



THE CITY OF
VICTORIA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

2020 – 2024 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

AND

2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

AUGUST 2020

Acknowledgements

VICTORIA CITY COUNCIL

Rawley McCoy, Mayor
Josephine Soliz, District 2, Mayor Pro-tem
Rafael De La Garza, III, District 1
Jeff Bauknight, District 3,
Jan Scott, District 4
Dr. Andrew Young, Super District 5
Mark Loffgren, Super District 6

CITY ADMINISTRATION

Jesús A. Garza, City Manager
Mike Etienne, Assistant City Manager
Darrek Ferrell, Assistant City Manager

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Julie Fulgham, AICP, Director of Development Services
Celeste Menchaca, Development Coordinator
Maggie Bergeron, Planning Administrator



DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
700 Main Center • Suite 129
P.O. Box 1758
Victoria, Texas 77902-1758
Phone: 361.485.3360
Fax: 361.485.3364

Executive Summary

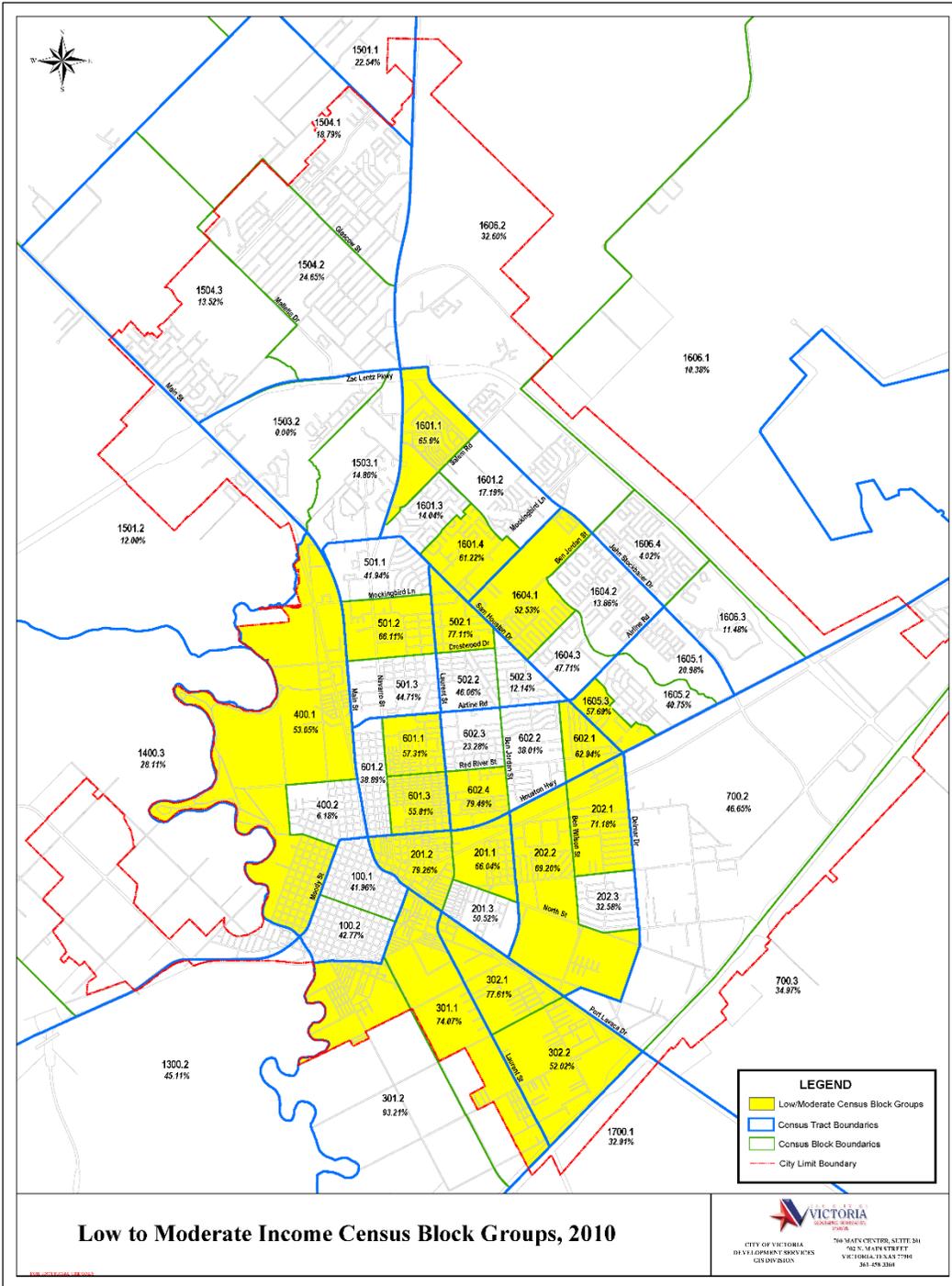
ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The City of Victoria (City) is a federal entitlement community, under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). As an entitlement jurisdiction under the HUD Community Planning and Development (CPD) formula grant programs, the City receives Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds in proportion to its population size, the concentration of poverty, and other socioeconomic and demographic data. There are four U.S. Department of Housing Community Planning and Development grant-funded formula programs. They are the CDBG program, the HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) program for affordable housing, the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program for persons experiencing homelessness. The City, due to its needs and population size, receives CDBG funding directly from HUD. It does not receive HOME, HOPWA, or ESG funding directly from HUD.

HUD requires entitlements cities to submit a Consolidated Plan (ConPlan) every five years as an application to receive federal funding to assist in the implementation of federal programs that fund housing, community development, and/or economic development within the community. The ConPlan is a five-year planning document that identifies housing and community development needs within the City's low-and-moderate income (LMI) communities and outlines how the City will address those needs. It guides investments and assists HUD in achieving its mission of satisfying the national objectives of providing decent housing, providing suitable living environments, and expanding economic opportunities for LMI persons. HUD defines low-and moderate-income as an annual household income that is equal to or less than 80% of the City's Household Area Median Income (AMI). At least 70% of the City's CDBG funding must be used for activities that provide direct benefit to low-and moderate-income residents (see attached map of CDBG income-qualified census tracts). CDBG funds may be used for the following activities, including but not limited to, public facilities and improvements (street lighting, sidewalks, parks), public services within certain limits (youth services, mental health, homeless), neighborhood programs (demolition, neighborhood clean-ups) and housing (development, acquisition, rehabilitation) as long as the activity satisfies one of the national objectives for the CDBG program.

In order to receive grant funding, the City must prepare a ConPlan every five years, an Annual Action Plan (AAP) each year of the ConPlan period, a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Plan (CAPER), implement and follow a Citizen Participation Plan, conduct and provide an Analysis of Impediments, and submit several annual and quarterly reports. The 2020 – 2024 ConPlan details the federal and non-federal housing and community development resources used to help meet the needs of the City's low-and moderate-income residents. For Plan Year (PY) 2020 – 2021, the City of Victoria will receive \$604,585.00. The PY 2020/21 expenditures are detailed in the City's 2020 Annual Action Plan, section AP-35. Through, an annual application process, the City partners with non-profit entities to implement specific services associated with the strategies and goals of this ConPlan for CDBG Entitlement Funds.



Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups, 2010, Victoria, Texas

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

The City’s ConPlan contains a framework formulated to address the needs identified for the provision of its goals and objectives. These objectives and priorities include:

Administration Goals

- Continue to Plan, Monitor and Administer CDBG Grant Programs and ensure compliance with Federal Regulations

Public Infrastructure and Improvement Goals

- Enhance livability through improvement of public infrastructure (street lighting, sidewalks)
- Enhance livability through park improvements and creation of new parks and/or recreational areas in CDBG eligible census tracts

Neighborhood Programs

- Support demolition projects to address unsafe structures in LMI areas
- Neighborhood clean-ups

Affordable Housing Goals

- Address LMI homeowner needs through roof rehabilitation to preserve safe housing
- Assist LMI first-time homebuyers with down payment assistance.
- Assist LMI homeowners with utility taps and connections

Public Facility Goals

- Support renovations/improvements to public facilities that serve LMI persons who are may be homeless and/or in need of employment/job training services (homeless shelters, transitional housing facilities/mental health center)
- Community Service providers (food banks, youth centers)
- Presumed Benefits Clientele Facilities

Public Service Goals

- Support public service activities that provide essential services to persons who are low to moderate income, homeless, or may have special needs (e.g. subsistence support services, child & youth services, employment/job training services, mental health & wellness services, homeless & at-risk homeless prevention services, senior and/or disabled services, abused and neglected children)

3. Evaluation of past performance

During the past five years the City has received approximately \$525,000 per year in CDBG Entitlement Funds. The City has been able to accomplish the following over the past five years, with goals and achievements pending for 2019-2020.

- 32 Substandard Structures have been demolished
- 24 Direct Homeownership Assistance Provided
- 4 Public Facilities assisted (youth centers, woman's shelter, transitional housing)
- 3 Public Improvements Projects (sidewalks, transit shelters, park)
- 3,632 citizens assisted through Public Services (CASE, Meals on Wheels, Eviction Prevention, Youth Services, Mental Health, Utility Assistance, Homeless Services, Food Distribution)

CDBG Entitlement Funding has been spent as allocated except in the following programs:

1. As a result of declining applicants applying for the City's Mortgage Assistance Program, funding for Plan Year 2017, 2018, and 2019 were reallocated to demolition. The City decided, as a result

of Hurricane Harvey, the funding would be better utilized in demolition, as the amount of substandard structures had risen due to the storm. By providing assistance in demolishing substandard structures, it would allow for redevelopment of those properties with structures that had been damaged by the hurricane.

All funded projects addressed one of the high priorities identified as a community need in the City's previous five-year plan. The City has consistently expended less than 20% of the annual allocation on program administration, which complies with the program regulations. The City's annual program is operated in compliance with its Citizen Participation Plan.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Citizen Participation is a required component of the CDBG program and the ConPlan and AAP development process. A needs assessment is conducted to gather public input on the needs of the City's low- to moderate-income community for the expenditure of the CDBG funds. This assessment typically includes both passive and active outreach to the community. Passive outreach includes a needs assessment survey, available in English and Spanish, mailed out in City water bills, passed out at local events, and posted to the City's website. Active outreach included public hearings (Council meetings), stakeholder interviews, Public Service Agencies/Public Facilities Workshop and Meeting, public comment periods, and consultation with public and private agencies and organizations to capture public input as to the priority needs for the next five years. Participating persons, public and private agencies included Community Representatives (the general public), Victoria Housing Authority, Victoria Area Homeless Coalition, Texas Homeless Network, public and social service agencies, elected and appointed officials, and City staff.

During this ConPlan and AAP planning period, the City's outreach efforts were slightly curtailed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. HUD advised jurisdiction to proceed with the development of the plans according to statutory requirements and issued guidance in March 2020 that stated, "HUD understands the exigencies of a public health challenge and will not penalize a grantee who does its best to comply with citizen participation requirements and documents efforts."

Typically, most urgent needs are outside the scope of services provided by the City of Victoria, however the City has been making a continuous effort in providing information to the low-and moderate-income residents regarding affordable housing and available services. The City through the CDBG grant provides grants to social service agencies to help with basic needs. For urgent needs outside the scope of services provided by the City, residents are encouraged to contact Golden Crescent - 2-1-1 Texas.

5. Summary of public comments

A wide range of comments focused on topics relating to: Community Services, Facilities, Neighborhoods and Infrastructure, Business and Jobs, Special Needs, and Housing. The City received over 555 responses to the Community Outreach (Needs Assessment) Survey, which was a substantial increase from previous years. According to survey responses, the City's greatest needs were in the areas of health (both general and mental), anti-crime programs, youth and senior services, neighborhood improvements, infrastructure, job-training and creation, as well as housing services for homeless and disabled persons. Part of the survey included a section on discrimination. The survey shows that 82.7% of persons living in Victoria who responded do not believe that discrimination is an issue in their neighborhoods. 8.6% of respondents admitted to having experienced discrimination in housing.

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

One citizen provided comments during the 30-Day Public Comment period. Comments made were outside the scope of CDBG eligible areas and activities. The City responded to the citizen and notified him that the comments were outside the scope of CDBG eligible areas and activities.

7. Summary

The City's ConPlan will strive to address the following areas of need over the next five-years:

- Affordable Housing, e.g. down payment assistance, rehabilitation programs, utility taps
- Neighborhood programs, e.g. demolition, neighborhood clean-up
- Public Infrastructure, e.g. street lighting projects, sidewalks
- Public Improvements, e.g. park improvements, creation of new parks
- Public Services, e.g. youth services, utility assistance, meals on wheels, employment training, neglected and abused child services, food banks programs
- Public Facilities, e.g. transitional shelters, community and job training centers, food bank

The Process

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

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

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

| Agency Role | Name | Department/Agency |
|--------------------|----------|---|
| CDBG Administrator | VICTORIA | Development Services- Planning Division |

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Victoria’s City Council is the governing body for the City of Victoria, along with the City Manager and/or his designee to act on behalf of the Council in matters pertaining to the CDBG Grant.

The City of Victoria’s Development Services Department - Planning Division is responsible for preparing and submitting the City’s Five-year Consolidated Plans, corresponding Annual Action Plans, CAPERS, and provides the oversight, execution, and administration of the CDBG program. The Planning Division’s staff provides leadership and technical assistance to the City’s other departments and non-profit organizations that are selected to receive CDBG funding (subrecipients). The City’s Finance Department is responsible for processing the Integrated Disbursement & Information System (IDIS) draws, preparing financial reports, and ensuring grant funds are balanced between the City’s financial system and the IDIS system.

For City projects, such as a park, street lighting, or sidewalk improvements, a project manager is designated from the respective department in the overseeing the CDBG project. The Project Manager provides oversight of the construction work, monitors progress, and reviews and approves all payment requests before they are submitted to the CDBG staff for processing and approval. Other Departments that have supporting roles in the CDBG program include the City Manager’s Office, Planning Services, Development and Permitting Center, Code Enforcement, GIS, the City Attorney’s Office, and Purchasing Departments.

The Victoria Housing Authority serves as the City’s public housing agency and administers the Section 8 rental assistance program for Victoria residents.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

For more information, contact:

Maggie Bergeron – Planning Administrator
City of Victoria, Planning Department
E-mail: mbergeron@victoriatx.gov
Physical Address: 702 N. Main St., Victoria, Texas 77901
Mailing Address: P.O. BOX 1758, Victoria, Texas 77902-1758
Phone: (361) 485 – 3360

PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

The City of Victoria's (City) 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan was developed in accordance with the City's Citizen Participation Plan. This five-year plan serves as the strategic plan and application for funding under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) for Program Years 2020-2024. This plan describes community needs, resources, priorities, and proposed activities to be implemented utilizing CDBG funds. Community Representatives (the general public), Victoria Housing Authority, Victoria Area Homeless Coalition, Texas Homeless Network, public and social service agencies, elected and appointed officials, and City staff provided input for HUD funding through on-going consultations and collaborations.

For the ConPlan, the City sent out a survey via mail and online to assess community needs from a citizen perspective. This outreach activity yielded 555 completed surveys with stakeholder input. Stakeholder interviews with Civic Leaders, City Council, and City staff were held through in-person discussions, telephone, and email concerning Victoria's affordable housing and development needs. *A Public Service Agencies & Public Facilities Workshop and Meeting* was held for nonprofit public service agencies and facilities to inform them of and discuss priority needs, goals, objectives and funding opportunities. City staff participated in discussions with staff members at Victoria Housing Authority, the members of the Victoria Area Homeless Coalition, as well as the Texas Homeless Network, to stay informed of homeless needs in our jurisdiction, and to get involved with current and future efforts to address housing and homelessness needs.

The required 30-day public review comment period for the proposed Consolidated Plan was from July 15, 2020 to August 14, 2020. Additionally, efforts were made to integrate existing community plans such as the Texas Balance of State Continuum of Care (TX BoS CoC), which addresses homeless issues, and the City of Victoria Comprehensive Plan, which is a master plan dealing with all aspects of city government. Regional plans from agencies such as the Golden Crescent Regional Area Agency on Aging and Victoria Public Housing were taken into consideration when developing this ConPlan. The schedule of Citizen Participation is located in Section PR-15. In order to encourage the continuing involvement of citizens in the HUD-sponsored programs administered by the City of Victoria, the City will continue to communicate openly about CDBG and other HUD programs with its partners and with the public as outlined in the Citizen Participation Plan. Throughout the five-year period covered by this plan, the City will sponsor public meetings to encourage citizen participation in: 1.) the development of annual Action Plans, 2.) the City's proposed programs; and 3.) to evaluate the city's performance during the previous program year. These meetings represent opportunities for the public to be involved in housing and community development activities in the City of Victoria.

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

During the period from November 2019 to February 2020, Citizens participated in an outreach campaign through a survey of community needs. The survey was included with citizens' water bills mailed to residents. The survey was also posted to the City's website during this time.

The City held stakeholder interviews through in-person discussions, telephone, and email with Civic Leaders, City Council, and City staff concerning Victoria's affordable housing and development needs. The interviews were held on March 3-4, 2020. These discussions allowed CDBG Program staff to assess and incorporate the future housing and community development needs of Victoria into the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

Invitations were sent via email and posted online and in the local newspaper from April 02-13, 2020 to Public Service Agencies and Public Facilities to inform them about a forthcoming Public Service Agencies & Public Facilities Workshop and Meeting to inform them how to apply for Plan Year 2020 funding. The workshop and meeting was held via Zoom on April 13, 2020. City CDBG staff explained the process for applying for funding, timelines, and the changes to the application itself and the supporting documents that would be required. Attendees had an opportunity to participate in a Question & Answer session following the workshop.

Recommendations for funding of public services, public facility projects, infrastructure and park improvement projects, as well as demolition and roof rehabilitation projects were presented to City Council by the Director of Development Services on June 2, 2020. During the meeting, Council reviewed the recommendations, and then residents were given the opportunity to comment. Following the public comment period, Council approved the recommendations.

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

The ConPlan was developed with a strong emphasis on community input. The Development Services Department consultations consist of public outreach with a number of housing and community development professionals. Institutional coordination of the Consolidated Plan establishes a unified vision for community development. The City uses a collaborative process to work closely with its subrecipients and other service providers to shape programs into effective, coordinated strategies. The City will execute this Consolidated Plan in harmony with public, private and nonprofit agencies to design programs that address identified needs.

The City of Victoria involved public and private housing, health, mental health and service agencies in a number of ways such as the involvement in monthly meetings with the Victoria Area Homeless Coalition (VAHC), which includes not only homeless service providers but health, mental health, substance abuse treatment, and housing providers as well as local businesses. On March 13, 2020, the Public Service Agencies & Public Facilities Workshop and Meeting was held via Zoom for public service agencies and facilities, some of which provide services and support for persons that are currently homeless or at-risk of being homeless. The workshop provided an opportunity to learn about planned homeless prevention services for the community. On June 11, 2020, City staff met with Mary Stahlke with Texas Homeless Network (THN) to coordinate efforts to address housing and homelessness. THN is the "lead agency" for the Texas Balance of State Continuum of Care (TX BoS CoC) for homeless assistance.

The Development Services Department has a working relationship with the Victoria Public Housing Authority. The City is the responsible entity to ensure the Victoria Public Housing Authority's plans are consistent and continue to provide the much-needed housing for the low-income person, families, elderly and disabled residents in the City of Victoria. The City of Victoria's Code Enforcement division works directly with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), a governmental health agency for cases needing additional intervention. The HHS is a proven resource to provide essential human services for elderly and disabled residents that are living in substandard housing or situations that are not suitable for human habitation, which may put them at-risk of being homeless.

The City will also work with local contractors for the Roof Rehabilitation Program to keep citizens in their homes and prevent homelessness. This program will serve 25 families living in the City of Victoria over the next five (5) years. A demolition program is another planned project that will help eliminate some of the unsafe structures in the City of Victoria.

Gulf Bend Wellness Center provides a mental health facility that serves mentally disabled persons in the City of Victoria. Their transitional housing offers 24/7 respite care for up to 3 days for severely disabled or homeless adults. The facility also provides 32 units that provide counseling, life skills, comprehensive personalized support, medical and medication stability, and housing for in-house residents for up to 24 months. Regular one-on-one and Zoom meetings allow for increased communication and cooperation among public service nonprofits, private-sector partners, and public facility organizations working to improve and provide essential services in Victoria.

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

The City of Victoria does not receive ESG grant funding, nor does it participate in HMIS. As part of the Balance of State, agencies funded through Victoria's Continuum of Care (CoC) follow the procedures of the Texas Homeless Network for HMIS. However, the City is in close collaboration with Victoria's CoC funding recipients, which encompasses a partnership between Mid-Coast Family Services (MCFS) and Community Action Committee Victoria (CACV). Both agencies administer the ESG grant funds and work as one to offer coordinated entry. MCFS and CACV provide assistance in a one-stop-shop setting for multiple support services. The City works closely with these two agencies and other agencies serving homeless persons to address the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

ESG funded programs have played a significant role in reducing the number of individuals and families who become homeless by funding preventative programs in the CoC. Texas Homeless Network serves as the lead HMIS administrator and the collaborative applicant for the HUD (CoC) Program for the Balance of State. Texas Homeless Network in collaboration with MCFS has established a very close inter-agency collaboration to ensure that homeless persons are linked to services best suited for their needs. The allocation of the ESG funds will provide 50% to homeless prevention, 30% shelter, 10% to street outreach and 10% for HMIS support. The performance standards, that are in place for the ESG funding are the Federal Best Practices with the evaluation of outcome completed through the follow-up with clients quarterly and semiannually and assess the service satisfaction. The Policy and Procedure adhered to will be the Board of Directors providing guidance bringing their expertise from all fields and one Board position, which is held by a formerly homeless person.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | Agency/Group/Organization | Housing Authority of the City of Victoria |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Service-Fair Housing |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Public Housing Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Agency was contacted by phone and email correspondence to provide feedback and response to questions. The City anticipates more collaboration with future rehabilitation projects and possible new affordable housing developments to increase affordable rental housing throughout the City. |
| 2 | Agency/Group/Organization | Victoria County Public Health Department (VCPHD) |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Services-Education Health Agency Agency - Emergency Management Other government - County |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Non-Homeless Special Needs Healthcare |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Phone consultation and email questionnaire |
| 3 | Agency/Group/Organization | HABITAT FOR HUMANITY OF VICTORIA |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing Services - Housing |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Golden Crescent Habitat of Humanity was sent an email regarding questions about their agency. Habitat is the only participating new housing construction agency. One of the areas for improved consultation is a neighborhood works person to prevent difficult housing opportunities. An increased outreach for services would provide the underserved populations more assistance in home ownership. |
| 4 | Agency/Group/Organization | MID-COAST FAMILY SERVICES, INC. |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing Services - Housing Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services - Victims |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Mid-Coast Family Services (MCFS) was invited to participate in a workshop consultations and phone consultation. The consultation was through a one-on-one consultation and also through the workshop for public service providers and facility representatives. An area for improved coordination is that all agencies meet in a quarterly meeting outside of the Homeless Coalition meetings to encourage trust between non related homeless agencies, increase communication and streamline the information necessary from one agency to the other. |
| 5 | Agency/Group/Organization | COMMUNITY ACTION COMMITTEE OF VICTORIA |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Community Action Committee was invited to a workshop consultation and phone consultations. The improved coordination is continually accessing programs and agencies to provide assistance. |
| 6 | Agency/Group/Organization | Christ's Kitchen |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-homeless Soup Kitchen |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Christ's Kitchen was invited to a workshop consultation. The agency is a soup kitchen that serves a hot meal 6 days a week. During inclement weather they will open the facility during daytime hours for shelter to enhance coordination provided through roundtables with other non-profits to build working relationships. |
| 7 | Agency/Group/Organization | Perpetual Help Home |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing Services - Housing Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Employment |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Perpetual Help Home was invited to a workshop consultation. Areas for improvement in coordination provide periodic meetings with the PHA and the CoC to increase networking for the homeless and at-risk homeless persons. |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 8 | Agency/Group/Organization | KIDZconnection - Victoria Independent School District |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Services-homeless Services-Education |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | The Victoria Independent School District KIDZconnection invited to a workshop consultation. The need for improvement is the referral to outside agencies for assistance with mental health counseling. |
| 9 | Agency/Group/Organization | The Salvation Army |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing Services-homeless Shelter |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Veterans |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | The Salvation was invited and attended a workshop consultation. Salvation Army is the only mens shelter in Victoria. One significant item that is needed for the chronically homeless men is improved coordination of mental health services and direct assistance to see then men back to self-sufficiency. |
| 10 | Agency/Group/Organization | Food Bank of the Golden Crescent |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Sustenance-Food Bank |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs |

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | The Food Bank of the Golden Crescent invited to a workshop. The Food Bank distributes 1.3 million pounds of food to Victoria, feeding many at-risk homeless and homeless persons through other agencies. The areas of improved coordination is the limited number of partners that are (501)(c)(3) non-profit status, volunteer labor, and a non-profit quarterly meeting to improve the communication between agencies. |
| 11 | Agency/Group/Organization | Boys & Girls Club of Victoria |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Non-Housing Community Development Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | The Boys & Girls Club attended the workshop and participated in a one-on-one consultation to determine the children and youth needs. Improved coordination is needed in transportation of the children to the facility for the low-income children. The Boys and Girls Club leaders see a need to bring more children in the 13-18 year-old age group, as well as activities and attractions to keep the children engaged in positive activities. |
| 12 | Agency/Group/Organization | Victoria Economic Development |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Planning organization |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Economic Development |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | The Victoria Economic Development Corp. was sent an email. VEDC provides community and regional support for business development, information and tools needed to make a clear evaluation of our community when considering a development investment. Through informal weekly meetings an opportunity is made available for participants to share ideas regarding economic development relevant topics ranging from community assets, the economic development process, to education, or just general announcements. An area for improved coordination is the need for continuation of the meetings and to expand participation. |
| 13 | Agency/Group/Organization | GULF BEND MHMR CENTER |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Health Agency |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Gulf Bend was invited to attend the workshop and participated in a one-on-one consultation. Gulf Bend is the provider of services for a very special segment of the population which is those persons experiencing mental illness, specifically the serious and persistent mentally ill including persons with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and major depression. The Center also addresses the needs of persons with intellectual functioning & developmental disabilities and related conditions. They continue to see a need for affordable housing for persons with special needs. |
| 14 | Agency/Group/Organization | Victoria Electric Cooperative |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Broadband Services |

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | The agency was consulted with a mail-out questionnaire and the anticipated outcome is to add additional broadband services to those who may be lacking the availability to obtain broadband services. Create a competitive market to assist in providing cheaper services |
| 15 | Agency/Group/Organization | Suddenlink |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Broadband Services |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | The agency was consulted with a mail-out questionnaire and the anticipated outcome is to add additional broadband services to those who may be lacking the availability to obtain broadband services. Create a competitive market to assist in providing cheaper services |

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

All agency types we identified were consulted.

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

| Name of Plan | Lead Organization | How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan? |
|--|--|---|
| Continuum of Care | Mid-Coast Family Services, Inc | |
| The City of Victoria CDBG Analysis of Impediments | City of Victoria - Development Services- Planning Division | Barriers to affordable/fair housing opportunities from the AI were included in the Con Plan. |
| Golden Crescent Area Plan FY 2021-2022 | Golden Crescent Regional Area Agency on Aging | Priority Needs and Goals |
| The City of Victoria, TX 2035 Comprehensive Plan | City of Victoria - Development Services- Planning Division | Market Conditions, Strategic Plan Goals, Priority Needs and Goals |
| Victoria MPO 2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan | City of Victoria - Development Services Metropolitan Planning Organization | Updated every 5 years- long range transportation plan, which covers planning horizon of 25 years. |

| Name of Plan | Lead Organization | How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan? |
|--|--|--|
| City of Victoria Residential Street Improvement PI | City of Victoria - Public Works Department - Streets and Drainage Division | Layout procedures for street improvements and maintenance standards for streets. |
| City of Victoria Storm Drainage Master Plan | City of Victoria Public Works Department Engineering Division | Provided the City with new management tools as well as proposed structural and nonstructural control measures to existing and future drainage problems. |
| Victoria Housing Authority Annual PHA Plan 2019 | Victoria Housing Authority | Provides a ready source for interested parties to locate basic PHA policies, rules, and requirement concerning the PHA operations, programs, and services. |

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

University of Houston – Victoria and Victoria College are located in Victoria, and the students are actively involved looking to volunteer in community projects. The City is hoping to build a relationship with the university and college in the next five-years to assist with potential neighborhood clean-ups to assist the City with its revitalizing efforts.

Golden Crescent Workforce Solutions is the state-designated workforce development board, and the City wishes to build a relationship with the board to assist the city with its economic development efforts. Workforce Solutions also works with non-profits such as Community Action Partners and Mid-Coast Family Services to create or fund training classes offered locally.

Narrative (optional):

Coordinated community, housing and supportive services are provided through partnerships with government and quasi-governmental agencies, as well as respective planning efforts, such as those between the City and the Texas Homeless Network's Balance of State Continuum of Care (Tx BoS CoC) program to address homeless needs. The City works in collaboration with the Victoria Metropolitan Planning Organization, the Victoria Public Works Department, and the Victoria Parks and Recreation Department on implementing infrastructure improvements and park lighting projects to improve the lives of Victoria residents. The City also works with local contractors for the Roof Rehabilitation Program to keep citizens in their homes and prevent homelessness. The City of Victoria will continue to encourage building partnerships between governments, lenders, builders, developers, real estate professionals, and advocates for low-income persons. The City of Victoria will continue to work with the building industry, banking industry, real estate industry, social service providers, and other community groups to promote the development of affordable housing and related services.

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

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

Community Outreach (Needs Assessment) Survey – The survey was included with citizens’ utility bills via mail during the period from November 2019 to February 2020. The survey was also posted to the City’s website during this same time. The city received over 555 responses to the survey, which was a substantial increase from previous years. According to survey responses, the City’s greatest needs were in the areas of health, anti-crime programs, youth and senior services, neighborhood improvements, infrastructure, job- training and creation, as well as housing services for homeless and disabled persons.

Part of the survey included a section on discrimination. The Survey shows that 82.7% of persons living in Victoria who responded do not believe that discrimination is an issue in their neighborhoods. Only 8.6% of respondents admitted to ever having experienced discrimination in housing.

Stakeholder Interviews – Interviews were conducted March 3-4, 2020 via email with Civic Leaders and City staff to discuss the City’s greatest needs and to inform them of services available to citizens of Victoria and programs currently being supported using CDBG funding. Those interviewed included the following named individuals: Mayor Rawley McCoy; City Manager Jesús Garza; and Assistant City Manager Mike Etienne.

Also interviewed, were members from the following City departments: Code Enforcement, Parks, and Engineering.

Internet/Newspaper/Email Outreach – Invitations to attend the 2020-2021 Public Service Agency/Public Facility Workshop and Meeting were sent via email on April 02, 2020 to nonprofits, public agencies and public facilities to notify them of CDBG funding opportunities for the upcoming program year. The notice was also posted on the City’s website, as well as to the local newspaper, the *Victoria Advocate*.

Internet Outreach – The Public Service Agencies & Public Facilities Workshop and Meeting was held April 13, 2020 via Zoom online. There were nine (9) organizations represented, including Boys & Girls Club Victoria, Community Action Committee of Victoria (CAC), Food Bank of the Golden Crescent, Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), Gulf Bend Center, Meals on Wheels Victoria, YMCA of the Golden Crescent (YMCA), Victoria Independent School District (VISD), and Perpetual Help Home. Attendees learned about timelines, funding amounts, application changes, and documentation requirements for the upcoming program year. A Question & Answer session followed the workshop, which gave attendees an opportunity to learn more about the process.

Council Meetings/Public Hearings – Two (2) public hearings were held to inform the City Council and the general public about CDBG plans for the 2020-2021 program year. The first was held on June 02, 2020, where recommendations were presented for funding of public services, public facility projects, infrastructure and park improvement projects, as well as demolition and roof rehabilitation projects. During the meeting, Council reviewed the recommendations and residents were given the opportunity to comment. Public service agencies and public facility representatives were present to encourage Council to approve funding. After hearing comments from the public, Council approved the recommendations.

The second public hearing was held on August 18, 2020, where a draft of the *2020-2024 Consolidated Plan* and *2020 Annual Action Plan* was presented to the City Council and the general public. During the meeting, Council reviewed the draft and adopted the plan.

Public Comment Period – The 30-day Public Comment Period was from July 15, 2020 to August 14, 2020 for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, 2020 Annual Action Plan and Citizen Participation Plan.

Citizen Participation Outreach

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL (If applicable) |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------|
| 1 | Needs Assessment Survey | Non-targeted/broad community | Community Outreach (Needs Assessment) Survey conducted via internet and direct mailings included with citizens' water bills. Over 555 completed responses received. | Surveys were included with citizens' utility bills and sent via direct mail. Survey was also posted to the internet. A wide range of comments focused on topics relating to: Community Services, Facilities, Neighborhoods and Infrastructure, Business and Jobs, Special Needs, and Housing. A complete summary of comments received is included as an attachment to the Con Plan. | All comments or views received before the February 29, 2020 deadline were accepted. | www.victoriatx.gov |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL (If applicable) |
|------------|-------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| 2 | Needs Assessment Survey | Stakeholders | Stakeholder interviews via email with City Mayor, City Managers, City Departmental Members, and City Council Members. | Stakeholders discussed their thoughts on community needs and priorities. | All comments were accepted. | |
| 3 | Needs Assessment Survey | Public Service Agencies and Public Facilities | Invitations sent via email, newspaper, and Internet to Public Service Agencies and Public Facilities about upcoming March Public Service Agencies & Public Facilities Workshop and Meeting to apply for Plan Year 2020 funding | No comments were made. | No comments were made; therefore, no comments were not accepted. | www.victoriatx.gov |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL (If applicable) |
|------------|-------------------|---|--|---|--|---------------------|
| 4 | Internet Outreach | Public Service Agencies and Public Facilities | 9 PSA/PF agencies attended the 2020-2021 Public Service Agencies & Public Facilities Workshop and Meeting via Zoom | Attendees asked questions and commented on topics of funding amounts, new application procedures, documentation requirements, timelines, and due dates. | All comments were accepted | www.victoriatx.gov |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL (If applicable) |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| 5 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | City Council Meeting/Public Hearing for funding recommendations and public comments | Recommendations were presented for funding of public services, public facility projects, infrastructure and park improvement projects, as well as demolition and roof rehabilitation projects. During the meeting, Council reviewed the recommendations, and residents were given the opportunity to comment. PSA/PF representatives were present to encourage Council to approve funding. Council approved the recommendations. A complete summary of all comments received is included as an attachment to this Con Plan. | All comments were accepted. | www.victoriatx.gov |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL (If applicable) |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|--|
| 6 | Needs Assessment Survey | Non-targeted/broad community | Public Comment period for 2021- 2024 ConPlan and 2020 Annual Action Plan. | All comments were received. | All comments were received. | www.victoriatx.gov |
| 7 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | City Council Meeting/Public Hearing for Draft 2020-2024 ConPlan /Annual Action Plan and public comments | All comments were accepted. | All comments were accepted. | www.victoriatx.gov |

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

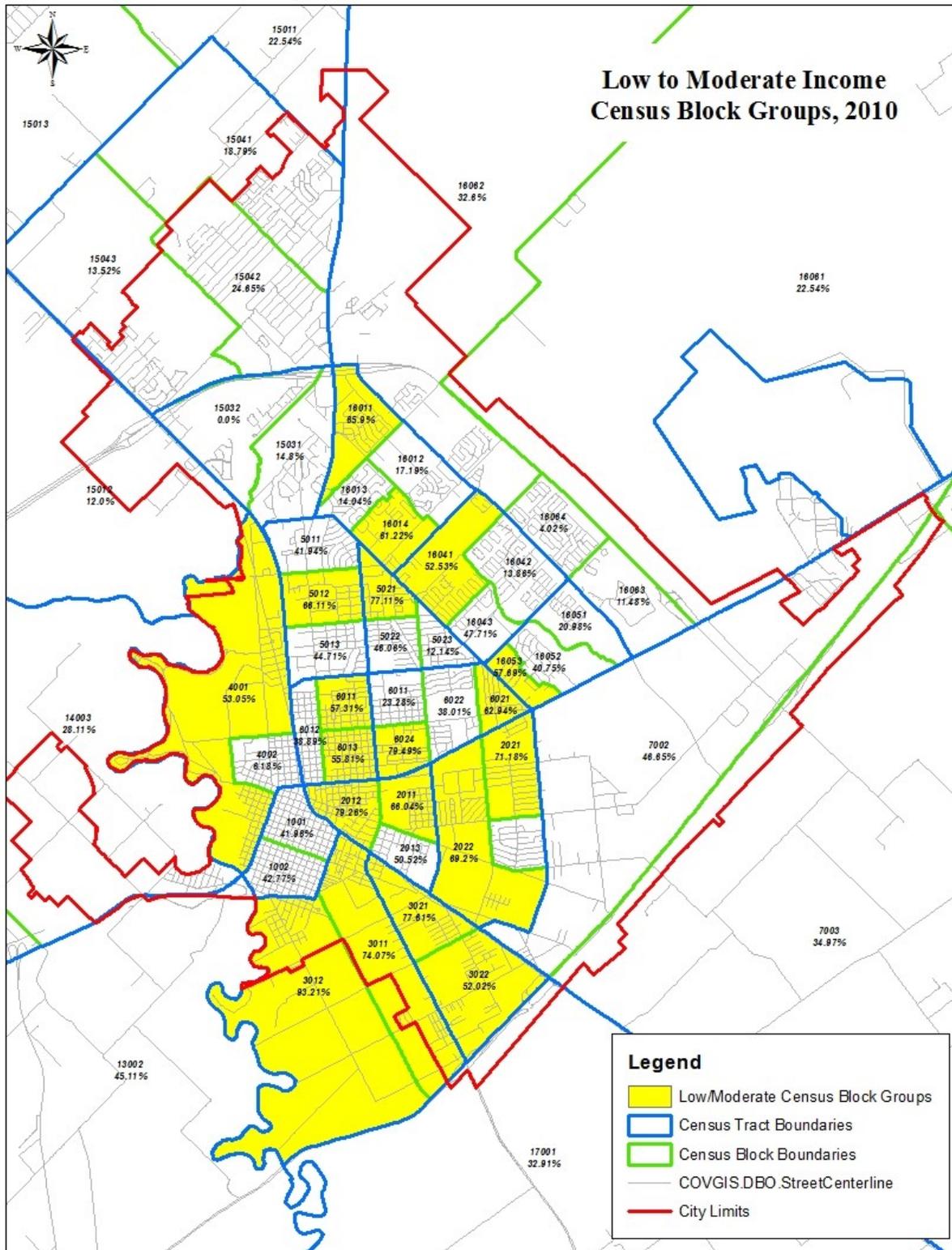
Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment section describes the housing and community development needs of Victoria's low- and moderate-income population. It is a broad plan addressing the City's housing and non-housing community development needs for the five-year period. The Program Year 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan represents the City of Victoria's proposed plan for improving the quality of life for low- and moderate-income persons living within the City. The plan presents the current conditions and describes the type of activities the City will support using its annual federal allocation. This section will describe the needs of the City regarding those persons currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered and housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness.

The Needs Assessment section of the Consolidated Plan evaluates the City's current needs for assistance for the following income groups based on Area Median Income (AMI): Extremely Low Income (0-30% AMI), Very Low Income (30-50% AMI) and Low Income (50-80% AMI). AMI is based on the HUD Income Limits Documentation System figures and are subject to change on an annual basis. The following map of the City of Victoria shows the Low-to Moderate Income Census Block Groups. (Noted these Block Groups may change as a result of the 2020 Census.)



Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups, 2010, Victoria, Texas

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Top Needs – 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing

1. Lack of affordable single-family housing stock and insufficient income.
 - A housing stock shortage at affordable price-points. Continued rise in housing prices as more people enter into the housing market.
2. Homeownership and income disparities for communities of color.
 - Loss of future wealth/net worth for those unable to purchase a home. Impact on stable home finances and financial literacy.
3. Lack of affordable rental housing and income.
 - Rising rents have been linked to a rise in homeless populations and healthcare problems. Financial instability and more likely to incur debt for emergency situations; thus limiting the likelihood of homeownership in the future, if this cycle continues.
4. Substandard and Overcrowded Housing Conditions
 - Health and safety hazards to residents and the surrounding community, loss of social capital networks; decrease in physical activity and unhealthy eating habits; violence; and residential instability.

| Demographics | Base Year: 2009 | Most Recent Year: 2015 | % Change |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------|
| Population | 62,592 | 65,305 | 4% |
| Households | 22,840 | 23,845 | 4% |
| Median Income | \$42,202.00 | \$48,658.00 | 15% |

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

| | 0-30% HAMFI | >30-50% HAMFI | >50-80% HAMFI | >80-100% HAMFI | >100% HAMFI |
|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Total Households | 2,470 | 2,965 | 4,015 | 2,410 | 11,970 |
| Small Family Households | 805 | 1,260 | 1,570 | 1,040 | 6,160 |
| Large Family Households | 265 | 320 | 460 | 310 | 1,010 |
| Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age | 475 | 485 | 785 | 455 | 2,600 |

| | 0-30% HAMFI | >30-50% HAMFI | >50-80% HAMFI | >80-100% HAMFI | >100% HAMFI |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Household contains at least one person age 75 or older | 290 | 445 | 695 | 400 | 845 |
| Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger | 704 | 960 | 823 | 524 | 1,235 |

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities | 75 | 105 | 30 | 10 | 220 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 20 | 80 |
| Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing) | 25 | 65 | 25 | 0 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems) | 115 | 185 | 105 | 50 | 455 | 4 | 30 | 110 | 20 | 164 |
| Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems) | 940 | 745 | 100 | 15 | 1,800 | 475 | 170 | 190 | 30 | 865 |
| Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems) | 180 | 745 | 920 | 190 | 2,035 | 70 | 265 | 595 | 195 | 1,125 |

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total |
| Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems) | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 |

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

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

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Having 1 or more of four housing problems | 1,155 | 1,105 | 265 | 75 | 2,600 | 495 | 220 | 325 | 75 | 1,115 |
| Having none of four housing problems | 400 | 940 | 1,730 | 1,030 | 4,100 | 170 | 700 | 1,695 | 1,230 | 3,795 |
| Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 |

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

| | Renter | | | | Owner | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Small Related | 485 | 895 | 415 | 1,795 | 160 | 235 | 350 | 745 |
| Large Related | 140 | 255 | 95 | 490 | 34 | 25 | 80 | 139 |
| Elderly | 290 | 289 | 245 | 824 | 229 | 154 | 245 | 628 |
| Other | 380 | 370 | 290 | 1,040 | 124 | 34 | 110 | 268 |
| Total need by income | 1,295 | 1,809 | 1,045 | 4,149 | 547 | 448 | 785 | 1,780 |

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

| | Renter | | | | Owner | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Small Related | 440 | 460 | 20 | 920 | 145 | 80 | 130 | 355 |
| Large Related | 125 | 50 | 10 | 185 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Elderly | 195 | 115 | 10 | 320 | 185 | 64 | 50 | 299 |
| Other | 325 | 140 | 60 | 525 | 120 | 30 | 10 | 160 |
| Total need by income | 1,085 | 765 | 100 | 1,950 | 480 | 174 | 190 | 844 |

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single family households | 140 | 225 | 85 | 45 | 495 | 4 | 4 | 75 | 20 | 103 |
| Multiple, unrelated family households | 0 | 30 | 50 | 4 | 84 | 0 | 20 | 35 | 4 | 59 |
| Other, non-family households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total need by income | 140 | 255 | 135 | 49 | 579 | 4 | 24 | 110 | 24 | 162 |

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

As of 2020, there were 53 people on a waiting list for a one-bedroom apartment with the Victoria Housing Authority. The number of single person households in need of housing assistance, however, are likely much higher given that, on average, 7% of renters within Victoria are likely to be housing cost-burdened. The type single person households are often renters or elderly people.

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

The Mid-Coast Family Services - Women's Crisis Center, a non-profit organization, provides services to victims of family violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and child abuse. The Center provided shelter to approximately 400 women and children during a program year. Center staff estimate that 100 families who are victims of abuse need housing assistance annually.

What are the most common housing problems?

By far, the most common housing problem in the City of Victoria is cost burden. Nearly 8,723 low-to moderate income households within the City of Victoria are cost burdened and pay over 30% to 50% of their income toward housing. Of those households, more than 2,794 pay over 50% of their income towards housing which directly relates to the lower HAMFI. The renter population overall is more cost burdened than owner-occupied housing with a median gross rent of \$894. This situation leaves families with little or no disposable income to allow for unexpected expenses that often include medical emergencies or car repairs. The higher the cost burden, the more likely a family will suffer from housing instability and an increased risk of eviction and/or becoming homeless.

The statistics state that households in the City of Victoria with 1 or more of the 4 housing problems are more likely to have a HAMFI of 0 to 80%. The lower the income, the greater the percent, pay over 30% of their income toward housing. Crowding and substandard housing (lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities) is also a problem, but not as significant when compared to the prevalence of cost burden.

Finally, another common housing problem within the City is the lack of competition in broadband internet service providers. This lack of competition can lead to low-and moderate-income households without access to broadband internet service, due to high costs.

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

Households earning less than 80% AMI are experiencing higher rates of cost burden than those households with higher incomes. More renters are experiencing cost burden than owners, especially those earning less than 30% AMI. Comparisons of cost burden by type of household show small related, elderly and other household types are more affected. The senior and disabled physical limitations and age make this population more susceptible to unexpected medical needs. In addition, this population

frequently has fixed incomes that do not allow for more than just basic needs which show the great need for utility assistance and subsistence programs to assist the seniors.

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

Housing characteristics for low-income individuals and families with children is linked to poverty, unemployment, underemployment, domestic violence, a decline in public assistance, lack of affordable health care, unforeseen medical emergencies, mental illness, substance abuse, and chemical addiction. Mental illness and other disabilities afflict a number of low-income residents, and could prevent them from earning a living wage. The limitations imposed by disabilities, affordable housing, and supportive services place many of at risk of residing in shelters to becoming unsheltered. Other conditions facing these low-income individuals include no savings or financial literacy, difficulty maintaining employment due to child care issues or unpaid sick time. The needs of formerly homeless families in the city includes more resources to prevent homelessness, both financial and supportive services, landlord mediation resources, education regarding landlord, and tenant law.

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:

None.

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

The most recent homeless census, or annual point-in-time (PIT) survey, was conducted on January 2020. Other housing characteristics contributing to a higher risk of homelessness include unemployment, ability to hold a job and rent affordability. The City is working with service providers in addition to the Victoria Area Homeless Coalition (VAHC) to better assess housing characteristics that have been linked with instability. Households that are cost burdened generally are linked with greater instability and an increased risk of homelessness.

Those with a cost burden of 50% or greater are the most likely to be at imminent risk of becoming homeless. This translates into 2,665 households in imminent risk of becoming homeless. Additionally, the cost-burden housing problem has the possibility of 3,989 renters and 2,004 owners who have a 30% or greater cost burden and may either move to housing that result in a larger cost burden or become homeless. The 290 extremely low- and low-income households with at least one person 75 years or older are also in danger of becoming homeless or having to double-up with families or friends as options for affordable independent living decrease and assisted living is not affordable.

Discussion

The City of Victoria is actively engaged in housing activities. Current efforts are targeted at, increasing the supply of quality affordable housing and expanding homeownership opportunities. In particular, low-income households are naturally of concern when examining the match between housing prices and incomes, as they are most likely to have housing needs. Due to limited CDBG entitlement funding, the City of Victoria will continue to seek other housing rehabilitation grants such as the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB), SNAP, and AHP programs for the senior and/or disabled City of Victoria residents. The City of Victoria will work with mortgage lenders and banks to develop a more appealing and beneficial first-time homebuyer down payment assistance program.

Outside of the housing needs, the City is constantly upgrading and maintaining infrastructure but CDBG funding will be primarily for street lighting, sidewalk projects and park improvements, being that area benefits within low to moderate income census block groups were emphasized as a high priority in the surveys and consultations. Improving parks in the CDBG eligible areas provides the areas with accessible venues for recreational activities, promotes health, wellbeing, community involvement and deters gang and drug activities.

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

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

Introduction

The disproportionately greater need based on racial or ethnic groups can be measured by the differences of the percent of low-to-moderate-income among the groups as well as the differences of housing units with problems by income among the groups. The table below shows these comparisons and the discussion at the end explains the disparities.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 1,895 | 320 | 250 |
| White | 740 | 75 | 85 |
| Black / African American | 210 | 60 | 30 |
| Asian | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 910 | 180 | 140 |

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 2,335 | 630 | 0 |
| White | 690 | 270 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 185 | 44 | 0 |
| Asian | 49 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Hispanic | 1,365 | 315 | 0 |

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 2,105 | 1,910 | 0 |
| White | 970 | 610 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 135 | 260 | 0 |
| Asian | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 945 | 1,025 | 0 |

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 525 | 1,885 | 0 |
| White | 290 | 765 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 35 | 125 | 0 |
| Asian | 25 | 40 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Hispanic | 180 | 925 | 0 |

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing as follows: when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate 10 percentage points or greater than does the income level as a whole. The 2011-2015 CHAS data tables below summarize the percentages of each racial and ethnic group that is tracked by HUD and their experience with specific housing problems, segmented by adjusted Median Family Income (AMI) levels. The four housing problems considered are:

- Lack of complete kitchen facilities
- Lack of complete plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than one person per room)
- Housing cost burden greater than 30%

Income Calculations are:

- 0% to 30% AMI = extremely low income
- 31% to 50% AMI = low income
- 51% to 80% AMI = moderate income
- 81% to 100% AMI = middle income

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205

(b)(2)

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

Introduction

Similar to NA-15 above that reviewed households with a housing cost burden that exceeds 30% of their household income, this section looks at those households who have a housing cost burden that exceeds 50% of their household income. Households may also have problems with overcrowding and housing units that lack complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 1,650 | 570 | 250 |
| White | 660 | 155 | 85 |
| Black / African American | 170 | 100 | 30 |
| Asian | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 780 | 305 | 140 |

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 1,325 | 1,640 | 0 |
| White | 445 | 520 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 70 | 160 | 0 |
| Asian | 45 | 4 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 730 | 950 | 0 |

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 590 | 3,425 | 0 |
| White | 185 | 1,390 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 20 | 380 | 0 |
| Asian | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 340 | 1,625 | 0 |

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 150 | 2,260 | 0 |
| White | 65 | 990 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 20 | 140 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 65 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 55 | 1,050 | 0 |

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate 10% or greater than for the income level as a whole. The distinction between housing problems and severe housing problems is the degree of cost burden and overcrowding. Severe housing problems include:

- Housing units lack complete kitchen or plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room)
- Housing cost burden greater than 50%

Based on this definition, Hispanics in the Extremely Low-Income bracket, Black/African American households in the Extremely Low Income bracket, and White households in the Low Income bracket, experienced a disproportionately greater housing need in the City of Victoria.

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

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

Introduction:

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need to be when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate 10 percentage points or greater than for the income level as a whole.

Housing Cost Burden

| Housing Cost Burden | <=30% | 30-50% | >50% | No / negative income (not computed) |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 16,565 | 4,125 | 2,875 | 255 |
| White | 8,720 | 1,945 | 1,140 | 85 |
| Black / African American | 1,115 | 300 | 230 | 30 |
| Asian | 250 | 34 | 100 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 6,275 | 1,810 | 1,335 | 140 |

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

Based on this definition, the numerically small group of Hispanic households is experiencing a disproportionately greater housing cost burden than the City as a whole.

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

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

As indicated in the previous sections, several racial or ethnic groups were identified as having a disproportionately greater housing need in comparison to the income level as a whole. As detailed below, these include the White, Asian, Black/African American and Hispanic racial or ethnic groups.

The Black/African American racial or ethnic group experiences a disproportionately greater housing problem need in terms of the following:

- Housing problems in the 30%-50% AMI category.

The Hispanic racial or ethnic group experiences a disproportionately greater housing problem need in terms of the following:

- Housing problems in the 0%-30% AMI category;
- Housing problems in the 30%-50% AMI category;
- Severe Housing problems in the 0%-30% AMI category;
- Severe Housing problems in the 30%-50% AMI category.

In terms of housing problems as a whole, there are households experiencing one or more of the four identified housing problems.

In terms of severe housing problems as a whole, there are households experiencing one or more of the four identified housing problems. The Hispanic households are the largest number of households accounting for all households experiencing one or more of the four identified housing problems.

Within the disproportionately greater need in housing cost burden there are no racial or ethnic groups that have rates that are 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction income level as a whole.

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

Based on input and data received through an extensive citizen participation process, the housing needs not identified are:

- Availability of affordable rental housing units – particularly for low and very low-income renters
- Demolition and clearance of substandard buildings
- Increased Shelter Capacity
- Special Needs Population Facilities
- Subsistence Programs

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

As shown in the 2010 Census data for Minority Concentrations the Map displays eleven (11) Census Tracts that have a significant concentration of minority populations which are:

- Census Tract 601.1 – 57.31%
- Census Tract 601.3 – 55.81%
- Census Tract 602.4– 79.49%
- Census Tract 201.2 – 79.28%
- Census Tract 201.1 – 68.04%
- Census Tract 202.1 – 71.18%
- Census Tract 202.2– 69.2%
- Census Tract 301.2 – 93.21%
- Census Tract 301.1 –74.07%
- Census Tract 302.2—52.02%
- Census Tract 302.1 –77.61 %

The City anticipates changes in these tracts with possibility of adding new tracts, once the 2020 Census data is completed and published.

Data for other census tracts in the City of Victoria did not show any additional significant concentrations of minority populations. Of the 11 Block Groups with a significant proportion of low- and moderate-income persons, five falls within Census Tracts with major concentrations of (74%-100%) minority populations. Therefore, approximately 11% of the City's Block Groups have a major concentration of both minorities and low- and moderate-income persons. Of the City's 45 Block Groups (U.S. Census 2010), 42.2% (19) have a low- and moderate-income percentage of 52.02% or greater. This means that there is a significant portion of low- and moderate-income persons concentrated in a little over two-fifths of the City. Most of the minority concentrated Block Groups are in the central and southern portions of the City of Victoria, Texas.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Victoria Housing Authority (VHA) is a corporation created for the purpose of administering federal housing programs for low-income persons. The operations of the VHA are funded through annual appropriations provided by U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The VHA operates under a HUD approved Five-Year Capital Fund Program and subsequent annual action plans. The VHA operates 321 public housing units within nine complexes, which are located in various parts of the City of Victoria. The Housing Authority is not able to increase the number of Public Housing units, as these are set by the Faircloth Limit. There are currently 62 households on the VHA waiting list for public housing units. The number of applicants currently waiting on units are 41 for a 1-bedroom, 16 for a 2-bedroom, 1 for a 3-bedroom and 4 for a 4-bedroom. Those waiting for 1-bedroom units have the most difficulty in finding available units on the market. Of the 321 units 47 units are reserved for elderly, near elderly and/or those with disabilities. However, those units are recognized by HUD as a reserved unit.

The VHA administers 230 Section 8 Tenant Based Rental Assistance vouchers (First Choice), which allow low-income persons to rent privately owned houses or apartments dispersed throughout the community. There are currently 105 households on the waiting list for Section 8 vouchers. The waiting list for Section 8 vouchers is currently open and still accepting applicants.

VHA does not receive local funding and operates independent of the City of Victoria. It is overseen by a Board of Commissioners, a five-member board that provides governance and administrative control of the VHA's programs.

In addition to public housing and Section 8 programs, the VHA also administers other special housing programs designed to assist specific demographic groups, such as persons who are senior and/or persons with disabilities. The Victoria Housing Authority also has two non-profit housing corporations, which own and operate affordable apartment units. The Victoria Affordable Housing Corporation owns the Landing Apartments and has 35 units that operate under an affordable housing program; the remaining 65 units there are at market rate. The Victoria Affordable Housing Corporation #2 (VAHC2) owns the Thomas Ninke Senior Village which consists of 80 units that are run under the tax credit program. VACHC2 also owns the North Street Apartments which consist of 12 units that are affordable rental rates.

Totals in Use

| | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| # of units vouchers in use | 0 | 0 | 314 | 320 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

| | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | |
| Average Annual Income | 0 | 0 | 11,276 | 12,345 | 0 | 12,345 | 0 | 0 | |
| Average length of stay | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | |
| Average Household size | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Homeless at admission | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # of Elderly Program Participants (>62) | 0 | 0 | 58 | 86 | 0 | 86 | 0 | 0 | |
| # of Disabled Families | 0 | 0 | 32 | 86 | 0 | 86 | 0 | 0 | |
| # of Families requesting accessibility features | 0 | 0 | 314 | 320 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 0 | |
| # of HIV/AIDS program participants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

| | Program Type | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | Special Purpose Voucher | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program |
| # of DV victims | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

| Race | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| White | 0 | 0 | 266 | 246 | 0 | 246 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Black/African American | 0 | 0 | 48 | 72 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

| Ethnicity | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| Hispanic | 0 | 0 | 198 | 168 | 0 | 168 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Not Hispanic | 0 | 0 | 116 | 152 | 0 | 152 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition | | | | | | | | | |

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

The table "*Characteristics of Residents*," portrays the number of disabled families currently receiving assistance is 175 families. This data shows that a high number of disabled families are in need of both housing assistance/vouchers and accessible units. Additionally, 158 program participants are elderly (>62 years). Currently, there are 18 Section 504 units of public housing out of a total of 313 units. The accessible units are occupied at this time. Currently the VHA does not participate in the Special Purpose Vouchers and there are 103 (8-Housing Choice and 95 Public Housing) residents on the waiting list that have disabilities.

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

The greatest need for residents of public housing and Tennant Based Rental (First Choice) holders are comparatively the same that need housing opportunities, in general. Fifty-four percent of the Housing Authority of the City of Victoria's Public Housing Units and vouchers, or 333, are occupied by the senior or handicapped/disabled and their families. This can be limiting to the many families who are on the waiting list. There is also no housing that is specifically available to assist veterans. With the Section 8 Waiting List closed in 2020 due to program shortfall. All populations, including veterans, the senior, the disabled, and families in need of available public housing are the most vulnerable of populations. The most immediate needs of HCV residents are finding suitable dwelling units, particularly 1-bedroom units. The VHA reported the most immediate need for all applicants is a decent, safe, sanitary and affordable place to live.

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

Similar to the needs of residents of public housing, the general population is lacking in housing options that meet the needs of different populations. Contributing factors include a lack of job skills, consistent and/or low income. For the City of Victoria, Public Housing and First Choice tenant-based voucher holders, as well as applicants on waiting list are typically cost burdened and many are senior and/or disabled. Due to their limited income, their housing needs include affordability, availability of assistance, accessibility and improvements for the senior and/or disabled. The City of Victoria accesses annually the Federal Home Loan Bank program for the senior and/or disabled needing housing assistance. Currently there are 118 households requesting housing accessibility or minor repair assistance.

The need for quality affordable housing exists throughout the population at large and is more pronounced among the senior and disabled. The retrofitting of housing to allow for accessibility is costly. Financial resources to complete such modifications are often unavailable to private landlords. TDHCA Weatherization programs are available to both owners and rental properties through Community Action Committee in Victoria, Texas. There are 18 residents applying for the HOME Rehabilitation Assistance Program that will be submitted to TDHCA when the reservation system opens to accept new applications for housing reconstruction. This program will demolish the existing home and rebuild on the homeowners existing property.

Additional affordable rental housing is available through the tax-credit projects with rents based on a sliding scale. Five low-income housing tax credit properties serve Victoria. All built within the last 15 years, these multi-family residential complexes consist of 660 units each with affordable housing programs. The complexes do not receive project-based vouchers, nor do they receive any federal

housing subsidies. The complexes offer 1, 2, 3, and 4-bedroom apartments and also include the median family income (MFI) set-aside percentages as follows:

Tom Ninke Senior Village – 80 units (100% are low-income and reserved for senior and/or disabled residents)

- (68) 1-bedroom units handicapped accessible units
- (12) 2-bedroom units handicapped accessible units

Mockingbird Lane Apts. - 160 units (All units reserved for low-income)

- 50% MFI - (48) 2-bedroom units
- 60% MFI - (96) 2, 3 or 4-bedroom units
- 60% MFI - (16) 2or 3-bedroom handicapped accessible units

Creekstone Ranch Apts. - 160 units (75% of units reserved for low-income units)

- 50% MFI - (36) 2 or 3-bedroom units
- 50% MFI - (13) 2 or 3-bedroom handicapped accessible units
- 60% MFI - (66) 2, 3 or 4-bedroom units
- 60% MFI - (5) 2 or 3-bedroom handicapped accessible units

Caney Run Estates - 116 units (All units reserved for low-income)

- 30% MFI - (20) 2 or 3-bedroom units
- 30% MFI - (3) 2-bedroom handicapped accessible units
- 40% MFI - (6) 2 or 3-bedroom units
- 40% MFI - (4) 2-bedroom handicapped accessible units
- 50% MFI - (22) 2 or 3-bedroom units
- 50% MFI - (1) 2-bedroom handicapped accessible unit
- 60% MFI - (60) 2 or 3-bedroom units

Pinnacle Point -144 units (All units reserved for low-income)

- 40% MFI - (21) 2 or 3-bedroom units
- 40% MFI - (4) 2 or 3-handicapped accessible units
- 50% MFI - (11) 2 or 3-bedroom units
- 50% MFI - (1) 2 bedroom handicapped accessible units
- 60% MFI - (102) 2 or 3-bedroom units
- 60% MFI - (5) 2 or 3-bedroom handicapped accessible units

Discussion

The VHA owns and operates 9 separate housing complexes as well as scattered site rentals which are located in various parts of the City of Victoria. The VHA also administers 347 Section 8 vouchers which allow low income persons to rent privately owned houses or apartments dispersed throughout the community.

The VHA's Mary Kenzler Villa has 18 accessible units and Lova III which has 17 units are the only complexes that serve the senior citizens. The VHA families that qualify for disabled units must meet the criteria that the head of household is disabled or the spouse. Families identified as "Families with Disabilities" have a high need for First Choice tenant-based vouchers.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

In order to understand and grasp the nature and extent of homelessness, it is necessary to realize that the people who are homeless or at risk of being homeless are as varied as the general population. Regardless of other difficulties, the lack of basic needs (housing, food, clothing, and medical care) is common to all homeless people. Some homeless people require limited assistance in order to regain permanent housing and self-sufficiency. Others, especially people with physical or mental disabilities and/or suffering from drug or alcohol abuse, require more intensive, long-term support. The following section defines homelessness, as well as who is at risk of homelessness, and what we know about the demographics and characteristics of homeless people in Victoria. It should be noted that any homeless census is an undercount, because it is impossible to count and locate every homeless person.

Meeting homelessness challenges in City of Victoria is a collaborative effort comprising numerous individuals, agencies and organizations. Victoria Area Homeless Coalition and Mid-Coast Family Services are the lead agencies for collecting homeless data for the Continuum of Care from numerous agencies that meet every month. All counts and surveys conducted by the Coalition utilize the counting guidelines and surveys developed by the Texas Homeless Network. There are numerous factors that contribute to homelessness. The data reflects the characteristics, factors, or situations that are contributing to an individual or family's homelessness. The majority of the sheltered homeless and unsheltered are chronic homeless single adults.

Our community uses the definition for homeless included in the McKinney Act of 1994. According to this Act, a person is considered homeless if he/she "lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence and has a primary night-time residence that is:

- A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations,
- An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or
- A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Several factors contribute to an individual or family becoming "at-risk" of homelessness. Overcrowding in housing is a strong indicator of future homelessness. Individuals and families who are overcrowded or "doubled-up" with friends and family are not considered homeless. However, these individuals are very likely to become homeless in the near future.

Homeless Needs Assessment

| Population | Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night | | Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year | Estimate the # becoming homeless each year | Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year | Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness |
|--|--|-------------|--|--|---|--|
| | Sheltered | Unsheltered | | | | |
| Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren) | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons in Households with Only Children | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons in Households with Only Adults | 71 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chronically Homeless Individuals | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chronically Homeless Families | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Veterans | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unaccompanied Child | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons with HIV | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

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

Based on the 2020 Point –In- Time (PIT) enumeration, there are 16 chronically homeless, 9 veterans, and 30 chronic substance abusers and 19 with serious mental illness, who may remain unsheltered for most of the year, but may enter emergency shelters for short periods of time during the heat of the summer or cold of the winter. Women with children tend to remain in shelter or transitional housing for a longer time than individual adults and tend to have fewer recurrences of homelessness.

According to the PIT data, the median number of days that adult individuals were homeless on average was 120-180 days. During the PIT count there were 7 unaccompanied children surveyed.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

| Race: | Sheltered: | Unsheltered (optional) |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| White | 41 | 53 |
| Black or African American | 10 | 12 |
| Asian | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 |
| Ethnicity: | Sheltered: | Unsheltered (optional) |
| Hispanic | 40 | 35 |
| Not Hispanic | 17 | 35 |

Alternate Data Source Name:
 Victoria Area Homeless Coalition PIT Count
Data Source
Comments:

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

The City of Victoria relies on data from our local CoC recipient, Mid-Coast Family, to estimate this number for the City. Based on the January 2020 PIT Count there are an estimated 81 families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans. Additional estimates from Mid-Coast Family show that 113 families with children were assisted through a rapid rehousing program. No veterans were listed in the rapid rehousing count.

The type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children are, based on Census data, usually single females in need of rental assistance, free or reduced childcare, or increased income, as a whole. Many are forced to provide for their families without access to child support, shouldering financial and other familial responsibilities themselves. Childcare, housing, and other necessary expenses act as significant cost burdens. This often necessitates assistance.

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

The racial and ethnic composition of Victoria’s homeless was captured by the PIT Count in January 2020. Of the 140 homeless citizens counted in the PIT Count, 73% were white, 16% were black, 7% were multiple races, 4% were unknown, and 1% were listed as other. The largest ethnic group among Victoria’s homeless were Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino at 57% of the 140 counted; 41% of respondents listed their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino, while 1% were listed as Unknown.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The majority of persons that were homeless during the PIT count were unsheltered (59 sheltered, 69 unsheltered); however adult only households remain at a much higher rate than all other household makeup. Approximately 100% or 9 of 9 of homeless veterans are unsheltered and 37 victims of

domestic violence are sheltered. However, a higher percent of those who are chronically homeless, chronic substance abusers and/or are seriously mentally ill tend to remain unsheltered than sheltered. Approximately 61% of chronically homeless persons are unsheltered.

Discussion:

Although the homeless population has consistently grown over the last few years, the count cannot be based on that scenario only. Over the years the volunteers and non-profit agencies have worked together more closely with each other through the Victoria Area Homeless Coalition. This in turn has provided the capability of consistently sheltering the homeless during the cold and providing as many services as possible with many agencies all working for the same goal. This effort has allowed the development of greater trust and cooperation between agencies and the homeless.

There is one soup kitchen in the City of Victoria which is Christ's Kitchen that provides lunch 6 days a week. The chronic homeless and many other at-risk homeless persons receive 200 or more plates of food on a daily basis on average, however due to the pandemic that number has tripled to about 700. Although there continues to be a need for services and more capacity at the facilities there is a great need for a shelter for families with children.

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

Introduction:

This category that applies to any population that is presumed to be low to moderate income and in need of public services, non-homeless special needs include those of the senior, severely disabled adults, persons with HIV/AIDS, abused and neglected children and victims of domestic violence. These special needs are often addressed by nonprofit agencies. Understanding the characteristics of its special needs' populations will help the City of Victoria better evaluate public facilities and services directed toward such needs.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

The special needs populations' total approximately 21,418 persons in Victoria, Texas. The table below details the special need populations. Additional information on the populations is included below in the "Discussion" of this section.

- Senior 8,627
- Disabled Elderly Adults 3,874
- Disabled –Non-Elderly Adults 5,645
- Seriously Mentally Ill 2,650
- People with HIV/AIDS 103
- Victims of Domestic Violence 269 women and 23 men
- Abused & Neglected Children 227

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

Needs were determined through comments provided by the public and the service agencies consulted. Medical care is one of the primary needs for these populations. Transportation assistance, especially to out-of-town medical facilities, may be a need for elderly, persons with a disability, and persons living with HIV/AIDS. Job training may be a need since employment at a living wage is so important for independence.

Counseling and therapy services, along with availability of group home or other transitional housing options, are needed by persons with substance abuse issues. This population may also have criminal histories that make obtaining housing difficult.

Supportive housing, either through assisted living, group homes, or permanent supportive housing is an ongoing need for a number of disabled adults. Accessibility improvements are needed in all forms of housing to accommodate elderly and disabled people.

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

According to the Texas Department of Health Services, as of 2018, 128 individuals are living with HIV in Victoria County. This is a slight increase over 2014, when there were 103. Characteristics of the population are not readily available.

Discussion:

Non-Homeless Special Needs is a broad category that applies to any population that is presumed to be low to moderate income and in need of public services. The category covers a large population, including the mentally ill, developmentally disabled, senior, and other groups. Based on input and the data received through the citizen participation process, the highest non-homeless special need priorities identified and ranked by the public were as follows:

- Mental Health and Wellness programs
- Subsistence Program;
- Program for Abused and Neglected Children
- Program for the Senior/ Disabled;
- Program for Children & Youth

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City of Victoria is dedicated to addressing the non-housing community development needs of its residents and creating sustainable living environments. Several areas have been identified that will promote neighborhood stabilization in low and moderate-income areas. These identified areas are important for healthy, safe, and attractive neighborhoods. The approach the City of Victoria has been using for the last 5 years reaches a larger population by focusing on not just one neighborhood, but on larger areas containing multiple neighborhoods.

Non-Housing Community Development is a broad category of spending that covers many types of public facilities such as homeless shelters, domestic violence center and disabled housing and that benefit low- to moderate-income persons. Based on the needs assessment, input received through the citizen participation process, including manager's reports, public hearings, questionnaires, surveys and roundtable and through those the following public facility needs were identified and to gauge future needs:

- Increase facility capacity of shelters for the homeless population;
- Increase facility capacity of special needs populations;
- Neighborhood community center and job training center improvements;
- Increase childcare facilities in the City's Southside

During the citizen participation process, the City identified the need for increased capacity of the facilities that serve the homeless population and special needs populations. Past Action plans have supported Women's Crisis Center, Salvation Army Shelter, Boys & Girls Club and the Gulf Bend Wellness center. Discussions are under way to determine facility renovations and increasing capacities for the existing facilities. The City partners with these agencies in providing sound, safe and accessible facilities to the under-resourced and homeless.

How were these needs determined?

Public Participation is a vital aspect of any planning process. It aids in identifying the needs and desires of citizens and leads to a more informed and engaged public, resulting in a plan that is more representative of the community for which it was designed. The public participation is aimed at fulfilling federal requirements through public hearings. The City of Victoria has exceeded those expectations to include surveys, questionnaires, roundtable and one-on-one consultations to address the community needs. Community development is essential to a successful community.

These needs were determined through an approach that included a citizen participation process and review of other plans and documents. The citizen participation process was conducted through a public hearing, manager's reports, roundtables, questionnaires and surveys distributed to local stakeholders. During the roundtable an educational PowerPoint presentation was provided concerning the background of the CDBG program, the purpose of a Five-Year Consolidated Plan, which activities and areas are eligible for funding, and the schedule of the adoption of the Consolidated Plan. The last part was an open discussion where participants shared their opinions regarding the needs of the City and ranked those needs. The following City plans were considered in the development of the needs:

Subrecipient agencies and other non-profit service providers;

- Community stakeholders;
- City Departments such as code enforcement, public works, and parks and recreations
- Residents, through completion of surveys, attendance at public hearings, and input through other public meetings,
- City of Victoria Comprehensive Plan 2035
- Victoria 2045 Long-Range Metropolitan Transportation Plan
- Public Housing Authority Plan
- Continuum of Care Plan

The public facility needs, as with all of the needs outlined in the Consolidated Plan, were determined through a combination of input and through the review of the above-mentioned plans. Priority ranking was determined from the community, subrecipient agencies and non-profit service providers in the City of Victoria. Input received during the public forums and through the Consolidated Plan survey, questionnaires and roundtable.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Non-Housing Community Development is a broad category of spending that covers many types of public improvements such as parks, transit, and other capital projects that benefit low- or moderate-income neighborhoods. Community development is essential to a successful community. The City of Victoria is dedicated to addressing the community development needs of its residents and creating sustainable living environments. The approach the City of Victoria has been using for the last 5 years reaches a larger population by focusing on not just one neighborhood, but on larger areas containing multiple neighborhoods.

The following public improvements needs were identified:

- Demolition of substandard structures in the community that create blight;
- Park improvements and creation of new park and recreation space;
- Sidewalks; and
- Street lighting.

The needs assessment and citizen participation process revealed a need to address blight in low to moderate income census block groups.

Other public improvements that showed a high priority in the City of Victoria are safe pedestrian mobility along Victoria's major sidewalk corridors to infill sidewalk gaps allowing for greater accessibility to serve low- and moderate-income households. The final public improvements are the parks located in the low-to moderate income census block groups. The City places a high priority on safe venues and enhancing the parks to entice or interest families into outside activities. Improving parks in the low-income block groups provides residents with accessible venues for recreational activities that promote health, wellbeing, deter gang and drug activities, and increase community involvement.

How were these needs determined?

The City's need for public improvements was determined through a merging of the results during the non-profit roundtable and stakeholder interviews, meetings with City departments such as Parks & Recreation, Public Works/Engineering Department, Development Services and input from the City's residents. Input was received during various public forums and through the Consolidated Plan survey. These needs were determined through an approach that included a citizen participation process and review of other plans and documents. The citizen participation process was conducted through a public hearing, stakeholder meetings, and questionnaire distributed to local stakeholders. The last part was an open discussion where participants shared their opinions regarding the needs of the City and ranked those needs. The City Victoria has a strong planning program within its organization. Consequently, the City has several plans that provide support and identify needs for the development of the Consolidated Plan. The goal of these activities is to improve the safety, accessibility, and sustainability of neighborhoods.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Public Services are also a broad category that applies to any population that is presumed to be low-to moderate income or low-mod block group area benefit. These public services are often provided by non-profit agencies, usually in coordination with the City of Victoria. The following public services needs were identified:

- Mental Health & Wellness services for persons with mental, physical, or development disabilities;
- Children & Youth services;
- Abused & Neglected Children services;
- Employment/Job Training services for homeless and at-risk homeless persons;
- Subsistence assistance such Meals-on-Wheels and utility assistance;
- Homeless Support services;
- Senior and or Disabled Services.
- Homeless services

During the citizen participation process, public services were identified as one of the greatest needs in the community. The agencies providing services are constricted by limited resources. Services that are aimed at the homeless population were a specifically high priority, as well as populations at risk of becoming homeless. Mental Health & Wellness services were specified multiple times during the citizen participation process. Mental disabilities present a high percentage of co-occurring medical issues. Another public service with a high rank was Youth & Children services that promote a better quality of life were also identified as an important community need was for children that have been abused and neglected. Participants suggested addressing children & youth services as a way to build character and provide opportunities for youth to better themselves. The major area of concern was a need for additional accessible, affordable youth care with transportation.

As noted throughout the needs assessment, homeless and at risk homeless persons are in great need for services. To help relieve the public service agencies budget for homeless prevention services and employment and job training the City of Victoria works with non-profit agencies to meet these public service's needs. The final needs identified were senior/disabled programs and subsistence assistance for low-income residents in Victoria.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through an approach that included a citizen participation process and review of other plans and documents. Based on the needs assessment, input received through the citizen participation process, including managers' reports, public hearing roundtable, surveys and questionnaire in order to better assess the need for services within the City. During the roundtable and educational PowerPoint presentation information was provided concerning the background of the CDBG program, the purpose of a Five-Year Consolidated Plan, which activities and areas are eligible for funding, and the schedule of the adoption of the Consolidated Plan. The following City plans were considered in the development of the needs for the development of 5-year Consolidated Plan:

- Subrecipient agencies and other non-profit service providers;
- Community stakeholders;
- Residents, through completion of surveys, attendance at public hearings, and input through other public meetings,
- City of Victoria Comprehensive Plan 2035
- Victoria 2045 Long-Range Metropolitan Transportation Plan
- Public Housing Authority Plan
- Continuum of Care Plan

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The market analysis section provides insight into the housing needs of Victoria's low- and moderate-income households. As well, this section will go into the cost burdens that low-income household's face when housing is considered. The 2014-2019 Consolidated plan details the current conditions in the City of Victoria as well as describing the types of activities the City will support using its annual federal, entitlement allocation. This section covers the following broad topics:

- General Characteristics of the Housing Market: General Information about what the City's housing market, condition, and cost of housing are shown in the following sections: Number of Housing Units (MA-10); Cost of Housing (MA-15); and, Condition of Housing (MA-20).
- Lead-based Paint Hazards: Houses built prior to 1980 are at an increased risk of having lead-based paint. In the Condition of Housing (MA-20) section, more details are provided about the number of at-risk homes in the City.
- Public and Assisted Housing: Details about the public housing developments and public housing units are provided within the Public and Assisted Housing (MA-25) section. The physical conditions, as well as the restoration and revitalization needs are listed within this section.
- Facilities, Housing, and Services for Homeless Persons: In the homeless facilities and services (MA-30) section, the types of programs available to the homeless are discussed.
- Special Need Facilities and Services: The Special Needs Facilities and Services (MA-35) section describes the housing stock available to serve persons with disabilities and other low-income persons with special needs and their families.
- Barriers to Affordable Housing: This section (MA- 40) provides an assessment of the regulatory barriers to affordable housing that exist within the City of Victoria.

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

Introduction

The total number of housing units has increased in the City of Victoria over the past decade. The city had a total of 25,919 housing units at the time of the 2010 U.S. Census, and estimated to have approximately 26,250 housing units at the time of the 2020 U.S. Census. This comes to a total increase of 1.3% between the years 2010 and 2020.

All residential properties by number of units

| Property Type | Number | % |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1-unit detached structure | 17,840 | 68% |
| 1-unit, attached structure | 505 | 2% |
| 2-4 units | 2,470 | 9% |
| 5-19 units | 2,825 | 11% |
| 20 or more units | 1,250 | 5% |
| Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc | 1,360 | 5% |
| Total | 26,250 | 100% |

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

| | Owners | | Renters | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| No bedroom | 85 | 1% | 325 | 3% |
| 1 bedroom | 195 | 1% | 2,720 | 28% |
| 2 bedrooms | 2,090 | 15% | 3,685 | 38% |
| 3 or more bedrooms | 11,700 | 83% | 3,045 | 31% |
| Total | 14,070 | 100% | 9,775 | 100% |

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

According to the Office of Public and Indian Housing Public Information Center, the following number and type of voucher units are available within the City of Victoria

- 321 total public housing units are available, of which 117 (36.4%) are available to the elderly and disabled.
- 347 total Section 8 vouchers are available, of which 216 (62.2%) are available to the elderly and disabled.

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

Within the City of Victoria, no Section 8 contracts are scheduled to expire within the time frame of the five-year plan. No units to be expected to be lost.

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

No, there continues to be a need for housing that is affordable to very low-income persons. The Public Housing Authority consistently has a lengthy waiting list for both public housing and Section 8 Vouchers.

Right now the Victoria Public Housing Authority most needs one-bedroom and two-bedroom units. Fewer large family units are seeking public housing assistance than in the past, so three-bedroom units have a waiting list of less than a year, and four-bedroom units have almost no wait. One-bedroom units for the elderly and disabled have an extremely long waiting list. The Housing Authority last opened the Section 8 Voucher list a year ago.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

A need has been identified for transitional housing for persons leaving local shelters.

Units that are affordable for low and extremely low-income families are needed in both rental and for-sale markets.

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

Introduction

This section discusses the overall housing costs in the City of Victoria. In particular, this section deals with housing availability, cost trends, rent trends, and fair market rents.

Cost of Housing

| | Base Year: 2009 | Most Recent Year: 2015 | % Change |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------|
| Median Home Value | 91,500 | 118,500 | 30% |
| Median Contract Rent | 496 | 639 | 29% |

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

| Rent Paid | Number | % |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Less than \$500 | 2,675 | 27.4% |
| \$500-999 | 6,270 | 64.2% |
| \$1,000-1,499 | 645 | 6.6% |
| \$1,500-1,999 | 115 | 1.2% |
| \$2,000 or more | 70 | 0.7% |
| Total | 9,775 | 100.1% |

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

| % Units affordable to Households earning | Renter | Owner |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| 30% HAMFI | 535 | No Data |
| 50% HAMFI | 1,645 | 1,105 |
| 80% HAMFI | 5,540 | 3,310 |
| 100% HAMFI | No Data | 4,805 |
| Total | 7,720 | 9,220 |

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

| Monthly Rent (\$) | Efficiency (no bedroom) | 1 Bedroom | 2 Bedroom | 3 Bedroom | 4 Bedroom |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Fair Market Rent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| High HOME Rent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Low HOME Rent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The lack of affordable housing, in both the rental and housing sales market, were cited as a need by stakeholders and housing advocates.

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

The median home value in the City of Victoria has increased from \$103,500 in 2011 to \$172,950 in 2018, which accounts for a 67% increase in median home value. Alternatively, the Median Household income in the City of Victoria has increased from \$44,803 in 2011 to \$68,800 in 2020, for an increase of 49% in median household income. For this reason, it will become more difficult for low- and moderate-income household to own a home without becoming cost burdened. The median contract rent in the City of Victoria has increased from \$532 in 2011 to \$894 for a total increase of 68%. Since the median rent has increased by more than the household income, it will become more difficult for low- and moderate-income households to find affordable rental units.

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

The City's current median rent is estimated to be \$894 (according to the 2018 ACS 5-year data). The median rent is higher than the fair market rent for efficiency, 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom, but lower than fair market rent for 3-bedroom, and 4-bedroom units. This trend differs slightly when comparing median rent to the High HOME Rent and Low HOME Rent. The current median rent is lower than 2-bedroom, 3 bedrooms, and 4-bedroom high HOME Rent, while being higher than the efficiency and 1-bedroom High HOME rent. It is significantly higher than the Low HOME rent efficiency, 1-bedroom, and 2 bedrooms, while being less than the 3-bedroom and 4-bedroom Low HOME rent.

Discussion

Within the City of Victoria, there is a potential shortage of affordable units for very low-income households (less than 30% HAMFI). Median home value is increasing at a faster rate than median household income, which will make housing less affordable to low- and moderate-income households. This large number of market-rate units have a significant impact on the availability of housing for the 80% HAMFI and above income households.

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

Introduction

This section describes the significant characteristics of the housing market in terms of supply, demand, condition, and the cost of housing. Additionally, it provides insight on the number of homes affected by lead based paint hazards in the City of Victoria.

Definitions

Substandard conditions include those conditions affecting health and safety, including major plumbing and electrical issues, no safe ventilation, no heating source, severe roof damage, with a rehabilitation cost of more than 25% the value of the structure but not exceeding 50% of the value of the rehabbed structure. Those not suitable for rehabilitation include houses with severely damaged walls, support studs/beams, and subflooring and with a rehabilitation cost of more than 50% of the value of the structure after rehabilitation. These units determined to be substandard structures if they are not suitable for rehabilitation or declared unsafe by the Building & Standards Commission.

Condition of Units

| Condition of Units | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| With one selected Condition | 2,810 | 20% | 4,380 | 45% |
| With two selected Conditions | 80 | 1% | 505 | 5% |
| With three selected Conditions | 0 | 0% | 4 | 0% |
| With four selected Conditions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| No selected Conditions | 11,180 | 79% | 4,880 | 50% |
| Total | 14,070 | 100% | 9,769 | 100% |

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

| Year Unit Built | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| 2000 or later | 1,280 | 9% | 1,250 | 13% |
| 1980-1999 | 4,340 | 31% | 3,150 | 32% |
| 1950-1979 | 7,055 | 50% | 4,410 | 45% |
| Before 1950 | 1,390 | 10% | 965 | 10% |
| Total | 14,065 | 100% | 9,775 | 100% |

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

| Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|---|----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| Total Number of Units Built Before 1980 | 8,445 | 60% | 5,375 | 55% |
| Housing Units build before 1980 with children present | 2,240 | 16% | 795 | 8% |

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

In reference to housing quality, 20% of all owner-occupied housing units and 45% of renter-occupied units have at least one housing condition. When looking at the age of housing in the City of Victoria, 60% of owner-occupied houses and 55% of Renter occupied houses were built prior to 1980. This puts these units at a higher risk for lead based paint hazards.

These statistics show that there is some need for the City of Victoria to facilitate both owner-unit and rental-unit rehabilitations. The City will be funding housing roof rehabilitation. The City has applied for State funding through TDHCA for reconstruction funding in 2017. The City will also continue to access FHLB for funding opportunities to assist accessibility issues of the elderly and disabled. Rehabilitation programs for ramps and community risk (smoke alarm) programs may be funded as needs are determined, and projects are presented.

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

The practice of adding lead to residential paint was banned in 1978. It is reasonable to assume that a residential structure built prior to 1979 may contain lead based paint. According to the American Community Survey data for Victoria in 2018 there were 15,127 housing units built prior to 1980. In other words, there is a high probability that these occupied housing units contain lead based paint.

Discussion

The need for owner and rental rehabilitation is expected to become a greater need in the City of Victoria in the next 5-years as 91% of owner occupied and 87% of renter occupied units were built prior to 2000.

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

Introduction

The Victoria Housing Authority serves the City of Victoria with public housing unity, project based Section 8 vouchers, and Housing Choice vouchers (Section 8).

Totals Number of Units

| | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project -based | Tenant -based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| # of units vouchers available | | | 321 | 347 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # of accessible units | | | | | | | | | |
| *includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition | | | | | | | | | |

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The VHA owns and operates 8 separate housing complexes as well as scattered site rentals which are located in various parts of the City of Victoria. The VHA also administers 347 Section 8 vouchers which allow low income persons to rent privately owned houses or apartments dispersed throughout the community.

The VHA’s Mary Kenzler Villa has 18 accessible units and Lova III which has 17 units are the only complexes that serve the senior citizens. The VHA families that qualify for disabled units must meet the criteria that the head of household is disabled or the spouse. Families identified as “Families with Disabilities” have a high need for First Choice tenant-based vouchers.

The Victoria Housing Authority manages nine public housing complexes in the City of Victoria. The Crestwood Apartments have 102 units built in 1953. The Anna Blackley apartments have 28 units built in 1953. Griffith Terrace Apartments have 30 units built in 1958. The Mary Krenzler Villas have 30 units that were built in 1974. The Leary Lane Apartments were built in 1974 and have 36 units. Lova I Apartments, built in 1974, have 26 units; while Lova II Apartments were built in 1982 and have 28 units; finally, Lova III Apartments were built in 1985 and have 17 apartment units. The Fillmore Apartments were built in 1982 and have 24 units located in the complex. All apartment complexes listed are located in various areas throughout the city. According the Housing Authority's Capital Fund Program 5- Year Action Plan, the Housing will focus on rehabilitating the Crestwood Apartments in the next 5 years. When the units were inspected by the Real Estate Assessment Center, they all had high scores.

Public Housing Condition

| Public Housing Development | Average Inspection Score |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Victoria Housing Authority | 79 |

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

Currently there is need for more 1-bedroom public housing units as there are 140 households on the waiting list in the City of Victoria for just 1-bedroom units. There is also renovation work needing to be done to some of the units for things such as flooring, siding, and pavement work, which is being addressed in the Victoria Housing Authorities Capital Funds Program.

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

Currently the VHA's strategy to improving the living environment of low and moderate-income families is by bringing down the cost burden that they endure from housing through sliding scale rent rates, which are based on income. This allows for fewer turnovers since the elderly and disabled are on fixed incomes, and those incomes are unlikely to exceed the maximum median family income. The reason some citizens of the City of Victoria have this cost burden is because of a lack of a job, skills, and/or consistently low income. Also, 54% of the public housing units are currently being used by the elderly or handicapped and their families. These groups find it more difficult to locate accommodating living conditions, and the Housing Authority tries to provide to as many of them as possible.

The staff at the housing authority supplies the residents in our communities with a monthly newsletter. In this newsletter, it lists positive ways of improving your life skills, health and overall well-being. We have provided to all residents in the past, a cleaning bucket with supplies and detailed instructions on how to take care of their home. We had nutrition classes in the past hosted by Texas AgriLife. We have asked residents in the past to come to meetings, such as our annual plan meeting; however, there is hardly any attendance.

Discussion:

The VHA currently has a significant waiting list on 1-bedroom public housing units. The restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units continue to be addressed in the Victoria Housing Authorities Capital Funds Program. All public housing units in the City of Victoria have received passing inspection scores of 70 or above.

The staff at the housing authority supplies the residents in our communities with a monthly newsletter. In this newsletter, it lists positive ways of improving your life skills, health and overall well-being. We have provided to all residents in the past, a cleaning bucket with supplies and detailed instructions on how to take care of their home. We had nutrition classes in the past hosted by Texas AgriLife. We have asked residents in the past to come to meetings, such as our annual plan meeting; however, there is hardly any attendance.

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

Introduction

The homeless facilities and services analyzed in this section was completed in conjunction with the City of Victoria's homeless facilities and services organizations.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

| | Emergency Shelter Beds | | Transitional Housing Beds | Permanent Supportive Housing Beds | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Year Round Beds (Current & New) | Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds | Current & New | Current & New | Under Development |
| Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren) | 38 | 0 | 40 | 9 | 0 |
| Households with Only Adults | 28 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Chronically Homeless Households | 6 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Veterans | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unaccompanied Youth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

- *Mid-Coast Family Services, 120 North Main Street, Victoria, Texas.* Mid-Coast Family Services provides services for adults and those who have been affected by alcohol and drug abuse. These services include crisis intervention counseling, substance use screenings, and a 24-hour call center. Mid-Coast can also provide a completely furnished one-bedroom apartment to qualified applicants.
- *Salvation Army, 1302 North Louis Street, Victoria, Texas.* Salvation Army has a Stepping Stone program that provides drug and alcohol abuse program for 90-180 days.
- *Perpetual Help Home, 705 East Santa Rosa Street, Victoria, Texas.* Perpetual Help Home provides drug rehabilitation assistance to women.

Mental Health Resources

- *Gulf Bend MHMR Center, 6502 Nursery Drive, Suite 100, Victoria, Texas.* Provides counseling for those who need it through their Place4 counseling center. Gulf Bend provides care to those with mental health issues, specifically the serious and persistently mentally ill. Annually, the center serves 1,900 adults with mental illness, 550 children with emotional disturbances, and 200 persons with developmental disabilities. In conjunction with the City of Victoria, Gulf Bend has built the Wellness Center which is a 32-unit facility for its patients. The facility will provide 24/7 medical needs, like skill training and counseling.

Employment Resources

- *Perpetual Help Home, 705 East Santa Rosa Street, Victoria, Texas.* Perpetual Help Home provides job training, and financial planning for women.
- *House of Dreams, 1204 N Moody Street, Victoria, Texas.* A case manager mentors each family in areas such as G.E.D. training, transportation, life coaching, and job placement.

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

Mid-Coast Family Services

- Provide emergency and permanent supportive housing to qualified applicants.

Christ's Kitchen

- Provides warm meals to those who need them 6 days a week.

Perpetual Help Home

- Provides Employment resources to the homeless, as well as transitional housing.

KIDZconnection

- Provides basic needs for the homeless and at-risk-homeless children, and unaccompanied youth attending Victoria Independent School District.

Housing Authority of the City of Victoria

- Provides housing for the low-income persons, with special consideration for the elderly and those with physical disabilities.

Victoria Food Bank

- Provides backpack program for homeless students.

Faith Family House of Dreams Shelter

- Provides transitional housing for women and children. An eviction prevention program is also available for at risk homeless.

Salvation Army

- Provides emergency shelter for the chronic homeless men, and eviction prevention for at-risk homeless.

Restoration House

- Treatment Center that also provides housing for women and children.

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

Introduction

This section describes the facilities and programs used to assist those with unique needs in the City of Victoria. These populations may include the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, and developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents, or other groups. These facilities can include such things as wheelchair accessible units, or non-income eligible units.

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

The homeless have many needs that have to be addressed, stable and decent housing are a very important resource in getting people out of being chronically homeless. Jobs and education are also supportive needs of the homeless that need to be addressed. The Victoria Food Bank provides food to the homeless as well as creating bags for the elderly seniors to have. The Food Bank makes on average about 300 bags for senior citizens annually.

Another group that has specific needs is the persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. These persons will require counseling as well educational services. For those with alcohol and drug addictions they need long term counseling, long term recovery care, as well as rehabilitation centers.

The elderly and frail elderly require a consistent accessible living environment. This living environment can entail things such as handicap accessible ramps, utility/ rent assistance and prescription assistance. The last group that has specific needs is the persons with disabilities (mental, physical, and developmental). Those with disabilities generally require a care facility, which sometimes includes long term care. Also much like the elderly, many of the physically disabled may require handicap accessible ramps.

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

Discharge planning and discharge follow up occurs for all individuals leaving a State Hospital/School, returning to the local service area. These services ensure people have services lined up upon their return such as doctor services and medication refills. Programs include Extended Observation Unit and Transitional Housing. Extended Observation is a step-down outpatient program for where people stay to assure, they are stable and ready for community living. Transitional housing offers short term living that incorporates living/life skills to include job search and permanent housing. Currently when a person's returns from a mental and physical health institution the intention would be for them go into a permanent supportive housing unit. However, there are not enough units currently to allow for that.

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

The Code of Federal Regulation 91.315(e) requires that any use of HOME funds must be identified concerning the allocation of funding towards non-homeless special needs groups. The City of Victoria does not receive formula grant funding but does seek competitive funding through the Texas Department of Housing Community Affairs (TDHCA) HOME Investment Partnerships Program (“HOME”). The City of Victoria received approval to participate in the HOME Reservation system with TDHCA for the Homeowner Rehabilitation Assistance (HRS) set-aside.

The City plans to support developers who work to increase the quantity of affordable rental housing during the next year. Additionally, the City plans to fund programs that will provide non-homeless special needs groups with necessary resources such as medical help, counseling, food, and job/employment training.

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

As discussed in the previous question the City of Victoria is not a formula HOME grantee. The City of Victoria does plan to undertake many programs to address the housing and supportive services needs of special needs persons. The City plans to support developers who work to increase the quantity of affordable rental housing during the next year. Supportive services will be provided through Public Service Agency activities but funding for these services are capped at 15% of the grant and 15% of the program income.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Fair housing is crucial to ensuring that persons of low-income levels have equal access to housing. HUD requires jurisdictions that receive federal funds to commit to affirmatively further fair housing. The City of Victoria has identified six problems facing affordable housing:

Neighborhood Deterioration- Efforts to sustain and revitalize neighborhoods will be carried out through demolition programs. These programs will seek to address neighborhood deterioration caused by neglect or lack of maintenance and foster neighborhood pride to deter further deterioration.

Code Enforcement activities will not be undertaken in the 2020-2024 CPS due to changes in HUD regulations and guidelines. In prior years, the City allocated CDBG funds to cover the salary and benefits for one Code Enforcement Officer to address the CPS goal of preserving suitable and livable neighborhood environments. Revised HUD regulations require Code Enforcement activities to be leveraged with public and private improvements within CDBG-eligible Census block groups. The amount of leveraging required and the complexity associated with monitoring the leveraging activities made it impractical for the City to continue allocating CDBG funds for Code Enforcement activities. To continue to address the CPS goal of preserving suitable and livable neighborhood environments, will focus on demolition.

Revised HUD regulations have also impacted the Neighborhood Clean-up activity, which is now classified as a Public Service Activity (PSA). PSAs are subject to a 15% cap, meaning only 15% of an annual CDBG allocation may be directed to PSAs. The City maximizes its 15% PSA cap to assist local social service organizations, which have a much more direct and beneficial impact on low/moderate income families and individuals than Neighborhood Clean-ups.

Inability to Obtain Safe Rental Housing- Rental housing assistance is currently being addressed through CDBG funds. The Eviction Prevention Programs can provide housing assistance for eligible renters if they are on the verge of eviction.

- **Need for Home Ownership Education-** Home ownership education is addressed on a program basis. Prospective homebuyers participating in the New Housing Homebuyer Assistance Program are provided home ownership education before purchase. Homebuyers requiring education or classes may be directed to area resources by staff.
- **Need for Housing and Services for the Homeless-** the City works with the Victoria Area Homeless Coalition to address the needs of the homeless. Water bill and eviction prevention assistance also aid in the prevention of homelessness.
- **Minimum Lot Size Requirements-** Minimum lot size is a subdivision platting requirement established by City Code. No CDBG programs address this barrier; however, staff recognizes the potential hardship caused by this requirement.

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

Introduction

The Consolidated Plan provides a concise summary of the City’s priority non-housing community development needs that are eligible for assistance. The following section describes the economic development needs of the City of Victoria, and also provides data regarding the local economic condition of the jurisdiction and compares the ability of the local work force to satisfy the needs of local businesses. Much of this data can be used to describe the level of housing demand in the local market.

This section discusses the following topics:

- Business by Sector
- Labor Force
- Occupations by Sector
- Travel Time to Work
- Education
- Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

| Business by Sector | Number of Workers | Number of Jobs | Share of Workers % | Share of Jobs % | Jobs less workers % |
|---|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction | 1,803 | 1,516 | 8 | 6 | -2 |
| Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations | 3,250 | 3,919 | 14 | 16 | 2 |
| Construction | 2,346 | 1,619 | 10 | 6 | -4 |
| Education and Health Care Services | 4,053 | 5,465 | 17 | 22 | 5 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 1,363 | 1,600 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Information | 289 | 389 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Manufacturing | 2,595 | 1,185 | 11 | 5 | -6 |
| Other Services | 855 | 972 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Professional, Scientific, Management Services | 1,268 | 1,295 | 5 | 5 | 0 |

| Business by Sector | Number of Workers | Number of Jobs | Share of Workers % | Share of Jobs % | Jobs less workers % |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Public Administration | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retail Trade | 3,851 | 4,684 | 16 | 19 | 3 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 945 | 638 | 4 | 3 | -1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 1,408 | 1,684 | 6 | 7 | 1 |
| Total | 24,026 | 24,966 | -- | -- | -- |

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force | 32,630 |
| Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over | 30,425 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.75 |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24 | 20.70 |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65 | 4.05 |

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

| Occupations by Sector | Number of People |
|--|------------------|
| Management, business and financial | 4,945 |
| Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations | 1,230 |
| Service | 3,625 |
| Sales and office | 8,300 |
| Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair | 3,499 |
| Production, transportation and material moving | 1,645 |

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

| Travel Time | Number | Percentage |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|
| < 30 Minutes | 24,460 | 84% |
| 30-59 Minutes | 3,420 | 12% |
| 60 or More Minutes | 1,100 | 4% |
| Total | 28,980 | 100% |

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

| Educational Attainment | In Labor Force | | Not in Labor Force |
|---|-------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | Civilian Employed | Unemployed | |
| Less than high school graduate | 3,035 | 505 | 1,760 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 7,180 | 430 | 2,160 |
| Some college or Associate's degree | 8,475 | 225 | 2,225 |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 5,425 | 160 | 835 |

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

| | Age | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | 18–24 yrs | 25–34 yrs | 35–44 yrs | 45–65 yrs | 65+ yrs |
| Less than 9th grade | 160 | 215 | 450 | 1,200 | 1,520 |
| 9th to 12th grade, no diploma | 1,545 | 755 | 1,070 | 1,610 | 920 |
| High school graduate, GED, or alternative | 2,295 | 2,660 | 2,470 | 4,645 | 2,685 |
| Some college, no degree | 1,930 | 2,755 | 1,765 | 3,540 | 1,780 |
| Associate's degree | 420 | 645 | 765 | 1,460 | 470 |
| Bachelor's degree | 295 | 1,435 | 905 | 2,315 | 825 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 0 | 510 | 470 | 805 | 675 |

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

| Educational Attainment | Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Less than high school graduate | 16,257 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 25,975 |
| Some college or Associate's degree | 32,345 |
| Bachelor's degree | 46,757 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 58,647 |

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The major employment sectors for the City of Victoria are arts, entertainment, accommodations (12% of workers and 13% of jobs); education and health care services (17% of workers and 22% of jobs); manufacturing (11% of workers and 6% of jobs); and retail trade (15% of workers and 17% of jobs). These sectors make up the largest majority of workers in Victoria or have the largest share of jobs.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Business in Victoria has a strong need for an educated workforce that often requires specialized training. A good transportation infrastructure is also vital to business in the City of Victoria.

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

The Port of Victoria has invested and expanded their infrastructure to further business development in need of water way transportation. They have done this by adding docks at the site to expedite barge traffic for increased shipping volumes and have expanded their rail capacity to meet the rising demands.

The Victoria College completed construction of their Emerging Technology Complex that includes an Industrial Training Center. The center is approximately 112,000 sq. ft. of space that will provide business and industry facilities to meet the training needs of their employees with specialized courses.

The U.S. IH-69 corridor project sections in Victoria include the construction of feeder roads along U.S. Hwy 59 and the completion of overpasses along Loop 463. The designation of Interstate 69 through Victoria will not only provide much needed transportation infrastructure but will also provide recognition of interstate quality roadway for transportation of goods through the community.

These advances in the community support on-going and future growth of population which results in the need for additional investment in new infrastructure, and maintenance of existing infrastructure.

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

The passage of HB 5 allows the Victoria Independent School District the ability to leverage important vocational training for the youth in Victoria. As well, Victoria College, along with the University of Houston-Victoria both provides an educated workforce to the city to meet job needs. The colleges also have dedicated curriculums to meet the needs of the current and future workforce employment opportunities.

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

The Victoria College offers business job specific training for incumbent workers and new employees. Businesses may apply and receive funding for the training through the skills development fund.

The Workforce Solutions of the Golden Crescent offers business assistance with job listings, recruitment, applications, and employee screenings as well as assessment testing; tax incentives, employment subsidies, subsidized internships, and customized training for new or existing workers. These programs provide an environment that promotes business and industry success.

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

Yes.

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

Yes, the jurisdiction participates in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). Victoria actively recruits industry representing primary jobs; assists established businesses in the retention and expansion of their services; participates in retail business recruitment; and engages in industrial business park development to support the attraction and recruitment of new business for a strong, and diverse economic base.

Discussion

The Largest employment sectors in the City of Victoria are sales and office, management, business, and financial. As is the trend throughout most of the United States, in the City of Victoria, the higher a group's educational attainment, the higher their median earnings will be. In the City of Victoria, approximately 21% of the populations over the age of 18 do not have a high school degree or equivalent, while 25% of the population has at least an Associate degree. Approximately 80% of the City of Victoria's population drives less than 30 minutes to get to work, and approximately 16% drive between 30 minutes to an hour to get to work.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

In reference to low- and moderate-income households, a census tract is considered to have a high concentration of low- and moderate income households if 51% or more of the population are low- and moderate-income persons. Concentration of multiple housing problems appears to be related to the Area Median Income (AMI). Areas with less than 30% (AMI) are 6 times as likely to have one or more housing problems as housing located in 80% or more AMI.

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

A census tract is considered to have a high concentration of low- and moderate-income households if 51% or more of the population are low- and moderate-income persons. Additionally, a census tract is considered to have a high concentration of minority persons if:

- The percentage of households in a particular racial or ethnic minority group is at least 20 percentage points higher than the percentage of that minority group for the housing market area, i.e., the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) in which the proposed housing is to be located.
- The neighborhood's total percentage of minority persons is at least 20 percentage points higher than the total percentage of all minorities for the MSA as a whole; or
- In the case of a metropolitan area, the neighborhood's total percentage of minority persons exceeds 50 percent of its population. HUD does not define a "neighborhood" as it applies here.

There are currently 11 census tracts in the City of Victoria that have a significant concentration of low to moderate income populations:

- Census Tract 601.1 – 57.31%
- Census Tract 601.3 – 55.81%
- Census Tract 602.4 – 79.49%
- Census Tract 201.2 – 79.28%
- Census Tract 201.1 – 68.04%
- Census Tract 202.1 – 71.18%
- Census Tract 202.2 – 69.20%
- Census Tract 301.2 – 93.21%
- Census Tract 301.1 – 74.07%
- Census Tract 302.2 – 52.02%
- Census Tract 302.1 – 77.61%

The concentration maps for the Hispanic ethnicity and the black/African American race are included at the bottom of the page.

City acknowledges these figures may change with 2020 Census data and will amend accordingly.

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

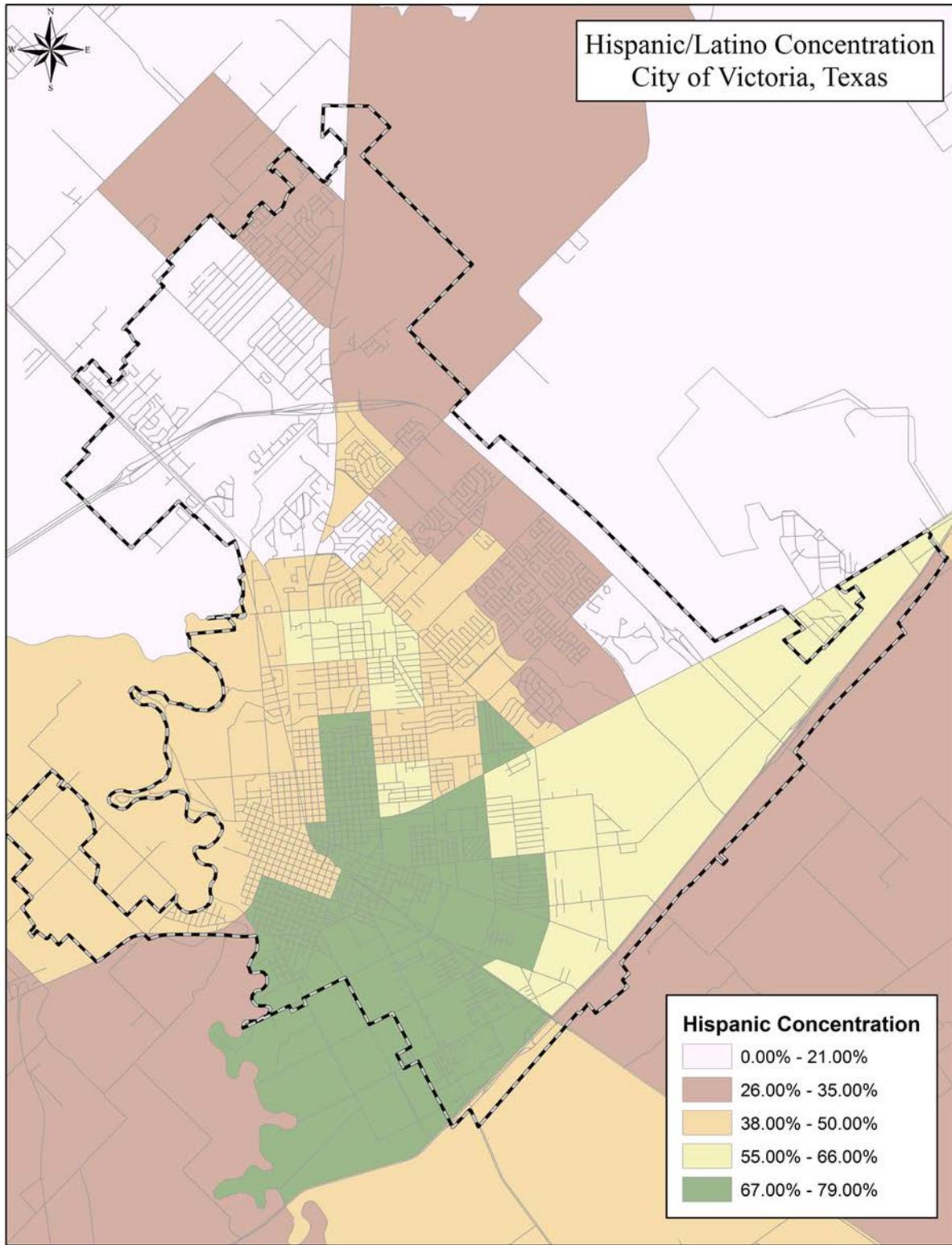
The low-income areas in the City of Victoria are mostly comprised of single-family residential neighborhoods, with very little commercial interspersed throughout. There is no new construction in these areas, as most of it is already developed. Most of the properties in these areas are not likely to change in the near future. Most of the areas that are along major corridors are classified as low-income areas, with a few exceptions. The areas that have low income apartment complexes are located in the northern part of the city and are very close to higher income neighborhoods. Lastly these areas are characterized with having a very good public transportation system, with many stops. Public transportation allows the low-income households to travel throughout the city when a car is not an option.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

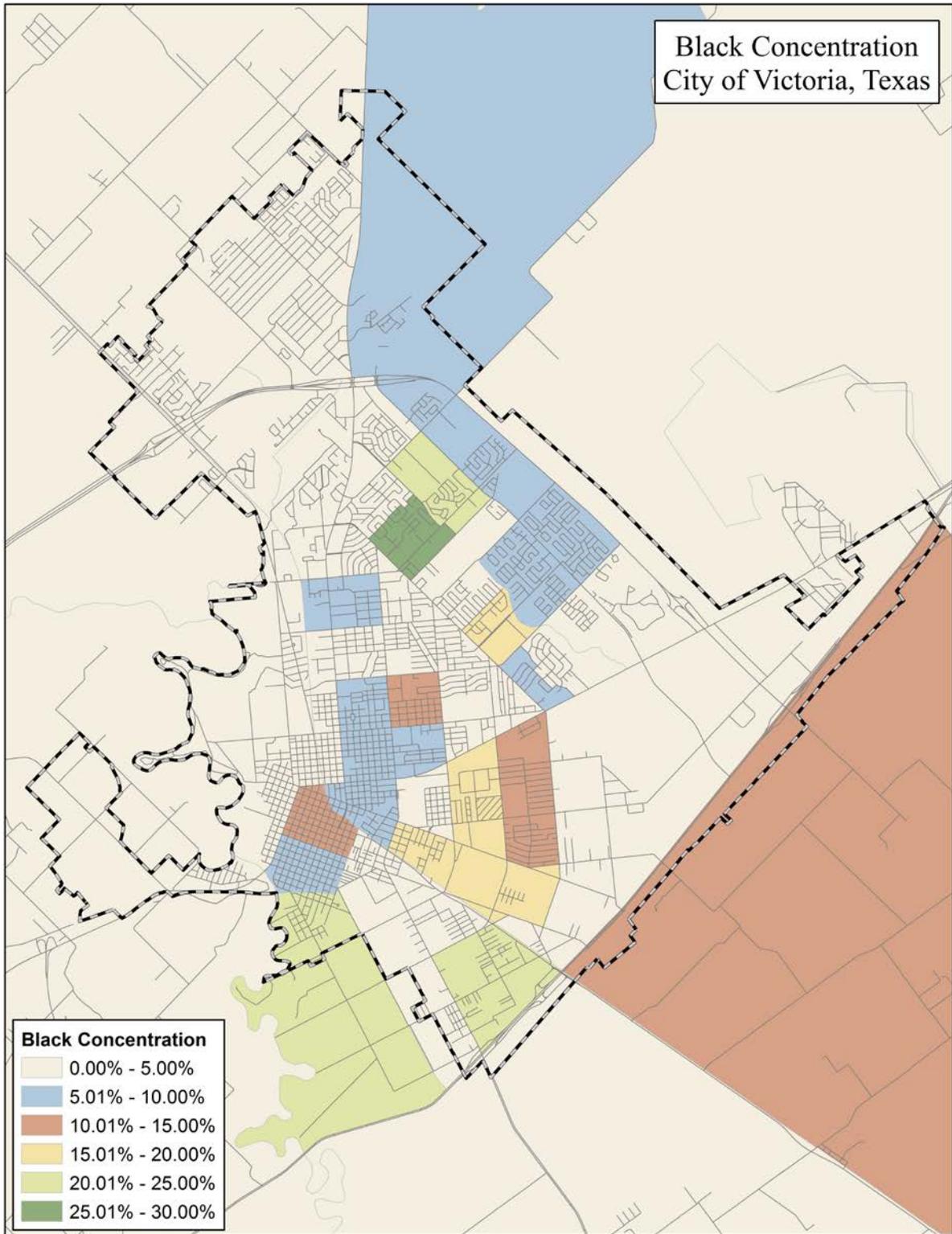
One of the larger assets to the low-income areas is the ability to get around with public transportation. The buses currently run from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and a shortened schedule on the weekends. The public transportation system is also fully equipped to support citizens with physical disabilities. The low-income communities have the largest share of parks in the City of Victoria, with 10 out of the 15 parks being located in low-income neighborhoods. The parks along with the local sports area, and community center, allow for adequate recreational facilities for the low-income communities. Many of the schools within the City are located within the low-income areas. This allows for the youth to be in walking distance, or a short bus ride away from getting to school. The Victoria College and University of Houston Victoria campus are both located adjacent to many low-income areas. As well many of the dorms for the campuses are located in the low-income areas. Some of the block groups in the northern part of the city are comprised of low-income apartment complexes, and moderate to high-income single-family homes. This a good sign that the community is not being segregated based on income.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City is expanding the strategic opportunities in these areas by focusing CDBG, and general fund improvements and enhancements in the areas as well as encouraging economic development, affordable housing development and redevelopment. As well, the City of Victoria is in the TDHCA reservation system for the HOME reconstruction projects, to bring about positive home improvements in these communities.



Hispanic/Latino Concentration City of Victoria, Texas



Black Concentration City of Victoria, Texas

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Consolidated Plan objectives represent high priority needs for the City of Victoria and serve as the basis for the strategic actions the City will use to meet these needs. The priorities listed were determined through consultation with stakeholders, service providers, and in consideration of a community survey that was conducted in the development of the Consolidated Plan. The following goals will guide the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan for the City of Victoria.

Administration Goals

- Continue to Plan, Monitor and Administer CDBG Grant Programs and ensure compliance with Federal Regulations

Public Infrastructure and Improvement Goals

- Enhance livability through improvement of public infrastructure (street lighting, sidewalks) and parks in CDBG eligible census tracts

Neighborhood Programs

- Support demolition projects to address unsafe structures in LMI areas
- Neighborhood clean-ups

Affordable Housing Goals

- Address LMI homeowner assistance needs through roof rehabilitation to preserve safe housing
- Assist LMI first-time homebuyer's down payment assistance.
- Assist in utilities tap and connections

Public Facility Goals

- Support renovations/improvements to public facilities that serve LMI persons who are homeless and/or in need of employment/job training services (homeless shelters, transitional housing facilities)
- Community Facility providers (Food Banks, youth centers)
- Special Needs Population Facilities (Presumed Benefits Activities)

Public Service Goals

- Support public service activities that provide essential services to persons who are low to moderate income, homeless, or may have special needs (e.g. subsistence support services, child & youth services, employment/job training services, mental health & wellness services, homeless & at-risk homeless prevention services, senior and/or disabled services, abused and neglected children)

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Area Name: | City of Victoria |
| | Area Type: | Jurisdiction Wide |
| | Other Target Area Description: | Jurisdiction Wide |
| | HUD Approval Date: | |
| | % of Low/ Mod: | |
| | Revital Type: | |
| | Other Revital Description: | |
| | Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area. | This boundary encompasses all of the area within the City of Victoria City Limits. |
| | Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area. | No specific data. |
| | How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area? | Not applicable. This is jurisdiction wide. |
| | Identify the needs in this target area. | This is jurisdiction wide and all needs identified are applicable. |
| | What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area? | This is jurisdiction wide and all opportunities identified are applicable. |
| Are there barriers to improvement in this target area? | Not applicable. This is jurisdiction wide. | |
| 2 | Area Name: | Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria |
| | Area Type: | Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria |
| | Other Target Area Description: | Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria |
| | HUD Approval Date: | |
| | % of Low/ Mod: | |
| | Revital Type: | |

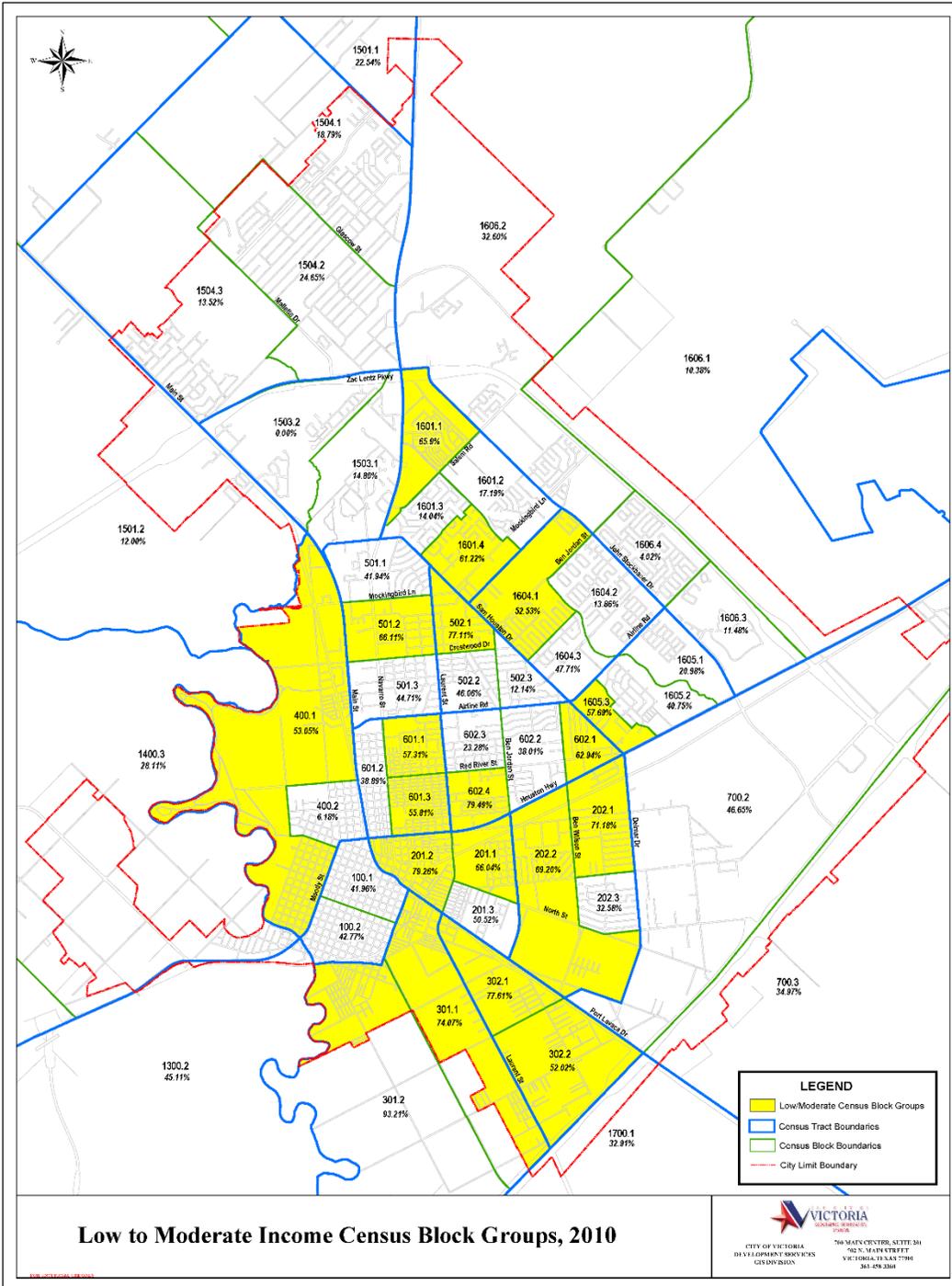
| | |
|---|--|
| Other Revital Description: | |
| Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area. | |
| Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area. | |
| How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a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

General Allocation Priorities

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

Currently in the City of Victoria, the CDBG investments are allocated primarily to the low- and moderate-income block groups. There are 19 census block groups that are eligible based on the population’s income. For the block groups indicated, the Household Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) percentages for eligible low-income concentrations must be >51%. Therefore, those block groups are eligible to receive CDBG funding. When looking at the map above, the areas marked in yellow are those with a high concentration of low to moderate income households.

During the course of the five program years from 2020 – 2024, the City of Victoria intends on distributing CDBG funds throughout the City based on a variety of factors including, the level of need, the capacity to meet needs, and to remain in compliance with HUD rules and regulations on area boundaries. Therefore, funds will be available citywide, although may be targeted to areas of high need during subsequent plan years. A map of LMI areas is included below.



Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups, 2010

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Priority Need Name | Program Administration |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | Jurisdiction Wide |
| | Associated Goals | Program Administration |
| | Description | This activity covers the salary of the Community Development Planner who administers the City's CDBG Program. The Community Development Planner will Continue to Plan, Monitor and Administer Entitlement Grant Programs and ensure compliance with Federal Regulations. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | The priority is to ensure the strategic plan is managed and overseen throughout the 5-year consolidated plan and the annual action plans. |
| 2 | Priority Need Name | Public Infrastructure Improvements |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria |
| | Associated Goals | Public Infrastructure Improvements |

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Description | This activity enhances livability through improvement of public infrastructure. The priority will allow for the creation of suitable living environments by adding accessibility through sidewalks. It will also create a suitable living environments by creating safer neighborhoods and accessibility by providing street lighting along dark city streets. It will also lessen hazards and deter crime by lighting up the low- to moderate income neighborhoods. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | The priority was determined by the community surveys the City sent out, stake holder meetings, and City Staff's knowledge of the community development needs of the City. It was a high priority to provide pedestrians with safe path to get around town if they could not travel by motor vehicle. Safety was a top priority to help deter crime by lighting up some the darker streets in the low- to moderate income neighborhoods. |
| 3 | Priority Need Name | Public Park Improvements and Development |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria |
| | Associated Goals | Public Park Improvements and Development |
| | Description | This priority will focus on improving some of the City's local parks that are located in the low- to moderate-income neighborhoods within the City. The need will also address the need for the creation of a park within the City's low- to moderate-income neighborhoods. |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| | Basis for Relative Priority | This is considered a high priority by the City of Victoria, because of community surveys received, communications with the City's Park's Department, and round table discussions with local neighborhood coalitions. Many expressed the need for adding lighting the parks to deter criminal activity, provide a safer environment for families to enjoy the parks, and promote sustainability by encouraging community members to take pride in keeping their parks clean. Another highly stressed need was a park for the City's lower Southside community. Based off research it shows there is currently a need for our low- to moderate-income neighbors in the far Southside of the City is needing a recreation space for them to enjoy as this portion of our City is lacking in motorized transportation to get to other parks around the city. Building one closer to this neighborhood would allow low-to moderate- income families greater accessibility by allowing them to walk to the park. |
| 4 | Priority Need Name | Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | Jurisdiction Wide Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria |
| | Associated Goals | Owner-Occupied Home Rehabilitation Assistance |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| | Description | A priority need that will assist low- to moderate-income families and households with rehabilitation of their owner-occupied homes to create a suitable and sustainable living environments. The City plans to assist with roof rehabilitation and other small rehabilitation projects to help sustain Victoria's affordable housing stock. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | This considered a high priority to the community based on community surveys, the aftermath and rebuilding continuing after Hurricane Harvey, and the aging housing stock within the City of Victoria. |
| 5 | Priority Need Name | Demolition |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria |
| | Associated Goals | Demolition and Clearance |
| | Description | This priority will support the demolition and clearance of substandard structures within the City's low- to moderate-income Census blocks. This priority will create suitable living environments by removing dilapidated structures that cause a public health and hazards to the community. This priority will support the creation of a suitable living environment with the removal of the substandard structure allowing for the a newer sustainable structure to be built in its place. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | This has been determined to be a high priority need to the City over the last couple years here in Victoria. The biggest basis for this activity is the City has seen an increase in substandard housing a result of Hurricane Harvey. The City continues to rebuild years later after the storm. Community surveys, stake holder meetings, and consultation with the local building official and code enforcement department the topic of the depreciation of building within the City has grown significantly after Harvey. |
| 6 | Priority Need Name | First-Time Home buyer Assistance |
| | Priority Level | High |

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Public Housing Residents Families with Children Victims of Domestic Violence Victims of Domestic Violence Other |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | Jurisdiction Wide |
| | Associated Goals | First-Time Home-buyer Assistance |
| | Description | Need for financial assistance by first-time home buyers that have low- to moderate-income to buy affordable housing to create suitable and sustainable housing for themselves and their families. Low- to moderate-income individuals families and household could use financial assistance when buying a home as most fall just short of being able to cover their closing cost or give a down payment to qualify for a mortgage without such assistance. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Based on conversations with local real estate lenders and real estate agents it is growing need where low- to moderate-income homebuyers are not qualifying for new mortgage loans based on their ability to contribute toward a down payment and/or closing cost. Local banks have started pilot programs, where if the low- to moderate-income borrower can qualify for grants to assist them with those down payments and/or closing cost they are likely to qualify for a mortgage loan. |
| 7 | Priority Need Name | Public Facilities Improvements |
| | Priority Level | High |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Population | <p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development</p> |
| Geographic Areas Affected | <p>Jurisdiction Wide Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria</p> |
| Associated Goals | <p>Public Facility Rehabilitation and Development</p> |
| Description | <p>This is a need to assist the City's local public facilities to rehabilitate their facilities to create sustainable environments for the clients they serve with their services they provide, a need for assisting in developing facilities for our underserved and special populations such as our homeless population and those suffering with mental health and other disabilities, need for assisting our low- to moderate-income neighborhood facilities such as community centers, job training facilities, youth centers, and/or senior centers. The need to assist those public facilities who provide substances to our community during such times of disaster like the local food banks, pantries. The need to assist those facilities who provide assistance to those presumed clientele beneficiaries such as the homeless, abused and neglected children, seniors, domestic abuse victims. A need to assist the local housing authorities with rehabilitation and added improvements.</p> |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| | Basis for Relative Priority | This basis of this need was from Community Outreach Surveys received, consultation with local stakeholders, neighborhood coalitions, local housing authority, and our local Homeless coalitions. It was expressed that the City is need of local facility that could assist with those suffering from mental health and/or physical disabilities, it is in need of homeless facilities such as those for homeless women not just those women suffering from domestic abuse. It was also expressed the need for community centers in low- to moderate-income neighborhoods to assist with job training for the homeless and low- to moderate-income individuals to gain better life skills to be able to create sustainable lives for themselves. The need to be able for the community to assist those in need during times of disasters, pandemics, and everyday living condition. |
| 8 | Priority Need Name | Mental Health & Wellness Services |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | Jurisdiction Wide Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria |
| | Associated Goals | Public Service Programs and Activities |
| | Description | Support public service activities that provide essential services to persons who are low to moderate income, homeless, or may have special needs. |

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---|
| | Basis for Relative Priority | This need was ranked as high due to the need of the at-risk homeless, homeless and disabled persons to receive supportive services for individuals with multiple diagnoses to help them manage their illness, health behaviors, and provide them with psychiatric services, and 24-hour crisis/ respite services. |
| 9 | Priority Need Name | Abused & Neglected Children |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Victims of Domestic Violence Other |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | Jurisdiction Wide Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria |
| | Associated Goals | Public Service Programs and Activities |
| | Description | Support public service activities that provide essential services to persons who are low to moderate income, homeless, or may have special needs. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | This public service ranked highly due to a need to provide advocates for abused and neglected children that have been put into foster care for safe and structured environments. |
| 10 | Priority Need Name | Senior and/ or Disabled Services |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families |

| | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---|
| | Geographic Areas Affected | Jurisdiction Wide Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria |
| | Associated Goals | Public Service Programs and Activities |
| | Description | Support public service activities that provide essential services to persons who are low to moderate income, homeless, or may have special needs. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | This population is at a higher percentage risk of being cost burdened due to minimal monthly incomes and inability to perform necessary activities to sustain households. These services will provide the basic needs services to low-income persons who are struggling to provide for all of their needs. |
| 11 | Priority Need Name | Subsistence Support Services |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | Jurisdiction Wide Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria |
| | Associated Goals | Public Service Programs and Activities |
| | Description | Support public service activities that provide essential services to persons who are low to moderate income, homeless, or may have special needs. |

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Basis for Relative Priority | The basis of this priority was determined by the community surveys, one-on-one consultations, round table discussions and City staff knowledge of the public service needs in the City of Victoria. This need was rated high because the assistance provided is basic needs such as water for low-income households. |
| 12 | Priority Need Name | Children & Youth Services |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Families with Children Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | Jurisdiction Wide Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria |
| | Associated Goals | Public Service Programs and Activities |
| | Description | Support public service activities that provide essential services to persons who are low to moderate income, homeless, or may have special needs |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | This public service ranked highly due to a need to provide children and youth safe and structured environments. |
| | 13 | Priority Need Name |
| Priority Level | | High |

| | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Population | Extremely Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | Jurisdiction Wide Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria |
| | Associated Goals | Public Service Programs and Activities |
| | Description | Support public service activities that provide essential services to persons who are low to moderate income, homeless, or may have special needs. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | This high ranking priority is based on the necessity of these support services to enable homeless and at-risk homeless persons to achieve self-sufficiency. These services will provide them support and stability to break the cycle of homelessness and poverty. |
| 14 | Priority Need Name | Employment and Job Training Services |
| | Priority Level | Low |

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---|
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Victims of Domestic Violence |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | Jurisdiction Wide Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria |
| | Associated Goals | Public Service Programs and Activities |
| | Description | A need to provide job training programs to teach low- to moderate-income individuals as well as the homeless important life skills to gain successful employment opportunities to assist in creating a sustainable career. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | The priority was ranked and determined by community outreach surveys, roundtables with local neighbor coalitions meetings; area homeless coalition, stake holders, local state Coc anESG recipients. |
| 15 | Priority Need Name | Affordable Housing Initiatives |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly |

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Geographic Areas Affected | Jurisdiction Wide Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria |
| Associated Goals | Affordable Housing Initiatives Programs |
| Description | A need for affordable housing initiatives other than just down payments and closing cost assistance. Such as needing funds for water and sewer taps and other possible development requirements for single family residential development such driveways, off-street parking, and sidewalks. |
| Basis for Relative Priority | The basis for this priority needs is based on development requirement for all single family residential development. Most of the time when low- to moderate income individuals are building new residences or placing manufactured homes on vacant lots there are unaware of the additional cost associated with the development based on City Codes and Ordinances such as water/sewer tap fees, driveways, and sidewalks. |

Narrative (Optional)

The City will utilize approximately \$3 million in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds over the next five (5) years to meet the needs of residents through the following activities:

- **Public Services** (Children & Youth Services, Subsistence Support Services, Senior and/ or Disabled Services, Homeless & At-Risk Homeless Prevention Services, Abused & Neglected Children, Mental Health & Wellness Services)
- **Public Facilities**
- **Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation**
- **First-time Home buyer assistance**
- **Demolition**
- **Public Park Improvements**
- **Public Infrastructure Improvements**
- **Administration**

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

Influence of Market Conditions

| Affordable Housing Type | Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) | Tenant based rental assistance is vital for households with low and extremely low incomes in the City of Victoria. The need for affordable rental housing will influence the use of funds in this area. |
| TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs | Many of the public housing units owned and managed by the VHA are used by members of the community that have special needs. These members can include the elderly or handicapped and their families. |
| New Unit Production | Currently there is a demand for more affordable housing in the City of Victoria. |
| Rehabilitation | Currently the City of Victoria plans to provide roof rehabilitation program to address housing rehabilitation projects during this Five-year plan. |
| Acquisition, including preservation | Currently in the City of Victoria there are no plans to fund new acquisition of property or lands during this Five-year plan. |

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

During the 2019 Annual Action Plan, the City was awarded \$562,681.00 in CDBG funding. The City has experienced a slight increase in funding over the last five-years. However, over the next five-years the City is anticipating on receiving approximately \$2,625,000.00 in CDBG funding based off past allocation the City has received. Even with the slight increase in funds, the City has chosen to plan on the side of a lesser budget, as every year with more cities becoming entitlement cities the amount of funding can be decreased. The City also takes in the possibility of the Federal government lessening the funding and/or possibly defunding HUD and CDBG programs overall.

This year the City is anticipating an increase in funding from HUD. The City is anticipating receiving \$604,585 in CDBG allocations for the 2020 Annual Action Plan program year. These funds will be used over Program Year 2020 and possibly subsequent program years should funds be available. The City of Victoria will use these funds on CDBG eligible activities consistent with the goals and objectives identified in their 2020 – 2024 ConPlan. The CDBG funds will be used for housing and community development activities including, but not limited to administration, neighborhood programs, public services, public facilities, affordable housing, public improvements, and public infrastructure.

The City does not anticipate becoming an entitlement community for HOME, ESG, or additional funding during the next five years.

Anticipated Resources

| Program | Source of Funds | Uses of Funds | Expected Amount Available Year 1 | | | | Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$ | Narrative Description |
|---------|------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|--|
| | | | Annual Allocation: \$ | Program Income: \$ | Prior Year Resources: \$ | Total: \$ | | |
| CDBG | public - federal | Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services | 604,585 | 0 | 0 | 604,585 | 2,045,415 | CDBG Entitlement Funds will be used to address community housing and non-housing priority needs. |

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City of Victoria currently does not have a match requirement. The nonprofit organizations funded have additional financial capacity through foundations and fundraising campaigns. Federal funds provide these organizations with the opportunity to expand their services to benefit more low- and moderate-income persons.

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

The City owns land and property within its jurisdiction, which was acquired by the City's 1998 Buyout program. Most of the property is located with the City's Southside and all are within the City's Floodplain. Based on the restrictions of the deeds, new home structures cannot be built on the property, however, the land could possibility be used as a park and/or recreational space. The community has expressed a need for a park

and/or recreation space in City's Southside. The City is conducting research and exploring the idea of using one of their buyout properties as a potential location for a new park within the next five-years. This future project would be used to help address one of the needs identified in the ConPlan.

Discussion

The anticipated CDBG funding for the City of Victoria will address many of the City's goals including but not limited to improving neighborhoods, public services, affordable housing, public facilities, public improvements and infrastructure, and program administration. The City is not projecting any program income during Program Year 2020. The total available funding is \$604, 585. The City will continue to use all resources available to address the needs of the community.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

| Responsible Entity | Responsible Entity Type | Role | Geographic Area Served |
|--|------------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| VICTORIA | Government | Economic Development Homelessness Ownership Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services | Jurisdiction |
| Victoria County Public Health Department (VCPHD) | Government | Non-homeless special needs | Jurisdiction |
| Boys & Girls Club of Victoria | Non-profit organizations | public facilities public services | Jurisdiction |
| Christ's Kitchen | Non-profit organizations | Homelessness | Jurisdiction |
| Faith Family Church | Community/Faith-based organization | Homelessness neighborhood improvements public facilities public services | Jurisdiction |
| Food Bank of the Golden Crescent | Non-profit organizations | Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services | Jurisdiction |
| Housing Authority of the City of Victoria | PHA | Public Housing Rental | Jurisdiction |
| HABITAT FOR HUMANITY | Non-profit organizations | Ownership | Jurisdiction |
| MID-COAST FAMILY SERVICES, INC. | Continuum of care | Homelessness public facilities public services | Jurisdiction |
| Perpetual Help Home | Non-profit organizations | Homelessness public facilities public services | Jurisdiction |

| Responsible Entity | Responsible Entity Type | Role | Geographic Area Served |
|---|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Restoration House Ministries | Community/Faith-based organization | Homelessness public facilities | Jurisdiction |
| The Salvation Army | Non-profit organizations | Homelessness public facilities public services | Jurisdiction |
| Victoria Area Homeless Coalition | Non-profit organizations | Homelessness | Jurisdiction |
| COMMUNITY ACTION COMMITTEE OF VICTORIA | Non-profit organizations | public services | Jurisdiction |
| YMCA | Non-profit organizations | public facilities public services | Jurisdiction |
| GULF BEND MHMR CENTER | Non-profit organizations | Non-homeless special needs Rental public facilities public services | Jurisdiction |
| KIDZconnection - Victoria Independent School District | Other | Homelessness public services | Jurisdiction |
| Golden Crescent Court Appointed Special Advocates | Non-profit organizations | Homelessness public services | Jurisdiction |
| Victoria Economic Development | Other | Economic Development Planning | Jurisdiction |

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

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

| Homelessness Prevention Services | Available in the Community | Targeted to Homeless | Targeted to People with HIV |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Homelessness Prevention Services | | | |
| Counseling/Advocacy | X | X | X |
| Legal Assistance | X | | |
| Mortgage Assistance | X | | |
| Rental Assistance | X | X | X |
| Utilities Assistance | X | | |
| Street Outreach Services | | | |
| Law Enforcement | X | | |

| Street Outreach Services | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Mobile Clinics | | X | |
| Other Street Outreach Services | X | X | |
| Supportive Services | | | |
| Alcohol & Drug Abuse | X | X | |
| Child Care | X | | |
| Education | X | X | |
| Employment and Employment Training | X | X | |
| Healthcare | X | X | X |
| HIV/AIDS | X | | X |
| Life Skills | X | | |
| Mental Health Counseling | X | X | X |
| Transportation | X | X | |
| Other | | | |
| | | | |

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

As detailed in the section above, the Continuum of Care (CoC) has transferred the management of Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) through the Balance of State to the Texas Homeless Network (THN). THN allows local organizations/agencies to communicate information about services provided to individuals and families to better serve the most immediate needs of the homeless and eliminate the duplication of services. The City of Victoria continues to identify additional organizations to collaborate with to help meet the needs of the homeless. The Food Bank of the Golden Crescent provides a Kid’s Backpack Feeding Program serving healthy backpack meals to homeless children. The Perpetual Help Home has an Opportunity Knocks program which helps at risk and/or homeless women with job training and developing leadership skills. There are also several homeless shelters in the City of Victoria, such as Perpetual Help Home, Salvation Army, House of Dreams, and Women’s Crisis Center which provide extended housing to the homeless, allowing them to get back to independent living, as well as emergency shelters to help the chronically homeless.

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

One of the major strengths of the service delivery system for the City is the ability to provide a wide range of services. The City has a transit system in place that allows citizens to get around the city and reach any help that they require. The major gap in serving special needs populations is housing. Beside Public Housing and Section 8 there is insufficient affordable rental housing for the extremely low-income persons. There are 140 households on the waiting list for 1-bedroom housing in the City. Without the

availability of affordable rental housing the cost burden of housing can drive some persons into homelessness. Another difficulty the city is facing is that once these people become homeless, the current homeless facilities are operating at full capacity.

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

The City will utilize its network of public sector, private sector, and non-profit organizations to implement the strategic plan. Over the next five years, the County expects to overcome gaps in the institutional structure and delivery system by:

- Monitoring to identify program inefficiencies, improve program performance, and ensure regulatory compliance.
- Encouraging collaboration among agencies to eliminate duplicative services and better serve residents, especially low- and moderate-income households and special needs populations.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|---|------------|----------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1 | Program Administration | 2020 | 2024 | Program Administration | City of Victoria Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria | Program Administration | CDBG: \$525,000 | Other: 0 Other |
| 2 | Public Infrastructure Improvements | 2020 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria | Public Infrastructure Improvements | CDBG: \$375,000 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3000 Persons Assisted |
| 3 | Demolition and Clearance | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing Neighborhood Improvements | Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria | Demolition | CDBG: \$400,000 | Buildings Demolished: 40 Buildings |
| 4 | Owner-Occupied Home Rehabilitation Assistance | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | City of Victoria Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria | Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation | CDBG: \$100,000 | Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit |

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|--|------------|----------|---|---|---|--------------------|--|
| 5 | Public Facility Rehabilitation and Development | 2020 | 2024 | Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development | City of Victoria Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria | Public Facilities Improvements | CDBG: \$500,000 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted Housing for Homeless added: 1 Household Housing Unit |
| 6 | Public Service Programs and Activities | 2020 | 2024 | Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development | City of Victoria Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria | Children & Youth Services Subsistence Support Services Senior and/ or Disabled Services Homeless & At-Risk Homeless Prevention Services Abused & Neglected Children Mental Health & Wellness Services Employment and Job Training Services | CDBG: \$325,000 | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 725 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 230 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 100 Persons Assisted |

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|--|------------|----------|-----------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|--|
| 7 | Public Park Improvements and Development | 2020 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria | Public Park Improvements and Development | CDBG: \$225,000 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted Other: 4 Other |
| 8 | First-Time Home-buyer Assistance | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | City of Victoria Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria | First-Time Home buyer Assistance | CDBG: \$50,000 | Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 5 Households Assisted |
| 9 | Affordable Housing Initiatives Programs | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | City of Victoria Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria | Affordable Housing Initiatives | CDBG: \$150,000 | Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit |

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

| | | |
|---|------------------|---|
| 1 | Goal Name | Program Administration |
| | Goal Description | To provide salaries and services needed to administer CDBG funds. |

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| 2 | Goal Name | Public Infrastructure Improvements |
| | Goal Description | Enhance livability through improvement of public infrastructure in CDBG eligible census tracts. The City plans to focus on public infrastructure by adding sidewalks and street lighting to Low- to Moderate- income census block groups. |
| 3 | Goal Name | Demolition and Clearance |
| | Goal Description | The City will fund demolition and clearance projects in LMI areas to address unsafe structures, allowing for safe, suitable, and sustainable environments to be developed. |
| 4 | Goal Name | Owner-Occupied Home Rehabilitation Assistance |
| | Goal Description | The goal is to assist low- to moderate-income individuals and households with roof rehabilitation and minor home rehabilitations to their homes. This goal will assist in creating sustainable affordable housing. |
| 5 | Goal Name | Public Facility Rehabilitation and Development |
| | Goal Description | The City will fund rehabilitation, expansion improvements and new developments to facilities that serve LMI persons, LMI areas, presumed benefit clientele such as homeless, domestic violence victims, elderly. |
| 6 | Goal Name | Public Service Programs and Activities |
| | Goal Description | The City will provide funding for various public service activities that will expand or make these services more accessible to low and moderate-income, homeless, or special needs persons. |
| 7 | Goal Name | Public Park Improvements and Development |
| | Goal Description | The City plans to assist 3-4 public parks over the next five years with such improvements as park lighting, walking trails, new playground equipment, pavilions. The City also plans on developing at least 1 new public park with in the City's Southside community. |
| 8 | Goal Name | First-Time Home-buyer Assistance |
| | Goal Description | The goal is targeted to low- to moderate-income first-time homebuyers and will assist them with grants to put towards a down payment for the purchase of a home or to use toward closing cost on the purchase of new home. |

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| 9 | Goal Name | Affordable Housing Initiatives Programs |
| | Goal Description | The City's goals to develop a housing affordable housing initiative program which will allows for assistance of the installation of water and sewer taps on private lots as well as assisting with sidewalks, driveways, and off-street parking on private lots for low- to moderate households that are looking to develop but my otherwise not be able to without the assistance due to City Code and ordinances for development standards. |

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

The City of Victoria will provide approximately 25 households with affordable housing through its goals of First-Time Home-buyer Assistance Program, Owner-Occupied Home Rehabilitation Assistance, Affordable Housing Initiatives. The City's demolition goals has potential to assisting approximately 10 additional families with affordable housing by clearing depreciated and substandard housing which may be replaces with new and affordable sustainable housing.

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

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

Currently in the City of Victoria, it is not required to increase the number of accessible units to meet Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The City of Victoria's Public Housing Authority is committed to trying to increase the resident involvement. Currently there is the Resident Advisory Board that any person can join as long as they are a resident of the community. They also offer many programs such as mobile dental exams and job training to the community.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Fair housing is crucial to ensuring that persons of low-income levels have equal access to housing. HUD requires jurisdictions that receive federal funds to commit to affirmatively further fair housing. The City of Victoria has identified six problems facing affordable housing:

Neighborhood Deterioration- Efforts to sustain and revitalize neighborhoods will be carried out through demolition programs. These programs will seek to address neighborhood deterioration caused by neglect or lack of maintenance and foster neighborhood pride to deter further deterioration.

Code Enforcement activities will not be undertaken in the 2020-2024 CPS due to changes in HUD regulations and guidelines. In prior years, the City allocated CDBG funds to cover the salary and benefits for one Code Enforcement Officer to address the CPS goal of preserving suitable and livable neighborhood environments. Revised HUD regulations require Code Enforcement activities to be leveraged with public and private improvements within CDBG-eligible Census block groups. The amount of leveraging required and the complexity associated with monitoring the leveraging activities made it impractical for the City to continue allocating CDBG funds for Code Enforcement activities. To continue to address the CPS goal of preserving suitable and livable neighborhood environments, will focus on demolition.

Revised HUD regulations have also impacted the Neighborhood Clean-up activity, which is now classified as a Public Service Activity (PSA). PSAs are subject to a 15% cap, meaning only 15% of an annual CDBG allocation may be directed to PSAs. The City maximizes its 15% PSA cap to assist local social service organizations, which have a much more direct and beneficial impact on low/moderate income families and individuals than Neighborhood Clean-ups.

Inability to Obtain Safe Rental Housing- Rental housing assistance is currently being addressed through CDBG funds. The Eviction Prevention Programs can provide housing assistance for eligible renters if they are on the verge of eviction.

- Need for Home Ownership Education- Home ownership education is addressed on a program basis. Prospective homebuyers participating in the New Housing Homebuyer Assistance Program are provided home ownership education before purchase. Homebuyers requiring education or classes may be directed to area resources by staff.
- Need for Housing and Services for the Homeless- the City works with the Victoria Area Homeless Coalition to address the needs of the homeless. Water bill and eviction prevention assistance also aid in the prevention of homelessness.
- Minimum Lot Size Requirements- Minimum lot size is a subdivision platting requirement established by City Code. No CDBG programs address this barrier; however, staff recognizes the potential hardship caused by this requirement.
-

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

These barriers are a big issue to the City of Victoria and correcting them is vital to ensure equal access to housing for persons at like income levels. Currently the City of Victoria does have strategies in place to address these barriers to affordable housing.

Neighborhood Deterioration- Efforts to sustain and revitalize neighborhoods will be carried out through demolition and code enforcement programs. During the 2020/2021 Annual Action Plan year the city plans to demolish 8 structures that have deteriorated. These programs will seek to address neighborhood deterioration caused by neglect or lack of maintenance and foster neighborhood pride to deter further deterioration through demolition, and code enforcement.

Inadequate Supply of Low-Cost Homes- the City hopes to assist with a down payment and closing cost assistance to first time homebuyers.

- Inability to Obtain Safe Rental Housing- Rental housing assistance is currently being addressed through CDBG funds
- Need for Home Ownership Education- Home ownership education is addressed on a program basis. Prospective homebuyers currently participating in the New Housing Homebuyer Assistance Program are provided home ownership education before purchase.

Need for Housing and Services for the Homeless- The City works with the Victoria Area Homeless Coalition to address the needs of the homeless. Water bill and eviction prevention assistance are available to aid in the prevention of homelessness. Gulf Bend is offering a new program to provide services to those with severe mental health issues. The Perpetual Help Home is offering job training services for the homeless and at-risk homeless women. Mid-Coast Family Services Women's Crisis Center offers services for battered men and women and emergency shelter for women. These men and women are homeless that are fleeing their homes due to abuse, and women who are homeless.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City collaborates with the Victoria Area Homeless Coalition to stay informed of homeless needs and for current and future services being provided for the Victoria area homeless population. The Coalition is under the umbrella of the Texas Homeless Network's Balance of State Continuum of Care program.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

On June 11, 2020, City staff met with Mary Stahlke with Texas Homeless Network (THN) to coordinate efforts to address housing and homelessness. THN is the lead agency for the Texas Balance of State Continuum of Care (TX BoS CoC) for homeless assistance. THN continues to communicate information to the City concerning the implementation of the coordinated Entry System (CES) being administered through Community Action Committee Victoria and Mid-Coast Family Services.

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

The City works in close collaboration with Victoria's Continuum of Care (CoC). As part of the Balance of State, agencies funded through Victoria's Continuum of Care (CoC) follow the procedures of the Texas Homeless Network for HMIS. However, the City is in close collaboration with Victoria's CoC funding recipients, which encompasses a partnership between Mid-Coast Family Services (MCFS) and Community Action Committee Victoria (CACV). Both agencies administer the ESG grant funds and work as one to offer coordinated entry. MCFS and CACV provide assistance in a one-stop-shop setting for multiple support services. The City works closely with these two agencies and other agencies serving those individuals and families who are either already homeless or those at-risk of becoming homeless.

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

The City supports public service agencies, such as Gulf Bend Center and C.A.S.A., with CDBG grants to assist in preventing homelessness for those individuals who are at-risk of becoming homeless due to being released at some point from publicly funded institutions of care. The City also supports those that are at-risk of becoming homeless by administering CDBG grants funds to Community Action Committee of Victoria's Water Assistance program.

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

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

All houses in housing rehabilitation programs are tested for lead paint hazards by a qualified firm, and the test results determine which houses require lead-based paint interim control measures and clearance reports.

The City's First Time Homebuyer Program applicants receive a copy of the "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home" booklet (also available in Spanish). Houses constructed prior to 1978 must pass a lead hazard evaluation inspection prior to loan closing.

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

Because the homes being rehabilitated tend to be older and in poorer condition, it makes sense to continue to test for lead prior to conducting a rehabilitation so appropriate measures can be taken to eliminate the hazard. Per the Housing Needs Assessment, a majority of homes in Victoria were constructed prior to 1980. Nearly all of Victoria's housing stock was built after 1940, therefore reducing the risk of lead-based paint. Age of homes can be an important indicator of housing condition: older houses tend to have more condition problems and are more likely to contain materials such as lead based paint.

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

They will be implanted in the owner-occupied roof rehabilitation program and future down payment assistance policy.

POLICY: The City agrees that any construction or rehabilitation of residential structures with assistance provided under this Agreement shall be subject to HUD Lead-Based Paint Regulations at 24 CFR 570.608, and 24 CFR Part 35, Subpart B. Such regulations pertain to all CDBG-DR-assisted housing and require that all owners, prospective owners, and tenants of properties constructed prior to 1978 be properly notified that such properties may include lead-based paint. Such notification shall point out the hazards of lead-based paint and explain the symptoms, treatment and precautions that should be taken when dealing with lead-based paint poisoning and the advisability and availability of blood lead level screening for children under seven. The notice should also point out that if lead-based paint is found on the property, abatement measures may be undertaken. The regulations further require that, depending on the amount of Federal funds applied to a property, paint testing, risk assessment, treatment and/or abatement may be conducted.

PROCEDURE: If the unit to be assisted was built prior to 1978 and the type of assistance offered will be rehabilitation, the assisted unit will be tested for the presence of lead-based paint. If present, the removal of lead-based paint will be considered in the costs of rehabilitation under the Abatement cap as described in the General Guidelines. Lead paint inspection provides two benefits: (1) the costs of abatement are considerable and must be factored into the cost estimates for rehabilitation and (2) the health risks to residents, particularly children, may be severe so any presence of lead based paint in an assisted unit, even one that is to be reconstructed, must be reported so that the residents may seek appropriate medical attention.

Overview of Lead-Based Paint Procedures

Responsible Party - Case Management and Pre-Construction Contractor – Case Worker (CMPC-CW)

Tasks:

- Provides the Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home (June 2017) document to the applicant
- Secures homeowner signature on Lead Based Paint Acknowledgement Form

Responsible Party - Case Management and Pre-Construction Services Contractor – Lead-based Paint subcontractor (CMPC - LBP)

- Contacts the homeowner for appointment.
- Test for lead-based paint and prepare a report

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

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

1. Increase the supply of affordable single-family housing for the city's low-income households. Provide owner-occupied homeowners with roof rehabilitation assistance. Support Habitat for Humanity with infrastructure and site development activities. The current subdivision they are building in is not within a CDBG-eligible Census block group and no eligible Habitat location is expected to be available within the remaining years of the current CPS. Provide subsistence support services, such as financial assistance with water/ utilities to households that need it.
2. Increase the supply of affordable rental housing for the city's low-income households. Support private developers who wish to utilize the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program to construct affordable rental housing. The City prefers developments located in Census Tracts where there is not an existing concentration of affordable housing. Support the Victoria Housing Authority in providing housing for the elderly, disabled and other special needs populations. Provide subsistence support services, such as financial assistance with water/ utilities, food, to renters that need it.
3. Preserve and create livable neighborhood environments. Demolitions of substandard structures and work in spot blight areas.
4. Expand housing and services for a variety of special needs populations, including persons who are homeless and at risk of homelessness. Increase transitional housing and permanent supportive housing for persons with special needs, with priority for victims of domestic violence. Support employment/ job training services for the homeless and at-risk homeless. Increase transitional/ permanent housing of low-income mentally ill persons. Provide funding for special needs population facilities. Support services directed towards the homeless, mentally ill, and disabled. Fund organizations that provide homeless prevention programs and emergency assistance to help prevent households or persons from becoming homeless. Provide support for Continuum of Care applications. Provide support to the Victoria Housing Authority through environmental reviews and release of funds.
5. Provide funding to organizations that address the economic needs and social service needs of low-income households, including after school programs. Support youth centers throughout the City. Support Children and Youth services including backpack program, after school daycare, and summer care.

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

Using CDBG funding, the City plans to use the following policies and programs to address the needs of its citizens who are currently in poverty.

- Increase the supply of affordable single-family housing for the city's low-income households. Provide owner-occupied homeowners with roof rehabilitation assistance. Support Habitat for Humanity with infrastructure and site development activities. The current subdivision they are building in is not within a CDBG-eligible Census block group and no eligible Habitat location is expected to be available within the remaining years of the current CPS. Provide subsistence support services, such as financial assistance with water/ utilities to households that need it.
- Increase the supply of affordable rental housing for the city's low-income households. Support private developers who wish to utilize the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program to construct

affordable rental housing. The City prefers developments located in Census Tracts where there is not an existing concentration of affordable housing. Support the Victoria Housing Authority in providing housing for the elderly, disabled and other special needs populations. Provide subsistence support services, such as financial assistance with water/ utilities, food, to renters that need it.

- Preserve and create livable neighborhood environments. Demolitions of substandard structures and work in spot blight areas.
- Expand housing and services for a variety of special needs populations, including persons who are homeless and at risk of homelessness. Increase transitional housing and permanent supportive housing for persons with special needs, with priority for victims of domestic violence. Support employment/ job training services for the homeless and at-risk homeless. Increase transitional/ permanent housing of low-income mentally ill persons. Provide funding for special needs population facilities. Support services directed towards the homeless, mentally ill, and disabled. Fund organizations that provide homeless prevention programs and emergency assistance to help prevent households or persons from becoming homeless. Provide support for Continuum of Care applications. Provide support to the Victoria Housing Authority through environmental reviews and release of funds.
- Provide funding to organizations that address the economic needs and social service needs of low-income households, including after school programs. Support youth centers throughout the City. Support Children and Youth services including backpack program, after school daycare, and summer care.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The purpose of monitoring activities funded by HUD and the City of Victoria are to see that activities are successfully carried out, and to ensure compliance with all applicable regulations. When the activity is to be performed by a sub-recipient, a contract between the sub-recipient and the City is approved by the City Council. The contract specifies what will be done with the money allocated and the rules and regulations that apply. The City attempts to follow the requirements set out in the comprehensive plan to the greatest extent possible.

The monitoring process consists of six steps:

1. Notification to sub-recipient for scheduling of on-site monitoring visit.
2. Entrance conference with sub-recipient staff, to explain what will be done during the visit.
3. Review of documents justifying project expenditures and work completed or in progress, to determine the quality of the work and whether or not it complies with regulations and codes. Review program management pertaining to policies, procedures, regulations, forms, and contract, application, and draw request files.
4. Exit conference to report tentative conclusions and findings to the sub-recipient staff.
5. Written follow-up detailing any concerns found and asking for a response explaining how the problems will be corrected.
6. Additional follow-up visits to verify all problems have been corrected.

In most cases, monitoring visits for the PSAs will be conducted after the receipt of the first draw request. This enables the City to review the sub-recipients' intake of documentation to allow for changes and/ or corrections to be made to their processes. The public facilities will be monitored on a continuous basis throughout the work schedule. In some cases, particularly with new sub-recipients, more frequent monitoring visits may be conducted through the review of files to track performance and compliance of on-going activities.

Monitoring Schedule:

Monitoring visits will be conducted during the 2020 – 2024 Program Years for the following programs annually or monitored continuously through a working relationship.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

During the 2019 Annual Action Plan, the City was awarded \$562,681.00 in CDBG funding. The City has experienced a slight increase in funding over the last five-years. However, over the next five-years the City is anticipating on receiving approximately \$2,625,000.00 in CDBG funding based off past allocation the City has received. Even with the slight increase in funds, the City has chosen to plan on the side of a lesser budget, as every year with more cities becoming entitlement cities the amount of funding can be decreased. The City also takes in the possibility of the Federal government lessening the funding and/or possibly defunding HUD and CDBG programs overall.

This year the City is anticipating an increase in funding from HUD. The City is anticipating receiving \$604,585 in CDBG allocations for the 2020 Annual Action Plan program year. These funds will be used over Program Year 2020 and possibly subsequent program years should funds be available. The City of Victoria will use these funds on CDBG eligible activities consistent with the goals and objectives identified in their 2020 – 2024 ConPlan. The CDBG funds will be used for housing and community development activities including, but not limited to administration, neighborhood programs, public services, public facilities, affordable housing, public improvements, and public infrastructure.

The City does not anticipate becoming an entitlement community for HOME, ESG, or additional funding during the next five years.

Anticipated Resources

| Program | Source of Funds | Uses of Funds | Expected Amount Available Year 1 | | | | Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$ | Narrative Description |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| | | | Annual Allocation: \$ | Program Income: \$ | Prior Year Resources: \$ | Total: \$ | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| Program | Source of Funds | Uses of Funds | Expected Amount Available Year 1 | | | | Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$ | Narrative Description |
|---------|------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|--|
| | | | Annual Allocation: \$ | Program Income: \$ | Prior Year Resources: \$ | Total: \$ | | |
| CDBG | public - federal | Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services | 604,585 | 0 | 0 | 604,585 | 2,045,415 | CDBG Entitlement Funds will be used to address community housing and non-housing priority needs. |

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The City of Victoria currently does not have a match requirement. The nonprofit organizations funded have additional financial capacity through foundations and fundraising campaigns. Federal funds provide these organizations with the opportunity to expand their services to benefit more low- and moderate-income persons.

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

The City owns land and property within its jurisdiction, which was acquired by the City's 1998 Buyout program. Most of the property is located with the City's Southside and all are within the City's Floodplain. Based on the restrictions of the deeds, new home structures cannot be built on the property, however, the land could possibility be used as a park and/or recreational space. The community has expressed a need for a park and/or recreation space in City's Southside. The City is conducting research and exploring the idea of using one of their buyout properties as a potential location for a new park within the next five-years. This future project would be used to help address one of the needs identified in the ConPlan.

Discussion

The anticipated CDBG funding for the City of Victoria will address many of the City's goals including but not limited to improving neighborhoods, public services, affordable housing, public facilities, public improvements and infrastructure, and program administration. The City is not projecting any program income during Program Year 2020. The total available funding is \$604, 585. The City will continue to use all resources available to address the needs of the community.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|---|------------|----------|---|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1 | Program Administration | 2020 | 2024 | Program Administration | City of Victoria | Program Administration | CDBG: \$120,917 | Other: 0 Other |
| 2 | Owner-Occupied Home Rehabilitation Assistance | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | City of Victoria Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria | Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation | CDBG: \$50,000 | Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit |
| 3 | Demolition and Clearance | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing Neighborhood Improvements | Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria | Demolition | CDBG: \$100,000 | Buildings Demolished: 8 Buildings |
| 4 | Public Infrastructure Improvements | 2020 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria | Public Infrastructure Improvements | CDBG: \$68,668 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted |

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|--|------------|----------|---|--|--|-----------------|--|
| 5 | Public Facility Rehabilitation and Development | 2020 | 2024 | Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development | City of Victoria | Public Facilities Improvements | CDBG: \$100,000 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted |
| 6 | Public Park Improvements and Development | 2020 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria | Public Park Improvements and Development | CDBG: \$75,000 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted Other: 3 Other |
| 7 | Public Service Programs and Activities | 2020 | 2024 | Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development | City of Victoria Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria | Children & Youth Services Subsistence Support Services Senior and/ or Disabled Services Homeless & At-Risk Homeless Prevention Services Abused & Neglected Children Mental Health & Wellness Services | CDBG: \$90,000 | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 427 Persons Assisted |

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | Goal Name | Program Administration |
| | Goal Description | Continue to Plan, Monitor and Administer Entitlement Grant Programs and ensure compliance with Federal Regulations The City will utilize 20% of Entitlement funds to plan, monitor, and administer CDBG eligible programs in compliance with HUD regulations. |
| 2 | Goal Name | Owner-Occupied Home Rehabilitation Assistance |
| | Goal Description | CDBG Owner-Occupied Roof Rehabilitation to assist low- to Moderate-income homeowners with roof rehabilitation. The program will either replace and/or restore unsafe roofs to allow LMI homeowners to sustain and maintain a healthy an affordable living environment. |
| 3 | Goal Name | Demolition and Clearance |
| | Goal Description | CDBG Demolition and Clearance- support demolition projects to address unsafe structures in LMI areas. The City will fund demolition projects in LMI areas to address unsafe structures. |
| 4 | Goal Name | Public Infrastructure Improvements |
| | Goal Description | CDBG Street Lighting Project which will enhance the livability through improvement of public infrastructure in CDBG eligible census tracts. The City will fund projects that improve streets in LMI areas within CDBG eligible census tracts. |
| 5 | Goal Name | Public Facility Rehabilitation and Development |
| | Goal Description | The City plans to use CDBG funds to assist a transitional shelter provider rehabilitate their community center which is used for classes in job training, education classes, and life skills. It will also be used to hold neighborhood coalition meetings and affordable child care services for low- to moderate-income individuals. |
| 6 | Goal Name | Public Park Improvements and Development |
| | Goal Description | The City plans on improving 3 city parks located in low- to moderate-income census block groups with solar lighting. The solar lighting is intended to improve the parks safety and accessibility to the park. The new lighting will create a safe and sustainable environment for low- to moderate-income neighborhoods and encourage families to enjoy the park facility. |

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| 7 | Goal Name | Public Service Programs and Activities |
| | Goal Description | The City plans to continue to collaborate with non-profit organizations who assist and provide services to low- to moderate-income individuals and families; youth services; senior and/or disabled service; mental health services; homeless services; abused and neglected children services; and subsistence payments; |

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

For program year 2020 – 2021, the City of Victoria intends to use their CDBG Entitlement funds to support program administration; affordable housing; clearance and demolition; public infrastructure; public improvements; public facilities; and public services. The City has chosen to recommend funding for projects and programs, which are within these categories to meet community needs.

On June 2, 2020, Staff presented their CDBG Entitlement Fund proposed budget and funding recommendations for projects and programs to be funded for 2020 – 2021 to City Council. Staff asked for guidance, from Council, to move forward with the proposed budget and recommended funding recommendations. The Public Facility projects and Public Service programs were chosen and recommended for funding based on the agencies' applications submitted to the City for funding. A Public Hearing was also held on June 2, 2020, asking for citizens input on the proposed budget and funding recommendations, however, no comments were received. The following projects will receive funding upon approval of this plan:

Projects

1. Program Administration (City of Victoria)- \$120,917.00
2. Owner-Occupied Roof Rehabilitation (City of Victoria)- \$50,000.00
3. Demolition and Clearance (CDBG Census Block Groups)- \$100,000.00
4. Street Lighting Project (CDBG Census Block Groups)- \$50,000.00
5. Park Lighting Project: Queen City Park, Pine Street Park, MLK Park- \$75,000.00
6. Perpetual Help Home:Job Training Facility/Community Center- \$68,668.00
7. Boys & Girls Club of Victoria: After School & Summer Day Camp- \$10,000.00
8. Community Action Committee of Victoria:COV Water Assistance- \$14,000.00
9. Community Action Committee of Victoria: Meals on Wheels- \$14,000.00
10. Food Bank of the Golden Crescent: Kids' Backpack Program- \$12,000.00
11. Golden Crescent C.A.S.A.: "A CASA Volunteer for Every Child in Need"- \$8,000.00
12. Gulf Bend Center: Wellness Community Services- \$10,000.00
13. Meals on Wheels Victoria- \$14,000.00
14. YMCA of the Golden Crescent: School Age Childcare- \$8,000.00

Total 2020 Program Year Funding- \$604,585.00

Projects

| # | Project Name |
|---|--------------|
| | |

Table 56 – Project Information

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

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

The City will target those CDBG Census Block Groups located within the city limits, where the neighborhood populations are majority low- to moderate-income individuals and households. However, the City will also focus on low- to moderate-income individuals and households throughout the City of Victoria.

Geographic Distribution

| Target Area | Percentage of Funds |
|--|----------------------------|
| City of Victoria | 25 |
| Low to Moderate Income Census Block Groups in the City of Victoria | 55 |

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

During the course of the five planning years from 2020 through 2024, the City of Victoria intends on distributing CDBG funds throughout the City based on a variety of factors including, the level of need, the capacity to meet needs, and to remain in compliance with HUD rules and regulations on area boundaries. Therefore, funds will be available citywide, although may be targeted to areas of high need during subsequent plan years. A map of LMI areas is included below.

Discussion

None.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The Annual Action Plan must specify goals in table below, for the number of homeless, non-homeless, and special needs households supported within the program year and the number of households supported through rental assistance, production of new units, rehabilitation of existing units, and acquisition of existing units.

| One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported | |
|--|---|
| Homeless | 0 |
| Non-Homeless | 5 |
| Special-Needs | 0 |
| Total | 5 |

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

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

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

The City is going to focus \$50,000, or roughly 8%, on housing programs; as described in Section AP-38.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

Victoria Housing Authority (VHA) is a corporation created for the purpose of administering federal housing programs for low-income persons. The operations of the VHA are funded through annual appropriations provided by U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The VHA operates under a HUD approved Five-Year Capital Fund Program and subsequent annual action plans. The VHA operates 321 public housing units within nine complexes, which are located in various parts of the City of Victoria. The Housing Authority is not able to increase the number of Public Housing units, as these are set by the Faircloth Limit. There are currently 64 households on the VHA waiting list for public housing units. The number of applicants currently waiting on units are 53 for a 1-bedroom, 7 for a 2-bedroom, 4 for a 3-bedroom and 0 for a 4-bedroom. Those waiting for 1-bedroom units have the most difficulty in finding available units on the market.

The VHA administers 347 Section 8 Tenant Based Rental Assistance vouchers (First Choice), which allow low-income persons to rent privately owned houses or apartments dispersed throughout the community. There are currently 175 households on the waiting list for Section 8 vouchers. The waiting list for Section 8 vouchers is currently open and still accepting applicants.

VHA does not receive local funding and operates independent of the City of Victoria. It is overseen by a Board of Commissioners, a five-member board that provides governance and administrative control of the VHA's programs. VHA also has a Resident Council, made up of public housing residents and Section 8 participants.

In addition to public housing and Section 8 programs, the VHA also administers other special housing programs designed to assist specific demographic groups, such as persons who are senior and/or persons with disabilities. The Victoria Housing Authority also has two non-profit housing corporations, which own and operate affordable apartment units. The Victoria Affordable Housing Corporation owns the Landing Apartments and has 35 units that operate under an affordable housing program; the remaining 65 units there are at market rate. The Victoria Affordable Housing Corporation #2 (VAHC2) owns the Thomas Ninke Senior Village which consists of 80 units that are run under the tax credit program. VAHC2 also owns the North Street Apartments which consist of 12 units that are affordable rental rates.

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

Based on the Annual PAH Plan 2020, VHA is planning to start a RAD conversion. The early stages of which will begin in FY 2020 with a physical needs assessment and the hiring of a consultant. VHA will release information on the RAD conversion after HUD has approved their application.

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

The VHA recognizes that communities and families are strengthened through homeownership and the Victoria Housing Authority will continue to promote and provide the Section 8 homeownership program through support from partner organizations.

The staff at the housing authority supplies the residents in our communities with a monthly newsletter. In this newsletter, it lists positive ways of improving your life skills, health and overall well-being. We have provided to all residents in the past, a cleaning bucket with supplies and detailed instructions on how to take care of their home. We had nutrition classes in the past hosted by Texas AgriLife. We have asked residents in the past to come to meetings, such as our annual plan meeting; however, there is hardly any attendance.

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

The City of Victoria's Public Housing Authority is not designated as troubled.

Discussion

Currently, the Victoria Public Housing Authority does not have any plans to increase the number of public housing units or the number of Section 8 Vouchers, within the 2020 – 2021 program year. The Victoria Public Housing Authority does have two private corporations that offer affordable housing to low- to moderate-income individuals. The housing authority's corporations are exploring the options to acquire additional property to develop additional affordable rental housing units. However, there no immediate plans or any planned projects at the time.

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

Introduction

The topic of homelessness became the center of attention in the City of Victoria over this last year. Council and the community seemed to be split on how the City should address homelessness within the City. A major discussion of developing an ordinance to address the homeless population within the City limits was brought before Council this past year. The main topic of developing the ordinance was to prevent the homeless population from camping in front of residential areas. Council did not take this issue lightly and conducted continuous research before coming to a decision on the matter. Those who supported the ordinance believed it was for the good of the neighborhoods and a necessary safety precaution for those residents dealing with trespassers on their property. While those who were against the ordinance, believed the ordinance was making our homeless population more vulnerable and with nowhere to go. This discussion brought out the need for more homeless shelters and alternative housing for those experiencing homeless. It also brought out the need for more mental health facilities, as many who experience homeless may suffer from mental health issues.

The City of Victoria will continue to be a part of the Victoria Area Homeless Coalition. The coalition is made up of numerous State, Regional, and local non-profits, educational institutions, veteran aid agencies, the housing authority, and local governmental bodies. Being a part of the coalition, allows the City the opportunity to collaborate with agencies on developing solutions on how to help the City's homeless population and getting a better understanding of the homeless populations needs. The City will continually support the Coalition and those agencies that serve the homeless and provide services to prevent homelessness. The City anticipates using CDBG funds when available to support homeless services and homeless prevention services, if funds are not available, the City will look at alternative ways to collaborate with these agencies such as waiver of fees, in-kind services, or professional services.

The City of Victoria does not directly receive Continuum of Care funds, rather the City is under the Texas Balance of State Continuum of Care run by the Texas Homeless Network. Mid-Coast Family Services is responsible entity for the CoC funds received from the Texas Homeless Network.

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

The City will continue to support local service agencies that serve the homeless and provide services to prevent homelessness, using CDBG entitlement funds.

The City plans to support, through public service funds, programs such as utility assistance to low- to moderate-income individuals to them enough funds to assist in maintaining enough funds to pay their mortgage/rent to prevent them from becoming homeless. The City will also assist in providing backpack to school age children to assist those family who are experiencing homelessness with essential nutrients needed to help them with everyday challenges.

The City will continue to be a part of the Victoria Area Homeless Coalition to assist with continued communication efforts between the City and its homeless population. Also, the City part takes in the Point-in-Time count every January. This gives City staff the opportunity to reach out to the City's homeless population to gain a better understanding of their needs. The City attends various

neighborhood coalition meetings, made up of community members, including those who may be suffering homeless or have experiences homelessness in the past to gain their feedback on the needs of our homeless population.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In the past, the City has partnered with local non-profits on public facility projects to remodel and expand existing emergency shelters and transitional housing. The City will continue to collaborate with non-profits who seek public facilities funds to create, rehabilitate, or expand emergency shelters and transitional housing. The City understands there is a need for a woman's and family emergency shelter, as there is currently only a men's emergency shelter. The Salvation Army houses the men's shelter in Victoria and currently only has one room for a family that is usually limited on the length they can stay. They currently do not house any women on an emergency basis.

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

The City will continue to collaborate with such agencies as Mid-Coast Family Services and Perpetual Help Home, which provide services to homeless individuals transitioning back into permanent housing.

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

The City plans to support, through public service funds, programs such as utility assistance to low- to moderate-income individuals to them enough funds to assist in maintaining enough funds to pay their mortgage/rent to prevent them from becoming homeless. The City will also be supporting a mental health agency, who assist mentally disabled individuals who may have been experiencing homelessness transition back into normal living environment and gain self-sufficient life skill qualities.

Discussion

The City of Victoria will continue to provide CDBG funding to assist with the homeless and special needs when available. If funds are unavailable, the City will explore other forms of assistance it can provide to address the needs of the City's homeless and special needs population.

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

Introduction:

Housing affordability is a key component to the quality of life of the City of Victoria’s residents. Several factors create barriers to affordable housing, which HUD defines as no more than 30% of a household’s gross annual income is spent on housing, including utilities. A housing cost burden exists when the household’s housing costs exceeds 30% of their income.

The City has identified the following Impediments to Fair Housing (AI):

- a lack of affordability and insufficient income;
- a lack of public awareness of fair housing rights;
- limited resources to assist lower income, elderly and indigent homeowners maintain their homes and stability in neighborhoods;
- Insufficient income for the local cost of housing;
- Additional affordable rentals for residents earning less than \$25,000;
- Starter homes and family homes priced near or below \$200,000 and increased ownership product diversity; and
- Improve condition and accessibility of existing housing stock.
-

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

The City continues to explore ideas that will proactively increase the supply of affordable housing, both rental and owner-occupied.

Discussion:

During the 2020 - 2021 Annual Action Program Year, the City plans to address some of the barriers to affordable housing. The City plans an owner-occupied roof rehabilitation program. This program will assist citizen in maintaining their home making it sustainable for a longer period. It will also help those lower income citizens make those much-needed repairs to their home, which otherwise would not have the means to do so. The City is also, planning to continue its demolition program, which assist citizens demolition substandard structures located in CDBG block groups areas, allowing for redevelopment of the land for new residential structures. Although these programs will not eliminate the barriers to affordable housing, they will make more homes affordable, and accessible to low- and moderate-income families. The programs address neighborhood deterioration.

The City will also continue in supporting public service programs such as Utility assistance to assist in preventing the loss of essential services needed to sustain a safe and healthy home environment.

City staff participated in a yearly seminar regarding the Pathways to Affordable Housing, which laid out the different housing options and services provided by local public services agencies within the community. The City presented information on their Mortgage Assistance Program that was available to

low- to moderate-income, first-time homebuyers. The City also presented on the importance of the Census and how it can influence future City policy on affordable housing.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

This section of the Annual Action Plan describes the City of Victoria’s planned actions to carry out the following strategies outlined in the 2020 – 2024 ConPlan.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

As a small entitlement City, the City of Victoria strives to meet the needs of its community, in the best possible way, with the resources available to them. At the same time, the City knows with limited entitlement funds, not all needs may be met, but they will focus on high priority needs within their capacity to address.

The City sent out community surveys to ask its Citizens to comment on what they believed were the highest priority needs for the community. The City received over five hundred responses to the survey. The three top priority needs requested in the survey that were in the public services category, with 57.3% of respondents ranking mental health services as a high priority, followed by neglected and abused children services 55.1% and homeless services at 49%. However, by CDBG –Entitlement regulations we are only allowed to spend 15%, or \$90,687 on Public Services. The City will be funding public service, which address these high priority needs. Affordable rental housing was another high priority needed item, along with senior living housing and mental health/disable housing. Public facilities comments mostly referred to additional park and recreation facilities. The City will be doing park improvements during the 2020 – 2021 program year by adding park lighting to 3 CDBG Block group parks. Comments on economic development centered on job training and job creation/retention. The survey drilled into more details on housing issues and also asked questions about fair housing practices.

One of the highest priority needs identified by the survey, was a need to better the City’s infrastructure. The citizens identified the City needed better roads, better street lighting, better drainage improvements, and water and sewer improvements. Based on these results, the City has planned a street lighting project in one of our CDBG Block Group Census areas. The increased street lighting will help with neighborhood sustainability, provide additional safety and wellbeing to the neighborhood, and deter criminal activity. During the 2020 – 2024 ConPlan, the City is also planning to do a water and sewer tap program and additional sidewalk projects. The City has received a CDBG-DR grant that they will be using to address drainage issues in the City’s Southside and along the river.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City plans to help foster and maintain affordable housing through owner-occupied roof rehabilitation program, water and sewer tap installation, and down payment assistant program. This year the City will begin an Owner-occupied Roof Rehabilitation program, which will be a city-wide program targeted at low-to-moderate income homeowners. During the next five-years, the City will also add a water and sewer tap installation program and a First-Time Homebuyer Down payment assistance program, both of these programs will be city-wide programs targeted at low-to-moderate income first-time homebuyers.

The City will continue to use demolition funds to help improve the sustainability in CDBG Low-to-Moderate Income Census Block Groups. This demolition programs allows for the demolition of

substandard structures in those Block Groups allowing for the potential of new residential structures to be built in their place creating more sustainability not only for the new homeowner but the neighborhood as well.

The City will make continued efforts to partner with Habit for Humanity. Habit for Humanity does provide affordable housing for individuals and/or families who earn between 35% and 60% of the average median family income. In order to accomplish affordability, Habit offers homebuyers interest free mortgages, by leveraging additional grant funding. Currently, Habit for Humanity is working in a neighborhood outside of the City's CDBG Census Blocks making neighborhood improvements for the community ineligible. However, the potential homebuyers could apply for future upcoming programs, such as the down payment assistance and/or water and sewer tap installation program.

The City also anticipates collaborating more with the Victoria Housing Authority and other non-profits on potential projects that will increase the number of affordable housing in the City of Victoria. The City would be willing to leverage other in-kind services in lieu of monetary support, if CDBG funds are not available. The City is a smaller entitlement city but would not limit its collaboration efforts based on lack of available funds. In the past, the City collaborated with the Victoria Housing Authority on a rehabilitation project of a 12-unit apartment complex. The City provided in-kind services to the Housing Authority by providing development services, waiving permit fees, and assisting in the overall site development.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

All homes in the roof rehabilitation program will be evaluated for lead-based paint and results from the evaluation will determine if the home will require lead-based paint interim control measures and clearance reports.

For the City's Down Payment Assistance program applicants will receive a copy the "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home" booklet (also available in Spanish). Homes constructed prior to 1978 must pass a lead hazard evaluation inspection and submitted to the City prior to the loan closing.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City of Victoria currently does not have a specific action plan to reduce the number of poverty-level families. As a smaller entitlement, the City does not have the funds to contribute directly to lessening the number of poverty-level families. The City will continue to build and expand its collaboration efforts with other non-profit organizations to promote and provide funds when available to assist them in reducing the number of poverty-level families within the community.

During this 2020 Program Year, City will be granting funds to public service providers in hopes promoting and assisting them in their continuing efforts of assisting poverty-level families. Such organizations being funded this year are youth services programs providing scholarship for lower income families to be able to afford childcare. The City is also funding a water utility assistance program to assist those families living in poverty to maintain an essential utility for a better quality of life.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City of Victoria will provide subrecipient training prior to the execution of the Subrecipient

Agreements. The Planning Administrator and Community Development Planner will participate in HUD-sponsored training opportunities, as well as NCDA trainings when they become available. When appropriate, the City will invite subrecipients to attend trainings to strengthen their understanding of the rules and regulations applicable to the CDBG program. The City will maintain its webpage with up-to-date information as a resource for other City staff and subrecipients.

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

The City of Victoria will continue to seek partnerships and to exchange information with local public service providers and economic development organizations by reaching out to meet with various organizations throughout the program year.

Discussion:

None.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The City expects to have the following CDBG funding available during Program Year 2020:

2020 CDBG Entitlement Allocation \$604,585.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

| | |
|---|--------|
| 1. The amount of urgent need activities | 0 |
| 2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan. | 80.00% |

This Annual Action Plan will cover the plan year 2020, which will span from October 1, 2020 until September 30, 2021.

Attachments

Citizen Participation Comments

8-7-20

City of Victoria

ATTN: ~~Development Services - CDBG~~

P O Box 1758

Victoria, Tx 77902

Marked are items I have tried
to get rectified - see highlighted items

I dont have a computer or smart phone
but I hope you will include these
items on the CDBG program.

Sincerely
Ray Pilsner
573-4716



Ray Pilsner
408 Royal Oak St
Victoria, TX 77905-0641

c to: Mayor Paulley McCoy
City Manager Jesus Dargu

20 Jan 09
Ray Pilsner

SUBJECT: Downtown City Curbs
FOR: Victoria City Council

My intent was to talk about the downtown sidewalks, but I'm going to talk about curbs first. I took a 40 minute walking tour of downtown streets - Bridge, Main, and Liberty from Commercial to City Hall, looking at curb cutouts for HANDICAP ACCESSIBILITY. I'll refer to them as cuts. I found my city totally lacking in proper facilities for the handicapped.

Consider that intersections have four corners, so there should be 4 cuts. Here is part of what I observed:

- 1.) NW corner - Bridge & Forrest no cut to Courthouse Annex
- 2.) Constitution & Main at 1st Victoria Bank - no cut.
- 3.) City Hall has major problems. City Council & Municipal Court Building access ramp is at corner of Bridge & Juan Linn, but no cut in curb at that corner. There is a HC ramp to N. entrance of City Hall, but you cannot go from City Hall to Municipal Court without going back down and around to NW corner ramp.
- 4.) Bridge & Santa Rosa - 1 cut and that has a fire hydrant in the middle of ramp.
- 5.) Constitution & Bridge - only the Courthouse corner has a cut
- 6.) MAJOR PROBLEM: The City Square Gazebo area is only wheelchair accessible from the NW corner sidewalk. Access should be from all 4 corners as a minimum.
- 7.) Constitution & Liberty - 1 cut.
- 8.) Liberty & Santa Rosa - 2 cuts.
- 9.) Main & Goodwin - no cuts at library or Welder Art Center.
- 10.) Liberty & Goodwin - 1 cut on SE corner.
- 11.) NO CUTS AT ANY OF THE FOUR LIBRARY CORNERS.
- 12.) One O'Connor Plaza to parking garage - no ramps or cuts in center of block between the buildings.
- 13.) Bridge and Goodwin - Stewart Title Company has blocked sidewalk with planters.
- 14.) MAJOR PROBLEM: TRANSITIONS FROM STREETS TO CUTS ARE ALL UNEVEN AND EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS TO HANDICAPPED AT ALL LOCATIONS - WHETHER IN WHEELCHAIR, CANE, OR WALKER! To call these transitions "mishmash" would be kind.
- 15.) There are very few handicapped parking spaces on any streets - only at government buildings. NONE at the Childrens Museum.

The above is not all inclusive, just a part of what I saw.

8-7-20 not highlighted
Many items only have
been resolved RP

When the city rebuilds the utilities and streets, "Grandfathering" the curbs will not be one of your options. They must be built to American Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.

My thoughts on the sidewalks - although a few business have made beautification efforts, most are in poor condition. If the city decides to do the sidewalks, property owners must upgrade their building entries to meet ADA standards - AGAIN - NO GRANDFATHER CLAUSE; and no "REARDOOR ACCESS AVAILABLE FOR HANDICAPPED" signs allowed.

My suggestion: Where new sidewalks are installed, building owners would have 6 months after completion of the sidewalk in front of their property to make their building entry compliant with ADA. After that time the city would have contractors do the work and the city would add 50% to the contractors fee to cover their costs. If the city is not paid, a lien would be placed on the property. Again, Grandfathering the ADA requirements is NOT an option for property owners or the city.

A few other thoughts:

1.) If you re-do the sidewalks, do NOT use cobblestone like the Courthouse Annex, they make it really tough for those with wheelchairs, walkers, or canes.

2.) Do NOT use the same engineer who put the sidewalks on Mockingbird between Main and Navarro. Sidewalks were built leaving the large power poles in the middle of the walks.

3. Do NOT use the same engineers who did West Grand Ave between Lott St and Irvine St in Yoakum, they put handicapped parking spots in the middle of the block. but put wheelchair ramps only at the corners.

Use an engineering firm that not only understands ADA requirements, but understands the needs of the handicapped.

I made my walk on Thursday, Jan 15th starting at 10 a.m. I had to park at the First Baptist Church parking lot. Parking for customers or tourists downtown is minimal.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

8-27-13

MS. CHARMELLE GARRETT, VICTORIA CITY MANAGER
MR. PAUL POLASEK, MAYOR-CITY OF VICTORIA

Victoria needs to offer better wheelchair access

Editor, the Advocate:

8-15-13

Victoria wheelchair handicapped people deserve better. In the 16 years that my wife has been in a wheelchair, we have encountered many locations, businesses and others, local and national, that just don't see and maybe don't care about the problems faced by those in wheelchairs.

Wheelchair access to the City council Chamber and municipal court is a disgrace. The access ramp is 150 feet from the front door, meaning the handicapped person must go 300 feet to get to the door. The fix would be easy. Duplicate the ramp that goes into City Hall. Until the city manager gets the ramp to the council chambers installed, I suggest blocking off the steps and making everyone walk that 300 feet.

The recent downtown street project missed installing at least one important wheelchair curb ramp, the one at the northwest corner of City Hall. Also, the DeLeon Plaza Gazebo is wheelchair accessible only from the northwest corner. As a minimum, it should be accessible from all four corners.

I presented the above and other related items to the City Council during citizen input in January 2009. A copy of that should be in the minutes.

All businesses, government and buildings open to the public should take a hard look at their wheelchair access, inside and outside. Don't look just at the minimum required by law. All business owners, managers and government heads need to do a reality check.

During normal business hours, put a wheelchair in your vehicle, drive to your workplace, park in one of your handicapped parking spots, if you can find one, get in the chair and enter your workplace. Check out the doors for entry and ease of opening, aisles and restrooms.

Would you give yourself a passing grade if it were one of your parents in the wheelchair?

Victoria's handicapped deserve better.

Ray Pilsner, Victoria

I DON'T EXPECT YOU TO TAKE MY WORD FOR THIS ARTICLE, I DO EXPECT THE TWO OF YOU TO LOOK AT WHEELCHAIR ACCESS TO COUNCIL CHAMBERS; THE LACK OF CURB ACCESS AT THE N.W. CORNER OF CITY HALL AND ACCESS TO DELEON PLAZA. THEN I EXPECT YOU TO GET THESE AREAS TO ABOVE THE ADA STANDARDS. "GRANDFATHERING" IS NOT AN OPTION.

DISCRIMINATION COMES IN MANY FORMS. DISCRIMINATION OF THE HANDICAPPED IS ONE OF THEM, AND THIS IS A PRIME EXAMPLE.

Sincerely
Ray Pilsner

573-4216



Ray Pilsner
408 Royal Oak St
Victoria TX 77905-0641

EDITORIAL BOARD

YOUR VOICES

Wheelchair access for handicapped in Victoria needs to improve

Editor, the Advocate:

Well, four years ago I wrote a letter to the editor, "Victoria needs to offer better wheelchair access," which was on the Viewpoints page on Aug. 15, 2013. Since then, the only change that has taken place — that I am aware of — is that the curb ramp on the north-west corner of Victoria's City Hall has been installed.

Victoria wheelchair handicapped citizens deserve more.

My late wife was in a wheelchair more than 18 years, and we encountered many locations, both local and national, where they just didn't seem to care about the problems faced by those in wheelchairs.

At the City Council chambers and the municipal court, the wheelchair access ramp is 150 feet from the front door, which means that the handicapped person must go 300 feet to get to the door. This needs to be fixed.

Back in January of 2009, I presented this problem, and other related items, to the City Council during the citizen input portion of their meeting. Well, that was more than seven years ago. I think that's more than enough

time to figure out a solution.

All businesses and buildings that are open to the public need to take a long, hard look at their wheelchair access, both inside and outside. It's time.

Try this. During normal business hours, put a wheelchair in your vehicle, drive to your workplace, park in one of the handicapped parking spaces, get in the chair, and then try entering your workplace. Be sure to check out the doors for entry and ease of opening, the aisles and the restrooms.

Do you think overall that Victoria should get a passing grade on our current state of handicapped wheelchair access? What if you or one of your family members were suddenly wheelchair-bound?

The handicapped in Victoria deserve better

Ray Pilsner, Victoria

Thumbs-down to only having one access ramp for

wheelchairs at the DeLeon Plaza downtown. I would like to see DeLeon Plaza have access points on all four sides of the block. As it is now, anyone in a wheelchair trying to enter the plaza has to go a ways around to reach the northwest corner, near the courthouse, where the entry point is located.

Victoria

Ray, Victoria



Established 1824

The mission of the City of Victoria is to meet or exceed our citizens' expectations in the provision of municipal services.

August 17, 2020

Ray Pilsner
408 Royal Oak St
Victoria, TX 77905-0641

Re: Your Comments on the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program's 2021- 2024 5-Year Consolidated Plan

Dear Mr. Pilsner,

Thank you for taking the time to provide your comments on CDBG's 2021- 2024 5-Year Consolidated Plan. The City of Victoria's CDBG program relies on public feedback and comments, like yours, to continue serving our community's best interest. Additionally, I would like to let you know that your comments, regarding the accessibility of Downtown Victoria will be published in the CDBG 2021-2024 5-Year Consolidated Plan; and, have been shown to the City's Director of Public Works and Director of Development Services.

The CDBG funds that the City of Victoria receives are eligible to pay for access to designated census tracts and public facility projects that are being constructed to provide services to low-to-moderate income people(s) in Victoria. This means that CDBG funds can be used to improve wheelchair accessibility at public facilities when an eligible public facility project is approved. However, CDBG funds cannot be used throughout Victoria, since they can only be used in CDBG eligible census tracts. Additionally, there are no eligible CDBG Census tracts in Downtown Victoria.

CDBG and City staff will incorporate your comments, where applicable, into future plans and the CDBG 2021-2024 5-Year Consolidated Plan.

Sincerely,

Maggie Bergeron, M.S.
Planning Administrator

Phone: (361) 485 – 3360

Development Services
700 Main Center, Suite 129
P.O. BOX 1758
Victoria, Texas 77902
www.victoriatx.gov

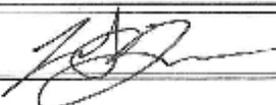
FAX: (361) 485 – 3364

Grantee SF-424's and Certification(s)

OMB Number: 4340-0046
Expiration Date: 12/31/2022

| Application for Federal Assistance SF-424 | | |
|--|--|--|
| * 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application | * 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision | * If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): _____ * Other (Specify): _____ |
| * 3. Date Received: [REDACTED] | 4. Applicant Identifier: B-20-20-00-0510 | |
| 5a. Federal Entity Identifier: 480550 | 5b. Federal Award Identifier: _____ | |
| State Use Only: | | |
| 6. Date Received by State: _____ | 7. State Application Identifier: _____ | |
| 6. APPLICANT INFORMATION: | | |
| * a. Legal Name: City of Victoria Texas | | |
| * b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 74 6002441 | * c. Organizational DUNS: 91948406000 | |
| d. Address: | | |
| * Street: P.O. Box 1758 | _____ | |
| Street2: _____ | _____ | |
| * City: Victoria | _____ | |
| County/Parish: _____ | _____ | |
| * State: TX: Texas | _____ | |
| Province: _____ | _____ | |
| * Country: USA: UNITED STATES | _____ | |
| * Zip/Postal Code: 77902-1758 | _____ | |
| e. Organizational Unit: | | |
| Department Name: Development Services | Division Name: Planning- CDBG | |
| 1. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application: | | |
| Prefix: Ms. | * First Name: Maggie | _____ |
| Middle Name: _____ | _____ | |
| * Last Name: Bergeron | _____ | |
| Suffix: _____ | _____ | |
| Title: Planning Administrator | | |
| Organizational Affiliation: Development Services Department | | |
| * Telephone Number: 3610893300 | Fax Number: 3614853364 | |
| * Email: mbergeron@victoriactx.gov | | |

| Application for Federal Assistance SF-424 | |
|--|--|
| * 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text" value="0: City or Township Government"/> | |
| Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/> | |
| Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/> | |
| * Other (specify): <input type="text"/> | |
| * 10. Name of Federal Agency: <input type="text" value="U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development"/> | |
| 11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number: <input type="text" value="14-228-0"/> | |
| CFDA Title: <input type="text" value="Community Development Block Grant/Entitlement Grants"/> | |
| * 12. Funding Opportunity Number: <input type="text" value="000000; EPA-19-01"/> | |
| * Title: <input type="text" value="Guidance on submitting Consolidated Plans"/> | |
| 13. Competition Identification Number: <input type="text"/> | |
| Title: <input type="text"/> | |
| 14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.): <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/> | |
| * 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project: <input type="text" value="City of Victoria, Texas Community Development Block Grant Program-2020 Annual Action Plan"/> | |
| Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions. <input type="button" value="Add Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachments"/> | |

| Application for Federal Assistance SF-424 | |
|---|---|
| 16. Congressional Districts Of: | |
| * a. Applicant: <input type="text" value="2X-027"/> | * b. Program/Project: <input type="text" value="2X-027"/> |
| Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed. | |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/> |
| 17. Proposed Project: | |
| * a. Start Date: <input type="text" value="10/01/2020"/> | * b. End Date: <input type="text" value="09/30/2021"/> |
| 18. Estimated Funding (\$): | |
| * a. Federal | <input type="text" value="604,585.00"/> |
| * b. Applicant | <input type="text" value=""/> |
| * c. State | <input type="text" value=""/> |
| * d. Local | <input type="text" value=""/> |
| * e. Other | <input type="text" value=""/> |
| * f. Program Income | <input type="text" value=""/> |
| * g. TOTAL | <input type="text" value="604,585.00"/> |
| * 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on <input type="text"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review. | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372. | |
| * 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | |
| If "Yes", provide explanation and attach | |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/> |
| 21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 28, Section 1001) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ** I AGREE | |
| ** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions. | |
| Authorized Representative: | |
| Prefix: <input type="text" value="Mr."/> | * First Name: <input type="text" value="Geebs"/> |
| Middle Name: <input type="text" value="A."/> | |
| * Last Name: <input type="text" value="Geebs"/> | |
| Suffix: <input type="text"/> | |
| * Title: <input type="text" value="City Manager"/> | |
| * Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="3614050000"/> | Fax Number: <input type="text" value="3614053534"/> |
| * Email: <input type="text" value="jganza@victoriatx.gov"/> | |
| * Signature of Authorized Representative:  | * Date Signed: <input type="text" value="8/25/20"/> |

ASSURANCES - NON-CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0040), Washington, DC 20503.

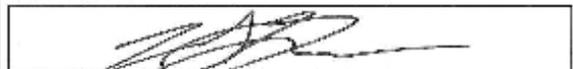
PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the awarding agency. Further, certain Federal awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project cost) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of the project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, through any authorized representative, access to and the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the award; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
4. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
5. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards for merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
6. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to nondiscrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C §§1681-1683, and 1685-1688), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee-3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and, (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.
7. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-645) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal or federally assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
8. Will comply, as applicable, with provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.

9. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §275c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333), regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
10. Will comply, if applicable, with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
11. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11980; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11986; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) Implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
12. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
13. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 108 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11560 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq.).
14. Will comply with P.L. 93-348 regarding the protection of human subjects involved in research, development, and related activities supported by this award of assistance.
15. Will comply with the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-544, as amended, 7 U.S.C. §§2131 et seq.) pertaining to the care, handling, and treatment of warm blooded animals held for research, teaching, or other activities supported by this award of assistance.
15. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
17. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
18. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
19. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL | TITLE |
|  | City Manager |
| APPLICANT ORGANIZATION | DATE SUBMITTED |
| City of Victoria, Texas | 8/25/20 |

Standard Form 424B (Rev. 7-97) Back

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number: 4040-0008
Expiration Date: 02/29/2022

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4725-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681-1683, and 1685-1688), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-256), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-615), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 rd-3 and 290 c 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.

Previous Edition Usable

Authorized for Local Reproduction

Standard Form 424D (Rev. 7-97)
Prescribed by OMB Circular A-102

11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-353) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-254) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of food hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11968; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1965, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
17. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq.).
18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL | TITLE |
|  | City Manager |
| APPLICANT ORGANIZATION | DATE SUBMITTED |
| City of Victoria, Texas | 8/25/20 |

SF-424D (Rev. 7-97) Back

CERTIFICATIONS

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

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing --The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing.

Uniform Relocation Act and Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4601-4655) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24. It has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under 24 CFR Part 42 in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the Community Development Block Grant or HOME programs.

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

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

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

Consistency with plan --The housing activities to be undertaken with Community Development Block Grant, HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS funds are consistent with the strategic plan in the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.


Signature of Authorized Official

8/26/20
Date

City Manager
Title

Specific Community Development Block Grant Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

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

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifics both short-term and long-term community development objectives that have been developed in accordance with the primary objective of the CDBG program (i.e., the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and expanding economic opportunities, primarily for persons of low and moderate income) and requirements of 24 CFR Parts 91 and 570.

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan that has been approved by HUD.

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

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

2. **Overall Benefit.** The aggregate use of CDBG funds, including Section 108 guaranteed loans, during program year(s) 2020 [a period specified by the grantee of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years], shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period.

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

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

In addition, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and
2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction.

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

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

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



Signature of Authorized Official

8/25/20

Date

City Manager

Title

OPTIONAL Community Development Block Grant Certification

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

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



Signature of Authorized Official

8/25/20

Date

City Manager

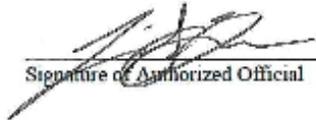
Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING CERTIFICATION:

Lobbying Certification

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



Signature of Authorized Official

8/25/20

Date

City Manager
Title

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

| | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | <p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Victoria Area Homeless Coalition PIT Count</p> |
| | <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Mid-Cost Family Services and Victoria Area Homeless Coalition Point-In-Time Count.</p> |
| | <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>This data set was collected from the January 2020 Point-In-Time (PIT) Count. The PIT count collects data on homeless individuals.</p> |
| | <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The purpose is to collect the best available count of homelessness in Victoria.</p> |
| | <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The data collected is concentrated in Victoria County for those that are defined as homeless. The data does not breakdown those considered sheltered or unsheltered and relies solely on individuals providing the information to PIT data collectors.</p> |
| | <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>January 2020.</p> |
| | <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p> |