TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

HOUSING AND HEALTH SERVICES COORDINATION COUNCIL MEETING

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs
211 East 11th Street
Room 116
Austin, Texas

October 16, 2019 10:00 a.m.

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

BOBBY WILKINSON, Chair DONI GREEN, Vice Chair SUZANNE BARNARD MICHAEL GOODWIN CLAIRE IRWIN JOYCE POHLMAN JOSE RAMIREZ

I N D E X

CALL TO ORDER, WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS ESTABLISH QUORUM

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2	MR. WILKINSON: Good morning. I call to order
3	this meeting of the Housing and Health Services
4	Coordination Council. I'm Bobby Wilkinson, the new
5	executive director at TDHCA.
6	If we could just go around the room and
7	everyone please introduce yourself and who you represent.
8	MR. GOODWIN: Mike Goodwin. I am the governor
9	appointee for developers.
10	MS. GREEN: Doni Green. I'm with the North
11	Central Texas Council of Governments and I'm representing
12	the late, great Promoting Independence Advisory Committee.
13	MS. JOYCE POHLMAN: I am Joyce Pohlman with the
14	Health and Human Services Commission.
15	MS. IRWIN: Claire Irwin, Health and Human
16	Services Commission, Aging Service Coordination Office.
17	MS. BARNARD: Suzanne Barnard, Texas Department
18	of Agriculture, Community Development Block Grant Program.
19	MR. RAMIREZ: Joe Ramirez, Texas Veterans
20	Commission.
21	MR. SHEA: Danny Shea. I'm with the Housing
22	Resource Center at TDHCA.
23	MS. McCARTHY: Monica McCarthy with Section
24	811, TDHCA.
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MS. BOSTON: Brooke Boston, TDHCA.

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MR. WILKINSON: Excellent. I think we have not got a quorum, so we'll just move beyond the approval of minutes and leave that till next time.

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So moving on to agenda item 2, update on the Statewide Behavioral Health Coordinating Council. Brooke Boston will present.

MS. BOSTON: So the last meeting of the Statewide Behavioral Health Coordinating Council, SBHCC, was August 1 and it was a full day meeting. It was the first time that group had gotten together and met since before session started.

The meetings are now led by Dr. Courtney
Harvey. She's the associate commissioner of the Office of
Mental Health Coordination at HHSC. That group is a
really big group, and it has state agencies -- I want to
say there's 26 state agencies on there -- so it has
everything from Texas Department of Criminal Justice,
Veterans Commission, Juvenile Justice, other areas within
HHSC, DSHS, Texas Tech's Mental Health Institute, TEA, the
Texas Indigent Defense Commission, DFPS, several different
universities health and science centers, Texas Civil
Commission also, so kind of every facet you can think of
where behavioral health might touch.

So legislation formalizing SBHCC was just passed this past session. Prior to that the council had

existed but it was only in rider, and so their stated purpose, based on the new bill based on this last session is specifically to ensure a strategic statewide approach to behavioral health services.

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So SBHCC is trying to become more formal as it relates to the appointments of the individuals who have been on there. So I've been on there for a year and a half, two years. I think recently they asked Bobby to kind of formalize who it is. They're going to start doing proxies and stuff like that.

So among the different duties they hold themselves to are things like a biannual coordinated statewide behavioral health expenditure proposal, developing and monitoring implementation of a statewide behavioral health strategic plan, publishing an updated inventory of programs annually, creating subcommittees and then overseeing reports and certain grants.

This year the council is also expected to collect emergency room data from DSHS and producing a report and produce a report on suicide, rapes and prevention, and then also create a sub-plan on substance use.

So I had talked to you about a year and a half or two years ago specifically about us serving as a subcommittee to SBHCC, and I don't know whether it's

triggered by the formalization of them in statute or specifically what prompted it, but they've decided they want to formalize all of their subcommittees into being specifically subcommittees of SBHCC. So when they had talked about it in the past, they were interested in this group, and certainly as a housing subcommittee you guys very generously agreed to do that, but it was kind of understood from their side and our side that that was going to be kind of an informal relationship that would mostly manifest when I go to those meetings I would report out on whatever the last meeting of this group had been.

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But because they want to have a lot of control and direction over the subcommittees, they want to be able to delegate deliverables down, require reporting up, they want to have standardized forms and processes for all the subcommittees, and they also want to decide who is on the subcommittees. Since, of course, this council is itself set up in statute, it doesn't work for that to happen the way they'd like it to. And this wasn't the only one. There were a couple of other councils relating to other subject areas that kind of fell in the same boat.

So they've pretty much said -- well, I pretty much told them, I said, Because we're out own statutory council, I think this isn't going to work, you can't really tell us what to do. So they agreed, and so they

have moved forward with deciding that they're going to start creating their own subcommittees little by little. So I think kind of informally we're no longer doing that for them, and then I do think at some point they will set up a housing subcommittee.

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The only subcommittee they set up at this meeting, after having the discussion the new way they're going to go about it, was for suicide prevention, and I think it's because that one has a specific deliverable this year. I would think in the next year they'll probably set up a housing subcommittee, I would presume I'll be on it. Because of that, my thought is just whenever that group meets I can come back and report to you guys on what's going on so we're still sharing information and keeping everyone informed and that that committee is not off doing something crazy with housing that no one knows about.

The next thing we talked about -- as I said, this was an all day meeting -- we had a presentation by Dr. Lisa Wyman. She's the director of DSHS Center for Health Statistics, and she discussed emergency data reporting. In the 84th Session, Rider 12 had directed DSHS to use their ER data to measure and report on preventable ER visits. There are approximately 10.7 million ER visits a year in Texas and 9.2 of those do not

get admitted for a stay, so you've got to presume some decent chunk of those were preventable and didn't need to be an ER visit at all.

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So interestingly, there's a lot to do with math algorithms and all sorts of stuff that are making it hard for DSHS to actually turn the data into an actual study of preventable and the data gathered also didn't have significant insurance information. So it sounds like, my observation from the presentation, they probably won't be giving the Lege quite what the Lege was wanting but they're going to give them as much as they can based on the limitations.

Then there was a presentation by Lisa Sullivan who is the ED of the Texas Suicide Prevention Council.

She presented an overview of suicide in Texas, the council and its role and the value of community-driven prevention strategies. Again, there was a specific focus on the suicide issue at this meeting to kind of kick off post session that there's a requirement for a study to be done about that.

Then the director of the grants coordination unit at HHSC gave a presentation. It's their state funded behavioral health matching grants, and they had set up this coordination unit because basically they weren't used to having any non-federal grants, and then over time they

were getting several of them, and then there wasn't a whole lot of comparing and making sure that grant program A was running similar to and not duplicative of grant program B, so they set up this unit. And then the SBHCC council is expected to hear reports on these state grants. That's part of what's in the legislation. And this time when we talked about those grant programs it was almost entirely about performance measures and how the grantees are proposing to measure things and then whether that's even something reportable, so it was interesting.

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And then each year SBHCC complies a coordinated expenditure proposal. They basically take all of the programs across any number of agencies that are assisting with behavioral health and they put all that together into one big report, so it's trying to give a decent picture of a real state estimate of how much money is going towards behavioral health. The director of business operations under Deputy Executive Commissioner Gaines handles those and was kind of just reporting out to the group on where that project is.

There's also a progress report of the behavioral health strategic plan, and they also asked all the member agencies -- Elizabeth is my right hand on all this, so usually we get all these emails asking for all sorts of information and data and we kind of sort through

it together and send back what we think is kind of applicable. So the report will highlight pretty much anything the agencies have done that could be considered to be working towards that strategic plan on behavioral health.

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The council is working on a logo.

And then one item they do at every meeting is each member agency reports out and just talks about what's going on at their agency, and it could be everything from spending reductions to state hospital construction to additional conversations on mental health, just kind of all over the place. But at this meeting on August 1 the housing information that I shared was that we had a new ED, and then that we've been working on a data matching project with HHSC, and it's Medicaid data analyst specifically, to see if we'll be able to perform a realistic study on whether housing through 811 as an intervention is having an effect on Medicaid expenses, and then just gave a general 811 update.

In the future my report about it shouldn't take this long, the meetings aren't usually this long, but this was like catch up for months.

Any questions?

MR. GOODWIN: Two minor comments. On the ER visit issue, San Antonio area has found that one way to

prevent ER visits is they're having EMTs visiting what I'll call high possible impact areas, low income areas, and doing clinics and home visits and stuff like that, because the ER is what I will call the low income housing first source of medical care. Because you walk in, you know, if you don't have insurance they've still got to treat you, they can't turn you away. And so finding a way to cut those down by proactive, and it seems to be working. You don't see much about it, though. There was some stuff in the beginning and a few months later there were indications that it was decreasing the number of unnecessary ER visits for things like the common cold or a rash or something like that.

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And the other is one we faced when we first started our saga is you might want to remind them that the original intent was to develop a racehorse but they started appointing committees and it ended up being an elephant. You know, you get too much and too formal, the sleekness goes away and it becomes so cumbersome that you get a little bogged down, I think.

MS. BOSTON: Yeah. Well, and definitely they've shown us what some of the breakout was of the primary diagnosis codes, like the top ones, and they are very much focused on like alcohol dependence, depressive disorders, schizophrenia, generalized anxiety. So there's

definitely a lot that could be considered preventative 1 things relating to medical management and stuff like that 3 in theory should be able to help. So it will be 4 interesting to see what they are able to generate. 5 Any other questions? 6 MR. WILKINSON: Any other comments? 7 (No response.) 8 MR. WILKINSON: Thanks, Brooke. We really 9 appreciate it. 10 Next, Danny Shea will present the Performance Measures Advisory Committee update. 11 12 MR. SHEA: Thank you. So first I do want to check because I know we 13 14 have a few folks on the phone. Could you take a minute to 15 introduce yourselves? 16 (Participants on telephone introduced 17 themselves.) MR. SHEA: Okay, great. So the Performance 18 19 Measures Advisory Committee, folks in the room have a 20 handout, for folks on the phone I can be sure to send this 21 out on a follow-up email. 22 So we talked about at the last meeting this 2.3 requirement in statute for the council to develop 24 suggested performance measures as kind of one of the main 25 outstanding requirements that council has after the

previous ten years, and those performance measures being to track the reduction or elimination of barriers in creating service-enriched housing, increasing coordination between state housing and health services agencies, increasing the number of staff who are cross-educated in both areas, and then the provision of technical assistance to local communities by state housing and health services staff, and so this committee is to start working on developing those performance measures.

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So September 26 we had a phone call with Mike and Joyce and Helen Eisert from HHSC. Elizabeth was also on that. And then we've also been having some internal conversations with Brooke and with Bobby, so I wanted to kind of update y'all on those conversations and talk a bit about next steps for the Performance Measures Advisory Committee.

So everyone so far has been in agreement that current performance measures don't really address the four performance areas as written, and that what is being asked of the council here doesn't really align with performance measures as we usually think of it for state agencies, like performance measures to report on to the Legislative Budget Board, and so kind of re-framing how we might be able to work on this.

We are looking at really areas A and B so those

are the reduction or elimination of barriers in creating service-enriched housing and increasing coordination between agencies as kind of a one time review about ones that have been created or impacted by this council to get a better understanding of kind of how that coordination has impacted the delivery of those services over the last ten years, and then areas C and D, actually using those more as kind of ongoing measures and performance data that we might be able to use in future reports for the council and having those all in one place actually might be helpful for folks who are doing this work.

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So we talked quite a bit on the phone call with Helen, Mike and Joyce about what different data and what different performance outputs are available to agencies currently, so looking at like intake data from LMHAs that are working with HHSC or other data like Medicaid. Brooke talked about the data matching work that's being done right now between TDHCA and HHSC. As well as some other outputs, deliverables and work products from groups like this or like the SBHCC.

And then technical assistance. We talked, again, at the last meeting about the housing and service provider academies a few years ago, there are the Healthy Community collaborative learning communities going on right now, and then Section 811, I know there's a lot of

ongoing technical assistance to the folks who are working on that program.

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So all of this data that we have, and I think we want to start figuring out kind of how to put that information together in a way that can kind of help us answer these questions that are required for us in statute.

So in terms of defining next steps, what we really talked a bit about on the phone call, as well, is defining key terms. Mainly thinking about for A and B, how do we operationalize barriers, which I know this group has talked a lot about over the years, and how we operationalize coordination, so starting to look more at that. I know, again, as I said, this council has done a lot of work on identifying barriers. Mike has been really helpful kind of with that institutional knowledge of the council, sharing those with us. And so we're going to sift through all that information and start drafting suggested measures, start identifying data that we might be able to use.

And we're thinking that the timeline aligns with the next biennial plan and report of findings that will be due to the LBB and to the Governor's Office on August 1, 2020, so we are hoping to do drafts of the performance measures to share with the council April of

next year, and then voted on as part of the biennial plan 1 2 in July 2020, so kind of aligns with the progress of that 3 plan over the next year. 4 And that's our update. 5 MR. WILKINSON: Any comments or questions for 6 Danny? 7 (No response.) 8 MR. WILKINSON: Thanks, Danny. Appreciate it. 9 MR. SHEA: Thank you. 10 MR. WILKINSON: Next up, our Multifamily director, Marni Holloway, is going to give us an update on 11 the proposed 2020 Qualified Allocation Plan. 12 13 MS. HOLLOWAY: Good morning, everyone. 14 So the 2020 QAP, the final QAP will be going to 15 our Board at the November 7 meeting. We have gone through 16 posting draft, we've gone through public comment. public comment period closed on October 11, so right now 17 we're working through all of the comments that we received 18 19 and starting to draft up our reasoned responses that we'll take to the Board. 20 In the QAP for 2020 we have a number of 21 22 statutory changes. Under our two mile same year rule, 2.3 which said that two developments could not be within two

now has a carve-out for Houston, so if the City of Houston

mils of each other within the larger metropolitan areas,

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says it's okay, they can be closer than that.

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There was a change to the community support from state representatives statute so that now if a state representative doesn't want to provide comment or provide a support letter or a letter of non-support, those points transfer back down to local government, so it basically increases the value of the local government support if the state representative chooses to not participate.

Also, there was a statutory change from the previous legislature that expired this past September.

There was a bill filed to extend it and that bill was not successful, so now we are allowed to consider schools in scoring, whereas previously we could only consider them in threshold. As a result of that change, we've added schools to the menu of options in our opportunity index.

Some other changes that were made as a result of multiple roundtable meetings and postings on our forum and conversations with a lot of stakeholders. We've made some changes to the supportive housing definition and basically what we've created is supportive housing light, so the supportive housing definition as we've known it and in the future some supportive housing developments will be able to have foreclosable debt but those developments will not be able to access some of the underwriting quirks, the allowances for supportive housing without foreclosable

debt. So it's a little different model and this is something that folks have been asking us to take a look at for a long time and we'll see how that works out.

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We've added an item, at the request of the development community, and I actually don't think we have any comments on which is really interesting, we will only be making one award per census tract in the urban subregions as a disbursement measure, so the highest scoring application in each census tract would be eligible for award.

In underserved area we've added an item.

Previously there were points available if there weren't developments within the last 15 years or the last 30 years. We've added another item for the last 20 years so that we open up some more census tracts that way.

The 811 Program has come out of the QAP. It's my understanding -- and I don't know if Monica can speak to this later on -- that at this point there are far more units than there are vouchers. So basically, I think the thought is that there are enough units out there, at least for the moment, so we've taken 811 out of the QAP. It's also come out of the Direct Loan rule.

We've added a new scoring item, proximity to jobs. We are hoping that this will help to balance the current urban core, proximity to the urban core scoring

item, but also address some metropolitan areas that have jobs concentrated in places other than downtown -- so think of the Domain here in Austin, there's a bunch of jobs up there -- and providing scoring to proximity to sites like that.

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We have added extended affordability scoring items going to 40 years and to 45 years.

In neighborhood risk factors, because TEA has changed how they rate schools, we've changed our neighborhood risk factors to address the letter grade that TEA is using now.

We've also made some changes for some of the third party reports that are required with applications, just trying to get to tools that will better help us and the communities evaluate multifamily deals.

I'd be happy to take any questions.

MR. GOODWIN: The 811 is a tad surprising because from my recollection -- and maybe we'll be able to find out -- is we've got people sitting out there with units looking for bodies, and we've got the contracts awarded but we don't have the bodies to fill them because there's not a geographic match. Is that what brought that on dropping it?

MS. BOSTON: You want to speak to that?

MS. McCARTHY: That could be so in some areas

but in other areas it's very much the opposite where we have long waits for properties. But essentially, as far as the amount of funding that we have for the number of tenants that we can potentially fund as we continue to grow, we now have many more units available than we would ever be able to fund.

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MR. GOODWIN: Are these units locked in? We'll say they've applied, it's in the QAP and part of my scoring was you'll provide X number of units. Are those units locked in regardless of whether they have a Section 8 allocation or not?

MS. SYLVESTER: Yes. We have contracts with the properties, because something could happen. You know, we could have a property that is really desirable today and that is not desirable and we can reduce the RAC, or rental assistance contract, that we've given the owner to zero and move those voucher units somewhere else. And we're actually in the process of doing that with a couple of our contracts.

MR. GOODWIN: This goes back to in my mind we created a barrier because if we've locked those units in as Section 8, that means the owner can't rent them to anybody but Section 8.

MS. SYLVESTER: No.

MR. GOODWIN: Well, that's the information I

got because I chased this down about a month ago. I am involved in two properties that are credit properties, already developed, and was thinking, okay, let's apply for 811 as an already existing property, and when I started looking at it, the answer is: If we give you a contract, those units are locked in, and if you can't fill them, you're going to sit there with a vacancy.

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MS. BOSTON: No. That's definitely not with 811. And there's actually two levels of contracts. So as a property has gotten the points in the QAP, we make them sign a property agreement, but that is a state level agreement just between TDHCA and the property. It puts them on the hook and they are required then if we ask to enter into the HUD agreement, which is the rental assistance contract, the RAC. So we could have some that if no tenants on any of our waiting list ever show an interest in a particular property, we may never ask that property to execute a RAC and they're never officially under the HUD program, but they'll always be on the hook to us in case five years from now, you know, a client is interested in that property.

So the next tier are the ones who we've asked to execute a RAC and have people currently in the units or people being referred to their units. Neither of those are the same as a Section 8 project-based unit, and for

all of our units the requirement is that as soon as a unit becomes available, whether that's because the property just came online or because they just had an opening in a unit, if all our 811 units that they've committed to us — let's say ten — are not full, they have to let us know right away and we have 90 days to fill it — 90 or 60?

MS. McCARTHY: Sixty days.

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MS. BOSTON: Sixty days to fill it. If we don't, then they can lease it to someone else and it doesn't have to stay vacant.

MS. McCARTHY: And many times if they let us know of a vacancy and we don't have anyone waiting, we release that unit back to the property and we say you can go ahead and fill that with a tax credit tenant.

MS. SYLVESTER: And we pay them vacancy payments.

MR. GOODWIN: But do you now have those units blocked out of 811 somewhere else, or are they mobile enough that you could transfer it to another property that has a candidate and no unit? I'm trying to figure out how you can execute what I will call -- bless their hearts, the Democrats say -- the constitution to living document so that you change it at will to fit your need as opposed to you have a contract and you're stuck with that contract for the duration of the contract.

MS. BOSTON: Well, we do have that flexibility because not only have we not had every property do a RAC, some just have the property agreement, but we can amend RACs, and so some RACs we may only ask them to fill five units even though they're on the hook to us for ten. We could have a property, like a couple of the properties we have in El Paso signed RACs for twelve units but we don't have twelve people interested, so we're going to amend those RACs down to like three, still keeping some units on the hook for El Paso because we don't want to leave a geographic area unserved if, in fact, people are ever in a case of wanting to live there, but it lets us free up more elsewhere.

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So it's a good problem to have. We only recently have gotten to this point of needing to really start kind of finding that exact kind of balancing act with grant one because we didn't have enough tenants filled in units to worry about like basically being at our max amount, but now that we're kind of getting there for grant year one, we're more careful about trying to figure out which RACs need to be amended. Does that make sense?

MR. GOODWIN: Yes.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ WILKINSON: Any other questions or comments for Marni on the QAP?

(No response.)

MR. WILKINSON: Thank you, Marni.

MS. HOLLOWAY: Thank you.

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MR. WILKINSON: Next we'll have an update on the National Academy for State Health Policy technical assistance initiative by Ms. Joyce Pohlman.

MS. POHLMAN: Good morning, everyone. I want to report on the National Academy of State Health Policy program, the technical assistance initiative that goes for about 2-1/2 years. I think we have about 1-1/2 left, no monies associated with it, but we do get technical assistance on the national level and collaborate with other states to get ideas for how to improve health outcomes through housing and reduce Medicaid costs.

So really, a heavy focus right now at the NASHP is on data, and as Brooke was mentioning, we are working with the Texas Health Improvement Network to look at the relationship between the 811 housing and usage of Medicaid services. We did do a data match to see if there was an interrelationship between Medicaid and 811, and we found that 61 percent of those who are either applicants or housed are on Medicaid and about 80 percent of them have some kind of behavioral health encounter with Health and Human Services Commission. So we've identified that there is indeed enough data to be able to do an analysis and now we're just determining who is going do the analysis and

what that's going to involve, so that is moving forward.

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In a project that's been around since I first started in this role -- well, actually before this role, a couple of years, we are finally at the point where we are signing contracts with continuums of care around the state to do a data match between Medicaid and HUD continuums of care to identify individuals who are homeless and whether or not their receipt of permanent supportive housing as an impact on their Medicaid usage. This is a HUD-sponsored initiative. The continuums will provide their data from the homeless management information systems, and Medicaid will match that to our data and then Abt Associates in Massachusetts will do the actual analysis, so they're looking to see if provision of permanent supportive housing has a reduction in medical usage.

We're also very close to sending contracts to our STAR+PLUS MCOs. Those are MCOs that provide long-term services and supports to individuals so that we can do a Medicaid match with them to, again, evaluate the impact of housing. This would be looking at any type of housing, including project access housing or Section 8 vouchers that were announced through the recent main stream vouchers announcement, so anyone who's been housed in MCO, what is their use of Medicaid. All of this clearly a theme here, looking to see if housing has an impact on

health outcomes and usage of the Medicaid system.

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And finally, our incredible data analysts and geeks at HHSC -- I love them -- they have also done a review of something called Z codes. Z codes are codes that providers can put on a client that identifies a social determinate of health that that individual has, so maybe a housing-related issue, they may have a poverty-related issue, they may have an education-related issue, there's a lot of different Z codes. We're looking at whether or not our managed care organizations are getting data from providers that are using Z codes. It's not currently required, and are they reporting that and what does that data say.

So we have found that less than 2 percent of the STAR+PLUS population had reported Z codes but it's still about 15,000 individuals, it's a big program. The most common Z code that's being reported is a homelessness Z code. So this is completely voluntary but it's clearly important enough that the providers are noting this on the individual's encounter.

Another interesting piece of data is that the average number of emergency room encounters per client who has a Z code on their encounter is 12 ED visits at the total of \$4,483 per client, whereas, the comparison sample had a total of 1.2 visits at a total of \$365. Now, this

is admittedly a skewed sample, so these are just Z codes that people reported because they see something that they think is worth noting in the encounter, so we're going to mine this data some more.

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There is a new requirement that's coming up in the managed care contracts that's going to encourage STAR+PLUS MCOs to be reporting on Z codes for those clients, so we hope to be able to get some more data. All of this is to help prove that this is a worth effort to be looking at the relationship of housing and medical care usage.

On the non-data side, we are organizing regional summits in eleven of the Health and Human Services regions around the state. Doni, we may be calling you. The intent of these is just to help identify and develop solutions to the need for affordable housing for the most vulnerable populations, so that includes people with disabilities but also includes victims of domestic violence and other vulnerable populations.

We have a policy paper that's been developed that I'm going to distribute that was done by Claire's office. I don't know if you brought copies too.

MS. IRWIN: I did.

MS. POHLMAN: So we were both thinking the same thing. If you want to pass those around, so that's

something that's been accomplished since the last time we met, and thank Doni Green and her staff for their help in preparing that document.

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We have an affordable housing partnership that we're moving forward with with the Texas State Affordable Housing Corporation in which we're using general revenue funds that we earned through Money Follows the Person and we're going to use those to incentivize developers to set aside units for individuals who are Medicaid-eligible and need long-term services and supports. We're allocating about \$2 million to that and we estimate we'll be able to maybe get 12 units out of that, so it's not a big program but it's a big program for HHSC to be doing something in housing. So that's actually going to result in units and that's very exciting to me.

We recently got that notice about additional Section 811 funds that are going to become available and are notifying our local mental health authorities and our Aging and Disability Resource Centers. They are unlikely to be applicants because it's a portion of the funds, but I think \$75 million is allocated to nonprofit developers. They're probably not savvy enough to be a nonprofit developer but they can partner with a nonprofit developer and the notice of funding availability encourages relationships with mental health authorities and

community-based organizations, the state Medicaid agency and the state mental health authority, all of which are represented through HHSC.

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And last but not least, Michael Wilt through TSAHC -- we'll take credit for his work. He is doing the Housing Academies with developers to help them get savvy and experienced and knowledgeable enough in order to be able to submit tax credit applications so we can get more supportive housing programs through that funding source.

I think I talked a little fast, but if you have any questions.

MR. WILKINSON: Any questions for Joyce?

MS. HANCOCK: Am I allowed to ask questions?

MR. WILKINSON: Sure.

MS. HANCOCK: Okay. Thank you.

So you talked about using MFP dollars to incentivize developers to set aside units to support certain people. They don't have to be a certain type of Medicaid provider or anything of that nature. How is the MFP money going to flow to the developers?

MS. POHLMAN: We're going to contract the money to the Texas State Affordable Housing Corporation and then they're going to do a competitive application process.

But they will have to serve individuals, the units will have to be allocated to individuals who are Medicaid-

1 eligible and need long-term services and supports, so that 2 is a specific type of Medicaid. 3 MS. HANCOCK: And would that be for permanent 4 supportive housing only? 5 It's not PSH, there's not a MS. POHLMAN: 6 requirement that services be attached, it's just 7 subsidizing the capital costs of the development in order 8 to reduce the rents. 9 MS. HANCOCK: And then I got lost on the part 10 where you were talking about the NOFA having certain developers partner with experienced nonprofit developers. 11 12 And what was the lack of knowledge base for certain 13 developers that they would get with using a nonprofit 14 developer? 15 MS. POHLMAN: I think you've got two things 16 confused, so let me clarify. 17 MS. HANCOCK: I got lost there. Yeah, absolutely. 18 MS. POHLMAN: So HUD 19 recently announced additional funds under the Section 811 20 Program, which is housing for persons with disabilities, 21 and they announced a new funding stream -- I'm looking at 22 Brooke -- I think it's about \$75 million and allocated 2.3 just to nonprofit developers for capital subsidies and 24 rental subsidies. And so those developers are encouraged

to partner with community-based mental health providers,

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the state Medicaid agency and the state mental health authority.

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So we're just getting the word out to our partners through HHSC who work on the community level to say, Hey, this funding is out there, go look for partners who are potential developers and tell them that you are available and want to partner with them.

And then the other piece that kind of got mixed in with that is that the Texas State Affordable Housing Corporation is doing Housing Academies for nonprofit organizations that have done housing developments but maybe aren't at the level of sophistication or knowledge or experience that they've been able to do a tax credit program, so we're just trying to help them take that next pretty big leap to be able to do that kind of a project.

I hope that was clear.

MR. GOODWIN: Is this new money going to be the same as the last new money or are they going back to sticks and bricks?

MS. BOSTON: There's two pots. There is a pot that's specifically the old school way for sticks and bricks that's open to nonprofit applicants directly to HUD.

MR. GOODWIN: So they don't have to be credit properties or funded by a state agency.

MS. BOSTON: Uh-uh. And then \$37 million was released for PRA, which is the one we talk about here all the time that we run. The max grant amount per application is \$7 million and TDHCA is intending to go after some of it.

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MR. GOODWIN: Because that will be a help because the people who used to do this were the affiliates of the National Mental Health Association and these are the local parents, if you will, that have children with disabilities, and they jump on these things. We did seven of them in about five years as the builder and I'll say nonprofit, knowledgeable in Section 8 or grant knowledgeable, and we partnered with various mental health local agencies in San Antonio, Houston, Snyder.

MS. SYLVESTER: I glanced over the NOFA. It is a more friendly approach to how financing works in the 21st Century. So I'm hopeful that there will be people who wouldn't have done it had they -- they released it like in 2011, I think, was the last ones they did, and it was still sort of that old 1980s how you develop housing model, and then they've sort of updated it to make it more friendly.

MR. GOODWIN: The biggest issue was you submitted your application and you submitted your budget, and five years later when you opened the door because of

how long it took it to be approved, you were stuck with a 1 five-year-old budget with no inflation, so the nonprofit 3 sponsor had to come up with about \$50,000 to outfit the 4 property with computers and a community room and things 5 like that, and then they had to probably subsidize it for 6 almost a year because you could not have a rent increase 7 for the first year. That was a huge hurdle to get by. 8 MS. BOSTON: And if I remember correctly, it 9 doesn't have an integration requirement for those, so it's 10 kind of an interesting term because since on the 811 PRA there was an integration cap that no more than 25 units in 11 12 a property can be set aside for people with disabilities, 1.3 but this 811 capital advance one, I'm pretty sure it's 14 not. 15 (General talking and laughter.) 16 MR. WILKINSON: Any more questions or comments 17 for Joyce? 18 (No response.) 19 MR. WILKINSON: All right. Next we'll have 20 from Monica McCarthy an update on our Section 811 Project 21 Rental Assistance Program. 22 MS. McCARTHY: Yes, hot topic. And thank you, 2.3 Joyce, because I think you touched on a few of the things 24 I was going to.

Just a few.

MS. POHLMAN:

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MS. McCARTHY: Doing a great job.

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So I'm Monica McCarthy, the program specialist for Section 811, and since, I think, Spencer reported out to y'all the last time, we are excited to announce some updates on the program numbers.

We've now assisted over the lifetime of the program 318 households have been housed and we currently have 287 households housed. In the last month we're billing at \$220,600 from 41 properties rental assistance.

As we were discussing earlier, we currently have those 119 properties and we're working to bring in the new properties that have come in through the 2019 cycle that Marni was discussing, so that is going to be somewhere around 25 new properties and possibly 10 properties that will be adding more units, 10 existing properties that will be adding more units, and so we're working to onboard those into the program and get them going.

We have almost around 2,000 applicants who are sitting on our waiting lists and they will be moved into properties as those vacancies become available. The 811 Program is a closed referral network so working with our partners at LMHAs, LBHAs, LUDAs [PHONETIC] at DFPS and also through our MCO partners. We've trained over 500 referral agents and we have 87 who are actively making

referrals at this time. So that is sort of some of the updates on our numbers.

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Something we're working on currently is a proactive sort of update to our wait list. Now that some of our waiting lists are over two years someone could potentially be waiting, we've begun a proactive sort of policy that we're going to be doing quarterly to reach out to those applicants who have been on the wait list to make sure that we have their updated contact information. One of those challenges has been in making those referrals that sometimes after someone has been on that wait list we don't have updated contact information and then that could sometimes be cause for someone to be skipped. And so this is something we're going to do moving forward and very similar to the way that PHAs would manage their wait list and keep those things updated.

And aside from that, Joyce mentioned the data match. We were excited to see the level of data match we have from our 811 applicants and tenants, and even right now it's giving us a better idea of who we're serving with the program, and we're hopeful that that could go forward to pursue the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation grant.

I'm happy to take any questions about 811.

MS. GREEN: Do you have the web-based training for the referral agents yet?

MS. McCARTHY: Yes, we do. And I can definitely provide it to you.

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MS. GREEN: I'm training a new person tomorrow and would like to get her trained.

MS. McCARTHY: Yeah, and the length did change recently. We had one previously; I'll make sure you get the updated one.

MS. GREEN: Super.

MR. GOODWIN: Is there an intention of cooperating with what I'll now say the civilian side of 811? Because I'm sitting here thinking these properties are going to be 25 units so the economies of scale that you have to have with a credit-funded property, as opposed to one where you're working with a grant, allows those to go into places you wouldn't put a 150 to 200 unit credit property with 25 units, rural areas, underserved areas. I was wondering if there would be some cross-pollinization so if you've got 40 people -- I'll use my favorite place -- sitting in Snyder, Texas, which is 50 miles from anywhere, and nothing, and all of a sudden a local nonprofit came in and wanted to put in an 811 property because they had the 10 or 12 or 15 potential residents for that property already, whether there would be crosspollinization that you might share your waiting list, and say, well, we've go 10 people in your area that we can't

house because they don't want to move to Dallas, they want 1 2 to stay in Snyder. 3 MS. BOSTON: I think there's probably a way to share quantity without giving out any public information. 4 5 I think there are ways. 6 MR. GOODWIN: I'm just sitting here thinking of 7 the ability to maximize the program of maybe getting some 8 of your clients housed that may not be taking up your 811 9 units that TDHCA administers but getting the clients that 10 need it housed where they wouldn't otherwise because, like I said, they're not going to move. 11 12 MS. BOSTON: Yeah, and the project access 13 waiting list. I think actually at one of our previous 14 DAWs we talked about trying to do that with local referral 15 agents. MR. WILKINSON: How about like a waiver from 16 17 the applicant on can we share --MS. BOSTON: Well, I don't think we'd share 18 19 their personal information, we'd just say there's X numbers. 20 MR. GOODWIN: Or tell them, hey, there is a 21 22 property available over here where you want to be. 2.3 MR. WILKINSON: It could that way too. 24 MR. GOODWIN: That would be the way to do it is 25 go through, I'll say, the sponsor of the property and say,

hey, do you mind if we give them your name.

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MS. BOSTON: Yeah, I would think from either method we could probably maneuver some ways to get it done so that we increase the odds of those people being housed.

MR. WILKINSON: Any more questions or comments for Monica?

(No response.)

MR. WILKINSON: We talked 811 a little bit before you got started.

All right. We'll move on to general TDHCA updates from Brooke Boston.

MS. BOSTON: Well, it was just 811. I was just going to mention the NOFA which has already been discussed and that TDHCA does plan on applying probably for the maximum amount. I don't think, because what we talked about earlier that we have this big group of properties with a pretty large population of units already committed, we don't think that we would need to somehow put the program back into the QAP or the MF rules. We could go after these additional funds, which if you figure it out at the five years, I think Spencer estimated was needed like 150 more units, and that for sure could be absorbed within our current portfolio.

We'll have to take it to our Board for permission, which we'll probably do in November or

December. They have a really long application time.

Usually I feel like HUD's turnaround times on their NOFAs is, you know, 60 days, and the MVP vouchers were really fast, in this case it's not due till February, so that's nice.

And the only other thing I was going to mention is there's actually an 811 presentation being done tomorrow at the Texas Health Summit which is a health summit put on by UT and the Texas Health Improvement

Network. And Spencer and myself and one of the developers who has 811 and then one of the LMHA folks are going to be on the panel and we're just going to talk to the audience about kind of what 811 looks like and kind of from their perspective, because most of the attendees at this conference are local health care providers, so they can kind of see what it would look like.

That's all.

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MR. WILKINSON: Any public comment, either in the room or on the phone? Going once, going twice.

MS. HANCOCK: I had a question.

MR. WILKINSON: Can you get next to a microphone, please?

MS. HANCOCK: Sure. I'm just wondering can you help explain the mismatch between saying we're going to remove the 811 Program from the QAP because the

understanding is that there are more units available than we would ever fund, versus that there are over 2,000 applicants on waiting lists for over two years?

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MS. BOSTON: That's a good question, and I think everybody asked that question early on. So having the units committed doesn't mean they're empty and available, so that's the disconnect. We have units who have committed to us through properties and it could be that those units aren't even built yet, and as soon as that property kind of goes online and is constructed, they'll offer all the 811 units they committed. So let's say it's a 200 unit property, they've agreed to give us 10 units, but when they're going to start leasing up they'll let us know and we can fill 10.

Alternatively, though, some of the properties that were committed to the program were existing properties that were fully occupied so we have to wait for every unit to become vacant, and in some of them that have done it, they're great properties and their turnover is really low, and even if it comes open and it's a three-bedroom and we didn't have anybody waiting for a three-bedroom, we have to pass on it. So it could take us three or four years before we're even hitting the full amount we could get out of that property, you know, if they've committed 10 and their turnover is low and their turnover

has a lot of bigger-size units, it could take us a long time.

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So that's the disconnect. And putting it in the QAP wouldn't necessarily get us more units right then.

It will have a bigger pool with the same problem.

MS. GREEN: I would suspect that you also have issues with people being on the wait list and then once you try to contact them they've gone missing because they've made other arrangements or they've passed away or gone missing.

MS. McCARTHY: And that was sort of part of that wait list update effort that I was mentioning was trying to make sure that we do know that people who are on our wait list they are still interested, we have their up-to-date contact information, we know how big their household is, those sort of things.

MS. HANCOCK: So with wait list planning, have you all made an effort to look at the wait list requirements, whether they be one-bedroom, two-, three-, four-bedroom, and then sort of match that to your future planning in terms of what the units look like so that you can get the people? Because if you have 1,500 people that need a one-bedroom and you just keep plugging out three-bedrooms, then you're not going to fix the wait list problem.

MS. BOSTON: Right. So we have. A couple of things. One is the properties that get offered to us, we don't have direct say-so over, so if someone offers a property that is predominantly larger units --

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MS. HANCOCK: The developer selects the units?

MS. BOSTON: The developer selects the property. We can then select the units, so when we execute the rental assistance contract, the RAC I mentioned, we say in there which size units we want. But if it's a property that's predominantly two-, three- and four-bedrooms, they may not have a whole lot for us to pick from.

However, we do tend to only put in the RAC ones and twos. We don't want to, though, make it impossible then if we get a family to not have done any threes, so it may be if the property has threes maybe we'll do one three-bedroom, two two-bedrooms, and five one-bedrooms, and that will be what the agreement is. And that agreement can be amended so if we ended up having a family come in who wanted that property and a three-bedroom was open, we could amend it. We haven't had to do that much yet, but absolutely could.

You're thinking about it perfectly because the questions you're asking are the questions we've faced each step along the way.

MS. HANCOCK: We just took over a property in San Antonio and the prior property manager kept saying we can't fill these 811 units, but it went on for like six months, and there's a certain point where you all say, you know, 60 days or you can convert it to something else if we can't fill it. I just want to make sure that everyone is working off the same sheet of music because there wasn't any reason to have vacancies for six months, for instance. And then why is everyone up in arms if there's a vacancy reimbursement during the vacancy period?

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MR. GOODWIN: Well, it's not we'll pay you vacancy for 10 years, and it's what, 80 percent or are you paying 100 percent?

Ms. SYLVESTER: Eighty percent. And I will say if you're not on a RAC we can't pay you a vacancy payment, but once you're on the RAC then we can pay that vacancy payment. That's a HUD limitation, that's not us.

MR. GOODWIN: You also have to think location.

I've got two credit properties in San Antonio, okay,

let's go do 811. One property, very few people would

apply there or they would not accept the unit there

because it's in what I would call a more industrial—

oriented area than it is a neighborhood area that would

have, we'll say, grocery, drug stores, schools, shopping,

as opposed to warehouse and car dealership. So just

because you have a unit there and you offer that unit to an 811 client, they don't have to take it, and in many cases some of it won't take it because they want the what I'll call downtown feeling, the neighborhood feeling with everybody and everything right there.

MS. BOSTON: And if you ever encounter a property who's telling you that they've had to hold a unit for longer than 60 days, please have them call me or Monica or Spencer. I mean, that's not required.

MR. WILKINSON: Danny, can you get her a witness affirmation form?

MR. SHEA: Sure.

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MR. WILKINSON: Any more public comment?

MR. STREMLER: It's not necessarily a public comment but I just wanted for the last time to -- Jeremy Stremler, TDHCA -- bring up potential consultations for the five-year consolidated plan.

I know this is the third time y'all have heard me ask this, but if there is any data or information that you would like to provide -- like the issue brief here which is nice -- that you feel could influence the five-year consolidated plan or should be included in that plan for the housing needs, health needs, whatever it might be in the State of Texas, and maybe how the market isn't responding to those needs.

We would be happy to take that information and 1 2 see where we could incorporate it into the five-year plan and how it can influence our writing and editing of that 3 4 plan as we move forward with putting it into draft form to 5 go out in the spring. 6 So with that being said, that is the last time 7 that I will take up your time. If possible, if you could send that to me by the end of this month, it would be 8 9 appreciated, or to Danny if that is easier for you to do,

MR. WILKINSON: Thanks, Jeremy.

to have that included in the consolidated plan.

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you.

Upcoming 2020 meeting dates, right now we have January 29, April 29, and July 22. If you have any requests for agenda items for the next meeting, get those either to Danny now or you can email them later, and we'll get it on there.

And also any staff assignments, if you want Danny to do something for you.

MS. BOSTON: Within the scope of the council. (General laughter.)

MR. WILKINSON: So you can ask him here or later if there's things you want him to look up and for future agenda items.

Thank you all, and this meeting is adjourned.

1 (Whereupon, at 11:06 a.m., the meeting was 2 adjourned.)

2 MEETING OF: Housing and Health Services Coordination

Council

5 LOCATION: Austin, Texas

DATE: October 16, 2019

I do hereby certify that the foregoing pages, numbers 1 through 47, inclusive, are the true, accurate, and complete transcript prepared from the verbal recording made by electronic recording by Nancy H. King before the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

DATE: October 22, 2019

(Transcriber)

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