

Housing Authority of the City of Austin

Draft Revision to 2017 PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY ANNUAL PLAN



Notice of 45-Day Public Comment Period commencing 05/26/17-07/10/17 to Revise the 2017 Annual Plan

HACA will submit an application to the HUD Special Application Center for the disposition of Lot 2 of the Meadowbrook Courts Development. HACA would continue to have retention of title, through the conveyance of this property to Austin Affordable Housing Corporation, a nonprofit subsidiary of HACA. No displacement to the families residing at Meadowbrook and no disruption to the current business activities of the Mainspring School will occur as a result of this disposition. Please refer to pp 22-23 of the 2017 Annual Plan. A Public Hearing will be held on Tuesday, June 13, 2017, at 10AM at the Booker T Washington Apartments located at 905 Bedford Austin, TX 78702 to receive public input. HACA will seek board approval to submit the application at the July 13, 2017 Board of Commissioners meeting and complete the application process by July 21, 2017. All written comments must be received by 5PM on July 10, 2017 and should be sent to Attn: HACA Executive Office 1124 S. IH-35 Austin, TX 78704.

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| 5-Year and Annual PHA Plan | U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Public and Indian Housing | OMB No. 2577-0226 Expires XX/XX/XXXX |
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Purpose. The 5-Year and Annual PHA Plans provide a ready source for interested parties to locate basic PHA policies, rules, and requirements concerning the PHA's operations, programs, and services, and informs HUD, families served by the PHA, and members of the public of the PHA's mission, goals and objectives for serving the needs of low- income, very low- income, and extremely low- income families

Applicability. Form HUD-50075-HP is to be completed annually by **High Performing PHAs**. PHAs that meet the definition of a Standard PHA, Troubled PHA, HCV-Only PHA, Small PHA, or Qualified PHA do not need to submit this form.

Definitions.

- (1) **High-Performer PHA** – A PHA that owns or manages more than 550 combined public housing units and housing choice vouchers, and was designated as a high performer on both of the most recent Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) and Section Eight Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) assessments.
- (2) **Small PHA** - A PHA that is not designated as PHAS or SEMAP troubled, or at risk of being designated as troubled, and that owns or manages less than 250 public housing units and any number of vouchers where the total combined units exceeds 550.
- (3) **Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Only PHA** - A PHA that administers more than 550 HCVs, was not designated as troubled in its most recent SEMAP assessment, and does not own or manage public housing.
- (4) **Standard PHA** - A PHA that owns or manages 250 or more public housing units and any number of vouchers where the total combined units exceeds 550, and that was designated as a standard performer in the most recent PHAS or SEMAP assessments.
- (5) **Troubled PHA** - A PHA that achieves an overall PHAS or SEMAP score of less than 60 percent.
- (6) **Qualified PHA** - A PHA with 550 or fewer public housing dwelling units and/or housing choice vouchers combined, and is not PHAS or SEMAP troubled.

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|------------|--|-----------------|------------------------------------|--|--|-----------|------------|-----|-----|
| A. | PHA Information. | | | | | | | | |
| A.1 | <p>PHA Name: <u>Housing Authority of the City of Austin</u> PHA Code: <u>TX001</u> PHA Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Small <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Performer PHA Plan for Fiscal Year Beginning: (MM/YYYY): <u>04/2017</u> PHA Inventory (Based on Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) units at time of FY beginning, above) Number of Public Housing (PH) Units <u>1,839; however upon conversion to RAD PBRA Phase I there will be 1,157 units.</u> Number of Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs) <u>5,597</u> Total Combined <u>6,854</u> PHA Plan Submission Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual Submission <input type="checkbox"/> Revised Annual Submission</p> <p>Availability of Information. The Public Comment Period for the 2017 Draft Annual PHA Plan commenced on October 24, 2016 and concluded on Thursday, December 8, 2016. Three Public Hearings were held on the following dates: November 8, 2016 at 10AM at the Citywide Advisory Board Meeting at Coronado Hills located at 1438 Coronado Hills Drive (78758), November 21, 2016 at 10AM at HACA Central Office located at 1124 S. IH-35 (78704) and December 6, 2016 at 5:30PM at the Henry Flores Education and Training Center located at 1201 W. Live Oak (78704) to receive public input for the Draft 2017 Annual Plan. The final draft was presented for board approval at the December 15, 2016 HACA Board of Commissioners meeting held at 12PM at the HACA Central Office.</p> <p>Copies of the Draft and Approved 2017 Annual Plan and updates to the 2015-2019 Five-Year Plan are available at all Public Housing sites, the HACA Central Office and on the HACA website, www.hacanet.org. All supporting documentation is available at the HACA Central Office or via the HACA website.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> PHA Consortia: (Check box if submitting a Joint PHA Plan and complete table below)</p> | | | | | | | | |
| | Participating PHAs | PHA Code | Program(s) in the Consortia | Program(s) not in the Consortia | No. of Units in Each Program | | | | |
| | Lead PHA: | N/A | N/A | N/A | <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1143 1835 1287 1871">PH</td> <td data-bbox="1287 1835 1453 1871">HCV</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1143 1871 1287 1906">N/A</td> <td data-bbox="1287 1871 1453 1906">N/A</td> </tr> </table> | PH | HCV | N/A | N/A |
| PH | HCV | | | | | | | | |
| N/A | N/A | | | | | | | | |

B. Annual Plan Elements

B.1 Revision of PHA Plan Elements.

(a) Have the following PHA Plan elements been revised by the PHA since its last **Annual PHA Plan** submission?

- Y N
- Statement of Housing Needs and Strategy for Addressing Housing Needs.
 - Deconcentration and Other Policies that Govern Eligibility, Selection, and Admissions.
 - Financial Resources.
 - Rent Determination.
 - Homeownership Programs.
 - Safety and Crime Prevention.
 - Pet Policy.
 - Substantial Deviation.
 - Significant Amendment/Modification

(b) The PHA must submit its Deconcentration Policy for Field Office Review.

(c) If the PHA answered yes for any element, describe the revisions for each element below:

Statement of Housing Needs and Strategy for Addressing Housing Needs

The 2016 published income limits* for the Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos Metro Area based on a family of four:
 Extremely Low (0-30% Area Median Income (AMI)): 24,300
 Very Low (>30%-50% AMI): 38,900
 Low Income (>50%-80% AMI): 62,250

* The 2008-2012, 5-year American Community Survey (ACS) is the basis of FY 2015 Income Limits for all areas of geography, except for the U.S. Virgin Islands and the Pacific Islands. A Consumer Price Index forecast published by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) is used to bring the data from mid-2012 to the mid-point of the fiscal year, April, 2015.

From the data provided by the City of Austin Consolidated Plan 2014-19, there are over 74,000 renters who have a rent burden over 30% or more of their income.

Priority Housing Needs/Housing Problems

| | 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 |
| Housing Cost burden greater than 50% of income | 27,590 | 8,565 | 1,945 | 110 | 38,210 | 4,730 | 3,700 | 2,990 | 1170 | 15,200 |
| Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income | 2,570 | 12,865 | 14,875 | 2,105 | 32,415 | 1,010 | 2,100 | 6,140 | 4,390 | 33,325 |
| Zero/Negative Income | 3,645 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,645 | 554 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 554 |

The Housing Authority of the City of Austin is only able to address a small percentage of the need of affordable housing through its Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher programs for the extremely low to very low income families in Austin. Thus, the Housing Authority of the City of Austin continues to have a high demand to provide services through its programs to address safe, decent, affordable, and accessible units that are located throughout Austin. The demand for extremely low to low-income assisted housing through the Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher programs is shown below. The greatest demands for HACA are one-bedroom and two-bedroom units.

Housing Needs of Families on the Waiting List

Waiting list type: (select one)

- Section 8 tenant-based assistance (waitlist closed in 2014)
- Public Housing
- Combined Section 8 and Public Housing
- Public Housing Site-Based or sub-jurisdictional waiting list (optional)

If used, identify which development/sub jurisdiction: HACA changed to site based waiting lists in 2016.

Note: The following properties will convert to RAD PBRA Properties in 2016/17: Bouldin Oaks, Georgian Manor, North Loop, Northgate, Coronado Hills, Shadowbend, Manchaca Village and Manchaca II.

| | # of families | | % of total families | |
|--|---------------|------|---------------------|-------|
| | PH | HCV | PH | HCV |
| Waiting list total | 15964 | 1227 | | |
| Extremely low income <=30% AMI | 14256 | 988 | 89.3 | 80.52 |
| Very low income (>30% but <=50% AMI) | 1481 | 201 | 9.2 | 16.38 |
| Low income (>50% but <80% AMI) | 199 | 35 | 1.2 | 2.85 |
| Families with children | 7846 | 584 | 49.14 | 47.60 |
| Elderly families | 409 | 28 | 2.5 | 2.28 |
| Disabled | 4930 | 279 | 30.88 | 22.74 |
| Single | 2488 | 336 | 15.58 | 27.38 |
| White | 8619 | 425 | 53.99 | 34.64 |
| Asian | 325 | 21 | 2.03 | 1.71 |
| Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Island | 65 | 5 | .40 | .41 |
| Black/African American | 6519 | 757 | 40.83 | 61.70 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 328 | 18 | 2.05 | 1.47 |
| Not Assigned | 4 | 1 | .03 | .08 |
| Ethnicity-Hispanic or Latino | 6083 | 301 | 38.10 | 24.53 |
| Ethnicity-Not Hispanic or Latino | 9877 | 926 | 61.87 | 75.47 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Public Housing Site Based Waiting List as of 10/12/16

| Property | # of Units | Efficiency Waitlist | 1 Bedroom Waitlist | 2 Bedroom Waitlist | 3 Bedroom Waitlist | 4 Bedroom Waitlist | 5 Bedroom Waitlist | Total for property waitlist |
|---|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bouldin Oaks | 144 | 0 | 561 | 442 | 350 | 164 | 0 | 1517 |
| Booker T Washington (Plus 6 scattered site homes) | 216 | 0 | 479 | 356 | 293 | 117 | 44 | 1289 |
| Chalmers Courts | 158 | 0 | 355 | 206 | 145 | 90 | 0 | 796 |
| Coronado Hills | 48 | 0 | 503 | 423 | 426 | 13 | 0 | 1365 |
| Gaston Place | 100 | 0 | 211 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 262 |
| Georgian Manor | 94 | 0 | 395 | 276 | 234 | 123 | 0 | 1029 |
| Goodrich Place | 40 | 2 | 378 | 282 | 182 | 91 | 0 | 935 |
| Lakeside | 164 | 18 | 219 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 295 |
| Manchaca II | 33 | 0 | 411 | 306 | 249 | 112 | 0 | 1081 |
| Manchaca Village | 33 | 0 | 474 | 399 | 271 | 126 | 36 | 1306 |
| Meadowbrook | 160 | 0 | 2 | 297 | 193 | 86 | 17 | 595 |
| Northgate (Plus 14 scattered site homes) | 50 | 1 | 434 | 396 | 285 | 109 | 36 | 1261 |
| North Loop | 130 | 0 | 239 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 292 |
| Rosewood Courts | 124 | 12 | 259 | 173 | 119 | 69 | 0 | 632 |
| Salina | 32 | 12 | 174 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 187 |
| Santa Rita Courts | 97 | 1 | 291 | 184 | 132 | 44 | 17 | 669 |
| Shadowbend Ridge (Plus 2 scattered site homes) | 50 | 0 | 409 | 383 | 283 | 109 | 22 | 1206 |
| Thurmond Heights | 144 | 0 | 434 | 387 | 275 | 149 | 2 | 1247 |
| TOTAL | 1839 | 46 | 6228 | 4673 | 3437 | 1402 | 174 | 15964 |

| Applicants –Gross and Adjusted Incomes | | | Applicants and Qualifying Income | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|
| Property | Average Gross Income | Average Adjusted Income | Property | Over Limit for Low Income | Qualifying for Low Income (80%AMI) | Qualifying for Very Low Income (50%AMI) | Qualifying for Extremely Low Income (30%AMI) | Handicapped or Disabled |
| Booker T Washington (Plus 6 scattered site homes) | 8274.36 | 1860.16 | Booker T Washington (Plus 6 scattered site homes) | 1 | 16 | 111 | 1161 | 366 |
| Bouldin Oaks | 8639.42 | 1942.67 | Bouldin Oaks | 3 | 24 | 140 | 1350 | 434 |
| Chalmers Courts | 7931.81 | 1598.53 | Chalmers Courts | 0 | 5 | 71 | 720 | 253 |
| Coronado Hills | 8762.07 | 1794.52 | Coronado Hills | 2 | 28 | 140 | 1195 | 369 |
| Gaston Place | 8688.27 | 2591.42 | Gaston Place | 0 | 4 | 18 | 240 | 201 |
| Georgian Manor | 8899.67 | 1740.88 | Georgian Manor | 2 | 11 | 103 | 913 | 291 |
| Goodrich Place | 8837.89 | 1827.67 | Goodrich Place | 2 | 8 | 85 | 840 | 290 |
| Lakeside | 9516.57 | 2308.92 | Lakeside | 1 | 0 | 28 | 266 | 226 |
| Manchaca II | 8944.14 | 1939.73 | Manchaca II | 3 | 11 | 104 | 963 | 296 |
| Manchaca Village | 9206.20 | 2056.59 | Manchaca Village | 4 | 22 | 127 | 1153 | 359 |
| Meadowbrook | 8666.29 | 1709.67 | Meadowbrook | 0 | 6 | 52 | 537 | 92 |
| Northgate (Plus 14 scattered site homes) | 8459.44 | 1620.29 | Northgate (Plus 14 scattered site homes) | 0 | 19 | 130 | 1112 | 315 |
| North Loop | 9000.12 | 2144.80 | North Loop | 0 | 2 | 21 | 269 | 225 |
| Rosewood Courts | 8997.31 | 1613.39 | Rosewood Courts | 1 | 6 | 57 | 568 | 198 |
| Salina | 8422.73 | 1632.19 | Salina | 0 | 0 | 14 | 173 | 143 |
| Santa Rita Courts | 8595.09 | 1796.57 | Santa Rita Courts | 1 | 4 | 59 | 605 | 213 |
| Shadowbend Ridge (Plus 2 scattered site homes) | 9052.18 | 2154.63 | Shadowbend Ridge (Plus 2 scattered site homes) | 5 | 17 | 109 | 1075 | 331 |
| Thurmond Heights | 9043.17 | 1812.51 | Thurmond Heights | 3 | 16 | 112 | 1116 | 328 |
| Average for All Waitlists | \$8774.26 | \$1896.95 | Total Number of Applications | 28 | 199 | 1481 | 14,256 | 4930 |

CLOSING OF PROPERTY-SPECIFIC PUBLIC HOUSING WAITING LISTS

Due to high demand for public and affordable housing in the Austin community, the Housing Authority of the City of Austin (HACA) has received a high volume of applications for placement on the public housing waiting list at HACA properties. At a number of these properties, the anticipated waiting time for a unit is expected to exceed 36 months. Due to estimated wait times greater than 36 months, HACA will be closing the following property-specific public housing waiting lists **effective December 15th, 2016 at 5:00 pm CST**:

- Bouldin Oaks – all bedroom sizes
- Coronado Hills – all bedroom sizes
- Georgian Manor – all bedroom sizes
- Goodrich Place – all bedroom sizes
- Northgate – all bedroom sizes
- Manchaca Village – all bedroom sizes
- Manchaca II – all bedroom sizes

- Shadowbend Ridge – all bedroom sizes
- Thurmond Heights – all bedroom sizes
- Booker T. Washington – five bedroom units only
- Meadowbrook – five bedroom units only
- Santa Rita Courts – five bedroom

New applications for these waiting lists will not be accepted while the lists are closed. The following property-specific waiting lists will remain open until further notice and applications will continue to be accepted for:

- Booker T Washington – one, two, three, and four bedroom sizes
- Chalmers Courts – one, two, three, and four bedroom sizes
- Meadowbrook – two, three and four bedroom sizes
- Rosewood Courts – efficiency, one, two, three, and four bedroom sizes
- Santa Rita Courts – one, two, three and four bedroom sizes
- Lakeside (designated elderly/disabled) – efficiency, one and two bedroom sizes
- Northloop (designated elderly/disabled) – one and two bedroom sizes
- Gaston Place (designated elderly/disabled) – one and two bedroom sizes
- Salina (designated elderly/disabled) – efficiency and one

Deconcentration and Other Policies that Govern Eligibility, Selection, and Admissions

Deconcentration of Poverty and Income-Mixing [24 CFR 903.1 and 903.2]

The PHA's admission policy must be designed to provide for deconcentration of poverty and income-mixing by bringing higher income new tenants into lower income projects and lower income new tenants into higher income projects. A statement of the PHA's deconcentration policies must be included in its annual plan [24 CFR 903.7(b)].

The PHA's deconcentration policy must comply with its obligation to meet the income targeting requirement [24 CFR 903.2(c)(5)]. The income targeting requirement states that at least 40% of all new admissions each year must be extremely low-income families (as defined by HUD).

Developments subject to the deconcentration requirement are referred to as 'covered developments' and include general occupancy (family) Public Housing developments. The following developments are not subject to deconcentration and income mixing requirements: developments operated by a PHA with fewer than 100 public housing units; mixed population or developments designated specifically for elderly or disabled families; developments operated by a PHA with only one general occupancy development; developments approved for demolition or for conversion to tenant-based public housing; and developments approved for a mixed-finance plan using HOPE VI or Public Housing funds [24 CFR 903.2(b)].

Steps for Implementation [24 CFR 903.2(c)(1)]

To implement the statutory requirement to deconcentrate poverty and provide for income mixing in covered developments, the PHA must comply with the following steps:

Step 1. The PHA must determine the average income of all families residing in all the PHA's covered developments. The PHA may use the median income, instead of average income, provided that the PHA includes a written explanation in its annual plan justifying the use of median income.

HACA Policy

HACA will determine the average income of all families in all covered developments on an annual basis.

Step 2. The PHA must determine the average income (or median income, if median income was used in Step 1) of all families residing in each covered development. In determining average income for each development, the PHA has the option of adjusting its income analysis for unit size in accordance with procedures prescribed by HUD.

HACA Policy

HACA will determine the average income of all families residing in each covered development (not adjusting

for unit size) on an annual basis.

Step 3. The PHA must then determine whether each of its covered developments falls above, within, or below the established income range (EIR), which is from 85% to 115% of the average family income determined in Step 1. However, the upper limit must never be less than the income at which a family would be defined as an extremely low income family (30% of median income).

Step 4. The PHA with covered developments having average incomes outside the EIR must then determine whether or not these developments are consistent with its local goals and annual plan.

Step 5. Where the income profile for a covered development is not explained or justified in the annual plan submission, the PHA must include in its admission policy its specific policy to provide for deconcentration of poverty and income mixing.

Depending on local circumstances the PHA's deconcentration policy may include, but is not limited to the following:

- Providing incentives to encourage families to accept units in developments where their income level is needed, including rent incentives, affirmative marketing plans or added amenities.
- Targeting investment and capital improvements toward developments with an average income below the EIR to encourage families with incomes above the EIR to accept units in those developments.
- Establishing a preference for admission of working families in developments below the EIR.
- Skipping a family on the waiting list to reach another family in an effort to further the goals of deconcentration.
- Providing other strategies permitted by statute and determined by the PHA in consultation with the residents and the community through the annual plan process to be responsive to local needs and PHA strategic objectives.

A family has the sole discretion whether to accept an offer of a unit made under the PHA's deconcentration policy. The PHA must not take any adverse action toward any eligible family for choosing not to accept an offer of a unit under the PHA's deconcentration policy [24 CFR 903.2(c)(4)].

If, at annual review, the average incomes at all general occupancy developments are within the EIR, the PHA will be considered to be in compliance with the deconcentration requirement and no further action is required.

HACA Policy

For developments outside the EIR, HACA will take the following actions to provide for deconcentration of poverty and income mixing:

HACA will ensure for the deconcentration of poverty in public housing by admitting new higher income tenants into lower income developments and new lower income tenants into higher income developments. HACA is assisted in this by its new site-based waiting lists. When a development is outside the EIR, HACA will focus on admitting higher or lower income families to help the development get back within the EIR.

It is also the goal of HACA to make housing available to assisted housing tenants in higher income areas than are traditionally available. In furtherance of this goal, HACA will intensify its marketing efforts to promote the participation of housing choice voucher program landlords whose rental properties are in relatively higher income areas.

It is the policy of HACA to utilize mixed-income criteria in the selection of conventional public housing tenants. The purpose of utilizing mixed-income criteria is to provide for the deconcentration of poverty and income-mixing by bringing higher income tenants into lower income developments and lower income tenants into higher income developments. This policy shall not be construed to impose or require any specific income or racial quotas for any development or developments.

When a Public Housing unit becomes vacant in an extremely low to very low income development, such unit will be offered to the first eligible family on the waiting list with a verified income above 30% and lower than 80% of median income, regardless of the applicant's rank on the wait list. This incentive will only be granted to the extent that it does not exceed the income targeting limits. Due to the nature of public housing needs, currently the majority of applicants on the conventional public housing waiting list have extremely low incomes. Therefore, when a conventional public housing unit becomes vacant in any other area other

than those mentioned above, the selection from the waiting list shall be by rank and an incentive is not necessary.

It shall be within the sole discretion of the family being offered an incentive to determine whether to accept or refuse the incentive. If the family refuses the incentive offer, HACA will not take adverse action against the family. If the family refuses the incentive, the family will be placed back on the waiting list according to their original application date and time and local preference, if any. Additionally, the family will not be offered an incentive from the waiting list again; the family will therefore have to wait until their name reaches the top of the waiting list before they are offered a unit again. Accordingly, for purposes of this provision, it shall not be considered an adverse action if a family on the waiting list that has refused an incentive is skipped in order to reach another family to implement this policy.

Order of Selection [24 CFR 960.206(e)]

The PHA system of preferences may select families either according to the date and time of application or by a random selection process.

HACA Policy

Families will be selected from the waiting list based on preference. Among applicants with the same preference, families will be selected on a first-come, first-served basis according to the date and time their complete application is received by HACA.

When selecting applicants from the waiting list, HACA will match the characteristics of the available unit (unit size, accessibility features, unit type) to the applicants on the waiting lists. HACA will offer the unit to the highest ranking applicant who qualifies for that unit size or type, or that requires the accessibility features.

By matching unit and family characteristics, it is possible that families who are lower on the waiting list may receive an offer of housing ahead of families with an earlier date and time of application or higher preference status.

Factors such as deconcentration or income mixing and income targeting will also be considered in accordance with HUD requirements and HACA policy.

Policies that Govern Eligibility, Selection, and Admissions

New Preference: RAD Relocation

SELECTION FOR HCV ASSISTANCE

4-III.A. OVERVIEW

As vouchers become available, families on the waiting list must be selected for assistance in accordance with the policies described in this part.

The order in which families are selected from the waiting list depends on the selection method chosen by HACA and is impacted in part by any selection preferences for which the family qualifies. The availability of targeted funding also may affect the order in which families are selected from the waiting list.

HACA must maintain a clear record of all information required to verify that the family is selected from the waiting list according to HACA's selection policies [24 CFR 982.204(b) and 982.207(e)].

4-III.B. SELECTION AND HCV FUNDING SOURCES

Special Admissions [24 CFR 982.203]

HUD may award funding for specifically named families living in specified types of units. In these cases, HACA may admit such families whether or not they are on the waiting list, and, if they are on the waiting list, without considering the family's position on the waiting list. These families are considered non-waiting list selections. HACA will maintain records showing that such families were admitted with special program funding. HACA will provide special admission to the following:

1. Current HACA public housing families involuntarily displaced because of HACA action involving rehabilitation, demolition or other disposition of dwelling units.
2. Families residing in a multifamily rental housing project when HUD sells, forecloses or demolishes the project.
3. Families residing in a project covered by a project-based Section 8 HAP contract at or near the end of the HAP contract term.

Targeted Funding [24 CFR 982.204(e)]

HUD may award HACA funding for a specified category of families on the waiting list. HACA must use this funding only to assist the families within the specified category. In order to assist families within a targeted funding category, HACA may skip families that do not qualify within the targeted funding category. Within this category of families, the order in which such families are assisted is determined according to the policies provided in Section 4-III.C.

HACA Policy

HACA administers the following types of targeted funding:

Mainstream Vouchers for Persons with Disabilities

VASH – Veterans Affairs for Supportive Housing

Family Unification Program

Non-elderly Disabled

Order of Selection – specified category vouchers

When HACA resumes voucher issuance after a funding shortfall, HACA will first issue vouchers to specified category vouchers until HACA is assisting the required number of special purpose families.

Regular HCV Funding

Regular HCV funding may be used to assist any eligible family on the waiting list. Families are selected from the waiting list according to the policies provided in Section 4-III.C.

4-III.C. SELECTION METHOD

PHAs must describe the method for selecting applicant families from the waiting list, including the system of admission preferences that HACA will use [24 CFR 982.202(d)].

Local Preferences [24 CFR 982.207; HCV p. 4-16]

PHAs are permitted to establish local preferences, and to give priority to serving families that meet those criteria. HUD specifically authorizes and places restrictions on certain types of local preferences. HUD also permits HACA to establish other local preferences, at its discretion. Any local preferences established must be consistent with HACA plan and the consolidated plan, and must be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources.

HACA Policy

Families can claim eligibility for any local preference any time from the date they applied verified once they have been drawn off the waiting list during the interview process. If HACA is unable to verify a preference claim, the family will be placed back on the waiting list without the preference.

HACA will open the waiting list or leave the waiting list open for certain preference groups as needed to meet the preference caps listed below.

1. Non-specified category vouchers will use the following local preferences for purposes of establishing

priority. The local preferences are weighted differently, with the higher number representing a higher ranking. Each applicant family can be granted a maximum of one local preference plus the residency preference (if they qualify). Weights for each preference are as follows:

- Elderly = 2
- Disabled = 2
- Involuntarily Displaced = 2
- Homeless = 3
- Families with Minor Children = 2
- Residency = 1
- RAD Choice Mobility = 3
- RAD Relocation = 4**
- PH Special Accommodation = 3
- FUP Youth = 3

(A) **Elderly Preference:** HACA will give preference to elderly families. An elderly family is a family in which the head, spouse or co-head is age 62 or older.

(B) **Disabled Preference:** HACA will give preference to disabled families. A disabled family is a family in which the head, spouse or co-head is disabled using the current HUD definition of disability.

(C) **Involuntary Displacement Preference:** HACA will give preference to families displaced as a result of natural disaster or government action. The following documentation will be used to verify displacement status:

- Certification from a unit of government concerning displacement due to natural disaster; or
- Certification from a unit of government concerning displacement due to code enforcement or public improvement/development or displacement by inaccessibility of a unit.

The displacement must have occurred within six months of requesting the involuntary displacement preference. Also, HACA will offer a preference to any family that has been terminated from its HCV program due to insufficient program funding.

(D) **Homeless Preference:** HACA will give preference to homeless applicants. Each fiscal year HACA will give a preference to no more than 100 applicants or 25% of all applicants drawn (whichever is less) meeting all of the following criteria:

- a) Meet the HUD definition of homeless. See definitions section at the end of the Administrative Plan.
- b) Are referred to HACA by a coalition of homeless service providers with whom HACA has executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) outlining the provider's responsibilities with respect to the provision of housing search assistance and supportive services for the referred household.
- c) Have received a written commitment from the referring homeless service provider for housing search / location assistance.
- d) Have received a written commitment from the homeless service provider to offer support services on an as needed basis to help the household transition from homelessness to permanent housing; and
- e) Have received a written commitment from the homeless service provider to offer supportive services to help the household maintain housing and comply with HCV rules.

While a referral from the coalition of homeless service providers is required for this preference, use of the offered supportive services is not a requirement. The choice of the applicant to refuse the offered services will not jeopardize any housing assistance for which they are eligible.

HACA will execute a Memorandum of Understanding with one entity representing a coalition of homeless service providers that will serve as the primary point of contact for communicating homeless referrals to HACA. HACA reserves the right to establish additional MOUs as necessary to ensure that homeless applicants have the opportunity to apply for housing assistance under this preference.

If it is determined that an applicant referred by a homeless service provider, as described above, does not meet

the criteria described therein, the applicant will not receive the preference and:

if the applicant was only on the HCV waiting list because of the homeless referral, the applicant will be removed from the HCV waiting list

if the applicant was on the HCV waiting list through the regular application process, the applicant will return to their lottery position on the waiting list without the homeless preference.

If HACA denies an applicant's homeless preference claim, HACA will notify the applicant and referring service provider in writing, including the reason(s) for the preference denial. Applicants have the right to appeal the denial of eligibility for the homeless preference using the established process for informal hearings.

Persons transitioning out of the City of Austin's 1115 Waiver Permanent Supportive Housing Assertive Community Treatment Team program into permanent housing will be included as a priority group as part of this preference. This would require a referral from the current case manager as well as documentation that the family was homeless prior to entering into the current program. This documentation must be provided as part of the referral.

Individuals and families transitioning, or "moving up," from Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) units will also be included as a priority group as part of this homeless preference. These are persons that were previously homeless prior to entry into a PSH program but who no longer require that level of supportive services. This would require a referral from the current case manager or PSH provider as well as documentation that the family was homeless prior to entering into the PSH unit. This documentation must be provided as part of the referral.

- (E) **Families with Minor Children Preference:** HACA will give preference to families with minor children. A minor child is a child under age 18 who meets HUD and HACA's definition of a family member (See Section 3.I.B for the definition of Family Members).

Minor children of a live in aide do not qualify the family for this preference.

Minor children that are foster children of an authorized adult member of the assisted family do not qualify the family for this preference.

- (F) **Residency Preference:** HACA will give preference to persons who reside in the following Texas Counties: Travis, Hays, Bastrop, Caldwell and Williamson counties. The residency status will be determined at the time of the eligibility interview. This preference will not have the purpose or effect of delaying or otherwise denying admission to the program based on the race, color, ethnic origin, gender, sexual orientation, religion, disability, or age of any member of an applicant family.

Applicants who are working or who have been notified that they are hired to work in a residency preference area will be treated as residents of the residency preference area with documented proof of employment in the residency preference area. Applicants who are graduates of, or active participants in, education and training programs in a residency preference area are eligible for this preference if the education or training program is designed to prepare individuals for the job market.

- (G) **Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Choice Mobility Preference:** As required by HUD and in accordance with all HUD RAD guidelines, if HACA participates in RAD, HACA will provide a Choice-Mobility option to residents of covered RAD projects in accordance with the following:

Resident Eligibility. Residents have a right to move with tenant based rental assistance (e.g. Housing Choice Voucher (HCV)) the later of: (a) 24 months from date of execution of the HAP or (b) 24 months after the move-in date.

Voucher Inventory Turnover Cap. Recognizing the limitation on the availability of turnover vouchers from year to year, HACA in any year, will only provide one-third of its turnover vouchers to the residents of covered projects. HACA will establish this voucher inventory turnover cap, and if implemented HACA will create and maintain a waiting list in the order in which the requests from eligible households are received.

Project Turnover Cap. Also recognizing the limited availability of turnover vouchers and the importance of managing turnover in the best interests of the property, in any year, HACA will limit the number of Choice-Mobility moves exercised by eligible households to 15 % of the assisted units in the project. HACA will establish this project turnover cap, and if implemented HACA will create and maintain a waiting list in the order in which the requests from eligible households are received.

- (H) **Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Relocation Preference:** HACA may give preference to families that are currently housed in Public Housing properties that are undergoing significant renovation or redevelopment and would require long term (more than 6 months) relocation of residents. If HACA chooses to exercise this option for valid business purposes, HACA will have a special opening of the waiting list only for the identified properties. Families that select this option and apply during the open period will receive this preference.

Financial Resources

| Financial Resources: Planned Sources and Uses | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Sources | Planned \$ | Planned Uses |
| 1. Federal Grants (FY 2017 grants) | | |
| a) Public Housing Operating Fund *excluding RAD Properties for 2017 | \$7,097,259 | |
| b) Public Housing Capital Fund | \$1,677,990 | |
| c) HOPE VI Revitalization | - | |
| d) HOPE VI Demolition | - | |
| e) Annual Contributions for Section 8 Tenant- Based Assistance | \$46,561,992 | |
| f) Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency Grants | \$486,000 | |
| g) Community Development Block Grant | - | |
| h) HOME | \$527,000 | |
| Other Federal Grants (list below) | | |
| RAD Properties | *this amount is not finalized | |
| Continuum of Care Program | \$738,285 | |
| Section 8 Mod-Rehab SRO | \$312,000 | |
| Section 8 FSS Coordinator | \$248,317 | |
| Jobs Plus | \$900,000 | |
| 2. Prior Year Federal Grants (unobligated funds only) (list below) | | |
| Public Housing Capital Fund | \$1,500,000 | |
| Resident Opportunity & Self Sufficiency | \$54,000 | |
| 3. Public Housing Dwelling Rental Income | | |
| | \$3,429,662 | |
| 4. Other income (list below) | | |
| Interest | \$50,000 | |
| Other Income | \$500,000 | |
| 5. Non-federal sources (list below) | | |
| Component Unit | \$2,500,000 | |
| | | |
| Total resources | \$66,582,505 | |

Rent Determination

INCOME AND RENT DETERMINATION

A family's income determines eligibility for assistance and is also used to calculate the family's rent payment. The PHA will use the policies and methods described in this chapter to ensure that only eligible families receive assistance and that no family pays more or less than its obligation under the regulations.

The general regulatory definition of *annual income* shown below is from 24 CFR 5.609.

5.609 Annual income.

(a) Annual income means all amounts, monetary or not, which:

- (1) Go to, or on behalf of, the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member; or
 - (2) Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and
 - (3) Which are not specifically excluded in paragraph [5.609(c)].
- (4) Annual income also means amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.

In addition to this general definition, HUD regulations establish policies for treating specific types of income and assets.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND INCOME

Income received by all family members must be counted unless specifically excluded by the regulations. It is the responsibility of the head of household to report changes in family composition. The rules on which sources of income are counted vary somewhat by family member. The chart below summarizes how family composition affects income determinations.

| Summary of Income Included and Excluded by Person | |
|---|--|
| Live-in aides | Income from all sources is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(5)]. |
| Foster child or foster adult | Income from all sources is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(a)(1)]. |
| Head, spouse or co head Other adult family members | All sources of income not specifically excluded by the regulations are included. |
| Children under 18 years of age | Employment income is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(1)]. All other sources of income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included. |
| Full-time students 18 years of age or older (not head, spouse or co head) | Employment income above \$480/year is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(11)]. All other sources of income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included. |

Temporarily Absent Family Members

The income of family members approved to live in the unit will be counted, even if the family member is temporarily absent from the unit [HCV GB, p. 5-18].

Anticipating Annual Income

The PHA is required to count all income "anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date" [24 CFR 5.609(a)(2)].

The PHA generally will use current circumstances to determine anticipated income for the coming 12-month period. HUD authorizes the PHA to use other than current circumstances to anticipate income when:

- An imminent change in circumstances is expected [HCV GB, p. 5-17]
- It is not feasible to anticipate a level of income over a 12-month period (e.g., seasonal or cyclic income) [24 CFR 5.609(d)]
- The PHA believes that past income is the best available indicator of expected future income [24 CFR 5.609(d)]

PHAs are required to use HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system in its entirety as a third party source to verify employment and income information, and to reduce administrative subsidy payment errors in accordance with HUD administrative guidance [24 CFR 5.233(a)(2)].

PART I: ASSETS [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3), and 24 CFR 5.603(b) and 24 CFR 960.259]

On January 22, 2013 HUD issued Notice PIH 2013-03 which granted administrative relief to PHAs by allowing applicant and resident self-certification of assets and the income from assets with a net value of less than \$5000. This administrative relief was temporary and renewed through 2015.

On March 8, 2016, HUD published the Streamlining Rule in the Federal Register. This rule made permanent changes to the way assets were verified, although with modifications to the process outlined in Notice PIH 2013-03.

The approved method to reduce administrative burden and streamline income recertification efforts states the following:

- Applicants must provide full third party verification (i.e. bank statements) at the time of determination of income eligibility.
- For a resident family with net assets equal to or less than \$5,000, a PHA may accept, for purposes of recertification of income, a family's declaration that it has net assets equal to or less than \$5,000, without taking additional steps to verify the accuracy of the declaration. The declaration must state the amount of income the family expects to receive from such assets; this amount must be included in the family's income. However, the PHA must obtain full third-party verification of assets every three years.

The following HACA forms, which are signed by all adult family members, will serve as documentation of the family's self-declaration of asset income, public housing continued occupancy forms, HCV program's Annual Recertification form and How to Report a Change form. If the family has net family assets equal to or less than \$5,000, HACA will not request supporting documentation (e.g. bank statements) from the family to confirm the assets or the amount of income expected to be received from those assets. If the family has net assets in excess of \$5,000, HACA will request supporting documentation (e.g. bank statements) from the family to confirm the assets.

Any assets reported by the family will be reported on the HUD Form 50058.

EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE [24 CFR 960.255]

The earned income disallowance (EID) encourages people to enter the work force by not including the full value of increases in earned income for a period of time.

PERIODIC PAYMENTS

Streamlined Income Determination of Fixed Income Sources [24 CFR 960.257]

On March 8, 2016 HUD published the Streamlining Rule in the Federal Register. According to this rule, for any family member with a fixed source of income, a PHA may elect to determine that family member's income by means of a streamlined income determination. A streamlined income determination must be conducted by applying, for each fixed-income source, the verified cost of living adjustment (COLA) or current rate of interest to the previously verified or adjusted income amount.

HACA Policy

HACA will apply this streamlined income determination for all fixed income sources in the following way:

- HACA will only use the streamlined income determination as part of a reexamination. HACA will require third-party verification of all income for applicants during the admissions process.
- A "family member with a fixed source of income" is defined as a family member whose income includes periodic payments at reasonably predictable levels from one or more of the following sources:
 - Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, Supplemental Disability Insurance;
 - Federal, state, local, or private pension plans;
 - Annuities or other retirement benefit programs, insurance policies, disability or death benefits, or other similar types of periodic receipts; or
 - Any other source of income subject to adjustment by a verifiable COLA or current rate of interest.

- HACA will use a COLA or current rate of interest specific to the fixed source of income in order to adjust the income amount. HACA will verify the appropriate COLA or current rate of interest from a public source or through tenant-provided, third party-generated documentation. If no such verification is available, then HACA will obtain third-party verification of income amounts in order to calculate the change in income for the source.
- For any family member whose income is determined pursuant to a streamlined income determination, HACA will obtain third-party verification of all income amounts every 3 years.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF EARNINGS

Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation and severance pay, are counted as income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(5)] if they are received either in the form of periodic payments or in the form of a lump-sum amount or prospective monthly amounts for the delayed start of a periodic payment. If they are received in a one-time lump sum (as a settlement, for instance), they are treated as lump-sum receipts [24 CFR 5.609(c)(3)].

WELFARE ASSISTANCE

Welfare assistance is counted in annual income. Welfare assistance includes Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and any payments to individuals or families based on need that are made under programs funded separately or jointly by federal, state or local governments [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

PERIODIC AND DETERMINABLE ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)]

Annual income includes periodic and determinable allowances, such as alimony and child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from organizations or from persons not residing with a tenant family.

Regular Contributions or Gifts

The PHA must count as income regular monetary and nonmonetary contributions or gifts from persons not residing with a tenant family [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)]. Temporary, nonrecurring or sporadic income and gifts are not counted [24 CFR 5.609(c)(9)].

ADDITIONAL EXCLUSIONS FROM ANNUAL INCOME

Other exclusions contained in 24 CFR 5.609(c) that have not been discussed earlier in this section include the following:

- Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of medical expenses for any family member [24 CFR 5.609(c)(4)]
- The full amount of student financial assistance paid directly to the student or to the educational institution [24 CFR 5.609(c)(6)].

HACA Policy

Regular financial support from parents or guardians to students for food, clothing, personal items and entertainment is not considered student financial assistance and is included in annual income.

- Amounts received by participants in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program [24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(iii)]
- Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS) [(24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(ii)]
- Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era [24 CFR 5.609(c)(10)]
- Adoption assistance payments in excess of \$480 per adopted child [24 CFR 5.609(c)(12)]
- Refunds or rebates on property taxes paid on the dwelling unit [24 CFR 5.609(c)(15)]
- Amounts paid by a state agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home [24 CFR 5.609(c)(16)]

- Amounts specifically excluded by any other federal statute [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17),FR Notice 05/20/14]. HUD publishes an updated list of these exclusions periodically. It includes:
 - (a) The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017 (b))
 - (b) Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058)
 - (c) Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1626(c))
 - (d) Income derived from certain sub marginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 U.S.C. 459e)
 - (e) Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 8624(f))
 - (f) Payments received under programs funded in whole or in part under the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1552(b)) (Effective July 1, 2000, references to Job Training Partnership Act shall be deemed to refer to the corresponding provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931).)
 - (g) Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub. L. 94-540, 90 Stat. 2503-04) (j) Payments, funds, or distributions authorized, established, or directed by the Seneca Nations Settlement Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 1774f(b))
 - (h) The first \$2,000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U. S. Claims Court, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first \$2,000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands (25 U.S.C. 1407-1408)
 - (i) Amounts of scholarships funded under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, including awards under the federal work-study program or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs (20 U.S.C. 1087uu) For Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) programs, the exception found in §237 of Public Law 109-249 applies and requires that the amount of financial assistance in excess of tuition and mandatory fees shall be considered income in accordance with the provisions codified at 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9), except for those persons with disabilities as defined by 42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)(3)(E) (Pub. L. 109-249) (See Section 6-1.L. for exceptions.)
 - (j) Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f))
 - (k) Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in In Re Agent-product liability litigation, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.)
 - (l) Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (25 U.S.C. 1721)
 - (m) The value of any child care provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care) under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q)
 - (n) Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j))
 - (o) Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of Mescalero Reservation (Pub. L. 95-433)
 - (p) Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d))
 - (q) Payments received under 38 U.S.C. 1833(c) to children of Vietnam veterans born with spinal bifida, children of women Vietnam veterans born with certain birth defects, and children of certain Korean service veterans born with spinal bifida.
 - (r) Any amount of crime victim compensation (under the Victims of Crime Act) received through crime victim assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) as determined under the Victims of Crime Act because of the commission of a crime against the applicant under the Victims of Crime Act (42 U.S.C. 10602)
 - (s) Allowances, earnings and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931)
 - (t) Any amount received under the Richard B. Russell School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C.1760(e)) and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1780(b)), including reduced-price lunches and food under the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
 - (u) Any amount in an "individual development account" as provided by the Assets for Independence Act, as amended in 2002
 - (v) Payments from any deferred Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts as provided by an amendment to the definition of annual income in the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437A) by section 2608 of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-289)

- (w) Compensation received by or on behalf of a veteran for service-connected disability, death, dependency, or indemnity compensation as provided by an amendment by the Indian Veterans Housing Opportunity Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111-269; 25 U.S.C. 4103(9)) to the definition of income applicable to programs authorized under NAHASDA and administered by the Office of Native American Programs
- (x) A lump sum or a periodic payment received by an individual Indian pursuant to the Class Action Settlement Agreement in the case entitled *Elouise Cobell et al. v. Ken Salazar et al.*, 816 F. Supp. 2d 10 (Oct. 5, 2011 D.D.C.), as provided in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111-291)
- (y) Major disaster and emergency assistance received by individuals and families under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Pub. L. 93-288, as amended) comparable disaster assistance provided by States, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations shall not be considered as income or a resource when determining eligibility for or benefit levels under federally funded income assistance or resource-tested benefit programs (42 U.S.C. 5155(d)).
- (z) Payments made from the proceeds of Indian tribal trust cases as described in Notice PIH 2013-30. "Exclusion from Income of Payments under Recent Tribal Trust Settlements" (25 U.S.C. 117b(a))

PART II: ADJUSTED INCOME

HUD regulations require PHAs to deduct from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies. The resulting amount is the family's adjusted income. Mandatory deductions are found in 24 CFR 5.611.

5.611(a) Mandatory deductions. In determining adjusted income, the responsible entity (PHA) must deduct the following amounts from annual income:

- (1) \$480 for each dependent;
- (2) \$400 for any elderly family or disabled family;
- (3) The sum of the following, to the extent the sum exceeds three percent of annual income:
 - (i) Unreimbursed medical expenses of any elderly family or disabled family;
 - (ii) Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with disabilities, to the extent necessary to enable any member of the family (including the member who is a person with disabilities) to be employed. This deduction may not exceed the earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older and who are able to work because of such attendant care or auxiliary apparatus; and
- (4) Any reasonable childcare expenses necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her education.

PERMISSIVE DEDUCTIONS [24 CFR 5.611(b)(1)]

Permissive deductions are additional, optional deductions that may be applied to annual income. As with mandatory deductions, permissive deductions must be based on need or family circumstance and deductions must be designed to encourage self-sufficiency or other economic purpose. If the PHA offers permissive deductions, they must be granted to all families that qualify for them and should complement existing income exclusions and deductions [PH Occ GB, p. 128].

The *Form HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet* states that the maximum allowable amount for total permissive deductions is less than \$90,000 per year.

HACA Policy

HACA will deduct child support payments up to \$480 annually, per child, made by any member of the family for the support and maintenance of any child who does not reside in the household. In order to verify payment, such payments must be tendered through an appropriate, governing child support collection entity. Payments must be verifiable by HACA.

PART III: CALCULATING RENT

The first step in calculating income-based rent is to determine each family's total tenant payment (TTP). Then, if the family is occupying a unit that has tenant-paid utilities, the utility allowance is subtracted from the TTP. The result of this calculation, if a positive number, is the tenant rent. If the TTP is less than the utility allowance, the result of this calculation is a negative number, and is called the utility reimbursement, which may be paid to the family or directly to the utility company by the PHA.

TTP Formula [24 CFR 5.628]

HUD regulations specify the formula for calculating the total tenant payment (TTP) for a tenant family. TTP is the highest of the following amounts, rounded to the nearest dollar:

- 30% of the family's monthly adjusted income (adjusted income is defined in Part II).
- 10% of the family's monthly gross income (annual income, as defined in Part I, divided by 12).
- The welfare rent (in as-paid states only).
- A minimum rent between \$0 and \$50 that is established by the PHA.

The PHA has authority to suspend and exempt families from minimum rent when a financial hardship exists.

Welfare Rent [24 CFR 5.628]HACA Policy

Welfare rent does not apply in this locality.

Minimum Rent [24 CFR 5.630]HACA Policy

The minimum rent for this locality is \$25.

Optional Changes to Income-Based Rents [24 CFR 960.253(c)(2) and PH Occ GB, pp. 131-134]

PHAs have been given very broad flexibility to establish their own, unique rent calculation systems as long as the rent produced is not higher than that calculated using the TTP and mandatory deductions. At the discretion of the PHA, rent policies may structure a system that uses combinations of permissive deductions, escrow accounts, income-based rents and the required flat and minimum rents.

The PHA's minimum rent and rent choice policies still apply to affected families. Utility allowances are applied to PHA designed income-based rents in the same manner as they are applied to the regulatory income-based rents.

The choices are limited only by the requirement that the method used not produce a TTP or tenant rent greater than the TTP or tenant rent produced under the regulatory formula.

HACA Policy

HACA chooses not to adopt optional changes to income-based rents.

Ceiling Rents [24 CFR 960.253 (c)(2) and (d)]

Ceiling rents are used to cap income-based rents. They are part of the income-based formula. If the calculated TTP exceeds the ceiling rent for the unit, the ceiling rent is used to calculate tenant rent (ceiling rent/TTP minus utility allowance). Increases in income do not affect the family since the rent is capped. The use of ceiling rents fosters upward mobility and income mixing.

Because of the mandatory use of flat rents, the primary function of ceiling rents now is to assist families who cannot switch back to flat rent between annual reexaminations and would otherwise be paying an income-based tenant rent that is higher than the flat rent.

Ceiling rents must be set to the level required for flat rents (which will require the addition of the utility allowance to the flat rent for properties with tenant-paid utilities) [PH Occ GB, p. 135].

HACA Policy

HACA has implemented ceiling rents, which are set at a level equivalent to the flat rent schedule, plus utility allowance, if applicable.

Utility Reimbursement [24 CFR 960.253(c)(3)]

Utility reimbursement occurs when any applicable utility allowance for tenant-paid utilities exceeds the TTP. HUD permits the PHA to pay the reimbursement to the family or directly to the utility provider.

HACA Policy

HACA will make utility reimbursements to the family.

PRORATED RENT FOR MIXED FAMILIES [24 CFR 5.520]

HUD regulations prohibit assistance to ineligible family members. A *mixed family* is one that includes at least one U.S. citizen or eligible immigrant and any number of ineligible family members. The PHA must prorate the assistance provided to a mixed family. The PHA will first determine TTP as if all family members were eligible and then prorate the rent based upon the number of family members that actually are eligible. To do this, the PHA must:

- (1) Subtract the TTP from the PHA-established flat rent applicable to the unit. The result is the maximum subsidy for which the family could qualify if all members were eligible (family maximum subsidy).
- (2) Divide the family maximum subsidy by the number of persons in the family to determine the maximum subsidy per each family member who is eligible (member maximum subsidy).
- (3) Multiply the member maximum subsidy by the number of eligible family members.
- (4) Subtract the subsidy calculated in the last step from the PHA-established flat rent applicable to the unit. This is the prorated TTP.
- (5) Subtract the utility allowance for the unit from the prorated TTP. This is the prorated rent for the mixed family.

HACA Policy

Revised Public Housing flat rents will be applied to a family's rent calculation at the first interim or annual reexamination after the revision is adopted. In instances where a mixed family's TTP is higher than the current flat rent amount for the family's bedroom size, HACA will apply the higher TTP for purposes of determining family rent.

FLAT RENTS AND FAMILY CHOICE IN RENTS [24 CFR 960.253]

Flat Rents [24 CFR 960.253(b)] (Reference to 6-III.E. in the HACA ACOP)

The flat rent is designed to encourage self-sufficiency and to avoid creating disincentives for continued residency by families who are attempting to become economically self-sufficient.

There is no utility allowance or reimbursement with flat rents. When the family elects to pay the flat rent, the flat rent amount quoted to the family by the PHA is the amount the family pays. Changes in family income, expenses or composition will not affect the flat rent amount because it is outside the income-based formula.

Public housing flat rents are needed also used to prorate assistance for a mixed family. A mixed family is one whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status, and those without citizenship or eligible immigration status [24 CFR 5.504].

Family Choice in Rents [24 CFR 960.253(a) and (e)]

Once each year, the PHA must offer families the choice between a flat rent and an income-based rent. The family may not be offered this choice more than once a year. The PHA must document that flat rents were offered to families under the methods used to determine flat rents for the PHA.

HACA Policy

The annual HACA offer to a family of the choice between flat and income-based rent will be conducted upon admission and upon each subsequent annual reexamination.

HACA will require families to submit their choice of flat or income-based rent in writing and will maintain such requests in the tenant file as part of the admission or annual reexamination process.

The PHA must provide sufficient information for families to make an informed choice. This information must include the PHA's policy on switching from flat rent to income-based rent due to financial hardship and the dollar amount of the rent under each option. However, if the family chose the flat rent for the previous year the PHA is required to provide an income-based rent amount only in the year that a reexamination of income is conducted or if the family specifically requests it and submits updated income information.

Switching from Flat Rent to Income-Based Rent Due to Hardship [24 CFR 960.253(f)]

A family can opt to switch from flat rent to income-based rent at any time if they are unable to pay the flat rent due to financial hardship. If the PHA determines that a financial hardship exists, the PHA must immediately allow the family

to switch from flat rent to the income-based rent

HACA Policy

Upon determination by HACA that a financial hardship exists, HACA will allow a family to switch from flat rent to income-based rent effective the first of the month following the family's request.

Reasons for financial hardship include:

- The family has experienced a decrease in income because of changed circumstances, including loss or reduction of employment, death in the family or reduction in or loss of earnings or other assistance.
- The family has experienced an increase in expenses, because of changed circumstances, for medical costs, child care, transportation, education or similar items.
- Such other situations determined by the PHA to be appropriate.

HACA Policy

HACA considers payment of flat rent to be a financial hardship whenever the switch to income-based rent would be lower than the flat rent [PH Occ GB, p. 137].

Establishing Flat Rents [24 CFR 960.253(b), United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S. Code § 1437a(a)(2)(B)(i), Notice PIH 2014-12 and Notice PIH 2015-13]

Flat rents for public housing units are based on the market rent charged for comparable units in the private unassisted rental market. The flat rent should be equal to the estimated rent for which the PHA could promptly lease the public housing unit after preparation for occupancy. As required by Section 210 of the 2014 Appropriations Act and further amended by the 2015 Appropriations Act, PHAs must ensure that the flat rent is no less than the lower of 80 percent of:

1. the applicable Fair Market Rents established under Section 8(c) of the United States Housing Act of 1937; or
2. at the discretion of the Secretary, such other applicable fair market rental established by the Secretary that the Secretary determines more accurately reflects local market conditions and is based on an applicable market area that is geographically smaller than the applicable market area used for purposes of the applicable fair market rental under Section 8(c) of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

Notice PIH 2015-13 further identifies that the Small Area Fair Market Rentals (SAFMR) established by HUD satisfies the criteria identified as the second option. Whether the PHA chooses the FMR or the SAFMR, the flat rent is subject to utility adjustments. PHAs are now required to apply a utility allowance to flat rents. Flat rents at 80 percent of the FMR or SAFMR must be reduced by the amount of the unit's utility allowance, if any. Should the 80 percent threshold increase a family's existing rental payment by more than 35 percent, the new flat rent must be phased in to ensure existing rental payments do not increase by more than 35 percent annually.

Review of Flat Rents

The PHA must ensure that flat rents continue to mirror market rent values as well as comply with the provisions laid out in the 2014 Appropriations Act and PIH Notice 2014-12. No later than 90 days after HUD publishes new annual FMRs, PHAs must revise flat rents as necessary based on the rent reasonableness analysis and changes to the FMR. The PHA must offer changes to the flat rent to all new admissions and to existing families at the next annual rent option.

If the FMR falls from year to year, the PHA may, but is not required to, lower the flat rent to 80 percent of the current FMR.

HACA Policy

HACA will review flat rents on an annual basis, and adjust them as necessary to ensure that flat rents continue to mirror market rent values, are no less than 80% of the current applicable Fair Market Rents(FMR) or Small Area Fair Market Rents (SAFMR) and will not cause a family's existing rental payment to increase more than 35%. If the FMR or SAFMR is lower than the previous year, HACA may reduce flat rents to at least 80 percent of the current FMR or SAFMR.

PHAs that determine that reasonable rents would be less than 60 percent of the applicable FMR may choose to request an exception flat rent. In order to demonstrate the need for an exception flat rent, PHAs are required to submit a market analysis methodology that demonstrates the value for the unit. While HUD does not prescribe a particular formula for determining the market analysis, PHAs must compare the public housing unit in the area using the following factors:

- Location, quality, size, unit type, age of the unit, and
- Amenities, housing services, maintenance, and utilities the PHA will provide under the lease.

HACA Policy

If HACA determines that reasonable rents would be less than 60 percent of the applicable FMR, the HACA will request an exception flat rent and conduct the market survey.

Flat Rents and Earned Income Disallowance [A&O FAQs]

Because the EID is a function of income-based rents, a family paying flat rent cannot qualify for the EID even if a family member experiences an event that would qualify the family for the EID. If the family later chooses to pay income-based rent, they would only qualify for the EID if a new qualifying event occurred. A family currently paying flat rent that previously qualified for the EID while paying income based rent and is currently within their 24 month period would have the 12 months of full (100 percent) and phase-in (50 percent) exclusion continue while paying flat rent as long

as the employment that is the subject of the exclusion continues, and the 24-month lifetime limit would continue uninterrupted. A family paying flat rent could therefore see a family member's 48 24-month lifetime limit expire while the family is paying flat rent.

Flat Rents and Mixed Families [A&O FAQs]

Mixed families electing to pay flat rent must first have a flat rent worksheet completed to see if the flat rent must be prorated. The worksheet is located in Appendix III of the *Form HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet*.

Posting of Flat Rents

HACA Policy

HACA will publicly post the schedule of flat rents in a conspicuous manner in the applicable HACA community's bulletin board as well as at HACA's Central Office.

Documentation of Flat Rents [24 CFR 960 Interim Rule]

The PHA is not required to maintain documentation regarding the PHA's methods of determining a unit's flat rent, as the process setting flat rents is now less reliant upon discretionary actions by the PHA, except in the case of exception requests, which require documentation provided by PHAs.

CHANGES AFFECTING INCOME OR EXPENSES

Interim reexaminations can be scheduled either because HACA has reason to believe that changes in income or expenses may have occurred, or because the family reports a change.

Criteria of Substantial Deviation and Significant Amendments

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) statute, Public and Indian Housing (PIH) Notice 99-51, requires that public housing authorities explain "substantial deviations" from the 5-Year Plan in their Annual Plans. The statute also provides that, while public housing authorities may change or modify their plans or policies described in them, any "significant amendment or modification" to the plan would require public housing authorities to submit a revised PHA Plan that has met full public process requirements. The Housing Authority of the City of Austin defines the following circumstances will constitute as a significant amendment/modification to this agency's PHA plan:

*Changes made to the admissions policies, organization of the waiting list and/or tenant rent payments;

*Addition of non-emergency work items (items not included in the current Annual Statement or 5-Year Action Plan) or changes in use of replacement reserve funds under the Capital Fund in the amount of 20% or more of the annual grant;

*Any changes with regard to demolition or disposition, designation, homeownership programs or conversion activities.

A substantial deviation may be defined as a loss and/or inadequate funding for a program, reallocation of funding to sustain programs and/or a change in regulatory requirements governing a program, thus requiring the PHA to amend its agency plan.

As part of the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD), HACA is redefining the definition of a substantial deviation from the PHA Plan to exclude the following RAD-specific items per PIH Notice 2012-32, Rev-2:

- a. The decision to convert to either Project Based Rental Assistance or Project Based Voucher Assistance;
- b. Changes to the Capital Fund Budget produced as a result of each approved RAD Conversion, regardless of whether the proposed conversion will include use of additional Capital Funds;
- c. Changes to the construction and rehabilitation plan for each approved RAD conversion; and
- d. Changes to the financing structure for each approved RAD conversion.

New Activities.

(a) Does the PHA intend to undertake any new activities related to the following in the PHA's current Fiscal Year?

- | Y | N | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Hope VI or Choice Neighborhoods. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mixed Finance Modernization or Development. (See Conversion of Public Housing under RAD) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Demolition and/or Disposition. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Conversion of Public Housing to Tenant Based Assistance. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Conversion of Public Housing to Project-Based Assistance under RAD. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Project Based Vouchers. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Units with Approved Vacancies for Modernization. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other Capital Grant Programs (i.e., Capital Fund Community Facilities Grants or Emergency Safety and Security Grants). |

(b) If any of these activities are planned for the current Fiscal Year, describe the activities. For new demolition activities, describe any public housing development or portion thereof, owned by the PHA for which the PHA has applied or will apply for demolition and/or disposition approval under section 18 of the 1937 Act under the separate demolition/disposition approval process. If using Project-Based Vouchers (PBVs), provide the projected number of project based units and general locations, and describe how project basing would be consistent with the PHA Plan.

Demolition and/or Disposition

HACA currently operates 22 scattered site homes as part of our public housing inventory. In Fiscal Year 2016-2017, HACA will consider the disposition of these homes at Fair Market Value and use the net proceeds of sales for gap funding to finance extensive renovations as HACA continues its RAD transition, or alternatively, an application for the disposition of these scattered site homes under Section 32 of HUD's Homeownership Program. Should HACA proceed with the latter option, HACA will request HUD approval to transfer these homes into Equity Community Land Trust (CLT) to be placed in HACA's Homeownership Program. Regardless of which option HACA pursues, each scattered site tenant will have the First Right of Refusal to purchase their unit. Those tenants not interested or not able to purchase their unit may be offered a tenant protection voucher to move to suitable alternate housing.

Additionally, HACA received the final approval for both the demolition/disposition of the Rio Lado (TX 20) Apartments. The apartments were removed from the HUD PIC system and razed in September 2016. HACA is working with the HUD field office for the release of the Declaration of Trust.

HACA will submit an application to the HUD Special Application Center for the disposition of Lot 2 of the Meadowbrook Courts Development. This lot is comprised of 1.156 acres and contains a non-dwelling building that houses a childcare facility independently operated and maintained by Mainspring School, a nonprofit preschool. Approval of disposition will separate Lot 2 from the Meadowbrook Courts property, thereby creating two distinct

parcels. HACA would continue to have retention of title, through the conveyance of this property to Austin Affordable Housing Corporation, a nonprofit subsidiary of HACA. Through this disposition request, HACA ensures the use of the non-dwelling building will continue to serve and support low-income families through a long-term, forty year restricted use agreement to provide childcare and preschool services to the most economically disadvantaged children including HACA families. No displacement to the families residing at Meadowbrook and no disruption to the current business activities of the Mainspring School will occur as a result of this disposition. HACA will seek board approval to submit the application at the July 13, 2017 Board of Commissioners meeting and complete the application process by July 21, 2017.

Conversion of Public Housing under Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program

HACA is firmly committed to improving the quality of life for its residents and providing deeply affordable housing to extremely low to moderately low income individuals and families. Through the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program, HACA will continue to own its properties and provide its residents with expanded choices and opportunities. HACA will also have the ability to evaluate and immediately address many needed capital improvements and provide additional amenities currently not offered in its public housing portfolio. HACA will continue to serve the same population, provide workforce development, health & wellness, and educational programs/assistance, as well as access new funding sources for property and amenity improvements. The RAD program offers HACA an opportunity to transition from its current public housing funding platform to a more stable, predictable and sustainable funding source, the Project Based Rental Assistance (PBRA) program, administered by HUD. The same families who are eligible today for public housing will be eligible for the PBRA program.

HACA currently has 1,839 units of traditional public housing. For the past 15 years, HACA has achieved a High Performer designation in the operations of our public housing program. Due to ongoing federal budget cuts and the implications of those cuts for public housing authorities across the country, HACA submitted applications/reservations in December of 2013 for the entire public housing portfolio to be entered onto the Rental Assistance Demonstration program waiting list. The RAD program provides the authority to convert various housing programs to long-term project-based Section 8 rental assistance and serve as a tool in addressing the large capital needs of public housing by providing HACA with access to private sources of capital to repair and preserve its affordable housing assets. More specifically, this program may allow HACA the ability to address needed capital improvements and offer additional amenities, including safety improvements, air conditioning, electrical and plumbing system upgrades, interior and exterior renovations, site enhancements, and grounds and landscaping for greater accessibility for families, persons with disabilities and others with special needs.

It is for all of these reasons that RAD is more than just another HUD program. HACA refers to the RAD program as “PIC” – Protections, Improvements and Choice, because that more accurately reflects the impact of this program on the lives of HACA residents.

Through RAD, HACA residents receive “Protections”:

- Affordable rent based on their ability to pay (30% of their adjusted household income)
- A fair and effective lease (Using the HUD Model Lease)
- HUD and HACA’s commitment to provide safe, decent and affordable housing in Austin for 40 years by signing a 20 year Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) contract with automatic 20 year renewal
- A Resident Protection Team (established by HACA) to assist residents through the entire process of conversion, rehabilitation, temporary relocation and return to their improved unit.

HACA residents will see significant “Improvements” to the properties and their quality of life through:

- Improved living spaces (new appliances, new flooring, new kitchens, new bathrooms)
- Improved properties (playground covers, security cameras, improved lighting, new landscaping)
- Improved education, employment, health and wellness opportunities through quality and impactful resident services

HACA residents have new “Choices” which will give them more control of their lives, including:

- Choice over where to live through site-based waiting lists
- Opportunities to receive a Housing Choice Voucher through Choice Mobility and open their housing options to properties throughout the city and nation.

- A voice in what improvements are being brought to each property

In April 2015, HACA received nine (9) Commitments to enter into a Housing Assistance Payments Contract (CHAPs) for the properties listed below under RAD Phase I. Additionally, HACA completed the required RAD Physical Condition Assessments (RPCAs) for each property to determine the amount of capital improvements needed. To continue with the RAD conversion process, HACA submitted Financing Plans to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to include state tax credit applications/modernization plans for eight properties. HACA removed Gaston Place from RAD Phase I conversions. HACA received RAD Conversion Commitment (RCC) for these properties with a tentative closing date of October 31, 2016. All eight properties must be fully converted to become Project Based Rental Assistance properties by 2017.

The Second Phase of RAD will consist of converting the final nine properties and Gaston Place (from RAD Phase I) to Project-Based Rental Assistance. As many of these properties will need extensive rehab, HACA will use different financing mechanisms, e.g. Low Income Housing Tax Credits/Bonds with Low Income Housing Tax Credits/FHA Financing, to provide full modernization. Some properties may require relocation of the residents for an extended period of time to complete all the modernization required. HACA is committed to have a “one for one replacement” and will assess the potential to provide additional affordable housing units at sites where feasible. On May 19, 2016, the HACA Board of Commissioners approved, by resolution, the submission of the Phase II Public Housing applications to the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program. This board action allowed HACA to submit applications to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to convert the remaining nine Public Housing properties under the Rental Assistance Demonstration Program: Chalmers Courts (TX1), Rosewood Courts (TX2), Santa Rita Courts (TX3), Meadowbrook Apartments (TX4), Booker T. Washington Terraces (TX5), Lakeside (TX7), Salina Apartments (TX8), Thurmond Heights (TX11), Goodrich (TX13) and Scattered Sites. These applications for the Phase II properties were submitted on July 15, 2016. HACA received the award of the Commitments to enter into a Housing Assistance Payments Contract (CHAPs) for these properties on October 17, 2017.

Public Housing Developments Approved for RAD Conversion for Phase I

| Property/ PIC ID | Type of Units Pre-RAD and Post- RAD *no change | Change in # Units | # of Units | 1 Bedroom | 2 Bedroom | 3 Bedroom | 4 Bedroom | 5 Bedroom | Transfer of Assistance / De Minimis Reduction / Unit Configuration | Capital Fund Allocation | Energy Performance Contract ** |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| Gaston Place */ TX001000009 | Elderly / Disabled* | None | 100 | 96 | 4 | - | - | - | N/A | \$113,737 | \$71,727 |
| Bouldin Oaks / TX001000010 | Family* | None | 144 | 54 | 58 | 22 | 10 | - | N/A | \$184,734 | \$230,260 |
| Georgian Manor /TX001000012 | Family* | None | 94 | 38 | 38 | 14 | 4 | | N/A | \$119,678 | \$117,613 |
| North Loop / TX001000015 | Elderly / Disabled* | None | 130 | 125 | 5 | - | - | - | N/A | \$146,686 | \$144,364 |
| Northgate / TX001000016 | Family* | None | 50 | 20 | 18 | 8 | 3 | 1 | N/A | \$72,375 | \$65,499 |
| Coronado Hills / TX001000016 | Family* | None | 48 | 12 | 32 | 4 | - | - | N/A | \$69,480 | \$62,879 |
| Shadowbend / TX001000017 | Family* | None | 50 | 18 | 20 | 9 | 2 | 1 | N/A | \$65,136 | \$69,214 |
| Manchaca Village /TX001000017 | Family* | None | 33 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 1 | N/A | \$42,990 | \$45,681 |
| Manchaca II / TX001000017 | Family* | None | 33 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 1 | - | N/A | \$42,990 | \$45,681 |
| TOTAL | | | 682 | 387 | 200 | 70 | 22 | 3 | | \$857,806 | \$852,918 |

*For the (9) nine proposed properties, HACA does not anticipate displacement of any residents or a change in the types or number of units during or after the RAD conversion process. *Gaston Place removed from RAD PHASE I and placed in RAD Phase II.

** Energy Performance Contract: On October 6, 2016, HUD amended the Energy Performance Contract(EPC) to remove 48.7% of the debt service and \$938,255 in annual energy savings from the EPC starting October 2016 for RAD Phase I properties.

Public Housing Developments Considered for RAD Conversion for Phase II

| Property/ PIC ID | Type of Units Pre-RAD and Post-RAD | Change in # Units * | # of Units | 1 Bedroom | 1 Bedroom | 2 Bedroom | 3 Bedroom | 4 Bedroom | 5 Bedroom | Transfer of Assistance / De Minimis Reduction / Unit Configuration | Capital Fund Allocation | Energy Performance Contract ** |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Chalmers Courts / TX001000001 | Family | None* | 158 | 0 | 82 | 48 | 18 | 10 | 0 | * | | 229,681.46 |
| Rosewood Courts / TX001000002 | Family | None* | 126 | 8 | 48 | 50 | 14 | 6 | 0 | * | | 171,598.43 |
| Salina / TX001000008 | Elderly / Disabled | None* | 32 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | * | | 44,283.47 |
| Santa Rita Courts / TX001000003 | Family | None* | 97 | 0 | 15 | 36 | 34 | 10 | 2 | * | | 190,782.79 |
| Booker T Washington / TX001000005 & six scattered sites | Family | None* | 222 | 0 | 15 | 60 | 108 | 35 | 4 | * | | 519,337.55 |
| Lakeside / TX001000007 | Elderly / Disabled | None* | 164 | 48 | 92 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 0 | * | \$290,000 | 208,183.34 |
| Meadowbrook / TX001000004 | Family | None* | 160 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 37 | 20 | 3 | * | \$140,000 | 345,849.43 |
| Thurmond Heights / TX001000011 | Family | None* | 144 | 0 | 54 | 58 | 22 | 10 | 0 | * | \$282,000 | 258,815.27 |
| Goodrich / TX001000013 | Family | None* | 40 | 0 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 0 | * | | 64,069.91 |
| Scattered Site Homes / TX001000017/13 | Family | None* | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | * | | 3,203.50 |
| Scattered Site Homes / TX001000016 | Family | None* | 14 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 | | | 21,487.57 |
| TOTAL | | | 1159 | 72 | 338 | 393 | 251 | 96 | 9 | | \$712,000 | \$2,057,292.40 |

*Change in #Units: For the (9) nine proposed properties under RAD Phase II, HACA does anticipate there will be some displacement of residents and a possible change in the types or number of units during or after the RAD conversion process. This may include new additional units to each property as feasible and or a transfer of units to other properties existing in current HACA Public Housing properties or Austin Affordable Housing Corporation's portfolio, a subsidiary of HACA.

Conversion Process:

Upon conversion to RAD, HACA's Capital Fund budget will be reduced by \$857,806 for RAD Phase I and by \$712,000 for RAD Phase II, this is the pro rata share of Public Housing Developments converted as part of the Demonstration. However, with a RAD Conversion, there is a line item for capital improvements. HACA shall establish a reserve fund for replacements (the "Replacement Reserve") to be held by the lender in the amount of \$350 per unit per year. These funds will be used for ongoing capital replacement and repair items to ensure the long term preservation of HACA's properties.

RAD Program Elements Affecting Resident Rights and Participation , Waiting List and Grievance Procedures for PBRA (Note: these requirements have been adopted)

Under RAD, HACA residents will continue to receive many of the same protections as they currently do under the HACA Public Housing program. These protections include, but are not limited to: 1.) no re-screening of current residents; 2.) same selection criteria and income limits used; 3.) families have the right to return and receive relocation assistance if displaced due to rehabilitation or construction; 4.) resident councils will continue to advocate for residents; 5.) families may stay in an under-occupied unit until an appropriate size unit becomes available; 6.) only current residents on flat rents would possibly see an increase in rent; 7.) grievance and termination polices would remain the same; 8.) current participants of the Family Self-Sufficiency program will continue to be eligible; 9.) current residents who are receiving the Earned Income Disregard (EID) exclusion will continue to receive the exclusion; and 10.) current residents can continue to have pets. Other protections will also apply.

Project Based Rental Assistance Requirements

(Section 1.7 of PIH Notice 2012-32, REV-2 and the Joint Housing PIH Notice H-2014-09/PIH -2014-17)

Tenant Protections Under Joint PIH Notice H-2014-09/ PIH 2014-17**1. Right to Return and Relocation**

Any resident that may need to temporarily be relocated to facilitate rehabilitation or construction has the right to return to an assisted unit at the Covered Project once rehabilitation or construction is completed. Permanent involuntary displacement of residents may not occur as a result of a project’s conversion of assistance, including, but not limited to, as a result of a change in bedroom distribution, a de minimis reduction of units, the reconfiguration of efficiency apartments, or the repurposing of dwelling units in order to facilitate social service delivery. Where the transfer of assistance to a new site is warranted and approved, residents of the Converting Project will have the right to reside in an assisted unit at the new site once rehabilitation or construction is complete.

Tenant Protections Under Section 1.7.B (PBRA)**1. No re-screening of tenants upon conversion**

Pursuant to RAD Statute, at conversion, current households are not subject to rescreening, income eligibility, or income targeting provisions. Consequently, current households will be grandfathered for conditions that occurred prior to conversion but will be subject to any ongoing eligibility requirements for actions that occur after conversion.

2. Under-Occupied Unit

If at the time of conversion, an eligible family assisted under the HAP contract is occupying a unit that is larger than appropriate because of the family’s composition, the family will be permitted to continue to occupy the unit until such a time as an appropriate-sized unit becomes available in the Covered Project. When an appropriate sized unit becomes available in the Covered Project, the family living in the under-occupied unit must move to the appropriate-sized within a reasonable period of time. In order to allow the family to remain in the under-occupied unit until an appropriate sized unit becomes available in the Covered Project, HUD is waiving the portion of 24 CFR § 880.605 that assumes the unit has become under-occupied as the result of a change in family size.

3. Phase-in of tenant rent increased

If resident’s monthly rent increases by the greater of 10 percent or \$25.00 purely as a result of conversion, the rent increase will be phased in over 3 years, which a PHA may extend to 5 years. To implement this provision, HUD is specifying alternative requirements for section 3(a)(1) of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2012 (the Act), as well as 24 CFR § 880.201 (definition of “total tenant payment”), to allow for the phase-in of tenant rent increases. A PHA must set the length of the phase-in period to be three years, five years or a combination depending on circumstances. HACA has set the length of the phase in period to three years.

4. FSS and Ross-SC programs

Public Housing residents that are currently Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) participants will continue to be eligible for FSS once their housing is converted under RAD. All Project Owners will be required to administer the FSS program in accordance with the requirements of 24 CFR 984, the participants’ contracts of participation, and future guidance published by HUD. Project Owners will be allowed to use any funds already granted FSS coordinator salaries until such funds are expended. All Project Owners will be required to provide both service coordinators and payments to the escrow until the end of the Contract Participation for each resident. Upon conversion, already escrowed funds for FSS Participants shall be transferred into the PBRA escrow account and be considered PBRA funds, thus reverting to PBRA if forfeited by the FSS participant. Through waiver in PIH Notice 2012-32 (HA), REV-2, FSS funds awarded in FY14 and prior FSS funds may be used to continue to serve FSS participants living in the units converted under RAD to PBRA. Pursuant to FY 2015 Appropriations Act any FSS funds awarded in FY 2015 (and forward if the provision is extended), may be used to also serve any other PBRA resident, affected by RAD or not.

Current ROSS-SC grantees will be able to finish out their current ROSS-SC grants once their housing is converted under RAD. However, once the property is converted, it will no longer be eligible to be counted towards the unit count for future ROSS-SC grants nor will its residents be eligible to be served by future ROSS-SC, as ROSS-SC, by statute, can serve only public housing residents.

5. Resident Participation and Funding

Residents of Covered Projects with assistance converted to PBRA will have the right to establish and operate a resident organization in accordance with 24CFR Part 245 (Tenant participation in Multifamily Housing Projects). In addition, residents will be eligible for resident participation funding.

6. Termination Notification

Pursuant to RAD Statute, HUD is incorporating additional termination notification requirements to comply with Section 6 of the Act for public housing projects converting assistance under RAD, that supplement notification

requirements in regulations at 24 CFR § 880.607 and the Multifamily HUD Model Lease.

a. Termination of Tenancy and Assistance

The termination procedure for RAD conversions to PBRA will additionally require that Project Owners provide adequate written notice of termination of the lease which shall not be less than:

- i. A reasonable period of time, but not to exceed 30 days:
 - o If the health or safety of other tenants, Project Owner employees, or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is threatened; or
 - o In the event of any drug-related or violent criminal activity or any felony conviction; or
- ii. 14 days in the case of nonpayment of rent.

b. Termination of Assistance

In all other cases, the requirement at 24 CFR § 880.603, the Multifamily HUD Model Lease, and any other HUD multifamily administrative guidance shall apply.

7. Grievance Process

Due to the requirements in the RAD statute, HUD is incorporating resident procedural rights to comply with the requirements of Section 6 of the Act. In addition to program rules that require that tenants are given notice of covered actions under 24 CFR Part 245 (including increases in rent, conversions of a project from project paid-utilities to tenant-paid utilities, or a reduction in tenant paid utility allowances), HUD requires that:

- a. Residents be provided with notice of the specific grounds of the Project Owner's proposed adverse action, as well as their right to an informal hearing with the Project Owner;
- b. Residents have the opportunity for an informal hearing with an impartial member of the Project Owner's staff within a reasonable period of time;
- c. Residents have the opportunity to be represented by another person of their choice, to ask questions of witnesses, have others make statements at the hearing, and to examine any regulations and any evidence relied upon by the Project Owner as the basis for the adverse action. With reasonable notice to the Project Owner, prior to the hearing and at the resident's own cost, residents may copy any documents or records related to the proposed adverse action; and
- d. Project Owners provide the resident with a written decision within a reasonable period of time stating the grounds for the adverse action and the evidence the Project Owner relied on as the basis for the adverse action.

The Project Owner will be bound by decisions from these hearings, except if the:

- a. Hearing concerns a matter that exceeds the authority of the impartial party conducting the hearing.
- b. Decision is contrary to HUD regulations or requirements, or otherwise contrary to federal, State, or local law.

If the Project Owner determines that it is not bound by a hearing decision, the Project Owner must promptly notify the resident of this determination, and of the reasons for the determination.

8. Earned Income Disregard

Tenants who are employed and are currently receiving the EID exclusion at the time of the conversion will continue to receive the EID exclusion after conversion, in accordance with the regulations at 24 CFR § 960.255. After conversion, no other tenants will be eligible to receive the EID. If a tenant receiving the EID exclusion undergoes a break in employment, ceases to use the EID exclusion, or the EID exclusion expires in accordance with 24 CFR § 960.255, the tenant will no longer receive the EID exclusion and the Owner will no longer be subject to the provisions of 24 CFR § 960.255. Furthermore, tenants whose EID ceases or expires after conversion shall not be subject to the rent phase-in provision, as described in Section 1.7.B3; instead, the rent will automatically be adjusted to the appropriate rent level based upon tenant income at that time.

9. Jobs Plus (HACA was awarded a Jobs Plus Grant in 2016 with an ending date of 2020.)

Jobs Plus grantees awarded FY14 and future funds that convert the Jobs Plus target project(s) under RAD will be able to finish out their Jobs Plus grant at that site unless significant relocation and/or change in the building occupancy is planned. If either is planned at the Jobs Plus target project(s), HUD may allow for a modification of the Jobs Plus work plan or may, at HUD's discretion, choose to end the Jobs Plus program at the project. If the program is continued, the Project Owner must agree to continue to implement the program according to HUD's program requirements.

10. When Total Tenant Payment Exceeds Gross Rent

Under the PBRA program, assisted families are responsible for paying 30% of adjusted gross income towards rent

and utilities, referred to as Total Tenant Payment (TTP). Under normal PBRA rules, a Project Owner must process a termination of assistance pursuant to section 8-5C of Housing Handbook 4530.3, REV-1 when the family's TTP has risen to a level that is equal to or greater than the contract rent, plus any utility allowance, for the unit (i.e. Gross Rent). In addition, section 8-6A.1 provides that, when terminating a tenant's assistance, the owner is to increase the tenant rent to the contract rent (assuming that the tenant does not receive the benefits of any other type of subsidy).

For residents in place at the time of conversion to PBRA, as well as for new admissions, however, when TTP exceeds the contract rent plus any utility allowance, the Project Owner must refrain from processing a termination of assistance and must charge a tenant rent that is 30% of the household adjusted income, less the utility allowance in the contract. To this end, HUD is waiving sections 8-5 C and 8-6 A.1 of Housing Handbook 4350.3, REV-1. In such cases, the tenant will still be considered a Section 8 tenant and will still have the rights and be subject to the requirements of Section 8 tenants: Tenants will retain all the rights under the Model Lease, including the right to occupy the unit, as well as those provided through this Notice, and tenants will still be subject to the Section 8 tenants, including the requirements concerning reexamination of family income and composition found in 24 CFR § 5.657 and 880.603(c). Owners are not required use the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system for such families. Assistance may be subsequently may be reinstated if the Tenant becomes eligible for assistance. In the event that the tenant moves out, the Project Owner must select an applicant from the waiting list who meets the applicable income limits for the project.

The Project Owner is not required to process these individuals through Multifamily Housing's Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS). All normal actions for the contract rent shall continue for these units, including application of the Operating Cost Adjustment Factor (OCAF) adjustment to the contract rent indicated in the HAP contract-since the OCAF adjusted rent will still be in effect whenever the unit is occupied by a family eligible for rental assistance.

Tenant Protections Under Section 1.7.C (PBRA)

1. Establishment of Waiting List

The Project Owner can utilize a project-specific or community waiting list. The PHA shall consider the best means to transition applicants from the current public housing waiting list, including:

- i. Transferring an existing site-based waiting list to a new site-based waiting list. If the PHA is transferring the assistance to another neighborhood, the PHA must notify applicants on the wait-list of transfer of assistance, and on how they can apply for residency at the new project site or other sites. Applicants on a project-specific waiting list for a project where the assistance is being transferred shall have priority on the newly formed waiting list for the new project site in accordance with the date and time of their application to the original project's waiting list.
- ii. Informing applicants on the site-based waiting list on how to apply for a community-wide waiting list.
- iii. Informing applicants on a public housing community-wide list on how to apply for a new community-wide or site-based waiting list. If using a site-based waiting list, PHAs shall establish a waiting list in accordance to 24 CFR § 903.7(b)(2)(ii)-(iv) to ensure the applicants on the PHA's public housing community-wide waiting list have been offered placement on the converted project's initial waiting list. In both cases, PHAs have the discretion to determine the most appropriate means of informing applicants on the public housing community-wide waiting list, given the number of applicants, PHA resources, and admission requirements of the projects being converted under RAD. A PHA may consider contacting every applicant on the public housing waiting list via direct mailing, advertising the availability of housing to the population that is less likely to apply, both minority and non-minority groups, through various forms of media (e.g., radio stations, posters, newspapers) within the marketing area; informing local non-profit entities and advocacy groups (e.g., disability rights groups); and conducting other outreach as appropriate. Applicants on the agency's public housing community-wide waiting list who wish to be placed on the newly established site-based waiting list must be placed in accordance with the date and time of their original application to the centralized public housing waiting list. Any activities to contact applicants on the public housing waiting list must be conducted in accordance with the requirements for effective communication with persons with disabilities at 24 CFR § 8.6 and the obligation to provide meaningful access for persons with limited English proficiency (LEP).

A PHA must maintain any site-based waiting list in accordance with all applicable civil rights and fair housing laws and regulations.

To implement this provision, HUD is specifying alternative requirements for 24 CFR § 880.603 regarding selection and admission of assisted tenants. However, after the initial waiting list has been established, the PHA shall administer its waiting list for the converted project in accordance with 24 CFR § 880.603.

2. Choice Mobility

HUD seeks to provide all residents of Covered Projects with viable Choice-Mobility options. PHAs that are applying to convert the assistance of a project to PBRA are required to provide a Choice-Mobility option to residents of Covered Projects in accordance with the following:

- i. Resident Eligibility. Residents have a right to move with tenant-based rental assistance (e.g., Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) the later of: (a) 24 months from the date of execution of the HAP or (b) 24 months after the move-in date.
- ii. Voucher Inventory Turnover Cap. Recognizing the limitation on the availability of turnover vouchers from year to year, a voucher agency would not be required, in any year, to provide more than one-third of its turnover vouchers to the residents of Covered Projects. While a voucher agency is not required to establish a voucher inventory turnover cap, if such a cap is implemented the voucher agency must create and maintain a waiting list in the order in which the requests from eligible households were received.
- iii. Project Turnover Cap. Also recognizing the limited availability of turnover vouchers and the importance of managing turnover in the best interests of the property, in any year, a PHA may limit the number of Choice-Mobility moves exercised by eligible households to 15% of the assisted units in the project. While a voucher agency is not required to establish a project turnover cap, if such a cap is implemented the voucher agency must create and maintain a waiting list in the order in which the requests from eligible households were received.

HUD's goal is to have all residents in the Demonstration offered a Choice-Mobility option within a reasonable time after conversion. However, as HUD recognizes that not all PHAs will have vouchers sufficient to support this effort, HUD will take the following actions:

- Provide voucher agencies that make such a commitment bonus points provided under the Section Eight Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) for deconcentration.
- Grant a good-cause exemption from the Choice-Mobility Requirement for no more than 10% of units in the Demonstration. HUD will consider requests for good-cause exemptions only from the following types of PHAs:
 - Public housing-only agencies, defined as agencies that own units under a public housing ACC, but do not administer, directly or through an affiliate, a Housing Choice Voucher program; or
 - Combined agencies that currently have more than one-third of their turnover vouchers set-aside for veterans, as defined for the purpose of HUD-VASH, or homeless populations, as defined by 24 CFR § 91.5. To be eligible for this exemption, the PHA's admission policies must have been formally approved by the PHA's board prior to time of application. See Attachment -Choice Mobility Policy

Separate from the RAD required Choice Mobility, HACA may also give a preference on the Housing Choice Voucher Program waiting list to residents at RAD properties undergoing significant renovation or redevelopment that would require long term (more than 6 months) relocation of residents. If HACA chooses to exercise this option for valid business purposes, HACA will have a special opening of the waiting list only for the identified properties. Families that select this option and apply during the open period will receive this preference.

Project-Based Vouchers

The project-based voucher (PBV) program allows PHAs that already administer a tenant-based voucher program under an annual contributions contract (ACC) with HUD to take up to 20 percent of its voucher program budget authority and attach the funding to specific units rather than using it for tenant-based assistance [24 CFR 983.6]. PHAs may only operate a PBV program if doing so is consistent with the PHA's Annual Plan, and the goal of

deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities [42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(13)].

HACA may operate a project-based voucher program that utilizes up to 200 tenant based vouchers. By project-basing some vouchers, HACA can offer greater choice to program participants. Project-based vouchers provide opportunities for greater resident services designed to help low-income individuals improve their quality of life through education, workforce development, and improved health and wellness.

HACA may decide to project-base vouchers above the 200 voucher limit (but no more than 20 percent of its voucher program budget authority), if HUD publishes a notice making available PBV for HUD-VASH vouchers or for other PBV special purpose vouchers or for a project that would provide affordable housing for low-income or homeless veterans.

For the entire policy on project-based vouchers, please refer to the Section 8 Administrative Plan, Chapter 17, located on the HACA website: www.hacanet.org.

Units with Approved Vacancies for Modernization

HACA currently has 40 units off-line for Phase III of the modernization of Thurmond Heights (TX11). HACA is currently working with HUD for the approval to take the final 42 units off-line to complete the extensive renovation at the property. Scope of work includes, but is not limited to, improved floor plans for better functionality of units, with adjusted kitchen cabinet layouts, relocating washer/dryer connections, adding cabinets, ceramic tile floors, new/upgraded trim and case work, utilizing tank-less water heaters, for improved efficiencies, all new insulation, replacing & upgrading elec. wiring systems for higher capacity, exterior siding replacements and full exterior re painting, and other modernization facets. Units are also being retrofit with new, central HVAC systems that include high efficiency air conditioning.

Emergency Safety and Security Grants

Awarded June 23, 2016: HACA received \$248,569 through the 2016 Capital Fund Emergency Safety and Security Program to provide increased security measures at its Thurmond Heights property. This year's grant will provided much needed security fencing to deter trespassing, loitering and drug activity at the Thurmond Heights property, increase cameras focused on the management office and community room that have suffered multiple break-ins, and provide additional lighting to include higher and brighter lights across the property. An initial meeting was held on July 26, 2016 to discuss planning and implementation of the Safety and Security Grant.

B.3 Progress Report.

Provide a description of the PHA's progress in meeting its Mission and Goals described in the PHA 5-Year Plan. **5-Year Plan Goals and Objectives.**

We are committed to Affordable Housing:

We will revitalize our public housing assets, seek additional rental assistance vouchers, and advance innovative affordable housing solutions.

- **Obtain additional rental assistance vouchers**
- **Revitalize HACA's 19 public housing sites**
- **Increase the number of affordable housing units**
- **Improve collaboration with community and national partners**
- **Increase the number of HACA residents who reach homeownership**

HACA currently administers 449 VASH (Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing) vouchers.

HACA is currently completing PHASE II of an Energy Performance Contract for nine public housing developments totaling nearly 1,000 units. This work includes the installation of new centralized heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, Energy Star windows, upgraded electrical panels, new bathroom vents and insulation.

Austin Affordable Housing Corporation, a nonprofit subsidiary of HACA, currently provides over 2,400 additional affordable housing units in Austin, helping to meet our community’s need for additional affordable housing opportunity. AAHC has in its construction pipeline another 884 units to be completed by the end of 2018.

HACA has partnered with Google Fiber, Austin Free Net, Rackspace, Austin Community College and many other community partners and funders to launch Unlocking the Connection, a first of its kind digital inclusion program that offers free Internet access, computer training and computers to all HACA public housing residents. This nationally recognized program served as the model for the White House initiative, ConnectHome, which aims to connect 275,000 low-income households and nearly 200,000 children.

Unlocking the Connection Phase I - Computers are earned by residents who complete at least 80 percent of digital literacy classes – from 32 to 60 hours of instruction. The innovative feature of HACA’s program is each individual who earns a device is trained on how to use the device and received Internet access. About 30 Section 8 households have earned refurbished computers.

In September 2016, HACA closed on its 100th homeowner through its \$10,000 down payment assistance program administered by Austin Affordable Housing Corporation.

We are committed to Resident Self Sufficiency and Quality of Life:

We will promote individual responsibility and high expectations, and foster results-based community partnerships and programs focused on workforce development, wellness, safety and education.

Workforce Development

- **Public Housing residents will participate in job training and be placed in jobs.**
- **Public Housing residents will participate in educational opportunities focused on employment.**
- **Public Housing residents will participate in educational opportunities.**
- **Public Housing residents will obtain training on financial literacy.**
- **Coordinate other services for Public Housing residents that will lead to self-sufficiency.**
- **Coordinate services for the Housing Choice Voucher residents that will lead to self-sufficiency.**
- **Improve the employment skills and education level of Public Housing residents.**

Earn A Device

A critical component of Unlocking the Connection is access to a computer device. Austin Community College has committed to donating its retired devices to this initiative for all Public Housing residents who enroll in the “Earn a Device” program. This program provides residents an opportunity to earn a free refurbished computer upon completion of digital literacy education. In August, 2016, about 70 HACA households are expected to complete digital literacy training. Over 502 earned devices have been deployed since March 2015.

Child Inc./Mainspring School:

HACA is partnering with Child Inc. and Mainspring School to provide Early Head start programming to HACA children age infant to 3 years. Child Inc. provides the federal Head Start grant; Mainspring Schools provides the teachers and curriculum and HACA provides the renovated building at Meadowbrook that was the former property management office. Thirty-two new children will be served per year with this program. With the building grand opening held on April 21, 2016, the program became fully operational and opened its doors on June 6th. Currently, all 16 slots in the new Early Head Start Classrooms have been filled, with 75% of them filled by HACA children. Mainspring has surpassed its current target of 70% (22 of 32) of slots filled with HACA children within the first six months, and hopes to maintain this ratio as families transition in and out of the program. Three newly enrolled Early Head Start participants also have siblings recently enrolled in Mainspring Schools preschool program, through HACA’s childcare voucher system, allowing significant support for these families to maintain employment and work toward self-sufficiency.

Jobs Plus Pilot Program- Booker T Washington and Chalmers Courts

The Jobs Plus ATX program was established by a \$2.7 million grant from HUD, and will expand job opportunities to residents at Chalmers Courts and Booker T. Washington. This is the largest competitive grant HACA has ever received for resident services. The Jobs Plus Pilot Program kicked off on July 1, 2016 with a celebration at Chalmers Courts. Special guests included community partners working collaboratively as part of the Jobs Plus program:

Workforce Solutions Capital Area, the African American Youth Harvest Foundation, Austin Area Urban League, Austin Community College, BiG Austin, Capital IDEA, Economic Growth Business Incubator, Goodwill of Central Texas, Literacy Coalition, and Skillpoint Alliance. Many BTW and Chalmers residents attended and learned about the employment and training services available to them through Jobs Plus partners. Residents also learn about the financial benefits available under Jobs Plus – residents who go to work will not see their rent increase (from earned income) during the 4 years of the grant.

Skillpoint Alliance:

Skillpoint Alliance provides computer and workforce development training to help residents prepare for successful employment. HACA engages with Skillpoint Alliance to provide the Empower Computer Literacy and Gateway Programs.

- Gateway classes had been held at the Allen Training Center in Montopolis, where Skillpoint Alliance moved many of its rapid employment and workforce development training programs. Interested HACA participants were provided bus passes and other supports to attend these trainings as needed. A Certified Nurse Aide (CNA) class was held at FETC in June as space was unavailable at Allen Elementary. Based on space availability, Skillpoint will begin bringing back Gateway Programs to HACA sites in October or November 2016.
- The Empower Program was reignited in July 2016, as part of the multi-gen computer literacy training program for HACA adults and children. The program offers Empower intermediate computer training coupled with concurrent STEM and digital literacy programming for youth, and was hosted at Meadowbrook and Booker T. Washington. There was strong and fair attendance at Booker T. Washington and Meadowbrook, respectively. Another Empower class will not be offered at HACA until the new year, as Skillpoint undergoes a number of staff transitions.

Skillpoint STEM and “Multi-gen” Computer Training

Summer STEM Innovation Camps began at HACA on June 13, 2016, with Rosewood Courts hosting the first camp. Camps were also offered at Shadowbend and Northgate during the month of June. July camps included Santa Rita, Georgian Manor and Booker T. Washington. Funded through a second annual grant to HACA from the KDK Harman Foundation, the camps served youth ages 6 – 15. This year’s camps include three camps each focused on Zombie BioMed and Wearable Technology, respectively. Three HACA high school students served as co-facilitators for the camps, earning a stipend while gaining beneficial job and communication skills. This model was effective in supporting successful STEM camps in the summer of 2015 and continued to prove successful this summer. HACA hopes that the success of its STEM Summer Camps provided by Skillpoint Alliance over the past two summers will continue to attract funding for future programming.

As part of the digital inclusion initiative, Skillpoint Alliance also planned a short-term multi-generation digital literacy immersion training for parents and their young children during the summer. Parents with children ages 3-12 were able to engage in computer training for two-weeks while their children concurrently engaged in STEM activities. This allowed parents to learn critical computer literacy skills without needing to find childcare. Multi-gen classes began on July 5, 2016 at Booker T. Washington and were extremely successful – with a total of 20 families participating (over 50 individuals total including adults and youth) and 18 parents completing the Empower Computer Training Program. The second cohort of multi-gen program participants began on July 18, 2016 at Meadowbrook’s Flores Education and Training Center.

Lab Apprentice Program - LAP

Begun in September 2015, the LAP program offers computer lab assistance and support at the North Loop, Meadowbrook and Booker T. Washington computer labs, through the use of paid apprentices who have received foundational and ongoing monthly training in digital skills and computer lab monitoring. The Lab Apprentice Program is an opportunity for residents to build their technology skills and confidence, to support and train fellow residents, to assist their community, and to support skill-building and potential employment amongst themselves and their peers. In April 2016, through a second GTOPs grant awarded by the City of Austin, funding was awarded for the expansion of the LAP program to HACA’s Lakeside and Gaston Place properties beginning in September 2016. The expansion will increase the number of LAP apprentices from 14 to 18, and will ultimately provide 500+ hours of support to residents per month at the five noted properties. An open application process for new LAP apprentices is set to begin in September 2016, for residents in good standing and who have met the prerequisite of completing a digital inclusion program and have the capacity to attend monthly training with Skillpoint Alliance.

Goodwill Industries:

HACA currently contracts with Goodwill for one full-time Career Navigator who maintains office hours at the Job Source Center at Rosewood, as well as at Meadowbrook and Georgian Manor. A new supervisor was assigned to the HACA contract, and a reorganization of staff and services occurred during the first few months of 2016. Goodwill was awarded funds through HACA's Workforce Development Continuum RFP to provide services to residents from April 2016 through March 2017, and is a key partner in HACA's Jobs Plus initiative. A new Career Navigator was hired to work with HACA residents in July, and replaces a staff member who left Goodwill to become part of the HACA Jobs Plus team. The new Career Navigator began performing full duties in August. These numbers reflect an adjusted transition caseload.

Austin Community College(ACC):

ACC services are being offered for 2016-2017 at five HACA locations. HACA's new Adult Education contact at ACC has shared that other standardized tests will be offered to adults in 2017 for high school equivalency from various providers; these are different than the current GED (General Education Diploma) exams that have long been the standard. These tests, referred to as HSE or High School Equivalency tests, will be discussed more with HACA staff so that they have a better understanding of how to market services to residents and help them choose the option to meet their needs. ACC began providing classes at HACA properties during the last week of August, offering High School Equivalency Level 1 at Thurmond Heights, Levels 2 and 3 at Georgian Manor, and ESL classes at Meadowbrook.

Education

- **Public Housing residents will reach their full educational potential. Certifications that improve employability will be obtained.**
- **Children will participate in case management in school and after school programming.**
- **Children will participate in after school enrichment programming.**
- **Students in higher education will participate in supportive services.**
- **Students will receive scholarships to assist with the cost of higher education.**
- **Parents will participate in parenting classes.**
- **Children will receive high scores on their report cards.**

Scholarships

In 2016, HACA and its nonprofit subsidiary, [Austin Pathways](#), awarded 56 renewable scholarships totaling \$87,250 to residents of its Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher programs to pursue post-secondary education opportunities at local institutions of higher education. Since 2001, over \$1 million in scholarships have been awarded to low-income students.

YES! Incentive Program:

HACA provides a \$15 gift card as an award to HACA youth who have achieved A/B honor roll and/or perfect attendance for each nine-week grading period. This year, HACA staff rewarded 129 youth who achieved A/B honor roll or perfect attendance for the entire school year day with an end of the year incentive trip to Main Event Entertainment Complex to celebrate their academic achievements.

Creative Action Program:

Creative Action provides afterschool and Saturday arts programming at Santa Rita through a grant provided by the City of Austin to serve the Holly Street neighborhood. Youth ages 6-13 engage in arts activities while working individually and cooperatively on social and emotional skills with the guidance of skilled teaching artists. A contract has been negotiated with Creative Action, under HACA Youth Leadership and Service RFP, to provide additional programming to young men and women through weekend and camp activities that will begin in October/November 2016. Summer programming at Santa Rita, which Creative Action has provided at no cost to HACA for the past three years.

Boys & Girls Club Programs:

The Boys & Girls Club provides on-site, off-site, afterschool, school break and summer activities for HACA youth. Programs include educational, cultural, drug-prevention, technology and recreational activities at the clubs throughout the year. HACA's Thurmond Heights, Chalmers Courts and Meadowbrook clubs serve HACA youth ages 5-18, with approximately 400 youth (+/- 10) participating across the three HACA clubs and the community-based East Austin club adjacent to BTW. More pointed skill-building, technology and sports programming will begin in September 2016.

Communities in Schools (CIS) Compass to College:

CIS staff at Travis and Eastside Memorial High Schools assists HACA high school students with career exploration, college tours, testing, financial aid applications and scholarship applications through Compass to College (C2C). The program was recognized with an Award of Excellence at the National NAHRO conference in October 2015. All five of the Senior C2C participants that graduated in June 2016, were accepted into at least one college. Four have enrolled for the fall and have begun classes, while one is currently seeking employment. With school having just begun on August 22nd, CIS is currently finishing planning for the 2016-17 Compass to College program and will re-ignite programming during mid-to-late September.

CIS School-Based Case Management:

CIS provides school-based case management to HACA youth who live at Rosewood, BTW, Chalmers, Santa Rita, Meadowbrook and Bouldin Oaks; Elementary school sites include Oak Springs, Zavala, Becker and Dawson; Middle school sites include Kealing and Fulmore; Travis High is the only High School site. Per the CIS Annual Report, submitted on August 15, 2016, there were 249 elementary, 66 middle and 30 high school aged that received regular and ongoing school based case management services throughout the school year – though 364 students were served in total, year-to-date. Summer brought a number of CIS Camps to HACA elementary school aged youth and museum and other educational outings to middle and high school aged youth.

CIS SmartKids Tutoring Program:

CIS SmartKids provides afterschool tutoring and enrichment activities at four HACA sites: BTW and Santa Rita (also serving Chalmers youth) – each four times per week, and Meadowbrook and Bouldin Oaks – each twice per week. During the duration of the school year, there were approximately 241 HACA youth that attended SmartKids, with 160 qualifying as “participants” by having attended the program ten times or more. The SmartKids Afterschool Tutoring program, which is part of the larger continuum of CIS services and works to complement CIS in-school Case Management and programming, ended on June 2, 2016 with the end of the school year. For SmartKids participants:

- 97% demonstrated improvement in at least one or more areas (academics, behavior, attendance).
- 71% identified with attendance needs demonstrated improvement in attendance.
- 86% identified with behavior needs demonstrated improvement in behavior.

Fatherhood Initiative:

I-DADS identifies fathers and father figures living on and/or frequently visiting HACA properties, and provides connections to job search, education, mentorship and resources for building healthy relationships. An overarching goal of the program is to provide support to fathers or important male figures who may have been absent from their children’s lives for some time, but who are making efforts to reengage with their children and their children’s mother, to receive the resources necessary to do that. With only one program cohort in 2015, serving as a pilot, the Community Development team began to roll out this program to other HACA properties in April 2016.

A second I-DADS cohort was conducted at Santa Rita Courts beginning in mid-April 2016, with 12 men participating in orientation and five social service/educational organizations present. Once a week support groups began in May, facilitated by Isaac Rowe, the founder of the Man in Me program. Another I-DADS cohort began at Chalmers Courts in late August in an effort to build on the momentum of the Jobs Plus initiative. ACC, AAUL, Beacon Workforce, Capital IDEA, Goodwill, Project Hope - Father Initiative and Skillpoint Alliance participated in the orientation.

Elderly/Safety

- **Senior Residents will participate in supportive services.**
- **Provide health service screening and education to vulnerable populations.**
- **Ensure for close relationship with the Austin Police Department.**
- **Ensure all public housing properties have HACA-paid patrols by peace officers at Public Housing sites.**
- **Ensure all public housing properties have a safety initiative.**
- **Provide HIV/AIDS education.**

SENIOR WELLNESS / AGING IN PLACE PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS:

HACA’s Elders Living Well program, in partnership with Family Eldercare, continues to promote a community in which older adults are active and engaged and the barriers to aging in place are proactively addressed. On-site Service Coordinators provide services that include: needs assessment, service coordination, case management, educational seminars, benefits counseling, and referral to evidence-based practices at each of HACA’s Elderly/Disabled designated properties.

Services are maintained through HACA funding, as well as City of Austin Social Service and St. David's Foundation grants to Family Eldercare. Funds through the most recently awarded City of Austin grant became available in October 2015, allowing some previous evidence-based programs, wellness, exercise and socialization activities to be resumed at the properties – including brain boosters, creative writing classes, medication management training, and low-impact exercise. Family Eldercare's most recent contract amendment with HACA includes additional HACA funds to support the maintenance of three full time Service Coordinators (combined with Family Eldercare's aforementioned grants). Currently, Family Eldercare plays 57% of the cost for the three Service Coordinators for HACA residents and HACA pays 43%. The smallest of the HACA elderly/disabled designated properties, Salina has received less ongoing programming than the other participating properties, though individual service coordination has still been offered. In August of 2016, an art class began at Salina for service coordination participants.

CommUnity Care Health Clinic

A full service "Mobile" health care clinic continues to be held at the Flores Education and Training Center at Meadowbrook. On average, 15 – 18 HACA residents are seen across the two clinics provided each month, in addition to approximately another 30 local community members.

Central Texas Food Bank (CTFB) – Summer Lunch Program

For the fourth year in a row, HACA has partnered with the Central Texas Food Bank (formerly the Capital Area Food Bank) to participate in the USDA's Summer Lunch Program. With eight HACA residents from a variety of properties employed as lunch monitors and receiving a monthly stipend for program and site oversight and reporting, HACA has been able to offer this program at eight of its family properties.

Read and Feed Program

HACA also partnered with BookSpring this summer to offer a rotating Read and Feed program that visited three of the eight properties each Friday to read books with the participating youth. BookSpring volunteers read to the large group and in smaller age appropriate groups, and offered gently used books for the children to keep as well as new books that HACA has secured through the First Book program. This new collaboration was successful and HACA hopes to continue it in the future. The last week of the Summer Food Program, BookSpring completed a photo activity with participating youth to provide a keepsake in addition to the books that they were provided. Facebook and Twitter posts showed the volunteers reading with the youth and enjoying lunch together.

Any Baby Can:

Any Baby Can (ABC) provides parenting and leadership opportunities to HACA residents and their children. Using an evidenced-based curriculum, 6-week classes meet two times per week at selected properties. The properties include: Booker T. Washington, Meadowbrook, Georgian Manor, Thurmond Heights, Santa Rita, Chalmers and Rosewood Courts. Any Baby Can's current cohorts of parenting classes, which began at the very end of August and will continue through November, are being held at Thurmond Heights and Georgian Manor in the daytime and evening respectively. On average ten parents participate in parenting classes at each site, with 8 - 10 children participating in family development activities. Currently there are six families enrolled at Georgian Manor and nine families enrolled at Thurmond Heights.

Huston-Tillotson Collaboration

Through a recent Memorandum of Agreement with Huston-Tillotson University (HT), HT is providing outreach, education and prevention tools for substance abuse and HIV to 18-24 year olds at HACA's east Austin properties. De-identified resident information was provided to HT to allow them to conduct targeted outreach to households with members in this age group. HT's goal is to provide education and prevention mechanisms to support in this targeted age group from engaging in risky behaviors. Groups and services are offered to those that are interested. HT staff has been marketing the program at Resident Council meetings and attended the Jobs Plus kick-off event. HACA looks forward to continuing to strengthen its partnership with HT, who has also offered presentations on the new community health center on campus. To date, outreach has gone well, and HT has recruited a few program participants for its prevention program.

Austin Police Department:

HACA contracts with the Austin Police Department one full-time officer to serve as a community liaison for all HACA programs. Currently, HACA contracts 47 officers to patrol its public housing properties and to maintain public safety.

Resident Safety Meetings:

Public Housing resident councils and the Citywide Advisory Board meet on a monthly basis to voice safety concerns. These meetings are also attended by HACA staff and APD’s police liaison who provide input and proactively address the needs of the residents.

National Night Out

For 16 years, HACA has participated and hosted National Night Out at many of its Public Housing properties. National Night Out is designed to heighten crime and drug prevention awareness; generate support and participation in crime efforts; and strengthen neighborhood spirit and police community relations.

Smoke-Free Public Housing

HACA implemented a smoke-free public housing policy **effective September 1, 2015** that prohibits smoking all forms of tobacco, including e-cigarettes, within public housing units and common area and celebrated one year of resident success stories at the October 2016 Citywide Advisory Board meeting. HACA will follow the guidelines provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Public and Indian Housing (PIH) Notice 2012-25 and continue with the Smoke-Free Policies in Public Housing.

We are committed to Exceptional Service:

We will ensure a resident, partner and customer focused environment where all are treated with dignity and respect.

- **Improve customer service to residents, partners and other customers.**
- **Increase opportunities for staff to better understand the people we serve.**
- **Improve communication and collaboration with partners.**

Customer Survey

Since 2004, HACA has annually conducted a customer survey for all Public Housing residents, Section 8 clients, Section 8 landlords and agency vendors. For 2016, HACA increased its customer satisfaction score from 82% to 83.3%. HACA values input from our customers and clients, as well as vendors, to improve our operations and services.

Employee Volunteer Opportunities

HACA encourages all full-time employees to participate in agency-related and agency-promoted volunteer opportunities during working hours. Employees may volunteer up to eight (8) hours per month.

Partner Communication

HACA seeks the input of many partners to be successful. HACA sought partner collaboration for the recent opening of the Housing Choice Voucher waitlist and continued collaboration on digital inclusion.

We are committed to Employee Engagement:

We will invest in our staff, ensure accountability and effective communication, and promote an innovative, healthy and safe work environment, with training and leadership development opportunities.

- **Increase methods to communicate with employees.**
- **Decrease the number of employee accidents.**
- **Increase staff tenure.**
- **Decrease health insurance utilization rate.**
- **Increase leadership/professional growth opportunities.**

HACA’s communication to employees has expanded from a monthly newsletter to weekly electronic updates, a “Week in Review,” and instantaneous postings on social media, i.e. Facebook, Twitter. HACA is in the process of redesigning its current website.

Safety:

Monthly safety meetings are held to address current safety issues. Each October, an annual driver safety awareness class is provided to all staff to reduce the number of HACA vehicle accidents. HACA has engaged with the Austin Police Department to provide active shooter/terroristic threat training for all employees and is in the process of finalizing its revised Emergency Action Plan.

Staff Tenure:

HACA currently has 239 employees and is budgeted for 230 employees. The average length of employment at HACA is 6.91 years a drop from 7.5 years in 2015. All HACA employees participate in a 401(a) defined contribution plan. Employees are vested at the rate of 20% per year and are fully vested after 5 years.

Health Insurance Utilization Rate

HACA holds on annual basis a Biometric screening for all employees and on-site flu shots. HACA encourages all employees to take advantage of various health programs provided on-site or through partnering vendors. In 2016, HACA partnered with Capital Metro and HACA's health insurance provider to offer smoking cessation classes to all employees.

Tuition Reimbursement/Growth

In 2015, HACA instituted a tuition reimbursement policy designed to help full-time employees of HACA and its subsidiaries pay for job-related or prospective job-related courses. HACA continues to fund this program to allow employees to take individual courses that are directly related to improving the knowledge and skills needed to perform the critical elements of the employee's current job at HACA, or needed for special job assignments or prospective job duties deemed mutually beneficial to HACA and the employee.

We are committed to Corporate and Environmental Sustainability:

We will pursue new funding sources and entrepreneurial opportunities, ensure stewardship, maximize efficiency and promote environmentally friendly initiatives.

- **Increase sustainable cash flows through Southwest Housing Compliance Corporation.**
- **Increase sustainable cash flows through Austin Affordable Housing Corporation.**
- **Increase number of foundation or other grant funding.**
- **Decrease HACA's impact on the environment.**
- **Increase efficiency through the use of technology.**
- **Increase value of investments and reduce the interest expense.**
- **Ensure a sustainable and competitive salary structure.**

Southwest Housing Compliance Corporation (SHCC)

SHCC was founded by HACA in 2000 to serve as the Performance Based Contract Administrator for Texas and Arkansas providing administrative oversight for HUD's Project-Based Section 8 housing portfolio.

In this highly specialized work, SHCC has built a reputation for excellence, creativity and integrity in the multifamily industry. Further SHCC, has been widely recognized for its work with owners and agents to meet challenging HUD and other federal program requirements. Annually, SHCC administers \$370 million on behalf of HUD. Revenue generated from SHCC operations is used by HACA to support critical community development and self-sufficiency programming, including education, job training and health and wellness programs.

Blueprint Housing Solutions

In its second year, HACA and SHCC launched Blueprint Housing Solutions, a national consulting and services company, that assists public and private sector clients to deliver exceptional affordable housing and community development programs.

Blueprint provides a full range of services to public housing authorities (PHAs), owners and agents of HUD subsidized multifamily housing and other affordable housing programs. The team is comprised of highly skilled and experienced HACA and SHCC senior level administrators with decades of experience, creativity and technical know-how.

Austin Affordable Housing Corporation

Recent studies underscore that Austin is now the most expensive rental market in Texas. The need for affordable

rental housing far outweighs the current supply. Recognizing this critical need. HACA, through AAHC, is doing its part with a goal to increase its affordable housing inventory to “2020 by 2020” in the next five years. AAHC has exceeded this goal and currently has 2,422 units in its portfolio. AAHC continues to grow and currently has 804 units in the construction pipeline to be completed by 2018. In addition to serving as the catalyst for additional affordable housing, AAHC provides another source of revenue to fund HACA self-sufficiency programs.

HUD STEM Energy and Economic Development (SEED) Demonstration Partnership

On May 24, 2016 a kickoff meeting was held with **Austin Energy, Austin Water, Texas Gas and Pecan Street** as HACA SEED Project Charter signatories. This meeting also included representatives from HUD and the Department of Energy. These new partners will implement water and energy efficiency education, technology and tools at three HACA sites. Austin Energy will design a programmable thermostat energy efficiency study, create custom energy efficiency training for HACA residents and Energy Ambassadors, and evaluate how to provide HACA with improved Utility Allowance data. Austin Energy will provide about \$40,000 in LED light bulbs (~9,000 bulbs) to HACA as a result of this partnership. As a part of the agreement with Austin Energy, HACA will test Nest thermostats at Shadowbend and Thurmond Heights. Additionally, HACA resident Energy Ambassadors will provide educational support and assistance to others.

Austin Pathways Foundation Funding

With generous funding from sponsors including the Ford Foundation, Open Society Foundations, GTOPs and KDK-Harmon Foundation, the Unlocking the Connection initiative has been able to provide digital literacy services to residents from early childhood, to K-12 STEM programming, workforce development and senior services. These service providers include: United Way, Skillpoint Alliance, Latinitas, Goodwill of Central Texas, Boys and Girls Club and Austin Free-Net. Other key partners include: American YouthWorks, Any Baby Can, Communities in Schools and Family Eldercare. In total HACA has received almost \$850,000 in both monetary and gifts- in-kind donations.

Recycling/Paperless Initiative

HACA is a recognized Waste Smart partner with the City of Austin. HACA ensures the proper disposal of fluorescent lamps, light ballasts and batteries and has a robust recycling program at its properties. In 2015, HACA began its initial phase to “go paperless” by incorporating Laserfiche for the creation and retrieval of documents and continues with this process. When completed, this initiative will eliminate the need to store thousands of files and provide quick and convenient access to the customers we serve.

We are committed to Equal Opportunity for Housing:

We will create an effective administration process to resolve complaints of poor customer service, discrimination and improve public relations.

- **Ensure equal opportunity and affirmatively further fair housing by undertaking affirmative measures to ensure access to assisted housing regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, familial status, and disability. In addition, HUD regulations provide for additional protections regarding sexual orientation, gender identity, and marital status.**
- **Undertake affirmative measures to provide a suitable living environment for families living in assisted housing, regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, familial status, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and or marital status;**
- **Undertake affirmative measures to ensure accessible housing to persons with all varieties of disabilities regardless of unit size required;**
- **Comply with the Violence Against Women Act (Victims of Domestic Violence) and any other federal, state or local law that provides greater protection for victims of domestic violence, dating violence sexual assault or stalking.**
- **Continue its efforts to support and assist children and adult victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and will continue to establish collaborative programs with domestic violence service providers.**
- **Provide Fair Housing training to HACA employees and community housing partners**
- **Provide HACA clients with an opportunity to provide input and to evaluate HACA customer service.**

HACA updated its Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP) and Section Administrative Plan to incorporate and implement all new VAWA guidelines in August 2016.

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| <p>B.4.</p> | <p>HACA is committed to full compliance with federal, state and local fair housing laws and ordinances. Over the past year, HACA staff and the staff of our subsidiaries have attended programs and workshops to deepen understanding with fair housing rules and procedures, as well as the rules and guidance related to Section 3 opportunities for public housing residents and rental assistance clients.</p> <p>With the issuance of HUD’s new Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Rule, HACA has formed a committee that is working with the City of Austin and Travis County in their development of HUD’s new Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) to be completed by October 2019. Through this joint effort, HACA seeks to ensure fair housing compliance, equal access and equal opportunity throughout our community. Through future efforts to implement the results of the AFH, HACA commits to the goal of ensuring a policy framework that creates meaningful choice and opportunity for “all types of housing for all types of people in all parts of Austin.”</p> <p><u>Most Recent Fiscal Year Audit</u></p> <p>(a) Were there any findings in the most recent FY Audit? Y N <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(b) If yes, please describe:</p> |
| <p>Other Document and/or Certification Requirements.</p> | |
| <p>C.1</p> | <p>Certification Listing Policies and Programs that the PHA has Revised since Submission of its Last Annual Plan</p> <p><u>Form 50077-ST-HCV-HP</u>, <i>Certification of Compliance with PHA Plans and Related Regulations</i>, must be submitted by the PHA as an electronic attachment to the PHA Plan.</p> |
| <p>C.2</p> | <p>Civil Rights Certification.</p> <p><u>Form 50077-ST-HCV-HP</u>, <i>Certification of Compliance with PHA Plans and Related Regulations</i>, must be submitted by the PHA as an electronic attachment to the PHA Plan.</p> |
| <p>C.3</p> | <p>Resident Advisory Board (RAB) Comments.</p> <p>(a) Did the RAB(s) provide comments to the PHA Plan? HACA held a meeting with the Citywide Advisory Board to present the draft 2016/17 PHA plan at the November 8, 2016 Citywide Advisory Board meeting. See attachment C.3. A planned Public Hearing will be held on June 13, 2017 for the proposed revision to the 2017 Annual Plan to include disposition of Lot2 of Meadowbrook Courts.</p> <p>Y N <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, comments must be submitted by the PHA as an attachment to the PHA Plan. PHAs must also include a narrative describing their analysis of the RAB recommendations and the decisions made on these recommendations.</p> |
| <p>C.4</p> | <p>Certification by State or Local Officials.</p> <p><u>Form HUD 50077-SL</u>, <i>Certification by State or Local Officials of PHA Plans Consistency with the Consolidated Plan</i>, must be submitted by the PHA as an electronic attachment to the PHA Plan.</p> |

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| D | Statement of Capital Improvements. Required in all years for all PHAs completing this form that administer public housing and receive funding from the Capital Fund Program (CFP). |
| D.1 | Capital Improvements. Include a reference here to the most recent HUD-approved 5-Year Action Plan (HUD-50075.2) and the date that it was approved by HUD. See HUD Form 50075.2 approved by HUD on 04/01/2016. |
| E.1 | RAD Choice Mobility |

Attachment C.1
Certification Listing Policies and
Programs that PHA has Revised since last Submission of its Annual Plan

Housing Authority of the City of Austin

Established in 1937

Draft 2017 PHA Annual Plan Executive Summary

Per PIH Notice 2015-18, the template for the 2017 PHA Plan has changed to a streamlined version, as HACA is a high-performing agency. Many of the following are updates and revisions to the 2017 PHA Plan are due to the conversion of Public Housing to the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program. Please note, these revisions pertaining to RAD will also be incorporated in the Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy and the Housing Choice Voucher Administrative Plan.

Revisions and Additions to the 2017 Annual Plan

| Page | Section | Changes |
|-------------|--|--|
| Pages 5-6 | Closure of Site Based Waiting Lists | Addition -Due to high demand for public and affordable housing in the Austin community, the Housing Authority of the City of Austin (HACA) has received a high volume of applications for placement on the public housing waiting list at HACA properties. At a number of these properties, the anticipated waiting time for a unit is expected to exceed 36 months. Due to estimated wait times greater than 36 months, HACA will be closing -specific public housing waiting lists effective December 15th, 2016 at 5:00 pm CST : |
| Page 6-7 | Deconcentration and Other Policies that Govern Eligibility, Selection and Admission | Revision and Addition -Updates the policies governing developments subject to the deconcentration requirements. The income targeting requirement states that at least 40% of all new admissions each year must be extremely low-income families (as defined by HUD). HACA will ensure deconcentration of poverty in public housing by admitting new higher income tenants into lower income developments and new lower income tenants into higher income developments. HACA is assisted in this by its new site-based waiting lists |
| Pages 10-12 | Policies that Govern Eligibility, Selection and Admission/New Preference: RAD Relocation | Addition -Adds a new local preference only for families affected by RAD Conversion to receive a Housing Choice Voucher for those properties that are |

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| | | undergoing significant renovation or redevelopment that would require long term (more than 6 months) relocation of residents. |
| Page 23 | Conversion of Public Housing under Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program | Addition: Incorporates “PIC” the acronym for protections, improvement and choices for the residents. PIC more accurately reflects the impacts of the RAD program on the residents. |
| Pages 24-25 | Conversion of Public Housing under Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program | Revision and Addition- HACA received the award of the Commitments to enter into a Housing Assistance Payments Contract (CHAPs) for Phase II of the public housing properties. HACA received an amended Energy Performance Contract (EPC) to remove 48.7% of the debt service and \$938,255 in annual energy savings from the EPC starting October 2016 for RAD Phase I properties. A list of the properties and associated actions are presented for the conversion of the RAD Phase II properties. |
| Page 29 | Conversion of Public Housing under Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program | Addition: Separate from the RAD required Choice Mobility, HACA may also give a preference on the Housing Choice Voucher Program waiting list to residents at RAD properties undergoing significant renovation or redevelopment that would require long term (more than 6 months) relocation of residents. If HACA chooses to exercise this option for valid business purposes, HACA will have a special opening of the waiting list only for the identified properties. Families that select this option and apply during the open period will receive this preference. |
| Page 29 | Project-Based Vouchers | Addition: HACA may operate a project-based voucher program that utilizes up to 200 tenant based vouchers. By project-basing some vouchers, HACA can offer greater choice to program participants. Project-based vouchers provide opportunities for greater resident services designed to help low-income individuals improve their quality of life through education, workforce development, and improved health and wellness. |
| Attachment | Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing | Addition: Updated language regarding HACA’s commitment and work with the City of Austin and Travis County in the development of HUD’s new Assessment of Fair Housing. |
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Revisions to the 2016 PHA Annual Plan Executive Summary

HACA's Annual Plan to include the Rental Assistance Demonstration Program was approved by HUD on April 7, 2016.

The following are the revisions and additions to the 2016 Annual Plan per the changes due to the conversion to the Rental Assistance Demonstration Program and recent regulatory changes that allow HACA to streamline current processes. The revisions incorporated in the plan are promulgated through the Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy and the Housing Choice Voucher Administrative Plan. These revisions were approved August 24, 2016 by the HACA Board of Commissioners and a revised 2016 PHA Plan was submitted to HUD for approval.

REVISIONS/ADDITIONS:

2016 Annual Plan (pp11-128)

| Page | Section | Changes |
|----------------|--|--|
| Pages 13 | Basic Eligibility Requirements (ACOP pp.31-32 & HCV Admin Plan p.57) | Revision and Addition -Updates the definition of "Extremely low-income family" to include very low-income families (income between 30-50% of the median family income) who are also below the federal poverty level. |
| Pages 15-16 | Social Security Numbers (ACOP pp. 34-35 & pp. 138-139 & HCV Admin Plan p.61 & pp.186-187) | Addition - When a child under age 6 is added to the household up to six months before admission of the household, this change allows the family 90 days to provide a Social Security number for the child. The family will be offered housing and the child considered a family member during this time. Required change with Streamlining rule. |
| Page 18 | Other Permitted Reasons for Denial of Admission (ACOP pp 40-42) | Addition: HUD provided guidance indicating that arrest records alone are not sufficient for denial of an application. |
| Page 28-32; 43 | Applications, Waiting List, Tenant Selection (ACOP pp.54-55 & HCV Admin Plan p.101) | Revision and Addition -Changes the process for application to online web-based application. Paper applications still accepted for those in need of reasonable accommodation. HCV-for the "homeless preference" allows for a continued affordable housing option for individual and families in HUD Continuum of Care programs that are not renewed. |
| Page 34 | Organization of the Waiting Lists (ACOP pp. 57-58) | Revisions and Addition - Creates a site-based waiting list for each property instead of the existing community-wide waiting list. |
| Page 36-37 | Reporting Changes in Family Circumstances | Revisions and Addition - Updates the |

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| | (ACOP p. 60) | language to reflect the option to electronically report changes through the Applicant Portal. |
| Page 44, Attachment N | Choice Mobility (HCV pp 423-429) | Revisions and Addition- As required by HUD and in accordance with HUD RAD guidelines, if HACA participates in RAD, HACA must provide a Choice Mobility option to the residents of covered RAD properties. |
| Page 54 | Occupancy Standards: Determining Bedroom Sizes (ACOP 71-72) | Revisions: Changes the minimum number of persons required for each bedroom size. Provides applicants with the choice to determine what bedroom size they prefer (among the ones which they qualify). Provides a list of “qualifying events” for exceptions to the occupancy standard. |
| Page 61 | Types of Public Housing Transfers (ACOP p 212) | Addition: Incorporates language to allow HACA to transfer families who would be over the tax credit income limit, before the property converts to RAD PBRA with Tax Credits. |
| Pages 63 | Assets (ACOP pp. 91-92 & HCV pp. 195-196) | Revisions and Addition- HACA will conduct third-party verification of assets at Admission. After that, HACA will only third-party verify assets with a net value of \$5000 or less every three years. During the other two years, HACA will accept self-certification of the value of the asset and the anticipated income from the asset. HACA will conduct third-party verification of all assets valued over \$5000 every year. Required change with Streamlining rule. |
| Page 64-65 | Periodic Payments and Payments in Lieu of Earnings (ACOP pp. 145-146 & HCV pp. 197-198) | Addition- Part of HUD’s Streamlining rule and is intended to reduce the administrative burden of conducting annual re-examinations while still maintaining program integrity with protections against fraud. |
| Page 69-70 | Prorated Rent for Mixed Families (ACOP p. 117 & pp. 267-270) | Addition- This is a required change as part of the Streamlining rule. This is also more in line with the HCV program and PBRA which use contract rent to calculate the pro-rated rent. |
| Page 72 | Flat Rents and Earned Income Disallowance (ACOP pp. 88-90, 119-12- & 127-128 & HCV pp. 135-136 &173-174) | Revisions- The tracking of the “starts and stops” of employment during the 48 months of EID was an administrative burden. HUD is granting a relief by streamlining the administrative work while still allowing the family a two year break on fully counting their earned income. |
| Pages 73 | Re-examinations (HCV only) (HCV pp. 265-267) | Addition- Reduces the administrative burden and clarifies interim reporting and processing requirements for HCV program. |
| Page 94-95 | Community Service Requirement Documentation | Revisions and Addition- This change is |

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| | and Verification (ACOP pp. 201-204) | part of the streamlining rule intended to reduce the administrative burden for the implementation of the CSSR. Resident self-certification of completion of the CSSR is now allowed. If self-certification is accepted, the PHA must validate a sample of self-certifications to prevent fraud. |
| P109-115 | Violence Against Woman Act Policy (HCV 361-373) | Revisions: Required change to service providers and includes language of intimate partner. |
| Page 116 | Demolition/Disposition Activity Description- Scattered Sites | Revisions: Updates to the Planned Submission and Timeline for Activity. |
| Page 119 & Page128 | Jobs Plus | Revisions: Updates to the timeline and .activities of Jobs Plus. |
| Page 121 | RAD Activities-Phase II | Addition: Information regarding the application submission for PHASE II of the Rental Assistance Demonstration for the Public Housing program. |
| Page 122 | Demolition/Disposition Activity Description-Rio Lado | Revisions: Updates to the Activity Type and Timeline for Activity. |
| Page 122 | Demolition/Disposition Activity Description- Goodrich | Revisions: Updates to Timeline for Activity. |
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**Certifications of Compliance with
PHA Plans and Related Regulations
(Standard, Troubled, HCV-Only, and
High Performer PHAs)**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing
OMB No. 2577-0226
Expires 02/29/2016

**PHA Certifications of Compliance with the PHA Plan and Related Regulations including
Required Civil Rights Certifications**

Acting on behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the Public Housing Agency (PHA) listed below, as its Chairman or other authorized PHA official if there is no Board of Commissioners, I approve the submission of the ___ 5-Year and/or X Annual PHA Plan for the PHA fiscal year beginning 2017, hereinafter referred to as "the Plan", of which this document is a part and make the following certifications and agreements with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in connection with the submission of the Plan and implementation thereof:

1. The Plan is consistent with the applicable comprehensive housing affordability strategy (or any plan incorporating such strategy) for the jurisdiction in which the PHA is located.
2. The Plan contains a certification by the appropriate State or local officials that the Plan is consistent with the applicable Consolidated Plan, which includes a certification that requires the preparation of an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, for the PHA's jurisdiction and a description of the manner in which the PHA Plan is consistent with the applicable Consolidated Plan.
3. The PHA has established a Resident Advisory Board or Boards, the membership of which represents the residents assisted by the PHA, consulted with this Resident Advisory Board or Boards in developing the Plan, including any changes or revisions to the policies and programs identified in the Plan before they were implemented, and considered the recommendations of the RAB (24 CFR 903.13). The PHA has included in the Plan submission a copy of the recommendations made by the Resident Advisory Board or Boards and a description of the manner in which the Plan addresses these recommendations.
4. The PHA made the proposed Plan and all information relevant to the public hearing available for public inspection at least 45 days before the hearing, published a notice that a hearing would be held and conducted a hearing to discuss the Plan and invited public comment.
5. The PHA certifies that it will carry out the Plan in conformity with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Fair Housing Act, section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.
6. The PHA will affirmatively further fair housing by examining their programs or proposed programs, identifying any impediments to fair housing choice within those programs, addressing those impediments in a reasonable fashion in view of the resources available and work with local jurisdictions to implement any of the jurisdiction's initiatives to affirmatively further fair housing that require the PHA's involvement and by maintaining records reflecting these analyses and actions.
7. For PHA Plans that includes a policy for site based waiting lists:
 - The PHA regularly submits required data to HUD's 50058 PIC/IMS Module in an accurate, complete and timely manner (as specified in PIH Notice 2010-25);
 - The system of site-based waiting lists provides for full disclosure to each applicant in the selection of the development in which to reside, including basic information about available sites; and an estimate of the period of time the applicant would likely have to wait to be admitted to units of different sizes and types at each site;
 - Adoption of a site-based waiting list would not violate any court order or settlement agreement or be inconsistent with a pending complaint brought by HUD;
 - The PHA shall take reasonable measures to assure that such a waiting list is consistent with affirmatively furthering fair housing;
 - The PHA provides for review of its site-based waiting list policy to determine if it is consistent with civil rights laws and certifications, as specified in 24 CFR part 903.7(c)(1).
8. The PHA will comply with the prohibitions against discrimination on the basis of age pursuant to the Age Discrimination Act of 1975.
9. The PHA will comply with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and 24 CFR Part 41, Policies and Procedures for the Enforcement of Standards and Requirements for Accessibility by the Physically Handicapped.
10. The PHA will comply with the requirements of section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, Employment Opportunities for Low-or Very-Low Income Persons, and with its implementing regulation at 24 CFR Part 135.
11. The PHA will comply with acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24 as applicable.

12. The PHA will take appropriate affirmative action to award contracts to minority and women's business enterprises under 24 CFR 5.105(a).
13. The PHA will provide the responsible entity or HUD any documentation that the responsible entity or HUD needs to carry out its review under the National Environmental Policy Act and other related authorities in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58 or Part 50, respectively.
14. With respect to public housing the PHA will comply with Davis-Bacon or HUD determined wage rate requirements under Section 12 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act.
15. The PHA will keep records in accordance with 24 CFR 85.20 and facilitate an effective audit to determine compliance with program requirements.
16. The PHA will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and 24 CFR Part 35.
17. The PHA will comply with the policies, guidelines, and requirements of OMB Circular No. A-87 (Cost Principles for State, Local and Indian Tribal Governments), 2 CFR Part 225, and 24 CFR Part 85 (Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State, Local and Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments).
18. The PHA will undertake only activities and programs covered by the Plan in a manner consistent with its Plan and will utilize covered grant funds only for activities that are approvable under the regulations and included in its Plan.
19. All attachments to the Plan have been and will continue to be available at all times and all locations that the PHA Plan is available for public inspection. All required supporting documents have been made available for public inspection along with the Plan and additional requirements at the primary business office of the PHA and at all other times and locations identified by the PHA in its PHA Plan and will continue to be made available at least at the primary business office of the PHA.
22. The PHA certifies that it is in compliance with applicable Federal statutory and regulatory requirements, including the Declaration of Trust(s).

Housing Authority of the City of Austin
 PHA Name

TX001
 PHA Number/HA Code

Annual PHA Plan for Fiscal Year 20 17

5-Year PHA Plan for Fiscal Years 20 - 20

I hereby certify that all the information stated herein, as well as any information provided in the accompaniment herewith, is true and accurate. **Warning:** HUD will prosecute false claims and statements. Conviction may result in criminal and/or civil penalties. (18 U.S.C. 1001, 1010, 1012; 31 U.S.C. 3729, 3802)

Name of Authorized Official
 Charles Bailey



Title
 Acting Chairman

Signature:

Date:
 12/15/2016

RESOLUTION NO. 2473

Approval to Submit the 2017 Public Housing Authority Annual Plan to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

WHEREAS, to be in compliance with the Quality Housing Work Responsibility Act of 1998, the Housing Authority of the City of Austin (HACA) has updated the 2015-2019 Five-Year Plan and completed the 2017 Public Housing Authority (PHA) Annual Plan;

WHEREAS, to meet the requirements for public notification, the HACA posted the notices with both the County and the City, advertised the announcement of the draft plan through the local media, sent notices of the draft plans to various community service providers, and conducted three public hearings;

WHEREAS, to meet the requirements for the public comment period, the HACA made available copies of the draft plan at its Administration Building, all public housing management offices and on the agency's internet site for a forty-five day public comment period ending December 8, 2016;

WHEREAS, HACA has completed the requirements to submit the 2017 Agency Plan and update the 2015-2019 Five-Year Plan to the U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development for final approval and adoption;

Now, therefore, it is hereby

RESOLVED, the Housing Authority of the City of Austin Board of Commissioners approves and adopts the agency's 2017 PHA Agency Plan and updates made to the 2015-2019 Five-Year Plan effective December 15, 2016.



Michael G. Gerber, Secretary



Charles Bailey
VICE CHAIR
Carl S. Richie, Jr., Chairperson

**Attachment C.2
Civil Rights Certification
And
Fair Housing**

Civil Rights Certification
(Qualified PHAs)

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing
OMB Approval No. 2577-0226
Expires 02/29/2016

Civil Rights Certification

Annual Certification and Board Resolution

Acting on behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the Public Housing Agency (PHA) listed below, as its Chairman or other authorized PHA official, I approve the submission of the 5-Year PHA Plan for the PHA of which this document is a part, and make the following certification and agreements with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in connection with the submission of the public housing program of the agency and implementation thereof:

The PHA certifies that it will carry out the public housing program of the agency in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Fair Housing Act, section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and will affirmatively further fair housing by examining their programs or proposed programs, identifying any impediments to fair housing choice within those program, addressing those impediments in a reasonable fashion in view of the resources available and working with local jurisdictions to implement any of the jurisdiction's initiatives to affirmatively further fair housing that require the PHA's involvement and by maintaining records reflecting these analyses and actions.

Housing Authority of the City of Austin
PHA Name

TX001
PHA Number/HA Code

I hereby certify that all the information stated herein, as well as any information provided in the accompaniment herewith, is true and accurate. **Warning:** HUD will prosecute false claims and statements. Conviction may result in criminal and/or civil penalties. (18 U.S.C. 1001, 1010, 1012-31 U.S.C. 3729, 3802)

Name of Authorized Official

Charles Bailor

Signature



Title Acting Chairman

Date 12/15/2016

**THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF AUSTIN
FAIR HOUSING PLAN**



REASONABLE STEPS TO AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHER FAIR HOUSING



**Housing Authority of the City of Austin
1124 S. IH 35
Austin, TX 78704
512-477-4488**

REASONABLE STEPS TO AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHER FAIR HOUSING**Background**

The Housing Authority of the City of Austin is aware that Federal and State fair housing laws make it illegal to discriminate in the rent or sale of housing based on race, color, national origin, religion, familial status, disability and sex. HACA is committed to full compliance with federal, state and local fair housing laws and ordinances. HACA understands and is committed to its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing in our community.

With the issuance of HUD's new Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Rule, HACA has formed a committee that is working with the City of Austin and Travis County in their development of HUD's new Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) to be completed by October 2019. Through this joint effort, HACA seeks to ensure fair housing compliance, equal access and equal opportunity throughout our community. Through future efforts to implement the results of the AFH, HACA commits to the goal of ensuring a policy framework that creates meaningful choice and opportunity for "all types of housing for all types of people in all parts of Austin."

To comply with fair housing laws and to promote fair housing rights in all of its housing programs, the Housing Authority of the City of Austin and its subsidiaries, Southwest Housing Compliance Corporation and Austin Affordable Housing Corporation, abide by all Federal, state and local non-discrimination laws, as well as the regulations governing Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity in housing and employment.

The Housing Authority of the City of Austin (HACA) fully complies with the Fair Housing Act of 1968 and is obliged and dedicated to affirmatively furthering fair housing. Through implementation of its Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) Administrative Plan, Public Housing Authority (PHA) Annual Plan, Public Housing Continued Occupancy Policy, Admissions Policy, Family Self-Sufficiency Plan, and Southwest Housing Compliance and Austin Affordable Housing Corporation Policies, HACA is committed to:

- Overcoming the effects of impediments to fair housing choice that were identified in the City of Austin's Fair Housing Analysis (2000 and 2009);
- Remedying discrimination in housing; and
- Promoting fair housing rights and fair housing choice.

What follows is information on the actions that the Housing Authority of the City of Austin takes to affirmatively further fair housing.

OVERCOMING THE EFFECTS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE

Fair housing is based on the belief that everyone, regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, familial status, disability and sex should have the opportunity to choose where they want to live unfettered by discrimination. To make this goal a reality, Congress enacted fair housing legislation. The primary federal Fair Housing laws and mandates to which the Housing Authority of the City of Austin complies are: Fair Housing Act of 1968; Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988; Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; Age Discrimination Act of 1975; Executive Order 11063; and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005.

In July 2009, the City of Austin's Neighborhood Housing and Community Development Department published its *Fair Housing Analysis*. This report outlined impediments to fair housing experienced by constituents living in the City of Austin and Travis County, and was a follow-up to the City of Austin's *Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice* published in 2000. Each year, the City of Austin's Annual Action Plan sets forth the City's recommended strategies to address impediments to Fair Housing, and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) evaluates the implementation of those targeted actions and strategies.

The Housing Authority of the City of Austin works in close collaboration with the City of Austin's Neighborhood Housing and Community Development Department (COA NHCD) to ensure that ongoing efforts are undertaken to remove impediments to fair housing and fair housing choice. As separate housing entities, with similar overarching goals, HACA and COA NHCD continually support one another in the implementation of fair housing initiatives. The following table outlines the City of Austin's identified impediments to fair housing, recommended actions to remove those impediments, COA NHCD's efforts to address impediments and HACA's parallel efforts to address impediments.

Through performance audits by the Quality Control Department, HACA continually examines its programs to ensure compliance with Federal and State fair housing requirements, local ordinances and internal fair housing policies and procedures. The agency also assesses the steps that need to be taken to assure fair housing rights and fair housing choice in new and proposed programs.

City of Austin Fair Housing Analysis & Action Plan (2009) [Update / expansion to 2000 Report]

| <u>Impediment</u> | <u>Recommended Actions</u> | <u>City of Austin NHCD Actions</u> | <u>Housing Authority of the City of Austin (HACA) Actions</u> |
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| <p>1. Lack of accessible housing to meet the need of the disabled community in Austin. (2000)</p> | <p>A. City should provide education on accessibility and how to comply with the Fair Housing Act and the American Disability Act (ADA) standards.</p> | <p>The City of Austin Equal Employment Fair Housing Office (EEFHO) works on enforcement, and education, and inspections of properties. The City has provided financial resources to the Austin Tenant's Council to provide Renter's Rights and Fair Housing Counseling, and to provide the S.M.A.R.T. Housing program through NHCD. The City funds a third-party contractor to perform accessibility review and inspection for City-funded multi-family developments. City staff inspects for compliance with Visitability Ordinance standards for city-assisted single-family homes, duplexes and triplexes adopted in October 1998/revise January 2004 and June 2005. The City's EEFHO & Human Rights Commission also work to inform the public of their rights. In addition, City Staff works on capacity building with: Mayor's Committee for People with Disabilities, Austin Tenant's Council, Human Rights Commission, Mayor's Mental Health Task Force, the CHDO Roundtable and the Homeless Task Force.</p> | <p>HACA works with ADAPT Texas, Austin Resource Center for Independent Living (ARCIL), Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services, Texas Commission for the Blind, Family Eldercare, Austin Resource Center for the Homeless (ARCH), AIDS Services of Austin, Austin Travis County Integral Care, Safe Place, LifeWorks, Texas School for the Deaf and other agencies to plan for and provide accessible services to disabled Austinites. HACA shares information regarding its accessible housing opportunities w/ local agencies & agencies educate HACA staff on circumstances affecting the families they serve. HACA also administers a number of HUD-funded programs designed to meet needs of individuals suffering from varying disabilities -- Shelter Plus Care (35 vouchers for homeless individuals w/ mental illness, 20 vouchers for individuals with AIDS/Substance Abuse); Mainstream Program (59 vouchers for individuals with various disabilities); and local housing preferences for elderly & disabled individuals. Through the HUD Capital Fund, HACA also continually strives to increase its inventory of accessible units (504), to modernize and upgrade accessible units (recently 147), & to increase "visitability" of PH properties.</p> |
| | <p>B. City should adopt the 2003 International Building Code or an equivalent, in order to enforce the accessibility standards on developers and builders.</p> | <p>The City Council adopted the 2003 International Building code on December 15, 2005. All building permit applications filed after December 31, 2005 are subject to the accessibility provisions of the 2003 International Building Code (IBC) Accessibility Standards.</p> | <p>HACA is currently not in the business of developing and building new housing -- developments or single-family homes. Nonetheless, any new properties that HACA plans to acquire through its non-profit subsidiary Austin Affordable Housing Corporation (AAHC), that have been built after December 31, 2005 will meet 2003 IBC accessibility standards. Housing Choice Voucher/Section 8 units that are leased throughout the community, which were built after December 31, 2005 meet the accessibility provisions of the 2003 IBC Accessibility Standards.</p> |
| | <p>C. City should offer incentives to get private developers to plan their construction process in anticipation of future conversions for accessibility.</p> | <p>The S.M.A.R.T. Housing Initiative adopted in April 2000 and revised in June 2005 creates incentives with requirements for accessibility and visitability standards that reduce future costs for retrofitting existing housing for people with disabilities. The policy stipulates that all single-family units certified meet visitability standards reflected in the City's ordinance. All multi-family developments must comply with federal, state and local accessibility standards and at least 10% of multifamily housing units must be accessible. Developments that meet these prerequisites are given expedited review under the City's development process and reductions/exemptions for certain development and construction fees. The S.M.A.R.T Housing Policy is now incorporated as part of Austin's Land Development Code as a result of</p> | <p>N/A: HACA is currently not in the business of developing and building new housing developments, thus providing incentives to private developers is not applicable to HACA's operations. Nonetheless, the City of Austin's Neighborhood Housing and Community Development Department does offer accessibility and "visitability" incentives to housing developers, who may ultimately house participants in HACA's Housing Choice Voucher Program in accessible units that they have developed.</p> |

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| <u>Impediment</u> | <u>Recommended Actions</u> | <u>City of Austin NHCD Actions</u> | <u>Housing Authority of the City of Austin (HACA) Actions</u> |
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| | | <p>recommendations from the City Council –appointed Affordable Housing Incentives Task Force. In Fiscal Year 2008-2009, 688 new single-family and 653 multi-family units were completed that met S.M.A.R.T. standards.</p> | |
| <p>2. Lack of Affordable Housing in Austin (2000, 2009)</p> | <p>A. City should continue the production of affordable housing units in existing low-income neighborhoods through the Austin Housing Finance Corporation and the Neighborhood Housing and Community Development Office.</p> | <p>Consolidated Plan 2009-2014, states that a significant component of Austin's housing strategy for the next five years will be implementing housing affordability components of neighborhood plans/master plans adopted by the City Council. NHCD will work to respond to the housing affordability components of adopted neighborhood plans and City task force reports on gentrification mitigation in the next five years by providing S.M.A.R.T. Housing™ incentives and other housing program resources for new single-family and multi-family developments. NHCD will offer other housing services in order to implement the goals of plans and reports. Efforts in areas without neighborhood plans or master plans may also be in priority neighborhoods. Priority neighborhoods are defined by the amount of eligible census tracts in each neighborhood area. HUD defines an eligible census tract as having the following components: 50 percent of its households with incomes below 80 percent of the Area Median Gross Income or having a poverty rate of 25 percent. Because Inclusionary Zoning, allowing jurisdictions to require housing developments of a certain size to include a portion of affordable housing, is illegal in Texas, Austin has to rely on its S.M.A.R.T incentives and neighborhood plans to continue affordable production.</p> | <p>Through its non-profit subsidiary, Austin Affordable Housing Corporation, HACA is involved in acquiring and preserving affordable housing units. AAHC owns <u>or</u> operates a non-subsidized affordable housing stock of 785 units composed of 743 multi-family property units and 42 single-family homes. Purchased in 2004, Sterling Village has 207 units, of which 71 are restricted to residents who fall into HUD's low and very low-income classifications. Bent Tree Apartments, also purchased in 2004 has 126 units, and while there are no income restrictions or designations on any of the units at Bent Tree, each of the units is rented at a price below market rate. Sweetwater Apartments, purchased in 2008, has 152 units, with 52 units designated for low and very low-income individuals or families. And Park at Summers Grove, purchased in 2008 has 240 units, of which 220 are designated for residents below 60% AMFI and 20 are designated for below 50% AMFI. In August 2008, AAHC purchased 18 of 23 accessible and affordable units of housing for the elderly at Leisure Time Village and intends to purchase the additional five as they become available. With additional land at Leisure Time, AAHC will also develop 10 affordable units in partnership with ADAPT of Texas to serve individuals with disabilities. Finally, AAHC's 16 additional single-family homes do not have rental restrictions, but are rented at rates below market value for the area.</p> |
| | <p>B. City should work towards increasing affordable housing in census tracts that currently do not provide affordable housing for low-income citizens.</p> | <p>NHCD has a number of strategies to create and retain affordable housing opportunities in Austin. Many projects are centered on low-income areas, but with the S.M.A.R.T. Housing™ program there have been projects in areas not typically low-to-moderate income, offering reasonably priced housing available to low- and moderate-income households. To be eligible to utilize a federally funded housing program, the household must be at or below 80 percent Median Family Income, regardless of the MFI for the census tract. NHCD currently gives funding preference through a scoring matrix to projects that assist in the distribution of affordable housing stock throughout the community, to focus on areas where there is a shortage of affordable housing.</p> | <p>Through its non-profit subsidiary, Austin Affordable Housing Corporation, HACA seeks to acquire affordable housing properties in census tracts that provide limited affordable housing for low-income citizens. AAHC's Vice President of Housing Development continually explores opportunities for purchase in areas where additional affordable housing is needed, to ensure that affordable housing is geographically dispersed and poverty in Austin is deconcentrated. HACA has developed a Community Land Trust that holds affordable housing units (for ownership and rental) in perpetuity. Though separate entities, HACA's Community Land Trust</p> |

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| <u>Impediment</u> | <u>Recommended Actions</u> | <u>City of Austin NHCD Actions</u> | <u>Housing Authority of the City of Austin (HACA) Actions</u> |
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| | | | complements the City of Austin's Community Land Trust. Finally, HACA's Housing Choice Voucher program employs a dedicated Landlord Outreach Specialist to enroll landlords of properties in census tracts with limited affordable housing, as providers of affordable housing through the Housing Choice Voucher program (Section 8). |
| | C. City should work with local employers to design and implement Employer-Assisted Housing Programs. | At the current time, there are no proposed projects to provide employer-assisted housing; however, the City is exploring the employer partnership as part of the community dialogue on Community Land Trusts. | At the current time, HACA is not involved in providing employer-assisted housing; Similar to the City of Austin's NHCD Department, HACA may explore employer partnerships as part of its development of its Community Land Trust. HACA / AAHC staff have attended presentations on employer-assisted housing programs, to learn more about these unique partnerships. |
| | D. City should create additional housing development incentives beyond the S.M.A.R.T Housing Initiative | 1) As part of Austin's Downtown Master Planning Process, the City of Austin is considering a density bonus ordinance with an affordable housing requirement that will include a fee-in-lieu. These programs can allow for the payment of a fee-in-lieu of the requirement to develop affordable housing on site. Recommendations should be completed in FY 2009-2010. 2) In 2005, the City adopted a Transit-Oriented Development Ordinance (TOD), setting affordable housing goals for new or redevelopment surrounding commuter rail stations. In 2009 the Council adopted three station area plans that specify the goals set forth in the ordinance. The goal is for 25% of new units in these areas to house households at 80% or below MFI for homeownership and 60% or below MFI for rental. 3) The City developed a master plan to redevelop the low density auto-oriented North Burnet/Gateway area into a higher density, mixed-use neighborhood which is more pedestrian and transit friendly – the density bonus/fee-in-lieu is applicable. 4) The City, in 2007, adopted changes to the commercial design standards regarding Vertical Mixed Use. For developments that request certain exemptions, they must provide 10% of units as affordable housing for 40 yrs. | N/A: HACA is currently not in the business of developing and building new housing developments, thus providing incentives to private developers is not applicable to HACA's operations. Nonetheless, HACA commends the City of Austin's Neighborhood Housing and Community Development Department for establishing and continually exploring new development initiatives to increase affordable housing across the City of Austin. |
| | E. The City should explore additional partnerships with private entities to develop affordable housing. | The City of Austin is exploring additional public/private partnerships. Partnerships with private developers can offer multiple public benefits, such as mixed-use, mixed-income, and increased density, and can allow low-income households to locate near schools, amenities, employment opportunities, and public transportation. One key partnership has been the Robert Mueller Municipal Airport Redevelopment (RMMA). Envisioned in 1996, the redevelopment goals outlined aggressive affordable housing requirements – with 25% of units, or approximately 1,200 homes affordable for residents below Austin's MFI. Catellus, the master developer, reports semiannually on progress toward the affordable housing goals. The City continues to negotiate the inclusion of affordable housing into developer agreements with market-rate developers. Two recent projects – Residences at the Domain and Robertson Hill have provided 10% of affordable housing units to those at 65% and 80% of MFI or below, | Through its non-profit subsidiary, Austin Affordable Housing Corporation, HACA is involved in acquiring affordable housing units. While AAHC has acquired property in existing low-income neighborhoods, AAHC's Vice President of Housing Development also continually explores opportunities for purchase in areas where additional affordable housing is needed, to ensure that affordable housing is geographically dispersed and poverty in Austin is deconcentrated. While AAHC is not working with private entities in the development of affordable housing, it general works with private owners in the purchase of affordable units. Many of the properties AAHC purchases through private owners have existing Land |

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| <u>Impediment</u> | <u>Recommended Actions</u> | <u>City of Austin NHCD Actions</u> | <u>Housing Authority of the City of Austin (HACA) Actions</u> |
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| | | and remaining affordable through 2028 and 2020, respectively. Finally, the City continues to explore how to encourage affordable housing in other city redevelopment efforts. | Use Restriction Agreements (LURA), meaning there must be an agreed upon number of low-income units for a certain period of time. |
| | F. The City should expand alternate revenue sources to increase rental and homeownership opportunities for low and moderate income households | 1) In November 2006, the citizens of Austin approved the use of General Obligations Bonds to increase rental and homeownership opportunities for low to moderate income households. \$33 million dedicated to rental units, \$22 million dedicated to homeownership units and \$2 million dedicated to home repair for low-income families. 2) The City considers Tax Increment Financing to be an important tool to create new revenue for affordable housing and is currently exploring opportunities to use TIFs to increase affordable housing funding. The Homestead Preservation District in Central East Austin was authorized by State legislation to create and retain affordable housing through a land bank, community land trust and reinvestment zone, and will use Tax Increment Financing to preserve and create affordable housing. 3) Housing Trust Fund: Since 2000, the Austin City Council has directed \$8.8 million in local funds to the Housing Trust Fund. The council also dedicates 40% of all City property tax revenues from developments built on City-owned lands to affordable housing. This policy is anticipated to generate revenue in perpetuity to the Housing Trust Fund. Finally, the City uses revolving loans for several loan programs that provides a revolving funding source. When a loan is repaid by the recipient, the funds are recycled back into the program creating a fiscally responsible model for asset creating. | In 2004, Austin Affordable Housing Corporation (AAHC), one of HACA's non-profit subsidiaries, began a Down Payment Assistance (DPA) program to assist public housing and Section 8 residents who had achieved self-sufficiency transition into homeownership. Non-federal and deregulated DPA funds were provided through HACA's other non-profit subsidiary, Southwest Housing Compliance Corporation. In 2008, AAHC received a \$250,000 grant from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (TDHCA) to augment its DPA program. As of June 1, 2010, 52 HACA residents have gone into homeownership. When TDHCA funds are expended, HACA will continue to fund a DPA program for its residents, and seek additional funding to maintain homeownership opportunities for its residents. |
| 3. Discrimination of minorities in housing rental and sales market. (2000, 2009) | A. City should work with other agencies to increase the fair housing knowledge of the public and raise the visibility and resolution process of fair housing. | NHCD's Fair Housing survey found that the majority of respondents who felt they had faced housing discrimination in the past did not report it, as just 10 percent of residents filed complaints. If residents felt they had experienced discrimination, they would first look for resources on the Internet; low-income respondents would prefer to have contact with a lawyer/legal aid or find information through local government sources. NHCD is making efforts to ensure that all fair housing resources are more widely available in Austin so that residents who feel they have experienced discrimination can more readily take actions to address fair housing violations if they have occurred. The Mayor's Committee for People with Disabilities was formed to increase coordination between the following departments: Transportation, Planning and Sustainability, HHSD, NHCD, Parks and Recreation, Aviation, Office of the Police Monitor, Austin Police and Fire, City Auditor. NHCD works with the Mayor's Committee for People with Disabilities, the City's Office of Equal Employment and Fair Housing, the Human Rights Commission and the Austin Tenants Council to increase fair housing knowledge. The Austin Tenants Council has a very visible presence in Austin, receiving 365 fair housing complaints in 2008 and educating 3x that number of individuals on fair housing rights. Austin's Fair Housing office received 100 complaints in 2008, of which 30 were conciliated. The City's Equal Employment and Fair Housing office is working to make its website more user-friendly to those filing complaints, and provide greater written and online information regarding fair housing and fair housing complaints. | HACA works with the Austin Human Rights Commission, Austin Tenant's Council, ADAPT Texas, Advocacy, Inc., Legal Aid of Central Texas, as well as the aforementioned disability-services agencies to provide education on discrimination and ensure that discrimination does not occur in the provision of its programs. HACA provides information to program applicants and recipients on equal housing opportunity and makes discrimination hotline numbers accessible, should individuals feel they were treated unfairly. HACA also works with NHCD to increase fair housing knowledge through trainings and events for both staff and the public. Additional information provided in addendum narrative. |

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| <u>Impediment</u> | <u>Recommended Actions</u> | <u>City of Austin NHCD Actions</u> | <u>Housing Authority of the City of Austin (HACA) Actions</u> |
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| <p>4. Erroneous beliefs by property managers concerning family occupancy standards. (2000)</p> | <p>A. City should work with other agencies to increase the knowledge that family occupancy standards do not exist.</p> | <p>The City's Equal Employment and Fair Housing Office and the Austin Tenants Council work to inform the public of fair housing rights, and work directly with renters and homeowners who believe their fair housing rights have been violated. These two entities work together to provide training on Occupancy Standards, as occupancy standards may be a violation of fair housing laws if they unfairly limit the housing options because of familial status. Any policy that directly or indirectly excludes families could be a violation of the fair housing laws, if the occupancy standards unreasonably limit the ability of families with children to obtain housing in a specific apartment community. Before 2001, the Texas Human Rights Commission had a "Maximum-Persons-Per-Bedroom" Occupancy Policy For Families". On May 23, 2001, HUD's Keating Memorandum superseded the previous policy. The Keating Memorandum provides guidelines but not a definitive test for, essentially removing a hard and fast family occupancy standard. The City of Austin NHCD, EEFHO Office and Austin Tenant's Council educate property owners of the current standards and how they should be considered and followed.</p> | <p>AAHC's Property Development Specialist is well versed in general occupancy standards and serves as a resource for managers at AAHC-owned affordable housing properties who have occupancy standard related questions. All of HACA's Public Housing Property Managers and Section 8 Housing Eligibility Specialists are also versed in occupancy standard guidelines, and both ensure compliance with these guidelines and answer resident questions regarding occupancy standards.</p> |
| <p>5. Imbalance of neighborhood-based development. (2009)</p> | <p>A. City should conduct targeted education and programming in minority neighborhoods.</p> | <p>Neighborhood groups are very involved and influential in Austin's residential and commercial land use and development process. The city's neighborhood-based planning process has done very little to facilitate the development of affordable housing on a citywide basis, as not all neighborhood plans have affordable housing as one of their goals. It is not uncommon for neighborhood groups and residents to resist the development of affordable housing, dense housing and/or alternative types of housing developed in proximity to their residences (NIMBYism – Not In My Backyard). With the implementation of a citywide comprehensive plan in May 2009, NHCD began to capitalize on planning initiatives and develop tools to further educate neighborhoods of the importance of affordable housing. These initiatives will help address barriers in developing affordable and accessible housing in certain neighborhoods. The city will work with neighborhood group leaders to provide them the tools to educate peers and enforce fair housing issues within their communities.</p> | <p>Although HACA is currently not in the business of developing housing, the agency supports the geographic dispersion of affordable housing and the deconcentration of poverty. As previously noted, HACA aims to achieve these goals through the solicitation of Section 8 landlords in neighborhoods all across Austin, and the purchase of properties in areas where additional affordable housing is needed. HACA supports a comprehensive city planning and the development for affordable housing in neighborhoods that have not housed low or moderate individuals in the past. HACA staff has attended City public hearings to provide input on affordable housing development and affordable housing initiatives.</p> |
| <p>6. Geographic concentration of loan denials (2009)</p> | <p>A. City should conduct targeted education and programming in minority neighborhoods.</p> | <p>Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data suggests that residents in east Austin receive a higher proportion of loan denials than in other portions of the city. These neighborhoods also have traditionally contained higher proportions of African American and Hispanic Residents. Data showed that African Americans and Hispanics received more loan denials than Caucasian residents in Austin, but that denials were not as high for these groups when they applied for loans through banks based in Austin. The reasons for loan denials were more diverse for Austin residents as a whole, as compared to reasons for denials given by Austin-based banks. Based on these findings, the City of Austin/NHCD are working on three initiatives to be launched: 1) Promote a model loan application program, which will outline how applicants should be informed about existing loan resources and products so they do not apply for the wrong products, and will provide information to assist with the loan application process. 2) Conduct targeted "road shows" to educate citizens, landlords, housing providers and real estate professionals about the specifics of fair</p> | <p>As part of Austin Affordable Housing Corporation's programming, the agency's Homeownership Coordinator provides case management to Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher residents interested in transitioning to homeownership. As part of this case mgmt. the Homeownership Coordinator discusses the loan process and loan products in depth. HACA provides CreditSmart classes to residents monthly, through collaboration with Austin Habitat for Humanity – with AAHC's Homeownership Coordinator and Habitat staff working together to provide both financial management and homebuyer education training. The homebuyer education component of the training provides a significant amount of information on the lending process.</p> |

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| <u>Impediment</u> | <u>Recommended Actions</u> | <u>City of Austin NHCD Actions</u> | <u>Housing Authority of the City of Austin (HACA) Actions</u> |
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| | | housing discrimination that are most prevalent by area. 3) Work with local banks, because they have a good history of providing loans to applicants of all races and ethnicities, to ensure interest in local residents and ensure correct products are being marketed. | AAHC also provides \$10,000 in down payment assistance to qualified public housing and housing choice voucher residents in order to improve the tenants' chances of qualifying for prime lending products. This \$10,000 loan will be forgiven in five years unless the participant sells, transfers, refinances or converts the home to a rental property within the five year time period and the participant is not in default. |
| 7. Predatory lending practices. (2000, 2009) | A. City should provide education on the hazards of this type of lending. | Austin Housing Finance Corporation, a subsidiary of the City of Austin's Neighborhood Housing and Community Development Department, developed in 2006 a housing counseling program called Housing Smarts. The program provides comprehensive community seminars on homebuyer counseling and foreclosure prevention in addition to a Train-the-Trainer program. A series of free sessions for Austin residents focus on financial literacy and understanding your credit, assessing your readiness to buy, predatory lending, selecting and maintaining a home, and foreclosure prevention. | As part of Austin Affordable Housing Corporation's programming, the agency's Homeownership Coordinator provides case management to Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher residents interested in transitioning to homeownership. As part of this case mgmt. the Homeownership Coordinator discusses predatory lending practices, and provides tips to avoid predatory lending and subprime mortgage offers. CreditSmart Classes for residents focus on financial literacy, credit repair, homebuyer education and lending. AAHC refers residents to Consumer Credit Counseling Services as needed, and in 2009 contracted with Austin Habitat for Humanity to provide post-purchase counseling and foreclosure prevention training to HACA residents who have transitioned to homeownership. AAHC absolutely does <u>not</u> work with sub-prime lenders. |
| 8. Disparity in lending practices. (2000) | A. City should work with lenders to expand homeownership and credit counseling classes to the public. | The NHCD Housing Information and Referral Program inform callers of local HUD-approved credit counselors and housing counseling agencies. In addition, NHCD train staff as certified homebuyer counselors. Austin Housing Finance Corporation's housing counseling program, Housing Smarts, works with Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) lenders who not only originate loans but who may also have their own housing counseling programs. NHCD also works with MCC lenders at events like homebuyer fairs to educate the public concerning available mortgage products. Although, data from 2009 suggests that Austin banks are approving loan applications and equally serving Austin residents of different races and ethnicities, non-local mortgage lenders are favoring Caucasian applicants versus African American and Hispanic applicants. NHCD and AHFC recognize the need to continue to educate potential homebuyers of these practices and connect applicants with the appropriate products and resources. | AAHC's Homeownership Coordinator has formed ongoing partnerships with local lenders interested in catering to the needs of low-income and minority families focusing on the ultimate goal of homeownership. The lenders that AAHC partners with have the tools and programs to meet the needs of individuals and families who have been living in subsidized housing, and they provide individualized credit repair and homeownership information to complement the case management that residents are receiving. AAHC absolutely does <u>not</u> work with sub-prime lenders. |
| 9. Insufficient financial literacy education. (2000) | A. City should work with agencies to provide financial literacy education to the public. | Austin Housing Finance Corporation, a subsidiary of the City of Austin's Neighborhood Housing and Community Development Department, developed in 2006 a housing counseling program called Housing Smarts. The program provides comprehensive community seminars on homebuyer counseling and foreclosure prevention in addition to a Train-the-Trainer program. A series of free sessions for Austin residents focus on financial literacy and understanding your | HACA provides CreditSmart classes to residents monthly, through collaboration with Austin Habitat for Humanity – with AAHC's Homeownership Coordinator and Habitat staff working together to provide both financial management and homebuyer education training. AAHC refers residents to Consumer Credit Counseling Services as needed. |

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| <u>Impediment</u> | <u>Recommended Actions</u> | <u>City of Austin NHCD Actions</u> | <u>Housing Authority of the City of Austin (HACA) Actions</u> |
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| | | credit, assessing your readiness to buy, predatory lending, selecting and maintaining a home, and foreclosure prevention. AHFC outreaches to community and faith-based organizations seeking financial literacy and homebuyer education training as well. | Additionally, AAHC partners with the Financial Literacy Coalition of Central Texas to provide targeted training at public housing properties. AAHC has recently contracted with Austin Habitat for Humanity to provide post-purchase counseling and foreclosure prevention training to HACA residents who have transitioned to homeownership. |
| 10. Insufficient income to afford housing. (2000) | A. City should continue to work to expand job opportunities. | The City offers a range of services for small businesses in the Austin community from technical assistance to loan services to enhance small businesses success and encourage the creation of jobs for low- to moderate-income households. The Neighborhood Commercial Management Program (NCMP) provides financial assistance in the form of business loans to existing businesses looking to expand their operations. The Community Development Bank (CDB) provides flexible capital loans and technical assistance to small and minority businesses that are expanding or relocating to low-income areas. The Micro-enterprise Technical Assistance Program offers training and technical assistance to qualified micro-enterprises in the City of Austin. The Community Preservation and Revitalization Program (CP&R) Business Loan Program provides financial assistance in the form of small business loans to financially and geographically qualified small businesses in East Austin. The <u>Small Business Development Program</u> fosters job creation and supports the growth of new and existing businesses by providing capacity building information, tools and resources. The <u>Small and Minority Business Resources Department (SMBR)</u> assists small, minority-owned and women-owned business enterprises pursue contracting opportunities with the City. | HACA manages both a Public Housing and a Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS). While the general resident population may receive job training services, nearly 300 FSS participants receive targeted case management, job training and job readiness services to prepare them for entering or re-entering the workforce. HACA focuses on getting FSS participants the preparation they need to obtain jobs that will eventually earn them a family-sustaining wage. HACA partners with many workforce development service providers to provide these services. FSS participants also maintain escrow accounts that are dispersed after completion of the FSS program (5 yrs.), and which can be utilized for further education or homeownership. HACA, in partnership with the City and Greater Austin Hispanic Chamber of Commerce also began a small business incubator in 2008 that has graduated 30+ participants as of January 1, 2010. |

II. REMEDYING DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING

It is the policy of the Housing Authority of the City of Austin to comply fully with all Federal, State, and local laws and regulations governing Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. HACA does not and shall not discriminate based on race, religion, color, sex, disability, family status, age, sexual preference or national origin in providing a family or individual the opportunity to apply for or receive assistance under any program administered by the agency or its subsidiaries. HACA periodically reviews all of its policies and procedures to assure compliance with all housing and civil rights requirements including, but not limited to: the Fair Housing Act of 1968; Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988; Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; American's with Disabilities Act of 1990; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Architectural Barriers Act of 1968; Age Discrimination Act of 1975; Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972; and Executive Orders 11063 and 13166. Staff of the Housing Authority of the City of Austin is educated on the content of fair housing and civil rights laws and is trained on the prevention of housing discrimination through ongoing professional training. In recent years, HACA has provided annual fair housing training for all Housing Choice Voucher Eligibility Specialists and Public Housing Property Managers, in cooperation with the City of Austin Fair Housing Office, Legal Aid and the Austin Tenant's Council. This training is open to both HACA staff and the staff of other housing and social services agencies. HACA will strive to provide similar training on an annual basis.

HACA prominently posts Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity Posters and the toll-free Fair Housing Complaint Hotline number (1-800-669-9777) at each of its public housing properties and in multiple areas at its Central Office, with particular attention to its reception and admissions areas. Applicants with hearing or speech impairments are informed that they may access the Fair Housing hotline via TTY by calling the Federal Information Relay Service at 1-800-887-8339. HACA assists any family that claims illegal discrimination has prevented them from leasing a suitable unit administered by the Housing Authority of the City of Austin, by giving the family information on how to file a housing discrimination complaint. Additionally, HACA ensures that all families applying for its programs receive HUD's handout "Fair Housing Is Your Right!". Individuals deemed ineligible for HACA services or terminated from HACA's public housing programs for non-compliance, has a right to an informal review hearing with HACA's dedicated Hearing Officer prior to filing a formal fair housing/discrimination claim, unless terminated for drug-related or violent criminal activity. Section 8 participants terminated for drug-related or violent criminal activity are entitled to a hearing.

The Housing Authority of the City of Austin provides reasonable accommodations to housing applicants and its residents, upon request. Accommodations include but are not limited to access to alternative communications such as sign language and foreign language interpretation, and assistance with completing application paperwork. For individuals with disabilities, HACA has made provisions to conduct annual eligibility and re-examination appointments in residents' homes under extenuating circumstances, should a resident not have access to Special Transportation Services through Capital Metro. Individuals with disabilities may also be eligible for upgrades in unit size based on specific medical and accessibility needs. Additionally, all of HACA's public housing Property Managers and Housing Choice Voucher Housing Eligibility Specialists maintain specific information on accessible units and their unique accommodations. Finally, public housing residents with disabilities may request that accessibility modifications be made to their assigned unit, should those accommodations be deemed necessary and reasonable.

The Housing Authority of the City of Austin also provides referral to other local programs and organizations that address fair housing discrimination, and who receive support from the City of Austin to provide these services. These organizations include the following:

City of Austin Equal Employment and Fair Housing Office: The City of Austin Equal Employment & Fair Housing Office (EE/FHO) is empowered to enforce four City Ordinances and the following federal statutes: Title VII and Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA). The City's [Housing Ordinance](#) and the [Fair Housing Act](#) protect an individual in the area of housing (terms and conditions, rental, leasing, buying or selling) based on race, sex, religion, national origin, familial status, and physical or mental disability. The ordinance also protects an individual from discrimination based on age (18 years or older), status as a student, sexual orientation, gender identity and marital status. Persons who believe that they have been treated differently because of their protected class in their pursuit to acquire housing, may file a charge of discrimination with City of Austin Equal Employment/Fair Housing Office at 974-3251. The charge will be assigned to an Investigator who will gather and review information. The Investigator may interview witnesses, conduct on-site visits and use other means to make certain that a complete investigation is made. Within 10 working days from the date of filing the charge, the Respondent will be served a notice that a charge of discrimination has been filed against them. The Respondent will be given 15 working days from the date they received the charge to respond. The investigation continues until both parties (Charging Party and Respondent) agree to a settlement (No Fault Settlement) or until a determination has been reached by the Administrator (Cause or No Cause)

Austin Tenants' Council: The Austin Tenants' Council provides counseling, mediation, advocacy and educational services related to housing discrimination, landlord/tenant disputes, housing repair and rehabilitation, and affordable housing. The Council publishes a

guide to affordable housing, provides telephone and in-house bilingual counseling to tenants (with a particular focus on low-income tenants), and provides mediation services. A HUD recognized Fair Housing Initiative Program, the Austin Tenants' Council helps anyone in the Austin Metro area who has been discriminated against in the rental, sale, financing, appraisal or insurance of housing.

Austin Human Rights Commission: Appointed by the City Council, this Commission is composed of 11 volunteer commissioners representing the various racial and ethnic groups of Austin. The Commission investigates complaints of discriminatory employment practices as well as fair housing. As a HUD-certified Fair Housing Assistance Program agency, they act as an advisory body on non-discrimination policies, conduct education programs, and investigate complaints of prejudice and discrimination.

ADAPT OF TEXAS: ADAPT IS AN ACTION-ORIENTED GROUP THAT ADVOCATES AND DEMONSTRATES FOR ACCESSIBLE PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS, ATTENDANT PROGRAMS, TRANSPORTATION, AND DISABILITY RIGHTS.

Advocacy, Inc.: This agency provides legal assistance to developmentally disabled persons who have been discriminated against due to their handicap.

Promoting Fair Housing Rights and Fair Housing Choice

The City of Austin maintains a Fair Housing Ordinance that is substantially equivalent to federal fair housing statutes. The Ordinance is administered by the City's Human Rights Commission and provides similar protection and relief from discrimination as its federal counterpart. The Commission investigates alleged discriminatory housing practices and seeks conciliation. After hearing complaints, the Commission determines if discrimination has or is going to occur and refers cases to the judicial system if violations fall under the Ordinance. Civil penalties range from \$10,000 to \$50,000 plus reasonable legal fees, court costs and other equitable relief. The City goes beyond federal law, including protected classes. As part of the 1981 Ordinance, amended in 1994, the City extended equal housing protection regardless of age, creed, status as a student, marital status or sexual orientation. Thus, a broader constituency enjoys the right of equal housing opportunity in Austin as opposed to the country at large (excerpted from the 2005-2010 City of Austin Consolidated Plan).

Through the efforts of HACA staff, Housing Choice Voucher, Public Housing, and AAHC's affordable housing applicants and recipients are advised of their rights under the local and federal laws, as described above. Applicants and recipients will receive assistance in resolving any issues relating to potential fair housing impediments through a referral process. As many agencies within the local community have demonstrated expertise in the areas of fair housing rights and fair housing choice, referring participants to these agencies is the most productive and unbiased way to ensure appropriate measures are taken to resolve any impediment issues that arise in the provision of services by the Housing Authority of the City of Austin.

In addition to working with the aforementioned community-based agencies that address fair housing discrimination, HACA also works closely with a number of additional local agencies that serve or focus on protected classes of individuals. These agencies include Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid, Austin Resource Center for Independent Living (ARCIL), Texas Commission for the Blind, Family Eldercare, Austin Resource Center for the Homeless (ARCH), AIDS Services of Austin (ASA), Austin Travis County MHMR, Safe Place (Domestic Violence services), LifeWorks (homeless and at-risk youth services), and Texas School for the Deaf. Through partnerships with the highlighted agencies and other agencies, HACA shares information regarding housing opportunities and each agency educates HACA staff on circumstances that affect the families they serve.

Through ongoing quality control audits and program evaluation efforts, the Housing Authority of the City of Austin assesses the implementation of its fair housing strategies and refines and enhances its actions as needed.

Additional Steps to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing in HACA's Housing Choice Voucher, Public Housing and Other Affordable Housing and Special Programs

The Housing Authority of the City of Austin (HACA) is dedicated and committed to taking reasonable steps to affirmatively further fair housing in all of its programs and to maintain records of those steps and their impacts. In addition to its Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing Programs, and their respective Family Self-Sufficiency programs, HACA implements steps to affirmatively further fair housing in a variety of special housing programs. These programs are primarily Housing Choice Voucher programs and include HUD's: Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program; Section 8 Mod Rehab Program; Disaster Voucher Program; Disaster Housing Assistance Program; Housing Choice Voucher Mainstream Program; Shelter Plus Care Program; Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Program; Family Unification Program; and Non-Elderly with Disabilities Voucher Program. Moreover, Austin

Affordable Housing Corporation, HACA's non-profit subsidiary, works with the management companies that oversee its tax credit and other affordable housing properties to ensure that steps are being taken to affirmatively further fair housing at those properties.

The steps that HACA takes to further fair housing in its Housing Choice Voucher, Public Housing and special housing programs include:

Marketing all housing programs to all eligible persons, including persons with disabilities and persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

The Housing Authority of the City of Austin markets its Housing Choice Voucher, Public Housing and special housing programs to individuals and families throughout the Austin area, through a variety of different means, including online marketing, print marketing and word of mouth. Additionally, a great deal of HACA's marketing is achieved through referral of applicants to HACA from other community-based social service agencies serving similar population of low-income and high need individuals and families. Most of HACA's special housing choice voucher programs serve specific populations of individuals including veterans, those with disabilities, those experiencing homelessness, substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, involvement with the child welfare and foster care system, and those who have relocated after natural disasters. Thus, HACA works in close partnership with local social services agencies that serve each of these specific populations to market its housing programs and establish appropriate referral networks and protocols.

Applicants that are deemed eligible for the HACA's Housing Choice Voucher, Public Housing or special voucher programs, and who have been informed that a voucher or unit is readily available to them, are invited to and required to attend a resident orientation which provides a comprehensive overview of the rules and regulations of participating in the respective housing program. Housing orientations are held weekly for the Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing Programs, and as needed or on a small group basis for special housing programs. HACA's special voucher program orientations provide a detailed overview of the particular eligibility criteria and limitations that govern these specific programs and that differ from the general Housing Choice Voucher Program. When there are not enough eligible individuals on HACA's waitlist to fill the vacancies in special housing choice voucher programs, the agency may open up the waitlist to individuals who meet the specific eligibility criteria for the program(s) that has openings. When this is the case, HACA works with its partner agencies and special projects coordinators to market these openings to potentially eligible applicants.

As part of the Housing Choice Voucher, Public Housing and special housing program orientations, HACA's Family Self-Sufficiency Coordinators provide an overview of the Family Self-Sufficiency program to incoming residents. HACA's Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing Family Self-Sufficiency programs currently serve approximately 150 participants, and maintain a waitlist of approximately 90 potential participants (2016). The Family Self-Sufficiency waitlist is opened approximately once a year, to replenish the pool of potential candidates that are interested in the program, and a 30-day notice regarding the waitlist opening is posted at HACA's central office and is provided to all eligible participants. The Housing Choice Voucher Program's Housing Eligibility Specialists and the Public Housing program's Family Self-Sufficiency Specialists and Property Managers also market the Family Self-Sufficiency Program to eligible participants during annual and interim recertification appointments. Information on the Family Self-Sufficiency program is provided to current residents in monthly newsletters. Participants in HACA's special housing choice voucher programs are eligible to participate in the Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-Sufficiency Program, unless the special program they are participating in precludes it, or the special housing program is time limited and conflicts with the requirements of the Family Self-Sufficiency Program.

The Housing Authority of the City of Austin provides reasonable accommodations to individuals applying to all of its programs, upon request. Accommodations include but are not limited to access to alternative communications such as sign language and foreign language interpretation, assistance with completing application paperwork, and alternative technology. HACA's housing operations and admissions staff continues to monitor and assess the language needs of current and potential residents to determine which vital documents need to be translated in order to make the agency's programs accessible to all participants.

Making buildings and communications that facilitate applications and service delivery accessible to persons with disabilities

As noted, the Housing Authority of the City of Austin provides notices of availability regarding all of its housing programs and its Family Self-Sufficiency Programs to eligible residents through means including written materials such as newsletter and flyers (currently in English and Spanish); website postings; and face-to-face communication through HACA's Admissions Department and at housing orientations held at HACA's central office. HACA provides reasonable accommodation and furnishes assistance such as alternative communication systems to individuals with disabilities, upon request, so that these individuals have equal opportunity to apply for and participate in all of the agency's programs and services. Moreover, HACA provides information to housing residents on partner agencies and other community-based organizations that also provide accessible services and facilities.

The Housing Authority of the City of Austin's central office building and public housing sites, which are the primary spaces where services are provided and appointments are conducted with housing program applicants Family Self-Sufficiency participants, are

accessible to individuals with physical disabilities. For individuals with disabilities, HACA has made also provisions to conduct annual eligibility re-examination appointments and Family Self-Sufficiency Program appointments in residents' homes under extenuating circumstances, should a resident not have access to Special Transportation Services through Capital Metro or require individually prescribed accessibility devices that cannot be made readily available at HACA's offices. HACA provides local housing preferences for disabled and elderly individuals, and will provide a preference for disabled individuals transitioning out of community health institutions, including nursing homes and particular psychiatric facilities, that are eligible for the Non-Elderly with Disabilities Housing Choice Voucher Program if the program is funded. Individuals with disabilities may also be eligible for upgrades in unit size based on specific medical and accessibility needs.

All of HACA's Housing Choice Voucher Housing Eligibility Specialists and public housing Property Managers maintain specific information on accessible units and their unique accommodations. HACA also grants reasonable accommodations to public housing residents who request accessibility features to be added to existing units or units offered, or offers unit transfers if the requested modifications to the existing units are not feasible. Finally, HACA's Housing Choice Voucher Landlord Outreach Specialist solicits landlords/owners who have accessible housing units to participate in the Housing Choice Voucher Program. A descriptive list of accessible units is available to voucher holders who are seeking such a unit.

The Housing Authority of the City of Austin takes all reasonable steps necessary to ensure that all housing applicants and residents with disabilities, who are interested in participating in any of the agency's housing programs or the Family Self-Sufficiency program, are not excluded from participation or discriminated against in any way.

Providing fair housing counseling services or referrals to fair housing agencies

Please refer to the *Promoting Fair Housing Rights and Fair Housing Choice* and *Remedying Discrimination in Housing* portions of the general section of this Addendum for extensive information on how the Housing Authority of the City of Austin provides fair housing counseling and referral to fair housing agencies.

Informing participants on how to file a fair housing complaint

HACA prominently posts Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity Posters and the toll-free Fair Housing/Discrimination Complaint Hotline number (1-800-669-9777) in multiple areas at its Central Office where Austin residents apply for the agency's Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher programs, with particular attention to its reception, admissions and Family Self-Sufficiency Conference Room areas. HACA also posts these posters and numbers at each public housing property's administrative office. Applicants with hearing or speech impairments are informed that they may access the Fair Housing hotline via TTY by calling the Federal Information Relay Service at 1-800-887-8339. The same posters and informational flyers are also posted at all 19 of HACA's public housing properties. HACA assists any family that claims illegal discrimination has prevented them from leasing a suitable unit administered by the Housing Authority of the City of Austin, by giving the family information on how to file a housing discrimination complaint with Legal Aid, Austin Tenants' Council or the City of Austin Equal Employment and Fair Housing Office. Additionally, HACA ensures that all families applying for its programs receive HUD's handout "Fair Housing Is Your Right!" Individuals deemed ineligible for HACA services or terminated from HACA's public housing programs for non-compliance, has a right to an informal review hearing with HACA's dedicated Hearing Officer prior to filing a formal fair housing/discrimination claim, unless terminated for drug-related or violent criminal activity. Section 8 participants terminated for drug-related or violent criminal activity are entitled to a hearing.

Recruiting landlords and service providers in areas that expand housing choice to program participants, and supporting homeownership across the Austin community

The Housing Choice Voucher program employs a dedicated Landlord Outreach Specialist to enroll landlords of properties in census tracts with limited affordable housing, as providers of affordable housing through the Housing Choice Voucher program. HACA utilizes the U.S. Census and yearly American Community Survey (ACS) updates to determine and review in which areas of Austin there is little affordable housing, and low minority and socioeconomic status distribution. HACA's Landlord Outreach Specialist then seeks landlords in these areas to participate in the Housing Choice Voucher program in an effort to de-concentrate poverty, diversify areas of the city, and ensure that affordable housing is available across the community and is accessible to areas of high job concentration and high performing schools. Additionally, HACA's Family Self-Sufficiency Coordinators maintain extensive information on local social service providers, child care providers, and transportation routes that FSS participants are likely to utilize, so that FSS participants can make informed housing choices.

HACA's subsidiary, Austin Affordable Housing Corporation, operates a continuum of homeownership preparation and assistance programs. AAHC's Down Payment Assistance Program and Lease-to-Own program both encourage HACA residents who are prepared to transition to homeownership to explore affordable housing opportunities throughout the city of Austin, nearby unincorporated areas, and in surrounding counties – in an effort to find housing that will best meet their needs.

Record-keeping of affirmatively furthering fair steps and their impacts

The Housing Authority of the City of Austin maintains a database on all reasonable accommodations requests that are made, whether those requests are granted or denied. This includes information on both communication and accessibility requests.

HACA also maintains extensive demographic information on both program applicants and residents, including information on language preferences. This information allows HACA to assess the needs of its constituents and to make critical decisions regarding and changes necessary in its approach to serving clients.

HACA also maintains files on individuals and families that are denied acceptance to or terminated from HACA's housing programs, and who file for an informal hearing with HACA's Hearings Officer. The individual or family's request for hearing is filed with notes from the hearing, any back-up documentation provided, and the final hearing decision rendered by the Informal Hearing's Officer. Any appeals or open fair housing complaints made by the plaintiff are also filed.

Helping program applicants and participants gain access to supportive community service

The Housing Authority of the City of Austin staff has extensive knowledge of community based services that can support the needs of program applicants and participants. HACA's Admissions Specialists, Housing Choice Voucher Eligibility Specialists, Family Self-Sufficiency Specialists, Family Self-Sufficiency Coordinators, Resident Outreach Specialists, Youth Educational Success Coordinator and Outreach Specialist, Special Programs Coordinators, Property Managers and Community Directors all provide information and referral to supportive community services at various levels of program participation.

Admissions staff provides basic resource information to housing program applicants before they are accepted into HACA's Housing Choice Voucher or Public Housing Programs, and may refer housing applicants to other interim housing programs and programs that provide basic needs assistance. Housing Choice Voucher Eligibility Specialists provide basic information and referral to social services to Housing Choice Voucher participants, once they are enrolled in the program. Family Self-Sufficiency Specialists and Coordinators provide participants in HACA's Family Self-Sufficiency Programs with case management, assistance in developing Individual Training and Service Plans, and referral and advocacy for workforce development, education, family support and child care services. HACA's Family Self-Sufficiency Coordinators also educate other HACA staff on social services available in the community. HACA's Resident Outreach Specialists work specifically at HACA's Elderly/Disabled designated public housing properties and have a wealth of knowledge on programs that provide services to meet the unique needs of these populations. Moreover, HACA has been fortunate enough to partner with Family Eldercare on an Administration on Aging Grant focused on community innovations in aging in place. Each of HACA's Elderly/Disabled designated public housing properties now has a Service Coordinator, who is a licensed social worker, and provides intensive case management and service coordination services for seniors. The Service Coordinators develop and coordinate health and wellness programs, recreation programs, volunteer programs, caregiver support and benefits counseling and advocacy for seniors in public housing in order to help these individuals age in place in their communities with wraparound services.

Special Programs Coordinators oversee the agency's special housing choice voucher programs, and have specialized knowledge in serving the populations who receive special vouchers (i.e. individuals who are disabled, veterans, child welfare involved, substance abusers, etc.). Special Program Coordinators have established deep relationships with the partner agencies that provide supportive services to special housing program participants and they maintain open communication with the staff at these community-based organizations to best assist the individuals and families participating in these programs.

HACA's Youth Educational Success Coordinator and Youth Outreach Specialist coordinate development programs for HACA youth, focused on academic achievement and social enrichment. They oversee approximately fifteen partnerships with youth-serving agencies that serve over 1,000 HACA youth each year, and maintain close relationships with each of the elementary, middle and high schools that serve HACA's public housing properties.

Finally, HACA's Public Housing Property managers work closely with the property's Resident Outreach Specialists or Family Self-Sufficiency Specialists to provide residents with referrals to appropriate community resources. HACA's Community Directors, all of who have extensive experience working with social service agencies in Austin, develop and coordinate property and community wide events that highlight social service providers and community-based organizations that benefit residents.

While each of the aforementioned staff provides information and referral to residents for supportive community resources, staff informs housing applicants or participants that acceptance of such supportive services is not a condition of continued participation in the program.

Identify public and private funding sources to assist participants with disabilities in covering the cost of structural alterations and other accessibility features

All of HACA's Housing Choice Voucher Housing Eligibility Specialists and public housing Property Managers maintain specific information on accessible units and their unique accommodations. HACA also grants reasonable accommodations to public housing residents who request accessibility features to be added to existing units or units offered, or offers unit transfers if the requested modifications to the existing units are not feasible. Finally, HACA's Housing Choice Voucher Landlord Outreach Specialist solicits landlords/owners who have accessible housing units to participate in the Housing Choice Voucher Program. A descriptive list of accessible units is available to voucher holders who are seeking such a unit.

In most cases the Housing Authority of the City of Austin's Capital Fund Program provides the funding necessary to cover the cost of feasible structural alterations and other accessibility features in public housing units. These include alterations and features requested under reasonable accommodation requests, as well as alterations that HACA has chosen to make to a number of units to increase the accessibility of these units for those with physical disabilities. The only cases in which Capital Funds will not cover alterations are if the costs are excessive and unreasonable, or a resident has already made arrangements for cost to be covered through other modification programs.

HACA's Capital Fund Program does not provide funding to cover the cost of structural alterations and other accessibility features in Housing Choice Voucher units owned by landlords in the community. However, HACA's Housing Choice Voucher Landlord Outreach Specialist maintains information on sources of funding that can support landlords in making accessibility modifications to units that they own. These include funds provided by the local area agency on aging, Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services, Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs, the State Housing Finance Agency, the local independent living center, Neighborworks and other community organizations.

Approve higher rents to owners that provide accessible housing units with structural modifications for persons with disabilities

According to rent reasonableness requirements outlined at 24 CFR 982.507 and in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Public and Indian Housing PIH 2009-51 Notice, a PHA's HCV program may not approve a lease until the PHA determines that the initial rent to owner is a reasonable rent. In order for the rent to be reasonable, the rent may not be more than rent charged for comparable units in the private unassisted market. In addition, the rent may not be more than rent charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units on the premises. In other words, the owner is not permitted to charge the HCV program more for rent than what unassisted tenants in comparable units are paying. The owner must give the PHA information requested by the PHA on rents charged by the owner for other units in the premises or elsewhere.

However, for an individual or family that requires an accessible unit with structural modifications, the accessible features may justify a higher rent. For such households, the rent reasonableness determination must take those features into account. In a community where there are few such units, or a significantly greater need than the number of accessible units available, the PHA is justified in allowing a higher rent. HACA will approve higher rents to owners that provide accessible housing units with structural modifications for persons with disabilities, based on HUD guidelines.

Provide technical assistance, through referrals to local fair housing and equal opportunity offices, to owners interested in making reasonable accommodations or units accessible to persons with disabilities.

HACA's Housing Choice Voucher Landlord Outreach Specialist makes referrals to fair housing organizations, equal opportunity offices and local disability rights and advocacy organizations for owners interested in making reasonable accommodations or accessibility modifications. As noted, these organizations include the: City of Austin Equal Employment and Fair Housing Office, Austin Tenants' Council, Austin Human Rights Commission, ADAPT of Texas, Advocacy Inc., Austin Resource Center for Independent Living, Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services, Texas Commission for the Blind, Family Eldercare, Austin Resource Center for the Homeless (ARCH), AIDS Services of Austin, Austin Travis County Integral Care, and the Texas School for the Deaf

Not deny other housing opportunities, or otherwise restrict access to PHA programs to eligible applicants who choose not to participate

Applicants that are deemed eligible for the HACA's Housing Choice Voucher, Public Housing or special voucher programs, and who have been informed that a voucher or unit is readily available to them, are invited to and required to attend a resident orientation which

provides a comprehensive overview of the rules and regulations of participating in the respective housing program. However, should a participant who has been accepted into any of HACA's housing programs ultimately choose not to participate in the program offered, HACA may not restrict access to other PHA programs in the future.

Provide housing search assistance

Housing orientations for HACA's general Housing Choice Voucher and special housing programs provide a detailed overview of the particular eligibility criteria and limitations that govern these programs. While there is not a staff person dedicated to providing 1:1 assistance to voucher recipients in finding a rental unit, HACA's Landlord Outreach Specialist provides extensive information on searching for units at each orientation. Additionally HACA maintains a bulletin board and binders at its central office that voucher recipients can reference to find landlords accepting Housing Choice Vouchers. The Housing Choice Voucher Program's Special Program Coordinators, who work closely with special service providers, are also a valuable resource for providing referrals to landlords who accept special housing vouchers.

Advertising widely in the community for positions in HACA's housing programs should positions become open and available

The Housing Authority of the City of Austin advertises the agency's vacant positions widely and equitably by marketing the available positions through many different venues. HACA advertises vacant positions on its agency website; local and regional job classified listings (both web and newspaper-based – such as Craigslist.org and the Austin American-Statesman); national job classified websites (Monster.com, Careerbuilder.com); local university job listings; and through regional and national industry list serves and publications including NAHRO and TX NAHRO postings, and non-profit industry websites. HACA also markets its positions on property and at its central office in support of HUD's Section 3 program.

Attachment C.3
Resident Advisory Board (RAB) Comments

**2017 Draft Public Housing Authority Annual Plan Public Hearings
November 8, 2016 at 10:00 A.M. with the Citywide Advisory Board**

The Public Hearing opened at 10:20 A.M. and closed at 10:29 A.M. Judy Paciocco, Sr. Director of Operations, presented on the updates and revisions to the Draft 2017 Public Housing Authority Annual Plan.

Jan Morgan, resident of Lakeside, asked when is the closing date for the site-based waiting lists.

HACA's Response: December 15, 2016 at 5:00P.M.

Rachel Martinez, President of Georgian Manor, asked if she would need to reapply to stay where she is living since the site-based waiting lists will be closing.

HACA's Response: No, you do not need to reapply to stay at your current residence.

Alice Merida, President of the Gaston Place Resident Council, asked if she would need to apply to the site-based waiting list to live at Gaston Place.

HACA's Response: No, you do not need to reapply to stay at your current residence.

Mary Aleshire, resident of Gaston Place, asked for all the attendees to read the Fair Housing statement on page 48 and how important it is. "HACA seeks to ensure fair housing compliance, equal access and equal opportunity throughout our community. Through future efforts to implement the results of the AFH, HACA commits to the goal of ensuring a policy framework that creates meaningful choice and opportunity for all types of housing for all types of people in all parts of Austin."

Nancy Lange, resident of Lakeside asked if the closing of the site-based waiting lists affect her placement on the transfer list.

HACA's Response: It should not affect her placement on the transfer waitlist.

November 21, 2016 at HACA Board of Commissioners Meeting

No comments received.

December 6, 2016 at the Henry Flores Education and Training Center (Meadowbrook)

The Public Hearing opened at 5:30 P.M. and closed at 6:00 P.M. Judy Paciocco, Sr. Director of Operations, presented on the updates and revisions to the Draft 2017 Public Housing Authority Annual Plan.

Ronald Brown, resident of Meadowbrook, asked for more information regarding the Rental Assistance Demonstration(RAD) construction timeline and resident relocation for the residents at Meadowbrook.

HACA's response: More information will be forth coming. HACA resident relocation specialist, Julie Parlato, will contact Mr. Brown with the information requested. A resident meeting regarding RAD will be held at Meadowbrook on Monday, December 12, 2016 to all address resident concerns with RAD.

**Attachment C.4
Certification by State or Local Officials**

**Certification by State or Local
Official of PHA Plans Consistency
with the Consolidated Plan or
State Consolidated Plan
(All PHAs)**

U. S Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing
OMB No. 2577-0226
Expires 2/29/2016

**Certification by State or Local Official of PHA Plans
Consistency with the Consolidated Plan or State Consolidated Plan**

I, Rosie Truelove, the Director of Neighborhood Housing and Community Development
Official's Name *Official's Title*

certify that the 5-Year PHA Plan and/or Annual PHA Plan of the

Housing Authority of the City of Austin
PHA Name

is consistent with the Consolidated Plan or State Consolidated Plan and the Analysis of
Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice of the

City of Austin

Local Jurisdiction Name

pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91.

Provide a description of how the PHA Plan is consistent with the Consolidated Plan or State Consolidated Plan
and the AI.

COA Consolidated Plan Priority: Homeless/Special Needs Assistance provides services to the City's most vulnerable populations,
including persons experiencing homelessness, persons living with HIV/AIDS, seniors, youth, children, and families.

HACA continues to provide preferences in both the Public Housing and Housing Choice Vouchers for assistance to homelessness,
persons living with HIV/AIDS, seniors, youth, children, and families through onsite programming to special assistance vouchers:
Tenant Based Rental Assistance vouchers, Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing vouchers, Continuum of Care vouchers and Family
Unification Program vouchers

COA Consolidated Plan Priority: Housing Development Assistance includes NHCD programs that offer assistance to non-profit and
for-profit developers to build affordable housing for low- and moderate-income households.

Recognizing the critical need to preserve and create additional affordable housing, HACA, through its nonprofit subsidiary Austin
Affordable Housing Corporation (AAHC), has 2,422 units in its portfolio for low income families. AAHC continues to grow and
currently has 804 units in the construction pipeline to be completed by 2018.

I hereby certify that all the information stated herein, as well as any information provided in the accompanying paperwork, is true and accurate. Warning: HUD will prosecute false claims and
statements. Conviction may result in criminal and/or civil penalties. (18 U.S.C. 1001, 1010, 1012; 31 U.S.C. 3729, 3802)

Name of Authorized Official

Signature



Title

Date

Interim Director

12/5/16

Attachment D.1
Statement of Capital Improvements

DISCLOSURE OF LOBBYING ACTIVITIES

Complete this form to disclose lobbying activities pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1352
(See reverse for public burden disclosure.)

Approved by OMB
0346-0046

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Type of Federal Action: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. contract <input type="checkbox"/> b. grant <input type="checkbox"/> c. cooperative agreement <input type="checkbox"/> d. loan <input type="checkbox"/> e. loan guarantee <input type="checkbox"/> f. loan insurance | 2. Status of Federal Action: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. bid/offer/application <input type="checkbox"/> b. initial award <input type="checkbox"/> c. post-award | 3. Report Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. initial filing <input type="checkbox"/> b. material change For Material Change Only: year _____ quarter _____ date of last report _____ |
| 4. Name and Address of Reporting Entity: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prime <input type="checkbox"/> Subawardee Tier _____, if known: Housing Authority of the City of Austin 1124 South IH-35 Austin, TX 78704 Congressional District, if known: 25th District | 5. If Reporting Entity in No. 4 is a Subawardee, Enter Name and Address of Prime: N/A Congressional District, if known: | |
| 6. Federal Department/Agency: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development | 7. Federal Program Name/Description: 2017 Capital Fund Program CFDA Number, if applicable: _____ | |
| 8. Federal Action Number, if known: TX59-P001-50117 | 9. Award Amount, if known: \$ | |
| 10. a. Name and Address of Lobbying Registrant (if individual, last name, first name, MI): N/A | b. Individuals Performing Services (including address if different from No. 10a) (last name, first name, MI): N/A | |
| 11. Information requested through this form is authorized by title 31 U.S.C. section 1352. This disclosure of lobbying activities is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed by the user above when this transaction was made or entered into. This disclosure is required pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1352. This information will be available for public inspection. Any person who fails to file the required disclosure shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure. | Signature:  Print Name: <u>Michael G. Gerber</u> Title: <u>President & CEO</u> Telephone No.: <u>512-477-4488</u> Date: <u>12/15/2016</u> | |
| Federal Use Only: | | Authorized for Local Reproduction Standard Form LLL (Rev. 7-97) |

Attachment E.1
Choice Mobility