#### TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

# HOUSING AND HEALTH SERVICES COORDINATION COUNCIL MEETING

Texas Department of Housing & Community Affairs
Room 116
221 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

May 4, 2018 10:06 a.m.

#### COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

TIMOTHY IRVINE, Chair
DONI GREEN, Vice Chair
REV. KENNETH DARDEN
CHAD HINDS (for SUZANNE BARNARD)
JESSICA HISSAM
SHANE SAUM
SCOTT SROUFE
MICHAEL WILT (via telephone)
MICHAEL GOODWIN (via telephone)

## I N D E X

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### PROCEEDINGS

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MR. IRVINE: Well, so that we don't keep everybody just sitting around waiting since we don't have a quorum, do you want to just go ahead and start, and when and if a quorum arrives, we will call a formal meeting to order. So we're just having a discussion, we are not meeting under the Texas Open Meetings Act, we're just a bunch of people talking about issues.

And since we've got some new folks on the council, why don't we just go around the room and say who we are and what we do. I'll kick it off, I'm Tim Irvine, I work at TDHCA, and I'm kind of involved in all the different programs, so I get to chair this council and it's one of my favorite things to do.

MS. GREEN: Good morning. I'm Doni Green, I'm with the North Central Texas Council of Governments, and I'm the director of Aging Programs.

MR. SAUM: Shane Saum. I'm government relations at the Texas Veterans Commission.

MR. HINDS: I'm Chad Hinds with Texas Department of Agriculture, I'm the program specialist for the state CDBG program.

MR. SROUPE: Scott Sroupe, also Texas Department of Agriculture. I'm marketing coordinator over certified retirement communities and specialty crops

1	marketing.
2	MR. DARDEN: Reverend Kenneth Darden, advocate
3	for minority issues.
4	MR. DURAN: Spencer Duran, Texas Department of
5	Housing and Community Affairs. I manage the 811 program
6	and work on some areas where housing and health and
7	disability overlap.
8	MS. HISSAM: Jessica Hissam, Adult Mental
9	Health Unit, HHSC. I am a program specialist over
10	permanent supportive housing and assertive community
11	treatment, and I work closely with Spencer on Section 811.
12	MS. ADAMS: Kali Adams in the Housing Resource
13	Center at TDHCA.
14	MS. BOSTON: I'm Brooke Boston, TDHCA. I'm one
15	of our deputies and I'm over a variety of different
16	programs but the areas include programs we talk about in
17	here such as 811 and the Housing Resource Center.
18	MR. IRVINE: So kicking it off, we can't take
19	any action since we don't have a quorum, so we will not
20	take up the minutes.
21	First of all, Spencer Duran will make a
22	presentation regarding the Integrated Housing Rule.
23	Oh, folks on the phone, do you want to identify
24	yourself to everybody? It's Michael Wilt and who else?

MS. DOUGHERTY: This is Carissa Dougherty and

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I'm a senior policy advisory for the Rural Health Services
Department at Health and Human Services Commission.

MS. OWEN: This is Claire Owen, I am with the Aging Services Coordination Office at Texas Health and Human Services, and I am just listening in today.

MS. SYLVESTER: I'm Megan Sylvester. I'm the federal compliance counsel at TDHCA.

MR. WILT: Michael Wilt, external relations,
Texas State Affordable Housing Corporation.

MR. IRVINE: Is that everybody?

Before we jump into the Integrated Housing Rule in detail, I just wanted to express the Integrated Housing Rule is fundamentally just a core principle. It is that persons with disabilities are persons first and they're full members of our communities, and we are committed to their having housing choice, access to the resources and services that will help them to be successful, and that they be integrated fully into our communities. The Integrated Housing Rule basically stands for the principle that we will not use our resources to isolate or segregate persons with disabilities.

It's interesting that there are different views about what is an optimal situation or community for any person, and we think that the kind of robust coordination of services and housing that this council is pursuing is

the way to ensure that people have the best choice and that they can truly be part of the community on their terms, not on some arbitrary terms that are shoved at them that force them into particular situations or limit their options. So that's the underlying principle and I think it's just central to what this council is all about.

That said, take it away, Spencer.

MR. DURAN: Thank you, Tim.

So the Integrated Housing Rule is a pretty specific rule that is found in 10 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 1, Subchapter A, §1.15, so it's a specific rule, and you have a copy of it that's been distributed that includes what has been proposed and also a black line markup of all the changes that we are proposing at this point.

Do you want to welcome the new folks on the phone, Kali?

MS. ADAMS: Yes. So we heard someone new come on the phone. Can we ask who's there?

MR. GOODWIN: It's Mike Goodwin. I'm in

Austin, but I can't get within five blocks of the office.

MS. YEVICH: Hi, Mike. We're glad you could make it this far, and if the rain lets up, maybe we'll see you, but thank you for calling in.

MR. GOODWIN: I'm in the car, and I can stay on

the line. All I need is a place to pull over somewhere to park.

MS. YEVICH: Okay, certainly. Thank you, Mike.

MR. DURAN: So the Integrated Housing Rule was kind of first conceived through advocates wanting TDHCA to, like Tim was saying, preserve that value to further the full community integration of people with disabilities into the communities at large, and it's been around since 2003 and it hasn't really been revisited since then, so we are always trying to look and also required to look at rules and revisit them for updates and whether or not

MS. ADAMS: If you're on the phone if you could just mute your line. If you're on the line, could you mute?

they're still necessary and things like that.

(Pause.)

MR. DURAN: So basically it goes back to 2003, and since then there's been a lot of changes to TDHCA's rules so a lot of the definitions and references that were in the Integrated Housing Rule, you can't find the reference or it kind of created its own redundant definitions of things, so the idea was to really streamline and simplify the rule and any terms that were used, we would just adopt an existing definition that was found elsewhere in our rules.

established a federal standards for the Section 811 program that was a requirement of the Melville Act which was a piece of federal legislation that created the new Section 811 program, and with it it said that that program that no more than 25 percent of the units in any assisted development could be specifically reserved for people with disabilities, and that happened around 2009, I believe, so our 2003 rule very much predated HUD's 2009 rule. And our rule said that small housing developments of 50 or fewer units, no more than 36 percent of those units can be specifically dedicated to people with disabilities, large housing units have an integrated cap of 18 percent, so we have a large and small 36/18, HUD has a 25 percent across the board standard.

And so looking at that, we thought maybe now that HUD has a standard -- you know, Texas was way out in front of those, and I've talked to some consultants, some other folks, and said that Texas was the inspiration for HUD and the Melville legislation to have an integrated standard in the first place, so I thought that's really cool. And so since that time, our rules are now kind of misaligned with that standard, and the rule in the first place was based on demographic data for the numbers of people with disabilities in the population at large, and

so that census data was very old and there's been a lot of new information since then.

Center and then our Fair Housing folks, they all dove into this rule and we took kind of our initial ideas to the Disability Advisory Workgroup, which is a group of disability advocates and other professionals that advise TDHCA on disability housing policy, we got their input, and we kind of incorporated all of those thoughts into this draft. And then recently we met with the Qualified Allocation Plan roundtable which is essentially participants in our multifamily programs, real estate developers, and we kind of got their input on this rule. So, so far we've had kind of a good input process to give us direction on how we should update this rule.

And so some of the material changes we're proposing is bumping up that 18 percent to 25 percent so more aligned with the new federal standard, but then also preserving that 36 percent for small developments because oftentimes those small developments are located in more rural areas that might have less opportunities for people with disabilities in small towns in general, so we wanted to kind of help people with disabilities in small towns kind of have more of an opportunity to try and live in some of our assisted properties.

The other thing is we took out all those redundant definitions, made a more concise rule, and we have also essentially stripped out all of the special needs exemptions and we are essentially focusing just on an exemption for transitional housing. Previously you had a definition of special needs housing that included not only people with disabilities but migrant farm workers and other groups, and so essentially if you had a migrant farm worker housing development, by setting aside units for migrant farm workers, you were exempt from the Integrated Housing Rule, and so you were able to have 100 percent of your units in that development be for people with disabilities, which kind of goes against the original principles of the rule, and definitely predates the federal Melville Act and also the Olmstead decision as well. So there's been a lot of changes since 2003 so this is a real streamlining and modernizing of the rule.

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But I wanted to present our proposal to you today and see what you thought, and then we also have opportunities for online comment through a discussion forum and a survey, that's the overview.

MS. BOSTON: Anybody have any questions about the rule?

(No response.)

MS. BOSTON: And I would just note that

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after -- this is Brooke speaking, for those of you on the phone -- the process that will happen is a draft of this will go in our Board book for May and then it will actually go out for a full public comment process, and then it will be adopted in the final form, so this isn't the last chance for input.

MS. GREEN: So the Advisory Workgroup didn't have any concerns about increasing the percentage of units that could be dedicated?

MS. BOSTON: They did not. So we met with the Advisory Workgroup twice, once before we had a draft and then we met with them earlier this week with an actual draft of the rule, and one of the advocates preferred that we not do the 25 and 36, they actually wanted us to just do all 25, the reasoning being just because it's uniform. However, because we feel like that's kind of taking something away from the smaller deals and the developers and clients in rural areas, we weren't as big of a fan to do that.

Another advocate preferred to keep the 36 for small, and then another one commented Anne Denton, and she's been around in the industry for a long time, and she said, You know, I can see both sides, I'm okay if you guys do the 25/36. So we took that as we'll stick with 25/36.

Other than that, we changed the disability

definition but because we're going with the ADA definition that specifically includes the handicapped definition in the Fair Housing Act, nobody had concerns with that, it's the broadest definition so they were pleased with that change.

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And then as it related to the exceptions, they did talk about it a little bit but they did not have -well, actually, the one thing I would say that came up, when we took this to the Disability Advisory Workgroup, we had an exception proposed for chronically homeless as one of the exceptions. The definition of chronically homeless, by definition, includes the person have a disability, and they were not happy about the idea that we would make an exception for that. Because we knew that a property getting funding for chronically homeless could potentially be in a position of needing to set aside more than 25 or 36 percent of units, we had wanted to carve it out, and they said they didn't think that we should. Which doesn't mean a property couldn't still do it, it means they need to come before our Board and present a request for a waiver, and they preferred that that be what had to happen.

And I think that's a good legitimate concern, that if someone is renting to chronically homeless or any other population and believes that they want to exceed our

percentages that they need to come to our Board and kind of make an explanation of why they shouldn't have to follow this rule.

MS. GREEN: So how many properties would potentially be affected?

MS. BOSTON: It affects our entire portfolio.

I mean, it's not retroactive so it's just if someone comes
in but because it's been around since 2003 --

MS. GREEN: I'm speaking of the homeless.

MS. BOSTON: Oh, you know, I can't speak for the tax credit program. We only get, I mean, I can't even think of one or two in the last few years that would have been chronically homeless.

MR. IRVINE: Those tax credit deals, supportive housing deals, they really can't service debt, and as a result, the nonprofits that sponsor them tend to have to do a lot of fund-raising, so they can usually only bring a deal every year or two.

MS. BOSTON: So it's pretty infrequent.

MS. GREEN: I like the clarifying language that it doesn't prohibit the developments from having higher percentages, because I think that's a critical point that a lot of people miss, and I know I missed that for a couple of years and advocates would say people with disabilities have the right to choose to live with and

near other people with disabilities, and so I really like stating explicitly that this does not limit a property from accepting a voucher because that unit wouldn't necessarily be set aside.

MS. BOSTON: Right. And to clarify, the rule is just about if you set aside in the land use restriction agreement units for a certain population, but it doesn't talk about occupancy. So we say you can't have more than, let's say, 25 or 36 percent set aside in your LURA, so when you go to get different financing mechanisms, you have to make sure you don't see that. But if the first 100 people at your door were all disabled, you could accept them all, it's not an issue at all that you can't exceed that number in occupancy.

MR. DURAN: And to address the percentage also, Doni, the 36, if there's a property that has 50 or fewer units and they also are participating in the 811 program, then that federal 811 25 percent cap would hit first and it would still be applicable.

MR. SAUM: One other question I have, just for my own edification, the deletion of some of these definitions is simply because it was duplicative somewhere else in the rules on Colonia and that is being pulled somewhere else?

MS. BOSTON: Yes.

1 MR. SAUM: And they were originally defined in 2 there, or were you guys going with a different definition 3 than what is currently in state law or rules, or was that 4 something specifically spelled out in this program? 5 MS. BOSTON: Well, if you look on page 2, the 6 black line definition of special needs population included 7 the term "Colonia" and so we were making sure, because we used it in this rule, that we defined it in this rule. 8 9 But yes, over the years as the definitions may have 10 changed for different programs, whether that's the 11 Secretary of State's programs, our programs -- we have 12 several Colonia programs that we operate -- we just didn't 13 think it made sense to pull in definitions here that may 14 be changing in the programs that they actually govern. 15 We're actually in the midst of a pretty big 16 rule review process. You know, there's that requirement 17 that every four years you have to revisit your rules or 18 any given rule has to be reviewed every four years, so as 19 we're doing that, we're really trying to clean up 20 definitions and make sure that we don't have disparate definitions in different rules. 21 22 MR. SAUM: There are some agencies that don't 23 remember that four-year rule.

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MR. DURAN: Kali, do you have anything else to

(General talking and laughter.)

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add?

MS. ADAMS: For those on the phone, this is
Kali Adams speaking. We have an online forum and a survey
up until close of business on Monday, so if you want to
take time to look it over and give us your feedback, we're
definitely welcoming that. And if you need the links to
those, feel free to email me.

MR. DURAN: And the official public comment period, assuming the Board goes with this, will be after the May 24 Board meeting.

MR. IRVINE: Want to keep going to 811?

MR. DURAN: Sure. So integrated housing kind of touches 811 but it's not necessarily part of 811, so I also manage the Section 811 Project Rental Assistance Program, and typically I've kind of kept this group informed about our progress with that program and how things were going. So the 811 Project Rental Assistance Program is a rental assistance program that specifically serves people with disabilities, so that means that someone age 18 to 62 would have to have a qualified disability, be eligible for voluntary services, and so this group has really been watching that program and very interested in it.

So today I just want to kind of share just kind of a brief overview and then open it up to questions with

any new folks that might be curious. Basically, we have \$24 million that stemmed from two awards and we are working with our 9 Percent Tax Credit Program and also our Multifamily Direct Loan Program to attach ten or so units, depending, onto the larger properties that are participating in our multifamily programs. So for example, your typical 200-unit tax credit property, they come to us seeking funding, they select an optional point item that makes them more competitive the more points they have, and one of those point items this year is a promise to commit ten units to the 811 program. And typically we ask that they commit a preexisting property that they already own so that whenever they are awarded, we have an existing property that we can start making referrals immediately. If they don't have any eligible in their portfolio, then they would put the 811 units on their proposed deal, often times a new construction project, and that could typically take two, sometimes three years to get ready for lease-up.

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And so we're basically just sort of trying to work with our multifamily program partners to make sure this program works and is also responsive to the needs of the qualifying households. So we serve people who are exiting out of foster care who have disabilities, people who are exiting nursing facilities, and then also people

with severe mental illness who are receiving services through a local mental health authority or a local behavioral health authority.

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And so far we have 50 households that have been housed and we think that we have kind of another pretty good chunk of families that we're going to be bringing in pretty soon because we have three new construction properties that are all in certain phases of leasing up. And two of those new construction properties are located here in Austin, so you can imagine the need for housing in Austin is pretty great, so we have people who are stuck on waiting lists for other properties that are participating in 811 and we're going to essentially just very easily offer them opportunity to go live at these new properties. So we have basically 20 new units that are becoming available in Austin at these two new construction properties, we already have hundreds of pre-qualified households that we can just kind of offer them, plug them into those units if they want, and so that will be 20 households housed.

We hope to get over 100 households in units before the end of the calendar year based on what's projected to become available, either existing properties having natural vacancies due to natural turnover or the new construction properties that are poised to open their

doors for the very first time.

We have also received over 700 referrals. We were a little bit slow in getting referrals because our referrals come up through the local disability service network. Organizations like the one that Doni works at, for example, have been trained on how to make referrals to the 811 program, and then local health insurance companies and all the local entities that are involved in the provision of services to people with disabilities, we're trying to get all them trained.

Sometimes housing is new to disability service providers, and so they're really good at helping you access medical services but sometimes accessing social services, specifically housing, has been a learning curve, so we've been really, really on the forefront of empowering disability service providers to wrap their heads around housing and thinking of housing as a positive health intervention. So I think it's a really progressive program in that respect, but we have had some struggles in Corpus Christi and El Paso.

But Jessica, can you maybe talk about some of the things that we've been doing in Corpus to really reinvigorate our program down there?

MS. HISSAM: Sure. So one thing that we're trying is to be a lot more clear with the local mental

health authorities especially, and other organizations, on kind of where people are on the waiting lists. It's very often that people feel like they apply for a voucher and then two years later they might hear something from them, so we're actually going to be doing a pilot call with the referral agents down in Corpus Christi, one referral agent at the local mental health authority as well as other providers in the area, to really on a case-by-case basis individually go over who's coming up on the waiting list in the area, and we are asking them to also include other providers.

So we have the Center for Independent Living is going to be on the phone, other providers as needed, all the case managers, not just the referral agent, and we've developed a checklist, I would say, that has the individuals on the waiting list by priority and how high they are. And also, I'm asking the LMHAs to go over them, or the referral agents, the MCOs with the insurance companies, to go over them one by one to make sure they're still in contact with these people, that they can find them — we have a very transient population in a lot of ways — and also to really gather information on barriers they might be facing, credit, criminal, rental histories, that's been a big issue lately. We're doing a lot of training on reasonable accommodation, the appeal process,

things like that, and really making sure they are keeping up with the folks that they've referred.

We're going to be doing that on May 21, we're going through the two properties down in Corpus Christi by status, and that's what we're looking forward to. I think it's going to really help people remember that it's not just getting them on the list but you have to engage with them throughout the process to make sure that they have what they need, that they're really going to be ready to move into the property when it comes up.

MR. DURAN: So our job at TDHCA is to entice properties to participate in the program, and Jessica and our other partners at the Health and Human Services

Commission, they work on providing services and coordinating through their local provider and service coordinator networks, so it's been a good partnership. I just was texting our service specialist, and we actually have 775 referrals to the program.

Also, just real fast, we've gone down to Corpus, we've gone to El Paso, we've gone to Dallas, we did a lot of traveling to do that in-person training, but since we've kind of established that initially through face-to-face, we're now converting more to an online training platform, and that's in partnership with HHSC. So we will now have our disability service Section 811

provider training hosted online through HHSC and it's through a portal that HHSC local folks are used to going to for continuing education credits, for general technical assistance, so we're kind of taking 811 onto a platform that they are very familiar with. And then we can kind of create ad hoc or tailored trainings, like Jessica was talking about the high levels of rejections that we've been experiencing lately, so we can tailor trainings or webinars and present them on timely topics moving forward. So we're really, really excited to have access to that online training platform.

And then lastly, we've just been making a lot of changes to our 811 web page. If you look at it, you can kind of tell that my housing people created it and you only think it's like real estate and stuff, so we've kind of made it a lot more tenant-friendly and a lot friendlier to people who aren't housing development nerds.

MS. HISSAM: The lay person.

MR. DURAN: We care a lot about median family income and layout and things like that, what metropolitan statistical area you're sited in, but normal people don't talk like that, so hopefully with having this new support, the new webinar platform, a friendlier, more approachable web page, we can really kind of work out some of the remaining areas that are kind of lagging behind, and so to

really support the areas that have really figured out 811, like Austin, Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, there's a lot of areas that have really kind of figured out 811 and just really run with it.

So that's all I have.

MS. GREEN: So what's the issue with the rejections? Are those prospective tenants who are rejecting the properties, or properties who are rejecting the prospective tenants?

MR. DURAN: Sometimes tenants will just check all the boxes.

MS. GREEN: Anywhere but here.

MR. DURAN: Anywhere but here. And we have done a really good job in recruiting, we have over 85 properties that are in the 811 network now, and we're going to be bringing on a lot more from the 2018 multifamily cycle, so yes, a lot of times applicants reject properties. But the emerging problematic issue has been properties rejecting applicants for credit, criminal and rental history, so that's been a big issue. We do have some rejections that occur because the local referral agent, maybe that applicant applied a year ago and they got a new phone number and they forgot to update us, so we make the referral when that vacancy occurs and then no one can get in touch with that person. So we've worked on

fixing that through more contacts with the tenants.

But really the big barrier has been criminal and credit because the participating properties preserve their criteria for credit, criminal and rental, and so on the front-end we've been trying to educate referral agents and tenants about what the criteria are for each property that they want to live at. This property has a ten-year look-back period, this property you can't have any evictions in the last three years, or just try and understand what each of those 85 different selection criteria are.

And then whenever someone is rejected, we make sure that the property gives them a rejection notice that conforms with state and federal program language, it has to have the reasonable accommodation language, it has to have the right to appeal, it has to have the 30-day window to make that appeal, so we make sure that the rejection is legal and it complies with all of our rules.

MS. BOSTON: And they're not rejected from our program, just that one property, so then we would still refer them to other properties.

MR. DURAN: Exactly. So if this property has a five-year look-back but your criminal justice interaction was six years ago, so you would probably qualify for others, so we'll just skip you for that one and you'll go

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MS. HISSAM: And I would say the two big things on that have definitely been the time frames of the history, so it will be ten years and that will come up, so that is a problem. And then another issue that we're trying to work out is the timeliness of us at the state being informed of denials. Oftentimes, again, we have a transient population may not get to them, they may not be at that place anymore, the cell phone might be gone, and for us at the state to know when somebody is denied because of that short 14-day period that you can request an appeal, we have situations where we don't find out about it until four or five days before the 14 days are up. And on our end, trying to get with the providers, as you guys probably know, the LMHAs are working with case managers, and oftentimes the case manager has to go and find the client. So that can be a process that doesn't necessarily go as fast.

As much as we harp on the time-sensitive matter, just the way that things work, we don't get that in time, and even then there will be an education around are we going to move forward, is this what you'd like to do, because it's all client choice, so really trying to get us more informed of things as they happen from the property side. And from the referral agent side if they

are aware that there's a denial, making sure that they're communicating that with us so we can actually intervene properly. It's been a big challenge and we're trying to figure out a streamlined way to get all parties to communicate with us so we can do what we need to do and what we can do. That's been a big issue.

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I would just say that this is MS. BOSTON: definitely a national phenomenon with the program. To some extent it's a bit of a design flaw with the federal program because they only allow the assistance to just pay for the rental assistance, you can't do anything to pay the property for anything beyond. So had it been designed in a way where you could also funnel some type of additional incentive for them to be willing to take a little bit more risk, then you could potentially try and offset that, whether that's, you know, guarantees on damages or whatever the concerns of the properties, but because it's not designed for us to be able to do that and the state doesn't have extra resources to throw at it, it essentially is just kind of a flawed program.

MS. HISSAM: They remain steadfast to the selection criteria as they would with the general population, which clearly this is not in many cases, so it's been difficult but we're working on trying to figure out what to do.

1 MS. GREEN: We ran into kind of an odd 2 situation with a nursing home resident who was willing to 3 go anywhere, she said, and then started rejecting 4 properties, and the issue was they're nonsmoking, and I 5 didn't realize that properties could refuse to accept a 6 smoker. And that was a deal breaker for her, you know, 7 she had been smoking for 50 years MS. HISSAM: Was that on the entirety of the 8 9 property? MR. DURAN: Usually, yes. So HUD has been 10 11 pushing a safe harbor for properties to set up smoke free policies, so there is these like quick and easy templates 12 13 that property managers can grab and they just have smoke 14 free policies on their properties. MS. GREEN: I wonder if smoking can be 15 16 considered a disability. 17 MR. IRVINE: Addiction is a disability, 18 absolutely. 19 MR. DURAN: Something like 70 percent of people 20 with behavioral health issues are smokers, so it targets people with mental health issues. 21 22 MS. HISSAM: And that's on our end to educate, 23 we're like, perhaps you don't volunteer whenever you're 24 putting application in that you smoke, and of course,

smoke off the property, but just buzz words, there are a

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1 lot of buzz words. People will be like nope, nope. But I 2 didn't realize it was on the entirety of the property. 3 MR. DURAN: It can be. 4 (General talking and laughter.) MR. DURAN: I just want to kind of keep it 5 6 informal, just kind of talk about what we're up to. Does 7 anybody else have any questions? 8 MS. GREEN: The other thing we deal with, and 9 I'm sure you all deal with a lot, is most of our folks 10 have a monthly income of \$60 and they don't have proof of 11 identity, and it can take forever to stick dollar X 12 dollars to get a Texas ID or birth certificate, sometimes 13 they're not sure where they were born. It's like we 14 really need to figure this out. 15 MR. DURAN: And that costs Medicaid dollars, 16 we're spending Medicaid dollars artificially to keep 17 people in institutions when we have a really nice 18 apartment complex just waiting for them that's way 19 cheaper. 20 MS. GREEN: And we have people who are case 21 managers who are spending hours trying to find folks to 22 donate \$10, \$25. It's just tell me and I'll write a check. 23 24 (General laughter.)

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MS. HISSAM: And we've been working on the

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service provider end to actually develop uniform documents to help the case managers, who flow in and out constantly, about really understanding, hey, I know it seems like far off but as soon as you put in that application you need to know do they have a birth certificate, where is their Social Security card, do they have a copy of their bank account, their benefits letter. This is a new world to a lot of people who haven't really had to get somebody from homelessness into something else and there are a lot of little nuances that you just aren't trained for.

MS. GREEN: I would love to replicate those best practices because I think that would be helpful for folks who are working with the institutionalized population.

MS. HISSAM: Sure, it's the same exact thing.

I'll be happy to send those to you.

MR. IRVINE: It would be a good thing to put on our website.

MR. DURAN: That's something I'm really proud of is we're introducing housing to a whole new group of people who are involved in the provision of Medicaid services. So I wish we had housed more people at this point, but we're definitely breaking new ground in that regard.

MS. GREEN: Well, you've just consistently

picked up. It's a complex program and you would expect to see a pretty slow ramp up, but it just seems like you're picking up a lot of momentum.

MS. HISSAM: We're about a hundred referrals a month now.

MR. DURAN: A hundred referrals a month.

MR. IRVINE: In that regard, we did intentionally change the mechanism in the competitive programs from being a threshold item to becoming a scoring item, and it was our hope that that would continue to produce robust participation.

MR. DURAN: I can speculate on what the '18 outcome looks like. The largest funder of affordable housing in the country and Texas is the 9 Percent Tax Credit Program which is what we run, so we have been having 811 as a point in the Qualified Allocation Plan since 2015 and that got us 25 units, 25 properties, 2016 it got us about 25 properties, 2017 we were threshold meaning we weren't a point item but we were mandatory participation, and that doubled so that got us like over 50 properties, and then I think right now that we are on track to get 40 properties. So it's definitely more than whenever we were a point item previously but it is a little bit less than being threshold. And it's a good mix, so 24 properties are existing and then 15 properties

are new construction or proposed acquisition rehab, so 39 properties so that's about 350 units, we think, will be brought to 811 from the 2018 cycle. The 39 properties, there could be a deficiency, so caveat, but as we're set right now, we think that the 2018 cycle will bring us 350 units to 811.

MS. BOSTON: And we like to see a variety between existing and new. The benefit of existing is that they're ready now and you can refer properties. The drawback with existing is they're almost all occupied so you have to wait for a unit to turnover, and for some of the properties that are highly desirable, you may get like one or two units a year to turn over. So the new, while you have to wait for it, as soon as they go through lease-up and they're ready, then you get all ten of your units like right then when lease-up happens. So we kind of like to have both.

MR. IRVINE: So bottom line, the statements and the hope that I underscored as we took this new direction have really kind of panned out.

MR. DURAN: Absolutely. The disability issue is awesome, but also, there's 350 new units for households with extremely low incomes to the tax credit program I think is a major deal as well.

MR. IRVINE: One other thing that I want to

just touch on, the 811 program, when you say you'll participate in the 811 program and you get your award, we go through two stages of contracting: one is just a general agreement that says, okay, I'm ready, send me something; and the other one is when somebody actually identifies, yeah, I'd like to live there, then you go into having an actual rental agreement contract.

The development community predominantly is funded with tax credits. Tax credits are not federal funds, they're private funds, but when you use federal funds in a property you trigger what is called Davis-Bacon, and that means that you'll go through a bunch of requirements to document that you're paying prevailing wages to people that are going to work on your property. In Texas it's frankly, in my opinion, an unneeded extra because competing for crews is so hard here there's no way you're not going to pay a prevailing wage.

But Davis-Bacon, being a federal requirement, also comes with a bunch of paperwork and our developers hate it, and we have sent a request to HUD to say please confirm that at that first level of contract where we're not actually assisting anybody under 811 with federal funds, Davis-Bacon is not triggered and that it doesn't come into play until and unless we actually go to that rental agreement level. I'm cautiously optimistic that

1 they'll say yep, you're right, but we really are trying to 2 promote making this a program that the private sector is 3 perfectly comfortable with. 4 That's all I got on 811. All you got on 811? MR. DURAN: That's all I got. Jessica, 5 6 everything? 7 MS. HISSAM: That's it. 8 MR. IRVINE: Moving on to the definition of 9 service-enriched housing. MS. YEVICH: Well, we had spoken about it at 10 11 the last meeting and I think the thought was that we would 12 spend a little bit more time again, especially since we 13 have a couple of new council members, and in your packet 14 you should have the definition of service-enriched 15 housing. And as we spoke about at the last meeting, 16 Michael Wilt and Doni Green, our council members, are 17 original from when the council first started back in --18 MS. GREEN: And Michael. 19 MS. YEVICH: I'm sorry, I'm looking at Michael 20 Wilt, I meant Michael Goodwin, I'm looking at the wrong name tag. Sorry, Michael Wilt, if you're still there. 21 22 MR. WILT: That's all right. MS. YEVICH: Mike Goodwin and Doni Green 23 24 remember that we spent about a year as council putting

together the definition, and I believe the thought was,

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especially from Doni and Mike last time, probably not to tweak it again. Part of the reason, as Brooke was talking about earlier, it's a four-year rule review and it's really time to just look at this rule, see if anything would need to be changed, added, taken away, so that was sort of the premise of the discussion of what we were talking about and wanted to bring it forward.

Again, the plan is to go ahead and because the council falls under the purview of the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs, we would be the ones taking this rule forward to our Board, and the plan is to take it to our May Board meeting so I wanted to make sure that everyone got a chance to comment on it and see if we're okay taking it as it is, amending it, adding anything.

MS. BOSTON: And I think our suggestion is to re-adopt with no changes. I know at the last meeting there was a little bit of a conversation about some word changing, but I think from the staff site we're definitely comfortable with it staying the way it is. And I think from reading the transcript, Doni and Mike Goodwin, that was where your interest was.

MS. GREEN: For me, yes.

MR. HINDS: It's compelling to me.

MR. IRVINE: All right. Thanks. And now it's biennial plan and report time.

MS. YEVICH: I think some history on that is coming too, again, for our new members.

MS. ADAMS: So we have some new council members -- welcome again -- and so we just thought we'd go ahead and review a little bit of the legislation as to the background of this paper. So Section 2306 of the Texas Government Code tasks the council with a biennial report that should be submitted not later than August 1 of each even-numbered year, and that goes to the governor and to the Legislative Budget Board, LBB. This year is going to be the fifth biennial plan and report, so we've been working on that a bit.

The first three plans -- just a little bit of history as well -- it's been one document. Last year with the 2016 and 2017 biennial plan it was recommended that we actually separate it into two different documents, into the report of findings and recommendations and then just the biennial plan. So this year we're doing the same, it's going to be two documents. We've been working on both but the report of findings is going to mirror closely the research and recommendations that we find with the plan, so we're waiting a little bit until the biennial plan is closer to being done to really finalize the report of findings.

So with the biennial plan, the past four have

focused largely on certain aspects of service-enriched housing, different models, different funding sources and cost savings and its overall importance. This year the focus of the plan is going to be to write it more in line with legislation and focus largely on what the council has done and what we would like to do, so really streamlining the plan.

So I've written up a bit of it, we still have some reviewing to do, but I thought I'd go over a little bit of it with you today. So in terms of an outline, we have an introduction just introducing what the plan is, a little bit of the history of it. Then we go into looking at housing needs for populations that are served by service-enriched housing which includes veterans, persons with disabilities, homeless and aging adults, and just looking a little bit in Texas, what does that look like, how can service-enriched housing really help those people.

Then we move on to looking at policies to coordinate and increase state efforts to offer service-enriched housing, so looking at the different programs that we have in Texas, Section 811 is one of them, looking at the Integrated Housing Rule a little bit.

We then move to looking at barriers to serviceenriched housing, which I'm going to talk a little bit about later, because we'd definitely like some input from you on that.

We also look at the cross-education of staff to increase expertise in areas of housing and health combined, and the coordination of activities between those two agencies, like what we do with Health and Human Services. We then look at technical assistance and training to local housing and health services which in the past has been through our HSP academies through CSH, Center for Supportive Housing.

MS. YEVICH: HSP was our Housing Service

Partnership academy that we started, I want to say, back
in 2013, did it again in 2015, 2016, and then did more a
follow through with some more education on it. That was a
large focus of the council in the last few years was the

HSP academies.

MS. GREEN: Back in the days when there was some money.

MS. YEVICH: Well, Doni, you bring up a good point. Yes. And that, again, is sort of why there's a switch in focus and streamlining that. There was some money tied to the council for its first few years, and unfortunately, as things shift, that also shifted.

MS. ADAMS: And then one of the last things we're sort of tasked with from 2306 is performance measures and that's going to be something that we're going

to definitely look more into for this plan, as well as some recommended activities for the next two years, for the next biennium.

So as I said, a majority of the draft is done, we're still working on finalizing that, but there's one section that I definitely would love the engagement of the council to get some insight and that's going to be barriers to service-enriched housing efforts. So legislation asks us to identify barriers preventing or slowing service-enriched housing efforts, including barriers attributed to four different things, so barriers attributed to regulatory requirements and limitations, to administrative limitations, limitations of funding, and ineffective development and coordination.

So whether it's today or you think of it later, we're definitely interested in hearing the experiences that you've had in terms of barriers that you've seen in terms of getting service enriched housing out to the community.

MR. IRVINE: And could you send an email to the council specifically on that?

MS. ADAMS: Yes, I can definitely send an email.

MR. IRVINE: You don't have to write it all down.

MS. ADAMS: I'll write out everything that I just said so you'll have a copy of it and can think about it and get it back to me, but does anyone have anything that they'd like to say today?

MR. IRVINE: I do.

MS. ADAMS: You do.

MR. IRVINE: Actually, recently we were asked to testify at a legislative hearing in an area that didn't really directly impact us and it was opioid issues, and Brooke provided testimony. And although it doesn't directly impact us, I think that it was a really useful glimpse into an emerging and shifting way that the world is looking at persons with disabilities. I think that the historic approach of treating this as sort of a back burner out of sight issue is over and I think that the legislative committee and the legislature in general and the governor are mindful of the fact that people have got a lot of challenges in their lives, they may range from more clinical disabilities to substance abuse issues, people have domestic violence issues, people have got a ton of different issues.

And frankly, as a society there is a cost to having people who are struggling with these issues and it's a cost that will largely be ineffectively addressed unless these people have stable housing and I think that

the centerpiece of stable housing -- for example, homeless veterans have tremendous vulnerability. A lot of them have got historic physical injuries, mental challenges, substance abuse issues and so forth, they're a tremendously at risk group of Texans, and unless we can get them in some stable housing, they're not going to succeed.

So I really think that we're at a kind of important turning point as we prepare to go into another legislative cycle to be kind of leaning forward, promoting housing first.

MS. DOUGHERTY: Thank you for that.

This is Carissa from HHSC. I wonder if the recommendations are solely from this group, or is there an opportunity to include other stakeholder input.

MR. IRVINE: I think that anybody in the public is welcome to provide input to this council and the council can consider whether it wants to include that input in its documents and in its reports and recommendations, and I think that it should always be underscored that the majority of us are with state government and we are constrained in our ability to lobby and advocate but those who are not in state government are not so constrained.

MS. GREEN: Or political subdivisions.

(General laughter.)

MR. IRVINE: And I also want everybody to understand that the Department of Housing and Community Affairs has historically taken a fairly steady, non-aggressive approach with regard to its legislative asks. We tend to just ask for our base budget and get on down the road and keep administering what we've got, and that has actually served us really well because it doesn't put us in a firefight legislatively but it enables us to continue to be a really good resource when members are approached by folks who are advocates and they say, you know, we'd really like you to put some more money into this, that, or the other, and we can be good effective resources to help members to understand how that will impact their constituents and the state's bottom line.

I don't want to preempt my Board's addressing of our legislative appropriations request or strategic plan, but at the staff level we will probably continue to take that approach.

MS. DOUGHERTY: This is Carissa. I thank you for that.

I just want to let this group know that at HHSC there are several advisory committees also talking heavily about the need for housing, safety and affordable housing for persons with disabilities. And what was just

mentioned in terms of the report in terms of this group's identification of administrative limitations and limitations on funding and other things, if it's okay, I would like to talk with someone more in detail about maybe requesting those advisory committees submit recommendations to this group for consideration.

MR. IRVINE: Good deal.

MS. YEVICH: I think that's sort of a nice segue into the next -- if I may -- agenda item which was sort of a briefing on the Statewide Behavioral Health Coordinating Council. And I believe, Carissa, that's probably one of the groups you're referencing over at HHSC. Correct?

MS. DOUGHERTY: It is.

MS. YEVICH: Yes. And from the last meeting, if you remember, we were informing you about the Statewide Behavioral Health Coordinating Council, which is a council similar to this also started by legislation from Senator Nelson, but I believe, Spencer, your words were more that they have some clouded energy going right now. And TDHCA by legislation was named to be a representative at the start of this fiscal year, last September, and Brooke Boston, who is sitting right next to me, is actually our named representative, although I was fortunate enough to have gone to their last meeting which is why my name is on

this, so we're sort of tag-teaming doing this.

and the thought was because they've got some energy and a lot of participation that our council here would sort of serve as an informal committee to that, and everyone agreed on this council last time to do that, and I think the thought was more that we would be more informing of them, reporting in, sort of like Carissa was saying in some respects -- perhaps if I'm understanding you, Carissa -- that your thought was more that those councils would be informing this one, and I think we were more looking at it the other way.

Am I correct, Brooke?

MS. BOSTON: You are, Elizabeth. Trina, who runs the Statewide Behavioral Health Coordinating Council, Trina Ita, her direction to me was -- so that group has all these different goals and tasks and a pretty detailed plan of what they're trying to accomplish, and they could either create subcommittees or there was concern from some of us who are members that she's creating subcommittees of groups that already exist.

So the Veterans was one of them and when they talked at that group about the Veterans creating a subcommittee, the TVC representative to that group said, you know, well, why don't we use our coordinating council for that because you already have a really robust Veterans

Coordinating Council. And we had said the same thing of housing, that this group exists, and so if we already have a group who's dealing with service and housing together, why kind of recreate the wheel.

And so that council embraced the idea of using some of these existing external coordinated councils as almost their subcommittees. Doesn't mean they might still not come up with additional things relating to those subjects, and she and I had even clarified that, that if this council, for instance, doesn't have certain recommendations within housing and someone else on that larger committee does, that doesn't keep them from potentially still wanting to do something else with housing, and that's okay that it doesn't germinate here, but this would be a place for things to germinate relating to housing and services and go from this council up to this broader Behavioral Health Coordinating Council.

They also clarified for me -- and I think this has happened maybe since you guys last met -- I think

Elizabeth and I thought this was something where there was going to be an expectation in the pretty near term about us coming up with feedback or input or suggestions, but the housing goals within the Statewide Behavioral Health Coordinating Council's plan are 2020 and 2021 goals, and so when we talked about it they were like, oh, we don't

need anything from you guys yet.

So I think the way they're planning on doing it is each time they meet there's a housing committee item and we will report out whatever this group has been working on and just share it with them, but there's not much of an expectation yet that we're feeding them anything more other than just what our natural occurring work is, and then over time that will evolve into potentially being a little bit more. Right?

MS. YEVICH: That is correct. And that's what I spoke with them about a couple of weeks ago when I attended, letting them know about the biennial plan and report. And I was telling Doni, just sort of as an aside here, I feel like somebody on the phone was saying we haven't been able to meet quorum, and we were talking about the transformation and there was a vacancy or two, and I believe they're going to try to make sure that our vacancies are no longer vacant.

So we're going to work with them on that because it would only help out because if we're not truly having a formal meeting and having quorum, then whatever we decide here technically may or may not be.

MR. IRVINE: It's not a decision.

MS. YEVICH: Exactly. So I think that's really going to be step one is working on making sure that this

council is fully in quorum with representatives.

MS. BOSTON: And all that said, Carissa, that doesn't negate at all what Tim had said about if people want to provide input to this council and this council talk about that and those happen to feed from, for instance, your Behavioral Health Advisory Committee -- which is their committee of advocates -- that's fine. I'm not implying that we still don't want to hear that, but I do think the vision from the Statewide Behavioral Health Coordinating Council was an information flow mostly from us to them.

MR. IRVINE: You know, one thing that might be helpful if you could email everybody on the council the membership, the current membership in the Behavioral Health Coordinating Council and also on the Veterans Coordinating Council, and that way if anybody on this council knows one or more of those other folks and you want to go have a cup of coffee with them or just call them up and get input or ideas, that would be a way to pull in more information.

MR. SAUM: And I can provide who's on the housing subcommittee for TVC.

MR. IRVINE: We know that one.

MR. SAUM: And also, we have more group meetings coming up the week of June 12 so I can let you

know when the housing one is.

2 MR. IRVINE: Excellent.

And our last agenda item, Michael, did you want to update us on the CMS Innovation Accelerator Program?

MR. WILT: Yes. Can you all hear me?

MR. IRVINE: Hear you well.

MR. WILT: Okay, great. We provided an update on this like maybe once or twice at past meetings. As a reminder, we entered into what the CMS IAP program, it's the Federal Center for Medicaid Services Innovation Accelerator Program, and it's designed to empower states with figuring out how to take people out of institutional settings and bring them into community-based housing, so I'm very interested in how the definition of integrated housing, how that conversation continues, because that will help us in some of the work we're doing.

Our IAP program began in August of last year and it actually culminates on May 16, and the culmination of our work is an action plan that we've been creating.

We've spent the last several months ironing out the details and we are now seeking approval from HHSC leadership on the components of that action plan. We are waiting for them to approve it before we go over some of the specifics, so I anticipate that we'll be able to delve more into the specifics of the plan at our next quarterly

meeting.

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What's also exciting is that as that work was wrapping up, we were also awarded an opportunity through NASHP, which is the National Academy of State Health Policies, and they're helping us on a housing institute of sustainable financing cross-agency housing and health initiatives. That's a long way of saying that they're going to provide ongoing technical assistance to help us with implementing a lot of the action plan, and more specifically, on how we can create more permanent supportive housing units, how we can use data better whenever it comes to addressing social determinants of health, and also exploring some alternative financing models so that we can actually either integrate people into existing housing or create some new units. So that technical assistance that NASHP is providing will last for about 2-1/2 years and it will extend well beyond this work that we've done through the IAP, so we're very excited about that.

Carissa Dougherty is kind of the lead on the NASHP effort ongoing and we'll continue to be involved as the housing partner, and I'll leave it at that and see if anybody has any questions. Carissa, I assume, is still on the phone and she can probably answer questions better than I can.

MS. YEVICH: Thank you, Michael.

MR. WILT: Sure.

MS. BOSTON: Do you want to add anything, Carissa?

MS. DOUGHERTY: I don't. Michael, you did a good job. We're just excited to keep the momentum going. And I was thinking about the IAP group, and now in its iteration with NASHP, might also have some ideas that might could be bubbled up through the group in terms of informing your plan. They've done a lot of work in terms of identifying barriers

MS. YEVICH: Great. Thanks, Carissa. That's a good tip.

MS. BOSTON: Under public comment and updates, the one thing I just wanted to share is TDHCA has decided to apply for a NOFA that HUD released that is for the Mainstream Voucher Program. Even though it's called Mainstream, it's specific to a pretty narrow population which is people with disabilities with an emphasis on exiting institutions. We currently run a program like that in partnership with Texas HHS, and so right now we have more than 200 people on that waiting list just kind of waiting to exit. We currently fund those with our existing Section 8 program that TDHCA operates as a small housing authority, and so that list has been growing and

we haven't been able to get people off of it as fast as we would like, so we're going to go after these vouchers under this NOFA from HUD to try and basically serve the reset of that waiting list. So we're excited about that.

MS. YEVICH: Any questions?

MS. GREEN: Elizabeth and I were talking before the meeting, and that NOFA was shared broadly and has been forwarded to a couple of distribution lists that I'm on.

One is for relocation contractors, primarily centers for independent living, and the other is the Aging and Disability Resource Center housing navigators, so there was a lot of interest and excitement in that opportunity, and so there's going to be an informational call this afternoon. One of the MCOs is kind of taking the lead on bringing together those two groups to kind of talk through the possibility.

I wasn't aware that TDHCA had interest in that, and certainly if the group doesn't decide to kind of organize that effort on its own, might there be some opportunities for partnership? For example, I know that it's encouraging community-based organizations to partner. Might letters of support be helpful?

MS. BOSTON: I'm sure letters of support wouldn't hurt at all. We're kind of cautious about partnering -- and I had someone else ask me this within

the first few days -- the dilemma for us with partnering is our program is already statewide, our project access program, and so we'd be applying statewide, and if I were to try and single out any PHA or LMHA to work with me, I would need to come up with a model by which I pick who we're going to partner with. So for instance, a submission where anyone who thinks they want to partner with us could turn it in, we'd need to evaluate that, decide who we want to partner with, and then do our app, and because the time on this is tight, which is June, the June 16 deadline --

MS. YEVICH: 18th.

MS. BOSTON: -- maybe 18th, I don't think there's the luxury of time for that this time. Otherwise, we'd be being partial, because if I picked to work with you but not with the Travis County PHA who called me, then I've been pretty arbitrary with who I'm going to work with. So from the perspective of being fair, we can't just randomly partner with whoever seeks us out, we would have to have a fair and equitable method to do that. So what I have told the other party is that we can't partner, although that doesn't mean in the future we aren't open to the ideas of collaboration if, in fact, the time frames were longer.

So right now because on our current project

access program we have the relationships with the referral agents already, so we're planning on representing that in the application because through our project access we're already getting those, so the infrastructure that they're hoping to see people show they have is an infrastructure we already have. Do you see what I'm saying?

MS. GREEN: Kind of, sort of.

MR. IRVINE: So basically, not enough time to do a procurement to find another partner, and even if we had the time, how do you find a local partner when you're doing something statewide.

MS. GREEN: Well, I was just thinking that it might be helpful to show support from existing partners if you're expanding Project Access to have relocation contractors and CPS and LMHAs who are currently making referrals, and MCOs who have members in institutions, it wouldn't be establishing preferential treatment. And I'm not necessarily advocating for that, but I understand your requirement to be fair and impartial, and I wasn't really envisioning that there would be exclusive referral relationships, but again, just kind of demonstrating support from the existing partners who are part of the current Project Access program.

MS. BOSTON: Sure. Yes, that would be good.

MS. YEVICH: And if you just want to stay in

1 touch with us as we're moving forward, it's a really quick 2 expedited timeline. 3 MR. IRVINE: Surely June is not till next 4 month. MS. YEVICH: We're going to get it through 5 6 executive to look at this. Right? 7 MR. IRVINE: I'm quick. MS. YEVICH: He is. 8 9 (General talking and laughter.) 10 MR. IRVINE: Okay. We're coming down the home Since we're not formally meeting, we still want 11 stretch. 12 to know what you guys want us to do in terms of the next 13 meeting scheduled, I believe, for July 11, and if you've 14 got any suggestions, questions, comments, rather than 15 making you come up with them on the spot, just feel free 16 to email them in or call us if you want to kick something 17 around. 18 MR. HINDS: Can I just come completely out of left field? 19 20 MR. IRVINE: Sure. MR. HINDS: So being in CDBG statewide, most of 21 22 our emphasis is going to be on rural communities, and so 23 I'm hearing a lot of discussions about these programs that 24 seem to be tailored more towards like larger cities where

there's a lot of other infrastructure and things for

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support, because even the definition of service-enriched housing, there are a lot of rural communities where that's not even an option for anybody. So I'm just kind of struck by that in terms of the barriers for service-enriched housing being geographic in rural kind of communities. So that's just kind of what struck me with my background sitting here listening to all this very interesting stuff.

MS. BOSTON: That's great input. Thank you.

MS. YEVICH: It definitely is. Thanks, Chad.

MR. IRVINE: It's also very much our view that we don't want to turn the people who develop and administer affordable housing into service providers, but we want them to as much as possible configure their business model so that it accommodates and links well with service providers. And you know, in rural areas as well as urban areas there are people out there who do help address those issues. Always looking for more ideas.

MS. GREEN: One of the neat things about the academy is there was representation from some rural communities, and they were really strong.

MS. YEVICH: It certainly was. They were strong.

MS. GREEN: They came up with some really innovative solutions. I mean, Longview had a tiny house

1	initiative.
2	MS. YEVICH: Especially Longview.
3	Mr. SAUM: In regard to the reports, so the
4	July meeting will be the last time we meet prior to it
5	being done?
6	MS. YEVICH: And that's an excellent question.
7	Yes, it would be great if we could have a quorum and vote
8	on it.
9	MR. IRVINE: If you see something in it as the
10	drafts begin to circulate that you say, oh, my god, that's
11	so significant that we need to meet, then say why don't
12	you pull together a meeting.
13	MR. SAUM: Is there a draft that's been
14	circulated already?
15	MS. ADAMS: Not yet.
16	MS. YEVICH: Not yet, no.
17	MS. BOSTON: But it will be before the next
18	meeting.
19	MS. YEVICH: Definitely pretty soon.
20	MR. SAUM: One thing I had as far as when you
21	went through the items, is there a resource section that
22	just kind of overviews what the agencies that are involved
23	here have involving housing?
24	MS. YEVICH: That's another great idea.
25	MS. ADAMS: I have last year's.

MS. YEVICH: And those were really robust but I don't think we had a section like that.

MS. ADAMS: We have some where it talks about the different programs that are offered, but I think we could definitely dive deeper into what each of these agencies are doing. That's a great idea.

MR. SAUM: That's an opportunity for any time a report is touching the legislature it gives an agency a chance to put your programs out there.

MS. YEVICH: We'll definitely give that wording back to everybody to do for their agencies, and for our council appointees, because each governor appointee on the council is by legislation.

Although technically yours was an advisory group, Promoting Independence Advisory Committee which was out there for like 15-20 years, but by legislation it went away last August 31. But we certainly didn't want Doni to ever go away from here.

There's more than likely some cleanup that we would assume that Senator Nelson's staff or perhaps we would be doing or recommending for name changes, especially with the transformation. I mean, all those agencies, DARS and DADS, they're still listed and who our appointees are supposed to be, but as we all know, DARS and DADS are no longer there, PISC is not there, and so

that's another reason right now we're a little bit slender
with our council members is it's due to transformations.

(General talking and laughter.)

MR. IRVINE: May the 4th be with you, and get
out there and celebrate.

(Whereupon, at 11:23 a.m., the meeting was

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concluded.)

## MEETING OF: Housing & Health Services Coordination Council LOCATION: Austin, Texas DATE: May 4, 2018 I do hereby certify that the foregoing pages, numbers 1 through 58, inclusive, are the true, accurate,

DATE: May 9, 2018

## (Transcriber)

and complete transcript prepared from the verbal recording

made by electronic recording by Nancy H. King before the

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