TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

TEXAS INTERAGENCY COUNCIL

FOR THE HOMELESS

Austin Omni Hotel at Southpark Southpark A&B 4140 Governors Row Austin, Texas

> September 21, 2016 11:00 a.m.

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

MICHAEL DOYLE, Chair
BROOKE BOSTON
AMY FELKER
FRANCES GATTIS (via telephone)
KELLY KRAVITZ
TODD NOVAK
PAM MAERCKLEIN
GEORGE MCENTYRE
NAOMI TREJO

ADVISORY MEMBERS PRESENT:

JANA BURNS
CHRISTINE GENDRON
DAVID LONG
MOLLY VOYLES
DENNIS M. SCHOLL
ERIC SAMUELS

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:

TERRI RICHARD (TDHCA) ELIZABETH YEVICH (TDHCA)

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MR. DOYLE: I'm going to call this meeting to This is the September meeting of the Texas Interagency Council for the Homeless, and I would like to welcome all of you that are here.

We're going to start with my remarks, and I'm going to turn it over to Bob Pulster, the regional director for the United States Interagency Council, and he's going to kind of give us a little update on the council's activities. Bob.

MR. PULSTER: Thank you, Michael. Thank you, everybody. It's a pleasure to be here.

I just want to start out by thanking you all for the invitation. I've been working with folks from Texas for many years but this is actually my first time at a TICH meeting, but I particularly want to thank our friend, David Long, and Michael at TSAHC, and also Eric, who have been good partners and friends supporting my work in Texas and have an exceptional commitment to the goal of ending homelessness.

I also want to let you know that I was a staffer in my home state before coming to work at USICH for the state ICH, and that was the State of Massachusetts, so I do understand the challenges and opportunities of running a council. Bringing together

multiple partners, private and public, and just the fact that you're continuing to meet and moving forward, I want to give you commendation for that.

At USICH, we have the distinction of coordinating the federal interagency council on homelessness. We have 19 cabinet secretaries who meet quarterly. They actually do come to the meeting. We have currently Secretary Sylvia Burwell of HHS is our chair. And with a relatively modest budget, we do staff the council and we mobilize designees from each of the secretariats that work outside of council meetings prepping for the quarterly meetings, and that makes a big difference, just having a staff that supports not only the prep for the council meetings but also the interagency work that happens before council meetings.

I also want to just acknowledge my federal colleagues that are in the room. Tammy Treviño, as you all know, is the regional administrator for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. And Marjorie McCall Petty is the HHS regional director, also based in Dallas, and I'm pleased to have them here. And I think there are some VA partners. But there's a lot of federal folks here today to support your efforts, and I hope that you have the time to check in with Tammy, and Marjorie and also

with Dorothy and Eloise who represent the VA.

So I want to just say that nationally an interagency council has made a huge difference. We released our federal strategic plan, and I know that you all have a plan, and we've seen, as a result of our plan, significant decreases in the number of veterans experiencing homelessness and other populations. So in veterans it's very striking, a 47 percent decrease in the number of veterans experiencing homelessness since 2010 which is when we released Opening Doors. That's a result of the great work here in Texas, because we know that Austin, I know that Ann is here and her team, as well as Houston, Marilyn, Eva and her team, and San Antonio, Melody and Edward, I don't see them, but I work with all those communities.

And Texas, being a leader in the work to end veterans homelessness is something that you should consider a feather in your cap, and what you can mobilize to build upon that and in not only helping other jurisdictions on veterans homelessness but also learning from the experience on ending veterans homelessness and translate that into other sub populations such as chronically homeless individuals, families and youth.

And of course, that's all a result of strong partnerships at the federal and local and state level which is, I

know, what you're trying to model when you work with other populations.

So at the USICH, just very quickly, when we think of what we can do, we have leverage for change, so at the federal level we provide tools, just real solid kind of Excel spreadsheet kinds of tools, real practical kinds of tools for communities. We provide training and technical assistance, and these are things that you can do at the state level which I know you're probably interested in. Those are the kind of tools that we do, so it's training, it's tools and best practice information.

It's communications and messaging when you have state officials who are all on the same page about what the talking points are and what we're trying to achieve and what the goals are, so communications and messaging is a huge lever that you have as a state council.

Setting policy priorities and budget. When you can align state departments around a particular budget opportunity, there's huge power in that to the field because money drives what happens in the field. Right? So if you have two state departments come together and want to collaborate on a particular goal related to homelessness, and you can put your money

together in some way that's creative and innovative to move a system, that's going to be huge.

The thing that we've done at the federal level is put out information memorandums or different kinds of guidance, and what that does is it provides leverage for you all in the state and local communities to take that kind of guidance and leverage work at the state and local level. For example, HUD released guidance on how you can use your multifamily portfolio to preference units for individuals or families that are homeless. Now, that could happen based in kind of law but there wasn't a particular memo that told communities how to do it or encouraged the to do it and laid out a plan for them to do it. So HUD can't do that, that has to happen at a local level working with your local field office, working with your property owners and developers. But that's an opportunity for you all do something, that's one example.

Another example is the memo that recently came out of the Center for Medicaid Services which talks about how your Medicaid program can fund housing-related support services for folks that are in housing that are formerly homeless. And Marjorie is displaying it right there.

So this is a huge topic when we think of what you can do to end chronic and street homelessness is how

with the right housing opportunity, and it may be a voucher from a housing authority -- which HUD has also put guidance out to help you leverage those opportunities. So once you have a housing voucher or housing unit, you want to make sure that you can provide the services to successfully sustain that individual in housing, and what we're finding is that states that are able to leverage their Medicaid, particularly for folks who are already Medicaid eligible through SSI, you can wrap around all the services you can imagine for successful tenancy through Medicaid. Now, that takes some work, it takes some work.

And so Marjorie from HHS has offered to support a state conversation with some state officials on how we can begin that dialogue, particularly here with people at the local level.

Those are just a few examples, there are many others of the kinds of leverage you can use as a state council that make a difference, and again, has contributed to the progress that we've seen at the federal level.

As I said, we saw a 47 percent decrease in veterans experiencing homelessness from 2010 to 2016. From 2010 to 2015, at the national level, we've seen a 13 percent decrease in the number of individuals

experiencing chronic homelessness at the federal level between 2010 and 2015.

And I also want to say that in Texas, your statewide point in time data from 2015 to 2016 has distinguished your state as having one of the largest decreases among all the states in the country. You probably know this but I just want to call it out. So between 2015 and 2016, Texas had a 26 percent decrease in veterans experiencing homelessness. That's probably a result of the work in Houston and San Antonio and Austin, but all across the state. So Texas has a 26 percent decrease in veterans, an 18 percent decrease in individuals that are chronically homeless across the state, 2 percent decrease in households with children.

So as you can see, there's a lot of good stuff happening here. I'd just acknowledge Eric and his team at THN and all the CoC leaders that are in the room that are working so hard to make that happen.

But it's also true that more than half of the homeless population in the United States is in five states, and of course, Texas is one of those states. So California has 21 percent, New York has 16 percent, Florida has 6 percent, and Texas has 4 percent. That's about 24,000, roughly, homeless persons within the State of Texas. So you're a big state, you're going to be in

the top states that have the most number of homeless people, but overall, you're also among the 33 states between 2014 and 2015 that had one of the largest decreases. Both Florida and Texas were two states that had the largest decreases.

So it's a matter of scale, obviously, since you're such a large state, but it really boils down to what you're doing at a local CoC level that's driving down the numbers. And I think you've got some good progress here to build on.

And I'm happy to be here today to participation, listen in and see how we can be a resource, but also just want to, as I said to Michael and Eric and my friend David, that USICH is your partner in this, we're building new ways of federal engagement at a statewide level, and that's why you see our federal partners here with you today. So where federal partners can sit with you at tables to make a difference, we're going to be able to do that now. Particularly when we look at youth and families, it's HHS, and we're happy to have Marjorie here to help build that conversation.

And in Texas, when we talk about ending youth homeless, you've got two pilot programs that are funded by the federal government here in Texas. There aren't a lot of pilot programs across the country that are being

funded, I think there are five, two of them are in Texas. One is in Austin, the 100-Day Challenge to End Youth Homelessness, which I'm sure you've all heard a lot about, and Ann and her leadership are doing great work there. Also, calling out her Social Innovation grant which is another big deal, a HUD grant that Texas recently was awarded that has lots of potential as well. And also, in Houston is a pilot for the LGBTQ initiative that Eva and Marilyn and her team, and Rafael, I know is in the room, and the good folks in Houston have been working on.

So there's a lot to be proud of here in Texas. I know the numbers can feel overwhelming and daunting, but the fact that you have your state partners all together, meeting on a regular basis, you have strong leadership, you have your federal partners, you've got the backing of USICH and 19 cabinet secretaries. I just want to commend you for your work and let you know that we're here to continue to support you as partners.

Thank you.

MR. DOYLE: Thank you so much, Bob. It's great to know that you are there. Appreciate it very much.

I want to just kind of piggyback on that a little bit and let you know that as our federal partners

are willing and able to meet with us to discuss local problems, this interagency council is a conduit between state agencies and Continuum of Cares. Bob alluded to Continuum of Cares over here, but if you're with an agency that's a Continuum of Care lead, would you raise your hand. Okay. Good. You're critical to this conversation because the federal government is here to help, and when they create programs, they're so big that we really don't know what to do down at the grassroots level, we need you grassroots participants telling your local CoCs what you need to do this work better, and let's move it from the ground up. Let us hear about it so we can advocate and bring the partners together.

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You may be daunted by the task of trying to pull together Bob or anybody else, Tammy or anybody at a federal level like that, but through the council we can help you do that. So we need Continuum of Cares in their areas if you've got a program that you think will work but there are some road bumps that you might be hearing that you can't do that, let us know. If it's something that we can help facilitate a discussion around, that's why we're here.

So thank you again for being here, and thank you guys for being here.

Let me just announce for the record that we

1 have a quorum present and voting, and I would entertain a 2 motion on the minutes that were sent out by Elizabeth and 3 Terri, a motion to approve the minutes as submitted. 4 MR. McENTYRE: So moved. MR. DOYLE: There's a motion by George. 5 6 there a second? 7 MS. BOSTON: Second. MR. DOYLE: Second by Brooke. Any comments or 8 9 questions, corrections? 10 (No response.) MR. DOYLE: All in favor say aye. 11 12 (A chorus of ayes.) 13 MR. DOYLE: Opposed same sign. 14 (No response.) 15 MR. DOYLE: Those do pass. 16 Okay. Dr. Sarah Narendorf from the University 17 of Houston -- my alma mater, class of '70 -- Go Coogs, 18 three and oh -- is going to give us an report on House 19 Bill 679 on youth homelessness. 20 DR. NARENDORF: Good morning, everybody. 21 So this is just me kind of reporting in. 22 We're about halfway through our work on Phase 3 of House 23 Bill 679, so there were two prior phases that the Texas 24 Network of Youth Services -- Christine, next to me --

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they headed that up, and then we're in Phase 3 which is

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taking the data that they collected in those first two phases as well as data from TEA and DFPS and getting some stakeholder feedback, literature review. We're amassing a lot of data, and sifting through it to try and come up with recommendations that we'll be writing up, and the next time I see you all, we should have some more developed recommendations to present to you all and get your feedback, and then that would go to the legislature.

So we're kind of halfway through Phase 3, so I just kind of want to let you know what we've been up to. We've done three stakeholder feedback sessions as part of this. We've done two of those and the third is tomorrow, so if you're interested in hearing more details about the data analysis we've done so far and also really want to participate in the conversation around discussing what are we going to do, what is the strategic plan going to look like, we really would love to have lots of people there, so that's tomorrow afternoon. So I just wanted to let you know about that.

In terms of what we've done so far, we've done descriptive analysis on all the data. As people probably know, youth homelessness, numbers vary widely across different data sources, so we're just kind of pulling all that information together and gathering what we can from each of those things. And then based on our stakeholder

feedback sessions and additional other sources of data, we've come up with some preliminary recommendations.

TNOYS has been partnering with us. They also have gathered some data for us that is sort of coming in, so we have in addition to the data sets and the provider and stakeholder feedback, we have an inventory of what providers are providing services to homeless youth in Texas, we'll have sources of funding that are potentially available, we have a survey that is still open. Right, Christine?

MS. GENDRON: We just closed it on Saturday.

DR. NARENDORF: Just closed for providers, so to get wide ranging provider feedback in addition to stakeholder feedback at our specific sessions.

We did a survey with homeless liaisons in Texas. We've got 375 of them who participated in our survey. So we have a lot of different data sources that we've been sort of rolling out over the last few months. Almost all of that is sort of coming to an end and we're going to spend the next month kind of sort of regrouping and trying to come up with specific recommendations.

So at the bottom of this handout that you have, we've pulled it into five broad areas. What we've learned so far, what we're hearing from people, what we see in the literature are sort of broad areas. This is

up for discussion and input and development, and so if you have ideas or you think this isn't quite the right one, feel free to let me know about that. This is not final, these are sort of trying to advance the conversation towards where we get a lot more specific about what we can do.

So the first one is improving data sources for counting homeless youth. So I think in the first two phases in the project, we have 758 young people across Texas who were part of the Youth Count Texas survey. We learned a lot in that process about maybe how to do it better the next time. So we have recommendations around specifically counting statewide, as well as potential additional sources for monitoring and tracking data on homeless youth. So we think there's room for some recommendations there so that's one broad area.

We have been hearing a lot about the needs of young people in foster care and juvenile justice, both while they're in those systems and then as they prepare to transition out. So that's another area where we'd like to think about some specific recommendations about what we could do.

The third is around housing in a full continuum, so we hear that there are potentially gaps in the types of housing services, all the way from

stabilizing young people before they become homeless to transitional housing situations to independent living.

So I think that recommendation is across a broad continuum, so there's room for lots of different recommendations under there to get specific.

The fourth is specifically focused on schools. Schools do an amazing job of identifying young people who are in homeless situations, and it seems like there's room to capitalize on that when looking at that homeless liaison survey data to try and better understand how are liaisons involved in schools, are there potential areas where those liaisons could do more to get young people connected with services and stabilize situations. So definitely huge numbers of homeless young people are in schools, so we want to think about that.

And then the final one is related to really barriers to higher education and employment. We have heard a lot about the barriers young people encounter when they try and seek employment, and employment being sort of a key linchpin in staying out of homelessness and really getting to housing stability, so we definitely want to be thinking about those as well. Things as simple as making it easier to get documentation, like a birth certificate and Social Security card and things like that, criminal background checks and areas like that

have come up in conversations abound barriers, so all of that might fall under this one.

So those are our five broad recommendations. So we'll be taking those out and kind of getting people to react, tell us what they think, what specific things do they recommend under each of these. And we're still sort of doing some key interviews with stakeholders to try and get more information, and I welcome anybody who would like to talk to me more specifically, to contact me. We're in the process of doing that. I also have some young people who are involved in the projects, so we're really wanting to include young people who have had these experiences in every stage of the process, so they're doing those interviews with me.

And so we're taking all of that and over the next month we'll be sort of going through all of this data. There's a list of very specific things we'll be doing to write up a report which you guys should see in November. So that's it.

MR. DOYLE: Very good. Any questions for Dr. Narendorf?

MR. SAMUELS: Do you have information on what you might do to improve the count, what those recommendations might be, those specific recommendations?

DR. NARENDORF: Some of them are very simple,

like everybody really should use the same instrument, which we tried to do this time and there were some barriers to that. So we know a little bit more about just saying here, please use this instrument wasn't enough. Maybe there's a next step to make sure everybody uses the same instrument. That would be a huge improvement over what we had which was missing questions across different places, you know, some very low level things.

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And then other people have suggested to me -and I need to explore this more -- are there other ways
that systems that encounter homeless youth, but don't
track that those young people are experiencing
homelessness, could track that in a way that it would
just be a part of administrative data collection. So
that's a stakeholder idea that we're kind of trying to
think what would that look like and how could we better
use administrative data sources on an ongoing basis.
Because homeless youth touch so many different systems,
so we've got HMIS which is amazing, but a lot of young
people aren't -- it's not homeless specific, there are
other services.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: How did you choose your sampling number?

DR. NARENDORF: For that 758 that I mentioned,

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so that is every young person how was surveyed across about 14 different. It was part of the HUD counts, primarily. Any community in Texas was encouraged to participate and use a particular survey tool so that everybody was, hopefully, across Texas as part of their counts really focusing on young people and asking these particular questions.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Your sampling included?

DR. NARENDORF: I wouldn't say there was sampling. It was really about people stepping up, and you know, there's 200 kids in Corpus Christi who came through schools primarily, and that's because of how Corpus did that, it wasn't sort of a research-driven process, it was a community-driven process.

MS. GENDRON: We released a report yesterday that details the process for the whole state and ran the numbers and the lessons learned. And Eric, some of the recommendations are on teacher counts. And then Dr. Narendorf will be building on that. There are not policy recommendations Texas should do this, these are generally what we've learned about trying to do a statewide count, these are the challenges, these are the advantages of using the point in time, the disadvantages, but it doesn't take the position on Texas should only do this as

part of the point in time or not.

MR. DOYLE: Thank you. Let me move this along or we're going to run out of time. Thank you very much for that report, Doctor.

Next is the employment and health recommendation from Senate Bill 1580 that Naomi has been working on around veterans homelessness. So Naomi.

MS. TREJO: Yes. Thank you, Mike.

So you should all have a draft handout of the recommendations. So we just heard about House Bill 679 which is about youth, and the other bill that was passed in 2015 was the Senate Bill 1580 which is a little bit different approach because we don't have a contractor for that or an outside source, so we're doing that internally, so it's a little bit of a different process. I'm going to walk you through what we've done so far which is on page 1 of the handout.

So we gathered recommendations or public input from the public, both through roundtables and an online forum, and then we have been running the recommendations through the TICH membership as a whole after it's been going through TDHCA staff and the TICH veteran work group members. So recommendations from the roundtable and online forums have been or are being presented at the April, July and September TICH meetings, so this is the

final TICH meeting that we'll be giving input on the recommendations.

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So at the April meeting we heard about increasing partnerships with the rental market. That was what we discussed then for the study. In July we talked about identifying veterans, sharing information and increasing coordination and also increasing housing and services resources. And today we're going to talk about improving access to employment resources and improving access to mental and physical health resources. Also, in your handout, which was sent about a week ago so you could digest it so we could have a robust discussion, there are some at the end which are called miscellaneous recommendations, and that is because when we were grouping the recommendations together, we kind of identified what category that they would fit under, so we're presenting them to the TICH today but they actually belong under some of the other recommendations that we had discussed earlier.

In the interest of time, we're going to touch on just a few of the recommendations of this draft, and what we're looking for is considerations. For example, how might this work, what are some implications, what are some barriers of implementing the recommendation. So we are going to be looking at for employment, the job search

which is 4a, employment readiness which is 4b, and then on to page 5, support for veterans to use physical health and mental health resources which is 5a, and 5b which is access to physical health and mental health resource.

We're not going to touch on the miscellaneous recommendations but you're free to bring that up during this discussion if you feel like you have something you really want to add.

So in that vein, we've done this twice before, the first thing we're going to talk about is the job search, 4a, and recommendations were received from the public to better match the experience of veterans with job qualifications, the second one was to identify veteran friendly employers and translate military service duties to job qualifications, and the third one was to coordinate temporary work or employment agencies to transition veterans from the military to working in civilian life.

We did find in the TICH veteran work group -which Pam here with Texas Veterans Commission is a part
of -- that Texas Veterans Commission is already doing
some of these recommendations. For example, the veteran
employer liaison to veteran career advisors are part of
the veteran employment services team and they've worked
to assess the training needs, education, and they also

work with the Texas Workforce centers.

So these are the kind of considerations that we're talking about. Are there any other considerations that we should take into account for this recommendation?

MS. CRAIN: I have a question. In our analysis in Dallas --

MS. TREJO: Can you introduce yourself?

MS. CRAIN: I'm sorry. Cindy Crain of the Dallas Continuum of Care. In our analysis of veterans and trying to figure things out, one thing that was striking over the last three years and it was about 85 percent Army and 70 percent African American just consistently. And so when you're looking at jobs and all of that, it was profound to say I only had one Air Force, and just the correlation between the field of service and how that relates to matching what I learned in the service and how I can job connect. I mean, it's really profound.

MS. TREJO: That's the kind of input we're looking for.

MR. DOYLE: Other suggestions?

DR. SCHOLL: I have one more. Especially for most folks in the military, a stronger relationship with the state agencies that deal with -- I'm sorry, I need to introduce myself. Dennis Scholl, private citizen,

retired colonel psychologist. To get the military folks linked to volunteer fire departments and other first responder type entities because many of them have skills that from experience could immediately translate into learning those sorts of skills. Voluntary activities are really poor paid and so are firefighters, but to immediately transition them into serving their community in a first responder role would be something that could be maximized.

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MS. TREJO: And anything else on the first one on 4a.

MR. DOYLE: Certainly they'll learn this when they go to the workforce centers, but there's apprenticeship programs that are really helpful and internship programs to let them try that job before they take it to see if they like it so that they don't jump in and out of jobs. It doesn't look good on an employer application if you've had four jobs in the last six months while you're finding yourself, so internships are probably something we ought to explore.

MR. PULSTER: And the federal government funds Homeless Veterans Reintegration Programs, so HVRPs, which can be part of your overall mix of services that are available for veterans.

MS. TREJO: That is true. And we've been

trying to limit this to state not resources, but state actions, but we do include federal programs in the major part of the report. But thank you for that.

MR. PULSTER: That's from the Department of Labor.

MS. TREJO: Thank you.

MR. DOYLE: Thank you. Naomi, the next one.

MS. TREJO: Great. The second, 4b of employment recommendations was financial assistance to help with court fees or fines which might be a barrier to finding employment, and to change the state law to set a time limit of no more than ten years for employers to do a background check, character-based hiring practices, and so taking into account rehabilitation. So we borrowed from another discussion that we had had -- I think, Dennis, you had recommended no more than a seven-year background check because of the correlation with security clearances, so we borrowed from that, and we included TDC's employer liaisons as well. We didn't receive any information from the Texas Workforce Commission, so it would be great to get something for that.

MR. McENTYRE: I hate to stay out of this conversation, but I was instructed that we're good with everything, so we're not going to comment at this time. So maybe in the future, but right now we're going to bow

out of making comments on it right now.

DR. SCHOLL: Mike, real quick with regard to the clearance thing. Folks out of the military many have a security clearance. If there's some way to short circuit this clearance, it's going to take some time, and if they come out and they haven't had, if there's not Justice involved and have some complications since separating from the military, if there's a way to transition and accept their existing time of discharge security clearance so we can put them in an internship quicker would be kind of neat. They go through all kinds of stuff to get clearances, and it could be quicker to get them started.

MS. TREJO: I'm not sure how the internship program works at TWC, so I'm not sure how that would correlate.

MR. DOYLE: Not well, but it's not because TWC doesn't want it to work, it's just a hard program to get everybody together. And when people, particularly if there's Justice involved, have to get a job real quick, internships don't work because they're generally unpaid, but it is a way to get your foot in the door.

Apprenticeships are more likely, but with Justice involved with veterans, you've still got the issue of finding a felony friendly employer.

1 MR. McENTYRE: And I can say this, not in 2 relationship to this, but there is a federal bonding 3 program for those that do have something in their 4 background check that TWC does administer that can bond 5 an individual that goes to work. I think the bond is 6 like \$10,000 that can help them get a job if they have 7 something in their background that requires them to get a bond. That's always available. 8 9 MR. DOYLE: And there are job tax creditors 10 available too, for a couple of dollars an hour to offset 11 them on wages.

Thank you. Next one.

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MS. HOWARD: Can I make a comment? So I would like a consideration to be to lower -- my name is Ann Howard, I'm with the CoC in Austin, Texas -- taking off on the Housing First type of practices to drop that background check to twelve months. I mean, seven years and ten years is just -- what are we supposed to do? They need a job now.

MR. DOYLE: So you're saying that as a recommendation because that will never happen.

MS. HOWARD: Yes, but just to call it out that it's just way too long.

MR. DOYLE: Good point.

DR. NARENDORF: I would just add that that's a

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similar thing that we have for youth homelessness and youth haven't had ten years. So we're running into the same thing, so any shorter time frame would be youth friendly as well.

MS. TREJO: Thank you, Dr. Narendorf.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Get rid of the check
the box.

MR. DOYLE: Well, that is a national initiative that's going on too, but it will take a while before you can tell an employer you can't check somebody's background that's going to work for you in a setting. That would be tough. We've got agencies that are now doing it on the back page, not on the front page. That has passed two sessions ago, so we can do that with state forms, but individual employers are a different deal.

DR. SCHOLL: Mike, just a little comment on the last one, especially related to the fire stuff. I'm a commissioner for an emergency services district. You have to be able to manage the risk and liability, and essentially by regulation we're not allowed to have folks who have felonies in their background, and the period that we check is seven. It's also done pretty cheap by the people who manage our insurance. The notion that there could be some bonding of folks to get some, for

example, veterans who have had some difficulties after service who could still be damn good firefighters if we could eliminate those obstacles. And I'll talk to George afterwards.

MR. McENTYRE: It's on our website too, the bonding program.

DR. SCHOLL: Our hands are tied from getting some of these folks if they have a background and the length of time we have to look at.

MR. DOYLE: Since we're shortening from two hours to one hour to get you out of here for lunch in time, let me move forward. Keep going.

MS. TREJO: Thank you.

So the mental and physical health resources, so the first one is support for veterans to use physical health and mental health resources. So the recommendations were implementing or expanding peer-to-peer networks. Also, creating incentives or motivations for veterans to enter rehabilitation programs. Work to change the mind-set of veterans experiencing homelessness, and address violence and victimization that veterans experience while homeless, as well as post-service related trauma.

So some discussion from HHSC that they provided was Texas Military Veteran Peer Network is

already in place, and Brooke mentioned this at the panel this morning, one of the overarching things we're finding is there's been a lot of recommendations for things that already exist, so it possibly could require more outreach in order to access those programs. Also, fear of stigmatization resulting from loss of employment, and then working with them through partners.

And so any other considerations for these recommendations?

MR. PULSTER: Another thing is that there's some individuals who have military service but because of their discharge status don't qualify for federal benefits, so that's an opportunity where the state could pick some support for those particular individuals. Even working to change their discharge status would be one thing, but to provide the kinds of services they need because they fall out of VA care.

MS. TREJO: Thank you.

MS. FELKER: Amy Felker with HHSC Office of Mental Health Coordination.

So this is something that's already going on sort of, but a recommendation to strengthen that work would be helpful. There's a lot of work around -- you're correct that there is already a peer network and there's some work to connect, there's spouse peers, there's lots

of different peer networks and working to connect those. But also kind of jumping off of what you said, there's some work to do outreach to help people, different mental health providers to understand veteran status because I think what we've heard happens a lot is that someone goes or a crisis happens or something like that and someone is told that you have to go be served here and here. So there's a lot of work with different partners but also veterans mental health services to help them to all get aligned in terms of who serves who and try to have some policy that also prevents, even if you aren't sure you're supposed to serve them, you from just kind of kicking them out.

MS. TREJO: Yes. And for that we can actually refer back to recommendation category 2 where we talked about identifying veterans so we can make that connection.

DR. SCHOLL: Mike, two quick ones, if I can. This is Dr. Scholl again.

MR. DOYLE: Very quick.

DR. SCHOLL: Okay. I emailed to Terri and I mentioned the traditional vets organization, they could be helping veterans. The other one is maybe a job comparison between all services, mental health technicians and having them be found equivalent to what's

called by the state qualified mental health professionals. They may not have a bachelor's degree but they've had mental health training in the military as technicians, they can run circles around people with just a master's degree in a social science. So to study that would be interesting because that's determined by the department or a procedure accepted by the department.

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MS. TREJO: And the last one is making sure veterans have access to both short and long term treatment options and increase the length of time that treatment options are available for the veterans if needed. So there's some discussion about coordination of mental health programs to the Veterans Commission and HHSC as well -- DSHS -- I'm sorry.

Any other considerations on that?

(No response.)

MR. DOYLE: All right. Thank you, Naomi. Great work. Thank you.

Agenda item number VI, and this is kind of the highlight of the thing for me, but we're going to have to limit it to about five or ten minutes. Continuum of Care agencies, they're here, HUD is here, talk about the application. What's going on with the application that anybody has recommendations about?

MR. SAMUELS: Recommendations?

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MR. DOYLE: It says conversation.

MR. SAMUELS: I'm Eric Samuels, president and CEO of Texas Homeless Network.

And I think it was more of the same as what we saw in 2015. I think HUD did a much better job of defining what they want from us with the 2016 competition, so I was really happy about that. But I mean, it's heavy Housing First, ending chronic homelessness, removing barriers, all of that, that's still in there and we're pushing forward with that.

MR. DOYLE: And what is that leaving behind?

MR. SAMUELS: I think like what Bob said, I
think in Texas we're doing a pretty good job of ending
chronic homelessness and veteran homelessness.

Households with children and youth homelessness, we can
do a better job in that area. Some people would say that
maybe we're leaving those folks behind but that money is
limited and we have to take those that are most in need,
most vulnerable and get those people housed. I think
that's what HUD is trying to do with this competition.
Someone may disagree with me or agree with me.

MS. THIBODEAUX: I'd just like to say from the Greater Houston area perspective. Eva Thibodeaux, CoC, Coalition for the Homeless, Harris County, Fort Bend County, Montgomery County. I just wanted to say from our

perspective we appreciated the clarity that HUD has brought to the last few NOFA program competition applications. It's helped us to make informed decisions around reallocation, and the clarity has really assisted us with being able to communicate with our providers who are funded around why we're making the decisions that we are. So we found it to be very helpful and very clear in the direction that HUD is expecting us to move in.

MR. DOYLE: Good.

MS. VOYLES: Molly Voyles, TCVF. I wouldn't say left behind but I would say survivors of domestic violence have seen less options with this focus. Not every CoC. Some CoCs are making real efforts, but overall when you slide the money to the chronically homeless and permanent supportive housing, and as a state, we've seen a huge shift. It doesn't mean it's not important and that those populations shouldn't have been met but I think that [INAUDIBLE].

MR. DOYLE: Any others?

MS. CRAIN: My only comment is in Dallas we've had a lot of consolidation of grants, and I was like the last to know and I would like to know, to whatever degree is possible, when I've got grantees going forward doing some merging and consolidating because I know things that they may not know -- right? -- other than just a strict

contractual relationship. But I think we're down to the last few. Because it impacted the local competition and those kinds of things. We had very late GIW, changes and changes. That might have been my bad. But those kind of dialogues would be great.

MR. DOYLE: Yes, ma'am. Name?

MS. CASTILLO: Maria Castillo with El Paso CoC.

What I would like for HUD to be able to provide us is more transparency in the decisions that they make when they score applications. We did very poorly last year and probably for obvious reasons, but in looking at the detail and we're trying to see more detail of how they scored and why they scored. That's what I would like to see from HUD.

MR. DOYLE: And that can be asked for, can it not?

MS. HOWARD: But I think this year they don't supply us, like why did we get points taken off here, what was our actual score. And I think this year, the reason was given it's so close to the next NOFA, we didn't really get that input. I felt like a kid trying to take a test again without knowing why I got the grade on my last test.

MR. DOYLE: So do I remember correctly that

you got the comments but not the score. Is that right?

SPEAKER: The scoring categories didn't align with the application question categories.

MS. HOWARD: It was difficult.

One thing we're curious about is the point in time count is still sort of driving the data baselines and stuff like that, and yet we're heavily moving to basing our sort of policy and practice around coordinated access or coordinated assessment, and those numbers we feel like are much more real -- if that's correct grammar -- than the point in time count, and when will we start to see some shift to using CA data to make decisions on funding instead of PiT count. It's just an interesting shift.

MR. DOYLE: Good question.

MS. GENDRON: I want to add something. Christine Gendron.

I'm sure this is already on the radar -- and there are probably people who can speak better about it than I can -- we've been interviewing the directors of basically every youth service agency in Texas that serves youth who are homeless and many of them speak very, very highly about the leadership at the CoCs but they're still very, very frustrated with the process and they're very, very nervous that if they have been they won't continue

to get funding, and they feel like they're actually competing with services for victims of domestic violence and that's not a position that they want to be in. And so they're exciting about the HUD demonstration grant funding and the opportunity. But that's going to fund ten cities across the country and we really need ten of those grants in Texas.

(General talking and laughter.)

MR. DOYLE: This is just a general question -pardon my ignorance -- do the local CoCs get together
ever as a body of CoC leads and talk about these kind of
things.

MR. SAMUELS: So we've had a few calls and we had a formal schedule a couple of years ago. I think it's something that would be good to start up again. I know after the 2015 awards came out, we had a commiseration with one another. But we can certainly do more in that area.

MR. DOYLE: I just said based from the TICH's perspective, when we're supposed to be working with the CoCs, we'd love to hear more from you more often so that we can kind of direct what's next with Pathways Home. So if you could put that back together, anything that we could do as the TICH to help facilitate that, let us know.

1 MR. SAMUELS: If there is an appetite for 2 that, Texas Homeless Network would volunteer to 3 facilitate that. 4 MR. DOYLE: Okay. Great. You just represent 5 200 and something counties. 6 Thank you for that discussion, very 7 informative. Thank you, Tammy, for not leaving the room. (General laughter.) 8 9 MR. DOYLE: Naomi, you've got a short 10 presentation on ESG and HHSP? 11 MS. TREJO: Yes. So we have just started our 12 2016 Emergency Solutions Grants Program which is the 13 federal program that runs through the state for 14 homelessness. A list of our 31 sub-grantees is provided. 15 Just a few highlights. We were awarded about \$8.4 16 million, we had five CoC lead agencies who ran a local 17 competition, so that's five out of eleven ran a local 18 competition. The local competitions received 20 applications for a total of \$5.1 million, and they were 19 20 able to award \$3.9 million. At TDHCA we ran the competition for the remaining CoCs and we received 21 21 22 applications for a total of \$7.2 million and we were able

For Homeless Housing and Service Program, this

to award \$4.5 million. So we had a lot more requests for

assistance than were able to award.

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is our state funded homelessness program and it goes by statute to the eight largest cities in Texas, and it's run by formula, so we were able to award Arlington, Austin, Corpus Christi, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio.

MR. DOYLE: Great. Thank you.

The next two items that I skipped over, I want to go in reverse order as well, but TWC was kind enough to give us for two years \$10,00) to work on a VISTA project. As a provider, it is amazing to me -- and this kind of fits into our discussion, Bob, earlier --when TWC said they would do that -- and I sit on our local workforce board so I was able to talk to the commissioners personally, and George did a great job plowing that ground for us, and we appreciate that, George -- but I thought it was a matter of just writing us a check and we'd go get a VISTA project.

MR. McENTYRE: Oh, how naive you are.

MR. DOYLE: What did it take, Brooke, a year and a half? A year just to funnel that through the system before we could actually use it, and so there's one of my issues around how we're doing all this collaboration. There are going to be little things that it's just going to take years. We've got to be patient if we're going to try to change the way we react to the

1 federal government through the state government down to 2 the local, because it's not that easy, I found out. When 3 they asked what we should do, I said, Well, why don't you 4 just get them to write us a check? 5 MR. McENTYRE: We spend more than \$10,000 to 6 contract \$10,000. 7 MR. DOYLE: So anyway, I wanted to ask for a discussion about the use of \$10,000 from the Workforce 8 9 Commission. I think we've got that solved now pretty 10 much, don't we? 11 MR. McENTYRE: For this next year. 12 MS. BOSTON: I don't think for the next year 13 we do. Right? 14 MR. McENTYRE: I hadn't heard anything else on 15 the contract. 16 MS. BOSTON: Well, I think the contract part 17 is fine, but do we know for sure how we're spending it? 18 MR. DOYLE: The contract part is fine. How do we want to spend it? Any recommendations? Brooke? 19 20 MS. BOSTON: The contract part is not fine. 21 MR. DOYLE: If we ever get it, fine. Would 22 you want to continue the VISTA program? What are the 23 recommendations for that \$10,000, council members? 24 MR. McENTYRE: Let me just explain something 25 right quick before we go off on recommendations. So when

1 the commission approves the \$10,000, a discussion paper 2 has to be written by yours truly, and I have to outline 3 in that discussion paper what the purposes of that 4 \$10,000 are for, and I use the Pathways Home purposes. 5 So as long as it fits within those purposes, that's what 6 the \$10,000 can be used for and that's what goes in the 7 contract for the uses. So that being said, as long as it fits within those purposes, it can be used for that. 8 9 MR. DOYLE: I think I could argue that it fits 10 into nearly every one of those purposes. And that's fine if that's 11 MR. McENTYRE: 12 what's going to be put in the contract. So that being 13 said. 14 MR. DOYLE: So do we want to table that and 15 let's discuss it in November, give some thought to that? 16 MR. McENTYRE: Or do you need to discuss it 17 now? MS. BROOKE: Well, I don't think we need to 18 talk about the contractual issues. 19 20 MR. DOYLE: As long as we use it for one of 21 the nine legislative mandates. 22 MR. McENTYRE: As long as it fits within that, 23 you can say it fits within number two, I don't think 24 there's any question.

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MR. DOYLE: Marilyn.

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MS. BROWN: I'm Marilyn Brown with the Coalition for the Homeless in Houston and the incoming chair of the Texas Homeless Network.

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We should have said this in the last agenda item but you're still talking about money, there seems to be a disconnect between the federal government, the twelve CoCs and what we are doing to implement Opening Doors and Pathways and so we've missed some coordination there. I mean, there's decisions being made at TICH, we're down in the field doing things that HUD is telling us in Opening Doors, and whether it's these funds or some other funds, the conduit to that is Texas Homeless Network.

I mean, I had no idea there was an agenda item to talk about the CoC application and we're the largest CoC in the state and won the last application for the nation, so Eva has kind of got that part figured out. So I would encourage in your discussions that if we really want to make this a coordinated effort to solve homelessness in Texas that TICH help fund THN to be able to coordinate the twelve CoCs to get that connection between federal and state and local, because if we have too many chiefs, we're not going to get very far. I mean, I think they're all the same, they just need to be coordinated.

So I don't know if that's one of the nine things that will work for this \$10,000, but each of the departments with some budget and we can sit down and really do some deliverables of what THN can do to coordinate the CoCs. As one of the largest states in the nation that has the biggest homelessness problem, we ought to be the largest state that solves it first.

Thank you.

MR. SAMUELS: And I want to say one of the reasons that Marilyn brings this is up is because as an agency we're really at a crossroads, we need to determine whether or not we're going to continue on with these statewide initiatives, and if we're going to do that and we're going to continue to work on behalf of TICH, then we're going to need the support to do that. And right now, all of our funding at our agency goes into the Texas Balance of State CoC lead. I think that there's a role that we can play on the state level, but we will need that support, and so that's what Marilyn is alluding to.

MS. BROWN: I didn't mean to allude.

MR. SAMUELS: She meant to state it.

(General laughter.)

MR. DOYLE: It is noted, Marilyn.

MS. BROWN: Thank you. I think we can really work together.

MR. DOYLE: It sounds like the contract is not going to be worked out in time to put it in there anyway, so we're going to figure it out.

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MR. McENTYRE: And one thing that I would ask is that this support applies to all my fellow brethren and sisters at the agencies. Because I get asked the question about, well, what are the other agencies doing. I would kind of like at the next meeting to have a report because this is actually the second year, what are the agencies throwing into the kitty, so to speak. Because I know last year, wasn't it TEA was the other agency that kicked in, but we didn't hear anything from the other agencies, and I know they're supposed to provide a statement that they can't or pitch money in. So I'd kind of like to have a rundown so when I get asked the question, I can say, Hey, guess what.

MR. DOYLE: Good point.

Okay. In the interest of time, we are out of time. Brooke, is there anything that we have to talk about at this meeting on the designation of membership?

MS. BOSTON: No.

MR. DOYLE: Public comment, is there any public comment? You'd be limited to two minutes but we'd love to hear from you.

(No response.)

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MR. DOYLE: There being none, we'll pass that.

Our next meeting is November 17. Aaliyah, I'm

sorry we didn't get to you. Thank you for hanging in

there with us, but we'll talk about it at the next

meeting in November.

Our next meeting is November 17 of this year.

It will be at a place to be announced, and if you're

It will be at a place to be announced, and if you're wondering what's on the agenda, where that is, it's on the TDHCA website so you can call that up and it will be there ten days prior to November 17. It's at the Brown Heatly Building in North Austin. It's at ten o'clock till noon, usually two hours long.

So thank you for coming. We are officially adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 12:00 p.m., the meeting was adjourned.)

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