maliza Cox; Maliza Cox (wcox377492@aol.com); Maliza Cox, Director, Children's Daycare
communitycenter@houchen.org; General E-mail, Houchen Daycare
Elsie Connor (houchendaycare@sbcglobal.net); Elsie Connor, Director, Houchen Day Care
Roman Ortiz; Roman Ortiz, CEO, Project Arriba
ycastillo@projectarriba.org; Yvonne Castillo, Program Research and Grant Writer, Project Arriba
Eric Hutson; Eric Hutson; Eric Hutson, Grant Writer, Project Vida
Latch Key-Chayo Piedra; Rosario Piedra, Director, Latch Key
Michelle Milner (mmilner.pv@tachc.org); Michelle Milner, Compliance Officer, Project Vida Health Clinic
Project Vida-Bill Schlesinger; Bill Schlesinger, Co-Director, Project Vida
Project Vida-David Espinoza; David Espinoza, Health Clinic Director, Project Vida
pvchild@whc.net; Gloria Marmolejo, Child Care Director, Project Vida
Florence Fowler (fe.fowler@hotmail.com); Florence Fowler, Job Placement Director, Rescue Mission
Rescue Mission-Blake W. Barrow; Blake W. Barrow, Director, Rescue Mission
Assistance League-Gerry Porter; Gerry Porter, Board of Directors Member, Assistance League
Assistance League of El Paso (ahernandez33@sbcglobal.net); Armida Hernandez, Board of Directors Member, Assistance League of El Paso
Assistance League of El Paso (alofelpaso@sbcglobal.net); General E-mail, Assistance League of El Paso
bhsimon@earthlink.net; Barbara H. Simon, Board of Directors Member, Assistance League of El Paso
dedetollen@elp.rr.com; Dede Tollen, Board of Directors Member, Assistance League of El Paso
Robert Pinon (rpinon@avance-elpaso.org); Robert Pinon, Accounting Manager, Avance
smathur@avance-elpaso.org; Sanjay Mathur, Executive Director, Avance
Mary Martinez (mmartinezcan@elp.rr.com); Mary Martinez, Accounting Specialist, Candelighters of El Paso
Scott Lynch; Scott Lynch, CEO, Candelighters of El Paso
lsaucedo@epcounty.com; Lisa Saucedo, Director, Court-Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) of El Paso
Nancy Ellis (nellis@epcounty.com); Nancy Ellis, Volunteer Recruiter, CASA of El Paso
Angelica Holguin; Angelica Holguin, Coordinator, CASA of El Paso
avelarde@childcrisiselp.org; Al Velarde, Director, Child Crisis Center of El Paso
(dramea_3@yahoo.com); Michelle E. Minjarez, Case Worker, Opportunity Center for the Homeless

Danny Navejas (daniel.navejas@yahoo.com); Daniel Navejas, Comptroller, Opportunity Center for the Homeless
dmtruax@yahoo.com; Dorothy Truax, Project Director, Crisis Intervention Project at Opportunity Center for the Homeless
Homeless Coalition-Ray Tullius; Ray Tullius, Executive Director, Opportunity Center for the Homeless
Belcher, Julie A.; Julie A. Belcher, Program Director, Neighborhood Youth Outreach Program, Parks and Recreation Department
Myers, Veronica; Veronica Myers, Program Director, Sun City Youth Recreation Program , Parks and Recreation Department
Reeves, Alfred Randolph; Alfred R. Reeves, Community Center Supervisor, Parks and Recreation Department
Rodriguez, Jose I.; Jose I. Rodriguez, Superintendent, Parks and Recreation Department
Thornton, Anna L.; Anna L. Thorton, Recreation Specialist, Parks and Recreation Department
Weiss, Judy; Judy Weiss, Assistant Director, Parks and Recreation Department
Yee, Esperanza; Esperanza Yee, Recreation Specialist, Parks and Recreation Department
John W. Martin (john.martin@usw.salvationarmy.org); John W. Martin, Supervisor, Salvation Army
Ivan A. Garcia (teensinact@yahoo.com); Ivan A. Garcia, Program Director, Teens in Action
GCondardo@co.el-paso.tx.us; Grace Condardo, Accounting Technician, El Paso-City County Nutrition Program
Rosemary Neill (rneill@elpasocounty.com); Rosemary Neill, Program Manager, El Paso-City County Nutrition Program
Gonzalez, Janet A.; Janet A. Gonzalez, Secretary, Foster Grandparent Program
Valdivia, Maria I.; Maria I. Valdivia, Coordinator, Foster Grandparent Program
Skip Rosenthal (skiprosenthal@usa.com); Skip Rosenthal, Director, International AIDS
Elizabeth Arroyos; Elizabeth Arroyos, Program Director, Lutheran Social Services
Steven Lujan (steven.lujan@lsss.org); Steven Lujan, Director, Lutheran Social Services
fredmorton713@msn.com; Fred Morton, Board of Directors Member, Rebuilding Together
Karen Smith (ksmith@cpa-ws.com); Karen Smith, Board of Directors Member, Rebuilding Together
slysyl9023@sbcglobal.net; Sylvia Stuckey, Board of Directors Member, Rebuilding Together
mkt_dev@vnaelpaso.com; Cynthia Horton, Director of Development, Visiting Nurses Association
Jodi Chestnut; Jodi Chestnut, Family Resources Center Director, Center Against Family Violence

Linda Cataldi (LCataldi@cafv.org); Linda Cataldi, Director of Administration, Center Against Family Violence
Maria Elena Acosta; Maria Elena Acosta, Grants Compliance Manager, Center Against Family Violence
Stephanie Dodson (sdodson@cafv.org); Stephanie (Dodson) Karr, Executive Director, Center Against Family Violence
Centro de Salud La Fe; America Jones; America Jones, Administrator, Centro de Salud La Fe HIV/AIDS Care Center
Grace Candelaria (Grace.Candelaria@lafe-ep.org); Grace Candelaria, Accounting Specialist, Centro de Salud La Fe HIV/AIDS Care Center
mmaillet@huntel.com; Michael Maillet, Administrator, Centro de Salud La Fe HIV/AIDS Care Center
Centro San Vicente Health Clinic (rnatividad@csv.tachc.org); Rosario Natividad, Grant Assistant, Centro San Vicente Health Clinic
Esther Armendariz (earmendariz@csv.tachc.org); Esther Armendariz, Chief Accountant, Centro San Vicente Health Clinic
Hector Aviles (haviles@csv.tachc.org); Hector Aviles, CFO, Centro San Vicente Health Clinic
Rene Navarro (rnavarro@csv.tachc.org); Rene Navarro, Grants Manager, Centro San Vicente Health Clinic
Sue Jacobson (suejacobson@aol.com); Sue Jacobson, Director, El Paso Guidance Center
Family Services; General E-mail, Family Services of El Paso
Marcos Velarde [marcos.velarde@sbcglobal.net]; Marcos Velarde, Financial Services Manager, Family Services of El Paso
richard.salcido@sbcglobal.net; Richard Salcido, Director, Family Services of El Paso
jfcselpaso@sbcglobal.net; Emily Stuessey, Director, Jewish Family Services
Lucy Dawson; Lucy Dawson (lucyd1596@sbcglobal.net); Lucy Dawson, Director, Social Rehab Program for Adults with Mental Illness
Claudia Woods (cwoods@epmhmr.org); Claudia Woods, Adult Director, El Paso Mental Health, Mental Retardation Center
dgillooly@elp.rr.com; Dave Gillooly, CEO, TVP Non-Profit Corporation
Sussette Leal; Sussette Leal, Assistant Director, TVP Non-Profit Corporation

Invitation that was E-mailed to Agencies

Good afternoon,

On Friday, November 13, 2009, the City of El Paso's Community Development Department will be conducting a Community Agency Forum to obtain input for the City's Consolidated Plan for the next five years. The meeting will be held at the Ysleta Independent School District's Administration and Cultural Arts Center located at 9600 Sims Drive (near I-10 and McRae) from 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. An agenda of the meeting is attached.

Every five years, the Community Development Department requests community input, including input from community agencies, in formulating a plan that is submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) outlining how the City of El Paso plans to use Community Development Block Grant, Emergency Shelter Grant, HOME Partnerships Grant, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS grant funding. The 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan will be submitted to HUD in July, 2010.

Because the grant funding specified above is limited and, therefore, can only address some of the most pressing community needs, the Community Development Department needs input from El Paso community agencies to help prioritize the needs that the City of El Paso will focus on meeting during the next five years. Some of the needs include public facilities such as community centers, public improvements such as parks improvements, public services such as children and youth programs, programs for seniors and persons with disabilities, programs that address homelessness, mental and medical health care programs, programs that provide economic opportunities, and public service programs provided in underserved geographical areas, as well as programs for persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families, emergency shelter programs, neighborhood improvement programs, and housing programs. As the agenda specifies, there will be several break-out groups covering these different subject areas.

Your agency is encouraged to attend and participate in the Community Agency Forum on November 13. Your input will be very much appreciated and will be taken into consideration in formulating the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the Community Development Department's Neighborhood Relations Coordinator, Soraya Ayub, at 541-4019. Thank you.

Agency Forum
For the 2010 - 2015 Consolidated Plan
November 13, 2009 - 9:30 a.m.

Page 1

#	Your Name	Agency Name	Email Address	Phone
1	MICHAEL FLORES	EL PASO County General / Veterans Assistance	miflores@epcounty.com	546-8150
2	Florence Fowler	Rescue Mission of El Paso	fc.fowler@hotmail.com	532-2585
3	Maria I. Vuldivia	Foster Grandparent Program	vuldiviami@elpasotexas.gov	544-4372
4	Maria Zaragoza	Opportunity Center Foster Parent Assoc	FPA MRIAZ@yahoo.com	328-0808
5	Alberto Mesta	Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid	amesta@trla.org	585-5100
6	Gilda Lopez	Paso del Norte children's Development Center	gilda.lopez@pdnchildrens.org	544-8484
7	Veronica Myers	Parks + Recreation	myersvx@elpasotexas.gov	346-5684
8	ARMIDA HERNANDEZ	Assistance League of El Paso	ahernandez33@sbcglobal.net	591-8268
9	Lewie Garcia	County Nutritio	legarcia@epcounty.com	546-8167
10	Elena Campa	1/ISD	elena9296@yahoo.com	241-4914

Agency Forum
For the 2010 - 2015 Consolidated Plan
November 13, 2009 - 9:30 a.m.

#	Your Name	Agency Name	Email Address	Phone
1	Gabriela Garcia	Project Vida	garciagaby71809@yahoo.	533-7057 ext 214
2	Rosemary Neill	El Paso County	RNeill@epcounty.com	834-8201
3	Cynthia D. Horzan	VNA	mkt_dev@vnaelpaso.com	543-6255
4	Bea Vargas	Paso del Norte CDC	elpapalote@pdnchildrens.org	544-8484
5	Guadalupe Rodriguez	EPCC	mrodrig3@epcc.edu	831-3175
6	Fernando L. Fedz	OPPORTUNITY CTR & EL PASO FOSTER PARENT ASSOC.	epfpa@netscape.net	433.3757
7	Barbara Hall	Child Crisis Ctr	bhall@childcrisiselp.org	565-7955
8	Sandra Braham	YWCA	S.braham@ywcaelpaso.org	533 2311
9	Isela Robison	EMPOWERMENT ZONE	Robisonie@elpasotexas.gov	541.4629
10				

Agency Attendee List by Provider Category

Service Providers	Economic Opportunities	Children/Youth	Elderly	Educational	Handicapped	Homeless	Public/Government	Private	Local	Regional	Business	Developer	Community-Based	Faith-Based	Other	Health Services	Social Services	Fair Housing	Summary of Services Provided
Assistance League		X						X	X				X				X		Provides clothing to low-income children for school.
Child Crisis Center		X						X	X				X				X		Case management to youth and family services.
City of El Paso Empowerment Zone (EZ)	X						X		X										Economic development assistance in the EZ.
City Foster Grandparent Program		X	X				X		X				X						Mentors/assists children in school system.
City Parks and Recreation Department		X	X		X		X		X										Provides recreational and social programs.
County of El Paso Administration							X		X										Administers County programs.
County of El Paso General/Veterans Assistance			X		X		X		X										Provides outreach and assistance to the general public and veterans.
County Nutrition Program			X		X		X		X										Provides meals for homebound elderly/disabled.
El Paso Community College				X			X		X				X						Provides education/vocational instruction to young adults.
El Paso Foster Parent Assoc./Opportunity Center		X			X	X			X								X		Case management to foster parents/youth.
Paso Del Norte Children's Development Center	X	X			X			X								X	X		Provides educational, therapeutic and supportive social services to disabled children.
Project Vida	X	X	X	X		X		X	X				X	X		X	X		Health services to low to moderate-income persons.
Rescue Mission of El Paso	X													X		X	X		Various services for homeless persons.
Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid										X							X	X	Legal counseling/assistance to low-income adults.
Visiting Nurse Assoc. of El Paso			X					X	X								X		In-home health care services to homebound elderly.
Ysleta Independent School District	X	X		X															Educational instruction to school-age children and youth
Young Women's Christian Association	X	X		X													X		Provides recreational/social services to the general public.

Note: The majority of the agencies listed offer a variety of services; the applicable service categories for each agency are marked with an "X".

Agency Forum Breakout Workshop Comments
Input Summaries Compiled During Specified Workshops

Homeless Workshop Agency Input

High Priorities

- Homeless Prevention and Legal Services

  1. Homeless prevention and legal services;
  2. Permanent housing (physical housing) for the chronic homeless;
  3. Emergency shelter specifically for veterans;
  4. Prevention services are lacking for mortgage assistance (rental assistance is addressed to a greater extent); and
  5. Explore expanding Homeless Prevention Rapid Re-housing Program over next five years.

- Foster Children

  1. Need-structured resource center for teens aging out of foster care;
  2. Outreach to identify teens before they age out;
  3. Provide outreach after they age out;
  4. Crisis intervention for teens in foster care (e.g. supportive services);
  5. Transitional housing for teens aging out of foster homes;
  6. Expand "Pride Center" concept for foster teens;
  7. Connect foster parents with children in shelters;
  8. Seek foster parent partners for families in transitional programs; and
  9. Recruit former foster parents to combine resources and expertise.

- Case Management Services

  1. Intense case management is needed to ensure that homeless persons receive three daily meals, a nightly bed, and a stable environment; and
  2. Housing needs case management is needed.

- Services for Children/Teens in Transitional Housing and Shelters

  1. More support services are needed for this population because these children are more likely to be behind in school and have problems that increase the chances that they'll end up in foster care;
  2. Need to be more proactive in a contained environment to serve mothers and children;
  3. Children need focused services—they're a separate group requiring attention.
  4. Develop and nurture children/teens;
  5. Consolidate programs in given areas so that there is improved access to services available;

6. Expand and upgrade Opportunity Center Model and other models;
7. Structure mentoring programs and father figure initiatives; and
8. Provide role models and mentors to fathers.

- Other Priority Needs

1. Consider developing St. Anne's center into "one-stop" shop to provide homeless persons with Federal, State, and local resources (e.g. Social Security, food stamps, medical assistance); and
2. Expand transportation system for shelters (model Sun Metro after Job Express).

Economic Development Workshop Agency Input

High Priorities

1. Ensure that economic development is focusing on job creation;
2. Economic development is more important than job training and childcare because it directly involves job creation and retention; and
3. In order to have effective economic development programs, effectiveness must be evaluated on an on-going basis.

Needs and Gaps

1. Existing small businesses have a large capacity to create new jobs due to their stability;
2. Identifying and addressing gaps in existing medium-to-small businesses should be primary;
3. Needs should focus on technical assistance more than on other micro-enterprise assistance to maximize employee growth; and
4. Needs of small businesses should not be limited to technical assistance and other microenterprise assistance, but should also focus on equipment purchases that are needed to grow businesses.

Suggestion

1. Perhaps the City's Public Services Economic Opportunities Collaborative could be eliminated and Economic Development could be funded to a greater extent.

Public (Social) Services Workshop Agency Input

- What are the most important priorities for public services?

  1. Basic needs, i.e. food, clothing, and shelter (elderly are the group most likely to be lacking in these areas);
  2. Independence, the ability to stay in one's own home without being institutionalized; and
  3. Access, in general. Some people can't access the services that are available . Barriers to access include:
     a. Affordability;
     b. Transportation, or not being aware of the different public transportation options that are available;
     c. Language and literacy problems;
     d. Immigration status, fear of deportation;
     e. Sometimes even when program is accessible, registration is only available in administration office, which may be less accessible than the programs;
     f. Dissemination and timeliness of information;
     g. ADA accessibility;
     h. Public forums haven't been offered by service providers to allow clients to express needs; and
     i. Hours of operation don't meet client needs.

- Senior Services

  1. Exercises, aquatics tailored for seniors, especially for special needs like arthritis, diabetes, etc.;
  2. Safety net services must be a priority;
  3. Safe environment (Is their house falling down around them, do they suffer abuse and neglect from family members or neighbors?);
  4. Extreme weather (Are they are risk during very hot or very cold weather;
  5. Communication of services – helping them understand the services that are available and how to access them;
  6. Sharing information among service providers (e.g. consolidation of services to ease transportation costs); and
  7. Funding programs that have access to isolated seniors that can help integrate them into the service network.

- Handicapped Services

  1. Children and seniors are the most vulnerable populations;
  2. Once children have graduated and they are no longer entitled to legally mandated services, there are little services available for them;
  3. Legal aid and advocacy are needed to inform disabled populations of their rights and to help protect their rights; and
  4. Same access to seniors.

- Legal Services

  1. Immigration issues would be the top priority in this community;
  2. Identity theft;
  3. Advocacy for person with disabilities;
  4. Probate;
  5. Guardianship;
  6. Neglect and abuse;
  7. Foreclosure; and
  8. Housing issues for low-income persons regarding predatory lenders, and discrimination based on household size and composition.

- Youth Services

  1. Arts, students between the ages of 12-18;
  2. Recreation services tend to be aimed at boys;
  3. Need to get faith-based organizations more involved in providing services, and get those that do so to collaborate with non-profits and governmental programs;
  4. Substance abuse - no local detoxification centers for youth available;
  5. Substance abuse and crime prevention for youths;
  6. Curricula needed to build self esteem and personal responsibility;
  7. Violence prevention; and
  8. After school programs, but not in schools - kids don't want to be in school all day.

- Transportations Services

  1. Largely addressed above.

- Substance Abuse Services

  1. Largely addressed above; and
  2. Youth and special needs populations such as homeless need more attention in this area.

- Battered and Abused Spouses

  1. More outreach is needed;
  2. Non-traditional outreach and other services are needed; and
  3. Education for both the battered and batterers - many types of abuse not necessarily recognized as such.

- Employment Training

  1. There is already a lot of capacity in this area; and
  2. Information dissemination needs to be better.

- Crime Awareness

  1. See legal above; and
  2. Gangs have had a dramatic increase; new gangs are coming in from out of town with the new soldiers; and there's conflict with existing gangs.

- Child Care Services

  1. People that fall below CCS requirements for working 30 hours per week are not able to get subsidized child care, may lose jobs.

- Health Services

  1. Some doctors are refusing services to Medicaid recipients;
  2. Insufficient medical specialists, geriatrics, dental, OB GYN, pediatrics, and therapy for special needs; and
  3. Working poor do not have access to subsidized health care that is available to very poor or fee care available to the affluent; they're caught in the middle.

- Abused and Neglected Children

  1. More geographic diversity for those who want to flee, more safe places to flee to; and
  2. More training to people who get first report, teachers, doctors, and faith-based organizations need to collaborate with national organizations funded to provide this kind of training.

- Mental Health Services

  1. People with MH/MR that do not meet El Paso MH/MR requirements;
  2. Support groups;
  3. More caregiver group support; and
  4. More mental health services for children.

- In reviewing the priorities listed:

  1. Substance Abuse should be rated High Priority;
  2. Employment should be rated Medium to High Priority; and
  3. All other priority ratings should remain the same as at present.

In summary, overall, the sentiment was that communication, cooperation and coordination between funding sources, service providers and clients (especially isolated or at-risk persons) needs to be enhanced across the board. Also, in many areas, there is a good continuum of care in place that might not be used by those in need due to access barriers or lack of information.

Newspaper Advertisements for Citizen Participation

The following newspaper advertisements, to encourage participation by the general public in developing the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan and to solicit comments, were published:

	Advertisement	Date(s) Published	Name of Newspaper	Language(s) in which Published
A	Notice of three Community Meetings (August 25, 26 and 27, 2009) and of the Citywide Public Hearing (October 7, 2009) to solicit input from the general public for the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan	August 24, 2009	El Paso Times	English
B	Notice of three Community Meetings (August 25, 26 and 27, 2009) and of the Citywide Public Hearing (October 7, 2009) to solicit input from the general public for the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan	August 24, 2009	El Diario	Spanish
C	Citywide Public Hearing for the City's 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan (and notice that Citizen Request Forms are available to solicit CDBG funding requests from citizens under the 2010-2011 Annual Action Plan)	August 30, 2009 and September 7, 2009	El Paso Times	English
D	Citywide Public Hearing for the City's 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan (and notice that Citizen Request Forms are available to solicit CDBG funding requests from citizens under the 2010-2011 Annual Action Plan)	August 30, 2009 and September 7, 2009	El Diario	Spanish
E	Citywide Public Hearing for the City's 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan (and to solicit requests for projects funded through CDBG in the 2010-2011 Annual Action Plan)	September 28, 2009 and October 5, 2009	El Paso Times	English
F	Citywide Public Hearing for the City's 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan (and to solicit requests for projects funded through CDBG in the 2010-2011 Annual Action Plan)	September 28, 2009 and October 5, 2009	El Diario	Spanish
G	Agency Forum to Solicit Input from Community Agencies for the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan	November 11, 2009	El Paso Times	English
H	Notice of Availability of the Draft 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan for Public Review and Comment, including a description of its content (as well as the availability of the Draft 2010-2011 Annual Action Plan and full-page ad of proposed projects to be funded through CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG)	May 7, 2010 and May 9, 2010	El Paso Times	English and Spanish

Note: The wording for each of the newspaper advertisements specified in the above table follows. The letters, A-H, correspond to the advertisements.

Newspaper Advertisement A (English):

NOTICE
PUBLIC INPUT NEEDED
FOR THE CITY'S 2010-2015 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

All interested citizens of El Paso are invited to attend a series of community meetings and a public hearing that will be conducted by the Department of Community and Human Development of the City of El Paso to obtain public comments about housing and community development needs, and possible strategies to address those needs. This community input will be used by the City of El Paso to assist with the development of the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan, which must be submitted to the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in July of 2010.

The City of El Paso receives the following entitlement grants that are the funding sources for the Consolidated Plan: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG); Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG); HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Grant; and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Grant. These grants fund numerous programs and neighborhood improvements that improve the quality-of-life of low-to-moderate income families in El Paso. City Council will use this five-year Consolidated Plan to help decide how to best use grant funding received from HUD during the next five years. Therefore, input is needed from the community in order to identify needs and priorities to include in the five-year Plan.

Please attend a community meeting or the public hearing listed below to provide your input:

Lower Valley/Eastside Meeting:
6:00 p.m. - Tuesday, August 25
Non-Profit Enterprise Center
1359 Lomaland, Suite 507

Westside Community Meeting:
6:00 p.m. - Thursday, August 27
Westside Regional Command Center
4801 Osborne

Central/Northeast Meeting:
6:00 p.m. - Wednesday, August 26
Grandview Senior Center
3134 Jefferson

Citywide Public Hearing:
6:00 p.m. - Wednesday, October 7
City Council Chambers, City Hall 2nd Fl.
#2 Civic Center Plaza, Corner of
Santa Fe and Missouri Streets

Spanish language interpretation services will be provided for the meetings/hearing. Sign language interpreters will be provided upon request. Any requests for sign language services must be made 24 hours prior to the date and time of the hearing by contacting the Department of Community and Human Development at 541-4643.

Newspaper Advertisement C (English):

NOTICE
CITY OF EL PASO
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM
SOLICITATION OF FUNDING PROPOSALS FROM CITIZENS AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR INPUT ON THE CITY'S 2010-2011 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AND 2010-2015 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

The City of El Paso is soliciting funding proposals for the 36th Year (September 1, 2010 - August 31, 2011) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. The City's 36th Year CDBG funding is expected to total approximately $8.5 million, from which an estimated $3.2 million will be available for new projects. Eligible Community Development (CD) activities include, but are not limited to, public works, social services, housing and economic development. Proposed projects must benefit low- and moderate-income persons or neighborhoods.

"Citizen Request" forms are for El Paso's private citizens that wish to propose a physical project for consideration or to identify other needs in their neighborhood. These forms will be available beginning Tuesday, September 8, 2009 at 8:00 a.m. in the Department of Community and Human Development, City Hall, 8th Floor, #2 Civic Center Plaza, and may also be downloaded at: http://www.elpasotexas.gov/commdev/forms.asp

The deadline for submission of all Citizen funding requests to the Department of Community and Human Development is 5:00 p.m., Friday, November 13, 2009. The El Paso City Council has adopted a policy that no extensions of this deadline will be granted.

PUBLIC HEARING: A public hearing will be conducted by the Community Development Steering Committee for Citizen Participation on Wednesday, October 7, 2009, at 6:00 p.m. in City Council Chambers on the 2nd Floor of City Hall, #2 Civic Center Plaza, in order to provide the public with an opportunity to suggest projects for 36th year CD funding, to identify needs in the community, or to comment on program performance. Citizen comments and concerns will also be used by the City to develop the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan (for community development needs) which will be submitted to HUD in July of 2010.

For additional information, please contact Kevin Pitts, Grant Planner, at (915) 541-4891, or Roxanne Varela, Grant Planner, at (915) 541-4155.

Newspaper Advertisement D (Spanish):

AVISO
CIUDAD DE EL PASO
Programa De Desarrollo De La Comunidad
SOLICITACION DE PROPUESTAS PARA USO DE FONDOS POR CIUDADANOS Y AUDENCIA PUBLICA PARA OBTENER COMENTARIOS PUBLICOS SOBRE LOS PROGRAMAS DEL DESARROLLO DE LA COMUNIDAD DE
EL PASO 2010 - 2011 Y EL PLAN CONSOLIDADO 2010 - 2015

La Ciudad de El Paso esta solicitando propuestas de parte de ciudadanos para la Ciudad de El Paso para uso de fondos tocante al Año 36 (1 de Septiembre de 2010 - 31 de Agosto de 2011) del Programa de Subsidio Global para el Desarollo de la Comunidad. La Ciudad de El Paso espera recibir aproximadamente $8.5 millones de dolares bajo el Año 36 del Programa del Desarollo para la Comunidad, de los cuales aproximadamente $3.2 millones estarán disponibles para proyectos nuevos. Actividades elegibles para financiamiento incluyen, pero no están limitadas solamente a, obras publicas, servicios sociales, rehabilitación de viviendas y proyectos de desarollo económico. Proyectos propuestos deben beneficiar personas o vecindades de recursos económicos bajos o moderados.

Solicitudes están disponibles en el Departamento de Desarrollo Comunitario y Humano para ciudadanos de la comunidad de El Paso que deseen proponer proyectos físicos para consideración o identificar otras necesidades en sus áreas. Las formas necesarias serán disponibles empezando el martes, 8 de septiembre de 2009 a las 8:00 a.m. y pueden ser obtenidas en el Departamento de Desarrollo Comunitario y Humano, Piso 8o, #2 Civic Center Plaza (Ayuntamiento). Ademas, las solicitudes se pueden descargar de la pagina web: http://www.elpasotexas.gov/commdev/forms.asp

Las solicitudes se aceptaran hasta las 5:00 p.m., viernes, 13 de noviembre, 2009, en el Departamento de Desarrollo Comunitario y Humano. El Cabildo de la Ciudad de El Paso ha decidido que extensiones a este plazo no serán otorgadas.

JUNTA PÚBLICA: Una junta pública se conducirá por el Comité Directivo de Participación Ciudadana el miércoles, 7 de octubre de 2009, a las 6:00 p.m. en la Cámara de Concilio, Piso 20, Ayuntamiento, #2 Civic Center Plaza, con el propósito de proveer al público la oportunidad de sugerir proyectos, hacer comentarios sobre el Programa de Desarrollo de la Comunidad, o identificar servicios sociales que sean necesarios en sus vecindarios. Los comentarios y las preocupaciones sobre asuntos comunitarios de la ciudadanía también serán usados por la Ciudad para desarrollar el Plan Consolidado 2010 -2015 (para necesidades de desarrollo de comunidad) que será presentado a HUD el julio de 2010.

Para mayor información, favor de comunicarse con Kevin Pitts, Planificador de Subvencion, al numero (915) 541-4891, o con Judy Sarabia, Planificadora Mayor de Subvencion, al numero (915) 541-4697.

Newspaper Advertisement E (English):

NOTICE

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULED FOR THE CITY'S 2010-2011 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) PROGRAM ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND 2010-2015 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

All interested El Paso residents and agency/organization representatives are invited to attend a Citywide Public Hearing that will be conducted by the Community Development Steering Committee to obtain public comments about housing and community development needs, and to solicit requests for projects to be funded during the 36th Year (2010-2011) CDBG Program. Citizen comments and concerns will also be used by the City to develop the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan (for community development needs) which will be submitted to the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in July of 2010.

CDBG funds may be used for a wide variety of social service and physical projects that benefit low- to moderate-income persons or neighborhoods where the residents are predominately of low- to moderate-income. The City expects to receive a Community Development Block Grant of approximately $8.5 million from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) during the 36th Program Year, which will begin on September 1, 2010. Approximately $3.2 million will be available for new projects.

Note: Proposals involving acquisition of real property (land and/or buildings) or proposals involving acquisition of land for the construction of street and drainage improvements will not be considered for funding in the 36th Year.

The Public Hearing will be held on:
Wednesday, October 7, 2009, at 6:00 p.m. in
City Council Chambers 2nd Floor, City Hall
Corner of Santa Fe and Missouri Streets El Paso, Texas

Spanish language translation services will be provided for this hearing. Sign language interpreters will be provided upon request. Any requests for sign language services must be made 24 hours prior to the date and time of the hearing by contacting the Department of Community and Human Development at 541-4643.

Newspaper Advertisement F (Spanish):

AVISO
JUNTA PÚBLICA DE CIUDADANOS TOCANTE AL
PROGRAMA (2010-2011) DEL DESARROLLO DE LA COMUNIDAD Y EL PLAN DE ACCIÓN ANUAL DE LA CIUDAD Y EL PLAN CONSOLIDADO 2010-2015

Todo ciudadano y representantes de agencias e organizaciones son invitados a participar en una junta pública que se llevará a cabo por el Comité Directivo del Programa Para el Desarrollo de la Comunidad para obtener comentarios del público tocante a las necesidades de vivienda y del desarrollo de la comunidad y para solicitar propuestas para proyectos que serán financiados durante el Año 36 (2010-2011) del Programa para el Desarrollo de la Comunidad. Los comentarios y las preocupaciones sobre asuntos comunitarios de la ciudadanía tambien serán usados por la Ciudad para desarrollar el Plan Consolidado 2010 – 2015 (para necesidades de desarrollo de la comunidad) que será presentado a el Departamento de Viviendas y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD) en Julio de 2010.

Los fondos del Programa de Desarrollo de la Comunidad se pueden utilizar para una variedad de proyectos de servicio social y proyectos físicos para el beneficio de personas con ingresos bajos o moderados o vecindades en donde la mayoría de los residentes son de ingresos bajos o moderados. La Ciudad espera recibir un Subsidio Global para el Desarrollo de la Comunidad de aproximadamente $8,500,000 durante el Año 36, el cual empezará el 1 de septiembre de 2010. Aproximadamente $3,200,000 estarán disponibles para proyectos nuevos.

Aviso: Propuestas incluyendo la adquisición de bienes raíces (tereno o edificios) o propuestas incluyendo la adquisición de terreno para la construcción de mejoramientos de calle y drenaje no serán consideradas para fondos del Año 36 del programa.

La Junta Pública será llevada a cabo:
Miércoles, 7 de Octubre de 2009,
a las 6:00 de la tarde en la Cámara del Concilio Ayuntamiento,
Segundo Piso, Esquina de las calles Santa Fe y Missouri
El Paso, Texas

Interpretacíon en español sera disponible durante la junta. Para intérprete de language de señas necesita comunicarse 24 horas antes de la fecha y hora de la junta a el Departamento de Desarollo y Comunidad, 541-4643.

Newspaper Advertisement G (English):

NOTICE
AGENCY INPUT NEEDED
FOR THE CITY OF EL PASO'S 2010-2015 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

Representatives of all interested public (non-profit), private, and governmental agencies in the City of El Paso are invited to attend an Agency Forum that will be conducted by the Department of Community and Human Development of the City of El Paso to obtain comments about housing and community development needs of the City of El Paso, and possible strategies to address those needs. Agency input obtained at the forum will be used by the City of El Paso to assist in the development of the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan, which will be submitted to the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in July of 2010.

The City of El Paso receives the following entitlement grants that are the funding sources for the Consolidated Plan: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG); Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG); HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Grant; and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Grant. These grants fund numerous programs and neighborhood improvements that improve the quality-of-life of low-to-moderate income individuals and families in El Paso. City Council will use the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan to decide how to best use grant funding received from HUD during the next five years. Therefore, input is needed from community agencies in order to identify needs and priorities to include in the five-year Plan.

Please attend this Agency Forum to provide your input:

Agency Forum
Friday, November 13, 2009 - 9:30 a.m.
Ysleta Independent School District Administration and Cultural Arts Center
9600 Sims Drive (near I-10 West and McRae Blvd.)

Spanish language and Sign language interpretation services will be provided for the forum upon request. Requests for either of these services must be made 24 hours prior to the date and time of the forum by contacting the Department of Community and Human Development at 541-4643.

Newspaper Advertisement H (English):

The following newspaper advertisement is the heading of a full page ad that included all projects that were proposed to be funded under the 2010-2011 Annual Action Plan. This portion of the ad references the Draft 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan. In the full-page ad, it is side-by-side with the Spanish interpretation, which appears on the next page.

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT ON THE CITY OF EL PASO'S 2010-2015 CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (2010-2011)

The Department of Community and Human Development (DCHD) of the City of El Paso has prepared a draft Consolidated Plan 2010-2015 for review and comment by the public, prior to its submission to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in accordance with HUD regulations. Purpose: The Consolidated Plan is a planning, strategy, and process management tool to direct the use and measure the effect of federal funds granted to the City of El Paso by HUD to improve the lives of economically disadvantaged residents/neighborhoods. Local governments must produce a Consolidated Plan in order to receive the following formula (entitlement) grants from HUD: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG); HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Grant; Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG); and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Grant.

Description of the Content of the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan: 1) Executive Summary - A summary that includes the objectives and outcomes identified in the plan and an evaluation of past performance; 2) Citizen Participation - A summary of the citizen participation process used in the development of the Consolidated Plan; 3) Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment - An estimate of the City's housing needs for the ensuing five years, including the nature/extent of homelessness and special needs populations and an estimate of housing units that contain lead-based paint hazards; 4) Housing Market Analysis - A description of the significant characteristics of the city's housing market; 5) Strategic Plan - A plan for a period established by the city that brings needs, priority needs, priorities, specific objectives and strategies together in a coherent strategic plan; and 6) The identification of priority needs, strategies and objectives related to Housing, Homeless, Special Needs Populations, Community Development and Cross Cutting issues.

DCHD has also prepared a draft Annual Action Plan (2010-2011) of the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan for review and comment by the public prior to its submission to HUD. It constitutes the City's annual application for the four grants specified above.

Copies of the draft Annual Action Plan and draft Consolidated Plan will be available beginning May 10, 2010 for review at the Department of Community and Human Development, 8th Floor, #2 Civic Center Plaza, El Paso, Texas, 79901, and at the following branch libraries: Armijo Branch, 620 E. 7th Ave.; Bookmobile; Clardy Fox Branch, 5515 Robert Alva Ave.; Dorris Van Doren Regional Branch, 551 Redd Road; Jenna Welch and Laura Bush Community Library, 6701 S. Desert Blvd.; Irving Schwartz, 1865 Dean Martin Dr.; Memorial Park Branch, 3200 Copper Ave.; Richard Burgess, 9600 Dyer St.; Westside Branch, 125 Belvidere St.; Judge Edward Marquez Library, 610 N. Yarbrough Dr.; Esperanza Acosta Moreno Library, 12480 Pebble Hills Blvd.; and Ysleta Branch, 9321 Alameda Avenue.

Written comments on the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan and on the Annual Action Plan (2010-2011) should be submitted to the Department of Community and Human Development, 8th Floor, #2 Civic Center Plaza, El Paso, Texas 79901-1196 no later than 5:00 p.m. on Friday, June 11, 2010.

Interested parties may also present their comments at a public hearing, which will be held by the El Paso City Council to adopt the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan and the Final Annual Action Plan (2010-2011). The public hearing will be held at the regular meeting of City Council on Tuesday, June 22, 2010, at 9:00 a.m. in City Council Chambers on the 2nd Floor of City Hall, #2 Civic Center Plaza. This meeting location does comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Spanish interpreters will be provided for this meeting upon request. Requests must be made to the Department of Community and Human Development at 541-4643, at a minimum of 72 hours prior to the meeting.

On May 4, 2010, the City Council of El Paso adopted the summary of the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan, and also adopted the Proposed Budgets for the 36th Year CDBG Program, and FY 2010-2011 ESG, HOME, and HOPWA Programs. A summary of the proposed budgets is provided below. A more detailed description of the projects listed is provided in the Annual Action Plan.

Newspaper Advertisement H (Spanish):

AVISO DE DISPONIBILIDAD AL PÚBLICO DEL PLAN CONSOLIDADO 2010-2015 Y DEL PLAN DE ACCIÒN ANUAL (2010-2011) Y DE LA CIUDAD DE EL PASO PARA SU ESTUDIO Y COMENTARIOS

El Departamento de Desarrollo Comunitario y Humano (DCHD) ha preparado un borrador del Plan Consolidado 2010-2015 para el estudio y comentarios por el público en forma previa a la entrega al Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD por sus siglas en inglés) de los EE.UU., conforme a los reglamentos de HUD. Propósito: HUD requiere la preparación de un Plan Consolidado para recibir los cuatro subsidios por fórmula o derecho: Subvención Global de Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG); Subsidio en Asociación de Inversión en la Vivienda (HOME); Programa de Subsidio de Albergue de Emergencia (ESG) ; y Subsidio de Oportunidades de Viviendas para Personas con SIDA (HOPWA).

Descripción del Contenido del Plan Consolidado 2010-2015: 1) Resumen Ejecutivo - Un resumen que incluye los objetivos y los resultados identificados en el Plan, y una evaluación de la última ejecución; 2) Participación del Ciudadano - Un resumen del proceso de la participación del ciudadano usado en el desarrollo del Plan Consolidado; 3) Evaluación de las Necesidades de Viviendas y de Personas Sin Hogar - Una estimación de las necesidades en la ciudad para los siguientes cinco años de personas sin hogar, incluyendo la naturaleza/el grado de la falta de viviendas, de la población de necesidades especiales, y de las unidades que contienen pintura peligrosa con base de plomo; 4) Análisis del Mercado de Viviendas - Una descripción de las características significativas del mercado de viviendas de la ciudad; 5) Plan Estratégico - Un plan por un período establecido por la ciudad que trae necesidades, necesidades con prioridad, prioridades, objetivos específicos, y estrategias juntas en un plan estratégico coherente; y 6) Identificación de Prioridades - La identificación de las necesidades de prioridad, estrategias y objetivos en relación a Viviendas, Personas Sin Hogar, Población de Necesidades Especiales, Desarrollo Comunitario y Problemas de Corte Transversal.

DCHD también ha preparado el borrador del Plan de Acción Anual (2010-2011), el cual constituye la solicitud anual ante HUD para los cuatro subsidios nombrados hacia arriba, para el estudio y comentarios por el público antes de entregarlo a HUD.

El texto del borrador del Plan Anual estará a disposición a partir del día 10 de mayo de 2010 en el Departamento de Desarrollo Comunitario y en las sucursales de la biblioteca a continuación: Sucursal Armijo, 620 E. 7th; Biblioteca Sobre Ruedas; Sucursal Clardy Fox, 5515 Robert Alva Ave.; Sucursal Regional Dorris Van Doren, 551 Redd Road; Biblioteca Comunitaria Jenna Welch y Laura Bush, 6701 S. Desert Blvd.; Sucursal Irving Schwartz, 1865 Dean Martin Dr.; Sucursal Parque Memorial, 3200 Copper Ave.; Sucursal Richard Burgess, 9600 Dyer St.; Sucursal Oeste, 125 Belvidere St.; Sucursal Judge Edward Marquez, 610 N. Yarbrough Dr.; Sucursal Esperanza Acosta Moreno, 12480 Pebble Hills Blvd.; y Sucursal Ysleta, 9321 Alameda Ave.

Los comentarios por escrito sobre el Plan Consolidado 2010-2015 y el Plan de Acción Anual (2010-2011) bajo el Plan Consolidado 2010-2015, deberán dirigirse al Departamento de Desarrollo Comunitario y Humano, 8vo piso, #2 Civic Center Plaza, El Paso, Texas 79901-1196, a más tardar el día viernes, 11 de junio de 2010 a las 5:00 p.m.

Asimismo, las partes interesadas podrán presentar sus comentarios en una audiencia pública que llevará a cabo en el Cabildo de la Ciudad de El Paso a fin de adoptar el Plan Consolidado 2010-2015 y el Plan de Acción Anual Definitivo (2010-2011), en ocasión de la junta ordinaria del Cabildo el día martes, 22 de junio de 2010, a las 9:00 a.m. en la Sala del Cabildo, 2do Piso, #2 Civic Center Plaza, El Paso, Texas. El local de la junta sí cumple con la Ley de Americanos con Discapacidades (ADA). Se ofrecerá servicio de interpretación al español en la junta con previa solicitud, misma que deberá presentarse ante el Departamento de Desarrollo Comunitario y Humano al 541-4643 con una anticipación mínima de 72 horas antes de la junta.

El día 4 de mayo de 2010, el Cabildo de la Ciudad de El Paso aprobó el resumen del Plan Consolidado 2010-2015, y también aprobó los Presupuestos correspondientes al XXXVI Año del Programa CDBG, y de los programas ESG, HOME, y HOPWA correspondientes al Ejercicio 2010-2011. A continuación aparece un resumen del anteproyecto de los presupuestos en el Plan de Acción Anual para 2010-2011. El Plan de Acción Anual contiene una descripción más detallada de los proyectos indicados.

Survey for the City of El Paso's 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan

The Department of Community and Human Development is in the process of developing the five-year Consolidated Plan for the City of El Paso. In this Plan, we must identify **community needs and priorities** and discuss how we will address them over the course of the next five years. City Council will use this Plan to help them decide how to spend CDBG funds, and other grant funding during the five-year period. We need input from the community in order to identify needs and priorities, and this survey a tool we are using to receive community input. Please be sure to complete every line.

COMMUNITY NEEDS	Select A Priority		
	Low	Med.	High
1. Do you think we need to expand or improve Senior Centers and Centers for Persons with Disabilities? *(Examples: San Juan Senior Center and Volar Center for Independent Living)*			
2. Do you think we need to expand or improve Youth Centers? *(Example: Boys and Girls Club)*			
3. Do you think we need to expand or improve Neighborhood Facilities? *(Examples: Libraries and the Multi-purpose Center)*			
4. Do you think we need to expand or improve Recreational Facilities and Parks? *(Examples: Armijo Recreation Center and Memorial Park)*			
5. Do you think we need to expand or improve Child Care Centers for families who cannot afford them? *(Examples: YWCA and Houchen Day Care Centers)*			
6. Do you think we need to expand or improve Health Facilities (Physical/Mental)? *(Examples: La Fe Health Clinic, Centro San Vicente, and Mental Health/Mental Retardation Center)*			
7. Do you think we need Flood Drainage Improvements? *(Example: Ramona neighborhood)*			
8. Do you think we need Residential Street Improvements? *(Examples: paving, curbs, and gutters))*			
9. Do you think we need Residential Sidewalk Improvements? *(Example: Coates Street)*			
10. Do you think we need more Programs for Seniors and Persons with Disabilities? *(Example: Retired and Senior Volunteer Program and Disability Exercise Program)*			
11. Do you think we need more Programs for Youth? *(Examples: City Park After School Recreation Program and Neighborhood Youth Outreach Program)*			
12. Do you think we need more Health Services Programs? *(Examples: El Paso Diabetes Association and Visiting Nurse Association of El Paso)*			
13. Do you think we need more Economic Opportunities and Economic Development Programs? *(Examples: Project Vida Community Development Corp. Mircro-enterprise Program and Centro Mayapan)*			
14. Do you think we need more Home Ownership Assistance Programs? *(Examples: First-Time Homebuyers Counseling Program and Down Payment and Closing Costs Program)*			
15. Do you think we need more Housing Rehabilitation Assistance Programs? *(Examples: Single Family Housing Rehabilitation Program, Emergency Repair Program and Sewer Connection Program)*			
16. Do you think we need more Affordable Rental Housing? *(Example: Apartments constructed by non-profit organizations)*			
17. Do you think we need more volunteer housing programs *(Example: Rebuilding Together)*			
18. Do you think we need more Housing for the Homeless? *(Examples: Emergency Shelters, Transitional Living Centers and Permanent Supportive Housing)*			
19. Do you think we need more Specialized Housing for Seniors or Persons with Disabilities? *(Example: Good Samaritan)*			
20. Do you think we need more Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas that provide concentrated revitalization in deteriorated neighborhoods? *(Examples: Lower Dyer and Chamizal)*			
21. Do you think we need more Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS Services? *(Example: International AIDS)*			
22. Do you think we need more Neighborhood Cleanups? *(Example: Segundo Barrio neighborhood)*			
23. Do you think we need more Code Enforcement Services? *(Example: Chamizal neighborhood)*			
24. Do we need more Removal of Architectural Barriers Programs? *(Example: Curb Cut Program)*			
25. Do we need more Audible Pedestrian Signals installed at street crosswalks to assist persons with visual disabilities? *(Example: Audible Pedestrian Signals Program)*			

Please provide comments related to the above questions, or specify any other community needs that are important to you, below:

_____

_____

_____

Cuestionario para el Plan Consolidado del Año 2010-2015 para la Ciudad de El Paso

El Departamento de Comunidad y Desarrollo Humano esta en el proceso de desarrollar el Plan Consolidado de cinco años para la Ciudad de El Paso. En este plan, debemos identificar **necesidades y prioridades** de la comunidad y ver como mejorar las necesidades sobre el curso de los próximos cinco años. El Ayuntamiento utilizará este plan para ayudarles decidir cómo utilizar los fondos de CDBG y otros fondos durante el período de cinco años. Necesitamos la participación de la comunidad para identificar necesidades y prioridades, y este cuestionario es una herramienta que estamos utilizando para recibir la información de la comunidad.. Por favor este seguro de completar cada linea.

NECESIDAD EN LA COMUNIDAD	Seleccione Una Prioridad		
	Bajo	Med.	Alto
1. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita ampliar o mejorar Centros para Personas de Mayor Edad y Centros para Personas con Inhabilidades? *(Ejemplos: San Juan Senior Center y Volar Center for Independent Living)*			
2. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita ampliar o mejorar los Centros Juveniles? *(Ejemplo: Boys y Girls Club)*			
3. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita ampliar o mejorar las Instalaciones de la Vecindad? *(Ejemplos: Bibliotecas y el Centro Multiusos)*			
4. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita ampliar o mejorar Centros Recreativos y Parques? *(Ejemplos: Centro de Recreación Armijo y Parque Memorial)*			
5. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita ampliar o mejorar los Centros de Cuidado de Niños para las familias que no tienen dinero para pagar el uso de los servicios? *(Ejemplo: YWCA y Centro de Cuidado de Niños Houchen)*			
6. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita ampliar o mejorar las Instalaciones de Salud (fisicas/mentales) *(Ejemplos: Clinica de Salud La Fe, Centro San Vicente, y Mental Health/Mental Retardation Center)*			
7. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita Mejoramientos de Resumidero para Evitar la Inundación y Systema de Drenaje? *(Ejemplo: Vecindad Ramona)*			
8. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita Mejoramientos de Calles Residenciales? *(Ejemplos: pavimentación, curbas, y canales)*			
9. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita Mejoramientos de Banquetas Residenciales? (Ejemplos: Calle de Coates)			
10. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita más Programas para la Gente de Mayor Edad y las Personas con Inhabilidades? *(Ejemplo: Programa Retired and Senior Volunteer y Programa Disability Exercise)*			
11. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita más programas para los Jovenes? *(Ejemplos: Departamento de Parques Programa de Recreación Despues de Escuela y Programa de Vecindad para Jovenes)*			
12. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita más Programas para Services de Salud? *(Ejemplos: Asociación de Diabetes de El Paso y Asociación de Visita de Enfermera de El Paso)*			
13. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita más Oportunidades Economicas y Programas del Desarrollo Economico? *(Ejemplos: Programa Micro-Empresa de la Corporación de Projecto Vida Desarrollo Comunitario)*			
14. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita más Programas de Asistencia para Ser Dueño de Casa? *(Ejemplos: Programa de Asesoramiento de los Compradores de Casa por Primera Ves y Programas de Asistencia de Gastos de Desembolso Inicial (Enganche) y Costos Finales de Compradores de Vivienda)*			
15. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita más Programas de Ayuda de la Rehabilitación de Viviendas?*(Ejemplos: Programa de Rehabilitación de Viviendas para Familias Solteras, Programa de Reparaciónes de Emergencia y Programa de Coneccion de Alcantarilla)*			
16. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita más Viviendas para Alquilar (Rentar) a Precio Razonable? *(Ejemplo: Apartamentos Construidos por Organizaciones No Lucrativas)*			
17. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita más Programas de Viviendas Voluntarios? *(Ejemplo: Reconstruir Juntos)*			
18. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita más Viviendas para los Destituidos sin Hogar? *(Ejemplos: Viviendas de Emergencia, Centro de Viviendas Transitorios y Viviendas de Apoyo Permanente)*			
19. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita más Viviendas Especializadas para Personas de Mayor Edad o las Personas con Discapacidades? *(Ejemplo: Buen Samaritano)*			
20. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita más áreas de la estrategia de la revitalización de la vecindad que proporcionen la revitalización concentrada en vecindades deterioradas? *(Ejemplos: Bajo Dyer y Chamizal)*			
21. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita más Oportunidades de Viviendas para las Personas con Servicios para el SIDA? *(Ejemplo: SIDA Internacionales)*			
22. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita más Limpiezas de la Vecindad? *(Ejemplo: Vecindad de Segundo Barrio)*			
23. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita más Servicios de la Vigilencia Ecológica de la Vecindad? (Ejemplo: Vecindad de Chamizal)			
24. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita más Programas del Retiro de Arquitectónicos de las Barreras? *(Ejemplo: Programa de Cortes de Banqueta)*			
25. ¿Usted piensa que se necesita más Señales Audibles para Pedestre instaladas en los pasos de los pedestres para asistir a Personas con Discapacidades Visuales? *(Ejemplo: El Programa de Señas Audible para Pedestre)*			

Por favor proporcione comentarios relacionados con las preguntas, o apunté cualquier otra necesidad de la comunidad que sea importante para usted, en la areá abajo:

_____

_____

_____

Summary of Survey Comments
(Topics Outside of the Purview of CDBG Were Not Included)

Comments are listed by the activities from which they were received.

Public Hearing

- Updating older, low income neighborhoods.
- Yes, I believe you should provide more assistant (sic) to persons that really need the help and will benefit from programs and not take advantage of the government. Provide assistant (sic) to persons that go to school and want to have a future and stay out of government assistant (sic).
- Need more trees and greenery.
- Please help our families and neighbors with road improvements. Sidewalks could provide safety for our children. Proper drainage would provide better health for our families. Thank you. Barker Rd. to Polo Inn.

Girl Scouts of the Desert Southwest

- There is a desparate (sic) need for our youth and senior citizens in El Paso and we need it immediately.
- Expand and enforce neighborhood cleanups. I have neighbors who never take care of their yards and have up to 6 cars parked in their front yard.
- I feel we need to wait on health services expansion projects until we see what this presidential administration is going to do.

Grandview Senior Center (noon meeting)

- More lights on Randolph St.

Non-profit Enterprise Center

- Need sidewalks on Stiles Rd.
- Must have more youth programs.
- We need specialized housing for seniors or persons with disabilities at San Antonio Church.

Neighborhood Summit

- Thomas Manor–all over city–need to investigate programs more for miss use (sic).
- Removal of architural (sic) barrier programs. St. Anne's Center progress plans.
- Question No. 22 We need more neighborhood cleanups in Chamizal neighborhood too!. Repair in central St. Anne of the Chamizal neighborhood. Community needs this center. Street flood drainage improvements, resevors (sic) x2 Cleanup.

- We need to work hard to expand services for our youth. Our youth is the bra[n]ches of our big tree, if we feed it right it will grow up to be big and beautiful. Thank you.
- Our community was annex from the city our area was county no streets drainage lights etc need to keep our area to good living standards.
- Code enforcement patrols.
- Most of above questions are things that have been partly neglected or are in the same situation of 40-50 years ago.
- Lower Valley needs attention (Barker & Manor) drainage, street improvement and become historic.
- Medical & mental health for the "underemployed" create a category for those that are employed but remain financially distressed for assistance in various programs.
- We want the St. Anne Center reopening is urgent (sic). St. Anne Center.
- We do not need more revitalization sites, but we need more funding for infrastructure and improvements in the already designated sites (Lower Dyer and Chamizal).

Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (general responses)

- We are in a money crisis. Don't spend money on unesasary (sic) programs.
- The city needs to set the example for neighborhoods – clean up weeds, trash, etc.
- I am a resident of Sunset Heights. Our parks are great but the homeless who are always present need restroom facilities and shelter for our weather conditions.
- Need to continue to support our children in central city schools to receive clothes and supplies necessary to function positively while attending class.

Retired and Senior Volunteer Program Banquet

- All the above are in need and help at sometime or other. All is appreciated. Thank you.
- Cleanup the whole town (#22). Commercial rehabilitation (#17). Only if the participants provide high return and create many jobs; residents should be responsible and do for themselves (#13).
- Assistance for other areas like Horizon City especially code enforcement.
- More street lighting.
- We need more flood drainage on all streets in El Paso. Yes, we need more housing for the homeless – they have no place to go. Yes, we need more affordable rental housing for seniors.
- More parks and recreation in the lower valley.
- Especially in Segundo Barrio needs to be totally modified. The center of the city needs much cleaning.
- For senior housing, some persons wait for years to get housing. After all we do owe it to them.
- I think to prioritize (#8) (sic).
- Stricter enforcement on code compliance.
- A lot of handicap have problems even with simple things like getting to the store without coming across unfinished sidewalk.

- Stricter enforcement on code compliance.
- A lot of handicap have problems even with simple things like getting to the store without coming across unfinished sidewalk.
- There needs to be more attention on the senior centers. There is too many things that are needed.
- Need more attention in the senior centers.

Foster Grandparent Program

- Need after school programs at schools.
- Why not look at all El Paso neighborhoods, the Secundo Barrio is in better condition than some other barrios. There is furniture and trash in a lot of houses and apartments including trash cars, look into Trowbridge Street between Chelsea and Howse, it is a shame to look at and live in.
- Friendly senior center – Murchison St. Needs air conditioning – very hot.
- I think most of the programs need to improve. To help poor people, especially children, youth and seniors.
- We need more city park (sic).
- The drainage system in El Paso is pretty bad. The flood that we had 3 yrs ago proves it.
- Of importance to me is to provide assistance for home improvement to those who cannot afford it.
- We need more neighborhood cleanup (cooperation) keep our yards clean.
- I need help to help fix my house especially the kitchen & shower. Northeast area needs more cleaning. There is a lot of weeds as large as 5 feet also clean canals of weeds and garbage.
- All the above that I feel its greatly needed is because I'm a U.S. person. I'm 87 years old and I feel every single community need is in great need of all you can do for all our great needs. Thank you.
- The Segundo Barrio in the entrance of El Paso has various needs – residents have been asking for help with no success.
- With all of these improvements we would live much better.
- With all of these needs our community needs them.
- Assistance for seniors all over El Paso to help them fix their homes.
- The parks need bathrooms and somewhere to drink. There needs to be more lighting in the streets.
- Need to have bathrooms at the parks. There are many seniors and children that go to the park to play and walk and there are no bathrooms.
- Need more apartments for people with disabilities.
- The street between Yarbrough and Lafayette needs new pavement.
- There needs to be more job opportunities – there are no jobs. Housing is very expensive and there is no money! Needs to be more affordable housing.
- With all of these needs – we need them NOW.
- I think they need to open bathrooms at the parks – this is a main reason why young people don't want to go to the park and play sports. This is a big need.

- I have observed many homes that need rehabilitation in the area of San Juan and lower valley.
- I think that assistance for seniors is needed.
- More maintenance in the community centers.
- Water stagnates around my home (flood issues).
- Urgent need of homes; public housing for seniors – and not that small.
- More cleaning needs to be done in all public facilities.
- All the proposals are excellent.
- There are many things that are needed in El Paso.
- More lighting.
- An alley 6389 Salas, El Paso, TX 79932

Parks and Recreation

- More street lighting in neighborhoods; Seville Center made bigger for more programs.
- Sean Shepard likes to come to this center. He gets to swim and exercise and do different activities. Needed are more improvements and expansions in all these areas.
- Change is good lets make a diff! (sic)
- Keep up the good work!!!
- More child care for children. Good 4 working single parents.
- I think that any improvement to our community need should always hold high priority.
- We need more activities for youth after school to keep them out of trouble; ex. Skating rink, babysitting & cooking classes, CPR, etc.
- We need to help teenagers in all aspects of the life.
- The City of El Paso needs to provide to the Segundo Barrio community. There is already housing construction going on, but the community needs a major clean up ASAP. A non-profit organization can help with funding El Paso's community.
- Need a gym at Grandview Park and exercise programs in the north central area.
- Environmental inspectors to need look at empty lots not just residential areas.
- We need a rec center besides the only for senior citizens. I pay taxes too. So my young ones can have a better place that I did.
- Get this done!
- San Juan Center seems to be doing great with youth programs with limited staff. Community unable to afford programs.
- After moving to El Paso it took me a year to find a program for my 2 handycapped (sic) girls.
- I need help with my son, because he is [esquisafrenic] and the center help me too much. Thank you. Mom.
- Curtail programs to/for people who need to manage for themselves, i.e. home ownership assistance.
- We need programs for children because many times they are left home alone due to the lack of money.
- We need to pave and redo new streets.

- The community has to want it more. (More effort for behavioral discipline for families.) This makes a better community.
- Adults should be better role models when working w/ children. The city needs to bring their act together. A program for parents to better themselves to have better behaved minors and help to discipline makes a better family. Happier family.
- Provide more after school programs in the schools and more interesting speakers, games to play.
- More speakers to speak to the kids about safety, drugs, abuse, etc.
- This proposal is the best thing I have ever heard of and have responded to because it benefits the people with high priority needs and it is an act of humanity that in my point of view I see it with good eyes and an exemplary detail.
- A program for persons with low income so that they are able to buy their own home.
- I think that you should help all of the children in need, the flooding issues and drainage systems. Put lights in the Northeast streets because there are some with no lights.
- #10. Programs for Seniors & Persons with Disabilities.
- I am a single mother and my son needs this program to stay active and healthy. I can keep my job because I know he is in a safe place and this program is very good; he is very happy and his health has improved.
- ....enhance the lives of these individuals; seniors need activities which prolong their lives' feeling like contributes (sic) in programs also increases self-esteem in individuals.
- The program is greatly needed for our daughter; she depends on this activities to stay healthy. This is a wonderful program and Ms. Anna Benegas is great with the disabled. Please keep her and the program.
- Please keep this wonderful program. UNIQUE that is nothing like this in the whole city. Best program the city have.
- I do believe we need more programs for senior citizens and persons with disabilities. For each year that goes by a new group of disabled seniors from high school have nothing to go back to the following years. Same with senior citizens that retire.
- We need this program, is a great program, no other program in the city provides this type of activities. Give them more funds. The Director Ana Benegas does miracles with the participants. I am thankful to this lady and the program. My brother can't leavee the program, he depends his whole life is on the program.
- We wouldn't be a community if there weren't anybody to help us with our children with disabilities. Please keep this program for future generations.
- I like the activities, dance, field trips.
- I come to exercise, to the dances, to field trips.
- I like to be with the multipurpose center group for activities, dance and filed trips. Also the people that work here are very nice.
- Without this program our son will be at home, deteriorating, gaining weight and without any social activity. Please keep this much needed program.
- I love CDBG program that help a lot my sister and daughter.
- This program is very important for my child. She is always happy at home and she like to exercise herself.

- My sister since she assisted in this program is another person, more relaxed.
- My son has special needs and this program is helping him very much.
- I like this program because it teaches them how to work with manual things and also how to behave with their peers.
- This program is very special for my daughter because her character has changed a lot. She behaves better each time.
- The program is excellent for my son. He is more social and more relaxed with the family. Because of all the activities that it has, most importantly the dances and because I do not like to stay at home.
- My son has a lot of fun in this program, he never wants to miss. This program is very important for my son because he has lots of friends.
- We really like this program because it has lots of nice activities like the pool, the field trips and the monthly birthdays.
- I am the mother of one of the participants and if she does not come to CDBG she is not happy at home. I am in agreement that this program should continue.
- I being a caretaker for one of the participants in this program CDBG am very happy because it helps so much in every aspect.
- I think there needs to be more apartments for people with disabilities because there are not enough. Overall very good with the CDBG program.
- I am in agreement with the program for adults with disabilities, because my son is very happy with the program and its activities.
- To me personally I love the CDBG program because it has taught my son to behave with others.

Agency Forum (Note: These are comments from surveys filled out at the forum. Comments from surveys that were taken by agencies and turned in at a later time are listed under the agency name.)

- Youth with disabilities need recreational activities and meeting centers. Unfortunately, local churches fear liability and don't offer much to this population. Youth with disabilities have many needs as other youth without disabilities.
- There is a need for community centers with recreation and parks in the westside (upper valley).

Miscellaneous

- Also our senior citizen centers need improvement as well.
- Educational programs to educate citizens to take care of themselves. Establish important work ethics, self improvement in order to form pride of their own lives regardless of their economic standards.
- Much more improvement is needed in integrating youth programs and inclusion of youth with disabilities in centers.
- More youth activities, ex: sports.

- We do need more affordable child care because the cost of living is going up. Many El Pasoans don't have medical insurance and we need to improve more physical & mental health facilities.
- El Paso High neighborhood needs to be revitalize, we are in need of new sidewalks street lighting – some of the street lights & poles are over 40 years old, ready to come down, our street signs are so old you can't read them. This El Paso High area is vital to the city due to the medical center and hospitals. We need to do more for this area. Also to (sic) many junk is being stored in front of houses and or junk cars. Please help the EP High neighborhood – we need it bad!
- Improved additional street lighting better gang control.
- Programs for children with special needs (health needs).
- More housing opportunities, not apartments. Less apartments and more part time employment opportunities so that we do not neglect our children.

City Employees

- El Paso is behind the times in opportunities for people with disabilities.
- Need money to fund partnership programs between El Paso Public Library, El Paso Art Museum, and the El Paso History Museum.
- Some of the programs can be done with community involvement and avoid contracting in to minimize costs. People that live in public housing or receive public assistance can also do community service hours for the assistance they receive which will benefit them as well as the community. This also will minimize costs.
- This is nothing more than increased entitlements and give aways at the cost of increased taxes and more spending. I wish the world was fair and we all had the money to do everything we want and help everyone, but we don't. Government should concentrate on public safety (police & fire) and the infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc).
- I believe there should be more single story, rent controlled apartments. My mother is planning on moving to El Paso within the year. Because of her age and physical disabilities she needs a first floor apartment where the rent will not exceed her monthly social security check. My wife and I have been looking and we are having difficulty finding her a suitable apartment that will meet her needs. I am only one person, if one person needs it then there are several.
- We need more children's activity centers in order to provide a safe environment for our children.
- I think we have excellent libraries and parks and rec facilities so I do not think the focus should be to improve them but maybe expand the services we provide and expand on the services we do not provide.
- We focus the majority of our attention on the Senior and low income populations within the City of El Paso. While I understand these groups need additional assistance, it appears as though the city solely focuses on these two groups. The youth and the code issues within the city should be a priority.
- You are doing a good job!
- Youth and senior activities are necessary to keep them active in the community.
- We need more assistance programs for the elderly.

- I think the Parks should have regular bathrooms in order to make it more appealing for the public to visit more often. Portable pottys are horrible. Plus, there should be staff to take care of them so it doesn't become a mess. I believe it is good for a family to enjoy time out at a park. This is one of the least expensive types of entertainment a family can enjoy for a day without having inconveniences. Please take this into consideration, as I would like to enjoy the parks in El Paso.
- Priorities set. Thank you.
- Neighborhood associations should be supported, questioned, and their existence published(!), since they are key factor in identifying sectional needs and development, as well as getting people involved in City business and services.
- Greater improvement in community rec centers including seniors and libraries.
- More neighborhood health clinics for seniors and disabled citizens are needed city wide.
- I think the focus should be on the Youth of El Paso. We have one of the highest teen pregnancy rates including multiple births to unmarried mothers (per El Paso Times 3 children by the age of 19), High School dropout rates. We have one of the highest illiteracy rates in the United States. Any programs that can try to make productive citizens out of a large and growing portion of the population should be given priority. Senior Citizens, by and large, have quite a few organizations that take care of their needs (which are primarily recreational at this time) whereas these kids are headed for a life of welfare or jail.
- More gang related awareness programs for high school students.
- Road quality (pavement and striping) is what I see on a daily basis that needs the most help.
- We need to create a program that provides assistance to the lower middle class that do not qualify for any government assistance yet are not able to make ends meet.
- The program I think is very important is the low income housing. There is not enough housing. It takes too long a time to apply for housing.
- We need more affordable child care so that parents don't find it easier just to go on welfare, rather than work and go to school and have affordable adequate care for their children. This is a high priority. Also we need to get people moving to make their own neighborhoods better, rather than have a group of people go in a do it for them every one in a while. We also need affordable housing and programs such as the first time homebuyers and maybe they should reconsider the income level and have it be lower that what it available now.
- I determined my voting survey as per the example's you listed. EP community has a higher % of low income or high in unemployment, therefore, we need to increase our quality of life for those that do not have resources by continued beautiful parks, senior citizen's outreach, and for all disabled and homeless people. As for our high tax base in El Paso it's a must to improve all of our residential streets, sidewalks, proper signage, etc, etc. for the sake of homeowners in El Paso keep out of town to stay in this beautiful city.
- I feel the focus should be for elderly and disabled. Programs offered for public assistance and youth tend to abused by the public community instead of appreciated.
- Technology and jobs.

- I think there is more need for the Youth and Disabled.
- Programs to help people help themselves would be a greater assistance.
- As the economy worsens we need to concentrate on supporting the elderly population and youth population over infrastructure improvements.
- Clean and updated parks and recreation areas and maintaining infrastructure should be a priority for any city. Not social programs.
- Emphasis should be on improvements of infrastructure.
- We need more code enforcement.
- All of the stuff we talk about is nice, but how do you pay for it?
- Improvements on parks need to includes more trees, lots of trees otherwise a park is not a park. We need more youth programs that everyone can benefit from not just for either the very well of or the poor. Look at the agencies that are provided with help, what demographic is getting the benefit. I understand that there is lots of help for the low income but what about working families, single parent families. Look at your housing program, there is lots of help for people who make the low income standard, but as for some of us who are single parents who make more than the income threshold do not qualify for your program, nor do we qualify for a bank loan. It is hard for those of us who did everything we were supposed to but yet still not be able to achieve the so called american dream. With the military coming in, people like me are likely to be displaced from our current homes or apartments. There is no way I will pay $845 in rent, I will just move out of El Paso. There is too much greed in this town.
- City parks need improvement to the restroom facilities.
- More neighborhood cleanups.
- Code enforcement needs to really enforce violations and have a 3 times your out policy (fine violators after 3 notices or incidents that are repeated time after time.)
- We need to clean up El Paso and help the people that need the help like first time home buyers and people that need help with there kids. Not the people that don't care about anything like El Paso, being parents, not working, etc. We need programs than can better help the people to make El Paso better place to live.
- For a change, how about generally concentrating on things that benefit ALL citizens, e.g: roads, instead of those that benefit the fewest. Wise use of tax dollars paid by tax PAYERS. Thanks.
- El Paso needs to provide better programs for the youth and seniors.
- The more the government helps, the lazier people become and more and more dependent (to the point of demanding)! Help, yes, but go the extra mile, NO!
- I think that there should be more programs for the elderly & the homeless.
- More street lighting.
- Since 1987, before BORDERLAND Heights was incorporated as part of the City, residents were told that if they voted "yes", the whole community would be repaved & sidewalks added. Up to now only the section that is close to Donaphin Rd. has been done & that's only 'cause the streets were damaged by the construction installing sewage lines, but the rest of the barrio is deplorable. The City Rep should visit that area & sended crews from Streets Dept. to finish the rest the community. Don't let the moneys go to the rich communities only.

- With the poor economy, my main concern would be with assisting the elderly or the low income people. Programs that would maybe set a time limit where they could be assisted in getting back on their feet. We have more homeless and people who normally would not be asking for help, needing help.
- Let's get this city cleaned up! Business's (sic), gov't facilities, and any other public organizations should be made to keep their property clean and maintained.
- We need more affordable child care programs so that parents could work therefore, providing better resources to the family. If we have more youth programs we can keep the youth that is bored away from the streets and away from tagging and getting into trouble. We need more programs to help people that have mental illnesses.
- According to our volume of calls here at 2-1-1 the most urgent need in the community is programs for Affordable Child Care and after-school programs for people how (sic) are struggling financially and really need help with those resources. Also another need will be finding affordable housing in El Paso. We need programs for homeless families and programs that help them toward self-sufficiency.
- I feel that we need to be more open and available to the public...for example more press releases, more direction on where we as a city entity are headed in the next 10-15 years...More overall public input and communication.
- More attention could be placed on areas like ~~Dyer,~~ Hercules and Diana, which are slowly deteriorating.
- We need more improvement on the streets we are just patching and not doing all the streets we are spending more money just patching them.
- We need public works projects. Not enough City parks. Too much emphasize on poverty
  All the items mentioned on the list appear to be of importance in El Paso...however, it is my opinion that flood drainage, street & neighborhood/city revitalization, as well as programs for disabled, elderly, youth, and our homeless community are of the utmost importance. Thank you for the opportunity to chime in.
- The City needs to provide more funding for the currently designated Revitalization Areas, not designate additional areas, as this will further dilute any resources being targeted to those neighborhoods.
- I think we need to improve city facilities in general with parking and in the case of parks, more walking paths and such.
- The streets, curbs, sidewalks should be part of the subdivision development. The developer should not pass that development on to the tax payers.
- I think some of the greatest need in our community is for the homeless and psychatrically (sic) disabled. Unfortunately not enough money is given to these agencies like the homeless shelter and MHMR to help so many that need help and sometimes can not help themselves.
- Code enforcement needs to be updated. More people need to be hired to keep abreast of these problems with unkept homes.
- I highly agree on revitalization of complete neighborhood housing, some of the houses are falling apart making our neighborhood look ugly. There are families trying to keep up with their house to make a better living while others would care less. Yes please enforce this if any.

trying to keep up with their house to make a better living while others would care less. Yes please enforce this if any.

- All issues are very important for different people in the community. It is important to provide good medical and social service in the community for all ages and for different group segments in our society.
- Improve streets and make more affordable housing/apartments for low income people.
- Quit giving hand outs! Example: Owning a house is NOT a right! If one cannot afford to buy a house, one rents an apartment, works hard(er) and saves up until one CAN afford a down payment.
- Revitalized areas that need to be cleaned up, and assist senior citizens that are fixed on low income because El Paso is a beautiful city.
- The City should not fund Centro Mayapan.
- Preventive health services need to be expanded including support for public health (50)

  I am of the opinion that privately owned facilities such as YWCA or Boys Club need to be evaluated to determine the condition of facilities and the actual services and benefits that they provide the community to insure that funds are wisely utilized to benefit the citizenry and not the private venture's interest. For example, if a facility is opened to the public to serve a small group for a few hours a day then the investment is not cost effective. The same thought process should be applied to privately owned rentals or planned developments of apartments or homes. I am of the opinion that private owner's or ventures should not profit due to Federal subsidies. For example, an organization applies for an obtains a grant to build an apartment complex that will have tenants of low income, this should not be funded since the organization will benefit in the long run by establishing ownership of a real estate investment that is funded and subsidized with Federal funds. I would be impressed if these comments would be evaluated and implemented as policy for denial of applications in the selection process of awarding CDBG funds to privately owned facilities or proposed privately owned real property ventures.
- This would be a great concept. The problem is that the community is never set on what they want so what may be good for one may not be like from another.
- Need to have more activities for our youth which doesn't require low income parents to pay fees to enroll their child or children in these activities.
- Our city can always use improvements, to take care of their citizens welfare and wellbeing.

  I am all for this, to benefit the citizens of el paso...not the citizens of Juarez since they partake in most of the city's resources. They get to live in housing authority aprts, by low paying rent or no rent at all, not paying utility bills yet using lots of electricity, water, gas, and who is paying for this? Again if its for the citizens of EL PASO, im all for it.
- Needed sidewalks (safety issues): Central area: Cotton (off Murchison near old Southwestern Hospital Area) going north up to San Diego street and east down to School area (Paul Moreno school). Citizens walk on street by curb – especially children who walk to and from schools in area. Murchison (off Cotton) going west (on north side of street)–no sidewalk. Brown Street (off Murchison) going north (past 4-

way stop sign & apartments) to Rim Road Street at top – no sidewalks on either side. Citizens jogging/walking on street next to curb (arroyo side).

- We need more street lights in the Tejas Addition, plus San Juan Center needs to be expended and use more by senior citizens. Trowbridge needs to be paved and improve. If it means taxes will go up, then leave as is. Taxes are high enough for single family homes already. To cleanup a neighborhood, would that mean using code enforcement? Poor neighborhoods can't afford to pay.
- I really think we need to do something about child care, a lot of times a single parent does not go to work or school due to no child care, YWCA had long waiting lists for a long time, and very recently is when they got funding including for persons looking for a job, this funding is supposed to last for less than two years, so after that, we will still have the problem, maybe the work places should have child care centers. Thank you!
- Code Enforcement services are severely understaffed, there is a shortage of building inspectors. Enforcing building codes with a hand full of inspectors for a rapidly growing city = illegal structures and lost permit fees for the city.
- The consolidated plan should apply all around the cities from Segundo Barrio, Lowe Valley, east side and other parts of the city. Plans shouldn't be focused on the west side or areas where taxes are higher because people choose to live in this (sic) areas and they can afford it. Lower Valley seems to be left out of the loop for any improvements or repairs.
- I think that in stead of providing permanent affordable housing, we need to provide trade skill education, and job opportunities for such individual, or familys (sic). Is better for the economy and tax payer.
- I believe that with the amount of city taxes homeowners pay yearly, that El Paso should be able to provide more development for family related projects. Improvement and expansion of parks (more parks with trees and benches), some type of amusement area. El Paso does not offer much to it's citizens in entertainment where families can enjoy themselves. Once a year there maybe a festival and even that is not very family oriented.
- Education, job development and law enforcement should be your priorities not entitlement programs. Down town and Segundo barrio should be enterprise communities not future slums. Must entice economy development so that neighborhoods and simple pride of ownership will benefit not only targeted areas but whole city for a better El Paso to grow and prosper.
- I believe there are many neighborhoods in the need of a flood drainage system. (Example: the Clardy Fox and Thomas manor subdivisions).
- We need nutrition assistance for youth programs. Many kids are hungry in the after school programs. Even some teenagers are hungry. There needs to be organized sports programs for youth, juveniles, that are very cheap so they can participate in them. Some times even a minimal fee can be too much for a single parent family of four. Computer labs are a good attraction for youth and if it was combined with sports and proper nutrition I think it would greatly benefit many youth.
- Put your foot down on the abuse before going on (#1). Not just Coates. (#9) All streets have sidewalks that end in vacant lots with no curb or handicap ramp. If they are blind, they should be assisted by another person (#25). Its difficult to determine

safe passage by just an audible chirp when you have cars revving their engines and turning without looking.

- We need to concentrate a lot of effort on children and senior citizens. There aren't any programs for children in the summer like the recreation sessions I would attend when I was growing up like the ones at MacArthur school and Grandview Park. This always gave us something to do instead of sitting around the house or going to the mall and causing problems. For senior citizens, they worked hard to take care of us, now it's our turn to pay them back
- The babyboom is sure to affect our community. Senior programs such as Bienvivir Senior health Services are what El Paso needs.
- We need to provide more civic space in our neighborhoods and commercial retail areas. Whether parks, playgrounds, plazas, or any other public areas that would add value to our quality of life.
- I'm not sure if this request is applicable to CDBG, but it sure would be nice to have these streets resurfaced.
- The Lower Valley aka Mission Valley is in tremendous need of repairs to our streets and roads. Especially in the Richard Lee subdivision. Also need much more code enforcement inspectors.
- We need more assistance for small businesses and start up companies. We also need to eliminate assistance–medical, financial and otherwise, to those persons who are not citizens or legal residents of this city/county/state/country. A law-abiding, tax-paying, voting citizen of this city who is without medical insurance should not have to file bankruptcy on their hospital bills because Thomason is giving FREE care to illegals.
- It is my belief that if we carry out endeavors to improve certain eye-sore neighborhoods and instill a community pride in these areas the visual beauty will hopefully provide an incentive for these individuals. Have projects where they are personally involved in cleaning up their own neighborhoods. Provide activities for troubled youth, especially those who are involved in gangs to better their lives.
- All programs must be assessed on a common sense basis, not on someone's personal agenda. That is how so many things that desperately need to be done are constantly overlooked in place of a personal agenda. Our streets are in horrible condition and need attention as our city's population begins to explode our streets will deteriorate much more rapidly.
- Routine street and flood issues should be handled with other budgets. The city should work to get the state and federal government (i.e. health policy) to respond to some needs. More needs to be done to reduce violence against women. The homeless shelters are good, but El Paso needs preventive programs, beginning with youth.
- Through personal experience, there is a huge need for psychiatric adolescent care and an accessible network. I feel that we need to clean up the image of El Paso.
- Just be as fair as possible when distributing Federal Funds.
- I feel that people being helped with these programs should be evaluated carefully, fairly. For once, let us Americans get a chance at getting some assistance.
- We do not need to fill this city with infill projects to appease the alleged "apartment shortage" for Ft Bliss. This is disrupting established neighborhoods.

- You need to focus on providing your constituents with the basic necessities such as curbs and sidewalks that half of us have but that all of us are being taxed for! You need code enforcement for all weeds, trash and junk cars on our public streets and sidewalks! Down here in the lower part of your district you have wheelchairs and children in the street because we have no sidewalks!
- We need to have smart growth program in place and community members to work on this program now.
- On Davenport and Alameda going towards the canal on before the stop sign there is a big tree making narrow and unsafe the 2 way transit, people need to yield on way or the other, please take a look a reply is appreciated my email is manuel2.1@netzero.com
- Many of the questions deal with ongoing programs and projects so I think we should have some good information about which programs are successful and well used and which programs are not, before a decision is made on what is needed. Also I think we need to see what is already planned in street improvements and signal upgrades and make sure we are not duplicating existing efforts. The most important items for this district is economic development and attracting new business and new development to the area. This will require investments in infrastructure and upgrades to lighting and landscaping to make the area attractive to new businesses.
- I'm a constant park user during the weekends, but I kind of find it hard to believe there are no restrooms available or that the Rec. Centers won't allow you to use them during this time, also more lighted soccer fields for the adult leagues would be beneficial to keep 22 people if not more busy during the afternoons to include teenagers, northeast area, central. Thank you.
- No's 22 & 23.
- The area really needs attention form the city. The Lower Valley used to be the nicest area in town. Let's repair the streets and clean up the neighborhoods – bring back the charm of the Lower Valley!
- Demographic projections should help set priorities. Health first. Education second. Economic develop ENT third. Building on what we know is growing (Bliss UTEP. Medical center of the Americas) by supporting these surrounding neighborhood in appropriate ways. Consulting stakeholders on future plans. Then help supporting infrastructures.
- We need to take care of our disabled and senior citizens.
- We need to fix streets, there are too many pot-holes. Too many pot-holes lead to damage on our vehicles. Fix the streets right, just don't patch them. We also need more parks. Afterschool programs and sports programs should be paid by families, the community should pay for the venues. Maybe, if you cut down on the need for cars with a subway, then you can reduse (sic) money for streets, and you could convert more streets to walking paths and mini-park areas for the neighborhoods. Please improve drainage around the entire City.
- More lighting at some of the parks, such as Memorial so people can continue walking/exercising after 5:30 p.m. when the time changes go into effect. More evening programs for the youth and skate boarding ramps at all city parks, so they do not use the hand rails and stairs at schools and drainage ditches, in the Austin High School area.

- With a growing senior citizen population, I suggest more programs and assistance for the elderly. Go to the civic and social clubs in the greater El Paso area to assist with youth programs, clean-ups, etc. the El Paso Lions Clubs are the best organized.
- This city and it's leaders need to think about the youth. We need more and more programs for the youth to spend their time on. If the youth have something productive to do, they will not have time to get into trouble.
- Feel the city has done a good job of improving and building libraries. Now we should concentrate on the parks and rec centers.
- #8 residential street improvements–I think that we are wasting our money on resurfacing streets if the work is not done properly.
- Every home needs a park, with equipment, within a reasonable walking distance and accessible without crossing major streets. Older neighborhoods need sidewalks.
- Please consider funding for better lighting areas.
- Consider creating recreational/after school opportunities for the youth who are too old to qualify for day care but are too young to be left alone at home. There are too many community families leaving their kids home alone between the school release hour to approximately 6:00 pm, when parents are returning from work. These young kids need a place to go and perhaps get help with homework, exercise, study or simply play in a safe environment. Many middle income families are left with zero options simply because they don't meet low income guidelines. Who is looking out for the working family and their children?
- If any of these programs get funded I hope the word gets out there so people who qualify/able to use them…benefit from them because it misses the purpose.
- It's hard to place importance on just one item because all of the above will have a great impact on the City's future growth and will serve as a selling point to highlight all that El Paso has to offer.
- The community in areas like Chamizal and Segundo Barrio need more education on what they can and can not do in their homes and front yards. The children in these neighborhoods would also benefit from more interaction from police officers in the area. Children also need more parks and rec centers.
- There should be more handicap centers in the city. Share the senior centers with the youth. (seniors 8 am - 2 pm & youth after 2 pm). Work out a schedule. Sports is not for every youth.
- You should definitely work on flood drainage improvements, nothing has been done on the northeast part of town. Every time it rains, Alcan and Fairbanks get flooded.
- We need to improve our youth services but they should be open to all youths and not those of certain economic levels. This means that the offered sports and activities need to be offered at all complexes for ages to 16 y/o. On the neighborhood clean-up and renovation projects; we need to focus on the education of those residences on how to help, maintain, and take responsibility on the projects.
- I city should partner with volunteer organizations (Lions, Rotary, Kiwanas) to provide man power for many of these projects, instead of using City money to do them. The City would have to organize the event, such as a clean up day, coordinate the volunteer groups, for this to be successful.
- We need to improve or construct sidewalks (i.e. Lafayette Street – Lower Valley) so that residents can walk to the restaurants on Gateway East and thus promote

Newspaper Advertisement B (Spanish):

AVISO
La Ciudad de El Paso Necesita Su Opinión Para el Plan Consolidado 2010-2015 de la Ciudad

Residentes de El Paso están invitados a una serie de reuniones de la comunidad y una audiencia pública que serán conducidas por el Departamento de Desarrollo Comunitario y Humano de la Ciudad de El Paso para obtener comentarios públicos sobre necesidades de viviendas y del desarrolló de la comunidad, y obtener posible estrategias para mejorar las necesidades. La información de la comunidad será utilizada por la Ciudad para asistir con el desarrolló del Plan Consolidado 2010-2015 que se debe someter al Departamento Federal (HUD) en Julio de 2010.

El Departamento de Desarrolló Comunitario y Humano recibe los siguientes fondos de HUD: Subvención de Bloque de Desarrollo de Comunidad (CDBG); Subvención de Refugio de Emergencia (ESG); Inversión de CASA (HOME); y Oportunidades de Alojo de Personas con SIDA (HOPWA). Estos fondos son financiamiento para programas y mejoramientos de vecindades que mejoran la calidad de vida para familias de bajos o moderados ingresos. El Ayuntamiento usará este Plan Consolidado de Cinco Años para decidir como mejor utilizar la financiación de subvención recibida de HUD durante los próximos cinco años. Por lo tanto, la participación de la comunidad es necesaria a fin de identificar necesidades y prioridades para incluir en el Plan de Cinco Años.

Por favor atienda una reunión de la comunidad o la audiencia pública:

Valle Bajo/Eastside Junta:
6:00 p.m–Martes, 25 de Agosto
Non-Profit Enterprise Center
1359 Lomaland, Suite 507

Central/Northeast Junta:
6:00 p.m.–Miercoles, 26 de Agosto
Grandview Senior Center
3134 Jefferson

Westside/Junta:
6:00 p.m.–Jueves, 27 de Agosto
Westside Regional Command Center
4801 Osborne

Audiencia Pública:
6:00 p.m – Miercoles, 7 de Octubre
Sala de Cabildo Ayuntamiento, Piso 2^{0}
#2 Civic Center Plaza, Esquina de
las calles Santa Fe y Missouri

Los servicios de interpretación de lengua al español serán proporcionados para las reuniones/audiencia. Se proporcionará intérpretes de dactilología sobre petición. Cualquier petición de servicios de dactilología debe ser hecha 24 horas antes de la fecha y tiempo de la audiencia comunícandose con el Departamento de Comunidad y Desarrollo Humano al 541-4643.

walking which is a healthier lifestyle, make the neighborhood accessible on foot and bring people to the streets to make it self policing and a gathering place for the neighborhood. We also need to make all the shelters for homeless people accessible. How does one get to the Rescue Mission for example with ease? More importantly, it bothers me a great deal to see all those farm workers sleeping on cardboard in all weather outside the Farm Worker's office in Segundo barrio. Something should be built to house them.

- I believe the more affordable programs catering to children & young adults should be established.
- I don't use most of these services and therefore cannot comment on how much, if at all, they need to be expanded. Therefore I marked those as low. Any other selection is one that I actually have an opinion on.
- Dearest Emma: As a priority, our community needs programs for people with mental disabilities (example: mentally retarded) who have left high school and are now out of the public school system. El Paso is also in dire need of centers for drug addicts who desire to be rehabilitated and these need to be faith-based as they are most effective. We need universal child care such as is available in other parts of the country (check with head Start for examples and great ideas) this would not only improve our literacy rates but move us forward long term as a community as it would render a more educated population long term. Thank you for the opportunity to provide input and keep up the good job. Carmen Olivas Graham.
- This will bring us back to the reality of how much is possible even if the CDBG does not impact those directly. Prioritizing is a necessity.
- Help the elderly and the disabled.
- Less entitlement programs. Need focus on middle class needs. More programs for youth, especially after-school programs. Fewer people want to go to senior centers – integrate centers for people of all ages. Expand center and recreation program hours to include 2nd & 3rd shift workers. Need to REQUIRE sidewalks in ALL neighborhoods. Enforce regulations on EVERYONE.
- The community also needs more Public health Programs such to promote the prevention and treatment for Diabetes, Prenatal Care and cancer. There are agencies that provide some help but there too many people falling in between the gaps. Community based Clinics are good but they quickly avoid providing services to those that do not have insurance, Medicaid or CHIP.
- Obviously, all of these are issues which could/should be given high priority. The revenue stream to support them, however, is limited. These surveys are valuable, because of the inclusion of the community in the process, but city staffers are likely to be much more capable of evaluating the true needs.
- Cleaning up the areas of the lower valley and Chamizal should be upmost important to me. They have so much historical relevance that these areas should look better for tourists sakes.
- I think of the immediate surroundings to my home. All I can think of that I always wish there was more of: 1) better street lighting,& 2).
- To Whom it May Concern: We reside in the Central are of El Paso and would like to see improvements made in the beginning part of where Pershing turns into Dyer. There isn't any sidewalk or paved areas to walk down that path on the left side going

north on Dyer Street. Another area that could be developed would be on Pollard Street by Sacramento and Hamilton Ave. area. There are train tracks but maybe the area can be made into a walk way or a small enclosed park for the nearby residents of the area. Thank you for the opportunity to address the concerns. Best regards, Patricia Aldeis.

- Code enforcement is so important to our city because people don't care what they do and makes all areas look terrible. We need more inspectors.
- As far as neighborhood cleanups, we the people need to police ourselves and ensure that we don't allow littering, dumping, or any illegal activities within our own neighborhoods; we're capable of picking up our own trash and forming strong community bonds thru programs such as crime watch. We can't; however, build our own parks or improve our drainage systems, etc. People are always a priority, which is why I ranked most every category high; some folks can't seem to catch a break or get ahead, and we sometimes have to bear a bit of burden in our society, otherwise the problems compound themselves and we create even more social divisions. Thank you; please act on whatever you're going to act on as soon as your survey results are compiled.
- In looking to see what community needs need to be addressed, the government should look to the private sector and encourage them to develop the programs. Example in housing. But whatever is addressed, we cannot afford to raise taxes. To increase spending in one area, another are MUST be cut. But improvements MUST make sense. Example: the recent Redd Road repaving and drainage system is now a dangerous road to drive on. The road design makes no sense.
- Keep graffiti under control citywide, landscape street medians, and enforce neighborhood and business trash/weed codes. Additional forms of entertainment for our young citizens is badly needed.
- With the grow coming to El Paso, everything having to do with improving parks, neighborhoods, community centers is a great idea, keep crime down and youths busy.
- I would suggest that the extension of parks and centers for both youth and elderly individuals be done with state of the art and future needs in mind. The expansions should identify the future of our community. To build the same old thing would be a disservice and a some what of a waste. However, something is better than nothing.
- I would like to see Blackie Chester Park at Zaragosa and I-10 receive funding for a bridge to connect it with the neighborhood to the south of the park. This would enable a lot of kids and teens to walk to the park. Without the bridge, some one would have to drive them there. This would be something that the residents would appreciate and use on a daily basis.
- Storm drainage improvements and citywide street improvements are important for our city in general.
- We definitely need to improve infrastructure roads, buildings.
- I am a senior citizen and would like to be able to improve my home, not so much for beauty but so it is livable. I know others that wish to do the same, some are much worse off than me. We need a fund that is available (example. When our plumbing breaks or we need to replace the roof and do not have the copay for insurance). This

needs to be with little time and paperwork. It is not that we want to have a run down home but we want to remain independent and just do not have the funds.

- We need EXTREME help for those who cannot afford medical assistance, disabilities, and help for home improvements for those who need help with cost or free of charge materials. I would like pose a question here, why do we use so much emphasis on Spanish words here ie Centro, San xxx, (Project) Vito?
- More lighting on Glenwood.
- There needs to be more areas for recreational activities for the youth and children since physical activity increases the development of their physical, intellectual and emotional state. More green spaces with gardens to promote the family.

Coalition for the Homeless

- Any neighborhood revitalization programs must only be done with the full input of the people living in that community in both Spanish and English.
- These items listed as high need to be planned for using city budget not for CDBG funds.
- Community Development Block Grant money should be used for any program of homeless prevention or housing for the homeless.
- I believe general funds & taxes should be used for these.
- General fund monies need to be provided to fund these projects in addition to CDBG funds.
- Higher priority to youth transitional centers.
- CDBG funding for the above.
- Many of these plans are important but other services aside from CDBG monies needs to be persued. Homeless is a priority in El Paso.
- Use general funds for all of these.
- Money should be targeted in poorest areas first: Segundo Barrio, lower Dyer.
- Curbs cuts & ADA & streets, sidewalks, flood should be done w/ taxpayer or bond – not CDBG.
- Need funding to provide assistance for low income residents to get basic services such as running water.
- We need more prevention education for the public.

Mayor's Newsletter

- A street repair program for existing streets would be nice. El Paso seems to have ignored street repairs and the flood control or lack thereof is very sad. The infrastructure in this community has been ignored for a long time.
- We need a skate park for the youth in lower Dyer, an area that has been woefully neglected.
- Focusing on youth, not only with physical activities, but educational programs and intelligent strategies to keep youth interested in long term education and away from drugs, gangs, etc.

- I believe we need all of them. The questions is, do we have the resources to accomplish the changes?
- This city's infrastructure is in terrible shape. For example, most of the recreation centers' shelters' etc, electrical wiring and associated hardware is dangerously out of date.
- Revitalize neighborhood areas. We have been asking since 2006 to have a street repaved to prevent flooding to our home, but continue to be put off. We have no curb for protection! Our neighborhood sidewalks are nonpaved or damaged. We've participated in traffic improvements meetings but still nothing done. Hoping for more opportunities in the year for neighborhood clean up days. Thank you.
- For all these activities we need outcome based planning and implementation, with measures of success/accountability to demonstrate returns on investments. Services or organizations failing to meet minimum standards should not be allowed to receive continued funding. The City of El Paso should work collaboratively with other public and private entities (across the region, state and nation) that have resources to address these priorities, to ensure that the many and varied dollars available in our community are planned and used comprehensively, filling identified gaps and eliminating duplication of services. Such a collaborative should undertake aggressive grant and other funding efforts to secure additional resources to address the growing community development needs. Reports should be submitted on a regular basis on accomplishments and needs to build awareness and grow the partnerships.
- I also strongly believe that youth activities need to be promoted to combat drug abuse, gang membership, boredom, etc.
- El Paso actually needs none of these "caretaker" programs. Many should be sunsetted. They are boondoggles at best and provide virtually no return. Just bad investments. Leave these things to neighbors, the church, and charities. Those are efficient; government is not.

Appendix 7

Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas Strategies **Attachment**

Chamizal Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy.....Attachment A

Lower Dyer Revitalization Strategy.....Attachment B

NOTE:

Attachment A and Attachment B are bound separately, and they are also available separately.