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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Round Rock is a federal entitlement community under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. As a HUD entitlement community, the City is required to prepare a Five-Year Consolidated Plan (CP) in order to implement any federal programs that fund housing, community development and economic development within the community. The City of Round Rock CP covers the period from FY 2014 through FY 2018 (October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2019).

The lead entity responsible for the preparation of the CP is the City of Round Rock Office of Community Development.

Purpose of the Consolidated Plan

The purpose of the Consolidated Plan (CP) is to guide federal funding decisions in the next five years. The CP is guided by three overarching goals that are applied according to a community's needs. The goals are:

- To provide decent housing by preserving the affordable housing stock, increasing the availability of affordable housing, reducing discriminatory barriers, increasing the supply of supportive housing for those with special needs, and transitioning homeless persons and families into housing.
- To provide a suitable living environment through safer, more livable neighborhoods, greater integration of low- and moderate- income residents throughout the City, increased housing opportunities, and reinvestment in deteriorating neighborhoods.
- To expand economic opportunities through more jobs paying self-sufficient wages, homeownership opportunities, development activities that promote long-term community viability, and the empowerment of low- and moderate- income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

The primary federal funding resource in the 2014-2018 CP is the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): The primary objective of this program is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, principally for persons of low- and

moderate- income levels. Funds can be used for a wide array of activities, including: housing rehabilitation, homeownership assistance, lead-based paint detection and removal, construction or rehabilitation of public facilities and infrastructure, removal of architectural barriers, public services, rehabilitation of commercial or industrial buildings, and loans or grants to businesses.

The overall priority for the investment of federal funds is to increase self-sufficiency and economic opportunity for lower income residents and individuals with special needs so that they can achieve a reasonable standard of living.

The City will receive the following federal resources in FY 2014-2015; estimated projections for five years follow in parentheses:

- CDBG: \$502,576 (\$2,512,880)

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

The Strategic Plan provides a framework to address the needs of the City for the next five years using approximately \$2.5 million in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. The three overarching objectives guiding the proposed activities are:

- Providing Decent Affordable Housing
- Creating Suitable Living Environments
- Creating Economic Opportunities

Outcomes show how programs and activities benefit a community or the people served. The three outcomes that will illustrate the benefits of each activity funded by the CDBG program are:

- Improve Availability/Accessibility
- Improve Affordability
- Improve Sustainability

All future activities funded in the next five years will support at least one objective and one outcome. The City's framework for realizing the objectives and outcomes include the following goals:

- Provide Decent, Affordable Housing

- Provide a Suitable Living Environment
- Increase Homeownership
- End Chronic Homelessness

3. Evaluation of past performance

The following is a project activity summary of CDBG Program Year 2012-2013 from the most recent CAPER submitted to HUD:

- Round Rock Area Serving Center (RRASC) Food Pantry Program: Funding allowed the RRASC to purchase food from the Texas Food Bank for their food pantry at 13 cents/pound to assist low- to moderate- income families with food.
- Round Rock Housing Authority (RRHA) Neighborhood Outreach Center (NOC): Funding was used to pay the salary of the Resident Services Coordinator and teachers. The Coordinator was responsible for coordinating staff and volunteer activities, self-sufficiency program and tutoring for families of the RRHA and was the community link to education and job skill training. The teachers provided after-school tutoring and mentoring.
- Literacy Council of Williamson County Project Moving Up: Funding was used to pay for the GED teacher salary, GED testing fees and educational materials for ESL and GED students.
- Austin Tenants Council In-House Counseling: Funding was used to pay for a portion of staff salaries and overhead towards fair housing services.
- City of Round Rock Parks and Recreation Department Veterans Park Improvements: Funding was used for improvements at Veterans Park, including rehabilitation of the restroom, sidewalk, installation of park tables and benches, as well as construction of a park pavilion and professional services.
- Hope Alliance Shelter Improvements: Funds were used for the rehabilitation of the battered and abused shelter that included replacement of a water heater, fence, plumbing improvements, painting of interior and exterior areas, and insulation.
- Round Rock Area Serving Center (RRASC) Neighborhood Clean Sweep: Funds were used to pay for the part-time salary of a project manager, supplies, materials, postage, printing and dumpster rental for the Greenhill Neighborhood Clean Sweep.

- Austin Tenants Council Fair Housing Workshop: Funds were used to pay for a workshop on fair housing and tenant-landlord laws for area social service providers and federally funded housing providers.
- City of Round Rock Office of Community Development-Program Administration: Funds were used to pay for salaries and overhead for the administration and oversight of the CDBG program.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Round Rock’s goal for citizen participation is to ensure a broad participation of City residents, housing, economic, and service providers in the planning and implementation of community development and housing programming. Citizen participation takes the form of advertised community meetings, public hearings, and stakeholder interviews.

The planning process for the preparation of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2015 Annual Action Plan included the following distinct elements:

- Focus group sessions with representatives from City government (staff), non-profit organizations, and other service providers to gain stakeholder input on the identification of City housing and community development needs.
- Additional meetings and telephone interviews with City departmental staff and other provider agencies and stakeholders throughout the planning process to understand the current scope of programs, issues, and concerns. The one-on-one conversations helped to develop strategies to address the community needs that were identified in the focus group sessions.

For the development of the 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan and FY 2014-2015 Annual Action Plan, a public notice was published on February 8, 2014 in the Round Rock Leader. The first public needs hearing was held on February 27, 2014 and the second public needs hearing was held on March 27, 2014. Notice of the public hearings was also posted on the “City News” section on the City of Round Rock’s website (www.roundrocktexas.gov). Comments submitted at the public meeting or via mail are summarized as follows:

5. Summary of public comments

Comments were received at the February 27, 2014 public needs hearing at the City Council meeting. The following were the needs identified during the public meeting: 1) tree trimming, 2) major home repairs, 3) construction of new sidewalks, 4) additional street lighting, and, 5) flood insurance assistance to homeowners. No public comments were received at the March

27, 2014 second public needs hearing. In addition, no written comments were received during the 30-day comment period.

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

All comments and views were accepted. Please see the summary of public comments above.

7. Summary

The City of Round Rock has conducted a thorough outreach program to enable input on the development of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan from a cross-section of residents and stakeholders.

The Process

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

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

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

Table 1 Responsible Agencies

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	ROUND ROCK	Office of Community Development

Narrative

The City of Round Rock Office of Community Development is the lead agency for the preparation of the Consolidated Plan and administration of the CDBG program. Annual funding requests generally open in February with applications due in mid-March. Funding decisions are made in April.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

City of Round Rock

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PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(I)

1. Introduction

The City of Round Rock developed an outreach effort to maximize input from a large cross-section of stakeholders. This outreach effort included public meetings, published meeting notices, stakeholder meetings, in-person interviews, and telephone interviews.

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

The City of Round Rock actively consulted with a variety of non-profits, social service providers, community citizens, and other governmental agencies. This was done in an effort to determine the needs of the City and better allocate entitlement resources. Focus group meetings were held on February 10-12, 2014 with affordable/special needs housing providers, business associations, homeless providers, community building organizations, economic development officials, and health and human service providers. In addition, two public hearings, which were open to the general public and advertised on February 8, 2014, were held on February 27, 2014 and March 27, 2014 at the City of Round Rock City Council Chambers. Both public hearings were properly advertised in the Round Rock Leader in accordance with the City's approved Citizen Participation Plan.

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

The City of Round Rock Office of Community Development works closely with local homeless providers, including Hope Alliance and the Round Rock Serving Center, to address the needs of homeless persons.

The City of Round Rock has in the past funded the Round Rock Area Serving Center. Funding was used for the purchase of food for the food pantry. The Round Rock Area Serving Center assisted 1,000 households with food during program year 2012-2013. In an effort to prevent homelessness the Round Rock Area Serving Center also provides mortgage assistance to the residents of Round Rock.

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

The City of Round Rock does not receive ESG funds. The City works closely with the Williamson-Burnet Counties Opportunities (WBCO) organization, the recipient of ESG funds for the area that includes the City of Round Rock. The City will continue to work with WBCO to address homelessness.

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

A wide range of stakeholders were consulted to determine the level of housing and social service needs. This included housing and social service agencies in addition to public agencies and private nonprofit organizations whose missions included the provision of affordable housing and human services to low- and moderate- income households and persons.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
Williamson-Burnet Counties Opportunities (WBCO)	Services – Homeless	Homeless Needs - All	Telephone interview and emails
Hope Alliance	Housing and Services – Homeless	Homeless Needs - All	Telephone interview and emails
CASA	Services – Children	Non-Homeless Special Needs	In-person interview
Round Rock Serving Center	Services	Public Service and Homeless Needs	In-person interview
Bluebonnet Trails	Services	Public Services, Homeless Needs, and Health	In-person interview
United Way of Williamson County	Services	Public Services	In-person interview
YMCA	Services	Public Service and Health	In-person interview
Habitat for Humanity of Williamson County	Housing	Housing Needs Assessment	In-person interview
City of Round Rock Planning and Development Services	Planning Organization	Housing Needs Assessment and Market Analysis	In-person interview
City of Round Rock Economic Development-Neighborhood Services Coordinator	Other Government – City	Housing Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, and Economic Development	In-person interview
City of Round Rock Finance	Other Government – City	Housing Needs Assessment, Economic Development, and Anti-Poverty Strategy	In-person interview
City of Round Rock Inspection Services	Other Government – City	Non-Housing Community Development Needs	In-person interview
Round Rock Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing Needs	In-person interview

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

The Continuum of Care (CoC) and most of the local CoC agencies were consulted, either through a personal interview and/or follow-up interviews.

Table 3 Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
City of Round Rock Downtown Master Plan (2010)	City of Round Rock	The plan helped to inform the infrastructure needs of the community.
Strategic Plan-A Vision for the City of Round Rock 2027 (March 2012)	City of Round Rock	The plan helped to inform the overall goals and framework of the community

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

The lead agency for the Consolidated Plan (CP) is the City of Round Rock Office of Community Development. Major public entities that will be involved in the implementation of the CP include the Round Rock Housing Authority and private entities such as CASA, Hope Alliance, and the Austin Center for Independent Living (ACIL).

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

The City of Round Rock engaged in a multi-pronged approach to citizen participation and engagement, including focus group sessions with stakeholders in the community representing a wide range of public agencies, and private nonprofit organizations. This process assisted in identifying priority needs and a strategic plan to address affordable housing needs and human services to low- and moderate- income households and persons.

Table 4 Citizen Participation Outreach

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
Public Hearings	Citywide	Two public hearings were held. The first public needs hearing was held on February 27, 2014. The second public needs hearing was held on March 27, 2014.	The following were the needs identified during the public meeting: 1) tree trimming, 2) major home repairs, 3) construction of new sidewalks, 4) additional street lighting, and, 5) flood insurance assistance to homeowners. No public comments were received at the March 27, 2014 second public needs hearing. In addition, no written comments were received during the 30-day comment period.	All comments were accepted.	N/A
City of Round Rock website	Citywide	N/A	N/A	N/A	www.roundrocktexas.gov

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Based on the HUD CHAS data and analysis included within this section of the Strategic Plan, in addition to interviews and group discussions held with service providers, the following conclusions relative to housing needs in the City of Round Rock for all household types, income groups and racial/ethnic groups can be made.

Racial/ethnic groups with disproportionate *housing problems* defined as housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities, overcrowding (more than 1.5 person per room), and/or cost burden greater than **30%** include the following:

Housing Problems

- Black households with incomes at 31-50% and 81-100%
- American Indian, Alaska Native households with incomes at 31-50% and 51-80%, and
- Asian households with incomes at 0-30% and 81-100%

Racial/ethnic groups with disproportionate *housing problems* defined as housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities, overcrowding (more than 1.5 person per room), and/or cost burden greater than **50%** include the following:

Severe Housing Problems

- Black households with incomes at 31-50%, and
- Asian households with incomes at 0-30%

Racial/ethnic groups with disproportionate *housing cost burden* include the following:

Housing Cost Burden

- Black households with housing cost burden paying above 50%
- Asian households with housing cost burden paying less than 30%, and
- American Indian, Alaska Native households with household cost burden paying between 31-50% (small sample sizes)

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The Housing Needs Assessment is based on data provided by HUD through the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, with supplemental data used when available. Although the CHAS data is dated, it provides a glimpse of the housing needs within the City. This data, in combination with supplemental data and interviews with agencies and housing providers in the City, can provide a snapshot view of the housing needs.

Housing Needs - Agency Results:

Interviews with agencies that provide housing and social services provided an overview on housing needs. The following is a summary of the key points from the surveys and the stakeholder interviews:

- Extremely-low, very-low, and low-income households have a very difficult time finding affordable housing. In addition, moderate-income households have a difficult time as well.
- Small related households appear to have the most residents who are cost burdened across a range of income levels and tenure.
- The lack of affordable housing affects some of the area's most vulnerable citizens, according to local non-profits.

Housing problems are broken down into four categories. The four housing problems include: cost burden, lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, overcrowding, and zero/negative income.

The following bullet points summarize the tables found on the following pages:

Renter households:

- Between 0-30% of AMI and severely overcrowded
- Between 31-50% of AMI lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities
- Between 0-30% of AMI with one or more of four housing problems
- Between 0-30% of AMI with housing problems paying more than 50% of their gross income on housing costs

Owner households:

- Between 51-80% of AMI and severely overcrowded
- Between 51-80% of AMI with one or more of four housing problems

- Between 51-80% of AMI with housing problems paying more than 30% of their gross income on housing costs
- Between 51-80% of AMI with housing problems paying more than 50% of their gross income on housing costs

Households by Household Type

Renter households paying more than 30% of their gross income on housing costs:

- Small related households between 31-50% and 51-80% of AMI
- Elderly households between 30-50% of AMI
- Other households between 30-50% of AMI

Owner households paying more than 30% of their gross income on housing costs:

- Small related households between 51-80% of AMI
- Large related households between 51-80% of AMI
- Elderly households between 51-80% of AMI

Renter households paying more than 50% of their gross income on housing costs:

- Small related households between 30-51% of AMI
- Large related households between 0-30% of AMI
- Elderly renter households between 0-30% of AMI
- Other households between 0-30% of AMI

Owner households paying more than 50% of their gross income on housing costs:

- Small related households between 50-81% of AMI
- Elderly households between 50-81% of AMI

Demographic indicators are essential to understanding a community’s housing needs. The data provides a snapshot of the City’s rapid growth and highlights the ongoing increase in population and households.

Table 5 Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2010	% Change
Population	61,141	93,092	52%
Households	20,926	33,145	58%
Median Income	\$60,354.00	\$68,952.00	14%

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2006-2010 ACS (Most Recent Year)

The following tables are HUD-generated tables within the IDIS eCon Planning Suite using 2006-2010 CHAS data. HAMFI refers to “HUD Adjusted Median Family Income,” which is the median

family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction in order to determine Fair Market Rents and income limits for HUD programs.

Table 6 Number of Total Households

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	1,855	2,785	5,334	3,785	19,385
Small Family Households *	785	1,270	2,319	1,755	12,825
Large Family Households *	180	270	860	520	1,844
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	115	235	525	335	1,655
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	165	295	320	80	470
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	475	855	1,440	1,225	4,129
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	10	10	0	10	30	20	10	0	0	30
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	110	0	0	110	0	0	0	10	10
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	90	170	230	40	530	35	4	95	115	249
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	860	735	165	0	1,760	395	300	615	50	1,360

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	35	1,025	1,570	155	2,785	20	155	894	785	1,854
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	165	0	0	0	165	50	0	0	0	50

Data 2006-2010 CHAS

Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	965	1,025	395	55	2,440	450	315	715	175	1,655
Having none of four housing problems	190	1,060	2,855	1,730	5,835	40	390	1,364	1,835	3,629
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	165	0	0	0	165	50	0	0	0	50

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	370	970	970	2,310	280	240	664	1,184
Large Related	125	120	125	370	30	70	325	425
Elderly	95	150	95	340	60	115	365	540
Other	400	665	630	1,695	85	35	220	340

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	990	1,905	1,820	4,715	455	460	1,574	2,489

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	355	415	120	890	270	185	285	740
Large Related	115	0	0	115	30	15	60	105
Elderly	80	35	50	165	45	85	165	295
Other	380	285	0	665	85	15	110	210
Total need by income	930	735	170	1,835	430	300	620	1,350

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	90	280	140	40	550	35	4	70	85	194
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	10	85	0	95	0	0	25	40	65
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	90	290	225	40	645	35	4	95	125	259

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

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

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

The total number of single person households in need of housing assistance, as quantified by the Williamson County January 2013 Point-in-Time (PIT) survey, continues to grow. In a pattern that remains constant since the first PIT survey, the number of homeless single person households is almost a third larger than family households. There were 128 persons in households without children counted during the most recent PIT. This is up from 122 based on the 2009 PIT, and represents a large segment (62%) of the homeless population.

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

The Williamson County Crisis Center (Hope Alliance) offers two housing programs to assist its recent clients. They offer a short-term, transitional housing program that helps families, primarily victims of domestic violence, who are transitioning out of the shelter and also a long term, supportive housing program.

Staff at Hope Alliance indicated that many clients stay from 21-35 days, an increase over the last three years. Three years ago an average of 20 families needed assistance on a monthly basis. Currently, there are 60 or more families in need of assistance. Many have to be turned away, indicating a potential need for more housing for victims of domestic violence. The lack of affordable housing was most often identified as a major issue.

What are the most common housing problems?

Cost burden is the most common housing problem. A lack of affordable units makes it difficult for low-income families to find housing.

In addition, over 77% of the extremely low-income renters and 50% of the low-income owners were experiencing at least one type of housing problem, including overcrowding, lack of kitchen facilities and/or lack of bathroom facilities.

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

- Fifty-one percent of “other” renter households and 40% of elderly owner households were paying more than 30% of their income for housing (cost burden).
- Fifty-five percent of “other” renter households, 39% of small owner households, and 38% of elderly owner households were paying more than 50% of their income for housing (severe cost burden).

This information is shown in the HUD tables on the previous pages.

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

The housing needs of low-income individuals and families with children are high due to the high cost of housing and difficulty in accessing jobs due to few transportation options. With the cost of a two-bedroom unit ranging from \$900 to \$1,100 per month, few low-income individuals or families can afford a unit in Round Rock.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

No local estimate is available.

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

The high cost of housing creates instability and over-crowding. An increased risk of homelessness is also a by-product.

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

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

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate 10 percentage points or greater than for the income level as a whole. The 2006-2010 CHAS data table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing problems by HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (AMI) levels. Housing problems include:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than one person per room)
- Cost burden greater than 30%

Income classifications are as follows: 0%-30% AMI is considered extremely low-income, 31%-50% AMI is low-income, 51%-80% AMI is moderate-income, and 81%-100% is middle-income.

The following racial/ethnic household groups experienced disproportionately greater need, for both renters and owners combined, as exemplified by housing problems:

- Black households with incomes at 31-50% and 81-100%
- American Indian, Alaska Native households with incomes at 31-50% and 51-80%, and
- Asian households with incomes at 0-30% and 81-100%

This information is summarized in the following table based on the HUD-generated tables in the subsequent pages. It should be noted that numerically, Hispanic households had the largest number of non-white households with housing problems, regardless of income level.

Table 7 Summary Table: Housing Cost Burden by Race

	0-30% AMI	31-50%	51-80%	81-100%
Racial/ Ethnic Group	% with one or more housing problems			
White	89.4%	85.2%	60.3%	29.0%
Black/ African American	77.0%	100.0%	60.3%	60.0%
Asian	100.0%	90.9%	15.4%	61.2%
American Indian, Alaska Native	0.0%	100.0%	80.0%	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	94.6%	98.7%	57.9%	0.0%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	90.4%	91.6%	58.6%	32.3%

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,405	150	195
White	800	95	140
Black / African American	114	34	25
Asian	45	0	20
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	440	25	10

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,670	245	0
White	1,320	230	0
Black / African American	455	0	0
Asian	100	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	780	10	0

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,040	2,150	0
White	1,770	1,165	0
Black / African American	425	280	0
Asian	20	110	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	755	550	0

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,140	2,385	0
White	630	1,545	0
Black / African American	150	100	0
Asian	30	19	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	330	670	0

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

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

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room)
- Cost burden greater than 50%

Income classifications are as follows: 0%-30% AMI is considered extremely low-income, 31%-50% AMI is low-income, 51%-80% AMI is moderate-income, and 81%-100% AMI is middle-income.

Based on this definition, the following household types experienced disproportionately greater housing need in the City of Round Rock:

- Black households with incomes at 31-50%, and
- Asian households with incomes at 0-30%

This information is summarized in the following table based on the HUD-generated tables in the subsequent pages. It should be noted that numerically, Hispanic households had the largest number of non-white households with severe housing problems, regardless of income level.

Table 8 Summary Table: Severe Housing Cost Burden by Race

	0-30% AMI	31-50%	51-80%	81-100%
Racial/ Ethnic Group	% with one or more severe housing problems			
White	82.1%	38.7%	15.2%	3.5%
Black/ African American	76.4%	73.6%	18.4%	0.0%
Asian	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian, Alaska Native	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	87.2%	45.3%	23.7%	11.5%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	83.9%	44.4%	17.1%	6.4%

Source: CHAS 2006-2010

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,305	250	195
White	735	160	140
Black / African American	110	34	25
Asian	45	0	20
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	410	60	10

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,295	1,620	0
White	600	950	0
Black / African American	335	120	0
Asian	0	110	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	360	435	0

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	885	4,305	0
White	445	2,485	0
Black / African American	130	575	0
Asian	0	130	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	55	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	310	1,000	0

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	225	3,305	0
White	75	2,095	0
Black / African American	0	250	0
Asian	30	19	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	115	885	0

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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

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

Introduction:

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate 10 percentage points or greater than for the income level as a whole. The table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing cost burden. Racial/ethnic groups are sub-divided into the percentage of each racial/ethnic group paying less than 30% (no cost burden), between 30%-50% (cost burden), and above 50% (severely cost burden) of their gross income on housing costs. The column labeled no/negative income is the population paying 100% of their gross income on housing costs. This, however, is assuming that these households have housing costs.

Based on this definition, the following household types experienced disproportionately greater housing cost burden in the City of Round Rock:

- Black households with housing cost burden paying above 50%, and
- American Indian, Alaska Native households with household cost burden paying between 31-50% (small sample sizes)

This information is summarized from the HUD CHAS data in the table below. It should be noted that numerically, Hispanic households had the largest number of non-white households with housing cost burden, regardless of income level.

Table 9 Summary Table: Housing Cost Burden by Race

	Less than 30% (No Cost Burden)	31-50%	More than 51%	No/ negative income (not computed)
Racial/ Ethnic Group	% with housing cost burden			%
White	73.7%	17.8%	8.6%	0.7%
Black/ African American	52.1%	27.5%	20.4%	0.9%
Asian	80.4%	14.1%	5.5%	1.6%
American Indian, Alaska Native	62.5%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	64.1%	23.7%	12.2%	0.8%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	70.2%	19.7%	10.1%	0.8%

Source: CHAS 2006-2010

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	21,445	6,015	3,075	235
White	14,855	3,580	1,725	140
Black / African American	1,395	735	545	25
Asian	1,025	180	70	20
American Indian, Alaska Native	75	45	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,865	1,430	735	50

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

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

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

Overall, Hispanic households appear to have a disproportionately greater need for affordable housing compared to other racial or ethnic groups based on CHAS data. While Black and Asian households experienced housing problems and severe housing problems across a variety of income categories as shown below, these racial groups include relatively small sample sizes. Hispanic households had the largest number of non-white households with a cross-section of housing problems. The following is an overall summary of the disproportionately greater needs in the City of Round Rock:

Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

- Black households with incomes at 31-50% and 81-100%
- American Indian, Alaska Native households with incomes at 31-50% and 51-80%, and
- Asian households with incomes at 0-30% and 81-100%

Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

- Black households with incomes at 31-50%, and
- Asian households with incomes at 0-30%

Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burden

- Black households with housing cost burden paying above 50%
- American Indian, Alaska Native households with household cost burden paying between 31-50% (small sample sizes)

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

The needs are identified above.

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

The City of Round Rock will invest its CDBG funds primarily in areas where the percentage of low and moderate income (LMI) persons is 47.75% or higher. Generally, the LMI percentage required for CDBG eligibility is 51%. However, in some communities, such as Round Rock, there are very few areas in which the 51% of the residents are low- and moderate- income. For these grantees, the CDBG law authorizes an exception criterion in order for such grantees to be able

to undertake area benefit activities. Within the City of Round Rock, there are 16 census block groups which contain a majority of low- and moderate- income persons. These 16 block group areas are so designated because the percentage of low- and moderate- income persons within each block group is greater than 47.75%. As such, these 11 areas, listed in the table on the following page, are eligible for CDBG investment.

Table 10 Low- and Moderate- Income (LMI) Block Groups

Census Tract	Block Group	Persons	% Low- to Moderate- Income (LMI)
18.51	3	1,165	50.00%
	4	1,000	66.45%
205.04	1	1,055	66.14%
	2	920	49.33%
	4	1,655	75.74%
206.02	2	265	47.75%
207.01	1	710	57.96%
207.03	2	2,025	54.22%
207.04	2	1,045	53.18%
	3	750	70.42%
207.07	2	1,095	71.34%
208.03	1	1,250	53.19%
215.02	1	2,425	62.02%
	2	850	79.44%
215.03	1	1,205	59.21%
215.05	1	795	54.27%

Source: U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2014 LMI Data

To best determine the location of racial/ethnic groups with disproportionately greater need, maps were created matching areas of low- and moderate- income (LMI) concentration with areas of racial/ethnic concentration. HUD defines areas of racial/ethnic concentration as census tracts in which a racial or ethnic group’s share of the population is at least 10% greater than that group’s share of the City population as a whole. Areas where LMI and racial or ethnic concentration intersect indicate impacted areas in which there is disproportionately greater need. The thresholds for areas of ethnic and racial concentration are shown in the chart below:

Table 11 Racial and Ethnic Concentration, 2012

Racial/Ethnic Group	Percent of Total Population	Area of Concentration
White	79.2%	89.2%
Black	9.3%	19.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.7%	10.7%
Asian	4.6%	14.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.03%	10.03%
Some Other Race	2.6%	12.6%
Two or More Races	3.6%	13.6%
Hispanic	28.9%	38.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 ACS

Two census tracts in Round Rock have racial concentrations: Census Tract 205.06 and Census Tract 208.06. Three census tracts have ethnic concentrations: Census Tract 205.04 and Census Tract 207.01, and 215.02. No census tracts have a concentration of both ethnic and racial persons.

Concentrations of LMI Persons, Minority Persons and Hispanics

Of the 11 census tract areas which include 16 LMI block groups, three were noted to be areas of racial and/or ethnic concentrations. These three areas include Census Tract 205.04, 207.01, and 215.02. These are considered to be impacted areas.

The maps on the following pages display this information. Map 1 shows the areas of LMI concentration, Map 2 shows the areas of ethnic concentration, Map 3 shows racially concentrated areas, and Map 4 shows impacted areas.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Round Rock Housing Authority was established in 1966, with the first development built in 1972. Today, the Housing Authority owns 100 units and administers 92 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. Approximately 200 persons are assisted through these programs.

Of the 100 public housing units, 28 units in Cushing are mainly for the elderly, with some family households. Both Westwood and Lance Haven have 30 units for family households. In addition, there are 12 scattered single family units currently occupied by Section 8 tenants. All of the units are considered to be in very good condition. No public housing home ownership initiative currently exists.

Table 12 Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	99	188	0	188	0	0	0

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Table 13 Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	13,950	14,432	0	14,432	0	0	
Average length of stay	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	
Average Household size	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	
# Homeless at admission	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	49	17	0	17	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	17	39	0	39	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	99	188	0	188	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Table 14 Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	74	64	0	64	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	19	120	0	120	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	5	3	0	3	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Table 15 Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	30	28	0	28	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	69	160	0	160	0	0	0

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

RRHA currently does not have a Section 504 Plan. Accommodation for those with disabilities is made on a demand basis. Currently, one-bedroom units are available for those with disabilities.

The waiting list is closed. Round Rock Housing Authority has a large number of port-ins, which absorbs any available vouchers. RRHA bills up to 50 other PHAs located throughout the country from California to New York.

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

According to the Round Rock Housing Authority’s most recent Strategic Plan, there is a growing need for housing programs for persons with disabilities, especially mental disabilities. In October 2013, the housing authority opened the public housing waitlist. The housing authority processed over 450 applications, supporting the need for affordable housing in the area.

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

The need for more affordable housing is a common theme in Round Rock.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The City of Round Rock and Williamson County are part of the Texas Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoS CoC). The BoS CoC is part of the Texas Homeless Network (THN), a non-profit membership-based organization helping Texas communities to prevent and end homelessness. THN is a 501(c)(3) organization that is partially funded through Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs and Texas Department of State Health Services.

THN provides training and technical assistance around the State of Texas helping service providers and communities better serve the homeless population with the end goal of preventing and ending homelessness.

Homeless needs are being addressed on a regional basis with coordinated services and shelters provided by agencies located in Round Rock and Austin, Texas.

The following agencies provide temporary shelter, transitional housing and other services:

- The Williamson County Crisis Center (Hope Alliance) offers two housing programs to assist its recent clients. They offer a short-term, transitional housing program that helps families who are transitioning out of the shelter and a long term, supportive housing program.
- STARRY Emergency Shelter serves children who need immediate protection, typically after being removed from their home by court order due to life-threatening abuse or neglect.
- Lifeworks provides emergency shelter and transitional housing as well as counseling, education/workforce and youth development to youth and their families.
- Round Rock Area Serving Center provides emergency shelter, food and clothing vouchers as well as mortgage and utility assistance in an effort to prevent homelessness.

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

No data is available specifically for the City of Round Rock. Because of the lack of data availability, a description of categories cannot be provided either.

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

As stated earlier, staff at Hope Alliance indicated that many clients stay from 21-35 days, an increase over the last three years. Three years ago an average of 20 families needed assistance on a monthly basis. Currently, there are 60 or more families in need of assistance. Many have to be turned away, indicating a potential need for more housing for victims of domestic violence. The lack of affordable housing was most often identified as a major issue. The Round Rock Area Serving Center provides low income individuals assistance with mortgage, rent, prescriptions, food and emergency shelter in an effort to prevent homelessness.

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

No data is available specifically for the City of Round Rock on the extent and nature of homelessness by racial and ethnic group.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The City of Round Rock and Williamson County are part of the Texas Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoS CoC). No data is available specifically for the City of Round Rock on the nature and extent of unsheltered homelessness. Homelessness is a regional issue and is best addressed countywide through the efforts of both Williamson and Travis Counties and local jurisdictions. Since Round Rock's emergency shelter only provides temporary facilities for displaced women and children, the City will work with area providers to address its share of the homeless need through facilities and services provided at the regional level.

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

Introduction:

It is increasingly difficult to fund non-homeless special needs projects due to the limited amount of funding received annually to support housing and community development initiatives and the increasing amount of basic community needs resulting from ongoing economic conditions. However, other resources are available at the federal, state and local levels, including non-profit organizations that area organizations can solicit to help provide affordable housing opportunities and supportive services to the non-homeless special needs populations in City of Round Rock.

The City of Round Rock relies on area non-profit organizations to provide many services to the non-homeless special needs populations. The City will continue to support the efforts of these and other organizations that provide housing and supportive services to non-homeless special needs individuals. The Williamson County and Cities Health District (WCCHD) offers a variety of services to Round Rock and Williamson County residents, including:

- Alcohol and drug testing services, counseling
- Women, infant and children (WIC) services
- Family assistance
- Public health services
- Senior services
- Emergency services
- HIV testing and counseling

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Persons with special needs include the elderly and frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, persons with alcohol/other drug addictions, public housing residents, and persons living with HIV/AIDS. The segments of these populations requiring special housing options have not been quantified. Many persons with such special needs also have very low-incomes. Therefore, their needs may have already been taken into account in estimating the housing needs of persons with very low incomes. However, for some people, supportive housing – housing with supportive services – is needed as they are unable to undertake the activities of daily living (ADL) without assistance.

Supportive housing is defined as residential units that provide a range of services needed for the resident to achieve personal goals. Various subpopulations with special needs require supportive housing. The needs of these subpopulations are described on the following pages.

Elderly and Frail Elderly

Demographic data for both areas continue to show an increasingly larger proportion of persons over the age of 62 residing in the area.

In the City of Round Rock, the number of individuals with disabilities is expected to increase due to an increase in life expectancy and aging baby boomers. The overall rate of disabilities in a population increases with age as 38.5% of seniors 65 and over report having at least one disability.

Persons with Mental, Physical, and/or Other Developmental Disabilities

Severe mental illness includes the diagnoses of psychoses and the major affective disorders such as bipolar and major depression. The condition must be chronic, meaning it has existed for at least one year, to meet the HUD definition for a disability.

While there are likely many residents in Round Rock suffering from mental illness, a comprehensive estimate on the number of non-homeless mentally ill persons was not provided. Agencies providing service to this subpopulation, including Bluebonnet Trails, have indicated that the greatest needs for mentally ill persons include affordable rental units and transportation services. Bluebonnet Trails recently completed three new transitional homes for persons with mental health issues.

The Austin Resource Center for Independent Living (ARCIL) is a non-profit agency in Round Rock that assists disabled seniors with minor home repairs. ARCIL also assists with:

- Independent living skills
- Functional life skills training
- Referral and information on housing, education, attendant assistance services and other community resources

Making minor home repairs and/or modifications will allow disabled seniors to stay in their homes longer and also provides them with full access to the community. ARCIL has a home repair and modification program that assists disabled residents of Round Rock with home modifications up to \$10,000.

ARCIL also assists seniors who are living with relatives, or living in a nursing home, to live in their own apartment by helping them find affordable housing in Round Rock.

The City of Round Rock has assisted ARCIL in the past with CDBG funds for home repairs for residents in the City who meet the income requirements and have someone in the home with a significant disability.

Persons with Alcohol or other Drug Addictions

Round Rock has a program called LifeSteps, an organization whose mission is to eliminate substance abuse in Williamson County through prevention, intervention, counseling, education and family services. Programs target at-risk youth ages 12-17 who are experiencing early signs of substance abuse and/or other related risk factors and provide counseling for families in the process of separation and/or divorce. LifeSteps also provides substance abuse education, including DWI offender programs.

Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families

The Texas Department of State Health Services reports annually on the incidence of reported cases of HIV and AIDS. In 2012, the latest full year for which data were available, the department reported that there were 662 persons in Williamson County living with HIV/AIDS. Of these, 9 were AIDS cases reported in 2012 and 18 were HIV cases reported in 2012. The report showed that five persons were diagnosed with AIDS in the City of Round Rock in 2012. No other data was available.

Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

Hope Alliance operates under the belief that physical, sexual, emotional and psychological abuse of one human being by another is unacceptable.

Hope Alliance's primary objectives are to:

- Advocate for the creation of an environment where violence and abuse are not tolerated in the community.
- Provide education, violence prevention services and crisis intervention to victims of family and sexual violence.
- Seek the support and resources necessary to achieve the agency mission.

The City of Round Rock has assisted Hope Alliance in the past with CDBG funds for shelter rehabilitation. Continued assistance is likely over the next five years.

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

The non-homeless special needs populations in City of Round Rock have a wide range of service needs, including transitional housing, supportive housing, counseling, care management, transportation to health care facilities and employment and more. Information was also retrieved from interviews and focus group sessions with area organizations during the planning process.

Several priorities identified were common across the various subcategories of special needs populations. For example, one such priority need identified was more affordable housing. Transportation access to employment opportunities was also identified as a key issue, in addition to job training, child care, and other services.

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

The Texas Department of State Health Services reports annually on the incidence of reported cases of HIV and AIDS. In 2012, the latest full year for which data were available, the department reported that there were 662 persons in Williamson County living with HIV/AIDS. Of these, 9 were AIDS cases reported in 2012 and 18 were HIV cases reported in 2012. The report showed that five persons were diagnosed with AIDS in the City of Round Rock in 2012. No other data was available.

Community Action of Williamson County, located in Georgetown, provides housing assistance for low income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families through HUD's Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA) Program. The Texas Department of State Health Services lists four other facilities affiliated with HOPWA in the public health region that includes Williamson County: AIDS Services of Austin, Brazos Valley Community Action Agency, United Way of the Greater Fort Hood Area and the Waco-McLennan County Public Health District.

The HOPWA program in Texas provides tenant-based rental assistance, short-term rent/mortgage/utilities assistance, supportive services and permanent housing placement services.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

There is an ongoing need for public facility improvements, particularly for ongoing improvements to playgrounds and parks, such as Veterans Park. Rehabilitation of local homeless facilities will continue to be a priority over the next five years.

How were these needs determined?

According to one of the goals identified in the City of Round Rock's Strategic Plan (2012-2027), aging City facilities need ongoing repairs and major maintenance. Upgrading the downtown infrastructure was identified as one of the short-term challenges and opportunities.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

There is an ongoing need for public improvements, including street improvements, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and streetscape.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were identified in the City of Round Rock's Strategic Plan (2012-2027) and during interviews with area stakeholders and City staff. Needs were also identified in the City of Round Rock's Master Plan (2010).

The primary strategies in the Master Plan related to public improvements included the following:

- Connecting neighborhoods that are differentiated from each other through streetscaping, building form, and program
- Placing commercial/mixed use and multi-family buildings close to the street/sidewalk, creating an inviting outdoor room
- Preserving and extending Round Rock's historic district and building composition in terms of scale and architecture
- Establishing compatibility among all modes of travel
- Identifying and planning a series of greens / public spaces with adequate kid-friendly amenities
- Incorporating sustainable urban design and building strategies

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The need for ongoing public services, ranging from the RRHA's after-school program to the CASA court-appointed advocates program and the food pantry program was expressed during stakeholder interviews and through research on existing economic conditions.

Past public services have included the following sub-recipients:

- Round Rock Area Serving Center provided food for low- to moderate- income families with food from their food pantry,
- Round Rock Housing Authority Neighborhood Outreach Center provided afterschool tutoring and resident services to the residents of the Round Rock Housing Authority. Funds were used to pay for the resident services coordinator and teacher salaries.
- Literacy Council of Williamson County provided ESL, literacy and GED classes for low- to moderate- income residents of Round Rock. Funds were used to pay for teacher salaries, intake coordinator, GED testing fees, and educational materials.
- Austin Tenant Council provided tenant-landlord in-house counseling and fair housing education and outreach. Funds were used to pay for overhead and salaries.

A homebuyer counseling and/or downpayment assistance program has also been identified as a public service need in Round Rock.

In addition, the Neighborhood Services program will work to continue to coordinate neighborhood clean-up efforts, such as the recent Greenhill neighborhood clean-up.

These programs will likely be funded over the next five years to meet the public service needs of Round Rock residents.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were identified through Interviews with stakeholders and review of community needs within the eCon Plan's Need Assessment.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The housing stock in the City of Round Rock consists primarily of single-family owner-occupied units with three bedrooms or more. Over 58% of the housing stock is owner-occupied. The need for more affordable housing, and in particular rental housing, is strong in the City.

Cost of Housing:

The median home value increased 5.8% between 2000 and 2012, adjusted for inflation. In contrast, the median contract rent declined by 10.6%. There is a great need for more affordable housing, particularly rental housing.

Lead-Based Paint Hazard:

In 2000, HUD estimated that as many as 540 housing units built in the City of Round Rock prior to 1970 and occupied by low and moderate income households contained lead-based paint.

Public and Assisted Housing:

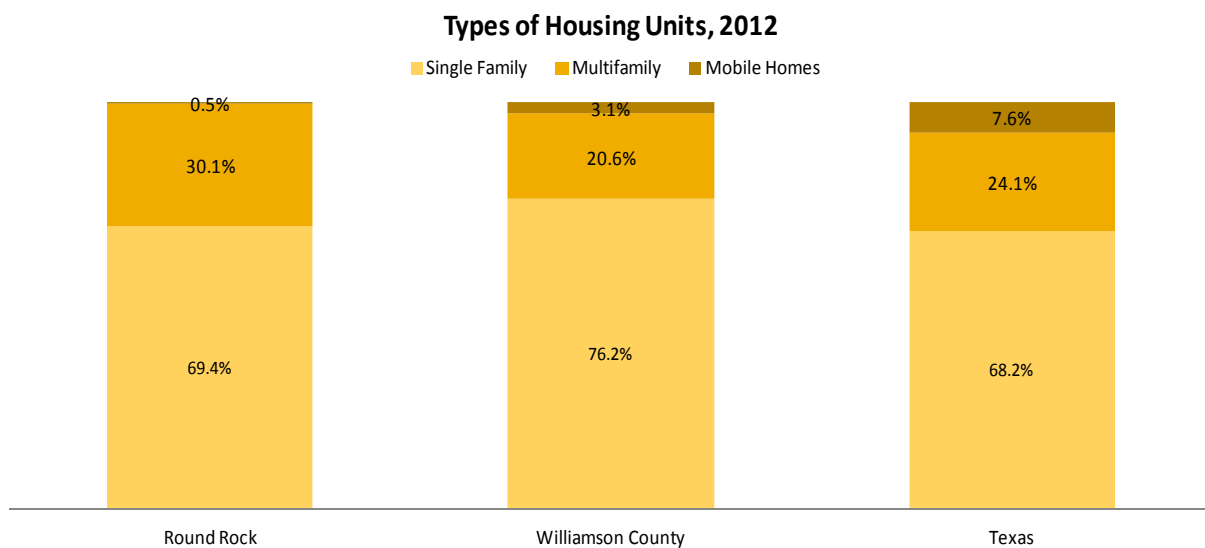
Round Rock Housing Authority (RRHA) owns and manages 100 units of public housing scattered throughout the City. Additionally, the Authority administers 92 Housing Choice Vouchers, which recipients may use to settle anywhere within or beyond the Authority's physical jurisdiction.

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

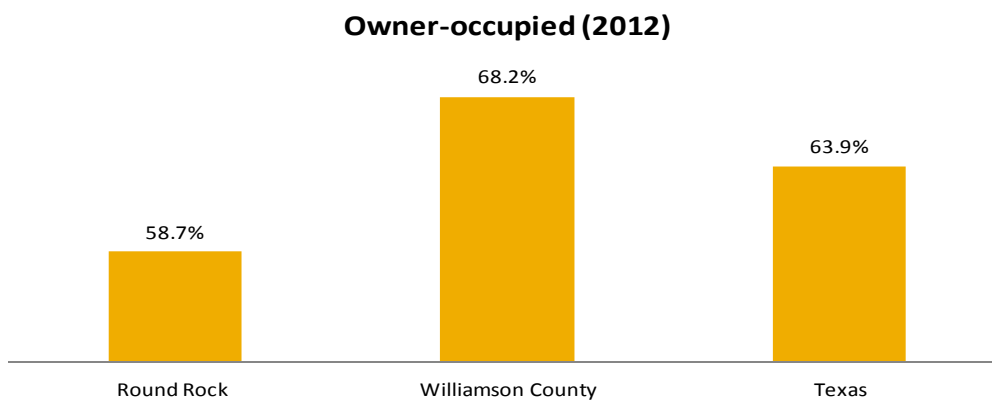
Introduction

The City of Round Rock has experienced rapid growth in housing since 2000. The number of units rose from 21,658 in 2000 to 36,987 in 2012, a 70.8% increase. With the projected increase in population through 2030, continued rapid growth in the housing stock is likely.

The majority of the units in Round Rock are single-family. Over 62% of the units are single-family, compared to 76% for Williamson County and 68% for Texas.

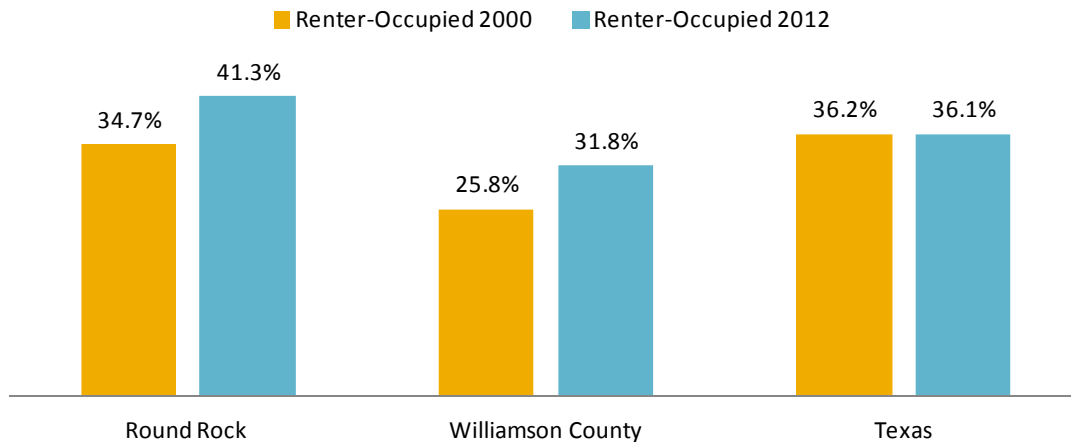


The City of Round Rock has 34,683 occupied housing units that are primarily owner-occupied, with 58.7% of the units owner-occupied and 41.3% renter-occupied. When comparing the owner-occupancy in Round Rock to Williamson County and Texas, the rate overall is lower, as shown by the following chart.



The City of Round Rock has experienced an increase in renter-occupied units between 2000 and 2012. Given the change in the economy and increased cost of sales housing this isn't surprising. Williamson County also had a comparable increase in renter-occupied units.

Renter-Occupied Units, 2000 - 2012



Almost two-thirds of the increase in the number of units between 2000 and 2012 was for 1-unit detached structures, highlighting the large increase in single-family homes. The remaining increase occurred in properties with 5-20 or more units, reflecting the large increase in apartments and high rises in Round Rock.

Table 16 All residential properties by number of units, 2000-2012

Property Type	2000	Percent	2012	Percent	Change
1-unit detached structure	15,077	69.6%	24,986	67.6%	66%
1-unit, attached structure	981	4.5%	680	1.8%	-31%
2-4 units	830	3.8%	1,255	3.4%	51%
5-19 units	1,895	8.7%	4,172	11.3%	120%
20 or more units	2,020	9.3%	4,614	12.5%	128%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	67	0.3%	202	0.5%	201%
Total	21,658	100%	36,987	100%	70.8%

Data Source: 2000-2012 ACS

Owner-Occupied and Rental Properties by Number of Units

There are significantly more owner-occupied units than renter-occupied units. Single-family properties, both attached and detached, comprise the overwhelming majority of owner-

occupied units (98.2%), compared to just under a third of all renter-occupied units. Conversely, owner-occupied properties with more than five units represent only 0.2% of all properties in the City but comprise half of all renter-occupied units.

Table 17 Unit Types by Tenure

Property Type	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1-unit detached structure	19,924	97.8%	4,347	30.4%
1-unit, attached structure	86	0.4%	594	4.1%
2-4 units	144	0.7%	1,900	13.3%
5-19 units	32	0.2%	3,640	25.4%
20 or more units	0	0.0%	3,814	26.6%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	177	0.9%	25	0.2%
Total	20,363	100%	14,320	100%

Unit Size by Tenure

A majority of the owner-occupied units have three or more bedrooms (95.5%), while just over one-third of renter-occupied units have three bedrooms or more (37.9%). This data reflects the nature of Round Rock’s housing market: it is predominantly a single-family, owner-occupied housing stock with three bedrooms or more.

Table 18 Unit Size by Tenure, 2012

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	22	0.1%	287	2.0%
1 bedroom	55	0.3%	3,914	27.3%
2 bedrooms	839	4.1%	4,687	32.7%
3 or more bedrooms	19,447	95.5%	5,432	37.9%
Total	20,363	100%	14,320	100%

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

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

The following, from the Williamson-Burnet Counties Opportunities (WBCO) “Guide to Affordable Housing in the Greater Austin Area” provides an overview on housing the in the City of Round Rock supported federal, state, and local programs.

Table 19 Affordable Housing Units

Applecreek Apartments 1501 Lawnmont Round Rock, Texas 78664	35 low income units 26 very low income units (176 units total)	Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC)
Henna Townhomes Louis Henna Rd. and Meister Ln Round Rock, TX 78664	160 Tax Credit Units	Tax Credit Program
Main Street Square Apts. 1201 E. Main Street Round Rock, Texas 78664	15 low income units 20 very low income units	RTC
Meadow Ridge Apartments 2501 Louis Henna Blvd. Round Rock, TX 78664	232 Units 95 Tax Credit Units	Tax Credit Program
Oak Grove Apts. (Round Rock Village Oaks Apts.) 900 Westwood Drive Round Rock, Texas	24 units (18 with rent assistance) (23 with tax credits)	FmHA and tax credit program
Red Hills Villas 1100 South Creek Drive Round Rock, TX 78664	168 Tax Credit Units	Tax Credit Program
Round Rock Oak Grove Apartments 900 Westwood Drive Round Rock, TX 78681	24 Tax Credit Units 18 with FmHA rent assistance	FmHA and Tax Credit Program

Source: The Austin Tenant’s Council, Guide to Affordable Housing

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

No information was available on units expected to be lost from inventory.

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

The high cost of housing combined with the quickly growing population has impacted affordable housing. Market demand for units with rents over \$1,000 have increased as reflected by the number of units renting for over \$1,000, yet fewer than half of the households can afford such a high rent level. The lack of affordable housing in Round Rock was identified by social service agencies as a major barrier for community members trying to escape poverty.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The City projects that within the next five years an additional 19,000 persons will call Round Rock home. This will greatly increase the demand for additional housing. The changing demographics and stakeholder input reveal a continued need for affordable housing.

The relative lack of small rental units also makes it difficult for singles and young people to access housing in Round Rock. The number of units with two-bedrooms or fewer is a small portion of the current housing stock, with less than 5% having fewer than two-bedrooms.

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

Introduction

The median home value increased 5.8% between 2000 and 2012, even taking into account the decline in the housing market from 2008-2010. In contrast, the median contract rent fell by 10.6%, most likely due to the increase in the number of units on the market.

Table 20 Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000 (in 2012 dollars)	Most Recent Year: 2012	% Change
Median Home Value	\$158,929	\$168,100	5.8%
Median Contract Rent	\$928	\$830	-10.6%

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2008-2012 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Not surprisingly, the number of units renting for under \$699 per month has declined while the number of units renting for \$1,000 or more has increased dramatically. The largest numeric increase has been for units renting for a \$1,250 or more per month. A rent of \$1,250 would require an annual income of \$48,000 per year, a level unaffordable to 35% of the households in Round Rock.

Table 21 Rent Paid, 2000 - 2012

Units Renting for:	2000	2012	Change	
			#	%
Less than \$500	774	268	-506	-65.4%
\$500 to \$699	2,866	986	-1,880	-65.6%
\$700 to \$999	2,891	5,448	2,557	88.4%
\$1,000 to \$1,249	361	3,241	2,880	797.8%
\$1,250 or more	243	4,120	3,877	1595.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 (SF3, H062), 2008-12 American Community Survey (B25063)

Below is the number of affordable units available to households with various income levels. As indicated in the table below, there are few rental properties available for households below 30% of HAMFI, 245 units, or only 3% of the total units available.

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	245	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,125	510

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
80% HAMFI	7,030	2,934
100% HAMFI	No Data	5,089
Total	8,400	8,533

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

Another aspect to consider in housing affordability is cost burdened households. Cost-burdened households are households that pay more than 30% on housing costs. Data from the 2012 ACS reveals a high cost burden for renter-occupied households in particular. The percent of owner-households that are cost-burdened has increased from 27.7% in 2010 to 28% in 2012. The cost-burden for renter-occupied units declined slightly from 43.7% in 2010 to 41.9% in 2012.

Table 22 Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	681	834	1,050	1,421	1,723
High HOME Rent	681	834	1,050	1,249	1,374
Low HOME Rent	665	712	855	986	1,101

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

The National Low Income Housing Coalition provides annual information on the Fair Market Rent (FMR) and affordability of rental housing in counties and cities in the U.S. for 2014. In Williamson County, the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment is \$1,074. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities without paying more than 30% of income on housing, a household must earn \$3,580 monthly or \$42,960 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, the level of income translates into a Housing Wage of \$20.65.

In Williamson County, a minimum-wage worker earns an hourly wage of \$7.25. In order to afford the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment, a minimum-wage earner must work 114 hours per week, 52 weeks per year. The NLIHC estimates that 44% of County renters are currently unable to afford the two-bedroom FMR.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The availability of sufficient housing for low-income households in Round Rock is limited based on U.S. Census data and discussions with affordable housing advocates and other stakeholders. As stated earlier, the number of apartments renting for less than \$500 decreased 65% between 2000 and 2012.

Comparison of housing affordability based on the number of units affordable to households earning 0-80% HAMFI also show only 245 rental units affordable to extremely- low income households.

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

Given the projected increase in population over the next five years and beyond, the continued increase in home values is likely to reduce the number of available affordable housing units. On the rental side, an increase in the number of units renting for \$1,000 or more per month will keep pressure on the market to meet the demand for higher market-rate units. As a result, there will be little, if any, incentive for the private market to expand the affordable housing market in Round Rock.

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

Round Rock's median rent of \$830 (2012 median contract rent) is higher than the HOME Rents/FMR for most of the efficiency units, and comparable to the one bedroom unit HOME Rent/FMR. This reflects the need for more affordable housing units.

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

Definitions

Standard Condition: Properties which are in conformity with the standards of the International Residential Code (IRC) adopted by the state of Texas.

Substandard but Suitable for Rehabilitation: Properties that are not in standard condition, but are structurally and financially feasible to rehabilitate. These properties have no serious structural deficiencies and the cost of rehabilitation to bring the property to code compliance does not exceed 75% of the appraised value of the property after rehabilitation.

Condition of Units

The table below shows the number of housing units, by tenure, based on the number of conditions or characteristics the unit has. Selected conditions are similar to housing problems in the Needs Assessment and include (1) the lack of complete plumbing facilities, (2) the lack of complete kitchen facilities, (3) more than one person per room, and (4) cost burden greater than 30%. The table also includes the calculations for the percentage of total units that category represents.

Given the relatively newer housing stock, the overall housing conditions, according to the Census data, is relatively low for owner-occupied units. Renter-occupied units have almost twice the percent of units with a substandard condition compared to owner-occupied units; however, most units only have one substandard condition. Few owner- or renter-occupied units have more than one substandard condition.

Table 23 Condition of Units, 2012

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	4,948	24%	5,663	40%
With two selected Condition	180	1%	406	3%
With three selected Condition	15	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	15,220	75%	8,251	58%
Total	20,363	100%	14,320	100%

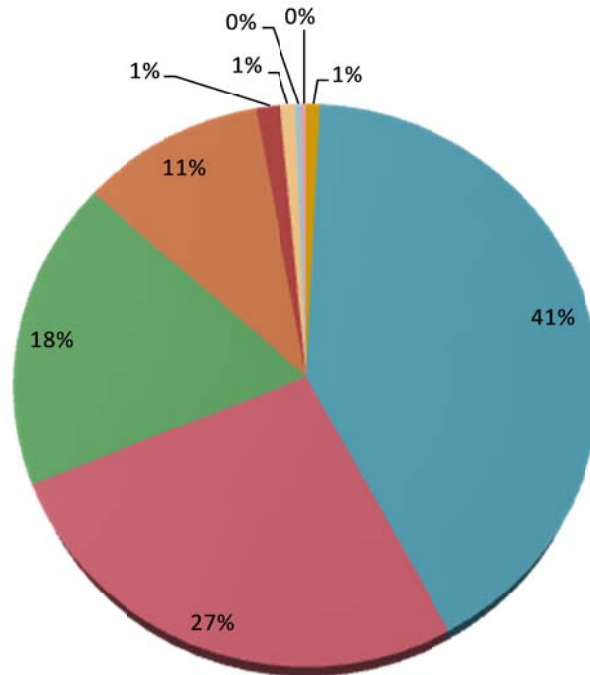
Source: 2008-2012 ACS (B25123)

Year Unit Built

Over 68% of the housing units built in the City of Round Rock, both owner-occupied and renter-occupied, were constructed after 1990. This highlights the tremendous changes that have occurred in Round Rock over the last 25 years. Fewer than 2% of the units were built before 1960. The chart on the following page highlights the age of the housing stock.

Age of Housing Stock

- Built 2010 or Later
- Built 2000 to 2009
- Built 1990 to 1999
- Built 1980 to 1989
- Built 1970 to 1979
- Built 1960 to 1969
- Built 1950 to 1959
- Built 1940 to 1949
- Built 1939 or earlier



Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

HUD has made the elimination of housing units containing lead-based paint a priority. The poisoning of children from contact with lead-based paint has been recognized as a major public health problem by the Center for Disease Control (CDC). According to the CDC, lead is the number one environmental health hazard to American children. It is estimated that 10-15% of all preschoolers in the United States are affected. Lead poisoning causes IQ reductions, reading and learning disabilities, decreased attention span, hyperactivity, and aggressive behavior. Lead-based paint was banned from residential paint in 1978. All homes built prior to that time may contain lead-based paint.

Using data provided by HUD, it is possible to approximate the number of housing units that may contain lead-based paint and are occupied by LMI households. The significance of this data is that LMI owner households that are cost-burdened may not have the resources to abate lead-based paint in their homes. LMI renter households may not even be aware that their leased units contain lead-based paint, or they may be hesitant to ask their landlord to abate the

problem for fear of being evicted or having their rent increased. The following table represents the number of housing units estimated to contain lead-based paint by income level of City households. This data is matched against the number of units built before 1970 to estimate the number of units that potentially contain lead-based paint and are occupied by LMI households.

Table 24 Lead-Based Paint by Income Level

Housing Units by Affordability	Renter-Occupied Units	Owner-Occupied Units	Total Units
0%-<30% of MFI			
Occupied Units	344	N/A	344
Built Prior to 1970	43	N/A	43
Estimated # of Units w/Lead-based Paint	32	N/A	32
30%-<50% of MFI			
Occupied Units	895	2,623	3,518
Built Prior to 1970	99	333	432
Estimated # of Units w/Lead-based Paint	75	250	324
50%-<80% of MFI			
Occupied Units	5,255	7,365	12,620
Built Prior to 1970	105	140	245
Estimated # of Units w/Lead-based Paint	79	105	184
Total Estimated Lead-Based Paint Units	186	355	540

Note: HUD CHAS data is not available for housing units built from 1970-1978.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; U.S. Department of HUD, SOCDS Data

HUD estimated that as many as 540 housing units built prior to 1970 and occupied by extremely low-, low- and moderate-income households could contain lead-based paint. The following analysis is based on the above table.

<30% of MFI:

Of the 344 housing units occupied by very low-income households, HUD estimated that 43 (12%) were built prior to 1970. Based on HUD data, it can be estimated that 32 housing units built prior to 1970 may contain lead-based paint. No data was available for owner-occupied units.

30–<50% MFI:

Of the 3,518 housing units occupied by low-income renter and owner-occupied households, HUD estimated that 432 (12%) were built prior to 1970. Based on HUD data, it can be estimated that 324 housing units built prior to 1970 contain lead-based paint.

50-<80% MFI:

Of the 12,620 housing units occupied by low-income renter and owner-occupied households, HUD estimated that 245 (2%) were built prior to 1970. Based on HUD data, it can be estimated that 184 housing units built prior to 1970 contain lead-based paint.

The following table provides data on owner-occupied and renter-occupied units built before 1980 with children present. The data is not available by income category.

Table 25 Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazards, HUD Calculations

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	2,590	13%	1,833	15%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	2,465	12%	12,145	97%

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS (Total Units) 2006-2010 CHAS (Units with Children present)

No data was available for the following table.

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units			
Abandoned Vacant Units			
REO Properties			
Abandoned REO Properties			

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Single family housing rehabilitation will continue to be a high priority over the next five years. Some of the low- to moderate- income areas of Round Rock will continue to need housing rehabilitation, including the Flats, the central area adjacent to the downtown area, and the Greenhill neighborhood, to name a few. Other areas will be identified based on need over the next five years.

One goal is to attempt to maximize the impact of the improvements with other CDBG investments in the area, such as neighborhood clean-up. Recently, the City of Round Rock unveiled its new Tool Lending Center (TLC) at a downtown neighborhood cleanup in April 2014. The TLC allows residents the opportunity to check out tools and other implements to keep their neighborhoods beautiful and healthy. The Chisholm Valley neighborhood is the next site for clean-up. Other areas may be identified over the next five-years.

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

Due to the newer housing stock, it is estimated that 540 housing units built in the City of Round Rock prior to 1970 and occupied by low and moderate income households contain lead-based paint.

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

Introduction

Round Rock Housing Authority (RRHA) administers the Housing Choice (Section 8) Voucher Program. The City works closely with the Housing Authority regarding public housing issues in Round Rock.

Table 26 Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			100	94			0	0	0
# of accessible units									

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Round Rock Housing Authority was established in 1966, with the first development being built in 1972. Today, the Housing Authority owns 100 units and administers 92 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. Approximately 200 persons are assisted through these programs.

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

See above. The units are considered to be in good physical condition.

Table 27 Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
All developments	High Performing

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

Round Rock Housing Authority receives approximately \$100,000 annually in Capital Funds from HUD to provide for the maintenance and renovation needs of its public housing stock, which it considers to be in good condition. RRHA would like to use its development funds to acquire/rehab/resale reduced-priced homes to public housing residents. Currently, there are no public housing homeownership initiatives in place either under the public housing program or the Section 8 program.

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

To meet RRHA's goal to promote self-sufficiency, the housing authority administers the family self-sufficiency (FSS) program and offers a summer learning enrichment program along with its after-school program during the school year. The housing authority continues to partner with several local agencies, faith-based organizations, the City, and the school district in order to bring resources to residents.

A five member board, including a resident board member, oversees the organization. The board is appointed by the Mayor and City Council. Each board member serves a two year term.

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

Introduction

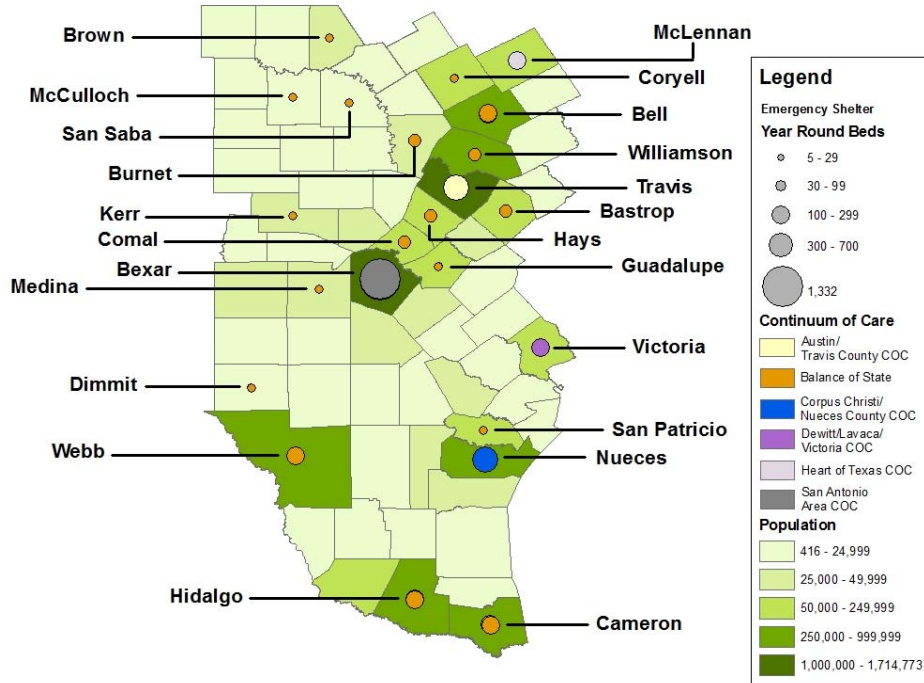
The City of Round Rock will continue to fund the Round Rock Area Serving Center over the next five years. Funding is used for the purchase of food for the food pantry at the Round Rock Area Serving Center. In the past, the Round Rock Area Serving Center assisted over 1,000 households with food during this program year. In an effort to prevent homelessness, the Round Rock Area Serving Center also provides mortgage assistance to the residents of Round Rock.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

The City of Round Rock is not a recipient of Emergency Shelter Grant Funds. Williamson-Burnet Counties Opportunities (WBCO) is expected to be awarded ESG funds for program year 2014-2015. Funds will be used for Homeless Prevention Activities, Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services, Tenant & Project Based Rental Assistance and for the Homeless Management Information System.

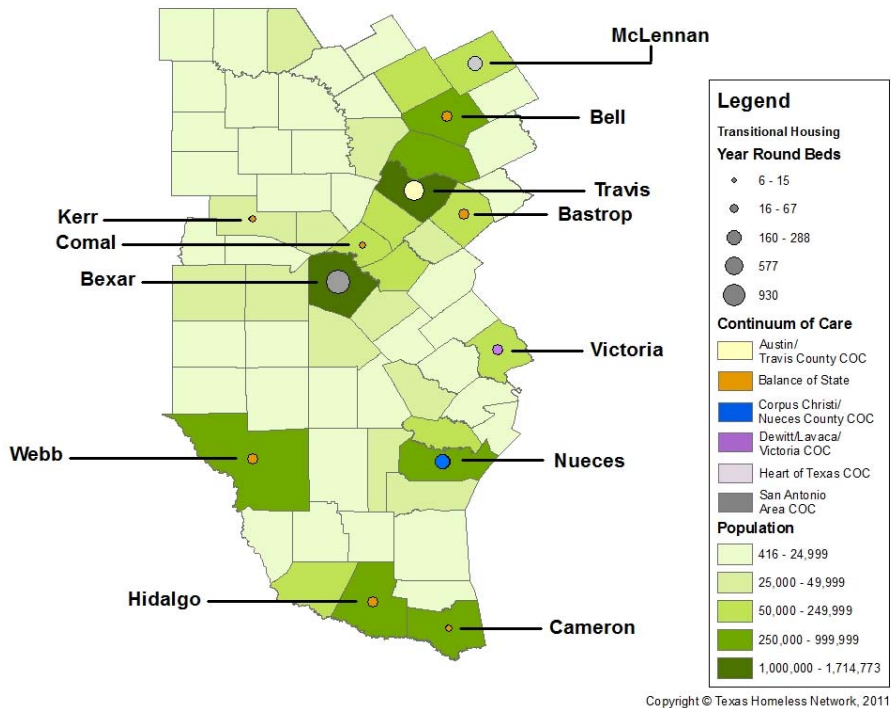
The following maps were provided by WBCO for Balance of State (BoS) homeless facilities. The maps include the number of beds for emergency shelter, transitional, and permanent housing for the southern area of the Balance of State (BoS) homeless facilities.

Emergency:

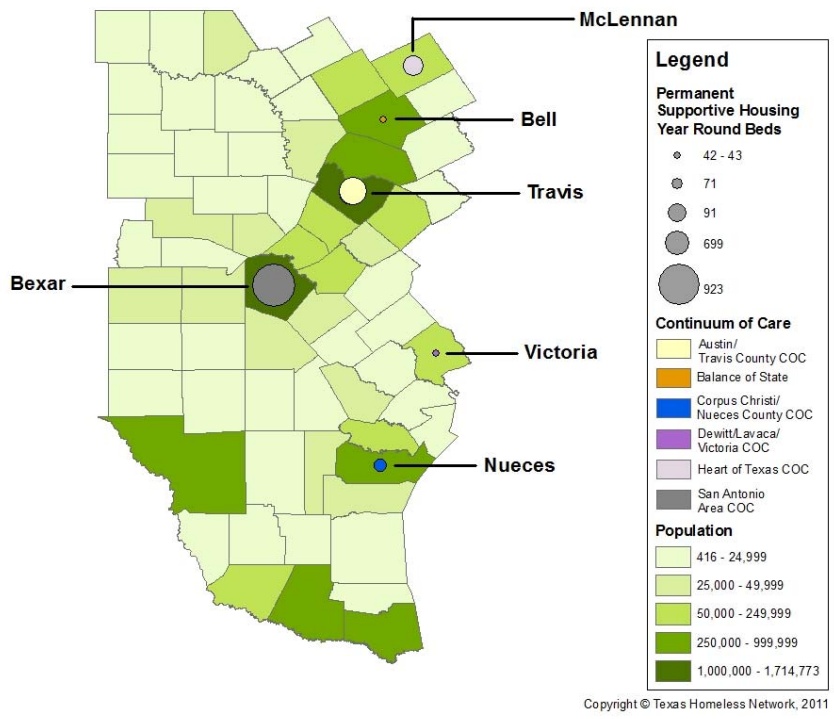


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Transitional:



Permanent:



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

There are programs that help to address other aspects of homelessness from the programs mentioned earlier. The Georgetown Project, for instance, addresses the needs of homeless teenagers. The Project works with the Georgetown Independent School District to track homeless students.

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

The following agencies provide temporary shelter, transitional housing and other services:

- The Williamson County Crisis Center (Hope Alliance) offers two housing programs to assist its recent clients. They offer a short-term, transitional housing program that helps families who are transitioning out of the shelter and a long term, supportive housing program.
- STARRY Emergency Shelter serves children who need immediate protection, typically after being removed from their home by court order due to life-threatening abuse or neglect.
- Lifeworks provides emergency shelter and transitional housing as well as counseling, education/workforce and youth development to youth and their families.
- Round Rock Area Serving Center provides emergency shelter, food and clothing vouchers as well as mortgage and utility assistance in an effort to prevent homelessness.

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

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

As described in NA-45, needs are generally determined by the social service and housing agencies most directly in contact with special needs populations in the City of Round Rock and Williamson County.

No data was available specifically for Round Rock concerning persons with HIV/AIDS and housing. In the 2011 Texas HOPWA Program year (February 1, 2011 to January 31, 2012), the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) served 477 households with rental assistance, 506 households with short-term mortgage and utility payments, and 17 households with permanent housing placement services. Of the total 1,000 unduplicated households served, 995 households (99.5%) received HOPWA-funded supportive services as well. DSHS also assisted an additional 1,103 family members residing with the HOPWA clients. The majority of HOPWA clients received housing case management (94%) and had a housing plan (97%).

AIDS Services of Austin provides case management, food and nutrition services, emergency dental, rent, food, and utility assistance, as well as counseling to persons with HIV/AIDS and Project Transitions provides hospice care and transitional housing to persons with HIV/AIDS.

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

The City of Round Rock and Williamson County are part of the Texas Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoS CoC). The BoS CoC has a transition plan for those returning from mental and physical health institutions.

Agencies providing service to persons with special needs, including Bluebonnet Trails, have indicated that the greatest needs for mentally ill persons include affordable rental units and transportation services. Bluebonnet Trails recently completed three new transitional homes for persons with mental health issues.

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

As stated earlier, the City of Round Rock will continue to fund the Round Rock Area Serving Center over the next five years. Funding is used for the purchase of food for the food pantry at the Round Rock Area Serving Center. In the past, the Round Rock Area Serving Center assisted over 1,000 households with food during this program year. In an effort to prevent homelessness, the Round Rock Area Serving Center also provides mortgage assistance to the residents of Round Rock.

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

See above.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

In 2000, consultants from the University of Texas prepared a report titled “Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, Round Rock, Texas” (AI). This document provided a comprehensive review of the City’s administrative and judicial policies. This study’s assessment of the location, availability, and accessibility of housing will assist in the future planning to address impediments to fair and affordable housing. The analysis profiled the housing market in Round Rock, addressed housing affordability, physical condition of housing stock, and public housing. Barriers to affordable housing identified through the City’s citizen participation process were:

- Lack of options
- Lack of transitional support, assistance needed for move-in-costs/deposits
- Land prices
- Lack of community involvement and creativity in problem solving
- Negative neighborhood perception regarding low income housing
- Lack of public transportation

Identified policies impacting the development of affordable housing included the following:

- Inflexible development standards
- Lack of incentives for developers to construct affordable housing
- High development fees

The City of Round Rock CDBG staff refers anyone needing to file a housing discrimination complaint or needing information on fair housing to Austin Tenants Council. Austin Tenants Council Fair Housing Program helps any person who has been discriminated against in the rental, sale, financing or appraisal of housing. The state and federal Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination because of a person’s race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability (mental or physical), or familial status. The Fair Housing Program documents and investigates complaints; provides advice about remedies under fair housing laws; and, coordinates legal services to assist victims of housing discrimination. The Fair Housing Program provides fair housing seminars and presentations to interested groups.

The AI is dated at this point, and the City anticipates undertaking a new AI within the next year.

The City of Round Rock Mayor and Council proclaimed April 2014 as Fair Housing Month. An all-day fair housing and landlord/tenant training workshop was conducted on April 9, 2014 in the City Council Chambers.

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

Introduction

The major employment sector in Round Rock is the wholesale trade sector, which accounts for 40% of all jobs within the City. Arts, entertainment, and accommodation accounts for the second-highest number of jobs with a 11% share of total jobs. This data isn't surprising given that Round Rock is the headquarters for Dell, Inc. and Sears Teleserv, just to name a few major corporations. In addition, there are large health-care related businesses as well within the City limits, which represent major employment centers.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Round Rock is one of the fastest growing cities in the country. The City is a major center for economic growth in Central Texas, with industry clusters in Healthcare and Biotechnology, Computer Systems Development, Corporate Offices, Operations, and Support Services, Clean Energy, Destination Retail, and Higher Education.

Table 28 Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	275	16	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	4,137	4,854	11	11	0
Construction	2,253	1,807	6	4	-2
Education and Health Care Services	4,909	3,117	14	7	-6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,607	2,270	7	5	-2
Information	1,021	124	3	0	-3
Manufacturing	3,507	3,201	10	7	-2
Other Services	1,575	1,909	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	3,403	2,063	9	5	-5
Public Administration	42	10	0	0	0
Retail Trade	4,503	4,288	12	10	-2
Transportation and Warehousing	779	427	2	1	-1
Wholesale Trade	4,543	16,408	13	38	26
Total	33,554	40,494	--	--	--

Data 2006-2010 ACS (Workers), 2010 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Source:

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	51,837
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	48,131
Unemployment Rate	7.15

Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	22.66
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.83

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	15,379
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	2,226
Service	3,697
Sales and office	8,352
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	3,258
Production, transportation and material moving	2,385

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	29,687	66%
30-59 Minutes	13,163	29%
60 or More Minutes	2,331	5%
Total	45,181	100%

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	3,263	239	872
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	7,613	699	1,798
Some college or Associate's degree	14,551	1,041	3,085
Bachelor's degree or higher	16,406	593	2,891

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Source:

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	108	714	248	875	405
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,133	872	787	878	371
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,901	3,024	3,102	3,996	1,172
Some college, no degree	2,996	3,997	4,392	5,652	1,067

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Associate's degree	199	1,260	1,611	1,898	232
Bachelor's degree	641	4,969	4,939	4,443	716
Graduate or professional degree	62	1,332	1,984	2,328	568

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	21,806
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29,368
Some college or Associate's degree	37,275
Bachelor's degree	50,503
Graduate or professional degree	68,153

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

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

In Table 28, the wholesale trade sector, which accounts for 38% of all jobs within the City, is the major employment sector. Arts, entertainment, and accommodation accounts for the second-highest number of jobs with a 11% share of total jobs

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Needs were identified in the City of Round Rock's Strategic Plan (2012-2027) and during interviews with area stakeholders and City staff. Needs were also identified in the City of Round Rock's Master Plan (2010).

The primary strategies in the Master Plan related to public improvements, and the needs of the business community, included the following:

- Connecting neighborhoods that are differentiated from each other through streetscaping, building form, and program
- Placing commercial/mixed use and multi-family buildings close to the street/sidewalk, creating an inviting outdoor room
- Preserving and extending Round Rock's historic district and building composition in terms of scale and architecture

- Establishing compatibility among all modes of travel
- Identifying and planning a series of greens / public spaces with adequate kid-friendly amenities
- Incorporating sustainable urban design and building strategies

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

The development of the Downtown Master Plan will impact regional public and private sector investments. The City recently approved a new zoning ordinance which permits mixed-use development in the downtown area. Many of the actions taken by City staff in the downtown area, including rezoning, road construction and utility work, has reflected the plan’s vision of creating a downtown core that promotes a walkable environment of mixed-use businesses, public space, and residences.

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

See below.

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

Round Rock will assist companies locating or expanding in Round Rock in securing state-provided job training assistance. The following programs are available through various entities:

- The Skills Development Fund is an innovative program created to assist Texas public community and technical colleges to finance customized job training for their local businesses. The Fund was established by the Legislature in 1995 and is administered by the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC). Grants are provided to help a business, consortium of businesses, or trade union form partnerships with local community colleges and technical schools to provide custom job training. The Skills Development Fund pays for the training, the college administers the grant, and businesses create new jobs and improve the skills of their current workers. Average training costs are \$1,420 per trainee. However, the benefit may vary depending on the proposal. Grants for a single business may be limited to \$500,000.

- The Skills for Small Business Program is an opportunity for small businesses (less than 100 employees) to train new workers or upgrade the skills of incumbent workers. The initiative was implemented by the Texas Workforce Commission in coordination with the Office of the Governor’s Small Business Forums to address the training needs of small business in Texas. Small businesses can apply funds to training offered by their local community or technical college, or the Texas Engineering Extension Service. TWC processes the applications and works with the college to fund the specific courses selected by businesses for their employees. The program funds tuition and fees up to \$1,450 per newly hired employee and up to \$725 per incumbent employee.
- The Self-Sufficiency Fund is a job-training program that is specifically designed for individuals that receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). The program links the business community with local educational institutions and is administered by the Texas Workforce Commission. The goal of the Fund is to assist TANF recipients to become independent of government financial assistance. The Fund makes grants available to eligible public colleges or to eligible private, non-profit organizations to provide customized job training and training support services for specific employers. A joint application from the employer and the eligible public college and/or eligible private, non-profit organization is required to be submitted to the Local Workforce Development Board for review and comment prior to approval.

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

No.

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

N/A

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

As discussed in MA-30, Disproportionately Greater Need, there are 16 census block groups which contain a majority of low- and moderate- income persons. These 16 block group areas are so designated because the percentage of low- and moderate- income persons within each block group is greater than 47.75%.

To best determine the location of racial/ethnic groups with disproportionately greater need, areas of low- and moderate- income (LMI) concentration were matched with areas of racial/ethnic concentration. HUD defines areas of racial/ethnic concentration as census tracts in which a racial or ethnic group's share of the population is at least 10% greater than that group's share of the City population as a whole. Areas where LMI and racial or ethnic concentration intersect indicate impacted areas in which there is disproportionately greater need.

Two census tracts in Round Rock have racial concentrations: Census Tract 205.06 and Census Tract 208.06. Three census tracts have ethnic concentrations: Census Tract 205.04 and Census Tract 207.01, and 215.02. No census tracts have a concentration of both ethnic and racial persons.

Concentrations of LMI Persons, Minority Persons and Hispanics

Of the 11 LMI census tract areas (which include 16 LMI block groups), three were noted to be areas of racial and/or ethnic concentrations. These three areas include Census Tract 205.04, 207.01, and 215.02. These are considered to be impacted areas.

There are a number of areas in Round Rock with a concentration of multiple housing problems. These areas are primarily in the low- and moderate- income areas near the core downtown area, including the Flats, Chapel Hill North, Mesa Ridge, Greenhill, and Chisolm Valley, to name a few.

The City has instituted a unique "bottom-up" approach to identifying problem areas and neighborhoods. The creation of a Neighborhood Services program was one of the top five goals of the Strategic Plan process the City of Round Rock undertook in 2012. The following are the primary goals of the program:

- Maintain property values
- Increase code compliance

- Create a sense of community
- Raise the feeling of safety
- Residents take pride in their neighborhood
- Encouraging property upkeep and maintenance
- Ensure smooth transition between incoming and outgoing neighborhood leaders

There are three programs and initiatives currently underway within the Neighborhood Services program:

1) Tool Lending Center:

The City of Round Rock unveiled its new Tool Lending Center (TLC) at a downtown neighborhood cleanup in April 2014. The TLC will allow residents the opportunity to check out tools and other implements to keep their neighborhoods beautiful and healthy. Identified areas include Mesa Ridge and Church Hill North, but may include other areas as well.

2) Matching Grant Program:

This program is designed so that any neighborhood organization who wishes to address a neighborhood problem or replace/create something new in their neighborhood such as a neighborhood entry feature or information kiosk could apply for matching grant financial assistance.

3) Annual Neighborhood Leadership Conference:

This conference would be designed for neighborhood leaders. All of Round Rock's neighborhood leaders, whether they are on the Board of an HOA, Neighborhood Watch Captain or a Neighborhood Association President, could participate. Many leaders who step into the position do so without any previous leadership experience. The conference is intended to help train new leaders on best practices as well as creating an opportunity to meet and learn from other seasoned veterans.

CDBG funds will continue to be used to assist the program to develop an approach to neighborhood needs that is unique to Round Rock.

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

As discussed in MA-30, Disproportionately Greater Need, there are 16 census block groups which contain a majority of low- and moderate- income persons. These 16 block group areas are so designated because the percentage of low- and moderate- income persons within each block group is greater than 47.75%.

To best determine the location of racial/ethnic groups with disproportionately greater need, areas of low- and moderate- income (LMI) concentration were matched with areas of racial/ethnic concentration. HUD defines areas of racial/ethnic concentration as census tracts in which a racial or ethnic group's share of the population is at least 10% greater than that group's share of the City population as a whole. Areas where LMI and racial or ethnic concentration intersect indicate impacted areas in which there is disproportionately greater need.

Two census tracts in Round Rock have racial concentrations: Census Tract 205.06 and Census Tract 208.06. Three census tracts have ethnic concentrations: Census Tract 205.04 and Census Tract 207.01, and 215.02. No census tracts have a concentration of both ethnic and racial persons.

Concentrations of LMI Persons, Minority Persons and Hispanics

Of the 11 LMI census tract areas (which include 16 LMI block groups), three were noted to be areas of racial and/or ethnic concentrations. These three areas include Census Tract 205.04, 207.01, and 215.02. These are considered to be impacted areas.

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

These areas and neighborhoods are generally in the central portion of the City. Many of these areas continue to need community development and neighborhood assistance. These areas are also locations of many job centers and services that are focused on addressing social service needs.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

There are many community assets in these areas, including a strong primary business district along Main Street that continues to experience additional revitalization. There are also many churches and organizations that support community members. In addition, there are job centers that provide employment opportunities for residents.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

As discussed earlier, the City recently approved a new zoning ordinance which permits mixed-use development in the downtown area. Many of the actions taken by City staff in the downtown area, including rezoning, road construction and utility work, has reflected the plan's vision of creating a downtown core that promotes a walkable environment of mixed-use businesses, public space, and residences. The City is actively building on the strengths and strategic opportunities of the area.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

Geographic Priorities

The City will focus the majority of funds in the defined LMI areas.

Priority Needs

The City has identified improving the existing housing stock through single family rehabilitation, a rent/mortgage assistance program, public facility improvements (domestic shelter facility and park improvements), neighborhood clean-up, and public services (food pantry program, CASA, and RRHA after-school program) as priority needs for the next five years.

Influence of Market Conditions

An inadequate supply of affordable housing, in addition to the high cost of housing in the City for low-income persons (paying more than 30% of household income for housing), is the major housing problem in the area.

Anticipated Resources

The City anticipates receiving \$2,512,880 in CDBG entitlement funding over the next five years.

Institutional Delivery Structure

The City relies on a network of public sector, private sector, and non-profit organizations to implement the Strategic Plan, particularly to address homelessness and special needs.

Goals

See SP-45.

Public Housing

The City will continue to support the efforts of the housing authority to supply affordable housing to area residents.

Barriers to Affordable Housing

An Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) was conducted in 2000 and is expected to be updated within the next year. The City will continue to use the recommendations from the AI as a tool for policy decisions.

Homelessness Strategy

The City works closely with Williamson-Burnet County Opportunities, Inc. (WBCO) and Hope Alliance to address housing and services for homeless individuals and families, including veterans, those with special needs, the disabled, HIV/AIDS, and victims of domestic violence.

Lead-based Paint Hazards

In 2000, HUD estimated that as many as 540 total housing units built in Round Rock prior to 1970 and occupied by low and moderate income households contained lead-based paint. This is the most recent data available for the estimate.

Anti-Poverty Strategy

The City's efforts to address poverty are based on partnerships with other organizations that are involved in working to address the underlying causes of poverty. The City will continue to leverage its existing CDBG allocations with other resources, including local, state, and federal, in addition to private funds, to address the issue of poverty.

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

Geographic Area

As discussed earlier, the City recently approved a new zoning ordinance which permits mixed-use development in the downtown area. Many of the actions taken by City staff in the downtown area, including rezoning, road construction and utility work, has reflected the plan's vision of creating a downtown core that promotes a walkable environment of mixed-use businesses, public space, and residences. In addition, the targeted neighborhood clean-up efforts will focus on areas of the City where neighborhood residents would like to improve the neighborhood.

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City bases the geographic allocation of investments based upon community need and the distribution of low and moderate-income persons in each eligible community.

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

Priority Needs

The following table shows priority needs within the City of Round Rock. Priority needs were included based on the results of public input, especially the community needs assessment survey results. Additional needs were identified through stakeholder interviews and consultation with City agencies.

Table 29 Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Non-housing Community Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements Public Services: Food Banks Public Services: After School Tutoring Public Services: CASA Child Advocacy Public Facility Imp.: Domestic Violence Shelter Neighborhood Improvement: RRASC Clean-up
	Description	The City of Round Rock will support non-housing community development, including public facility improvements, public improvements and infrastructure, and public services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City of Round Rock has identified non-housing community development to be an ongoing need within the community. During the development of the Consolidated Plan needs assessment section and interviews with social service providers, it was found that a range of non-housing community development was needed, including public services to assist with after school tutoring to public facility improvements.
2	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High

Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities
Associated Goals	Affordable Housing: Minor Repairs and Modification Public Services: Housing Assistance
Description	The City of Round Rock will support affordable housing efforts, including rent and/or mortgage assistance to qualified residents, and minor home repair and modifications for seniors, disabled persons, or low-income families and individuals.
Basis for Relative Priority	The City of Round Rock continues to place a high priority on the development and maintenance of affordable housing in the community. This need was identified during the development of the housing market analysis and in discussions with area affordable housing stakeholders.

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

Table 30 Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	N/A
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	N/A
New Unit Production	N/A
Rehabilitation	25 (Over the next five years)
Acquisition, including preservation	N/A

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

Introduction

The following table shows the amount of funds expected to be available in year one of this Consolidated Plan and the subsequent four years.

Table 31 Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1			Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description	
			Annual Allocation : \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources : \$			Total: \$
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Public – Federal	Housing and Non-Housing Community Development	\$502,576	\$0	\$0	\$502,576	\$2,512,880	CDBG funds will be used to address community housing and non-housing needs

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

In an effort to leverage funds, the City has combined the CDBG and General Funds to assist the social service funding process. By combining these two processes, the City can make sure to fund agencies providing high priority need with General Funds that could not be funded with CDBG funds due to the 15% funding cap. This also eliminates the duplication of services. The process of funding social services agencies is as follows: A team, consisting of Council members, City finance staff and CDBG staff, review agency applications using set criteria and performance measurement. Funding recommendations are presented to the City Council through the budget process. Awarded agencies are contracted to deliver the specific services to residents of Round Rock.

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

N/A

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Implementation of the Consolidated Plan involves a variety of agencies. Collaboration and coordination between agencies is important to ensuring that the needs in the community are being addressed.

The City of Round Rock, Office of Community Development is responsible for the administration of the City's program funded with CDBG funds. This office has the primary responsibility for managing and implementing the City's affordable housing and infrastructure program, the Consolidated Plan programs, and related documents.

Other agencies that help address the needs of the community are:

Round Rock Housing Authority

The Round Rock Housing Authority administers the Housing Choice (Section 8) Voucher Program. The City works in close consultation with the Housing Authority regarding public housing issues in Round Rock.

The Round Rock Development Cooperation is a 501 (c) (3) non-profit organization established by the Housing Authority for the purpose of purchasing and developing affordable housing.

Williamson County and Cities Health District (WCCHD)

WCCHD offers a variety of services to Round Rock and Williamson County residents including:

- Alcohol and Drug Services
- Children's Services
- Family Assistance
- Public Health Services
- Senior Services
- Emergency Services

Private Sector

The private sector is an important collaborator in the services and programs associated with the Consolidated Plan. The private sector brings additional resources and expertise that can be used to supplement existing services or fill gaps in the system.

Assessment of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of Round Rock works closely with a wide-range of local and regional non-profit (and private) organizations to address the housing and community development needs of the City. This delivery system requires coordination and participation in a range of community forums and discussions, ranging from the Neighborhood Association meetings to the organizations that provide social services for a range of citizens, from youths to senior citizens. The City has used the Strategic Planning process in addition to the City of Round Rock Downtown Master Plan to guide funding decisions and project priorities. Gaps in the system include the level of need for additional funding for affordable housing and the strain on the delivery system to provide services to a growing population.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance			
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X		
Utilities Assistance	X		
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement			
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	X		
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X		
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X		
Healthcare		X	
HIV/AIDS			
Life Skills			
Mental Health Counseling		X	
Transportation			
Other			
Other			

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

The City of Round Rock and Williamson County are part of the Texas Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoS CoC). The BoS CoC is part of the Texas Homeless Network (THN), a non-profit membership-based organization helping Texas communities to prevent and end homelessness. THN is a 501(c)(3) organization that is partially funded through Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs and Texas Department of State Health Services.

The following agencies provide temporary shelter, transitional housing and other services:

- The Williamson County Crisis Center (Hope Alliance) offers two housing programs to assist its recent clients. They offer a short-term, transitional housing program that helps families who are transitioning out of the shelter and a long term, supportive housing program.
- STARRY Emergency Shelter serves children who need immediate protection, typically after being removed from their home by court order due to life-threatening abuse or neglect.
- Lifeworks provides emergency shelter and transitional housing as well as counseling, education/workforce and youth development to youth and their families.
- Round Rock Area Serving Center provides emergency shelter, food and clothing vouchers as well as mortgage and utility assistance in an effort to prevent homelessness.

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

The City of Round Rock and Williamson County are part of the Texas Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoS CoC). As such, there service delivery system is not within the direction of the City of Round Rock. Still, as discussed earlier, the City has some services available located in the community.

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

See above.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Table 32 Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator	Matrix Codes
1	Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Non-housing Community Development	CDBG: \$883,372	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,500 Persons Assisted	03F
2	Affordable Housing: Minor Repairs and Modification	2014	2018	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$250,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit	14A
3	Public Services: Housing Assistance	2014	2018	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$124,250	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,000 Households Assisted	05Q
4	Public Services: Food Banks	2014	2018	Public Services	Non-housing Community Development	CDBG: \$105,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4,200 Persons Assisted	05W
5	Public Services: After School Tutoring Round Rock Housing Authority (RRHA) Neighborhood Outreach Center (NOC)	2014	2018	Public Services	Non-housing Community Development	CDBG: \$60,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 350 Persons Assisted	05D
6	Public Services: Meals on Wheels	2014	2018	Public Services	Non-housing Community Development	CDBG: \$37,682	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,000 Persons Assisted	05W

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator	Matrix Codes
7	Public Services: CASA Child Advocacy	2014	2018	Public Services	Non-housing Community Development	CDBG: \$50,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 285 Persons Assisted	05N
8	Public Facility Imp.: Domestic Violence Shelter	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Non-housing Community Development	CDBG: \$375,000	Other: 5 Other	03C
9	Neighborhood Improvement: RRASC Clean-up	2014	2018	Neighborhood clean-ups	Non-housing Community Development	CDBG: \$125,000	Other: 1,000 Other	06

Table 33 Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements
	Goal Description	Funds will be used for park improvements, including improvements at Frontier Park, such as walkways, tennis court lighting, benches, tables, drinking fountains, and trash receptacles. New construction will include a park pavilion with stone features and looping trail. Additional public facility and infrastructure improvements will take place over the next five years, including ADA improvements, site amenities, and recreation facility and playground improvements, as needed.
2	Goal Name	Affordable Housing: Minor Repairs and Modification
	Goal Description	Funds will be used for the minor home repair of low-income residents of Round Rock up to \$10,000 per unit. Funds will be spent on the purchase of materials. Volunteers will do the actual home repairs.
3	Goal Name	Public Services: Housing Assistance
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to assist low- to moderate- income residents with mortgage and rent payments to avoid eviction.
4	Goal Name	Public Services: Food Banks
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to assist residents with food from Round Rock Area Serving Center (RRASC) food pantry once a month.

5	Goal Name	Public Services: After School Tutoring
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to provide after school tutoring and mentoring for kids at the Round Rock Housing Authority (RRHA) at the Neighborhood Outreach Center (NOC).
6	Goal Name	Public Services: Meals on Wheels
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to provide meals to homebound seniors.
7	Goal Name	Public Services: CASA Child Advocacy
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to pay the salary of a person to train court appointed volunteers who advocate for abused or neglected children in court.
8	Goal Name	Public Facility Imp.: Domestic Violence Shelter
	Goal Description	Funds will be used for rehabilitation of the existing domestic violence shelter. Items include replacement of flooring, windows, sliding glass door, total kitchen remodel, attic insulation, and replacement of closet doors. Over the next five years, other public facility improvements may be needed.
9	Goal Name	Neighborhood Improvement: RRASC Clean-up
	Goal Description	Funds will be used by the Round Rock Area Serving Center (RRASC) for the coordination and purchase of supplies for a targeted neighborhood clean up.

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

N/A. The City of Round Rock does not receive HOME funds.

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

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

No current need has been identified to increase the number of accessible units.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

A five member board, including a resident board member, oversees the organization. The board is appointed by the Mayor and City Council. Each board member serves a two year term.

To meet RRHA's goal to promote self-sufficiency, the housing authority administers the family self-sufficiency (FSS) program and offers a summer learning enrichment program along with its after-school program during the school year. The housing authority continues to partner with several local agencies, faith-based organizations, the City, and the school district in order to bring resources to residents

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

No.

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

N/A

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Barriers to affordable housing identified through the City's citizen participation process were:

- Lack of options
- Lack of transitional support, assistance needed for move-in-costs/deposits
- Land prices
- Lack of community involvement and creativity in problem solving
- Negative neighborhood perception regarding low income housing
- Lack of public transportation

The identified barriers are from an AI completed in 2000. Plans are underway to update the AI within the next year.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Round Rock had taken actions to remove barriers to affordable housing by funding Habitat for Humanity in previous funding years. Habitat for Humanity addresses the needs for affordable housing by providing affordable homes for low- to moderate- income families in Round Rock.

Since 2007, the City of Round Rock has expended \$287,516 in CDBG funds to assist in the purchase of seven lots. Homes have been built on all seven lots and sold as affordable housing to qualified homebuyers.

Within the last year, Habitat for Humanity built one house on a lot purchased with CDBG funds. A second house was constructed in the spring of 2014.

In addition, the City of Round Rock Mayor and Council proclaimed April 2014 as Fair Housing Month. An all-day fair housing and landlord/tenant training workshop was conducted on April 9, 2014 in the City of Round Rock City Council Chambers.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City of Round Rock will continue to fund the Round Rock Area Serving Center over the next five years. Funding is used for the purchase of food for the food pantry at the Round Rock Area Serving Center. In the past, the Round Rock Area Serving Center assisted over 1,000 households with food during this program year. In an effort to prevent homelessness, the Round Rock Area Serving Center also provides mortgage assistance to the residents of Round Rock.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The following agencies provide temporary shelter, transitional housing and other services:

- The Williamson County Crisis Center (Hope Alliance) offers two housing programs to assist its recent clients. They offer a short-term, transitional housing program that helps families who are transitioning out of the shelter and a long term, supportive housing program.
- STARRY Emergency Shelter serves children who need immediate protection, typically after being removed from their home by court order due to life-threatening abuse or neglect.
- Lifeworks provides emergency shelter and transitional housing as well as counseling, education/workforce and youth development to youth and their families.
- Round Rock Area Serving Center provides emergency shelter, food and clothing vouchers as well as mortgage and utility assistance in an effort to prevent homelessness.

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

See above. The Williamson County Crisis Center (Hope Alliance) offers two housing programs to assist its recent clients. They offer a short-term, transitional housing program that helps families, primarily victims of domestic violence, who are transitioning out of the shelter and also a long term, supportive housing program.

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

The City of Round Rock does not receive ESG funds. The City works closely with the Williamson-Burnet Counties Opportunities (WBCO) organization, the recipient of ESG funds for the area that includes the City of Round Rock. The City will continue to work with WBCO to address homelessness.

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

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

The Home Repair Program has procedures in place to comply with the Residential Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X) and subsequent changes in September 1999. These procedures include notification, identification, and treatment (if necessary).

Most of the development in Round Rock occurred after the use of the lead based paint was banned.

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

See above.

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

See above.

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

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

The City of Round Rock works with local service providers to pursue resources and innovative partnerships to support the development of affordable housing, homelessness prevention and emergency food and shelter. Additionally, the City administers programs that aim to mitigate poverty and the problems associated with it, including the Round Rock Area Serving Center Food Pantry Program and the Round Rock Area Serving Center-Housing Assistance. These programs assist families and individuals to fight poverty and remain in their homes.

In addition, the first Tuesday of every month the Round Rock Volunteer Center holds a monthly networking meeting at the Alan R. Baca Senior Center. Representatives from nonprofit and social service agencies come together to discuss community needs. Every month a guest speaker talks about what their agency/organization is doing to address and reduce the number of persons living below poverty level. Ideas are exchanged and clients are referred to agencies that can help with their individual needs. Some of the agencies that attend these monthly meetings are:

- Surrounding Public Housing Authorities
- Literacy Council of Williamson County
- Hope Alliance
- American Red Cross
- Texas Workforce Commission
- Community Foundation
- Bluebonnet Trails MHMR
- WBCO
- Lifesteps
- RRISD
- United Way
- ARCIL (A Resource Center for Independent Living)

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

See above.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The City of Round Rock has developed a monitoring system to ensure that the activities carried out in the Plan are done so in a timely manner in accordance with the federal monitoring requirements of [24 CFR 570.501 (v)] and [24 CFR 85.40] and all other applicable laws, regulations, policies and sound management and accounting practices.

Sub-recipients are monitored to ensure that they have implemented and administered their CDBG funded activities according to applicable federal requirements. Particular attention is paid to compliance with eligibility and national objective requirements. Other areas are their financial management systems, procurement practices and compliance with civil rights requirements.

When applicable, sub-recipients are required to submit copies of paid receipts, timesheets, income documentation, client data and self-certification forms with their monthly reimbursement requests. This information is used to determine the number of unduplicated beneficiaries. Monthly reports were submitted by each sub-recipient so staff could monitor the progress of each activity, provide technical assistance or consultation when needed and to ensure that all objectives are met.

The City of Round Rock monitors all of the sub-recipients during the program year. A full monitoring is conducted every summer. Particular attention was paid to compliance with eligibility and national objective requirements. The HUD monitoring checklist was used during these on-site monitoring visits. The monitoring was conducted by CDBG Coordinator Liz Alvarado. The monitoring visits revealed that the sub-recipients systems and procedures in all areas monitored were satisfactory and there were no findings. Technical assistance is provided anytime for subrecipients.

Throughout the year staff conducted mini desk reviews of all subrecipients. Sub-recipients are required to submit monthly progress reports and reimbursement requests. This allowed the City to monitor the sub-recipients progress and spending on a monthly basis.

The City will continue to conduct monthly desk reviews and a full monitoring for each agency in the next program year. The Office of Community Development maintains an open door policy

for all agencies and frequent unofficial visits are made at participating agencies throughout the year.