TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

HOUSING AND HEALTH SERVICES COORDINATION COUNCIL MEETING

211 East 11th Street Room 116 Austin, Texas

> October 24, 2018 10:00 a.m.

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

TIMOTHY IRVINE, Chair
DONI GREEN, Vice Chair
SUZANNE BARNARD
REV. KENNETH DARDEN
HELEN EISERT
MICHAEL GOODWIN
CLAIRE IRWIN
JOSE RAMIREZ
MICHAEL WILT

I N D E X

AGE1	NDA ITEM <u>P</u>	AGE
CALL TO ORDER, ROLL CALL ESTABLISHMENT OF QUORUM 3		
1.	Approval of July 11, 2018 HHSCC Meeting Minutes	7
2.	Update on Section 811 Project Rental Assistance	49
3.	Update on Mainstream Voucher Program	28
	Presentation on Statewide Behavioral Health oordinating Council ("SBHCC")	7
5.	New HHSC Council Member Introductions	3
6.	HHSCC Performance Measures Project	30
7.	Update on National Academy for State Health Policy ("NASHP") Technical Assistance	45
8.	Public Comment	none
9.	General Updates/Next Steps/Staff Assignment(s)	57
ADJOURN 59		

PROCEEDINGS

MR. IRVINE: It's roll call time.

Helen Eisert, new member. Welcome. Before we move on, I'm going to incorporate item number 5 into this. Just a snapshot about yourself and what you do.

MS. EISERT: So obviously I'm with HHSC in the Adult Mental Health Services. The main program that I have is called the Healthy Community Collaborative. I don't know how many of you are familiar with that, but essentially that's funding from HHSC right now for main urban centers, Dallas, Tarrant, San Antonio and Austin, to provide funding for infrastructure that helps build collaboratives that serve people that are homeless with mental health issues. Those four projects do have housing attached to it, rental assistance. And then I'm also taxed to sort of help any time a grant or a program is having direct federal assistance to help provide support to that.

And then where I come in terms of background, did you want me to go into that?

MR. IRVINE: Sure.

MS. EISERT: So I've been dealing with homeless services since I was 18 so a long time, but I think it's due from my desire not just to serve people that are homeless but also look at programs and services that help

people in transitions in housing, so a few years back I ran a program called Money Follows the Person, that you guys should know about. And so that's where it moved into just people coming out of institutions, sort of a desire to work on programs and supports that help those transitions.

MR. IRVINE: Excellent.

Continuing down the list, Veronica Neville?
(Not present.)

MR. IRVINE: Claire Irwin.

MS. IRWIN: That's me.

MR. IRVINE: You're new too.

MS. IRWIN: Yes, I am. I also work with HHSC in the Aging Services Coordination Office. We were an office that came over from DADS during the consolidation and were formerly known as Volunteer and Community Engagement, and we have programs. Some of the ones you might have heard of are Texercise which is our health and wellness initiative, but we do programs and services for older adults and their families and their communities and helping all of those populations to prepare for aging. And we also work with state and local governments to ensure the needs of their older citizens are being met. We have lots of partners, Doni is one of them, we work a lot with the area agencies on aging across the state.

A couple of the different projects I work on is our Age Well, Live Well campaign which is our campaign to encourage older adults to be healthy, fit and informed.

We also have the Aging Texas Well initiative, and this is kind of where the housing component fits in a little bit.

It is an initiative -- and this is not my program so I'm going to read a little bit -- that was established in 2005 by an executive order, and it has a council attached to it and there are 16 different issue areas and housing is one of the issue areas that they're starting to focus on more this year, and they're going to start by creating an issue brief that kind of focuses on the older adult population and their specific issues related to housing.

We are also in the midst of creating a database of all the different aging programs and services throughout HHSC, and housing and all of the different programs that work in any way with housing are going to be included in that database so it's kind of a big project we have.

And my history, I have ten-plus years in the nonprofit world, all working with older adults doing case management and direct service type stuff.

MR. IRVINE: Great.

I'm going to take this out of order because I see we have one other new member. Jose.

1	MR. RAMIREZ: Hey. What's going on, sir? My
2	name is Joe Ramirez. I'm with the Texas Veterans
3	Commission. Thank you for inviting me and allowing us to
4	participate.
5	I'm the justice involved and homeless state
6	coordinator. We're trying to create initiatives. We do
7	have a scratch off lottery ticket, so we want to preach
8	that so we get some of the funds back in the community.
9	So once again, thank you very much, sir.
10	Appreciate it.
11	MR. IRVINE: Great.
12	Back on the list, Suzanne Barnard?
13	MS. BARNARD: Present.
14	MR. IRVINE: Scott Sroufe?
15	(Not present.)
16	MR. IRVINE: Michael Wilt?
17	MR. WILT: Here.
18	MR. IRVINE: Let's see, Doni Green?
19	MS. GREEN: Here.
20	MR. IRVINE: Michael Goodwin?
21	MR. GOODWIN: Here.
22	MR. IRVINE: Reverend Darden?
23	REVEREND DARDEN: Here.
24	MR. IRVINE: I guess we've got a quorum, we're
25	in business.

1 If there's anybody who's new to us, the only 2 rules are you're welcomed and encouraged to participate, 3 just come to the mic and make sure that everybody can 4 catch you on the recorder's soundtrack, and also be sure 5 to identify yourself as you speak. 6 All right. First order of business, as long as 7 we've got a quorum, let's see if we can get our minutes 8 approved. 9 MR. GOODWIN: So moved. MS. BARNARD: Second. 10 MR. IRVINE: All in favor? 11 12 (A chorus of ayes.) 13 MR. IRVINE: Any opposed? 14 (No response.) 15 MR. IRVINE: The minutes are adopted. 16 Brooke is not here so she will not be updating 17 us on the Mainstream Voucher Program. 18 Let's see, Jennifer Martinez or Joy Kearney will present on the Statewide Behavioral Health 19 20 Coordinating Council. MS. MARTINEZ: Good morning. I am Jennifer 21 22 Martinez. I am with the office of Mental Health 23 Coordination through the Health and Human Services 24 Commission, and have had the pleasure of working with

Elizabeth and Brooke and Kali at our Statewide Behavioral

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Health Coordinating Council meetings that we have every quarter, or more frequently sometimes.

I did bring sort of an overview snapshot of the plan itself and just sort of a graphic depiction which is sometimes easier to me, and wanted to just kind of update you guys on some of the progress that's been made but also wanted to kind of get a feel from this body of what information you're looking for from me regarding the plan. I don't want to go into super detail about things that may not be relevant to you guys. I assume you want me to kind of start with what's going on around housing and the coordination we've been doing with Elizabeth and Brooke and Kali.

So one of the sort of tenets of the coordinating council's strategic plan is to not be redundant. Right? So this organization, a body exists to work on housing issues and have representation from lots of different agencies that are not eh coordinating council, and so I understand. I don't know, Elizabeth, if it was you or Brooke who sort of brought this to this body to say would you guys be willing to sort of serve as the expert body for the coordinating council on housing, and so thankfully you said yes, and so we have really relied upon this body to provide information to the larger coordinating council who are not experts on housing, and

Elizabeth typically comes in and does a work group report out to the coordinating council on discussions, recommendations, barriers, solutions, or just why these come up during our quarterly meetings. So that's sort of the way we have navigated housing.

You'll notice on the actual handout that I sent around that one of the gaps on the strategic plan is housing, so that's incredibly important to us and something that certainly, whether we're working with TDHCA or internally at HHSC, it's certainly something that we see as a huge issue. So as far as housing expertise, that does not reside with me, that resides with this body, so I can certainly go into some of the things that we have been working on from a large sort of scale statewide perspective. They're not specific to housing because that kind of comes from you guys up through to the council over to the council.

So does anybody have any questions about what the statewide strategic plan is, what the coordinating council is, why it exists, sort of some baseline information, or has that already been explained to this group?

MS. YEVICH: It was a few months ago kind of just briefly. We've also been seeing Senator Nelson who also is the author of the legislation for our council.

MS. MARTINEZ: Great. So the original sort of concept of the Statewide Behavioral Health Coordinating Council was a question that Senator Nelson asked which was how much are we spending on behavioral health funding in Texas, and no one could answer the question, and so as a result of that, there was legislation that created the Office of Mental Health Coordination, which is the office that I'm with currently, that has purview over the Statewide Behavioral Health Coordinating Council.

There are 23 member agencies on the council, they're all on the council because they receive some form of behavioral health funding, and so the council itself came up with a strategic plan which is from 2017 to 2021, so we're currently in that strategic plan, and identified the goals, the gaps, the vision, the mission that you're seeing on the graphics in front of you.

I think the power of the council itself is the recognition that work is happening outside in the community and it's not incumbent upon that particular body to recreate any of the work that's already being done, but it's rather sort of the thing that you hear about a lot in state government which is the right hand doesn't know what the left hand is doing. So this body, I think, was created in large part to say what is everybody already doing regarding this particular strategy, these gaps, what

funding do you already have that we may not know you have that we can access to support our population and vice versa. So I think there's been great success in just relationship building, understanding who is responsible for what, what resources are available, and then other hand, what resources are not available that we do need to ask for during session.

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A really interesting exercise that happened for the second time through this council was the exceptional item review process, and so anyone who had behavioral health funding or was asking for exceptional item dollars in behavioral health came before the coordinating council in August and then again in September and really basically pitched their exceptional item, and it was a really, I think, healthy exercise because we were able to say to council members, they were able to say to one another: actually already have money for that, you know, let's use my dollars that I already have, or that is a gap and we're willing to 23 agencies get behind those exceptional items and say we agree that this is a need that's not being filled. So it was sort of a pre-legislative session sort of review of exceptional items, and I think it was really healthy, and again, I think it helped educate members on what exists currently and what we do need to ask for additional dollars for, but to very good stewards of the

dollars that we do have. There's \$3.8 billion in behavioral health in Texas each year, so there's money out there, we just need to make sure that we're spending it well.

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So that's kind of the bare bones of what the coordinating council does. We are in the middle of finalizing our progress report which is an annual sort of update of what we've accomplished, and I know we've worked with Kali and Elizabeth to capture what's going on around housing which, you know, I certainly have captured here. It feels awkward to speak as the housing expert in this room, but I keep sort of deferring, but really a lot of what we speak to around housing in the plan, in the progress report is this body and the fact that there is not duplication of effort and that we are collaborating and we're getting information from this group and it's coming up to the council and hearing about things that are struggles or barriers or solutions. And then also some of the ideas around creating staff expertise across the different agencies so that it's not just TDHCA expectations that that's where the expertise in housing exists, we know that there needs to be expertise across the agencies in order for us to access the different resources that are available.

Kali, do you want me to go into detail on other

things we've accomplished, or what would be helpful?

MS. YEVICH: That would be fine.

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And Brooke Boston just came in the room. You were mentioned several times with Jennifer's group here.

MS. MARTINEZ: So would you guys like to hear some of the things we've accomplished even if it doesn't relate to housing?

MR. IRVINE: Yes, sure.

MS. MARTINEZ: Okay, great. I'm so worried about I know how busy you guys are, I'm like, is this meaningful, tell me if it's not.

So we sort of have in the legislation -- it doesn't exactly align with our five goals but it's very close -- we speak to any coordination efforts that we have done around programming and services. One of the things we always talk about is an interagency work group that's called United Services for All Children, and it has representation from HHSC and TEA and DFPS and TJJD, lots of folks that work with children, and basically they have done of expanding their work group membership from two agencies to seven. They host a large behavioral health collaborative summit each November and bring in all the different folks from those different agencies to share resources with those who are serving school-age children. They have created a resource guide to share with each

other.

And then they also, I think, were successful in recently receiving a Project Aware grant through SAMHSA, TEA was, because they were able to quickly and easily demonstrate the coordination that was already occurring in the state around resources for school-age children, and so I think they were able to get a wonderful grant that will serve folks in Hurricane Harvey affected areas because they already had those relationships built and were able very quickly to sort of capitalize on those.

So I hope that happens across other work groups. I hope there's opportunities with this work group to do some of those same things.

We also have a mentalhealthtx.org website that currently exists. It is not my most proud website. It has much opportunity. We recently received money to expand and enhance that website and so we're at the very beginning stages of working with a vendor to develop sort of the architecture for that website, but what we intend to do over the next year is work with all the members of the council to identify the resources that exist around behavioral health and get those all on one website so that folks can go to mentalhealthtx.org if they have any questions around behavioral health in the state and find it all in one place.

There is a website within Tarrant County that's called Tarrant Cares that is something that it might be very similar to if you're interested in kind of seeing what the long term goal is for that site.

So one of the other goals is to utilize best practice in contracting standards and grant projects, and so we have a program, again through Block Grant dollars, that's called Coordinated Specialty Care which is basically -- and this is very high level -- it's a first episode psychosis program where what we're seeing as best practice shows if we can get in early and get supports to younger folks -- I think it's up 18 to 30 or 16 to 30, something like that -- that we can really impact their need to have long term services and supports.

And so we've been able to leverage some success in a pilot project to then get additional dollars through a Block Grant, and then ultimately have an exceptional item currently on the table to ask for additional dollars. We really think that's going to help with folks that end up using services that are much more costly and we can intervene early and get better results.

One of the things that has been really helpful for us, and we've heavily relied on the coordinating council -- and you were talking about healthy community collaboratives -- we have four grants that are sort of

responsible for updating the council on an annual basis and kind of let us know are you coordinating, what community resources are you leveraging, how are you aligned with the strategic plan. And so we have been really excited about the response from the coordinating council and their engagement with identifying who the best grantees are out there. So for each of the different grants, we had one that was for high needs children in the foster care system and DFPS, TJJD and HHSC all worked on that together.

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There are other grants. There's a Texas

Veterans with Families Alliance grant and we had HHSC, the

Governor's Office, and the Texas military department that

all were the ones that looked at those grants and reviewed

those. So I think we're trying to kind of walk the walk

around coordination and not just have it so sort of myopic

HHSC but we've been asking other folks to give us their

input.

One of the other goals is to identify successful models for mental health and substance abuse, or substance use disorder. We're a part of the Governor's School Safety Plan, or there are specific things within there that we've been asked to have purview over, and that includes expansion of the Twitter project with Texas Tech. Certainly that's not an HHSC project but it's funded

through some of our grants, and we work with Dr. Billy Phillips on his expansion of that initial pilot program.

We've also been working with the Department of Public Safety. They have a new application called I
Watch. Has anybody heard them talk about that? It's very interesting actually. They had something that was an app for sort of terroristic threats and they have adapted that for a school setting, and so you can download it and if you're a child or a parent or anybody in the community, they're modifying it so that you can capture that sort of early identification information and get it to their analyst for them to then make referrals out and get folks assistance.

Our role in that, we've been kind of helping them shift from a law enforcement sort of model and even the language that they use, you know, incident or issue versus something that's a little more mental health friendly, and so we're helping them with sort of the language around that.

In our shop we have the mental health first aid training which is, you know, mental health first aid like CPR. Right? You're a lay person, you don't know anything about mental health, but if you want to have an eight-hour training that basically says: Hey, this is what you're looking for, if you see somebody is having a mental health

crisis, this is how you can assist them, these are resources that you can avail yourself of. We put out that training particularly in the summertime, so last summer we had a 90 percent increase in the trainings that we did in the fourth quarter through a partnership with TEA and their Education Service Centers, so they were very helpful in helping us get the word out about this is training that needs to happen. We want children who are walking through Texas schools to have somebody in the hallway who has had mental health first aid training, so if there's anything that's happening, somebody is recognizing that and can do an early intervention.

And then finally on that particular goal, the Veterans Commission hosted, I thought, a really fantastic mental health summit this summer in June, and they brought together not the sort of experts in the field or the policymakers, right, which is typically who's around the table making decisions, but actually asked the folks who receive the services to come in and tell them how those services are being received, what the barriers were, what access issues there were, what awareness there was of the services that existed. It was really interesting, so I thought it was a fantastic summit so I hope the Veterans Commission does that again.

And then, of course, yesterday there was, I

think, the conclusion to the Judicial Commission on Mental Health's first summit, and that's, I think, a really, really big deal. Is anybody here familiar with the work that they're doing? It's the first time that the Texas Supreme Court and the Court of Criminal Appeals have come together and they have basically recognized that the issues around mental health that are coming before their courts need to be figured out much earlier. Right? And they're invested in saying, all right, if you guys aren't going to figure it out, then we're going to figure it out, because by the time they get to us, we don't have the options that we should have to help these kids.

So they have created a Judicial Commission on Mental Health, and you know, when the Texas Supreme Court asks you to show up for a meeting, you typically show up, so they've been able to get some really heavy hitters to show up and kind of ask and answer some tough questions. So I look to that body to be doing some really important work that I think is going to impact all of us.

And then, you know, data is a big thing that I don't know how that works within this agency, but HHSC maybe has issues around the comparable data across our system and that's something that we're working diligently on but certainly is not where we want it to be. I almost don't want to make eye contact with folks from HHSC

because it's like ehhh.

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(General laughter.)

MS. MARTINEZ: So we were able to create, at a minimum, an interagency behavioral health work group that was able to work with DFPS, TJJD and Texas Department of Criminal Justice to basically identify how many people in the state are receiving behavioral health services. We didn't know that because none of our systems talk to each other, we define it differently, our populations are so different. We were able to finally get to at least a place where we could say we think it's approximately 1.3 million people annually that are receiving behavioral health services, so it's a very sort of baseline data collection but it's a starting point.

And then we also have our community resource coordination groups which are local community groups made up of probably many agencies that are here today, agencies that are on the coordinating council. They are trying to solve local problems with local resources which is ultimately, I think, the best way to solve problems is locally. And so they support those local solutions and they have created their own database with, I think, the help of the Meadows Foundation, and so they're rolling that out actually this month and so they hope to have some better local information for us to access.

So as we look at 2019 and some of the goals that are set in our strategic plan, a lot of those goals are around data collection. And I'm looking forward to us having a focus on data because I think that's going to help us so much as we move forward on really identifying where the issues are and what we're doing well and maybe what we could do better.

So that's my very high level overview of our 2019 progress report.

MR. IRVINE: Can I ask you a question?

MS. MARTINEZ: Yes, please.

MR. IRVINE: Or perhaps even betray a prejudice, or whatever. When you were talking about the opportunities in developing your website, you started talking about bringing in seven different agencies that work with different aspects of youth, and immediately I see a minimum of 21 acronyms.

MS. MARTINEZ: Oh, gosh.

(General laughter.)

MR. IRVINE: And you know, I think that web information can really serve two completely markets. One is you can be a resource for that local person who is dealing with human beings in need and help them help the person who's dealing with that person organize and understand and bring to bear the right resources, or you

can look at it from the perspective of I'm a person and I need some help, how do I access all of this? And you know, quite often a person comes to a local conduit and they don't know which special sub-population they are members of, they have no idea what the programs are, they quite often talk to other people that have gotten into programs and they frequently spend time pursuing programs that aren't really the optimal fit.

And to me, the ridiculous -- sorry, not our fault -- but the ridiculous complexity of the world we live in really makes a gigantic obstacle for people who are trying to access services. It just needs to be: Hi, I'm here, I think I need some help. And that begins a process where you understand the person's full range of needs, you understand the full range of resources that can be brought to bear, and you know, you help them navigate that and get in touch with those resources.

And so I really hope that as you developing your website you'll think of it in terms of two funnels: one is helping the person who's dealing with folks in need of assistance to get to the most quick and appropriate array of services to access, and one for people who are actually looking for those services to get as quickly and directly as possible in touch with somebody who can actually speak to them in a non-programmatic way.

MS. MARTINEZ: This is the right time to be having a conversation about that sort of insight because we don't know yet. Right? We're still at the very beginning stages, so I think that's something that absolutely we should be saying this is a goal, not just from an agency perspective but from an actual family member or individual perspective, what resources can I avail myself of.

MR. IRVINE: Right.

MR. GOODWIN: I have a question. Being an older person and having grown up in the '40s and '50s, 30 percent of your problems would go away if parents had a willow bush outside their back door and teachers had a big fat ruler that they were able to use. Seriously, I think that does because that gets kids on the straight and narrow at an early age.

But in our area have you tapped any of the housing side? And I cringe when I say that because now my question is how invasive are we getting into the private lives of our citizens. TDHCA does all the tax credits which essentially are low income families. I've been a member of a group that does the lowest of the low, the Affordable Housing Management Association that does Section 8 only, and we have the residents who have the most problems of anybody that can have, and we don't need

to be getting into their personal lives. But have you thought about hooking up with, I'll say in Texas the two state agencies that do that, TDHCA and there's one, AHMA, that covers everything except Houston, and doing a couple of training sessions? Because these are the managers who are on the properties onsite that see these happening. The theory is the reporting, if you will, you know, that kid has got a Mohawk with purple hair, I'm going to call the agency, that's scary.

MS. MARTINEZ: So I think -- and I'm going to kind of defer to some experts around here -- I think that's a piece of what we're looking for this body to do which is to make those sort of recommendations: Listen, we think there's opportunities within some programs that we have for you guys to bring mental health first aid training in. Lots and lots of different resources that we have around mental health, we think that would be a great idea.

And a pilot program, that's something that

Brooke or Elizabeth could bring to the council and say,

We'd like this group to identify that as a recommendation

that we think would be really helpful. Then I think it

moves forward from there. That's how a whole bunch of

this stuff I just talked about happened was folks going:

There's a need, here's a proposed solution, let's do this.

So we won't decide that, I thankfully don't have to decide that, but the coordinating council could certainly, and Brooke is a member of it.

MS. BOSTON: And I think the question is feedback for us to then share with the coordinating council.

MR. GOODWIN: Well, just the education of something that would be a clear warning sign that normally, I'll say, our staff would not touch because they don't think -- at least they would know somebody they could call and ask.

MR. IRVINE: Yeah, and one of the underlying principles we have is that accessing services is choicedriven. Just because you live in an affordable property doesn't mean you're required to obtain any specific services. So the people who are on the property certainly need to be aware of how you get into the channels to access services, but I think that what Mike is really talking about is, you know, sometimes it's not that you're invading someone's personal space or privacy, it's that they are acting in a way that just requires you to respond and it would really be great if the onsite managers had some training.

MS. MARTINEZ: The mental health first aid training, in particular, so that front level, non-

clinical, just what's happening, sort of triage stuff.

There's lots of opportunities for us to get that training out across the state, you know, through Education Service Centers, through other state employees. If TDHCA wanted to do a training for their folks, that's an opportunity as well. There's a training model so there's lots of different ways to do that.

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MS. GREEN: And I think along with that property managers would be in a position to make information available, so they're not obligated to intervene but perhaps serve as a outlet.

MR. GOODWIN: We have thousands of notices posted on our properties, but if you had one that says if you need personal help or something, here's a hotline. And I don't think we do that. It's not our business and so we try to stay away from it.

MR. IRVINE: And also, you know, mental health isn't limited to people in lower incomes. You know, I think that TAR, the Realtors association, they're the ones that are going to provide real estate agent licenses for all the people that are doing leasing at properties across the state, you know, it would be really nice to build awareness and look into the larger population through them.

Well, everybody has got your name.

ON THE RECORD REPORTING (512) 450-0342

MR. WILT: I have a couple of questions. The first is about the mental health first aid training. Do you work with first responders? I'm a little alarmed by how little training first responders get when it comes to mental health intervention.

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MS. MARTINEZ: Well, there's actually somebody in our office who's been working on a first responders work group. I think it came out of last session, sort of responding to their needs. I don't know what the recommendations were out of that body. I will say I think they have a training, what they have asked for is much more substantial than this mental health first aid training. We can find out, I will find out for you.

MR. WILT: Then how does the Behavioral Health Advisory Committee, do you work with this coordinating council?

MS. DOUGHERTY: So I think the overlap is more that TDHCA regularly attends the Behavioral Health Advisory Committee Housing Subcommittee, and so they're active members not that body which is largely made up of stakeholders and then invited other state agencies that were also mentioned as part of the Statewide Behavioral Health Coordinating Council.

MR. WILT: So yours was statutorily created by Senator Nelson?

MS. MARTINEZ: Right. There is a huge interplay between the two. The person who is the associate commissioner for the Office of Mental Health Coordination reports back to the Behavioral Health Advisory Committee to say these are things that we've discussed, these are recommendations that were made. And then conversely at the Statewide Mental Health Coordinating Council, that same person reports back this is what was shared at the Behavioral Health Advisory Committee, these are some concerns, these are recommendations. So there is a lot of sort of information sharing between those two bodies.

MR. IRVINE: If I could ask an indulgence. I know Brooke has to be somewhere by 11:00 and she's in the room now, so, Brooke, if you could come on up and give us your update on the Mainstream Voucher Program.

MS. BOSTON: Oh, sure, yeah.

I just wanted to share with you guys that TDHCA had pursued the Mainstream Voucher Program application recently for HUD and that we specifically when we applied for it we wanted to be able to assist more of the folks from our Project Access waiting list. We report out to you guys periodically about Project Access, and as you know, those are Section 8 vouchers that let us help people exit from institutions into community settings. And

unfortunately, just because of a variety of things going on with Section 8, we have not been able to deplete our waiting list much recently and so it's gotten stagnant which, you know, is really disappointing and frustrating.

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So when we saw the opportunity to go after some vouchers that would let us work on our list we went for it, and we were very pleased to hear recently that we received 50 vouchers for that. So within a couple of days our Section 8 administrator had released the vouchers to people on the list. So they're not housed yet, they're out looking, they know they have a voucher in hand, so that was a big accomplishment and we were very excited.

Along the same lines, we also had gone after some VASH vouchers as well. We had started out talking with the different medical centers, VA medical centers, and they indicated a need in Fort Bend and Galveston counties, and we were successful in that as well and got 20 vouchers for that.

And I'll actually maybe talk to you a little bit more because we're struggling to have our VA contact get back with us, so that's who we need the referrals from to get the clients help.

MR. RAMIREZ: Yes, ma'am.

MR. IRVINE: Joe's the guy.

(General talking and laughter.)

(512) 450-0342

ON THE RECORD REPORTING

MR. IRVINE: Okay. Just wanted to make sure we got that one.

Do you want to circle back to anything else on the Statewide Behavioral Health Coordinating Council?

(No response.)

MR. IRVINE: Okay. Well, we all know how to find you, and I would anticipate that people will ping you from time to time.

MS. MARTINEZ: And I will follow up with Brooke on the mental health first aid. And Michael, I will follow up on the first responders training.

MR. IRVINE: Excellent.

Okay. You know the next thing we're going to move on to is performance measures, and one of the things that is buried in our governing statute is the concept of performance measures, so Kali has been doing some work on that.

MS. ADAMS: Yeah. I'm just going to talk a little bit about sort of what we've been brainstorming and I definitely want to get your input on it.

We have a few new council members so I'll briefly explain the topic before diving in. Our biennial plan and report of findings which were prepared this summer -- which a lot of y'all had a lot of great input on -- the report was submitted at the end of July to the

governor and the LBB and it had a recommendation for council to work towards developing performance measures over the next biennium. This directive for performance measures come directly from our enabling legislation that created the council, and that's in Government Code Title 10, Chapter 2306, and under that section the legislation requires that council develop suggested performance measures to track progress in four different categories.

elimination of barriers in creating service-enriched housing. The second is increasing the coordination between state housing and health service agencies. The third is increasing the number of state housing and health service staff who are cross-educated or who have experience in both housing and health service programs. And the last one is the provision of technical assistance to local communities by state housing and health services staff to increase the number of service-enriched housing projects.

So looking at how we might go about our performance measures we've come up with several options that we'd like to discuss and get council input on, and hear if you feel we should choose one of these options or if there's alternate ways to work towards doing this performance measures project for the council, so there are

three options that I'm going to discuss.

The first option would be -- this is sort of modeled on what the TICH is doing, the Texas Interagency Council on Homelessness, which I think both of you are on, Joe is also on. So the first option would be to have each state agency who has a representative who sits on council self-report one each of the four named categories in this legislation and provide a brief methodology on the data being reported. So this option would allow state agency council members to interpret each category, the four that were just discussed, and report on how their agency has addressed each of them.

Data reported in this manner might not necessarily be something that's already measured or tracked by the agency but in collecting this data in this manner be might be able to address each category directly, and these reports could potentially be quantitative or qualitative.

The second option that we've sort of brainstormed up would be to report on these categories using performance measures data already collected by each respective state agency that is reported to the LBB every quarter. This would require analyzing agency reported performance measures and matching as closely as possible the already performance measures to the four categories

that we have listed in statute.

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Many of the state agencies represented on the council don't necessarily have performance measures specific to service-enriched housing but their programs do assist populations served by service-enriched housing and there may be existing data and performance measures of those activities and programs. So if this option was agreed on and selected by council members, I would work directly with the agency council reps or any other state agency staff as needed to pull together this data to track the progress of the state agencies in increasing state efforts to offer service-enriched housing through existing performance measures.

The third option would be to do a combination of option A and B which would be to utilize existing agency performance measures as well as allowing state agencies to self-report on activities for the council's required performance measures.

And so now that I've laid those out, also I'll do a few examples just so that we can better understand those and what they might look like.

So for example, in option A which would be for each state agency to interpret each category and self-report on how their agency has addressed them, TDHCA might address the council measure A which is the reduction or

elimination of barriers in creating service-enriched housing by providing a report on various actions taken by the agency to increase service-enriched housing, such as programs like Section 811. As another example, TDHCA might address council measure which is increasing the coordination between state housing and health service agencies by providing a report of work groups, councils and programs that promote coordination of housing and health services state agencies. And just a reminder, this option could include qualitative work.

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So for option B which is to use existing performance measure data from state agencies, using TDHCA as an example again, TDHCA in our performance measures has five overarching goals that our performance measures speak to. So in looking at the four required categories of council's performance measures, we could look at TDHCA's goal number one which is to increase availability of safe, decent and affordable housing, and TDHCA goal number two which is to provide information and assistance. So with those goals these measures that speak to council's required measures, under goal one, one of TDHCA's performance measures is the number of households assisted through Section 811, the PRA program. This measure could be reported by council to address the performance measure one which is the reduction or elimination of barriers in

creating service-enriched housing. Aside from the Section 811 measure, there aren't really any TDHCA measures that are specific to service-enriched housing.

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Under goal number two, one of TDHCA's performance measures is the number of information and technical assistance requests that are completed by the Department, and this measure could be reported by the council to address performance measure four which is the provision of technical assistance to local communities by state housing and health services staff to increase the number of service-enriched housing projects. It's important to note that this TDHCA performance measure reports on both informational and technical assistance and doesn't narrow it down by the population service or the type of housing assistance requested, so this measure would not speak directly to service-enriched housing but more so just the technical assistance numbers.

So as you can see, with this option there's definitely some limitations and require sort of some finagling to make existing measure to speak to the requirements in legislation for council, as most existing state agency performance measures don't speak directly to service-enriched housing or directly to councils required performance measures.

So option three, which is the combination of

both of the two I just mentioned, and would include reporting existing agency reporting measures as well as self-reporting for council's required performance measures. This option would allow council to report on the full scope of the work that state agencies are doing as it pertains to service-enriched housing with relevant existing state agency performance measure for those who have measures specific to what's required of council, while allowing those who don't have service-enriched housing specific measures to report on their activities as well.

This option would give state agencies who don't have relevant performance measures but are doing work that aligns with council's purpose to report on its activities while still giving state agencies with relevant performance measures the opportunity and potentially even self-report as well. Agencies that do have relevant performance measures could report both their performance measures as well as self-report on others and that would be able to give us a more holistic report of activities by state agencies that's working to increase service-enriched housing.

So just to sum it up, option A would be to solely self-report on activities taken by state agencies, option B would be to utilize existing state agency

performance measures, and option C would be to do a combination of the two. So with that said, I'd like to go ahead and open it up to some discussion by council to see what y'all are thinking in terms of how we might be able to address this statutory requirement.

MR. IRVINE: You know, listening to the discussion about mental health first aid training, to me you sort of start at the beginning, and being able to recognize mental health issues and put together a picture of what's an appropriate response is stage one. I would really like it if we could develop an online training module for that and everybody that we deal with, if we could direct them through that training module, if we could expand the universe that would be alerted to that training module, like Realtors that are property managers, and to me it would be very meaningful to keep track and report how many people have received that critical first stage of training.

And then probably a second stage of training would be training for the person who's identified that someone is having a mental health issue that might want to be referred for some sort of assistance, a training not necessarily in what all the different types of assistance are but a training module on how to navigate it. To me those would be two really good sort of baby steps, they're

really elementary but they're very quantitative: we trained 532 people in identifying these kind of issues, and they're people who are actually on the ground in affordable housing.

MR. GOODWIN: I was going to disagree when you said TDHCA has only the 811 Program as a program to eliminate barriers. I think TDHCA has done a tremendous amount with the QAP and the point scoring for we'll say people who will residents at or below 50 percent, or at or below 40 percent, or at or below 30 percent. Probably the biggest barrier is being able to pay for your housing, and the more people they can get to participate.

So getting back to your question, I guess I'm saying I prefer item 3 where you take their internal reporting only and then the reporting they would do to here, in reality it may give a thought process to assist to realize, hey, we're doing more than we thought we were, or maybe we're not doing as much as we thought we were, but at least it gives a look at what's being done.

MR. IRVINE: Yeah, and it's interesting how that all sort of factors into the way I think about this stuff. My knee-jerk reaction was in the properties if we could start collecting how many people come onto the waiting list because of a referral through something like a local mental health provider, things like that, but we

don't want to be aggregating data that would indicate predicted help status information. If there were some way you could cleanse and protect the data so that it didn't create HIPAA issues, I would really like to know how many people are entering our housing because of referrals.

MS. EISERT: Let me ask a question. Is this function of this committee to create an actual product, or is the function of this committee to show how the agencies are all actually performing on these performance measures? Because if the second is the case, which is my sense based on what you just said --

MS. ADAMS: Yes.

MS. EISERT: -- it would be really nice to maybe start with one of the things that you offered, one, two, three, it doesn't really matter, but really what that would do is have us bring to the table what each agency is doing and then we can develop a definition that we're all using. Because I think one of the challenges we have is that we don't have common data and so allowing us to figure out how to identify what that is so that we can say, Hey, as a state here's what we're doing.

I don't know if we'd want to stay with doing -item 3 is probably one of the better options, but I don't
know if we would want to stay with that because I think we
need to develop our own language where we're speaking the

same thing.

MS. DOUGHERTY: I would add -- my name is

Carissa Dougherty and I'm with HHSC and I'm an

alternate -- that these required activities are so

qualitative in nature that it really does strike me as

difficult to even wrap my head around getting to a

quantitative number until we have a universe of sense of

what we're already doing. I mean, it would be great if we

could start collecting what we bring to the table, what we

report out, and then see if there's any similarities that

could be developed into something uniform that then

everyone has to report out on.

MR. WILT: Have we done this before?

MS. YEVICH: No.

MR. WILT: But it's always been statutorily required?

MS. YEVICH: Correct. It's the one remaining thing. We're going back to the statute through the nine years of council now. There's a lot in that statute so at any point, maybe once a year maybe we should go back to the statute and look to see what it is, but that is the one thing where it could be looked at one way, that through our biennial reports that we have addressed various issues that could be applicable to what the intent of the legislation was. But when really looking at the

1 word if they're talking about performance measures 2 mirroring what state agencies do, then we have not. 3 MS. EISERT: Coming up with statewide 4 performance measures, that would be amazing, to be honest. 5 MR. WILT: Well, I'm a letter of law guy, and 6 so I think option A is the best because the four 7 categories that are described, that's exactly what the statute is asking for us to meet and we report under those 8 9 four categories. 10 MS. EISERT: But some agencies don't, I think, 11 have those categories. MR. WILT: Understood but that's what the 12 13 statute is asking for and I think that's what we have to 14 report. 15 MS. DOUGHERTY: Well, it kind of gets at is 16 this body required to do that. So agencies that are 17 required to be a part of the council, then maybe we start 18 thinking about ways to help agencies start doing that 19 stuff, operating in other ways. 20 MS. EISERT: It would be nice to know where the gaps are. If HHSC collects one of them and TDC doesn't 21 22 and vice versa, then starting to track something. 23 MS. DOUGHERTY: And it makes me think of like, 24 oh, it's an opportunity to turn back within our own 25 organizations and figure out how would I know that staff

1 are cross-trained in services and housing. Maybe I need 2 to figure out how to make that happen and then do some 3 work there. 4 MR. GOODWIN: I'd like to ask what I call an outsider dumb question. Is there any state agency that 5 6 has access to housing assistance funds that isn't in this 7 room? MS. EISERT: State funded housing assistance? 8 9 MR. GOODWIN: However they get housing 10 assistance. Because I don't think our charge of creating 11 opportunities for service-enriched housing is tied to 12 state dollars. I think it's anything we can do in the 13 State of Texas to create opportunities. And I'm sitting 14 here listening to this and I'm saying, okay, we talk a lot 15 about TDHCA but how much of an input do we get from 16 Veterans on their VASH program, same thing with TSAHC who 17 runs housing programs, HHSC runs housing programs. 18 MR. IRVINE: GLO. 19 MR. GOODWIN: Who? 20 MR. IRVINE: General Land Office. 21 MR. GOODWIN: Okay. 22 MS. YEVICH: The disaster funding was with the 23 General Land Office. So to answer your question, there

ON THE RECORD REPORTING (512) 450-0342

I have another question. Michael Wilt, does

isn't at least one agency. Great question.

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TSAHC have performance measures?

MR. WILT: Yeah, we have a strategic plan.

MS. YEVICH: And so you do a report quarterly through HRSA like state agencies?

MR. WILT: No, we're not required to do that. I don't even know what that is.

MS. YEVICH: That's what the rest of us have to do. The strict reporting on performance measures to the LBB, literally, for all state agencies.

MS. DOUGHERTY: And I want to bring up, too, we are in the middle of drafting our report to the legislature that's due in December, it's on our Rider 45, and it speaks to social determinants of health and it's a requirement of HHSC to develop performance measures specifically for social determinants of health, of which housing and homelessness are included. And so one of the draft items that I saw specifically around housing was that the research to date has not indicated any national standards for performance measures across the board so we would kind of be remiss to kind of spin our wheels at that, figuring out what we can meet the letter of the law, to Michael's point, and then chip away at it longer term.

MR. IRVINE: But you know, going back to the law, you know, I think that the purpose of the council is generally to enhance the effectiveness of putting together

services and housing, making those connections, and I think that the concept of performance measures would be are we quantitatively getting closer and closer to where we want to be. So I kind of share your concern about it. I can't wrap my head around qualitative issues as things that you report through performance measures. You know addressing barriers. Well, okay, how many barriers are there, what's a barrier? I mean, you know you've addressed it, getting a fix, I mean, that kind of terminology we use in the AI and that's just a gigantic --you know, it's a way to generate a paper.

MS. EISERT: Well, I think that, getting to what Michael was saying, I think the performance measures don't change but we need to define what those are, so we define what the barriers are, so I think we can do that, you know, we can limit ourselves. It's something we can actually report, each agency can report on.

MR. IRVINE: Right.

MS. EISERT: The next step is actually defining those a little more clearly, and then it's going to help us know what data we can get.

MR. IRVINE: Maybe just charge each member to bring forward next time, you know, the top one or two specific quantitative things that you do or want to do that would help address the charge of this council.

MS. EISERT: It might help to limit a little bit. I just think the barriers -- like criminal justice involvement in it, yes, I can pull some numbers for some specific programs and reduction of that or something.

MS. DOUGHERTY: I think it's more of an academic, in my mind, exercise that we think strategically around how do we define interagency, so I'm thinking about the collaboration between HHSC and TDHCA with the Section 811 Program, how we've kind of defined one barrier and developed a report to monitor and track around denials and what are those denials about, are they criminal justice, are they credit. That's how that program has defined it, so it would kind of wrapping our head around all the other housing programs that we have to maybe see do we even do anything like that in other programs, or could replicate it.

MS. EISERT: Sort of a boilerplate list versus the actual.

MS. DOUGHERTY: I don't think we're ready.

MR. IRVINE: Carissa, you're up.

MS. DOUGHERTY: Thank you for inviting me. My name is Carissa Dougherty. I am a senior advisor at the Health and Human Services Commission, and I the lead staff support person for our participation in a 2-1/2 year technical assistance opportunity through the National

Academy for State Health Policy. So they're actually funded through HRSA federal funding. We're one of five states to participate in this opportunity, and it's focused around the Medicaid population, so we have a Medicaid lead who is one of our executives, and then we have to have a housing lead and TSAHC has graciously agreed to be our housing lead for that initiative.

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It is a group that is building off of the work that was done from the previous technical assistance opportunity through CMS, Housing Medicaid Innovative Accelerator Program, so we spent nine months working together to identify some gaps and barriers in our system. What came out of that was an action plan that our group is operationalizing and implementing.

So some of the stuff that the group is working is developing a pilot that we're seeking funding through CMS Money Follows the Person to test the efficacy of having housing coordinators in managed care settings to help do more service coordination and really bridge the gap, having housing expertise at the managed care level and work with providers. That's specifically working with behavioral health issues, largely referred through and served through local mental health authorities through targeted case management and mental health rehab.

Some other components of that pilot include a

study that will help us synthesize the information that we've gathered through this technical assistance and provide some next steps policy recommendations which would inform potentially future exceptional item requests and fits into more collaborative opportunities.

And then what the group has been focused on, as Brooke mentioned, the Mainstream Vouchers. We're understanding that there's going to be several potential more rounds of that funding coming up, and the group is very interested in helping local public housing authorities connect with local providers to embrace and support those collaborations at the local level, and so this pilot could potentially fund up to one FTE to help support those efforts by picking up the phone and calling and making those relationships at a state level, helping bridge the gap.

Then we would do some data collection to assess really who's doing what at the local level, because our housing situation is so decentralized in a way, and TDHCA doesn't have that information, no one is really the holder of that information, however, it really goes a long way to helping sustain local efforts.

So another big part of this technical assistance initiative has moved in several managed care organizations and we've done a survey of those who provide

behavioral health through the STAR Plus kind of package, and I'm not a Medicaid expert so that's the extent of what I can say about that. But four MCOs responded to our survey and they all are doing housing initiatives outside of what the state is paying for, so they, in our mind, are another stakeholder group who can fund housing initiatives, who can partner with local communities, so we want to know more about that and we want to, as a state agency, figure out how to incentivize and support those efforts.

And then back to data, we're very interested in data as well because we don't have a robust system in our area that tells the tale about the return on investment, really, of permanent supportive housing and of service-enriched housing. So one of the initiatives that we're tracking is a data-match project that's well underway, we're waiting for final contracts to be executed, to match four local continuums of care, their HMIS data, Homeless Management Information System, with their Medicaid data. And once that happens, we're really anticipating that that will be a jumping point for our communication internally with our executive leadership as well as external stakeholders who are interested in telling that story, making sure the data supports the efforts that are currently in place.

1 So we're tracking that, as well as we're in 2 support of another initiative through the Texas Homeless 3 Network called the frequent users of services, systems 4 engagement use. So THN applied for this to be a part of 5 this learning collaborative. They're tasked with creating 6 an action plan around data collection and identifying 7 frequent users of multiple statewide systems. And so that's another opportunity where housing could be inserted 8 9 in that initiative and the pairing of services and 10 housing. 11 Do you have any questions? 12 (No response.)

MS. DOUGHERTY: Thank you.

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MR. IRVINE: Okay. We're coming down the home stretch here.

MS. YEVICH: Tim, I hate to interrupt. I think we may have number 2, Spencer.

MR. IRVINE: Oh, I'm sorry.

(General talking and laughter.)

MR. DURAN: I wanted to share I put together a presentation recently for the NCSHA which is basically the national professional organization for state housing finance agencies, and I put together this presentation and I thought this group might also be interested, and I know that it went out with the agenda as well. And at that

housing conference we had the opportunity to talk about the Texas model and we've had a lot of interest and people wanting to kind of emulate what we're doing.

One of the things that we have been focusing on is choice and one of the ways that choice is important and the way that we reflect that value in our program design is by incentivizing participation into the program through our multifamily programs, mostly the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program, but also the Multifamily HOME Program as well.

And so the idea is to induce participation by properties and then ultimately bring those properties to the program but the actual households, the target populations themselves are who decides. And so one of the graphs that I show is the number of units under PA, which is the 811 participation agreement, and then the number of actual rental assistance contracts that we have actually signed which would permit a property to the program. And it's just a demonstration to show that just because a tax credit developer elects points to participate and we sign a participation agreement with them, we begin marketing the property and then the target populations themselves decide whether or not that property will be participating.

So that big gap is kind of like a choice, a reflection of choice, so it's kind of a thing that was

important that a lot of other states have not been doing.

A lot of other states have just been picking what

properties they want to put into the program but this way

we ensure that the families we're serving actually have

choice. So that's just a really important value that

people are really interested in our program.

And you can thumb through that presentation as well, but I just wanted to hit a few highlights real fast. We're now at over a thousand referrals to the program, we have 106 households that have been housed, we've identified 1,600 units that have made that commitment under that PA, the participation agreement, but we've only signed up 350 units under the rental assistance contract, so again, that's that choice difference.

Last quarter was really amazing, we had 34 move-ins last quarter which is the highest, and that's a reflection of the properties that have elected to participate in the program going back to 2015 and 2016, those properties were physically constructed and were ready for lease-up last quarter. So it can take a two- or three-year delay in bringing a new construction property to fruition.

The other thing last quarter was we had a 320 percent increase in the number of referrals that we made to properties. So Linda Perry, who manages our waiting

list, and I think of her as the traffic cop, you know, she takes referrals from the community and then she directs them to the vacant units that they wanted to live at, and so she's been really busy and this kind of really tested our systems and the way that we set up the program.

But again, 106 households have been housed. I think that it's a really -- it's been proven to be successful, if not a lot slower on the rollout.

One more thing that is kind of surprising that we learned recently was 95 percent of our referrals are people who are receiving behavioral health services and only 5 percent are people with physical disabilities. I think that when we first contemplated the program back in 2012 we thought that the program would mostly be a nursing facility or an institutional kind of program, but the local mental health authority, the local behavioral authority has really latched onto this program and has really figured it out. So we're basically running a behavioral health rental assistance program just kind of as a function of who at the local level has figured out how to engage with us.

You know, we can make resources available at the state level but we can't force rental assistance on the local communities. We can make the opportunity available but we rely on that referral network, so we've

1 trained over 450 local social workers, coordinators, 2 disability providers and those 450 people across the 3 state -- Doni Green, your organization is one of them --4 have been making referrals to the program. 5 So those are some of the highlights, if anybody 6 has any questions. 7 MR. GOODWIN: Have you got any feeling for why the number of declined units is so high? 8 9 MR. DURAN: Yeah. So that's, again, kind of a manifestation of choice. One of the problems is that 10 11 people their client information is out of date, and so 12 let's say you apply for the program and you sit on the 13 waiting list for a year. Maybe your local telephone 14 number has changed, you're living with family and no one 15 can get ahold of them, so the properties have to fill the

MR. GOODWIN: You describe no content. I'm talking about people who had the opportunity, were shown a unit and said, No, I don't want it. Do you have any idea why?

units in a timely fashion, otherwise they have to just

MR. DURAN: Transit proximity is one of the big things.

MR. GOODWIN: Proximity?

move on to the next household.

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MR. DURAN: Say somebody has indicated on their

ON THE RECORD REPORTING (512) 450-0342

application that they need an accessible unit. We'll go ahead and offer them a unit that's become available on the second or third floor just because we don't want to preempt that choice, and so we know that someone is a wheelchair user and we know that the one-bedroom unit that they need has come available and we know it's on the third floor, we'll go ahead and offer that unit and then they can decline it themselves. And if you decline a unit you stay eligible, it doesn't harm you, you'll just stay in the queue for the next available unit type.

MS. GREEN: We've had experience with some nursing home residents who'll say I'll go anywhere, but once the unit is offered, well, maybe not there. Smoking policies have been an issue.

MR. DURAN: Smoking policies is a big thing.

MS. GREEN: And I was surprised that the number exiting institutions is so low, but I think one of the challenges for us is we work with nursing home residents who skew older and this is a program for people under the age of 62 and that eliminates the majority of our folks in need of housing. They typically need to go for project access or senior housing as opposed to 811.

MR. DURAN: I think also in Dallas, as a good example, we had one property that was physically constructed for a long time, and then the next property we

got was kind of outside not the fringe of the DFW area, and so the product that we're bringing to the table is just a reflection of the tax credit apps that we get and the property elections that the developers or the applicants to the tax credit program make. We don't necessarily dictate what properties come to the program.

We have some standards that we've established in rule. You know, you have to have good inspection scores, low vacancy, things like that, but the developers themselves can kind of choose what properties they want to come into the program, and so we're not always bringing a product that meets the needs of the community, especially when it comes to transit proximity, community amenities. I don't know the quality of the sidewalks, or I might see that there's a bus stop close by but I don't know if it's actually a usable bus stop or what the frequency is.

So you know, what we'd kind of like the team to do is just bring a ton of properties to the program, get a ton of referrals to the program, and then just let that choice -- you know, really foster that choice and we'll end up committing all of our money and certainly a lot of households.

Helen and Carissa, we collaborate on a daily basis to make this program work. Did y'all have anything to add or say?

MS. DOUGHERTY: No. I mean, from my perspective it feels like a unique opportunity to demonstrate a statewide initiative and a true collaboration because TDHCA has a role to play, HHS has a role to play, and those are complementary but they're certainly divided when necessary, and so there's lots of opportunity there to demonstrate at the statewide level that that could be replicated.

MR. IRVINE: Well, I also think that when 811 was initially being rolled out, the lay of the land for affordable housing development was very dominated by an earlier stage in the ICP litigation and a qualified allocation plan that had a dominant emphasis on developing in high opportunity areas, often suburban locations. And I think that our development a couple of years ago with a kind of equal scoring opportunity in urban cores in large cities where you're close to the center of a major metropolitan area is creating a scoring path where we're probably doing a lot more developments that have attractive proximity for 811 tenants.

MR. DURAN: We've absolutely seen that, pulling it back to the urban core. Obviously I haven't done a complete analysis of the tax credit portfolio, but the proximity to the city hall or similar structure, that was like an elastic, that snapped people pretty early.

MR. IRVINE: Well, and the other really cool 1 2 thing about it is fair housing objectives, I think, would 3 probably be met more effectively through emphasis on the 4 urban core as we undergo, you know, all of the dynamics of 5 gentrification and all of those things. If we can 6 preserve good affordable housing in our large urban cores, 7 it will create very diverse communities. MR. DURAN: I think as a reflection of that, I 8 9 think that we're going to have 30 units in the Mueller 10 development here in Austin, so there's, I think, 30 811 11 assisted units that are going to be in Mueller, so you can 12 kind of see that, absolutely. 13 MR. IRVINE: Anything else? 14 (No response.) 15 MR. IRVINE: Okay. We've got proposed dates 16 for our next year's worth of work: January 30, May 1, 17 July 31, and October 16. Obviously, the January and May 18 meeting will be during the next legislature, so is 19 everybody cool with those dates, or at least a quorum cool 20 with those dates? MR. WILT: You don't care. 21 Right? 22 (General laughter.) 23 MR. IRVINE: Have you emailed those possible 24 dates, Kali?

ON THE RECORD REPORTING (512) 450-0342

Not yet.

MS. ADAMS:

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1 MR. IRVINE: If you can go ahead and email 2 those, we can start the process of coordinating and making 3 sure that your calendars work. 4 Anybody got anything else that they really want us to take up at the next meeting? Obviously we're going 5 6 to have a followup on performance measures. 7 MS. DOUGHERTY: I would just make a plug for this group really having some cool connections with that 8 9 Statewide Behavioral Health Coordinating Council. I know 10 it's not the entire universe of your scope, but pushing up 11 recommendations through Brooke and Elizabeth to that work 12 group and bringing in the whole array of other state 13 agencies that may not be at the table that are impacted --14 I see especially TJJD and TDCJ -- who are impacted by 15 those barriers that everyone faces could be really 16 impactful. 17 MR. IRVINE: Anything else? 18 MS. YEVICH: Did you have something, Doni, with the dates? 19 20 MS. GREEN: Well, I just wanted to say thank 21 you, Tim, for your leadership. 22 MR. IRVINE: Thank you. This is a great group 23 and does great work, and thank you for everything you do

ON THE RECORD REPORTING (512) 450-0342

MS. YEVICH: Is everyone here aware?

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every day.

1	MR. IRVINE: I'm leaving.
2	(General talking and laughter.)
3	MR. IRVINE: David Cervantes will be stepping
4	in as the acting director, and so hopefully the agency's
5	Governing Board will sort out what the permanent solution
6	is, but I won't be part of it.
7	MS. GREEN: It's really been my privilege to
8	work with you during the last, I don't know, five or six
9	years.
10	MR. IRVINE: Five, six years.
11	MS. GREEN: I just really appreciate the
12	opportunity and commend you for all you've done and wish
13	you well.
14	MR. IRVINE: Well, thank you very, very much.
15	Well, everything I do, I thank my team for doing it, so
16	thank you.
17	All right. Nothing else to do.
18	(Whereupon, at 11:22 a.m., the meeting was
19	adjourned.)

1 C E R T I F I C A T E2 Housing & Health Services Coordination 3 MEETING OF: Council 4 5 LOCATION: Austin, Texas DATE: October 24, 2018 6 7 I do hereby certify that the foregoing pages, numbers 1 through 60, inclusive, are the true, accurate, 8 and complete transcript prepared from the verbal recording 9 made by electronic recording by Nancy H. King before the 10 Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs. 11 12 DATE: October 31, 2018 13 14 15 16 17 18 (Transcriber) 19 20 21 On the Record Reporting & 22

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