



**PY 2020 Consolidated Annual
Performance & Evaluation Report
for the
Community Development Block Grant
(CDBG)**

Prepared by

City of League City

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CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan.

91.520(a)

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

During PY 2020, the City completed the PY 2019 project to reconstruct one parking lot and construct a second parking lot to serve League Park and the surrounding neighborhood with additional and safer off-street parking. The work began in PY 2019 and was completed by December, 2020. The City completed the design and engineering phase of the PY 2020 infrastructure project to reconstruct 3rd Street in the Main Street/Park Avenue Target Area. The street, on the north side of Main Street, serves Census Tract 721300/Block Group 3 with 1,795 residents, 43.28% of whom are low- to moderate-income, above the City's 37.73% exception. The actual reconstruction will be completed in the spring of PY 2021. The City has allocated \$292,708 in CDBG funds to the completion of the project, including the design and engineering.

In addition to the infrastructure project, four public service projects were funded with PY 2020 CDBG funds. Communities in Schools – Bay Area (CIS-BA) was provided \$30,000 to provide counseling services to at-risk low- to moderate-income students in two League City High Schools and one League City Intermediate School. A total of 94 unduplicated students were assisted through 2,848 total hours of direct contact with the counselors. Clear Creek ISD (CCISD) was awarded \$7,882 in CDBG funds to contract with an independent therapist who would provide therapy to students in a League City elementary school. Due to delays in contracting with the therapist and confusions over CCISD's contract with the City and the therapist, only \$4,500 was expended and 11 students were provided a total of 60 hours of treatment. CCISD has not continued with the program. Interfaith Caring Ministries (ICM) managed two CDBG programs in PY 2020. One was their food pantry, utilizing \$3,261.84 of the \$5,664 funded to provide needed food to 722 unduplicated individuals in 265 households. Also, in PY 2020, ICM received \$24,000 to provide rent and/or utility assistance to low- to moderate-income households at risk of homelessness. ICM provided assistance to 58 unduplicated individuals in 22 households.

The City awarded \$459,907 in Round 1 and Round 3 CARES Act Funds (COVID-19 funds) to ICM to provide rent and/or utility assistance to low- to moderate-income households adversely affected by COVID-19. Through September, 2021, ICM expended \$350,009.87 to provide rent and/or utility assistance to 568 individuals in 196 households. As per the waivers to the HUD regulations, ICM is allowed to provide up to six consecutive months of assistance to those who continue to be impacted by COVID-19. As a result, a total of 435 monthly payments of assistance has been provided to 196 households, some receiving 1 month, some 2-5 months, and a few receiving 6 months of assistance. It is anticipated that the remaining \$109,897.93 will be expended by spring or summer of 2022. The number of households requiring assistance

has been declining as more individuals are able to return to full-time work.

League City is hampered by the lack of non-profit social service and housing agencies willing and able to receive government funding to address the needs of the low- to moderate-income. Despite our efforts to encourage those agencies that would be eligible to apply for CDBG funding, the City has been able to address the social and educational needs of children and youth and the sustenance of all residents in need through food, rent and utility assistance. We continue each year to encourage agencies serving the homeless, such as Bay Area Turning Point and Family Promise, to apply and we continue to seek viable groups to conduct housing rehabilitation for low- to moderate-income homeowners.

Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee's program year goals.

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Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Code Enforcement	Non-Housing Community Development		Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	10	0	0.00%			
Domestic Violence Services	Homeless Non-Housing Community Development		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	25	0	0.00%			
Domestic Violence Services	Homeless Non-Housing Community Development		Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	10	0	0.00%			
Fair Housing Activities	Fair Housing Activities		Other	Other	10	0	0.00%			
Food Pantry	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$3,261.84	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	750	1504	200.53%	500	615	123.00%
Health Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	25	0	0.00%			
Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	2	0	0.00%			

Park Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG 2019: \$4285,459.80	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	2425	1795	0.00%	1795	1795	100.00%
Section 108 Payments	Section 108 repayment		Other	Other	5	0	0.00%			
Senior Services	Non-Housing Community Development		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	15	0	0.00%			
Sidewalk Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	2425	0	0.00%			
Storm Water Drainage	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	2425	0	0.00%			
Street Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$292,708 \$62,150	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	2425	2425	100.00%	1795	0	0.00%

Street Lighting Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	2425	0	0.00%			
Subsistence Payments	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$24,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	60		633.33%	40	58	145.00%
Subsistence Payments	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-CV: \$350,009.07	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	150	568	378.67%	150	568	378.67%
Transportation Services	Non-Housing Community Development		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	15	0	0.00%			
Youth Service	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$34,500	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	60	199	331.67%	74	105	141.89%

Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

Assess how the jurisdiction's use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

The City established its highest needs based on the results of surveys conducted in preparation for the current Consolidated Plan, keeping in mind the limited number of public services that serve League City residents. The needs outlined are: (1) revitalizing neighborhoods through infrastructure and facility improvements, particularly in the Main St./Park Ave. area; (2) improving the outcomes for at risk youth; and (3) providing emergency assistance to those who are low-income by providing assistance with food, rent, and utilities. Other priorities include assisting victims of domestic violence, particularly those who find themselves homeless, and assisting with health care for the uninsured indigent. The public service and homeless priorities were set based on the availability of programs in the area. In PY 2020, we again reached out to the area's domestic violence shelter to encourage their application for funding. Additionally, we reached out to a regional mental health association and an organization that serves homeless families. None were in a position to accept and expend federal funds at that time.

In PY 2020, the City completed the PY 2019 activity to construct/reconstruct new parking lots at League Park and completed the design and engineering of the 3rd Street reconstruction project. The actual work on 3rd Street will begin by January, 2022. City funds have been used in concert with CDBG funds for both League Park and 3rd Street. Both projects directly enhance the livability for 1,795 persons living in the north side of the Main Street/Park Avenue Target Area.

In PY 2020, Communities in Schools-Bay Area (CIS-BA) provided a total of 2,848 hours of counseling to 94 unduplicated youth in two High Schools and one Intermediate School. COVID-19 continued to pose a problem with traditional services as the campuses closed, opened, and partially closed throughout the school year. Students were forced to attend virtual classes at least part of the school year. The counselors used email, phone calls, Zoom and actual home visits to serve the at-risk youth in the best and safest way possible when they were unable to attend classes in person. The outcomes for the two High School Campuses include 93.6% improved in academics; 88.1% in behavior; 80.9% in attendance; 100% in receipt of social services; 85.7% were promoted and 100% remained in school. The outcomes for the Intermediate School include 96.8% improved in academics; 86.2% in behavior; 75% in attendance; 100% in receipt of social services; and 100% were promoted with 100% remaining in school. Given the extreme volatility in PY 2020 of school operations, student residency, and student/family stability due to COVID-19, these results show how successful the CIS-BA program has been.

Clear Creek ISD received funding for the first time to provide an on-site therapist in an elementary school to assist children with various emotional issues, whether COVID-related or

not. The therapist provided a total of 60 treatment hours to 11 students during the 2020-2021 school year. The program was slow in starting due to the inability to contract with a therapist prior to February, 2021. The therapist ended his service at the end of April, 2021. Though the number of students receiving therapeutic counseling was small, in part due to COVID-19 causing virtual learning, the impact was significant for those who participated. Two of the children left CCISD after one interaction. Of the remaining 9, attendance improved dramatically, with absences declining 4-fold from the previous year. Additionally, 8 of the 9 went from presenting behavioral issues to receiving all Excellents and Standards for behavior, and only two had any discipline referrals after counseling. Only 1 of the 9 did not meet the district learning progressions in academics.

Interfaith Caring Ministries (ICM) received CDBG funds for its food pantry and for subsistence payments of rent/utility assistance to those low- to moderate-income residents of League City at risk of homelessness. During PY 2020, the City provided funding to ICM for a portion of the food pantry manager's salary. The food pantry manager is a hands-on position interacting with the beneficiaries and handing out the food items. The ICM Food Pantry provided food to 615 unduplicated individuals in 265 households for a total of 549 household units of service (receipts of food). In PY 2020, for the Subsistence Assistance program, the City and ICM agreed to allow renters to receive up to three consecutive months of assistance as outlined in the HUD regulations. In the past only one month per year has been allowed, leaving the renters with little time to regain solvency. As a result, ICM expended all of its funds at the end of December, 2020. The program provided rent, and in many cases utilities also, to 58 individuals in 22 households with 7 renters receiving assistance for two months before the funds were expended.

The CDBG-CV funds have been used to more extensively address the emergency assistance needs through subsistence assistance in the form of rent and/or utilities for those affected by COVID-19 and at risk of eviction or utility service termination. Because many of the residents eligible for subsistence assistance were also affected by COVID-19, the CDBG-CV funds were able to assist a number of households that were already low- to moderate-income but lost income due to COVID. Because of the CARES Act waiver, the City has been able to provide assistance for up to six consecutive months to those who continue to have economic impacts due to COVID-19. Between June, 2020 and December, 2020, the City awarded ICM \$259,907 in Round 1 CDBG-CV funds for rent and/or utility assistance. An additional \$200,000 was awarded in Round 3 CDBG-CV funds for a total funding of \$459,907. Through September, 2021 ICM has provided rent and/or utility assistance to 568 individuals in 196 households for a total of 435 individual monthly household payments of assistance through the CDBG-CV funding. It is anticipated that the funding will be expended by spring of 2022.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).

91.520(a)

	CDBG	CDBG-CV
White	575	407
Black or African American	170	147
Asian	10	0
American Indian or American Native	8	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0
Multi-race	15	14
Total	778	568
Hispanic	265	68
Non-Hispanic	513	500

Table 2 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

RACE/ETHNICITY	CDBG R/U	CDBG FOOD	CDBG CIS	CDBG CCISD	CV R/U	TOTAL	PERCENT
Non-Hispanic	38	239	34	4	339	654	48.4%
White							
African American	10	147	13	0	147	317	23.4%
Native American	0	3	5	0	0	8	0.6%
Asian	3	5	2	0	0	10	0.7%
Multi-Racial	0	12	0	3	14	29	2.1%
Hispanic	7	209	44	5	68	334	24.7%

Table 3a– Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by activity and source of funds

Narrative

Note: Multi-Racial/Other has been added in Word version as it does not exist in the IDIS format and there is no way to add the row. As a result, the total and the number of non-Hispanics are 3 more than would be calculated using the IDIS options.

According to the PL94 (redistricting) data from the 2020 Census, League City’s population is 61% non-Hispanic White, 21% Hispanic, 7% African American, 6% Asian, and 5% other or multi-race. The beneficiaries of the PY 2020 public service activities generally reflect the racial/ethnic makeup of the general population with the exception of the African Americans. CDBG funds assisted a total of 1,346 beneficiaries within the CDBG and CDBG-CV programs, with 24.7% being Hispanic, 23.6% African American, 7% Asian, and 48.4% non-Hispanic white. African Americans were represented at a much

higher percent in the receipt of services than in the general population, and non-Hispanic whites were provided assistance at a much lower rate than represented by the total population.

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CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	500,249	169,988.34
Section 108	public - local	0	0

Table 4 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

ICM expended all of its \$24,000 in CDBG Rent/Utility Assistance funds allocated; but only \$3,261.84 of its \$5,664.00 CDBG Food Panty allocation. CIS-BA expended all of its \$30,000.00 CDBG allocation; CCISD only expended \$4,500 of its \$7,882.00 allocation. The design and engineering for 3rd Street was completed below the budgeted amount and \$62,150 was expended. The remaining \$230,558.00 of the \$292,708.00 budget will be expended on the actual construction phase in PY 2021. The construction phase is in the bidding process at this time. The City did not spend all of its administrative allocation.

For Rounds 1 and 3 of CDBG-CV, ICM has expended \$331,184.07 of its \$459,907.80 allocation.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Main St/Park Ave	65.5%	14%	The 3 rd Street reconstruction is a 2-phase project: design/engineering and construction. The D&E is complete and construction is out for bids and will be completed in mid-PY 2021.

Table 5 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

During the first quarter of PY 2020, the City completed the PY 2019 infrastructure project – reconstruction of League Park, including the reconstruction of one parking lot and construction of an adjacent parking lot funded with CDBG dollars. The PY 2020 infrastructure project is the reconstruction of 3rd Street in the north Census Block Group of the Main St/Park Ave Target Area. The design and engineering was completed in PY 2020 and the construction contract is in the bid process at this time. The project will be completed during the third quarter of PY 2021.

Leveraging

Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.

The City redeveloped League Park in PY 2019 through PY 2020, with CDBG funds being used to reconstruct one on-site parking lot and construct a new parking lot across the street from the park to serve the park and the surrounding community. The City utilized \$285,459.80 (7%) in CDBG funds to augment general and bond funds totalling \$3,527,221.19 (93%) for a project total of \$3,811,680.99. Not only did the CDBG funds support the enhanced parking for League Park, but provided off-street parking for visitors to the residences to the north and east of the park. The streets around the park are narrow with limited shoulders for on-street parking. The new parking lots have made safer parking for the residences and businesses and safer egress for the emergency vehicles at the neighboring fire station.

The PY 2020 infrastructure project is the reconstruction of 3rd Street, also in the Main Street/Park Avenue Target Area. To date, only the design and engineering has been completed with \$62,150 in CDBG funds being expended. The entire project is estimated to cost \$752,679 with \$292,708 (38.9%) in CDBG funds to be utilized and \$459,971 to be funded with City general funds.

The funds for the public service programs were used to ensure that the number of households and individuals in need could be served. The therapy program for CCISD would not have been viable without the assistance of CDBG funds. The City's CDBG funds contributed approximately 25% of ICM's food pantry manager to ensure that staffing was available to serve the clientele coming for assistance and freeing funds for the purchase of more food. CDBG funds for CM's Rent/Utilities assistance program provided 23% of the needed funds to serve League City clients. The CDBG-CV funds received by ICM were used to expand their services two-fold to assist those negatively impacted by COVID-19. Without the assistance of CDBG funds, CIS would have been forced to reduce their coordinator staff by one professional counselor without additional funding sources. CCISD expended on average \$375 in CDBG funds per student to provide therapeutic counseling. CIS-BA expended on average \$306 in CDBG funds per student counseled by coordinators in three schools. ICM's food pantry expended on average \$5.35 in CDBG funds per unduplicated recipients of food. ICM's Rent/Utilities program expended on average \$413.80 in CDBG funds and \$616.21 in CDBG-CV funds to provide rent and utility assistance to residents. All of the programs would have been greatly hampered were it not for the CDBG and CDBG-CV funds provided.

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	0	0

Table 6 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	20	22
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	0	0

Table 7 – Number of Households Supported

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

The numbers in Table 12 reflect CDBG and CDBG-CV subsistence activities. ICM proposed serving 20 households with 40 people using the CDBG funding. In actuality 22 households with 58 individuals were provided assistance to prevent homelessness. Using the CDBG-CV funds, ICM proposed providing assistance to 50 households/150 individuals. To date they have providing rental assistance to 117 households housing 568 individuals. The receipt of Rounds 1

and 3 of CARES Act funds allowed the City to allocate significantly more financial resources to support households through emergency rental assistance to prevent homelessness as a result of COVID-19. The need increased exponentially as jobs were lost due to COVID, but the funding has been able to address the need. More households would have been served had we not taken advantage of the HUD waiver to allow for up to 6 consecutive months of assistance. However, we would have only delayed, not prevented homelessness, if we were not able to assist the households for the longer period of time. Additionally, PY 2020 was the first year that ICM allowed regular beneficiaries to receive assistance for up to three consecutive months and the HUD regulations permit. Again, it resulted in fewer households being assisted with CDBG funds, but more stability given to those who were assisted. In most cases, a single month of assistance only delays the eviction, while three to six months allows the beneficiary to get back on his/her feet, move or make other arrangements that are affordable.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

With CDBG-CV funds ending in PY 2021, the number of households that can be assisted will drop considerably. Likewise, the benefits that have been seen by allowing up to three consecutive months of assistance, will encourage the City to continue to allow the additional assistance when it is obviously needed by an applicant. This will reduce the number of households that can be served, but will increase the housing stability of those for whom more than one month of assistance is provided.

Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	CV Actual
Extremely Low-income	12	86
Low-income	8	22
Moderate-income	2	9
Total	22	117

Table 8 – Number of Households Served

HHs & Persons Served	CDBG		CDBG-CV	
	HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons
Extremely Low-income	12	29	86	415
Low-income	8	24	22	110
Moderate-income	2	5	9	42
Total	22	58	117	568

Table 9a – Number of Households and Persons Served

Narrative Information

Note that Table 13 above has been labeled by HUD as Number of Households Served, while the description by HUD above the table asks for the number of persons served. Table 13 is based on households and Table 13a includes households and persons.

Interfaith Caring Ministries met and exceeded the proposed goal for assisting households with rent and utility assistance. In addition, funds were used to provide up to three consecutive months of assistance to CDBG recipients and up to six months to CDBG-CV recipients who could show a continued need to prevent homelessness. More of the clients than in previous years came to ICM with at least part of their rent covered, resulting in CDBG only being needed for a portion of their total rent. The COVID-19 beneficiary estimate was based on more clients requiring at least three, if not six, months of assistance including back payments. However, many clients only needed assistance for the month of quarantine for COVID-19. As we moved farther from the initial economic crisis of COVID-19 and more businesses reopened, coupled with more households receiving stimulus funds, the need for multiple months of assistance began lessening.

There is an insufficient number of rental units affordable to the extremely low-income and very low-income (low-income) placing these households at greater risk of eviction with no alternative housing available. The majority of ICM's applicants presented as extremely low-income due to a sudden loss of income, and it is hoped that by providing a short-term safety net, the householders can regain employment at a wage that will support their current rent.

CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)
Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:

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

The Gulf Coast Homeless Coalition, in conjunction with the Texas Homeless Network (Balance of State Continuum of Care) conducted a county-wide Point in Time (PIT) Count during PY 2020. Within the City of League City, no unsheltered individuals were found and 10 sheltered persons in 3 households were counted. These were being sheltered by Family Promise which uses member churches to shelter families on a rotating basis – one week in each church. Bay Area Turning Point shelters a number of League City victims of domestic violence, but is located outside of the city limits and, therefore, the residents are not counted in the League City PIT count.

The League City Police Department has a close working relationship with Bay Area Turning Point and provides secure transport to those who are homeless or fleeing their abuser and in need of shelter.

League City did not allocate CDBG funds in PY 2020 for homeless assistance. We reached out to Bay Area Turning Point and Family Promise but both declined the opportunity to submit a funding application. League City provided funding to CIS-BA to serve at risk youth and 30 students served with and without CDBG funds in the 3 funded schools were homeless. Services were provided to the families of the students through counseling and referrals to appropriate forms of assistance.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Family Promise provides emergency shelter to families who are homeless due to an unforeseen crisis and will be able to transition into independent housing within a two to three month period. Family Promise has been in the process of relocating and making major structural changes and has not been in a position to request CDBG funding. However, it is anticipated that for PY 2022, the agency will apply for funds. Bay Area Turning Point, located in neighboring Webster, is an emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence and/or sexual assault. Shelter residents may stay for up to six months. There are no other emergency shelters located in League City or in the immediate vicinity. In the past, Bay Area Turning Point has received CDBG funds from League City and has done an exemplary job. However, due to the City's regulatory limitation of 15% for public services, there are not sufficient funds to make the paperwork and monitoring process worthwhile. It is hoped that in the future the agency

will reconsider.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

The City of League City expends CDBG funds for helping low-income households avoid becoming homeless through its subsistence assistance program managed by Interfaith Caring Ministries. Each year, the City allocates approximately 40% of its public service cap to ICM's rent and utility assistance program and another 5-10% to ICM's food pantry. For PY 2020, the City invested an additional \$459,907.80 of its CDBG-CV funds in provided rent and utility assistance to those negatively impacted by COVID-19. New in PY 2020 is ICM's decision to use CDBG funds to assist households for up to 3 consecutive months and to assist COVID-19 clients for up to 6 consecutive months. This decision has reduced the number of households that can be served with the finite resources, but has improved the outcomes, as most households with a pending eviction are not able to regroup and become self-sufficient with one month or rental assistance. At least two to three months is required for most households to catch back up financially or find less expensive housing without having an eviction on their record. The goal is to not just provide a one-time postponement of homelessness but to prevent homelessness by providing assistance over a three to six month period, depending on the funding source.

Unfortunately, there are few social services and other facilities in League City to assist homeless individuals, especially those being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care. Most individuals aging out of foster care, being discharged from health or mental health facilities or from incarceration must find housing and services in the larger cities around League City, such as Houston, Pasadena, Texas City, and Galveston.

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

There are no facilities or services in League City for homeless persons making a transition to permanent housing. Harris County Community Development does provide some assistance within the county, but, because League City receives CDBG funds, the small area of the city within Harris County is not eligible for Harris County CDBG, HOME, or ESG funding. Galveston County

does not receive CDBG, HOME or ESG funds, nor would League City be an eligible subrecipient if they did. The City and its subrecipients as well as Gulf Coast Center and Bay Area Turning Point refer homeless persons ready to make the transition to permanent housing to Houston or Pasadena agencies in Harris County.

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CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

There is no public housing in or near League City. Harris County and Texas City do provide Housing Choice Vouchers for which participants can use in League City but during PY 2020 no voucher holders resided within the City nor sought housing within League City.

Actions taken to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

Not Applicable – there are no public housing residents in or near League City

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

Not Applicable – there is no PHA in League City

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CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

League City is a rapidly growing residential suburban city of Houston and has been developed primarily as an upper-middle income community. According to the 2019 American Community Survey, more than half (55.1%) of League City's housing has been built since 2000. Additionally, 80% of the housing in League City is single family and the vacancy rate is the lowest in the region. As a result, construction costs alone have made most housing unaffordable to the extremely low- and low-income households. The market drives the employment sectors that move to the area as well as land costs and the housing structure types that are profitable for developers to meet the needs and desires of the labor force. More than half of the employees in League City are in the financial, professional, scientific, educational, health care, management and administrative industries compared with approximately one-third of the employees in the MSA as a whole. Likewise, the median household income is \$109,073, 61% greater than the MSA as a whole.

The explosive growth in the health care industry is helping to drive more multi-family housing as more mobile health care workers, including interns and residents, are moving into the community. The aerospace industry is hiring more employees bringing more residents to League City and surrounding areas. This extensive development in and around League City has resulted in greater employment opportunities for the construction trades in the southern Harris County/northern Galveston County areas.

The Main Street Revitalization Program is helping to ameliorate the negative effects of public and private policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing. The program, located in one of the oldest areas of town and funded partly by CDBG funds, includes the reconstruction of interior streets, the improvement to the area drainage issues, additional parking and sidewalks, redevelopment of an elementary school, and park reconstruction. These revitalization efforts are resulting in stabilizing housing and providing better amenities and more businesses to serve the immediate neighborhoods which are predominately low- to moderate-income.

The land use controls and tax policies do not pose significant barriers to affordable housing and League City is open to reviewing and approving any viable Low Income Housing Tax Credit properties or other subsidized housing projects that are being submitted to the State of Texas for approval.

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The rapid growth and suburban nature of League City are the primary barriers to agencies that serve the lower-income and special needs populations from locating in League City. The economies of scale prohibit fiscally sound investments in League City for most non-profit public service and homeless agencies. In order for a comprehensive approach and continuity of care for those facing economic, health and social issues, service providers need to locate (1) where the majority of need exists, and (2) where the majority of ancillary and coordinating agencies exist. As the population of the north Galveston County area grows and the population diversifies, there will be the viability for more supportive services to locate in League City. But, at this point, few exist.

However, the City is committed to addressing the needs of the underserved and annually commits the allowable 15% of CDBG funds to those public service applicants. The City makes a concerted effort to identify and reach out to all public service agencies, inviting them to apply for CDBG funding. The limited annual allocation and the restriction to expend no more than 15% on public services, does not make applying for a share of the maximum allowable allocation feasible for most agencies. The agencies that do serve League City residents serve a much broader geographic area and the League City portion of their clientele is small and the administrative costs of requesting reimbursement for a small percentage of direct services are greater than the benefit.

For PY 2020, three agencies applied for funding and three that were contacted and encouraged to apply did not submit applications. The three that applied resulted in the City funding five programs. Communities in Schools-Bay Area and Clear Creek ISD addressed the need to improve academic, behavioral, and economic outcomes for youth through in-school counseling. Interfaith Caring Ministries provided food and hygiene supplies to those who have food insecurity. Interfaith Caring Ministries also provided rent and utility assistance to those facing eviction or utility service termination.

Utilizing the HUD waiver for Cares Act funds to allow the expenditure of more than 15% for Public Services, the City has awarded 97% of the Round 1 and Round 3 funds to Interfaith Caring Ministries for COVID-related rent and utility assistance. Also, with the HUD waiver to allow up to 6 consecutive months of rental assistance, the funds have been able to allow residents time to find other employment or to remain stably housed while working for reduced pay due to COVID. Rental assistance during the pandemic has shown to be one of the greatest unmet needs in the community and the \$459,907 awarded to ICM has greatly helped address the need.

Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

No actions were taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards in PY 2020 as the City did not expend any funds on housing activities. Information is available to residents and constructors who are rehabilitating older homes to alert them to the lead-based paint hazards and remedies, but the City does not monitor the rehabilitation or demolition projects with regards to lead-safe practices. In the years in which local, State or Federal funds are used by the City to rehabilitate housing, the City ensures that all lead-safe practices are followed.

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The latest Census Bureau's American Community Survey estimates that League City has a 5.5% poverty rate, which is less than half of the 12.4% rate for Galveston County and of the 13.7% rate for the Metropolitan Statistical Area as a whole. Though League City's rate is well below the area, the City is concerned with the well being of all of its residents living below poverty. However, the traditional services and employment sectors that can assist in lifting people out of poverty are located in Harris County, particularly in Houston and Pasadena.

The City's Economic Development Council works to encourage small businesses and to bring in large corporations that can employ unskilled and skilled labor. The health care industry in League City is growing dramatically with regional hospitals and medical care. These are employing individuals who were unemployed or underemployed. All City construction projects seek Section 3 businesses and the City assists individuals to become registered as a Section 3 business or individual. Additionally, the CDBG-funded construction projects traditionally are completed by firms that pay significantly higher hourly wages than the Davis Bacon Wage Rates require.

No direct actions were taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families using CDBG funds. CIS counsels the at risk students to prevent dropping out and encourages and assists them in receiving higher education that will provide income above the poverty level. According to CIS-BA and CCISD information, in the 2020-2021 school year 835 homeless students were enrolled in CCISD throughout their district boundaries which extend beyond League City. CIS-BA served 30 homeless students in the three schools funded with CDBG and without CDBG dollars. Those students were provided counseling as were their guardians, and their progress tracked along the same trajectory as the other students served.

Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

One advantage of the COVID-19 pandemic was the surge of a number of on-line and streamed conferences and trainings provided during the year. By not needing to spend CDBG funds on travel and registration, the staff could take advantage of the webinars and on-line trainings.

This also opened the door for ancillary staff who would not normally be included in on-site CDBG trainings to participate or access pre-recorded webinars on relevant topics.

The City works closely with its subrecipients to ensure that their activities meet all federal requirements and that they coordinate with one another when appropriate. City staffmembers and elected officials work closely with H-GAC, the regional Council of Governments, and neighboring entities, particularly in the area of transportation, hazard mitigation, and disaster recovery.

During PY 2020, the City worked closely with subrecipients to identify other funding sources and solutions to the service gaps due to the pandemic by identifying new methods for safely reaching and serving their target populations, particularly the youth.

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

There are few social service agencies in League City and no public or private housing agencies. The coordination between the City and its social service subrecipients has been strong and has become stronger during the COVID-19 pandemic as everyone strives to make the necessary changes in business operation for the safety and well-being of the beneficiaries. Though Bay Area Turning Point opted to not seek CDBG funds, the League City Police Department works closely with the domestic violence agency to coordinate services and shelter for domestic violence and sexual assault victims. During PY 2020, the City has also reached out to Family Promise, a homeless shelter provider, and is anticipating that they will apply for funding for PY 2022.

The City has a close relationship with Southeast Texas Housing Development Corporation which has periodically provided funds and labor to rehabilitate housing in the city. At this time there are no plans for additional assistance for League City. In the past the City has coordinated with UMArmy for volunteers to rehabilitate homes, however the agency is regional and has not had the capacity to work in League City recently.

Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)

The City took the following actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the PY 2017 Fair Housing Plan:

1. Enhance living conditions through public improvements – completed the PY 2019 project to construct parking lots at League Park as a result of the City-funded redevelopment of the park. The project is located in the area of League City with the highest percent of low-to moderate-income and minority residents, and older housing and infrastructure. The

entire Main Street Revitalization Program is aimed at providing improved public services to an aging neighborhood with few amenities. The Park Avenue reconstruction, completed in PY 2019, has improved access to businesses for employment opportunities; to Interfaith Caring Ministries for food and rent/utility assistance; and to Gulf Coast Center, providing services for the intellectually and developmentally disabled as well as demand response transportation services for the general population and reduced cost transportation for the elderly and disabled. The PY 2019 project, completed in PY 2020, to reconstruct a small linear parking lot along League Park and to add a parking lot across the street from League Park, will improve the area greatly by making access to the park and to businesses much easier and safer, and provide off-street parking for those visiting adjacent residences. The PY 2020 reconstruction of Third Street to improve mobility through the north side of the Main Street/Park Avenue Target Area is underway and will be completed in PY 2021.

2. Enhance financial independence and job opportunities – funded Communities in Schools to provide drop-out prevention and reduce at-risk behaviors to prepare the students for higher education and enhanced income. The program served 94 low-to moderate-income youth, including 65 minority and 14 homeless students. More than half of the children are in female-headed households. Part of the challenge in PY 2020 has been providing the students access to reliable internet for virtual learning and virtual counseling sessions. CIS and the school district have worked to ensure that each households with children have computers and access to Wifi. Additionally, the City supported Interfaith Caring Ministries with PY 2020 CDBG and CDBG-CV funds in providing emergency rent/utility assistance and food assistance to 448 individuals, of which 376 were headed by a minority householder. ICM served 43 disabled householders and an additional 20 households with disabled individuals, and 27 were elderly householders. In addition to the CDBG funds, Interfaith Caring Ministries also received CDBG-CV funds to assist those impacted economically by COVID-19 with rent and utility assistance. Through PY 2020, ICM served 117 households with 221 residents were minority and 59 were female headed households. Only 2 were elderly.
3. Fair Housing Officer – continued to maintain a Fair Housing Officer to address questions and concerns as well as investigate fair housing complaints and maintain records of fair housing issues. No questions, concerns, or complaints arose.
4. Educate public –conducted four public hearings for the CDBG and CDBG-CV program and presented fair housing information at all.
5. Monitoring payrolls of CDBG-funded construction –monitored the certified payrolls of every employee of the prime and subcontract contractors for the Park Avenue project and the League Park Parking Lot project. Approximately 95% of the employees were minority and approximately 90% were Section 3-eligible at the time of hire. All wages were well above the Davis Bacon Prevailing Wage Rates.

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CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

League City's CDBG monitoring process is an on-going one of planning, implementation, communication and follow-up and is outlined in detail in the CDBG Policies and Procedures Manual. A major component of the monitoring process is the review of all documents submitted with each reimbursement request. These documents include all financial supporting documentation as well as client information and agency staffing information. Each document is carefully reviewed and any concerns or questions are directed to the submitting agency. No funds are reimbursed until all documentation is in order and approved by the City's CDBG consultant, Planning Manager and Finance Department. During the year, if any concerns arise regarding beneficiaries, finances, or staffing, the City will contact the agency and provide technical assistance to improve their documentation and reporting. The City is always available to answer questions and assist subrecipients in ferreting out and understanding Federal regulations and policies.

Under normal circumstances, on-site monitoring of public service agencies is conducted annually to semi-annually. However, if the activity or program is considered to have a high-risk of non-compliance, a more frequent monitoring schedule is developed based on the nature of the activity being performed. High-risk programs may include programs undertaken by any one subrecipient or City department for the first time, housing rehabilitation, agencies conducting multiple activities, and programs undertaken by an agency or department with a history of staff turnover, reporting problems, or monitoring findings. The City uses the HUD monitoring checklists as a starting point and expands on those to include local requirements. In 2019, the City monitored one agency with multiple times due to staffing turnovers and reporting deficiencies. The agency was funded again in PY 2020 once all issues were resolved and an informal desk monitoring was conducting mid-year, followed by the City's formal monitoring, both of which proved that the agency was back on track and performing within Federal regulations and City policies.

For construction contracts, the City monitors the weekly certified payrolls for each contractor and its subcontractors, conducts employee interviews of at least one employee per job description, and monitors the job site for proper EEOC postings and federal-funding signage as well as work quality. The Public Works Department monitors the projects on a regular basis for contract compliance, work quality, progress, and safety. The City encourages the hiring of Section 3 employees and when a contractor indicates that such an employee has been hired, the City interviews him/her to ensure that the employer's information is correct. Approximately 90% of the construction workers hired by the prime contractor on the League Park project were Section 3-eligible, based on incomes provided by the contractor at time of hire. However, none were registered Section 3 individuals. Because all were hired prior to the start of the League Park project, the City was not able to verify prior incomes. However, the contractor provided documentation to the City. The City provided the contractor with information on Section 3 and the possibility of becoming registered given the percentage of employees who were eligible at time of hire.

The design and engineering for the PY 2020 Third Street reconstruction project has been completed and the actual construction will begin and be completed in PY 2021. All invoices from the engineering firm were reviewed in detail and approved.

Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)

The City held two public hearings during PY 2019 for the PY 2020 Annual Action Plan. The public hearings complied with the Citizen Participation Plan and HUD regulations by providing at least a 72-hour notice and conducting the meetings in accessible public places. An additional public hearing was held in late PY 2019 to amend the pending PY 2020 Annual Action Plan to address the Round 1 COVID funding. With this amendment, the City also amended the Citizen Participation Plan to accept the HUD waivers allowing for virtual public hearings and a shorter public comment period. The Citizen Participation Plan amendment provides the City with the mechanism to reach residents remotely in the future. During PY 2020, the City also conducted a virtual public hearing for the Round 3 COVID funding.

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.

The City held two public hearings for the PY 2020 Annual Action Plan during PY 2019. The City also held two virtual public hearings for the PY 2020 CDBG-CV Round 1 funding and PY 2020 Annual Action Plan Amendment. The CDBG-CV Round 3 funding required an additional public hearing and Annual Action Plan Amendment. All funding and Annual Action Plans and Amendments are presented to City Council with time for public comment. The public hearings complied with the Citizen Participation Plan and HUD regulations by providing 72 hours public notice in the local daily newspaper, on the City website, and posted at City Hall. The public hearings and meetings were held in accessible public places – Interfaith Caring Ministries and the City’s Community Center – before COVID-19 and virtually during the height of the pandemic. During PY 2019, the City held two public hearings for the PY 2020 Annual Action Plan and one public hearing for the initial CDBG-CV funding and amendment to the Citizen Participation Plan for the COVID-19. The Citizen Participation Plan amendment included language for accepting HUD waivers of regulations in the event of a declared disaster such as a pandemic or natural disaster. The amendment allows for virtual public hearings through a platform such as Zoom or MS Teams and for shorter public comment periods for COVID-19 related amendments/plans based on the waivers by HUD. The amendment provides the City with the mechanism to reach residents remotely in the future. During early PY 2020, the additional public hearings for allocating CDBG-CV funds and the resulting Annual Action Plan amendments were held.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.

The City's program objectives have not changed since the PY 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan. However, since the Consolidated Plan, the City has tabled the plans to secure a Section 108 loan. Sufficient general funds were available to carry out the portion of the activities for which Section 108 funds were planned. Additionally, the City has abandoned the official Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) designation for the Main St./Park Ave. Target Area. The area is still the prime focus for CDBG funding and most revitalization activities using other funds, but is no longer has the NRSA designation.

Each year the City opens its process up to all eligible public service agencies. Each year the City receives at least three applications – one from Communities in Schools – Bay Area; and two from Interfaith Caring Ministries for the food pantry and rent/utility assistance to needy households. In earlier years Bay Area Turning Point domestic violence service center and shelter periodically submitted an application and was funded. In past years, Bay Area Turning Point submitted applications and each year since they have indicated an interest in receiving funding again, but have not submitted an application. For PY 2020 funding, Clear Creek Independent School District (CCISD) submitted an application to contract with an external therapist to counsel elementary school children with mental health issues. The City accepted the application and funded CCISD. No other agency in League City submitted an application in PY 2020, though the City encouraged Gulf Coast Center and Family Promise to submit applications. No affordable housing agencies interested in League City were able to be identified from whom to solicit applications. The City strives to seek other public service or affordable housing agencies to fund, but due to the suburban nature of the community there are few agencies in the area.

PY 2020 did pose changes in the way the City handled citizen participation due to COVID-19 restrictions. Additionally, the City investigated the potential to fund agencies to support broadband access to low- to moderate-income residents, especially families with school-aged children. However, no agency was interested in securing CDBG funds for the activity, in part due to the fact that broadband services are readily available to the entire city and accessed by a high percentage of residents. The City also investigated using CDBG-CV funds to support low-income micro-enterprises in securing PPEs and plexiglass barriers as a means to keep their businesses operational and employees employed. The businesses were not interested in applying for funding. The City investigated the reconfiguration of city building to provide a safe indoor testing and vaccination site. The cost and the amount of time necessary to complete the project within the HUD regulations and the timeline that the space was needed were prohibitive. As a result, the City determined that the best use of the COVID-19 funds was for emergency rent and utility assistance to those households in danger of eviction. Despite the moratorium on evictions and

the landlords deferring rents for up to 6 months, low-income residents would be unable to pay long-term back rent when the moratorium and deferrals were lifted. Using HUD's CDBG-CV waiver allowing up to 6 consecutive months of assistance, Interfaith Caring Ministries has been able to expand its general rental assistance program to provide extended assistance to those adversely impacted by COVID-19.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?

No.

[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

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