



Draft 2023–2027

Consolidated Plan & 2023 Annual Action Plan

Prepared by the City of Edinburg with assistance from:





**2023-2027 Consolidated Plan
&
2023 Annual Action Plan
(October 1, 2023 - September 30, 2024)**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES-05 Executive Summary

1. Introduction

The City of Edinburg, Texas (City) is the recipient of U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) annual entitlement funding that includes the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). As such, HUD requires local jurisdictions to undergo a consolidated planning process to assess their affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions, and to make data-driven, place-based investment decisions for their federal entitlement funding. The City of Edinburg anticipates an estimated \$5.4 million in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding during the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan. HUD has announced an allocation of \$1,060,262 in CDBG funding for the 2023 Program Year (October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2024), along with \$111,477.67 in program income and reprogrammed funds for a total of \$1,171,739.67.

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

The City utilized qualitative data tools and resources made available by HUD and other data services platforms to develop a needs assessment and market analysis along with a comprehensive community engagement strategy that included stakeholder consultations, focus group sessions, public hearings and a community needs survey to identify the priority needs for residents and the strategies that can be used to address the priority needs.

All priority needs and goals identified in the plan will meet CDBG program objectives identified by HUD. This plan prioritizes the most critical needs and goals identified through public engagement and data analysis.

Priority 1: Provide for Special Needs Populations

The City will utilize HUD funds for special needs populations:

- A. By providing public services including affordable childcare, summer and after school programs for target populations.
- B. By providing low to moderate income households at risk of eviction or foreclosure with short term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance.
- C. By providing housing supportive services including housing counseling for foreclosure and eviction prevention.

Priority 2: Provide Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts

The City shall utilize HUD funds to address for neighborhood revitalization activities to create safe, sustainable neighborhoods and communities through:

- A. Improving public facilities including community centers, libraries, and recreational facilities.
- B. Improving public infrastructure including streets, streetscapes, sidewalks, drainage, and broadband connectivity.
- C. Eliminating environmental hazards and conditions of blight.

Priority 3: Provide Decent Safe Affordable Housing

The City shall utilize HUD funds for affordable housing activities to create safe, decent, affordable housing through:

- A. Rehabilitation of Existing Housing Stock
- B. Affordable Housing Development
- C. Provision of Homebuyer Assistance
- D. Further Fair Housing Opportunities

Priority 4: Provide Economic Development

The City will utilize HUD funds to provide economic development assistance.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City prepares and submits their Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) to HUD annually. The CAPER assesses and reports on progress made towards achieving strategic plan and action plan goals. The City's Program Year 2021 CAPER is available on their webpage at:

https://cityofedinburg.com/departments/community_development_grant_management/index.php

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Hidalgo County and the Cities of Edinburg, McAllen and Mission approached this planning process collectively, but each entitlement community assessed their own individual needs, goals, priorities, and outcomes. The result is individual 2023-2027 Consolidated Plans for each entitlement community. No aggregated data is intended to be reported under this Consolidated Plan. The county seat of Hidalgo County is Edinburg and together with the Cities of McAllen and Mission, they form the McAllen–Edinburg–Mission Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). During the development of this Consolidated Plan, Hidalgo County and the Cities of Edinburg, McAllen and Mission consulted with public and social services providers, housing providers, fair housing advocates, County/City staff and the community at large to identify the needs of residents, with a primary focus on low- and moderate-income persons.

The City of Edinburg commenced the community engagement process on March 23, 2023 by holding a series of Public Hearings to include:

- General Public Hearing: Thursday, March 23, 2023, Dustin Michael Sekula Memorial Library.
- Public Hearing: Tuesday, June 20, 2023, Edinburg City Council Chambers; and
- Public Hearing: Wednesday, July 19, 2023, Edinburg City Hall-Community Room.

The City also launched a Community Needs Survey on February 1, 2023, thru March 22, 2023, and it was available on paper and electronically utilizing the SurveyMonkey platform. This platform was utilized as it has easy to use interfacing for desktops, tablets and especially mobile devices. This was critical considering that many low to moderate income individuals may not have access to a desktop computer. Approximately 21% of Edinburg residents have limited English-speaking proficiency and speak Spanish as their primary language; and therefore, the survey was translated into Spanish. Outreach included posting online on the City of Edinburg's website, social media channels, commission offices, libraries, community centers, and sharing with the network of affordable housing, economic development, and public/social services providers.

Collectively, the Hidalgo County and the Cities of Edinburg, McAllen and Mission received 401 responses in total and highlights for the City of Edinburg are summarized below:

- 163 surveys received.
- Housing Situation: 68% were homeowners; 8% were renters; and the balance either living with a family member or friend, unhoused or indicated other living situation.
- Household Composition: 33% were two parent households with one or more children; 27% were two or more adults with no children; 6% were single adults; 19% were multi-generational households and 11% were single parent households with one or more children; and 5% specified "other" or "multiple unrelated families".
- Race/Ethnicity: 67% of respondents identified as Hispanic or Latino; 29% identified as White; 1% identified as Middle Eastern or North African; 1% identified as Asian and 1% identified as Black or African.
- Educational Attainment: 33% of respondents possess a bachelor's degree; 25% of respondents have some college; 1% possess some graduate school; 26% possess a professional degree; 14% possess a high school diploma or equivalent; and 1% possess less than a high school diploma or equivalent.
- Employment Status: 55% are employed full-time; 11% are self-employed; 6% are employed part-time; 22% are retired; 2% are not employed nor seeking employment; and 4% are not employed and seeking employment.
- When asked if more than 30% of their monthly income is spent housing expenses (rent/mortgage + utilities), 66% responded yes.
- 23% of respondents prioritized investments in housing to include new affordable rental units, home repair programs, down payment assistance, prevention of discrimination and eviction prevention.

- The three housing issues most in need of attention are to Assistance for Energy Efficiency Upgrades to Reduce Utility Bills; Affordable First-Time Homebuyer Assistance: Counseling, Down Payments, Closing Costs; and Assistance for Qualifying Homeowners to Rehabilitate their Homes.
- The four community services most in need of attention are Healthcare Services: preventative/primary care, prescription drug services, dental and vision care, HIV/AIDS services; Mental Health Services: counseling and evaluation, psychiatric care, in-patient programs, support groups, substance abuse treatment and recovery programs; Children's/Youth Services: childcare, after school activities, tutoring, mentoring, early childhood education; and Senior Services: meal services, homecare assistance, nursing home services, recreational or social opportunities.
- The two public improvements most in need of attention are Improving Water, Sewer, and Drainage Infrastructure; and Improving Street Lighting.
- The two public facilities most in need of attention are Parks, Playgrounds, and Recreational Areas; and Educational/Recreational Centers for Adults with Disabilities.
- The two business and job opportunity issues most in need of attention are Support for Businesses that Serve Community Needs: access to fresh groceries, medical services, pharmacy; and Job Readiness and Retention: Job Readiness and Retention: training and referral programs, English as a Second Language (ESL) classes, adult literacy, high school equivalency and college preparation, adult/juvenile detention discharge counseling.

The City of Edinburg along with Hidalgo County and the Cities of Mission and McAllen held the following Stakeholder Focus Groups: Affordable Housing Providers, Public Housing Providers, Public and Social Service Providers and Economic Development Professionals as well as one-on-one stakeholder engagement sessions with over 40 service providers, which included agencies from child welfare, healthcare, affordable housing, fair housing, services for persons with disabilities, services for elderly persons, broadband services, education, public infrastructure, and homelessness. The information collected informed the development of the City's Consolidated Plan.

The City of Edinburg will commence a 30-day public comment period on Saturday, June 24, 2023 through Monday, July 24, 2023.

In addition, the City of Edinburg launched "Edinburg 2040", a community-driven, strategic planning initiative to develop a long-range vision for the city. The initiative was designed to gauge perceptions of the community, obtain feedback on city services, and establish priorities for city planning and budgeting. The goal of the process was to engage residents in a discussion of where we are today, where we want to go in the future, and how we will get there. While information collected from residents through the Edinburg 2040 process will be used in the short-term for FY 2023 budgeting, the initiative is intended to be an ongoing conversation with the community.

Edinburg 2040 included two primary means of community engagement: town hall meetings and a resident survey. Approximately 100 community members attended a series of four town halls held in February-March, 2022. Meetings were held at City Hall, Los Lagos, Legacy Chapels, and

Boys & Girls Club. In addition, the City contracted with the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley to conduct a survey of residents in the city limits, collecting responses online and through the mail. The survey was open February 10 –March 31, 2022. More than 2,000 residents participated in the survey.

5. Summary of public comments

The community input received by the City of Edinburg overwhelmingly supports funding public infrastructure and facility improvements as well as public and social services for seniors, youth and special needs populations.

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

The City accepted all comments during the public engagement process.

7. Summary

Although Hidalgo County and the Cities of Edinburg, McAllen and Mission approached this planning process collectively, the City of Edinburg developed its own goals, priorities, and outcomes. When possible, source documentation and data for the City of Edinburg provided; however, if data was not available at the city level, Hidalgo County data was used. Where applicable, it is noted whether data is inclusive or exclusive of Hidalgo County.

THE PROCESS

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	City of Edinburg	Grant Administration
CDBG Administrator	City of Edinburg	Grant Administration
HOPWA Administrator	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
HOME Administrator	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
ESG Administrator	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
HOPWA-C Administrator	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Edinburg's Department of Grants Administration is the lead agency for their Consolidated Plan. The City of Edinburg administers the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program funded by US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). As the lead agency, the Grants Administration Department was responsible for the development and implementation of the Consolidated Plan.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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PR-10 Consultation

1. Introduction

The City of Edinburg, along with Hidalgo County and the Cities of Mission and McAllen created a Work Group to coordinate development of the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan and 2023 Annual Action Plan. The consolidated planning process serves as framework for identifying housing and community development priorities utilizing data and community input. This Work Group utilized qualitative data tools and resources made available by HUD and other data services platforms to develop a needs assessment and market analysis. In addition, this working group underwent a comprehensive community engagement strategy that included stakeholder consultations, focus group sessions, public hearings and a community needs survey.

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

The City coordinates its activities with a variety of organizations involved in the delivery of housing, homeless, non-homeless special needs, and community development activities. They include the local Public Housing Authority, and various other community organizations whose fields of interest and services may include seniors, handicapped persons, health/mental health, domestic violence/prevention, youth/children, persons with HIV/AIDS and homelessness.

The City consulted in focus groups and one-on-one meetings to collect information about housing and community development activities and needs. These consultations addressed:

- Housing Needs
- Housing Market Analysis/Substandard Housing
- Public Housing Needs and Strategy
- Continuum of Care (Homeless)
- Non-Homeless Special Needs
- Lead-Based Paint Hazards
- Community Development

The listing of organizations with whom the City consulted is provided herein.

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

Hidalgo County, which includes the City of Edinburg, is part of the Texas Balance of State Continuum of Care (TX BoS CoC), the largest of the 11 CoCs in Texas as it covers 215 of 254

counties in Texas. Texas Homeless Network (THN) serves as the lead support agency and helps Continuum of Care (CoC) members to meet requirements, develop housing crisis response systems, implement best practices, and improve performance. THN does this by assisting the CoC with completing activities legislatively mandated by the CoC Program Interim Rule, including:

- Establishing a planning body and leadership structure for the CoC
- Administering and operating HMIS
- Conducting CoC planning and operations
- Facilitating the application for federal CoC Program funding

The Work Group held a Homeless Stakeholder Focus Group as well as one-on-one consultations with the Texas Homeless Network and homeless services providers such as the public comments received by the City of Edinburg support funding housing activities, especially those related to home rehabilitation and reconstruction, as well as energy efficiency improvements for owner occupied properties. Public comments also support providing funding public and social services to include youth services, health services and mental health services.

This same work group has quarterly meetings with the Texas Homeless Network to discuss programmatic updates and reporting. Several efforts are in place to address the needs of homeless individuals and families. They include case management and emergency shelter provided by ESG funding. These services are available to individuals, families with children, veterans and unaccompanied youth. Tenant based rental assistance provided by ESG funding. These services are available to anyone who meets the ESG program requirements. Referrals are issued to all participants requiring additional services, especially our military veterans who need additional resources.

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

The City of Edinburg consulted with the Texas Homeless Network and several homeless service providers. Policies and Procedures for the operation and administration of HMIS have been in place and are followed accordingly. The Texas Homeless Network has developed and implemented guidance for all users of HMIS ClientTrack data system.

The City meets with the Texas Homeless Network on a quarterly basis. These quarterly meetings are held to discuss program changes or updates, HMIS implementation of accurate data, comparable software systems, SAGE data reporting systems, Coordinated Entry, CAPER workshop, and any new discussion pertaining to homelessness issues are also discussed during these webinars.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated.

1	Agency/Group/Organization	MCALLEN HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Service-Fair Housing Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Other government - Local Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. 89 units public housing; 1340 Section 8. Current wait list 1000 families.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	PHARR HOUSING AUTHORITY

	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Service-Fair Housing Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Other government - Local Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. 247 public housing; 240 vouchers and 36 emergency housing vouchers.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	MISSION HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Service-Fair Housing Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Other government - Local Planning organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. 250 public housing; 749 Section 8.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Edinburg Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Service-Fair Housing Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Other government - Local Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. 4 large properties and one 6-plex public housing. Section 8 program serve up to 1082 families.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	FAIR HOUSING COUNCIL

	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Education Service-Fair Housing Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Doesn't have a presence in Hidalgo County but does research and collect data.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Silver Ribbon Community Partners
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Services elderly and adults with disability assistance for rent, utility bill, medical bills/copay/ medical equipment needs.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Hidalgo County Drainage District No. 1

	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Agency - Managing Flood Prone Areas Agency - Emergency Management Other government - County Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Infrastructure Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Improve drainage in the rural areas.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	PALMER DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Services-Education Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Provides free substance abuse services to anyone in need.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	TROPICAL TEXAS CNETER FOR MHMR
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Services-Education Services - Victims Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Out-patient housing program for individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia, bipolar or major depressive disorder.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	THE SALVATION ARMY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Services-Employment Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Provides shelter and meals for men, women and children.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	C.A.M.P. University
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Education Child Welfare Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Day habilitation for adults and high school graduates with special needs.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Hidalgo County Health and Human Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Health Services-Education Services - Victims Health Agency Child Welfare Agency Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Primary service clinical preventative care.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	AFFORDABLE HOMES OF SOUTH TEXAS, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Service-Fair Housing Regional organization Community Development Financial Institution Neighborhood Organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Educate and financial counseling for those buying home.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	AMIGOS DEL VALLE, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Provides housing, meals and transportations for elderly persons.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Easter Seals of the RGV
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Health Health Agency Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Work with disable children with early intervention programs from birth to 3 yrs.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	Family Endeavors

	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Service veterans with case management, healthcare, navigation and stabilizing housing.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Authority for the County of Hidalgo
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Service-Fair Housing Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. 55 fair housing units. Waiting list Section 8 is 1-2 yrs, public housing 1-1.5 yr.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	Rio Grande Regional Hospital

	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Health Services-Education Services - Victims Health Agency Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Freestanding emergency departments, urgent care centers, family practice clinics, OB clinics, regional medical laboratories & other medical needs.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Services-Employment Major Employer
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Provides resources, research, trait school and trainings for individuals wanting to start business.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	THE RGV LITERACY CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Provides adult literacy with ESL and GED courses.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	United Way of South Texas
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Regional organization Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Support for 22 agencies in the county.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	McAllen ISD

	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Education Other government - Local Major Employer
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Support services and social work at school, home visits and traveling to other schools to work with at risk students.
23	Agency/Group/Organization	CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF RGV
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Regional organization Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation by e-mail. Assist families in need of rental and utility assistance, food and shelter, and counseling services.
24	Agency/Group/Organization	Buckner Children & Family Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-homeless Services - Victims Child Welfare Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Foster care and adoption programs/education.
25	Agency/Group/Organization	Border Issues of Texas
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Planning organization Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one by video conference. Social research and providing innovated solutions for topics of social policy, economics, education, technology and culture.
26	Agency/Group/Organization	AT&T Services, Inc
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Fiber footprint to include business/residential.
27	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Weslaco Economic Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency provided input during Focus Group Meeting. The biggest industry in Weslaco is education with health. Weslaco has a relationship with STC, which hosts classes for jobs, job training, and skill development.
28	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Edinburg
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide Other government - Local Planning organization Neighborhood Organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency provided input during Focus Group Meeting. Pandemic it has affected food distributions, jobs; with inflation, Edinburg need more funds to provide for the community.
29	Agency/Group/Organization	Charter Spectrum
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. Networking with complex and business for internet. Updating to fiber.
30	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF MISSION PARKS & RECREATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service -children Service - Elderly Persons Services -Person with Disabilities Other government -local Planning Organization Neighborhood organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-homeless special needs Market analysis Lead-based paint strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. The City of Mission Parks & Rec need more funds to build parks and playgrounds for the community to keep kids safe and off the streets. Currently, kids are playing volleyball, football, etc in the residential streets, which is not safe.
	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF MISSION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services -Housing Service - Elderly Persons Services -Person with Disabilities Other government -local Planning Organization Neighborhood organization
31	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market analysis Lead-based paint strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. The City of Mission is assisting homeowners within the city limits with home repairs. Depending on the condition of the home, it can be repair or reconstruction. Part of the loan can be forgivable. Currently there are 21 applicants on wait list.
	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF MCALLEN PUBLIC WORKS
32	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Agency -Managing flood prone areas Agency -Emergency management Other government -local Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Lead-based Paint Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. The City of McAllen Public Works maintains the solid waste/garbage collections for residential, commercial, and industrial. They maintain and repair street and drainage; sidewalk construction and graffiti removal; emergency management; recycling, composting and brush collections. There are 14 departments under the umbrella of City of McAllen Public Works.
	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF MCALLEN PARK & RECREATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service -children Service - Elderly Persons Services -Person with Disabilities Other government -local Planning Organization Neighborhood organization
33	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-homeless special needs Market analysis Lead-based paint strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. The City of McAllen Parks & Recreation has a 10 year master plan that is the guide to what they are doing for the community such as building and maintaining amenities, trails, parks, replacing playground structures, building splash pads, and providing more lighting. The department has total of 8 divisions, which Parks & Recs is one of them.
	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF EDINBURG PUBLIC WORKS
34	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Agency -Managing flood prone areas Agency -Emergency management Other government -local Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Lead-based Paint Strategy

	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>One-on-one video conference. The City of Edinburg Public Works maintains the street lights, tree trimming, drains/ditches as well as stormwater and flood management. The top 3 things that need improvements are street, traffic and drainage -roads being the number one complaint from the community.</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>MCALLEN PUBLIC UTILITIES</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Agency -Emergency management Other government -local Planning Organization</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Market analysis Lead-based paint strategy</p>
<p>35</p>	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>One-on-one video conference. The McAllen Public Utilities Department oversee the water and sewer infrastructure. Their capital improvements are based on the master plan they have in place. Main issues are leaks and breaks in the area due to smaller/older pipes. With the growth of the city, larger pipe sizes are needed for better flow and pressure. The older clay lines have asbestos, which needs replacement.</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>CITY OF MISSION PUBLIC WORKS</p>
<p>36</p>	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Agency -Managing flood prone areas Agency -Emergency management Other government -local Planning Organization</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Market Analysis Lead-based Paint Strategy</p>

How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?

One-on-one video conference. The city of Mission Public Works oversees the facilities, parks, planning, engineering and sanitation. They maintain street lights, drainages, traffic signals, water plants and distributions. In 2018, a comprehensive study conducted by the department identified the need for 77 drainage projects. Presently, work is underway on five of these projects, albeit progress is hindered by limited financial resources. The most significant hurdle they are currently grappling with is the Expressway connecting Business City, where a substantial 20-foot elevation disparity creates a bottleneck that leads to flooding issues.

37	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF MCALLEN FIRE DEPARTMENT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services -children Services - Elderly Persons Services -Person with Disabilities Services -Person with HIV/AIDS Services -Victims of Domestic Violence Services -homeless Services -health Agency -Emergency management Other government -local Planning Organization Neighborhood organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-homeless special needs Market analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One-on-one video conference. The McAllen Fire Department has total of 200 staff members, of which 20 of them are civilians. There's currently 7 stations with the 8th one being built. They deal with fires, arson investigations, rescue and medical needs within the community. The urgent needs are staff, equipment, and vehicles in order to keep up with the demand. Their current vehicles are coming to the end of their lifespan and are in need of new ones.

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

The City of Edinburg made every effort to be inclusive in its consultation efforts throughout the planning process by offering virtual and in person focus group sessions as well as one-on-one engagement sessions.

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

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Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
2019 – 2024 Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Strategic Plan	Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council (LRGVDC)	<p>The 2019 – 2024 Regional Strategic Plan is comprised of five domains which interconnect a spectrum of community service priorities to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development • Health & Human Services • Public Safety • Community Development & Environmental Services • Transportation
Edinburg 2040 Public Input Report	City of Edinburg	<p>Edinburg 2040 is a community-driven, strategic planning initiative to develop a long-range vision for the city. The initiative was designed to gauge perceptions of the community, obtain feedback on city services, and establish priorities for city planning and budgeting. The goal of the process was to engage residents in a discussion of where we are today, where we want to go in the future, and how we will get there. While information collected from residents through the Edinburg 2040 process will be used in the short-term for FY 2023 budgeting, the initiative is intended to be an ongoing conversation with the community.</p>

HOME ARP Allocation Plan	Hidalgo County Urban County Program and City of McAllen Grants Administration Office	<p>The goal of this plan recommendation is to provide permanent housing and stability for all people in Hidalgo County experiencing a long length of stay in homelessness and/or chronic homelessness, population fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness or would serve those with the greatest risk of housing instability, and/or veterans and families that include a veteran family member that meet one of the preceding criteria.</p> <p>The Development of Affordable Rental Housing combined with Supportive Services addresses the needs of people experiencing homelessness, chronic homelessness, individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless, victims of domestic violence and human trafficking, and other populations in need of assistance. Additionally, our consultations and unmet needs reports from multiple agencies demonstrate a need for Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). All QPs are currently being helped through emergency housing assistance, but our goal is to not only place them at an emergency shelter instead these population are in desperate need of education, transportation services, medical assistance, and transitional housing opportunities.</p>
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Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City of Edinburg works closely and coordinates with Hidalgo County and the other entitlement communities and local governments in the implementation of their Consolidated Plan.

The City of Edinburg undertook planning efforts with the Cities of Mission, McAllen as well as Hidalgo County. Participants reviewed local planning documents and researched relevant information during the composition of the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). In addition, affordable housing agencies, housing authorities, public and social services agencies, economic development agencies, educational agencies and civic and business representatives on the Community Development Advisory Council.

While the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan is not a regional submission, the compilation of this document represents the fifth instance in which entitlement communities coordinated their efforts to address the gaps in housing, infrastructure, services, facilities and other community development needs.

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PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

The City of Edinburg commenced the community engagement process on March 23, 2023 by holding a series of Public Hearings to include:

- General Public Hearing: Thursday, March 23, 2023, Dustin Michael Sekula Memorial Library.
- Public Hearing: Tuesday, June 20, 2023, Edinburg City Council Chambers; and
- Public Hearing: Wednesday, July 19, 2023, Edinburg City Hall-Community Room.

The City of Edinburg will commence a 30-day public comment period on Saturday, June 24, 2023 through Monday, July 24, 2023.

The City also launched a Community Needs Survey on February 1, 2023, thru March 22, 2023, and it was available on paper and electronically utilizing the SurveyMonkey platform. This platform was utilized as it has easy to use interfacing for desktops, tablets and especially mobile devices. This was critical considering that many low to moderate income individuals may not have access to a desktop computer. Approximately 21% of Edinburg residents have limited English-speaking proficiency and speak Spanish as their primary language; and therefore, the survey was translated into Spanish. Outreach included posting online on the City of Edinburg's website, social media channels, commission offices, libraries, community centers, and sharing with the network of affordable housing, economic development, and public/social services providers.

Collectively, the Hidalgo County and the Cities of Edinburg, McAllen and Mission received 401 responses in total and highlights for the City of Edinburg are summarized below:

- 163 surveys received.
- Housing Situation: 68% were homeowners; 8% were renters; and the balance either living with a family member or friend, unhoused or indicated other living situation.
- Household Composition: 33% were two parent households with one or more children; 27% were two or more adults with no children; 6% were single adults; 19% were multi-generational households and 11% were single parent households with one or more children; and 5% specified "other" or "multiple unrelated families".
- Race/Ethnicity: 67% of respondents identified as Hispanic or Latino; 29% identified as White; 1% identified as Middle Eastern or North African; 1% identified as Asian and 1% identified as Black or African.
- Educational Attainment: 33% of respondents possess a bachelor's degree; 25% of respondents have some college; 1% possess some graduate school; 26% possess a professional degree; 14% possess a high school diploma or equivalent; and 1% possess less than a high school diploma or equivalent.

- Employment Status: 55% are employed full-time; 11% are self-employed; 6% are employed part-time; 22% are retired; 2% are not employed nor seeking employment; and 4% are not employed and seeking employment.
- When asked if more than 30% of their monthly income is spent housing expenses (rent/mortgage + utilities), 66% responded yes.
- 23% of respondents prioritized investments in housing to include new affordable rental units, home repair programs, down payment assistance, prevention of discrimination and eviction prevention.
- The three housing issues most in need of attention are to Assistance for Energy Efficiency Upgrades to Reduce Utility Bills; Affordable First-Time Homebuyer Assistance: Counseling, Down Payments, Closing Costs; and Assistance for Qualifying Homeowners to Rehabilitate their Homes.
- The four community services most in need of attention are Healthcare Services: preventative/primary care, prescription drug services, dental and vision care, HIV/AIDS services; Mental Health Services: counseling and evaluation, psychiatric care, in-patient programs, support groups, substance abuse treatment and recovery programs; Children's/Youth Services: childcare, after school activities, tutoring, mentoring, early childhood education; and Senior Services: meal services, homecare assistance, nursing home services, recreational or social opportunities.
- The two public improvements most in need of attention are Improving Water, Sewer, and Drainage Infrastructure; and Improving Street Lighting.
- The two public facilities most in need of attention are Parks, Playgrounds, and Recreational Areas; and Educational/Recreational Centers for Adults with Disabilities.
- The two business and job opportunity issues most in need of attention are Support for Businesses that Serve Community Needs: access to fresh groceries, medical services, pharmacy; and Job Readiness and Retention: Job Readiness and Retention: training and referral programs, English as a Second Language (ESL) classes, adult literacy, high school equivalency and college preparation, adult/juvenile detention discharge counseling.

The City of Edinburg along with Hidalgo County and the Cities of Mission and McAllen held the following Stakeholder Focus Groups: Affordable Housing Providers, Public Housing Providers, Public and Social Service Providers and Economic Development Professionals as well as one-on-one stakeholder engagement sessions with over 40 service providers, which included agencies from child welfare, healthcare, affordable housing, fair housing, services for persons with disabilities, services for elderly persons, broadband services, education, public infrastructure, and homelessness. The information collected informed the development of the City's Consolidated Plan.

In addition, the City of Edinburg launched "Edinburg 2040", a community-driven, strategic planning initiative to develop a long-range vision for the city. The initiative was designed to gauge perceptions of the community, obtain feedback on city services, and establish priorities for city planning and budgeting. The goal of the process was to engage residents in a discussion of where we are today, where we want to go in the future, and how we will get there. While information

collected from residents through the Edinburg 2040 process will be used in the short-term for FY 2023 budgeting, the initiative is intended to be an ongoing conversation with the community.

Edinburg 2040 included two primary means of community engagement: town hall meetings and a resident survey. Approximately 100 community members attended a series of four town halls held in February-March, 2022. Meetings were held at City Hall, Los Lagos, Legacy Chapels, and Boys & Girls Club. In addition, the City contracted with the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley to conduct a survey of residents in the city limits, collecting responses online and through the mail. The survey was open February 10 –March 31, 2022. More than 2,000 residents participated in the survey.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The City of Edinburg is situated in the Rio Grande Valley of South Texas and is one of the fastest growing regions in the state and country. However, over the past 5 years, housing prices have outpaced household income, which disproportionately impacts extremely-low, low-, and moderate-income families. Furthermore, the region struggles with high unemployment and poverty coupled with low educational attainment. These demographic trends make Edinburg residents especially vulnerable to the increasingly untenable housing market and post-pandemic era inflation.

According to key stakeholders in Edinburg, the most pressing housing needs include assistance for energy efficiency upgrades to reduce utility bills, rental assistance, affordable first-time homebuyer assistance, and assistance for qualifying homeowners to rehabilitate their homes. The public improvements most in need of attention include water, sewage, drainage infrastructure, and rehabilitation of streets and alleys. Because this region suffers from higher rates of poverty coupled with lower rates of educational attainment, and higher unemployment than the state of Texas writ large, it is especially vulnerable to the national trends of increasing rents, unaffordable housing, and high inflation.

Definitions

Housing is Affordable when a households' housing expenses (rent/mortgage and utility costs) are **no more than 30% of their monthly income**.

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or city. Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. A census tract usually covers a contiguous area and census tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features.

Census block groups are statistical divisions of census tracts and are generally defined to contain between 600 and 3,000 people. A block group consists of clusters of blocks within the same census tract.

Cost burdened households have monthly housing costs (rent/mortgage and utility costs) exceeding 30% of monthly income.

Family includes related individuals living in the same household.

Household includes all people living in a housing unit. Members of a household can be related (see family) or unrelated.

Overcrowding occurs when there is more than one person per one room in the housing unit.

Severe overcrowding occurs when there is more than one and one-half (1.5) persons per one room in the housing unit.

Severely cost-burdened households have monthly housing costs (rent/mortgage and utility costs) exceeding 50% of monthly income.

Colonias are unincorporated areas located within 150 miles of the U.S. boundary in which clusters of housing may lack adequate potable water, sewer services, lighting, roadways, and drainage. Estimates show approximately 900 colonias exist within Hidalgo County.

Stakeholder/Community Insights

Key stakeholder interviewee discussed issues with public housing needs and how best to help local families:

“Well, [we have] just under 1000 people on our waiting list...It’s been kind of a challenge for us right now because, you know, we received calls every day of ‘are you accepting application?’ and we have to tell them, not at the moment.”

To the question of, “Do you have any public housing units the respondent indicated, “we’re considered a small public housing agency. We’ve got 89 units of public housing and the rest are all voucher based, tenant based, voucher based...We have a 1340 in our voucher baseline.”

The respondent went on to say, “But my struggle right now is the connectivity. How do I get the families engaged? And how do I get them to participate? Because my number have been slow, and I can’t keep using COVID as an excuse... So really pushing that effort where I was in Edinburg it was really easy because I had projects and they’re all concentrated there with the vouchers that we manage that they’re spread out throughout the city.”]

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment

Summary of Housing Needs

According to the 2020 Census Data, the population of Edinburg was last estimated at 104,243 and has incurred a 30.02% increase in growth from 77,100 since 2010. In 2021, the total number of households in Edinburg was 31,742. This expanding population threatens to outpace the existing capacity of local housing and community development organizations. Furthermore, the median household income was estimated at \$52,773 in 2021 compared to \$67,321 for the state of Texas. This translates to 23.27% of Edinburg residents living in poverty compared to 14.03% of Texans statewide.

The City has one of the largest Hispanic and Latino populations in the United States, with 88.44% of residents identifying their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino (of any race). White residents comprise 7.7% of the county population, while only 1.9% of residents identify as Black or African American, 2.1% identify as Asian, and .03% who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native. Concurrently, 25.6% of residents identify as “two or more races.” Based on ACS data from 2021, 24,185 or 28.35% of residents in this region identify as “foreign born.” According to the Pew Hispanic Research Center, 18.8% of residents within Hidalgo County are undocumented and the percentage is likely higher in the colonias. These vulnerable populations face a strained housing market and limited opportunities for economic advancement in the post-pandemic era United States. As such, funding to provide safe affordable housing through home rehabilitation, housing development, homebuyer assistance, rental assistance, and infrastructure improvements is essential for supporting the growth of Edinburg.

Definitions

Definition: 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) data (2016-2020) – According to the U.S. Census Bureau, “[t]he American Community Survey provides a wide range of important statistics about people and housing for every community in the nation.” The 5-Year ACS pools together 5 years of data collected from annual household surveys to create more precise multiyear estimates. Housing is one of the topics for which the ACS provides detailed data, including data related to housing costs as a percentage of a household’s income. The data is categorized slightly differently for households who rent versus those who own their home and have a mortgage. For example, the ACS publishes more ranges of housing costs as a percentage of a renter’s income (7 ranges) as compared to an owner’s income (3 ranges).

By some definitions, a household is not considered housing-cost burdened unless they are paying more than 30% of their income on housing costs. For purposes of this Consolidated Plan,

due to the categorization of data in the ACS, a household will be considered housing cost-burdened if they are paying 30% or more of their income towards housing costs.

Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data (2015-2019) – According to HUD, “CHAS consists of ‘custom tabulations’ of data from the U.S. Census Bureau that are generally not otherwise publicly available...The primary purpose of the CHAS data is to demonstrate the number of households in need of housing assistance. This is estimated by the number of households that have certain housing problems and have income low enough to qualify for HUD’s programs (primarily 30, 50, and 80 percent of median income).” Similar to the 5-Year ACS dataset, the CHAS provides data related to housing costs as a percentage of a household’s income. However, while the ACS publishes income in various dollar ranges, the CHAS categorizes income in relation to the HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) for a jurisdiction.

CHAS-Designated Housing Problems: (1) housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities, (2) housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities, (3) household is overcrowded; and (4) household is cost-burdened.

Overcrowding is defined as more than 1 person per room and **severe overcrowding** is defined as more than 1.5 persons per room. **Cost burden** is defined as monthly housing costs (including utilities) exceeding 30% of monthly income and **severe cost burden** is defined as monthly housing costs (including utilities) exceeding 50% of monthly income.

The tables below will show that the population is overburdened with housing costs and the impact is greater for homeowners. Because a large proportion of the population are renters, the primary needs are housing improvements and repairs as over 3,535 rental households indicated having one or more of the 4 housing problems.

The following tables are used to supplement the analysis of the housing needs in the county:

- **Table NA1:** Key Demographics
- **Table NA2:** Number of Households by Type and % of HAMFI
- **Table NA3:** Number of households with housing problems (at least one of the listed needs) by percent range of AMI
- **Table NA4:** Number of Households with housing problems (one or more vs none) by percent range of AMI
- **Table NA 5:** Number of Households who are cost burdened at over 30%
- **Table NA 6:** Number of Households who are cost burdened at over 50%
- **Table NA 7:** Crowding Information

- **Table NA 8:** Number of Households with Children Present

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Table NA1. Key Demographics

	Most Recent Year Available
Population (Census 2020)	100,243
Households	31,742
Median Income	\$52,773

Data Source: ACS 2017-2021

Number of Households Table

Table NA2. Number of Households by Type and % of HAMFI

	0-30% HAMFI	>30- 50% HAMFI	>50- 80% HAMFI	>80- 100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Small Family Households	1,870	1,530	1,850	1,200	6,800
Large Family Households	695	790	895	420	2,290
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	310	210	360	250	1,915
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	225	285	210	115	520
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	1,360	845	1,090	480	2,985
Total Households	4,460	3,660	4,405	2,465	14,510

Data Source: CHAS 2015 - 2019

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

Table NA3. Number of Households with housing problems (at least one of the listed needs) for Renters and Owners by % range of AMI

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	120	125	0	0	245	20	10	45	0	75
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	430	80	115	70	695	60	90	0	35	185
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	85	330	230	70	715	75	0	150	40	265
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,135	405	110	0	2,650	525	205	155	15	900
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	315	905	845	145	2,210	240	585	440	225	1,490
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	205	0	0	0	205	4	0	0	0	4

Data Source: CHAS 2015 - 2019

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

Table NA4. Number of Households with housing problems for Renters and Owners by percent range of AMI

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	3,085	1,845	600	285	5,815	920	890	795	315	2,920
Having none of four housing problems	265	200	1,250	885	2,600	420	680	1,230	1,045	3,375
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	230	0	0	0	230	4	0	0	0	4

Data Source: CHAS 2015 - 2019

3. Cost Burden > 30%

Table NA5. Number of Households who are cost burdened

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total
Small Related	70	195	600	865	290	605	535	1,430
Large Related	30	165	210	405	40	35	315	390
Elderly	225	20	80	325	310	395	350	1,055
Other	4	20	580	604	40	50	100	190
Total need by income	329	400	1,470	2,199	680	1,085	1,300	3,065

Data Source: CHAS 2015 - 2019

4. Cost Burden > 50%

Table NA6. Number of Households that are cost burdened at >50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total
Small Related	215	625	390	1,230	60	200	245	505
Large Related	60	295	115	470	60	180	140	380
Elderly	120	45	170	335	165	215	95	475
Other	24	195	285	505	20	4	15	39
Total need by income	420	1,160	960	2,540	305	599	495	1,399

Data Source: CHAS 2015 - 2019

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

Table NA7. Crowding Information (more than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Single family households	420	330	285	75	1,110	135	90	110	15	350
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	80	55	25	160	0	0	45	55	100
Other, non-family households	95	0	0	40	135	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	515	410	340	140	1,405	135	90	155	70	450

Data Source: CHAS 2015 - 2019

Table NA8. Number of households with Children Present

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	1,115	770	635	2,520	245	75	455	775

Data Source: CHAS 2015 - 2019

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

Single-person households in need of housing assistance are most likely to face the threat of homelessness and represent the greatest number of chronically homeless persons. According to the CHAS data (2015-2019), single family households at the 0-30% AMI are in need of housing assistance and are comprised of a total of 420 renters and 135 homeowners.

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

Because housing needs are substantial in Edinburg, the housing needs for vulnerable populations such as those who are disabled, or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking may be more pronounced. While these populations can find some resources with the Edinburg Housing Authority, there are also local organizations that can provide additional support such as Mujeres Unidas/Women Together Foundation, Inc. Many victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and staking include female-headed households with children. These families can find support with Mujeres Unidas, which provides emergency shelter to approximately 600 women and children and offers 15 apartment style units. According to ACS data (2017-2021), 9.92% of the population 64 years and younger lives and 45.34% of the population 65 years and older lives with a disability.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problems for both owners and renters include cost-burden at the 0-50% AMI. According to CHAS data (2015-2019), households at 30% AMI and below are most likely to be affected by one or more of the four housing problems. Taken together, community members require additional help to relieve the heavy cost-burdens and overcrowding associated with living in Edinburg.

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

Single-family households of owners and renters at the 0-30% AMI are most vulnerable to increased cost-burden and overcrowding in Edinburg. Renters may be more cost burdened given the significant rise in rents in comparison to home values, and because more households are inhabited by renters than homeowners. Additionally, because the area is predominantly Hispanic/Latina/Latino, the housing burdens are falling primarily on low-income Latina/o households. As indicated above, populations and groups that are more vulnerable include low-income populations, underrepresented populations such as recent and undocumented immigrants, and special needs communities like the disabled and victims of domestic violence.

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

The City of Edinburg is included in Hidalgo County's annual HUD Point-in-Time (PIT) Report, which serves as a survey of individuals and families experiencing both sheltered and unsheltered homelessness. Examination of PIT Count data can be used to evaluate the characteristics of low-income individuals and families who are at risk of becoming homeless. The 2022 Hidalgo County PIT Count identified 448 total persons, including 131 children (under 18 years of age) and 25

young adults (age 18-24). Individuals and families who are most “at-risk” of homelessness are persons vulnerable to losing permanent housing due to domestic violence, substance abuse, mental illness, overcrowded living conditions, and households earning less than 30% AMI or paying more than 50% of their income on housing.

In 2021, the enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act (“ARPA” or “ARP”) provided the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (“HOME”) to capacity to aid individuals or households who are homeless, at-risk of homelessness, and other vulnerable populations. Hidalgo County and the City of McAllen, as a HOME Program participating jurisdictions, received official awards from HUD’s Office of Community Planning and Development, of one-time allocations for HOME Funds. In 2023, the Hidalgo County and the City of McAllen drafted a HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, which describes the distribution of funds to qualifying populations. This grant will support much-needed funding to counter homelessness in the Rio Grande Valley.

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

N/A

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

Housing cost burdens coupled with stagnant wages will continue to impact a high number of low-income residents at risk of homelessness. Those who are cost-overburdened will be disproportionately affected by housing precarity, particularly when faced with overcrowding, domestic violence, or nearing the end of subsidized voucher programs. In response to the housing instability issues created by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the Urban Institute developed an Emergency Rental Assistance Priority Index to identify geographies where emergency rental should be prioritized. Beyond rental assistance prioritization, this tool is a useful resource for mapping the locations of renters who are at risk of experiencing homelessness. Per the Urban Institute, “the index estimates the level of need in a census tract by measuring the prevalence of low-income renters who are at risk of experiencing housing instability and homelessness. To do this, it examines neighborhood conditions and demographics, incorporating instability risk factors before the pandemic as well as the pandemic’s economic impacts.”

Discussion

The housing needs described above through Census, ACS, and CHAS data demonstrates a community in desperate need of more federal, state, and local resources to combat the urgent

needs of the populations. Increases in funding to support public infrastructure improvements and assistance in funding for first time home buyers and funding for housing improvements for homeowners can help alleviate the issues faced by the residents of Edinburg. Additionally, greater access to public housing vouchers, public housing assistance, and a greater supply of affordable housing options for low- and middle-income households will alleviate the severe housing burdens to renters in the area. Furthermore, new home construction, homebuyer programs, and owner-occupied rehabilitation programs should continue to be funded throughout the City.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing

Introduction

This section compares the existence of housing problems among racial and ethnic groups in relation to the jurisdiction as a whole to determine whether any group(s) experience(s) a disproportionate burden of the area's housing problems. According to HUD guidelines, a disproportionately greater need exists when households comprised of a certain racial or ethnic group experience housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction. The following series of tables examines different housing problems by racial and ethnic groups across the 0%-30%, 30%-50%, 50%-80%, and 80%-100% AMI cohorts.

The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities
3. Between 1.0 and 1.5 persons per room
4. Cost Burden over 30%

Discussion

By HUD's definition of disparity as 10% or higher, a few different racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing problems. Below are breakdowns of the proportion of the jurisdiction experiencing housing problems within each income cohort, and the racial/ethnic groups experiencing disproportionately greater need related to housing problems within each income cohort.

0-30% AMI:

- Within this income cohort, 81.7% of households experience one or more of the four housing problems.
- Asian households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need, with 100% of Asian households (50) experiencing one or more of the four housing problems.

30-50% AMI:

- Within this income cohort, 76.1% of households experience one or more of the four housing problems.
- American Indian/Alaska Native households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need, with 100% of Native American/Alaska Native households (30) experiencing one or more of the four housing problems.

50-80% AMI:

- Within this income cohort, 45.9% of households experience one or more of the four housing problems.
- American Indian/Alaska Native households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need, with 100% of American Indian/Alaska Native households (4) experiencing one or more of the four housing problems.

80-100% AMI:

- Within this income cohort, 23.5% of households experience one or more of the four housing problems.
- Asian and Black/African American households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need, with 35.7% of Asian households (25) and 100% of Black/African American households (4) experiencing one or more of the four housing problems.

The following tables are used to supplement the analysis of the housing needs in the county:

- **Table NA9:** Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity for Households at 0-30% AMI
- **Table NA10:** Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity for Households at 30-50% AMI
- **Table NA11:** Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity for Households at 50-80% AMI
- **Table NA12:** Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity for Households at 80-100% AMI

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Table NA9. Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity for HH at 0-30% of AMI

	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems
Hispanic	3,880	825
White	130	35
Black / African American	0	0
Asian	50	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	40
Pacific Islander	0	0
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,010	900

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Table NA10. Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity for HH at 30-50% AMI

	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems
Hispanic	2,410	725
White	260	100
Black / African American	0	0
Asian	20	30
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,720	855

Data Source: CHAS 2015 - 2019

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Table NA11. Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity for HH at 50-80% AMI

	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems
Hispanic	1,850	2,190
White	190	215
Black / African American	20	30
Asian	25	25
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,089	2,460

Data Source: CHAS 2015-2019

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Table NA12. Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity for HH at 80-100% AMI

	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems
Hispanic	550	1,630
White	15	255
Black / African American	4	0
Asian	25	45
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Jurisdiction as a whole	594	1,930

Data Source: CHAS 2015 - 2019

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

Introduction

This section compares the existence of severe housing problems among racial and ethnic groups in relation to the jurisdiction as a whole to determine whether any group(s) experience(s) a disproportionate burden of the area's housing problems. According to HUD guidelines, a disproportionately greater need exists when households comprised of a certain racial or ethnic group experience housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction.

The following series of tables examines different housing problems by racial and ethnic groups across the 0%-30%, 30%-50%, 50%-80%, and 80%-100% AMI cohorts.

The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

By HUD's definition of disparity as 10% or higher, a few different racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing problems. Below are breakdowns of the proportion of the jurisdiction experiencing housing problems within each income cohort, and the racial/ethnic groups experiencing disproportionately greater need related to housing problems within each income cohort.

0-30% AMI:

- Within this income cohort, 70.4% of households experience one or more of the four severe housing problems.

30-50% AMI:

- Within this income cohort, 35.1% of households experience one or more of the four severe housing problems.
- American Indian/Alaska Native households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need, with 100% of American Indian/Alaska Native households (30) experiencing one or more of the four severe housing problems.

50-80% AMI:

- With this income cohort, 17.6% of households experience one or more of the four severe housing problems.

- American Indian/Alaska Native households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need, with 100% of American Indian/Alaska Native households (4) experiencing one or more of the four severe housing problems.

80-100% AMI:

- With this income cohort, 9% of households experience one or more of the four severe housing problems.
- Black/African American households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need, with 100% of Black/African American households (4) experiencing one or more of the four severe housing problems.
-

The following tables are used to supplement the analysis of the housing needs in the county:

- Table NA13:** Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity for Households at 0-30% AMI
- Table NA14:** Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity for Households at 30-50% AMI
- Table NA15:** Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity for Households at 50-80% AMI
- Table NA16:** Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity for Households at 80-100% AMI

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Table NA13. Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity for HH at 0-30% AMI

	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems
Hispanic	3,325	1,375
White	130	35
Black / African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	40
Pacific Islander	0	0
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,455	1,450

Data Source: CHAS 2015-2019

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Table NA14. Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity for HH at 30-50% AMI

	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems
Hispanic	1,055	2,080
White	150	210
Black / African American	0	0
Asian	20	30
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,255	2,320

Data Source: CHAS 2015 - 2019

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Table NA15. Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity for HH at 50-80% AMI

	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems
Hispanic	785	3,260
White	15	390
Black / African American	0	50
Asian	0	50
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Jurisdiction as a whole	804	3,750

Data Source: CHAS 2015 - 2019

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Table NA16. Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity for HH at 80-100% AMI

	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems
Hispanic	210	1,965
White	15	255
Black / African American	4	0
Asian	0	70
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Jurisdiction as a whole	229	2,290

Data Source: CHAS 2015 - 2019

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens

Introduction

This section compares the existence of housing cost burden and severe cost burden among racial and ethnic groups in relation to the jurisdiction as a whole to determine whether any group(s) experience(s) a disproportionate burden of the area's cost burden. According to HUD guidelines, a disproportionately greater need exists when households comprised of a certain racial or ethnic group experience housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction.

A household is considered cost burdened if they spend between 30% and 50% of monthly income on housing costs, and severely cost burdened if they spend more than 50% of monthly income on housing costs.

Looking at the table below (Table NA17) the proportion of the population most greatly burdened by housing costs is the Hispanic community.

Housing Cost Burden

Table NA17. Housing Cost Burden by Race/Ethnicity

	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Hispanic	16,130	4,095	3,805	250
White	2,140	290	275	20
Black / African American	85	140	0	0
Asian	640	75	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	110	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Jurisdiction as a whole	16,130	4,095	3,805	250

Data Source: CHAS 2015 - 2019

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion

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

Because the City of Edinburg is a predominantly Hispanic community, the racial or ethnic group disproportionately impacted by the needs in this community would necessarily be the Hispanic community. However, it is important to note that within the Hispanic community the groups that would be disproportionately impacted are lower-income groups. The housing problems indicated in this section are more pronounced for those in the lower AMI groups (e.g., 0-30% AMI) and those with a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

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

The information obtained only reviewed the 4 housing problems: lack of kitchen facilities, lack of plumbing, overcrowding, and cost burden.

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

Due to the predominantly Hispanic population of Edinburg, most neighborhoods are primarily Hispanic/Latinx. Thus, there were no specific neighborhoods that were outlined other than those that are primarily Hispanic.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Public housing availability and programs in the City of Edinburg are strained compared to the needs of the population, especially considering the increase in housing costs in the region, state, and nationally. Additionally, people who may qualify for public housing programs do not utilize them at the rates at which they might otherwise if they knew these services were available and whether they met the qualifications. And yet, despite the underutilization of services given the higher rates of poverty and low-income households in the area, there is still a shortage of assistance to meet the needs of the population seeking public housing services.

As demonstrated in the community insights and data below, the picture of affordable housing in Edinburg and Hidalgo County is one with a year or more waitlist for support, turning away new applicants, and an occupancy rate of over 90%. Those disproportionately affected by these issues are persons with disabilities as 14% of those in public housing have a household member with a disability, and women and children as 79% of those in public housing have a female-headed household and 47% include children.

Stakeholder Insights from the Edinburg Housing Authority

“Our maximum that we can provide as far as vouchers is 1082. It was 1072, but a couple of months ago we were given an additional 10 more vouchers to keep up the opportunity to house 10 more individuals.” (Edinburg Housing Authority).

“You know, we've always directed other resources to our veterans and we try to get them in through the VAC program. And of course, all they have to do is go through the Veterans Affairs Clinic or something and they can get them a voucher much faster in order to house them so... that that's just moves the process a little quicker for them.” (Edinburg Housing Authority).

“I have noticed that there is has been an increase in the number of requests for a larger unit, maybe a 2 bedroom or a kind of additional equipment that the person may need, you know, exercise equipment because of disabilities or of some kind” (Edinburg Housing Authority).

The following tables are used to supplement the analysis of the housing needs in the county:

- **Table NA18:** HUD Picture of Public Housing in Hidalgo County
- **Table NA19:** Affordable Housing in Hidalgo County through Federal Programs

Table NA18. HUD Picture of Public Housing in Hidalgo County

Subsidized units available	9834
% Occupied	93%
Number of People per unit	2.6
Number of People Total	23,690
% with Disability among household	14%
Average Months on Waiting List	13
Percent in Poverty	31%
% Female Head	79%
% Female Head with Children	47%

Data Source: HUD 2022 Data based on Census 2010 Geographies

Table NA19. Affordable Housing Availability in Hidalgo County through Federal Programs*

Program	Properties	Units
Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly	5	292
Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance	19	1,109
Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)	100	6,220
Section 515 Rural Rental Housing	12	472
Section 538 Guaranteed Rural Rental Housing	9	494
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	1	22
Section 521 USDA Rental Assistance	3	345
Public Housing	31	1,862
Section 8 Project-Based Voucher (PBV)	2	140
Section 811 PRA	2	20
Section 514/516 Farm Labor Housing	1	289

Data Source: AffordableHousingOnline.com

*Number of properties/complexes and respective housing units available through select federal programs does not include state, local, or private properties and units.

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units: Is this from qualitative data?

Based on qualitative interviews with key housing authority stakeholders, the primary issues identified were challenges with engagement and connection with those residents and families in need and the lack of available units.

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

The need for housing units is an issue as the data demonstrate that average time on the waiting list is 13 months. Additionally, in stakeholder interviews, County housing staff indicated the overwhelming influx of inquiries to determine whether housing was available. Stakeholders find the process demoralizing as they often must turn residents away in the face of overextended waiting lists of upwards of 1,000 people. In addition to an increase in housing units, the most immediate needs of public housing residents include supportive services such as childcare, food delivery, access to healthcare, and reliable transportation.

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

The lack of affordable housing is an issue for the entire County, but is especially pronounced for those in vulnerable positions, such as low-income families, who disproportionately require greater public housing assistance. This issue is also challenging for larger related households that may face additional obstacles to securing adequately sized HQS-approved units.

Discussion

While engagement and connection with those most in need may require extra staffing and outreach on the part of housing authorities, the lack of sufficient affordable housing and public housing units will compound any outreach effort. Feelings of isolation and disconnect on the part of families and residents in need will be exacerbated when they request assistance and are turned away due to lack of availability, a long waitlist, and an average wait-time of over a year to secure a unit.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment

Introduction

With the rise in the percentage of overburdened households, the increase in rental rates, and the high inflation in the last few years, there has been a subsequent rise in the unhoused population in Edinburg and throughout Hidalgo County. This increase mirrors state and national trends as housing affordability is a key issue throughout the county and country. Table NA20 below captures an estimate of the number of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night in Hidalgo County. Individuals who find themselves experiencing being unhoused tend to be persons in households with adults and children, which indicates families are experiencing this issue at a disproportionate rate.

Table NA20. Estimate of the number of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night

	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	24	233
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	29	162
Total	53	395
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	2
Veterans	2	6
Unaccompanied Child	1	10
Persons with HIV	0	0
Serious Mental Illness	9	3
Substance Use Disorder	7	4
Survivors of Domestic Abuse	5	4

Data Source: 2022 PIT Count

Definitions

Sheltered: Individuals and families staying in an emergency shelter or transitional housing facility that is dedicated to serving homeless persons. This also includes persons who are staying in a hotel or motel with a voucher or other form of payment assistance from a homeless assistance provider.

Unsheltered: Individuals and families who are sleeping in locations not intended for human habitation (e.g., cars, streets, parks, alleys, abandoned buildings, buses, bus stations, or camping grounds).

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

The category with the greatest number of persons experiencing homelessness, sheltered and unsheltered, includes households with adults and children.

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

While accurate figures are difficult to estimate due to a likely undercount of this population, the data available demonstrates rates of homelessness are higher for families with children. Although Veterans are certainly experiencing homelessness on any given day as indicated above, unaccompanied minors have a slightly higher rate of homelessness.

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

Because Edinburg is a predominantly Hispanic community, and thus the racial and ethnic group most impacted and disproportionately impacted would be the Hispanic/Latinx population.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness. Discussion

The rise in the unhoused population has increased in the past several years due to economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. The dearth of resources necessary to transition the unhoused population into a more stable living environment makes it difficult to fully capture the rates of homelessness in the county. As mentioned previously, because Edinburg is a predominantly Hispanic community, the racial or ethnic group disproportionately impacted by this issue is the Hispanic community. It is important to note that within the Hispanic community the groups that are disproportionately impacted would be lower-income persons and families with children. Veterans have an estimated number of 8 unhoused persons on a given day (2 in shelters and 6 unsheltered) while unaccompanied minors have an estimated number of 11 unhoused persons on a given day (1 sheltered and 10 unsheltered). These data show that families with children and unaccompanied children/minors are disproportionately affected by this issue.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment

Introduction

The City of Edinburg is home to several populations that require stable housing and supportive services. Some of these populations include the elderly and frail elderly, the severely mentally ill, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, persons with alcohol/other drug addictions, and persons living with HIV/AIDS and related diseases. Per the Consolidated Plan guidelines, below you will find a description of the special needs populations in Hidalgo County.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

1. **Elderly and Frail Elderly:** An elderly person is at least 62 years of age. Frail Elderly have one or more limitations to “activities of daily living”. Persons aged 62 and older represent 13.7% of the population according to the 2021 ACS Data. According to the same data, there are 98,820 people 65 years and over. Of those, 14.2% have cognitive difficulties, 29.8% have ambulatory difficulties, and 16.1% have self-care difficulties. There are 28 nursing homes servicing Hidalgo County.
2. **Severely Mentally Ill:** Chronic mental illness, including such diagnoses and major affective disorders as schizophrenia and major depression. Hidalgo County has four mental health facilities including South Texas Behavioral Health Center, Tropical Texas Behavioral Health, and Valley Coastal Bend Healthcare System. Mental health facilities in Hidalgo County can provide treatment and counseling for a wide range of mental health issues and disorders. Such issues include psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia, PTSD in veterans or those who have experienced some sort of trauma, eating disorders such as anorexia and/or bulimia, depression, mood and personality disorders, anxiety disorders, various forms of phobias, and bipolar disorder.
3. **Developmentally Disabled:** Are persons with severe, chronic mental and/physical impairment, which are likely to continue indefinitely and cause serious problems in language, learning, mobility, and capacity for independent living.
4. **Physically Disabled:** persons with one or more physical impairments impeding their ability to function independently. According to the 2021 ACS Data, an estimated 12.3% or 107,657 people in Hidalgo County have some form of disability.
5. **Persons with Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions:** Are defined as excessive and impairing use of alcohol or other drugs, including addiction.
6. **Persons with HIV/AIDS and Related Diseases:** Anyone diagnosed with AIDS or is HIV-positive. Hidalgo County Health and Human Services HIV/AIDS testing, prevention/education, counseling, case management and treatment. In addition, the Valley AIDS Council provides a wide variety of health, education and supportive services for individuals and communities affected by HIV/AIDS. Anonymous and confidential testing, case management, prevention, early intervention education, and clinical treatment for HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, and STDs. Additional services include: prescription assistance, immunizations, support groups, nutrition services, transportation, volunteer

services, housing assistance, financial education/entitlement assistance, emergency financial assistance.

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

Through community and stakeholder engagement, we received consistent feedback regarding affordable housing resources such as rental assistance and access to vouchers and Section 8. However, the populations also have a significant need for healthcare and mental health services within their communities. As such, senior services comprised of meal delivery and medication assistance were highlighted as an important aspect of serving these populations. Stakeholders often mentioned the impact of Diabetes on seniors who need ongoing help with healthcare and reliable meal delivery in their neighborhoods. In 2020, the CDC estimated 18.3% of Hidalgo County residents were Diabetic, although the actual prevalence may be higher due to inadequate access to healthcare and testing. The prevalence of Diabetes has also increased the number of persons living with disabilities, which further exacerbates the need for accessible social and health services in Hidalgo County.

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

In 2019, the CDC estimated that the Metropolitan Statistical Area had an HIV incidence rate of 224.7 individuals per 100,000 people. This rate is lower compared to the incidence rate of 405 individuals per 100,000 people living with HIV for all of Texas. While the incidence of persons living with HIV is approximately half that of Texas as a whole, there may be an undercount considering health care disparities in Hidalgo County.

Discussion

The City of Edinburg is home to many vulnerable populations including the elderly, the severely mentally ill, physically/developmentally disabled, persons with Alcohol/Drug addictions, and persons living with HIV/AIDS or Diabetes. According to stakeholder feedback, many residents are members of two or more vulnerable populations, such as the elderly living with Diabetes and a disability. Not only are social services necessary to relieve these populations of poverty-driven ailments, but basic infrastructure and transportation are lacking within Hidalgo County. Much of this is amplified in the unincorporated colonias, where access to basic infrastructure like proper drainage systems, sewer systems, and lighting hinder the establishment of healthy communities.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs

Stakeholder/Community Insights

Stakeholders identified healthcare services, mental health services, children's/youth services, and senior services as the top 4 needs in Edinburg. The public improvements most in need of attention include improving water, sewer, and drainage infrastructure and improving street lighting. The first business and job opportunity identified was support for businesses that serve community needs, such as access to fresh groceries, medical services, and pharmacy. The second business and job opportunity identified was job readiness and retention, which includes training and referral programs, English as a Second Language (ESL) classes, adult literacy, high school equivalency and college preparation, and adult/juvenile detention discharge counseling.

"I think one of the biggest concerns for us as well as here in the valley is that we are seeing more people that are homeless coming in, but they have mental health issues that are going undiagnosed" *The Salvation Army*.

"It's the entire spectrum, but especially the elderly, they do have a greater challenge and being able to access a healthcare because of the fact that they don't have transportation or they have to wait till one of their children is out of, you know, is completed their job duties, then go home and pick them up" *Rio Grande Regional Hospital*.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

According to HUD, "Examples of public facilities include centers for seniors, persons with disabilities, youth, and childcare centers, community centers, homeless shelters, housing for people with special needs, libraries, health clinics, and neighborhood fire stations. Parks and recreational facilities are also public facilities as are building owned by non-profit organizations that serve the public...Acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and installation of public facilities and improvements are eligible activities" ([HUD](#), last accessed May 5, 2023). In addition to housing needs, Edinburg stakeholders expressed a need for the following public facilities:

- Parks, Playgrounds, and Recreational Areas
- Educational/Recreational Centers for Adults with Disabilities

Most importantly, the City of underwent a planning process to develop the 2019 Parks and Recreation Master Plan that provides a framework for the overall need for parks, recreation and

open space improvements for the next 10 plus years. The Master Plan includes the following goals:

Goal 1: Enhancement of existing parks that improve park and recreation experiences.

Goal 2: Expand Parks System.

Goal 3: Parks connections in a network of sidewalks, trails, and bike paths.

Goal 4: Support and Expand Recreation Programs.

Goal 5: Realize the Potential of the Edinburg World Birding Center.

Each of these goals included specific actions/projects for accomplishing these goals. These goals were finalized as a result of public input, input from the Parks and Recreation Board and City staff.

How were these needs determined?

Public Facility priorities were determined by conducting a Needs Assessment and the development Park Standards which include assessing existing parks and the need for future parks and facilities, purchase of additional equipment, construction of pavilions, long term facility improvements and installations, as well as the purchase and acquisition of available and appropriate park lands, when possible.

Based on the goals and actions that have evolved through the research, standards development, and public input in the Master Plan, projects were ranked. The funding for these projects may be a combination of current fund expenditures, bond funds, reserve funds, tax revenues, grants, donations, in-kind services, and volunteer participation. Additionally, the Edinburg 2040 Report informed this process as well.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

According to HUD, public improvements include, "infrastructure such as, streets, playgrounds, and underground utilities" ([HUD](#), last accessed May 5, 2023). Through interviews and surveys with key stakeholders, it was determined that improvements to infrastructure continue to be a top priority for the City of Edinburg. Per the community needs assessment survey, participants identified the need for improved water, sewage, and drainage infrastructure and street lighting as priorities in Edinburg. Public improvements include flood and drainage systems and sidewalk repairs. The drainage project will increase detention volume and serve the Brennaaleen Park, Cedar Heights, and Greenbriar subdivisions. The sidewalk improvements project will consist of the installation of new sidewalks and/or remove and replace ADA Ramps and Aprons along the City's current right of way.

How were these needs determined?

Per the community needs assessment survey, participants identified overall priorities for public improvements. The need for improved public facilities and infrastructure was identified as priorities across participants throughout the region. The Edinburg 2040 Report informed this process as well.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services.

Stakeholders identified the need for public services as the following:

- Senior Services – Amigos Del Valle will offer free home delivered meals for seven (7) homebound seniors for 249 days. The Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council offers help with health maintenance, homemaker services, and home modifications.
- Healthcare Services – access to the C.A.M.P University program for special needs residents who have graduated high school and want to continue developing life and social skills. Residents can also access Comfort House, which provides 24-hour palliative care.
- Victims of Domestic Violence – Women Together, Inc. Has programs that provide emergency shelter, crisis intervention, and individual/group therapy for victims of family violence and sexual assault.

Abused and Neglected Children – The Children's Advocacy Center of Hidalgo County and Casa of Hidalgo County programs that provide mental health services and support to secure placements that are safe, permanent, and nurturing. Emergency Rental Services – The Emergency Rental Assistance Program will provide rental assistance to households who are facing eviction or would otherwise become homeless.

How were these needs determined?

To solicit feedback from the community, the entitlement community has been conducting interviews and surveys with key stakeholders to inform the Consolidated Plan. When asked to state the most pressing community services respondents indicated that there was the greatest need for Healthcare Services, Mental Health Services, and Children's/Youth Services. The Edinburg 2040 Report informed this process as well.

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview

Drawing first from key informant interviews and needs assessment surveys with the community, the top housing needs identified were assistance for energy efficiency updates to reduce utility bills; affordable first-time homebuyer assistance, and assistance for qualifying homeowners to rehabilitate their homes. This paints a picture of a community in need of assistance with costs as the primary hinderance to home improvement (for owners) and home buying (for renters). The need for assistance with costs also speaks to the issue of affordability in housing given the increase in housing costs, especially for renters, in the last 3 years. The data throughout this portion of the report will illuminate the extent of the issue with affordable housing.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units

Introduction

This section uses the latest Decennial Census (2020), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, and the American Community Survey (ACS) one-year estimates (2021) and five-year estimates (2015-2019 & 2017-2021), to examine the composition of the housing market in Hidalgo County, Texas. According to the 2017-2021 ACS data, Edinburg has a total of 34,729 housing units. The following analysis moves between data from Hidalgo County writ large and Edinburg to discuss the availability and type of housing units.

Definitions

A **Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO)** is a private nonprofit organization that has among its purposes the provision of decent housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income persons as evidenced in its charter, articles of incorporation, resolutions, or by-laws. A CHDO may apply for funding in the capacity of a Developer, Owner, or Sponsor, but only CHDOs may apply for a HUD mandated set-aside percentage of local HOME funds.

The **Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)** provides a tax incentive to construct or rehabilitate affordable rental housing for low-income households.

Residential Properties, Housing Tenure and Related Maps and Tables

Summary of Data Highlights

Census data demonstrates there are 31,742 housing units in Edinburg, with 20,807 (61.45%) comprised of 1-unit detached structures. The next most common housing unit is units in small apartment buildings comprised of 6,674 (19.15%) of properties.

Most units have between 2-3 bedrooms at 23,447 (67.2%). When looking at where public housing and vouchers are used the most you find that the locations of HUD Public Housing, HUD Multifamily, and Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) are in the Metropolitan Statistical Area of Edinburg-McAllen-Mission and along a main highway, Highway 83 (see MA3b). Interestingly, there are significantly less public housing units or LIHTCs nearing the border where the colonias are located.

Below you will find the tables, graphs, and maps used to support our analyses of Hidalgo County's housing market.

- **Table MA1:** Residential Properties by Number of Units
- **Table MA2:** Unit Size by Tenure
- **Map MA3a:** Estimated median household income
- **Map MA3b:** Estimated median household income with points for HUD-LIHTC units
- **Map MA4:** Estimated percent of all households that own a home
- **Map MA5:** Estimated percent of all households that rent a home
- **Map MA6:** Estimated percent of housing units that were vacant

All residential properties by number of units

Table MA1, Residential Properties by Number of Units

	Estimate	%
Single Family detached structure	20,807	61.45%
Single Family attached structure	1,989	0.57%
2-unit homes and duplexes	4,008	11.5%
Units in small apartment buildings	6,674	19.15%
Units in large apartment buildings	674	1.93%
Mobile home or other type of housing	1,882	5.40%
Total	34,729	

Data Source: 2017-2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Unit Size by Tenure

Table MA2, Unit Size by Tenure

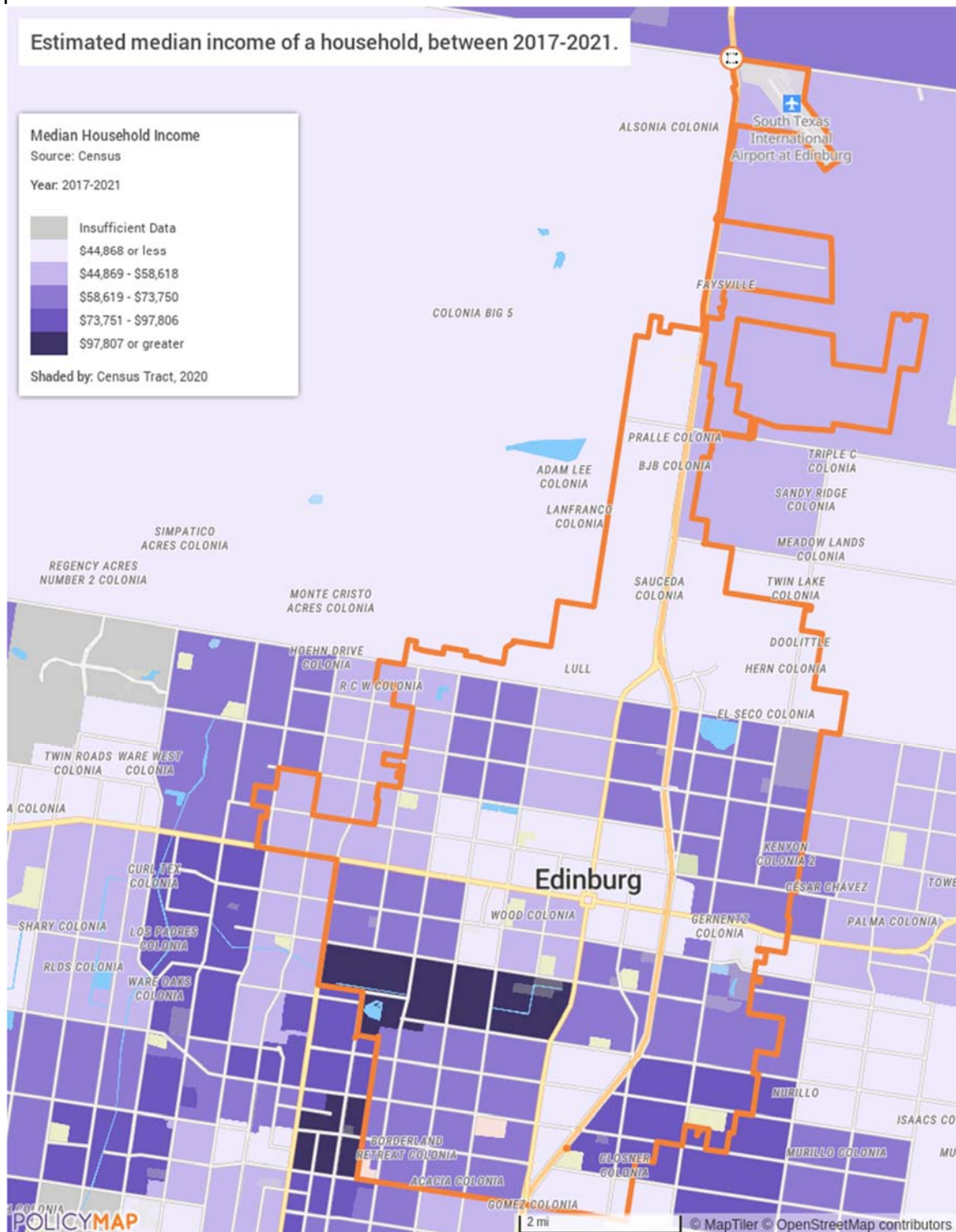
	Number	%
No Bedroom	1,569	4.5%
1 Bedroom	3,014	8.6%
2 Bedrooms	9,565	27.4%%
3 Bedrooms	13,882	39.8%

4+ Bedrooms	6,826	19.6%
Total	34,856	

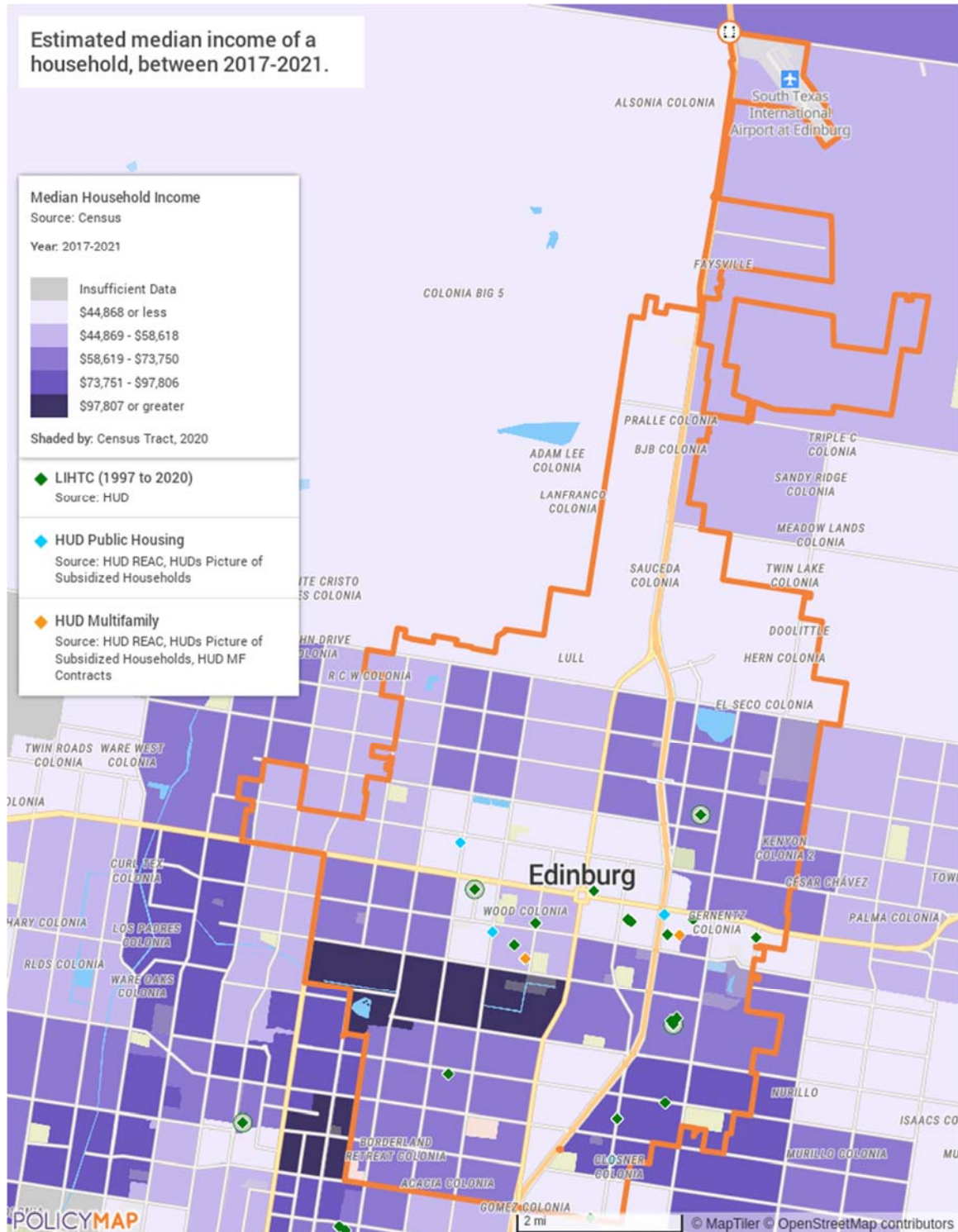
Data Source: 2017-2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates

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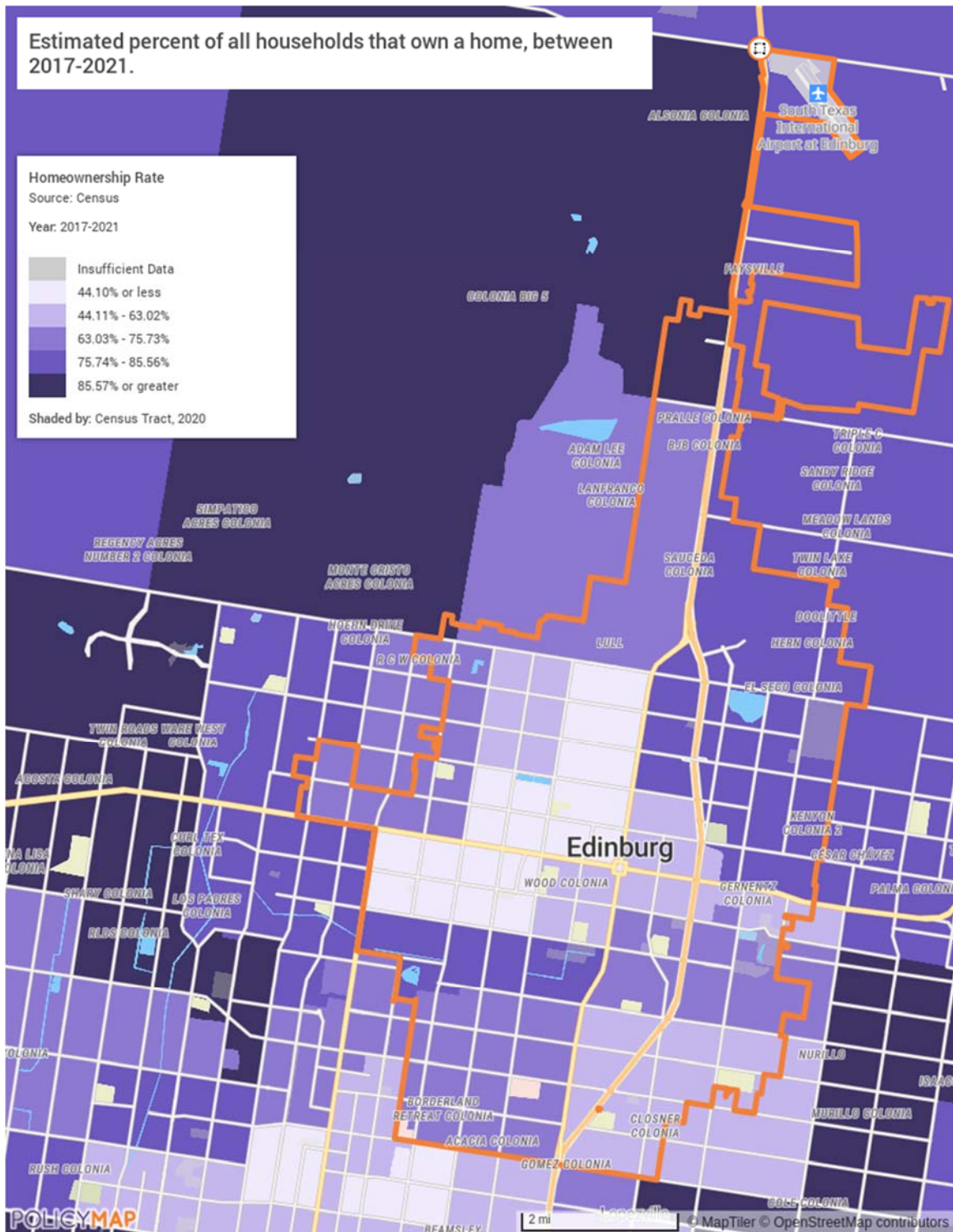
Map MA3a: Estimated median household income



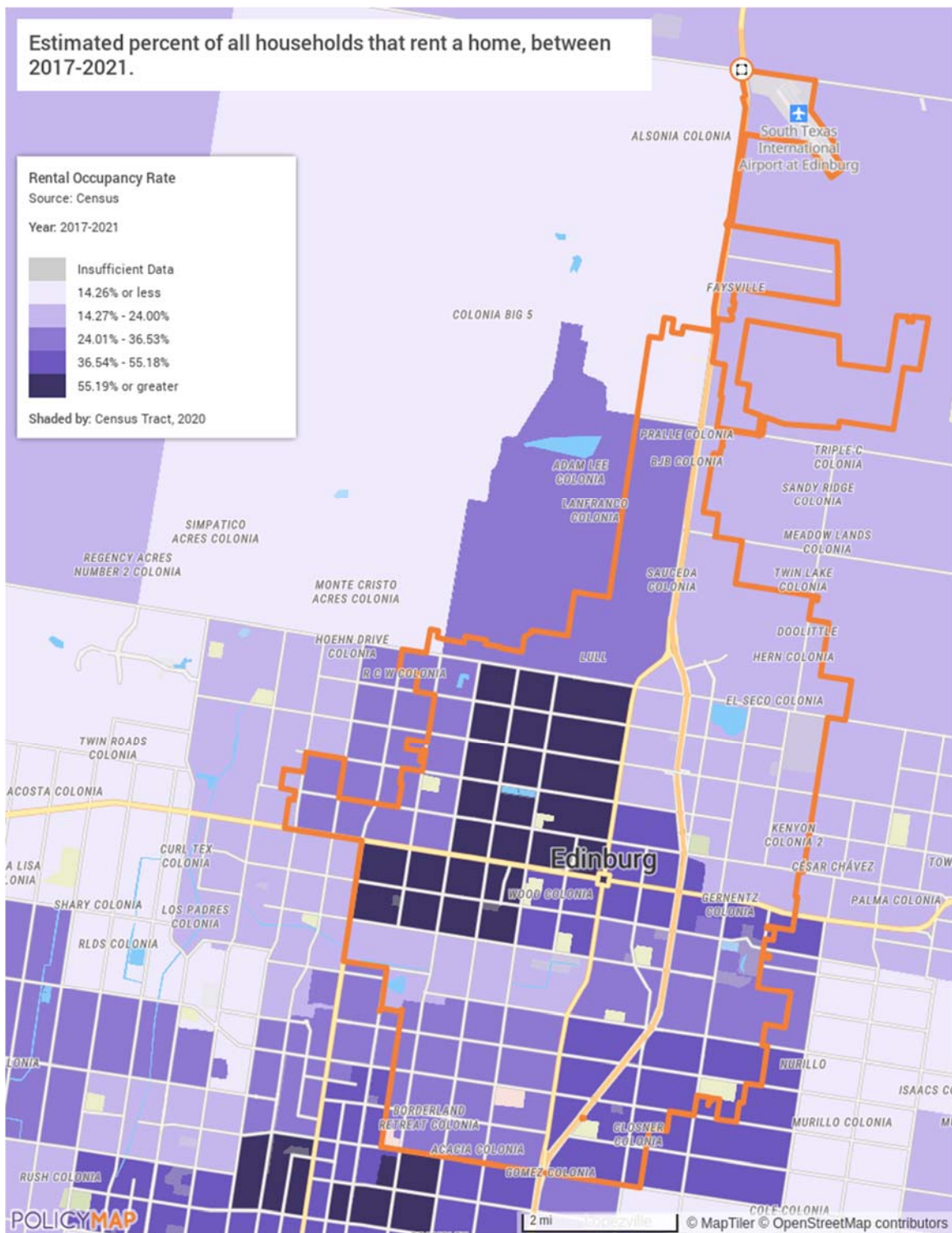
Map MA3b: Estimated median household income with points for HUD-LIHTC units



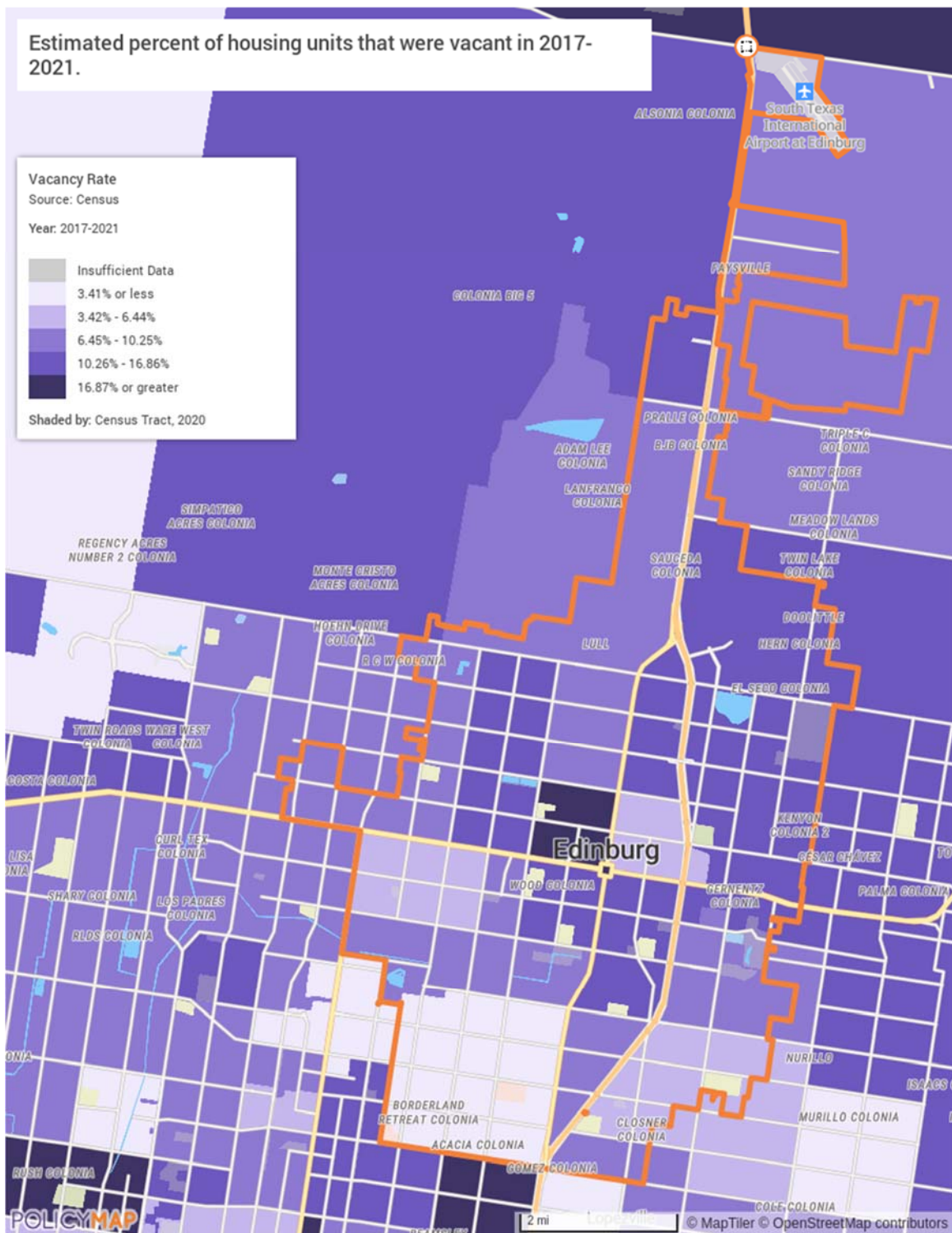
Map MA4: Estimated percent of all households that own a home



Map MA5: Estimated percent of all households that rent a home



Map MA6: Estimated percent of housing units that were vacant



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

Hidalgo County counts 81 properties as part of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, which includes 5,192 affordable housing units. These properties are geared towards families with incomes at 60% of AMI or below.

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

Based on consultations with the Edinburg Housing Authority, no rental properties were identified as anticipated being permanently lost from inventory. One thing to note is that the delay in getting into public housing (13 months), the long waitlist and the fact that once in, residents in public housing tend to stay put and not leave as data show that of residents in public housing units the average months since they moved in is 83 months.

Currently, there are 81 properties in Hidalgo County that are active in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC) representing 5,192 affordable units serving residents whose incomes are at 60% of AMI or below. Of the 81 LIHTC apartment communities, 13 are at extreme risk of being lost from the affordable housing inventory since their Year 30 extended use period ends sometime between now and 2028. This represents a loss of 437 affordable units to market rate units.

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

The housing trends of Edinburg are reflective of the broader housing crisis in the United States writ large. There is currently a shortage of both affordable rental units and affordable homebuyer units throughout the county. The Decennial Census Redistricting Data (2020) estimates that of the total 34,729 units in Edinburg, 3,101 or 8.93% were vacant. However, the quality of the vacant housing most likely makes the vacancy rate significantly lower thereby exacerbating the housing crunch stressing the need for more affordable housing and rehabilitation of the current housing stock.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Overall, the need for affordable housing in the City of Edinburg is significant. The type of housing most needed includes more affordable rental units to decrease the cost burden on renters; more affordable homeownership units to alleviate the burden for middle-income residents who are looking to purchasing their first home; and significant updates and repairs to current owner-occupied housing units to ensure a habitable quality and standard of unit. The updates and

repairs are important for all housing, but it may be a more pronounced need for housing in the colonias along with updates to the public infrastructure in the area to ensure the quality and standard of housing in these areas.

Discussion

The type of housing most needed includes more affordable rental units to decrease the cost burden on renters; more affordable homeownership units to alleviate the burden for middle-income residents who are looking to purchasing their first home; and significant updates and repairs to current owner-occupied housing units to ensure a habitable quality and standard of unit.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing

Introduction

According to the most recent Census data (2017-2021), the cost of housing in the City of Edinburg has risen 24.4% from a median home value of \$104,900 (2012-2016) to \$138,600 (2017-2021). However, the median gross rent has risen 17.2% from \$704 (2012-2016) to \$850 (2017-2021) during the same period. This drastic inflation of the rental market indicates a growing barrier to affordable housing for renters in Mission and throughout Hidalgo County.

Cost of Housing, Housing Affordability and Related Maps and Graphics

Summary of Data Highlights

- **Cost-Burdened Renters** – The data demonstrates that the median rental price has risen nearly 50% since 2017.
- **Cost-Burdened Homeowners** – The median home value is \$138,600 which is a 24.4% increase from the base year (2012-2016) at \$104,900.

Below you will find the tables, graphs, and maps used to support our analyses of Hidalgo County's housing market.

- **Table MA7:** Cost of Housing
- **Table MA8:** Monthly Housing Costs
- **Table MA9:** Number of Units Affordable to Household Earnings
- **Table MA10:** Monthly Rent Rates (FMR and High/Low HOME Rates) for Edinburg-McAllen-Mission MSA
- **Map MA11:** Estimated percent of all homeowners with incomes less than \$50,000 who are burdened by housing costs (Census Tract 2020)
- **Map MA12:** Estimated percent of all homeowners with incomes less than \$75,000 who are burdened by housing costs (Census Tract 2020)
- **Map MA13:** Estimated percent of all renters with incomes less than \$50,000 who are burdened by housing costs (Census Tract 2020)
- **Map MA14:** Estimated percent of all renters with incomes less than \$75,000 who are burdened by housing costs (Census Tract 2020)

Cost of Housing

Table MA7. Cost of Housing

	Most Recent Year (2017 – 2021)
Median Home Value	\$138,600
Median Gross Rent	\$850

Data Source: Census 2017-2021 (Most Recent Year)

Table MA8. Monthly Housing Costs

	All		Owner		Renter	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Less than \$500	5,579	18.1%	4,444	26%	1,135	8.2%
\$500-999	13,367	43.3%	4,605	27%	8,762	63.7%
\$1,000-1,499	6,707	21.8%	3,918	22.9%	2,789	20.3%
\$1,500-1,999	3,097	10%	2,113	12.4%	984	7.2%
\$2,000+	2,086	6.8%	1,997	11.7%	89	.6%
Total	30,836		17,077		13,759	

Data Source: 2017-2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Housing Affordability

Table MA9. Number of units affordable to households earning

	Renter		Owner
<30% RHUD	45	-----	-----
30% - 50% HAMFI	475	<50% HAMFI	135
50% - 80% HAMFI	495	50% - 80% HAMFI	115
Over 80% HAMFI	50	80% - 100% HAMFI	20
-----	-----	Over 100% HAMFI	80
Total	1,065		350

Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS

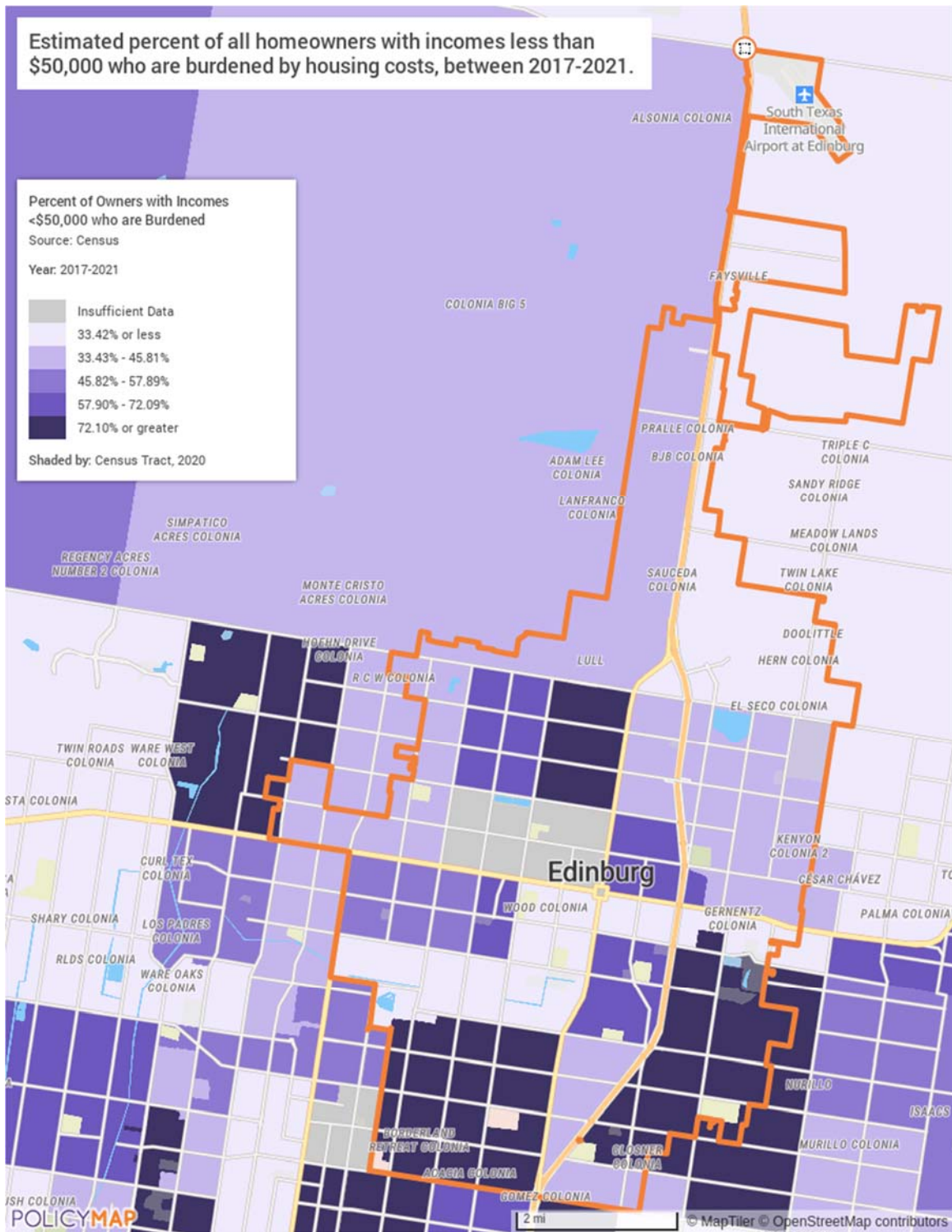
Monthly Rent

Table MA10. 2022 Monthly Rent Rates for McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA

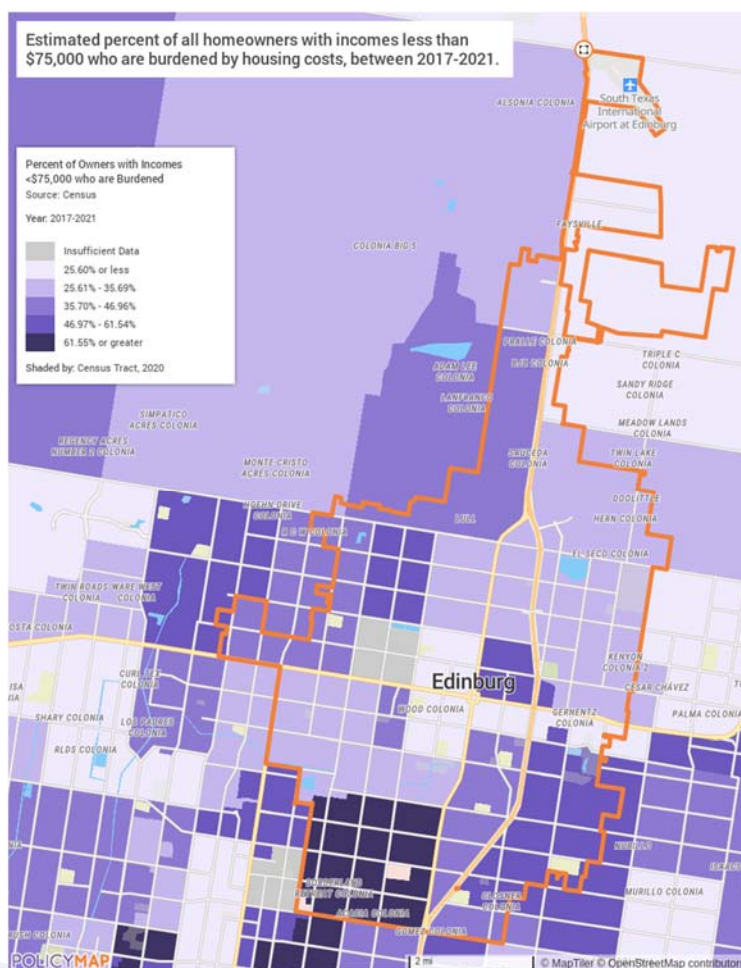
	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	633	637	817	1062	1176
High HOME Rent	633	637	817	1062	1176
Low HOME Rent	596	637	766	885	987

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

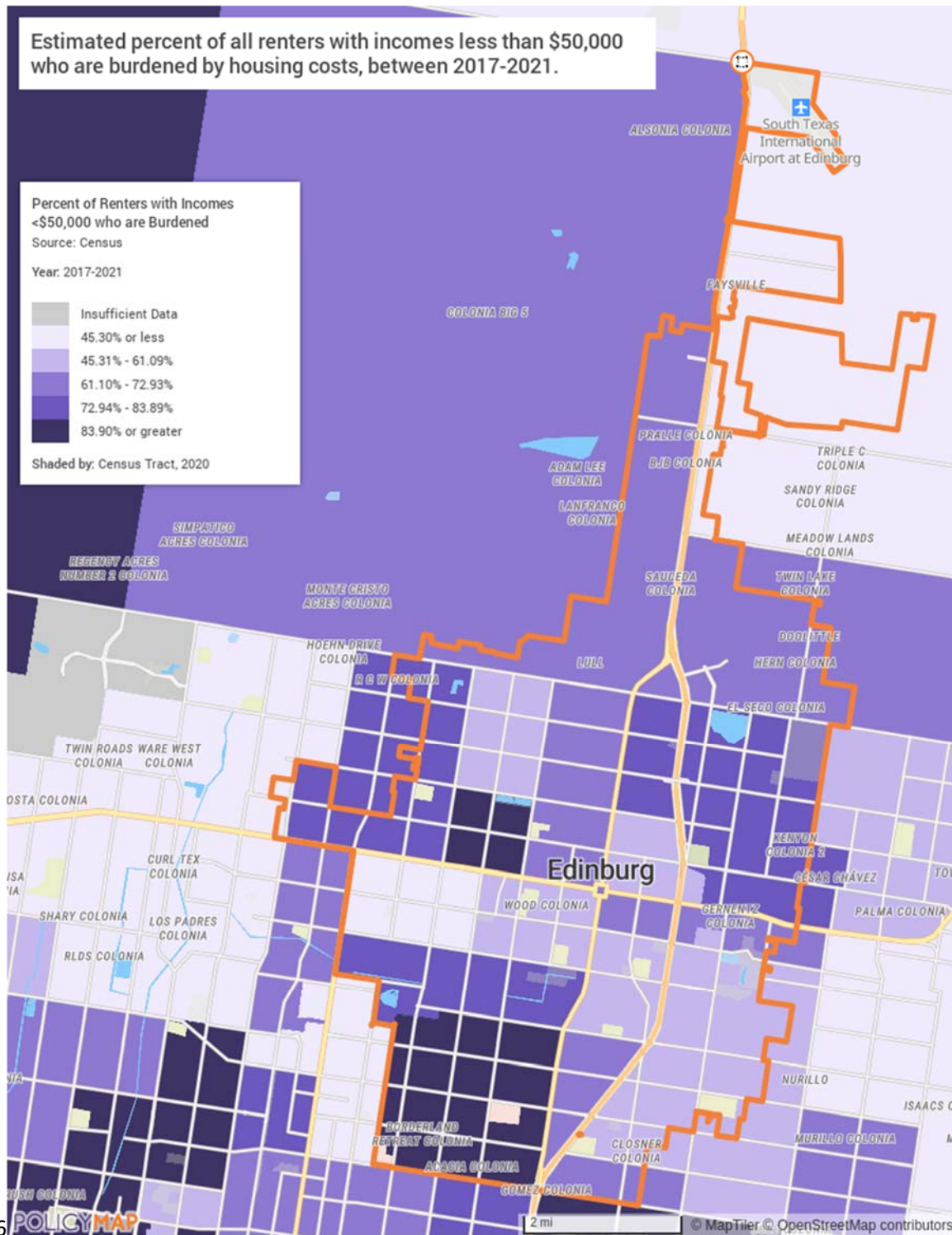
Map MA11: Estimated percent of all homeowners with incomes less than \$50,000 who are burdened by housing costs



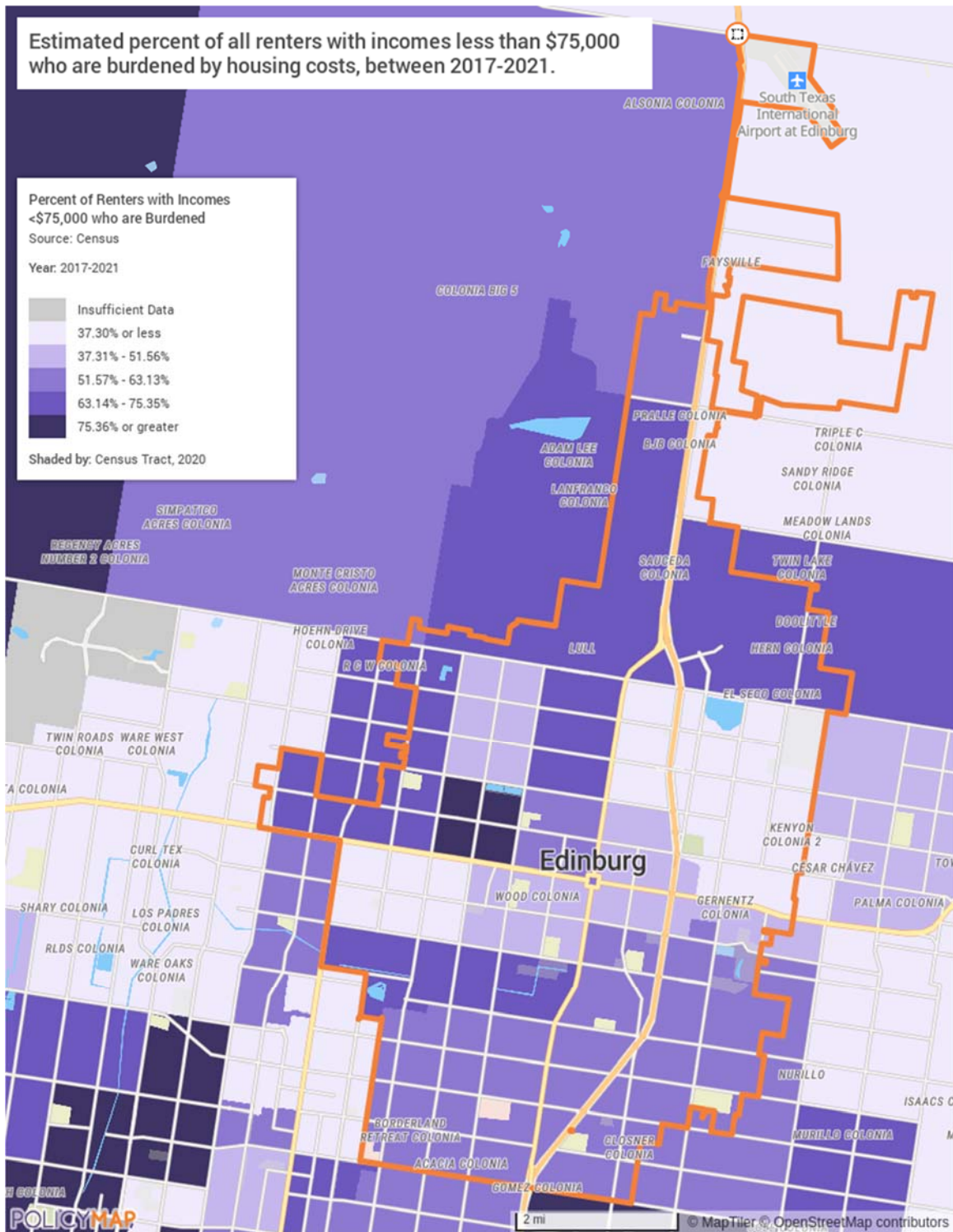
Map MA12: Estimated percent of all homeowners with incomes less than \$75,000 who are burdened by housing costs



Map MA13: Estimated percent of all renters with incomes less than \$50,000 who are burdened by housing costs



Map MA14: Estimated percent of all renters with incomes less than \$75,000 who are burdened by housing costs



Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Households with low- and moderate-incomes continue to struggle in the increasingly inflated housing market as rents continue to rise faster than income. In the City of Edinburg,

approximately 3,101 (8.93%) of the total 34,729 housing units are vacant, but housing costs continue to burden new renters and homeowners.

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

The affordability of housing is likely to worsen with pandemic-era inflation and stagnant wages. Additionally, while home values may have increased, they did not increase at the pace that rent increased and the increase in home value was undercut by inflation costs and the need for home improvements and repairs which could mitigate future home value increases.

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

The Fair Market Rent matches the High HOME Rent rates for the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA with the monthly rent for a 2-bedroom being \$817 while a 3-bedroom rent is \$1,062. For the Low HOME Rent rates, a 2-bedroom falls to \$766 while a 3 bedroom decreases to \$855 (see Table MA10).

Discussion

To reiterate, affordable housing will continue to be an issue for the City of Edinburg as inflation and low wages dominate the economy. While housing costs may be lower in comparison to the rest of the state and the country, the lower median household income couples with the lower levels of educational attainment mean that low- and middle-income households will continue to struggle with housing affordability in the near term.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing

Introduction

The City of Edinburg age distribution is younger than the state of Texas as the population under 18 years old is 28.45% for Edinburg versus 25.8% for Texas. The working age of 18-64 is 62.54% for Edinburg and 61.66% for Texas. The City is also poorer, as those making less than \$25,000 in Edinburg is 26.74% versus 17.17% for Texas and those making \$150,000 or more is only 7.89% for Edinburg versus 16.44% for Texas. This context sets the stage for better understanding the housing conditions in the region.

Definitions

Substandard Condition is defined at the local level after an assessment is performed by a UCP Inspector. A property must be lacking in providing a safe, clean, affordable dwelling, and/or be overcrowded. The inspector must make a determination that the unit is not in proper condition for habitation. To qualify for rehabilitation assistance, the unit estimated cost for rehabilitation cannot exceed 50% of the property value or a determination may be made if the property requires reconstruction.

Summary and Data Highlights

For Hidalgo County, 59% of all units have at least one of the 4 housing problems as defined by HUD. When it comes to severe housing problems, the overall rate is 25% of all units with at least one of the 4 severe housing problems. In both housing and severe housing conditions, the issues are more pronounced for homeowners with 41.5% versus renters at 34.7% who have at least one of the severe housing problems. In the City of Edinburg, 0.9% of housing units lack complete plumbing facilities and 0.3% lack complete kitchen facilities.

The condition of housing for renters is more burdensome than for owners with 41.5% of renters having one selected condition and only 25.4% of owners having one selected condition. Additionally, 50.3% of renters have no conditions while 71.8% of owners have no conditions. While most housing units have complete plumbing and kitchen facilities (96.2% and 97.3%) this still means that 2.7% of all housing units (which amounts to 8,037 units) do not have complete kitchen facilities and 3.8% or 11,576 units do not have complete plumbing facilities. This is most likely an undercount for the area as data from the colonias is hard to obtain.

Given the rise in population of the area in the last 3 decades, the housing stock is not as old as one might expect given the condition of the housing as indicated above. Owner occupied housing is relatively evenly divided between housing built prior to 2000 (at 52.7%) and homes built after 2000 (at 47.2%). Renter occupied housing has slightly newer built dates than the housing stock as the population increase required a quick rise in housing. Renter occupied buildings built after

2000 is about 57.6% of the rental units while 42.5% of the renter-occupied units are built prior to 2000.

Below you will find the tables, graphs, and maps used to support our analyses of Hidalgo County's housing market.

- **Table MA15:** Condition of Units
- **Table MA16:** Housing Problems
- **Table MA17:** Severe Housing Problems
- **Table MA18:** Year Unit Built
- **Table MA19:** Risk of Lead-Based Paint
- **Table MA20:** Postal Address Vacancy
- **Table MA21:** Occupancy Status

Condition of Units

Table MA15. Condition of Units

	Owner		Renter	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
With one selected condition	44,445	25.4%	38,911	41.5%
With two selected conditions	4,814	2.8%	7,347	7.8%
With three selected conditions	102	0.0%	293	0.3%
With four selected conditions	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
No selected conditions	125,566	71.8%	47,120	50.3%
Total	174,927		93,671	

Data Source: 2021 ACS 1-year Estimates

Table MA16. Housing Problems

	Owner		Renter		All	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Household has at least 1 of 4 Housing Problems	49,475	30.5%	41,025	53.9%	90,500	37.97%
Household has none of 4 Housing Problems OR cost burden not available no other problems	112,690	69.5%	35,160	46.2%	147,850	62.03%
Total	162,165		76,180		238,345	

Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS (The four housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities; incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room; and cost burden greater than 30%.)

DRAFT

Table MA17. Severe Housing Problems

	Owner		Renter		All	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Household has at least 1 of 4 Severe Housing Problems	31,145	19.2%	28,370	37.2%	59,515	25.0%
Household has none of 4 Severe Housing Problems OR cost burden not available no other problems	131,020	80.8%	47,815	62.8%	178,835	75%
Total	162,165		76,180		238,345	

Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS (The four severe housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities; incomplete plumbing facilities; more than 1 person per room; and cost burden greater than 50%.)

Year Unit Built

Table MA18. Year Unit Built

	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	7,300	46%	5,915	48%
1980-1999	5,205	33%	3,920	31%
1960-1979	2,370	15%	1,705	14%
1940-1959	700	4%	705	6%
Before 1940	150	1%	205	2%
Total	15,725		12,450	

Data Source: CHAS 2015-2019

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Table MA19. Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	3,220	86%	2,615	83%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	525	14%	520	17%

Data Source: CHAS

Vacant Units

Table MA20. Postal Address Vacancy as of Quarter 1, 2023

	Edinburg	State of Texas
Number Vacant - Residential	397	242,160
Percent Vacant - Residential	1.14%	1.88%
Overall Vacancy Rate	1.31%	2.51%

Data Source: Valassis Lists data for Quarter 1 of 2023

Table MA21. Occupancy Status

	Number	%
Occupied	31,742	91.1%
Vacant	3,114	8.9%
Total	34,856	

Data Source: 2017-2021 ACS 5-year Estimates

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Community stakeholders, resident needs assessments, and the data above indicate there is an urgent need for repairs and improvements to housing units, especially in owner-occupied housing. These improvements will go a long way in ensuring a safe and habitable living environment for Mission residents. The shortage of affordable rental housing units is particularly dire for extremely-low, low-, and low-moderate income households.

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

Table MA19 demonstrates the estimated number of housing units with LBP Hazards is greater in housing units built before 1980. And of those units, 12% of owner-occupied units included children compared to 17% of renter occupied units. In Table MA18, we see that the housing units built before 1980 are 19% of all owner-occupied units and 21% of renter-occupied units.

Discussion

The housing conditions of the units in this region reflect an economically challenged county with home values lower compared to the state of Texas as a whole. It should also be noted that the colonias near the border with Mexico most likely obscure the extent of the challenges as data from these communities are underrepresented across southern Texas. Furthermore, undocumented residents, whether living within or outside of the colonias, are also often underrepresented in various datasets due to the fear of engaging with state officials. These historical undercounts necessarily derail efforts to adequately assess needs in Mission.

MA-25 Public and Assisted

Introduction

The City of Edinburg offers a number of public and assisted housing units throughout the region. To assess the availability of public and assisted housing, staff surveyed the agencies to determine the number of units, their condition, and availability in relation to Section 8 and voucher programs.

Totals Number of Units

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0	826	2,568	15	105	0	0	0
# of accessible units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 4 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The total number of public housing units is 826 including 2,688 in vouchers.

Public Housing Condition (HUD 2022)

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Albores	89

Lantana	96
Liberty Village	97
The Tower of Edinburg	98
Peridot	99

Table 5 - Public Housing Condition

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

Public housing authority residents need structural updates including painting, roof repairs, damaged exteriors, plumbing, walls, and floors.

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

Consultations with members of the public housing agencies (PHAs) revealed public housing units need structural renovations to meet the most up-to-date living standards. This is an ongoing challenge to secure the necessary funding to benefit low- to moderate-income residents in public housing. However, the PHAs are also dedicated to providing additional services such as on-site learning centers, job training programs, and assistance with homeownership.

Discussion

The City of Edinburg offers several public housing developments with a range of inspection scores indicating various levels of restoration and revitalization needs. While PHAs continue to prioritize structural renovations, public housing also offers opportunities for residents who may require on-site learning centers, computer labs, job training programs, and access to housing assistance programs. The Edinburg and Hidalgo County PHAs are working hard to ensure residents enjoy both structural improvements and social services to enhance quality of life among low- to moderate-income individuals and families.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services

Introduction

The City of Edinburg, along with Hidalgo County, utilizes the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) monies to assist and combat homelessness in the county. The ESG monies allow the county to provide subgrants to non-profit organizations working to provide services for those that are unhoused. Non-profits who provide shelter beds in Hidalgo County include The Salvation Army (which has a total of 60 beds available) and the Women Together Foundation, Inc. Other organizations that provide services and assistance to the homeless population in Hidalgo County include Catholic Charities of RGV, Family Endeavors, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Texas Tropical Behavioral Health and Mental Services, and Ozanam Center.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year-Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	350	0	275	0	0
Households with Only Adults	225	0	10	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	50	0	0	0	0
Veterans	50	0	10	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

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

In Edinburg and Hidalgo County, the mainstream services around healthcare, mental health services, and employment services are complimentary to existing homeless services. Through an Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), the county funds subrecipients that provide outreach, emergency shelter, health care and mental health care, rental assistance, utility assistance, food, clothing and other services to the homeless. The Salvation Army and Tropical Texas provide support to persons with mental illness and/or developmental disabilities. CDBG funds are used to provide services at The Salvation Army, Women Together/Mujeres Unidas, the Catholic Charities of RGV (ESG-funded organizations), and HOPE Medical Services.

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

The Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) seeks to prevent homelessness by aiding households at risk of becoming unhoused and to rapidly rehouse persons who are currently homeless. Hidalgo County and the City of McAllen are the recipients of federal funds through an Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) to provide rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention services. The City of Edinburg will coordinate referrals of services available to the residents. These funds help individuals and families regain stability by contributing short and/or medium-term rental assistance to decrease homelessness. In addition, The Salvation Army, Women Together Foundation, and Catholic Charities of the Rio Grande Valley provide services such as case management, eviction/rental assistance, and utility assistance. Women Working Together provides shelter and support services to victims of domestic violence and survivors of sexual assault and their families.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services

Introduction

The City of Edinburg is part of a broad network of community organizations and public agencies in Hidalgo County dedicated to providing housing and supportive services for special needs populations. Many of these organizations were contacted as part of the stakeholder engagement to assess community needs and challenges. Some of these organizations include:

- Affordable Homes of South Texas, Inc.
- American Red Cross
- Amigos Del Valle
- C.A.M.P. University
- Catholic Charities of the Rio Grande Valley, Inc.
- Buckner Children & Family Services
- Easter Seals Rio Grande Valley
- Edinburg Housing Authority
- Hidalgo County Health and Human Services
- McAllen Housing Authority
- Mission Housing Authority
- Pharr Housing Authority
- Rio Grande Regional Hospital
- The Salvation Army
- Tropical Texas Center for Mental Health
- United Way of South Texas
- Valley AIDS Council

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

The elderly/frail elderly – For elderly and frail elderly individuals, their greatest housing needs include affordable housing and housing rehabilitation. However, according to ACS data from 2021, 45.34% of those between 65 and over live with a disability. This means the support services required for the elderly overlap with those needed for individuals living with a disability. Concurrently, the elderly and frail elderly require transportation to medical appointments, access to meal delivery, and safety checks for homebound residents.

Individuals with an intellectual disability – According to ACS data from 2021, there are 11,989 or 11.96% of residents living with a disability in the City of Edinburg. Persons with an intellectual disability may require community-based housing with 24-hour staff and case managers to ensure access to medical care, day programs, and community activities. In Hidalgo County, Tropical Texas Behavioral Health offers assistance with intellectual and developmental disability services, such

as autism vocational services, case management, continuity of care, family training and support, home and community-based services, and respite services.

Persons with HIV/AIDS – For individuals living with HIV/AIDS, the Valley AIDS Council (VAC) offers housing services including utility assistance, rental assistance, mortgage assistance, long term rental assistance, security deposit assistance, emergency hotel stays, and transitional housing for homeless individual. These services are funded by using Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), Ryan White, and other funding resources. To meet the needs of individuals living with HIV/AIDS, case managers should refer to the Health Resources and Services Administration, HIV/AIDS Bureau, and Division of Service Systems' Client-level outcomes-based guidelines. Measurable individual outcomes are benefits for an individual client, such as psychosocial measures (improved human functional status and/or mental health status) and biological measures (improved viral load or morbidity measures). System-level measures refer to outcomes for all clients receiving services, such as reduced morbidity and mortality rates.

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

The City of Edinburg has access to several public agencies and community organizations that address the housing and supportive needs of vulnerable populations, including those returning from mental and physical health institutions. Some of these organizations include, Tropical Texas Center for Mental Health, the Valley AIDS Council, and the Texas Department of Health. The Texas Department of Health and Human Services is home to the Project Access Pilot Program which, “provides people who are leaving a psychiatric hospital with housing rental assistance. The goal is to help people with disabilities pay for a place to live while they recover and reconnect with family, friends and the community following a stay in a psychiatric hospital. Once the person is established in a residence, they can receive ongoing housing support from their LMHA or LBHA. The Project Access Pilot program is part of the larger Project Access program. Qualifying applicants are also eligible for and placed on the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs, Project Access program wait list.”

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

The City of Edinburg faces many obstacles to affordable housing and community development that includes the high percentage of households living below the poverty line (23.3%), higher than average unemployment (7.8%), and low educational attainment (only 26.6% have a bachelor's degree). To overcome these challenges, the City has identified social services, housing and infrastructure, and public facilities and economic development as “high” priorities. The City will continue to fund projects that increase the range of housing options and related services for

non-homeless persons with special needs. CDBG funds will be used to promote job training and self-sufficiency for persons of special needs through programs such as C.A.M.P. University program.

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

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MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Edinburg faces several challenges when it comes to affordable housing. Some of the public policies that have negatively affected affordable housing in the county include:

1. **Zoning Laws:** Zoning laws can limit the amount of affordable housing that is available in certain areas. Hidalgo County has zoning laws that require a certain amount of land for new developments, which can increase the cost of building affordable housing units.
2. **Lack of Government Funding:** The lack of government funding for affordable housing programs can limit the availability of affordable housing in Edinburg. Many programs that provide financial assistance for affordable housing have been cut or reduced in recent years, making it more difficult for low-income families to find affordable housing.
3. **Gentrification:** Gentrification is the process of renovating or developing an area in a way that displaces low-income residents. In Hidalgo County, gentrification has resulted in the displacement of many low-income families who can no longer afford to live in their neighborhoods due to rising property values.
4. **Limited Public Transportation:** Limited public transportation in Hidalgo County can make it difficult for low-income families to access affordable housing. Without reliable public transportation, low-income families may have limited options when it comes to finding affordable housing that is close to their jobs and schools.
5. **Inadequate Housing Policies:** Inadequate housing policies can also negatively affect affordable housing in Hidalgo County. For example, some policies may prioritize the development of luxury housing units over affordable housing, which can exacerbate the affordability crisis.

Overall, there are several public policies that have negatively affected affordable housing in Edinburg. Addressing these policies will be key to increasing the availability of affordable housing and improving the quality of life for low-income families in the county.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets

Introduction

Edinburg's economy is diverse, with industries such as healthcare, education, and retail playing important roles in its growth. It also benefits from its proximity to the Mexican border as that facilitates trade and import and export of goods. When talking to the community to assess their needs and priorities, residents identified two business and job opportunities most in need of attention, namely: job readiness and retention; and support for businesses that serve community needs.

Economic Development Market Analysis

The industries with the highest employment for Edinburg are Educational Services at 18.92% of the workforce and Health Care and Social Assistance at 16.15% of the workforce. Retail also makes up a significant portion of employment for the city at 11.45% of the workforce. The unemployment rate in Edinburg is 7.8% vs 7.8% for Hidalgo County and 5.4% for Texas as a whole. The occupation sector with the highest employment is Management, business, science, and arts occupations at 35.7%. Second and third are Sales and Office Occupations at 24.1% and Service Occupations at 20.8% of the workforce in Edinburg. Mean travel time is 18.5 minutes which is slightly less than the 22.8 minute average for Hidalgo County or the 26.6-minute average for the state of Texas.

We see in the table below that those with higher rates of educational attainment (Bachelor's degree or higher) have a lower unemployment rate. Consequently, those with higher educational attainment also have a higher rate of participation in the labor force. The rate of participation in the labor force decreases as the educational attainment level decreases.

Educational attainment in Edinburg is slightly lower than Texas at every level although it trends higher than Hidalgo County as a whole. Most striking are the high percentage of the population with a less than 9th grade education and those with a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma. These percentages are 11.5% and 9.7% respectively compared to Texas at 7.6% and 7.5% respectively. Those with at least a Bachelor's degree comprise 26.6% in Edinburg but is slightly higher at 31.5% for all of Texas as a whole. For those with a graduate or professional degree, the rate is 9.2% in Edinburg which is near the 11.2% for Texas. The lower levels of educational attainment for Edinburg residents signals a likely lower earning potential for the population. It might also indicate that those who have higher levels of educational attainment may be moving away from Edinburg.

In comparison to Texas the median household income in Edinburg is lower (\$67,321 for TX vs \$52,773 for Edinburg), but in comparison to Hidalgo County, it is higher (\$44,666 in Hidalgo

County).

Below you will find the tables, graphs, and maps used to support our analyses of City of Edinburg's housing market.

- **Table MA22:** Industry by Sector for Civilian Employed Workforce
- **Table MA23:** Labor Force Information
- **Table MA24:** Occupation by Sector for Civilian Employed Workforce
- **Table MA25:** Travel Time to Work
- **Table MA26:** Educational Attainment Status by Employment Status
- **Table MA27:** Educational Attainment Status for those 25 and above
- **Table MA28:** Education Attainment Status by Age
- **Table MA20:** Median Earnings in the Last 12 Months

Business Activity

Table MA22. Industry by Sector for Civilian Employed Workforce
(age 16 and over)

	Estimate	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	249	0.59%
Construction	2,858	6.75%
Manufacturing	1,582	3.74%
Wholesale trade	844	2%
Retail trade	4,844	11.45%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,892	4.47%
Information	304	0.72%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	1,660	3.92%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	3,571	8.44%
Educational Services	8,004	18.92%
Health care and social assistance	6,830	16.15%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	4,222	9.99%
Other services, except public administration	1,320	3.12%
Public Administration	3,206	7.58%
All Other Industries Employment	916	2.17%
Total	42,302	

Data Source: 2017-2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Labor Force

Table MA23. Labor Force Information

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	361,260
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	333,199
Unemployment Rate	7.8%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-19	22.7%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 20-24	12.8%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-64	6.4%

Data Source: 2017-2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Table MA24. Occupation by Sector for Civilian Employed Workforce (age 16 and over)

	Estimate	%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	15,085	35.7%
Service occupations	8,788	20.8%
Sales and office occupations	10,183	24.1%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	4,057	9.6%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	4,189	9.9%
Total	42,302	

Data Source: 2017-2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Travel Time

Table MA25. Travel time to work

	Estimate	%
< 30 Minutes	245,289	75.30%
30-59 Minutes	66,779	20.50%
60+ Minutes	13,682	4.20%

Data Source: 2017-2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Education

Table MA26. Educational Attainment

	Estimate	%
Less than high school graduate	12,210	21.2%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	14,003	24.3%
Some college or associate's degree	16,071	27.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	15,354	26.6%
Total	57,638	

Data Source: 2017-2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates

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Educational Attainment by Age

Table MA27. Educational Attainment for those age 25 and older

	Estimate	%
Less than 9th grade	6,643	11.5%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5,567	9.7%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	14,003	24.3%
Some college, no degree	12,745	22.1%
Associate's degree	3,326	5.8%
Bachelor's degree	10,074	17.5%
Graduate or professional degree	5,280	9.2%
Total	57,638	

Data Source: 2017-2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Table MA28. Educational Attainment by Age

	18 - 24 years		25 - 34 years		35-44 years		45 - 65 years		65+ years	
	Est.	%	Est.	%	Est.	%	Est.	%	Est.	%
High school graduate or higher	78,614	82.99%	95,254	82.20%	79,394	72.80%	108,704	64.10%	46,249	48.60%
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,855	6.18%	25,632	22.10%	23,250	21.30%	32,754	19.30%	13,793	14.50%

Data Source: 2017-2021 ACS 5-year Estimates

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Table MA29. Median earnings in the past 12 months for those over 25 years old by Educational Attainment

	Estimate
Population 25 years and over with earnings	\$29,106
Less than high school graduate	\$18,192
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$25,854
Some college or associate's degree	\$30,821
Bachelor's degree	\$49,584
Graduate or professional degree	\$64,240

Data Source: 2017-2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates

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

Major employment sectors for Edinburg include Educational Services and Health Care and Social Assistance at 35% of the workforce and Retail Trade making up 11.45% of the workforce. Additionally, the Construction sector, Public Administration sector, and Accommodation and Food Services Industry sector make up another healthy proportion of the workforce with each of the 3 comprising between 6-9% each of the local workforce.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The workforce and infrastructure need of the business community in Edinburg will inevitably vary depending on the industry and specific needs of each business. The workforce needs include skilled labor and workforce training. The key industries of education, healthcare, and construction require a skilled workforce. Given the lower levels of educational attainment for the region, having a skilled workforce is vital to the growth and success of these industries. Likewise, having focused workforce training that can provide people with the skills and training they would need to find work in these key industries will be important.

With regards to the specific infrastructure needs of the business community, while these too will vary based on the industry, some important infrastructure needs include: access to capital; improved transportation; high-speed internet. Greater access to capital will allow current

business to improve and expand and it can provide a launching pad for new business. An improved transportation system in general will facilitate the movement of goods and services across the region and promote economic growth. Additionally, an improved public transit system can help workers without vehicles get to and from work sites as currently being without a vehicle can be a hindrance to being reliably in the workforce. As will be shown in section MA60 below, the Rio Grande Valley in general has lower access to high-speed internet which is an increasingly essential need for most businesses today. Having greater access to high-speed internet will allow for improvements in communication, marketing, and e-commerce capabilities for businesses in the region.

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

There has been no major public or private sector investment, local or regional, that has affected or will affect job and business growth opportunities during our planning period.

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

The development of the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley (UTRGV) School of Medicine (SOM) has brought focus and attention to the healthcare industry in Hidalgo County as a whole and the Edinburg-McAllen areas in particular. UTRGV SOM had an introductory class of 55 medical students in 2016 and now includes more than 200 medical students and over 200 medical residents serving in nine hospital-based training programs in the Rio Grande Valley. The UTRGV SOM is growing right along with the healthcare industry in Hidalgo County as a whole. This growth coupled with the health care needs of the population will provide new opportunities for business development and a new strategic direction for the region.

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

Current workforce training initiatives include the following:

1. **South Texas College (STC):** STC is a community college located in McAllen, but with satellite sites in/near Mission, that offers a range of career and technical education programs, as well as associate and bachelor's degree programs. The college partners with local employers to develop customized training programs that address specific workforce needs.

2. **Texas Workforce Commission (TWC):** TWC provides a range of services to help job seekers and employers connect, including job matching, skills training, and apprenticeship programs. TWC also provides funding for local workforce training initiatives through its Skills Development Fund.
3. **Workforce Solutions:** Workforce Solutions is a local organization that works to connect job seekers with employers in Hidalgo County. The organization provides a range of services, including job matching, skills training, and job readiness workshops.
4. **Hidalgo County Workforce Development Board (HCWDB):** The HCWDB is a local board that oversees workforce development initiatives in the county. The board works with local employers to identify workforce needs and develop training programs to meet those needs.
5. **Edinburg Economic Development Corporation (EEDC):** The EEDC is a public-private partnership that works to promote economic development in Edinburg. Edinburg is considered a gateway to South Texas and benefits from being the site of the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley and the county seat for Hidalgo County. The EEDC has worked to secure \$101 million permitted for commercial development in 2021, \$135 million permitted for residential development in 2021, and secured 1,379 units permitted in 2021.

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

Yes.

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

Edinburg continues to strengthen and grow local business and promote the economic development of the region. The City of Edinburg's Economic Development department oversees the Edinburg Economic Development Corporation (EEDC) activity. The EEDC seeks to promote expanded business opportunities for the City of Edinburg by supporting access to capital and people, position the region to leverage local, state, and federal funding opportunities in both the public and private sectors, and advocating for local companies to grow and expand their business. The EEDC is partly funded through local sales tax and is highly motivated to grow the tax base by bringing in more business and thereby helping Edinburg to continue to be one of the fastest growing cities in the region.

The EEDC works in concert with the Hidalgo County Economic Development Office (HCEDO) who also understands that strong partnerships with educational institutions will increase educational accessibility. By continuing to enhance the economic vitality of the county the HCEDO can also

help build the tax base thereby attracting further investments and business developments. Some initiatives that the HCEDO is overseeing which benefit Edinburg include:

- Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones (TIRZ) such as the Edinburg Shoppes and the McAllen Tres Lagos;
- Tax Abatements;
- Ecotourism;
- Opportunity Zones (Hidalgo County designated 23 such Opportunity Zones in the county which is the third most in Texas)
- Small Town Economic Development Grant Program

These initiatives and programs will positively impact the economic growth of the region in the short and long term.

Discussion

Overall, Edinburg and Hidalgo County's diverse economy and strategic location near the U.S.-Mexico border provide a strong foundation for continued economic development. However, challenges such as poverty, low education levels, and high unemployment rates persist in some areas, and addressing these issues will be critical to ensuring long-term growth and prosperity for the county and its residents. Building strong ties with the educational institutions in the area, UTRGV and STC, can help support community needs by being a vehicle for job readiness and retention. Utilizing strategic collaborations with institutes of higher education can allow for partnerships with local industries which will support job growth.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The areas of Edinburg where multiple housing problems are concentrated continue to be the older parts of town with aging infrastructure, gentrification of neighborhoods, and the older housing stock. The areas of the county located west of the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA area are where the most burdened households are concentrated. It is also the area where colonias are more prevalent. Colonias are defined as unincorporated areas located within 150 miles from the US boundary in which clusters of housing may lack/have inadequate potable water, and are lacking in sewer services, lighting, roadways, and drainage.

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

Areas of racial/ethnic minority concentration are defined as census tracts where more than 51% of residents are members of minority groups. Because Edinburg is predominantly Hispanic, there are no areas of where other racial/ethnic minorities are concentrated. Most of the low-income census tracts are located south of Pecan Boulevard. Additionally, the area west of the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA has a higher concentration of low- and very low-income households.

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

The primary differences are between the colonias and residential neighborhoods. The incorporated areas have access to water, sewage, and drainage systems, police and fire protection, and paved roadways. The colonias have limited access to transportation, police and fire protection, water, sewage, and drainage systems, paved roads, and healthcare. An assessment by the Texas A&M Working on Wellness Program also found that over 50% of Hidalgo County is considered a food desert (per the CDC a food dessert is an area that lacks access to affordable fruits, vegetables, whole grains, low-fat milk, and other foods that make up the full range of a healthy diet).

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Community assets within the Edinburg's neighborhoods include schools, parks, grocery and retail stores, and other public facilities located in the jurisdiction.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

When conducting local infrastructure projects, the City should be on the lookout for unique opportunities to further build up local communities in the rural areas west and east of the McAllen, Edinburg, Mission MSA. Leveraging existing projects and collaborating with other private and public sector entities can open new areas of development.

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MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

In Edinburg, 89.7% of households have a computer and 79.7% have a broadband internet subscription. Most census tracts in the Hidalgo County have 43.77% or more of households without a subscription to broadband internet such as cable, fiber optic or Digital Subscriber Line (DSL). In many of the census tracts where household incomes are below \$25,000, over 25% of the households do not have access to broadband internet.

In addition, of those who have subscriptions, based on the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) data as June 30, 2022, only 7.7% of residential units have download speeds of 1000 megabytes per second (mbps) | upload speeds of 100 mbps.

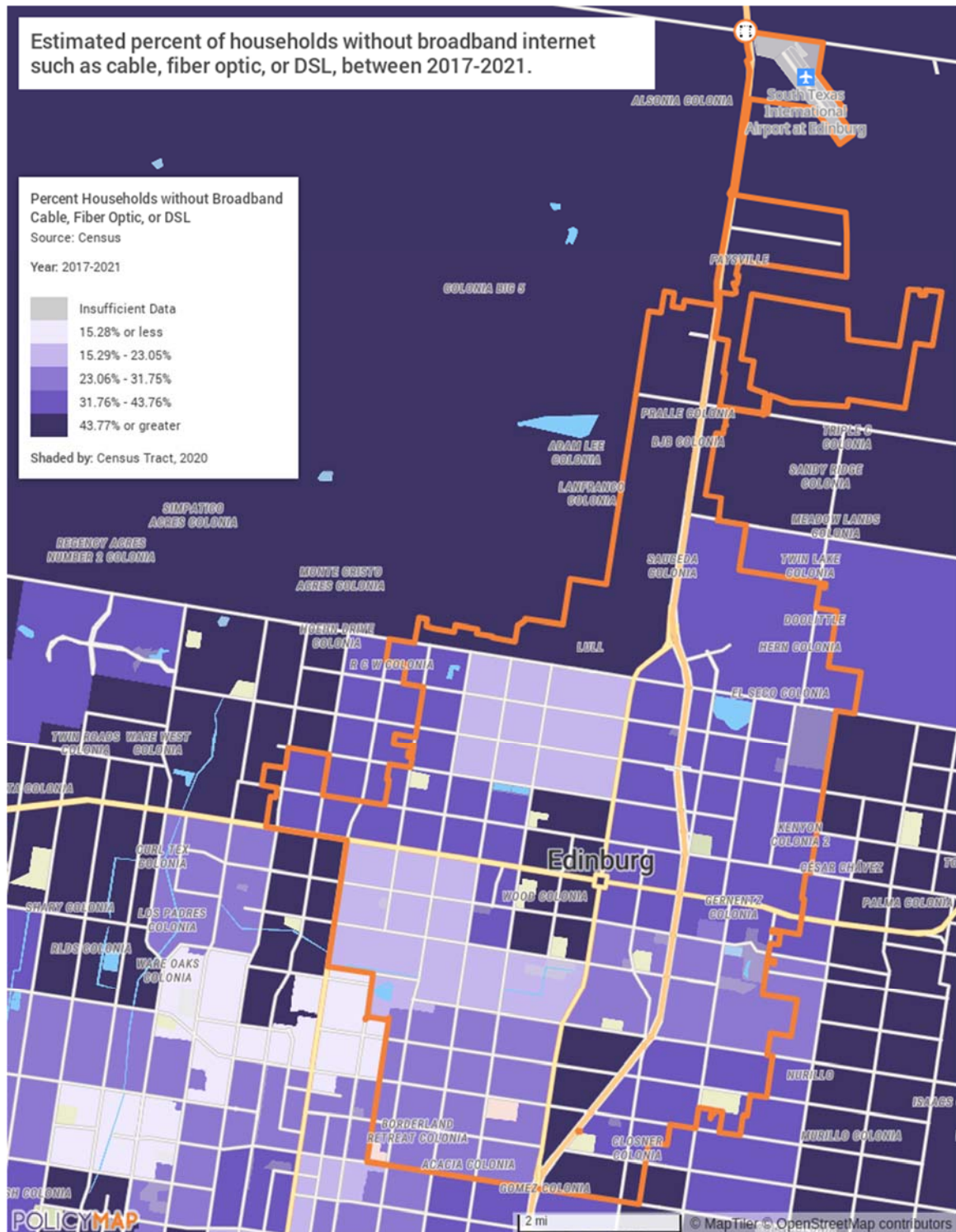
Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

Based on the FCC's website, there are at least 10 internet service providers in Hidalgo County. The broader issue is the lack of broadband infrastructure that can deliver high speed internet in addition to the lack of financial means to afford a subscription to broadband internet.

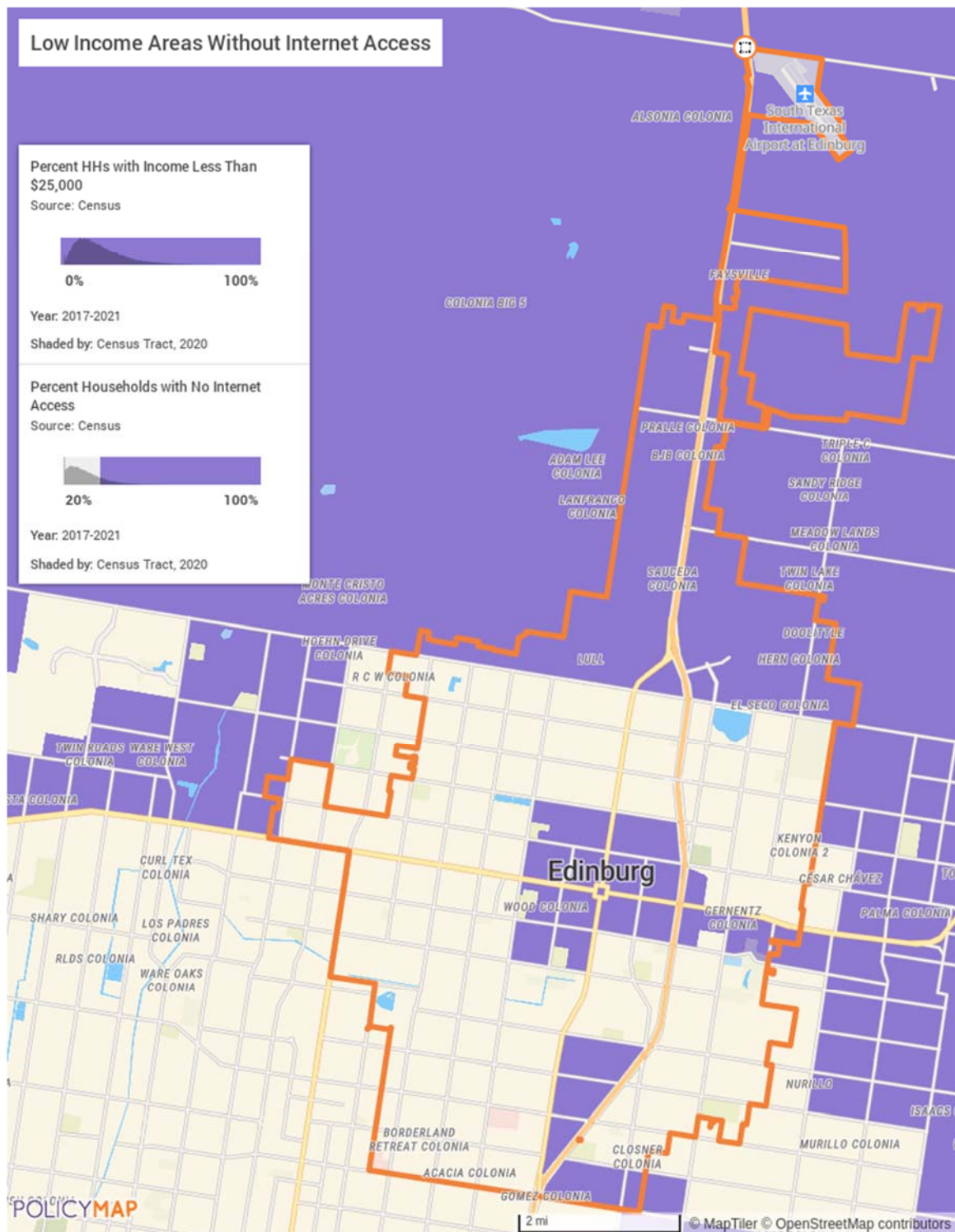
The following maps are used to supplement the analysis of low- and moderate-income households' need for broadband wiring and connections:

- **MAP MA1:** Percent of Households without Broadband Internet
- **MAP MA2:** Low Income Areas without Internet
- **CHART MA1:** Percent of Units by Download/Upload Speeds
- **CHART MA2:** Top 10 Internet Service Providers in Hidalgo County

MAP MA1: Percent of Households without Broadband Internet



MAP MA2: Low Income Areas without Internet



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CHART MA1: Percent of Units by Download/Upload Speeds

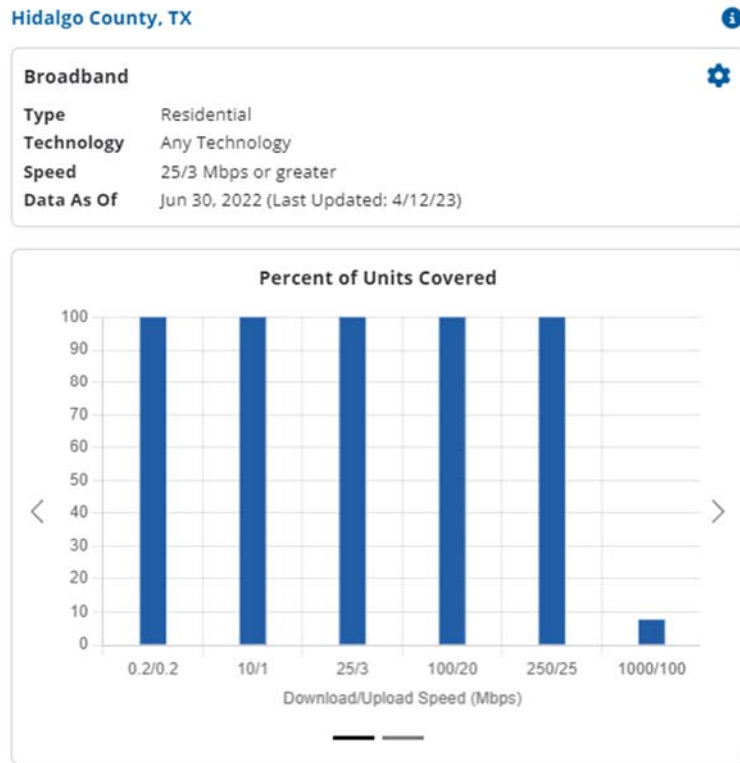
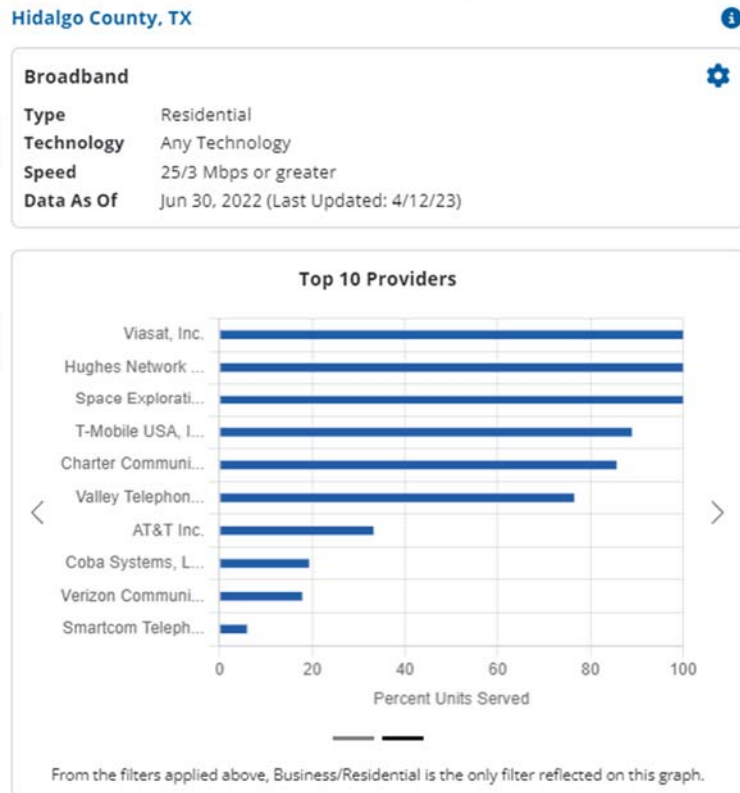


CHART MA2: Top 10 Internet Service Providers in Hidalgo County



MA-65 Hazard Mitigation

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

The City of Edinburg residents are familiar with the wide range of extreme weather events that impact many Texans. Severe thunderstorms, flooding, sustained and extreme heat, drought, and extreme cold are all weather conditions that affect Edinburg with increasing frequency and intensity, exacerbated by the effects of climate change. Natural hazards pose threats to public safety, property, commerce, infrastructure, and the provision of public services.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) prepares community reports evaluating the risk level for a variety of natural hazards. On a scale of “very low” to “very high,” with “relatively low,” “relatively moderate,” and “relatively high” in between, Edinburg is at “relatively high” or “very high” for the following natural hazards compared to the rest of the United States, in increasing order of risk level:

- A. Relatively High
 - 1. Hurricane
 - 2. Heat Wave
 - 3. Riverine Flooding
 - 4. Hail
 - 5. Cold Wave
- B. Very High
 - 1. Winter Weather

Looking at quantification of the Expected Annual Loss associated with natural hazards, which includes loss of life, loss of building value, and loss of agricultural value, Edinburg faces relatively high expected annual losses as compared to the rest of the United States. For perspective, 98% of U.S. counties have a lower Expected Annual Loss, and 96% of Texas counties have a lower Expected Annual Loss.

Temperatures that exceed typical high or low temperatures for a given time period are considered “extreme.” Extreme temperatures pose health risks, particularly for vulnerable populations such as the elderly and young children; access to shelter in the form of an air conditioned/heated environment during periods of extreme heat or cold is crucial to protecting these populations. Additionally, extreme temperatures may lead to higher household utility bills, which can cause financial strain, particularly for low- and moderate-income households. Extreme cold and winter weather can cause interruptions in municipal service and utility infrastructure, in addition to creating unsafe road conditions that may preclude households from seeking resources outside their home in the case of service disruptions or food shortages.

Potentially occurring year-round, Spring is the peak season for severe thunderstorms for City of Edinburg. Severe thunderstorms present a range of natural hazards that place residents and their

property in danger, including heavy rainfall and flash floods, strong winds, hail, lightning, and tornadoes.

It is important to recognize that these flood zones designate flood risk based on probability of experiencing flooding over a given time period; flood risk maps often do not accurately reflect the history of flooding in each neighborhood. Additionally, increased likelihood of flooding caused by development that increases impervious cover, such as building footprints, parking lots, and roads, is often not reflected on infrequently updated flood risk maps.

Even when dwellings and other structures are built above the base flood elevation and may be less susceptible to flooding damage, flooding events can trigger cascading disruptions in critical infrastructure, such as power and water service. This phenomenon is particularly present in neighborhoods where investment in water and wastewater infrastructure has lagged behind the community at large.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

Housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households is likely to be older, in greater need of repair, and built to a quality standard that may offer poor resistance to damage from natural hazards such as high winds and hail. Older housing stock is also often poorly insulated against extreme heat and cold, which results in increased occupant discomfort and health risk, higher heating and cooling costs, and particularly in the case of extreme cold, increased risk of costly damage and water supply disruption due to frozen pipes.

Additionally, properties located in floodplain areas tend to be valued lower than those in areas with low flood risk, which results in concentrations of low- and moderate-income households in areas with moderate and high risk of flooding due to the relative affordability of these areas.

Vulnerability to natural hazards is not just a factor of housing quality and location. Social vulnerability is a measure of population characteristics that render particular groups more susceptible to life disruption, physical danger, health problems, and economic loss because of natural disasters and extreme weather exacerbated by climate change. Mitigating the contributing factors of social vulnerability creates community resiliency and can reduce the risk of natural hazard-induced human suffering and financial loss, particularly among low- and moderate-income households who lack resources to prepare for and respond to natural hazard events.

STRATEGIC PLAN

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City of Edinburg anticipates receiving approximately \$5.4 million in total grant funding to be available across the three HUD entitlement programs - Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) - over the next five years.

During the development of the 2023- 2027 Consolidated Plan and 2023 Annual Action Plan, the City of Edinburg with the assistance of the National Development Council consulted with public and social services providers, fair housing advocates, housing professionals, healthcare providers, housing developers, schools, and county staff to identify the needs of residents, with a primary focus on low- and moderate-income persons. The City of Edinburg also engaged directly with community members by deploying a web-based survey, holding public hearings and stakeholder focus group meetings.

This plan considers the needs that were assessed along with the market conditions that will impact the ability for the City of Edinburg to address its highest priority needs. Below are the High and Medium Priority Needs with associated Goals that were identified during this planning process:

Priority 1: Provide Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts

Priority 2: Provide for Special Needs Populations

Priority 3: Provide Decent Safe Affordable Housing

Priority 4: Provide Economic Development

These identified Priority Needs served to guide the development of the City of Edinburg's goals and related activities, which seek to address the Priority Needs. Along with the goals and activities, the City of Edinburg has estimated the amount of HUD funding that will be allocated to each goal along with the Goal Outcome Indicators (GOI), which will be used to track the City of Edinburg's progress in achieving its goals.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities

General Allocation Priorities

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

1	Area Name:	City-Wide
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Housing, infrastructure, public facilities and public services
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	<p>Housing - rehabilitation and new construction</p> <p>Infrastructure - water/sewer and street/sidewalk improvements</p> <p>Public facilities - open space and recreational facilities, and general facilities</p> <p>Public services - senior, youth, child care, and general public services</p>
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	N/A

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City of Edinburg undertakes a request for applications process for CDBG funding. All projects are identified as scattered sites to benefit residents within the city limits of Edinburg.

SP-25 Priority Needs

Priority Needs

1	Priority Need Name	Provide Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-Wide
	Associated Goals	1A: Improve Public Facilities 2B: Improve Public Infrastructure 3C: Eliminate Environmental Hazards & Blight
	Description	Activities to possibly be funded under this priority include but are not limited to: The City will use HUD funding to improve public facilities and public infrastructure including streets, streetscapes, sidewalks, drainage, fire equipment, water/sewer and broadband connectivity; and eliminate environmental hazards and conditions of blight.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative priority is based on need.
2	Priority Need Name	Provide for Special Needs Populations
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-Wide
	Associated Goals	2A: Provide Public Services 2B: Prevention of Eviction and Foreclosure 2C: Provide Services to Prevent Homelessness

	Description	<p>Activities to possibly be funded under this priority include but are not limited to:</p> <p>Special needs populations were especially vulnerable to the COVID-19 pandemic, which added to the existing financial pressures faced by special needs populations. The City will use HUD funding to provide housing and services for persons with HIV/AIDS; provide low to moderate income households at risk of eviction or foreclosure with short term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance; provide housing supportive services including housing counseling for foreclosure and eviction prevention and provide affordable childcare, including summer and after school programs.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative priority is based on need.
2	Priority Need Name	Provide Decent Safe Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	<p>Extremely Low</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>Middle</p> <p>Large Families</p> <p>Families with Children</p> <p>Elderly</p> <p>Public Housing Residents</p> <p>Rural</p> <p>Chronic Homelessness</p> <p>Individuals</p> <p>Families with Children</p> <p>Mentally Ill</p> <p>Chronic Substance Abuse</p> <p>veterans</p> <p>Persons with HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Victims of Domestic Violence</p> <p>Unaccompanied Youth</p> <p>Elderly</p> <p>Frail Elderly</p> <p>Persons with Mental Disabilities</p> <p>Persons with Physical Disabilities</p> <p>Persons with Developmental Disabilities</p> <p>Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions</p> <p>Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families</p> <p>Victims of Domestic Violence</p> <p>Non-housing Community Development</p>
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-Wide

	Associated Goals	3A: Rehabilitate Existing Housing Stock 3B: Affordable Housing Development 3C: Provision of Homebuyer Assistance 3D: Further Fair Housing Opportunities
	Description	The positive economic impacts of preserving existing affordable housing and developing new affordable housing units cannot be overstated. Rising housing costs and stagnating incomes can lead to households spending too much of their income on housing, households having to look elsewhere for housing, and increased transportation costs. The City will use HUD funding to rehabilitate existing housing stock to preserve neighborhoods by addressing aging and substandard housing, build new affordable single-family housing to re-establish strong communities, provide homebuyer assistance to make homes affordable and sustainable, develop new affordable rental housing to expand the amount of available affordable rental housing and further fair housing opportunities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative priority is based on need.
4	Priority Need Name	Provide Economic Development
	Priority Level	Medium
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-Wide
	Associated Goals	4A: Economic Development Assistance
	Description	Activities to possibly be funded under this priority include but are not limited to: The City does not propose utilizing any funding for economic development activities although if more additional funding was available, this would be explored further.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Relative priority is based on need.

Table 7 – Priority Needs Summary

Narrative (Optional)

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long waitlist at Housing Authorities • Few standard affordable units • Homeless prevention activities
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long waitlist at Housing Authorities for Section 504 compliant units • Few standard affordable units • Homeless prevention activities
New Unit Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified CHDOs/CBDOs to undertake projects • Waitlist at CHDOs/CBDOs and in-house for homebuyer activities • Public support
Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waitlist for rehabilitation and reconstruction activities • Recent weather phenomenon (hailstorms, hurricanes etc.) • Lack of funds for program participants (elderly and persons with special needs) • Public support
Acquisition, including preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified CHDOs/CBDOs to undertake projects • Waitlist at CHDOs/CBDOs and in-house for homebuyer activities • Public support

Table 8 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources

Introduction

The City of Edinburg anticipates an estimated \$5.4 million in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding during the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan. HUD has announced an allocation of \$1,060,262 in CDBG funding, along with \$111,477.67 in program income and reprogrammed funds for the 2023 Program Year (October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2024).

The City has allocated \$784,739 or 67% of its CDBG allocation for public infrastructure improvements that aligns with Priority 1: Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts; and \$160,000 or 14% to Public Service Activities that align with Priority 2: Provide for Special Needs Populations. The City has also allocated \$227,000.67 or 19% for CDBG Program Administration which is within the CDBG Program Administrative Cap.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$1,060,262	\$75,000	\$36,477.67	\$1,171,739.67	\$4,241,048	Funds will be utilized for public infrastructure improvements as well as public services for special needs populations.

Table 55 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City continues to pursue alternative funding for other community development needs, such as Parks and Recreation renovation and public facilities and improvement activities.

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

It is not anticipated that any other publicly owned land or property will be used to address community development needs. Nonetheless, public property may be used to house public service activities such as using the library or community centers for educational programs, recruitment, fairs, distribution centers, etc.

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Amigos del Valle	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs public services	City-Wide
C.A.M.P. University	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs public services	City-Wide
CASA of Hidalgo County, Inc.	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs public services	City-Wide
Children's Advocacy Center of Hidalgo County	Subrecipient	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	City-Wide
Comfort House Services, Inc.	Subrecipient	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	City-Wide
Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs public services	City-Wide
Edinburg Housing Authority	Public Housing Authority	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Public Housing Rental public services	City-Wide
Women Together Foundation (Mujeres Unidas)	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs public services	City-Wide

Table 9 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assessment of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System.

The strength of the City's delivery system is derived from the variety of public agencies and community organizations in South Texas that are working diligently—and in the case of community organizations, often across political boundaries—toward one common goal: to provide affordable housing, supportive services, and community development assistance to benefit low- and moderate-income individuals and families. Local agencies, community-based

organizations, and social service providers must coordinate their activities in response to the region's urgent needs. Each stakeholder in the delivery system contributes valuable resources and expertise.

Nonetheless, the City and its stakeholders face a precarious situation in the delivery of goods and services. Specifically, the gaps in the delivery system include the following:

- Local agencies and community organizations are faced with dwindling public resources to fund housing and community development activities. These cutbacks have a severe impact on the performance of the delivery system.
- Several community organizations have the expertise to provide affordable housing and social services successfully, using available public and private resources. In addition, agencies have the opportunity to seek technical assistance from the Community Development Office to assist these non-profits build their organizational capacity and meet the area's challenges.
- Hidalgo County covers a large geographic area with resources generally located in more urbanized areas, including Edinburg. Service providers often find themselves trying to coordinate services over multiple municipal and/or county boundaries. In addition, as previously reported, the region lacks the resources to implement cohesive regional plans based on established needs, priorities, and strategies.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance	X	X	X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	X
Mobile Clinics	X	X	X
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Child Care	X	X	X
Education	X	X	X

Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
Other			
	X	X	X

Table 10 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

Direct service providers, such as The Salvation Army, Women Together Foundation, and Catholic Charities of the Rio Grande Valley are working year-round towards improving methods to facilitate the application process, circulate their services in the community, and ensure their wait lists are purged frequently. The needs provided at these facilities were addressed by providing services to homeless persons in case management, eviction/rental assistance, utility assistance and other services related to the homeless. Additionally, these organizations provide outreach, emergency shelter, health care and behavior health care, rental and utility assistance, food assistance and clothing. These complimentary services exist to provide auxiliary support to the homeless and at risk of becoming homeless persons.

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

The homeless--both sheltered and un-sheltered--are in need of permanent, affordable, and decent housing, and may need other supportive services such as food, subsidized childcare, housing search assistance, mental health services, and employment training. Emergency and transitional housing assistance with supportive services are also necessary to meet the growing numbers of homeless individuals and families. In addition, episodic homelessness is also of concern. With a staggering wait list (months to years) at the public housing authorities within the area and no transitional housing for the general population, few options for stable housing exist for persons experiencing homelessness.

Chronically homeless individuals represent a significant concern for homeless service providers. Often, their reasons for becoming homeless and/or continuing their homeless status is a multitude of life events including unemployment, divorce/separation, domestic violence, mental/physical disabilities, addiction or incarceration. Consultation with homeless service providers and CoC leadership identified an immediate need for additional homeless prevention

resources. With eviction court proceedings now resuming after a pandemic moratorium, as well as rising rent prices and economic uncertainty, providers of homeless prevention services see an increased demand for their services to help relocate families who have been evicted and to help maintain stability for families not yet forced to leave. The Executive Director of Catholic Charities of the Rio Grande Valley discussed how the unmet housing and supportive services negatively affect households at risk of homelessness. Further noted in the Comprehensive Housing Affordability those whose income is between 0-30% AMI, 4,960 renters all reported having housing problems. The units available fail to meet adequate living standards with incomplete kitchen facilities, and plumbing facilities. Of these housing problems, more than 1 person per room is another component reported; multi-generational households can be attributed to a higher number of persons living in a rental unit. Women Together is the only emergency shelter for fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, in the region. They work efficiently to ensure the safety of the victims and survivors of sexual assault. The Director mentioned during the one-on-one consultation how space capacity was not an issue since they work with neighboring counties to house anyone seeking immediate shelter. Nueva Vida Transitional Housing is managed and operated by Women Together for the victims and families. Annually, they assist approximately 13 families the duration of time is 18 months. During this course of time, they attend weekly life skills sessions and counseling. The Director emphasized the need to hire more counselors for the long-term trauma suffered by victims of domestic and survivors of sexual assault and their families. The need to deliver unmet housing and supportive services to the other population is critical as described in consultations as those greatest at risk of housing instability since their income to rent ratio is too low; the income requirement for this qualification is 0-50% AMI. Most community agencies, stakeholders, and direct providers discussed how they are likely to struggle due to the continued rise in the cost of living; most of these individuals are on a fixed income or their salary is unable to sustain today's expenses. Furthermore, most expressed the need to make rental assistance available with additional supportive services. Veterans and families most of which are single and older male adults are affected as reported by Endeavors during the consultation. The increase witnessed in the last two years for permanent supportive housing is rooted from the pandemic.

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

The City will continue to work with the appropriate agencies to address the needs and assist the homeless and other special needs with moving homeless from transitional housing to permanent housing. Edinburg will continue coordination efforts solicited during the consultation process with the agencies to identify the needs and determine how to address and assist the homeless population.

SP-45 Goals Summary

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	1A: Improve Public Facilities	2023	2027	Non-Housing Community Development	City-Wide	Provide Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts		
2	1B: Improve Public Infrastructure	2023	2027	Non-Housing Community Development	City-Wide	Provide Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts	CDBG: \$784,739	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3745 Persons Assisted
3	1C: Eliminate Environmental Hazards & Blight	2023	2027	Non-Housing Community Development	City-Wide	Provide Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts		
4	2A: Provide Public Services	2023	2027	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City-Wide	Provide for Special Needs Populations	CDBG: \$60,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25 Persons Assisted
5	2B: Prevention of Eviction and Foreclosure	2023	2027	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City-Wide	Provide for Special Needs Populations		

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	2C: Provide Services to Prevent Homelessness	2023	2027	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City-Wide	Provide for Special Needs Populations	CDBG: \$100,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4532 Persons Assisted
7	3A: Rehabilitate Existing Housing Stock	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	City-Wide	Provide Decent Safe Affordable Housing		
8	3B: Affordable Housing Development	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	City-Wide	Provide Decent Safe Affordable Housing		
9	3C: Provision of Homebuyer Assistance	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	City-Wide	Provide Decent Safe Affordable Housing		
10	3D: Further Fair Housing Opportunities	2023	2027	Affordable Housing Homeless	City-Wide	Provide Decent Safe Affordable Housing		
11	4: Economic Development Assistance	2023	2027	Non-Housing Community Development	City-Wide	Provide Economic Development Assistance		

Table 58 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	1A: Improve Public Facilities
	Goal Description	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing
2	Goal Name	1B: Improve Public Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing
3	Goal Name	1C: Eliminate Environmental Hazards & Blight
	Goal Description	Brownfields Remediation
4	Goal Name	2A: Provide Public Services
	Goal Description	Public Services for Special Needs Populations
5	Goal Name	2B: Prevention of Eviction and Foreclosure
	Goal Description	Rental or Mortgage Assistance Program
6	Goal Name	2C: Provide Services to Prevent Homelessness
	Goal Description	Homeless Prevention
7	Goal Name	3A: Rehabilitate Existing Housing Stock
	Goal Description	Ownership and Rental Housing Rehabilitation
8	Goal Name	3B: Affordable Housing Development
	Goal Description	Rental or home ownership housing development
9	Goal Name	3C: Provision of Homebuyer Assistance
	Goal Description	Down payment and closing costs assistance program
10	Goal Name	3D: Further Fair Housing Opportunities
	Goal Description	Fair Housing Counseling
11	Goal Name	4A: Economic Development Assistance
	Goal Description	Technical and Financial Assistance

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

The City of Edinburg has set aside \$100,000 for the Emergency Rental Assistance Program to assist an estimated 25 households at or below 80% of area median income with rental assistance. The intent is for households remain stably housed after the temporary assistance ends, and to serve as a bridge to long term stability.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement

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

Not Applicable.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements.

Although the public housing authorities have historically conducted outreach and implemented initiatives such as “Pathway to Homeownership” and “Family Self Sufficiency Program” to increase resident involvement, the pandemic changed any momentum with this. Public Housing Authorities continue their efforts to engage residents and keep them updated with information and resources. Due to limited funding, the City will not fund any Edinburg Housing Authority activities or projects. The City meets regularly with the Edinburg Housing Authority staff and board members to actively engage in discussions to further partner with each other on various projects, and further provide sustainable living solutions to the residents.

Public Housing residents are encouraged to participate in the management of the Edinburg Housing Authority through a variety of resident councils or advisory boards composed of Edinburg Housing Authority residents. to

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

No.

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation.

Not Applicable.

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Edinburg faces several challenges when it comes to affordable housing. Primarily the lack of funding for affordable housing programs and development has made it challenging to bridge the gap of affordable housing. An added impact has been gentrification which has resulted in the displacement of many low-income families who can no longer afford to live in their neighborhoods due to rising property values and pricing.

The City, through its Assessment of Fair Housing, identified the following:

1. Limited access to decent, safe & affordable housing - Prevalence of colonias in Hidalgo County compared with the rest of the state and the number of households lacking plumbing and kitchen facilities raise concern. In addition, rising housing costs and stagnant/low wages inhibit some homeowners and rental providers from readily making improvements. Further, overcrowding situations occur more frequently due to cultural norms.
2. Limited access to publicly supported housing - Shortages of publicly supported units compared to waitlists exist for housing authorities. Communities have faced decreasing federal support related to homebuyer and rental subsidies over the past few years. Limited number of qualified low-income housing providers are located within the area. Rents, particularly in the MSA, reflect a steady increase. Private investment in affordable housing is limited or non-existent in some areas.
3. Limited access to transportation - While regional transportation routes have increased, parts of Hidalgo County remain without access or with limited access. Areas of interests, such as health care, social service, educational and commercial facilities are becoming increasingly accessible; however, the need for reliable and low-cost transportation continues.
4. Location & type of affordable housing - The region struggles with lack of appropriately sized units, particularly for families, large-sized families and multigenerational households. Further, compounding the issue are cost burden/severe cost burden concerns. Inequity exists between urban and rural areas in the availability of affordable housing.
5. Limited access to equitable financial services - In the recent past, predatory lending practices occurred. Households who were victims of these lending practices continue to face ramifications, including poor credit. Also, a lack of financial literacy has posed a hindrance to accessing traditionally available consumer credit. Further, credit agencies often compete for financially uninformed households. A high number of Spanish-speaking residents face challenges when reviewing and executing English-composed documents.
6. Lack of fair housing resources - Housing practices and enforcement vary by community. Information regarding fair housing and the ability to purchase or access housing where

one chooses may be impeded by socio- or economic factors. Further, apathy in fair housing issues exists.

7. Limited access to proficient schools - Educational policies may sway or, conversely, limit a person's ability to freely choose the location of their home. Educational inequities are most apparent in areas where a higher number of non-English speaking persons reside. Some school districts face dwindling population while others scramble to accommodate the influx of students.
8. Jurisdictional variations - Inequities in infrastructure, quality of buildings and housing construction, and emergency services are apparent between municipalities and rural locales. Social services and access to these services may be hindered by the distance of one's residence to the MSA. Jurisdictions also vary in implementation of policies (ie., code enforcement, job training, job sites and services for special needs populations).

The City of Edinburg, along with Hidalgo County and the Cities of Mission and McAllen are undergoing an update to their Assessment of Fair Housing, which will be complete in August 2023.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

In order to address the barriers, the City is working on:

1. Provide funding for housing rehabilitation and reconstruction services;
2. Encourage and support affordable housing developments;
3. Consider practices to increase transportation services, particularly to areas of interest;
4. Continue to encourage de-concentration of low-income housing and support a mixed type and varied styles of affordable housing;
5. Participate in programs that provide access to equitable financial services, such as are available during the Homebuyer's Fair;
6. Assist persons to access fair housing resources, including the completion of forms and provision of pamphlets;
7. Continue the partnership with Edinburg Independent School District; and
8. Utilize municipal departments and resources to ensure quality construction and developments within the City.

The City does not believe that planning requirements and code enforcement actions constitute barriers to fair and affordable housing. The majority of these policies or regulations cannot be considered excessive, exclusionary, discriminatory, or duplicative. It is not unreasonable for cities with jurisdictional authority to charge fees for development, especially pertaining to land preparation costs. However, it does need to be acknowledged that for the development of affordable housing these costs can be potentially prohibitive. In order to remove or ameliorate barriers to affordable housing, the City may waive or lower fees for the development of affordable housing. This may serve as an additional incentive to develop affordable housing.

Through the inclusion of other federal and non-federal sources of funding, affordable housing may be more easily provided, particularly for extremely-low income households.

DRAFT

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy

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

The City of Edinburg consults with the Texas Homeless Network, which administers the Texas Balance of State Continuum of Care. The City works closely with the Edinburg Housing Authority to quickly place families on their waiting list and move them through the process to provide a smooth transition. The City will continue to serve as a referral service to agencies who provide homeless prevention and assistance programs throughout Hidalgo County. In addition, the following are agencies who will provide services aimed at assuaging homeless situations:

- Catholic Charities will also provide homeless prevention and rapid rehousing services for eligible households.
- The Salvation Army will provide work clothes, transportation and homeless prevention services.
- Women Together Foundation, Inc. will use funds primarily to address the needs of residents residing in the emergency shelter or transitional housing who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence and/or stalking.

Unsheltered homeless individuals represent the hardest cases to address. These individuals often have substance abuse, mental illness or other significant concerns which contribute to their homeless status. Unsheltered homeless will most likely seek assistance from The Salvation Army. It is anticipated they will have the highest number of persons assisted with rapid rehousing/homeless assistance.

Outreach workers perform street outreach throughout Hidalgo County and respond to requests for assistance from citizens, local businesses, neighborhood groups and legislative offices to homeless persons residing on the streets. These service providers perform assessments for homeless person in the field and link them to shelter and supportive services that are appropriate to meet their needs. Additionally, these service providers participate in coordinated entry through the Texas Homeless network – Continuum of Care, whereas all information is entered in the HMIS software. These organizations provide outreach, emergency shelter, health care and behavior health care, rental and utility assistance, food and clothing, and other homeless services to individuals, families with children, veterans, unaccompanied youth, and including persons with HIV. Other services being provided are overnight emergency shelter, meals, and bathroom/shower facilities and attempts to engage homeless persons in case management to assess their homeless history and current needs and work to place them in appropriate longer emergency shelter or transitional housing programs so that they can work towards regaining their permanent housing.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons.

Although the City of Edinburg is not a direct recipient of ESG funding, the city will coordinate and provide referrals for residents to various service providers as needed. Hidalgo County and the City of McAllen currently fund the operation of emergency shelters and homeless prevention programs serving individuals and families. Some emergency shelters and homeless prevention programs are designed to focus their services to the needs of specific populations such as chronically homeless persons, families, victims of domestic violence, persons being evicted, persons with severe mental health disorders or substance abuse histories, or those suffering from dual or multiple co-occurring disorders.

In response to the HEARTH Act and ESG guidelines, Hidalgo County and the City of McAllen, in collaboration with the subrecipients are working together to prevent homelessness by helping families remain within their communities and retain their current non-shelter housing or diverting people to housing options other than homeless shelters. The first step in this process is to streamline the intake of homeless families seeking motel vouchers during the winter months. The improved coordination resulted in more families being diverted away from homelessness and more families exiting homelessness and being rapidly re-housed in permanent housing.

The constant communication with other governmental agencies also provides coordinated entry, assessment, and housing and supportive services interventions to homeless families and families at-risk of homelessness across the various regions of Hidalgo County. In collaboration with mainstream resources and targeted homeless resources, the City and subrecipients will provide the appropriate level of services and housing to each family in need. The ultimate goals are to prevent families from becoming homeless and to end families' homelessness as rapidly as possible.

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.

Although the City will no longer provide CDBG funding to homeless service providers, these providers will continue to provide emergency shelter and supportive services for the general population for Hidalgo County. The constant communication with other governmental agencies also provides coordinated entry, assessment, and housing and supportive services interventions to homeless families and families at-risk of homelessness across the various municipalities in Hidalgo County. In collaboration with mainstream resources and targeted homeless resources the City's subrecipients will provide the appropriate level of services and housing to each family in need. Again, with the ultimate goals of diverting families from becoming homeless and to end families' homelessness as rapidly as possible.

Victims of domestic violence who utilize the transitional housing complex are the most likely group of formerly homeless individuals who are able to obtain and maintain permanent housing. Many of these transitional housing residents (clients of Women Together) use the services provided by Affordable Homes of South Texas, Inc. in order to purchase their own homes. Women Together Foundation, Inc. will receive assistance with the emergency shelter and transitional housing in the 2023-2028 Consolidated Plan. Conversely, chronically homeless individuals and unaccompanied youth have less success obtaining and maintaining permanent housing. This population tends to be more transient and is less likely to seek permanent housing.

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

Diversion to housing and services outside of the traditional homeless services system is an integral part of the Coordinated Access and Assessment program. One of the first interventions will be to determine if there are other housing options available to the household rather than accessing shelter through the homeless system. For example, family or friends that the client may be able to stay with while stabilizing their housing situation; which may be more beneficial for the household and simultaneously reserves homeless shelter resources for those with no other options. Additionally, for those households with low to moderate barriers to housing, rapid re-housing assistance in the form of move-in assistance and short-term rental subsidies may be all that the household needs to regain and maintain their permanent housing. By using a standardized assessment that identifies the level of barriers to housing and targets the type of service intervention that best addresses those barriers, we are able to reduce the amount of time that an individual or family is homeless and increase their ability to maintain their permanent housing.

SP-65 Lead Based Paint Hazards

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

Although no accurate information about the incidence of lead-based paint exists, staff acknowledges that lead-based paint poses a serious health threat and must be addressed. Currently, all units assisted through the housing rehabilitation and emergency rental assistance programs are inspected for lead-based paint hazards. Each of the Public Housing Authorities in the region continues to inspect new public and assisted housing for this and other health hazards. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued the Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) Rule on April 2008 which requires new measures and actions for the prevention of lead poisoning and became effective April 22, 2010. The Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control has since released guidance to comply with both EPA's RRP and Lead Safe Housing Rule (LSHR). One of the major differences between rulings is that the LSHR requires clearance examinations.

The City of Edinburg undertakes the requirements of issuance of LSHR Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home and the EPA's Renovate Right: Important Lead Hazard Information for Families, Child Care Providers and Schools pamphlets as per the Lead Disclosure Rule. In addition, the City of Edinburg has assessed their housing rehabilitation programs for compliance with new regulations and currently use their federal funds in a manner that will evaluate and appropriately address the hazards associated with lead-based paint. Hidalgo County will continue to conduct inspections and/or testing on homes constructed prior to 1978 in accordance with HUD and EPA requirements and will also adhere to changes or interpretations of the program rules.

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

According to the Texas Department of State Health Services, in 2019, 319,041 children age 5 and under were tested for elevated blood lead level. An additional 17,354 children age 15 and younger also tested. The results indicated 4,382 and 379, respectively, had elevated blood lead levels. However, according to local health department officials, many lead poisoning cases may be caused by sources other than lead-based paint. Some cases may be attributed to pottery and serving dishes made in Mexico that are finished with lead-based glazes, which can be dissolved by foods with high acid content—such as citrus, peppers, and tomatoes. Also, many popular herbal remedies and traditional potions, sold on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border, may contain lead. The City of Edinburg continues to consider housing rehabilitation a high priority and, as such, will continue to attempt to reduce the number of housing units with lead-based paint.

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

The City of Edinburg has incorporated a Lead-Based Paint Testing and Lead Hazard Reduction Plan within its Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Housing Program to ensure compliance with the Lead-Based Regulation. In particular, the following levels of intervention and action are:

- Rehabilitation activities less than \$5,000 – Safe work practices and work site clearance
- Rehabilitation activities between \$5,000 and \$25,000 – Risk assessment and interim controls
- Rehabilitation activities over \$25,000 – Risk Assessment and abatement

Any contractor attempting to work on federally funded projects in which lead-based paint is a concern is subject to compliance with the regulation.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy

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

The City's Anti-Poverty Plan focuses on the most vulnerable groups in the region—primarily low- and moderate-income households between 0 and 30 percent of the median family income, individuals and families in public or assisted housing, and homeless individuals and families. The lowest-income households are generally those at-risk of homelessness, including individuals and families in public or assisted housing who are dependent upon public subsidies to maintain their own residences. This segment of the population has the highest incidence of poverty. At the same time, these low- and moderate-income households will see the most immediate benefit from efforts to increase housing and community development opportunities within the region.

The City of Edinburg has focused its own resources on assisting these families and individuals through economic development programs. The City refers low- and extremely low-income minority households that require assistance to job training programs, with the intentions of reducing the number of households with incomes below the poverty level.

The City's vision for development continues to be providing decent housing and suitable living environments while expanding economic opportunities for low and moderate-income individuals. To develop effective strategies for economic development and job creation, the City must overcome the multiple barriers to job creation, which include the lack of education and skilled labor force, sufficient capital and adequate information. Strategies include: providing support services as required to reduce barriers to job training and permanent employment, providing programs for literacy and life skills, identifying jobs and providing training programs to meet required employment skills; and initiating regional business development efforts to expand businesses and stimulate entrepreneurial spirit.

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

The City's Anti-Poverty Strategy is not necessarily a housing plan but an economic development plan that increases incomes and employment opportunities for low- and moderate-income households. The economic changes in the region have led to growth in the number of both low- as well as high paying jobs. Central to any plan to combat poverty within the region must be the creation of secure, well-paying jobs. However, housing is a major component of the Plan, since a secure and affordable residence provides household members with the stability to pursue jobs, education, and training without having to worry about the threat of homelessness. The implementation of anti-poverty efforts is a cooperative effort among the individual jurisdictions that comprise the City of Edinburg, Hidalgo County and the cities of McAllen and Mission. Each entitlement community coordinates their respective activities with Community Housing Development Organizations, public housing agencies, and local nonprofit social service

organizations discussed throughout the Strategic Plan that also provide critical resources to combat poverty and promote family self-sufficiency.

The City of Edinburg is instrumental to the Anti-Poverty Plan. CDBG funds are used for a variety of housing programs and public service activities that benefit special needs populations and rehabilitating affordable housing for low- and moderate-income households. Additionally, these funds may be used for economic development activities that create jobs for low- and moderate-income persons, creates community-based businesses, and assists businesses that provide much-needed services to low- and moderate- income persons.

SP-80 Monitoring

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

It is the City of Edinburg's intent to formally monitor each activity undertaken with HUD entitlement funds at least once yearly. The Compliance Manager, Grant Analyst and/or Administrative Assistant perform a formal monitoring visit. The purpose of the monitoring process is to determine compliance with the executed contract/subrecipient agreement, HUD requirements, other applicable Federal requirements, and applicable State codes or statutes. The monitoring process also provides an opportunity by which exemplary project administration aspects or performance is identified.

The formal visit is preceded by a desk review of all pertinent project information and documentation. Grants Administration staff reviews the project file and associated documentation to determine the project's progress and adherence with the proper regulations. After the desk review is completed, an on-site review of the project is undertaken. This process enables the City to verify the status of the project as suggested in the project file.

Pre- and post-interviews are also conducted with subrecipient personnel. These interviews serve two functions: one is to inform the subrecipient of the monitoring goals and purpose, the other is to articulate any areas of concern prior to dissemination of the formal written report as well as to acknowledge areas of good performance. The formal written report is routed to the Grants Administration Director for review and consent prior to distribution. A copy of the report is then mailed to the appropriate parties. The City allows a 30-day response timeframe for the parties to respond to each report.

In addition to the formal monitoring process outlined above, the City staff monitors the day-to-day operations of assigned projects continuously. This is accomplished through frequent telephone contacts, written correspondence, emails, meetings, and progress report reviews.

Internal administrative systems are reviewed annually to determine their level of effectiveness and to identify any inherent systemic deficiencies that may require attention.

The City of Edinburg administers the Housing Assistance Program which follows proper procurement procedures for bidding of housing projects. As part of construction management efforts are in place to comply with all requirements for minority/women owned businesses.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

AP-15 Expected Resources

Introduction

The City of Edinburg anticipates an estimated \$5.4 million in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding during the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan. HUD has announced an allocation of \$1,060,262 in CDBG funding, along with \$111,477.67 in program income and reprogrammed funds for the 2023 Program Year (October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2024).

The City has allocated \$784,739 or 67% of its CDBG allocation for public infrastructure improvements that aligns with Priority 1: Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts; and \$160,000 or 14% to Public Service Activities that align with Priority 2: Provide for Special Needs Populations. The City has also allocated \$227,000.67 or 19% for CDBG Program Administration which is within the CDBG Program Administrative Cap.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$1,060,262	\$75,000	\$36,477.67	\$1,171,739.67	\$4,241,048	Funds will be utilized for public infrastructure improvements as well as public services for special needs populations.

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

The City continues to pursue alternative funding for other community development needs, such as Parks and Recreation renovation and public facilities and improvement activities.

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

It is not anticipated that any other publicly owned land or property will be used to address community development needs. Nonetheless, public property may be used to house public service activities such as using the library or community centers for educational programs, recruitment, fairs, distribution centers, etc.

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	1B: Improve Public Infrastructure	2023	2027	Non-Housing Community Development	City-Wide	Provide Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts	CDBG: \$784,739	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3745 Persons Assisted
4	2A: Provide Public Services	2023	2027	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City-Wide	Provide for Special Needs Populations	CDBG: \$60,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25 Persons Assisted
6	2C: Provide Services to Prevent Homelessness	2023	2027	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City-Wide	Provide for Special Needs Populations	CDBG: \$100,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4532 Persons Assisted

Table 58 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

2	Goal Name	1B: Improve Public Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing
4	Goal Name	2A: Provide Public Services
	Goal Description	Public Services for Special Needs Populations
6	Goal Name	2C: Provide Services to Prevent Homelessness
	Goal Description	Homeless Prevention

AP-35 Projects

Introduction

The City of Edinburg is anticipating an allocation of \$1,060,262 in Community Development Block Grant funding along with \$111,477.67 in program income and reprogrammed funds for the 2023 Program Year (October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2024). The City has allocated \$784,739 or 67% of its CDBG allocation for public infrastructure improvements that aligns with Priority 1: Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts; and \$160,000 or 14% to Public Service Activities that align with Priority 2: Provide for Special Needs Populations. The results of these activities will be reported in the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report to be published in December 2024.

The City of Edinburg proposes funding the following activities for Program Year 2023:

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS	
HUD MATRIX CODE:	03I- FLOOD DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS
PROJECT NAME:	Brennaaleen Cedar Detention Pond Project - Phase II
FUNDING AMOUNT:	\$550,000.00
PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	The drainage project will increase additional detention volume and provide relief to the Brennaaleen Park, Cedar Heights, and Greenbriar Subdivisions. The Construction Phase I consists of a 120-linear foot bore and a 48-inch storm sewer connection to the proposed detention pond. The detention pond will ultimately discharge into the drainage canal that runs parallel to Freddy Gonzalez Drive. A proposed 15-foot drainage easement will be acquired to allow for adequate conveyance of storm water from the Greenbriar Subdivision. This will help mitigate the flooding within the Greenbriar Subdivision.
ELIGIBILITY:	Public Facilities & Improvements – 24 CFR 570.201 (c)
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:	L/M Area Benefit
SERVICE AREA:	CT 239.03, BG 3 (57.39% L/M)
# OF BENEFICIARIES	1,995 People
HUD MATRIX CODE:	03L- SIDEWALK IMPROVEMENTS
PROJECT NAME:	Sidewalk Improvements Project
FUNDING AMOUNT:	\$234,739.00
PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	Project consists of the installation of new sidewalks, remove and replace damaged sidewalks, and/or remove and replace ADA Ramps and Aprons along the city's current right of way. The improvements will be within the vicinity of the following streets: Schunior, Van Week, Closner, Lovett, Peter, Loeb, Kuhn, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th streets; within the boundaries of Schunior to the North, Closner to the East, Kuhn to the South, and 6th Street to the West as funding allows.

ELIGIBILITY:	Public Facilities & Improvements – 24 CFR 570.201(c)
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:	L/M Area Benefit
SERVICE AREA:	CT 240.00, BG 2 (55.71% L/M)
# OF BENEFICIARIES	1,750
PUBLIC SERVICE	
HUD MATRIX CODE:	05A - SENIOR SERVICES
PROJECT NAME:	Amigos Del Valle, Inc.
FUNDING AMOUNT:	\$10,000.00
PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	Funding request will provide free home delivered meals to seven (7) homebound seniors for 249 days to continue living a healthy, productive and independent lives.
ELIGIBILITY:	24 CFR 570.201(e)
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:	L/M Limited Clientele Benefit
SERVICE AREA:	City Wide
# OF BENEFICIARIES	7 People
HUD MATRIX CODE:	05A - SENIOR SERVICES
PROJECT NAME:	Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council - Area Agency on Aging
FUNDING AMOUNT:	\$5,000.00
PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	<p>The agency provides elderly Edinburg residents the opportunity to obtain needed services by planning, coordinating and pooling resources. Funds will be used to provide an allotment of \$400 that will be awarded to eligible Edinburg elderly clients for the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Maintenance - Medication assistance, Medical Supplies, and durable medical equipment. • Homemaker Services - Housekeeping, home management, and meal preparation. • Home Modifications - Minor home modifications for fall prevention such as grab bars, toilet replacement, etc.
ELIGIBILITY:	24 CFR 570.201(e)
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:	L/M Limited Clientele Benefit
SERVICE AREA:	City Wide
# OF BENEFICIARIES	9 People
HUD MATRIX CODE:	05M - HEALTH SERVICES
PROJECT NAME:	C.A.M.P. University
FUNDING AMOUNT:	\$12,000.00

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	The program provides an opportunity for special needs adults who have graduated high school to continue developing life and social skills. The purpose of this program is to promote independence through social situations, self-care, continued academic study and practical life skills training. Funding request will pay for salary of Education Specialist I and II, Lead Teacher, and Teacher's Aide.
ELIGIBILITY:	24 CFR 570.201(e)
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:	L/M Limited Clientele Benefit
SERVICE AREA:	City Wide
# OF BENEFICIARIES	6 People
HUD MATRIX CODE:	05G-SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
PROJECT NAME:	Women Together Foundation (Mujeres Unidas)
FUNDING AMOUNT:	\$10,000.00
PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	The program provides emergency shelter, crisis intervention, and individual/group counseling for victims of family violence and sexual assault. Funds will pay for salaries/fringe benefits for Part-Time Shelter Advocate that will provided services for Edinburg residents. The Shelter Advocate works in the shelter facility providing supportive essential services for clients residing in the shelter facility and Transitional Housing Program.
ELIGIBILITY:	24 CFR 570.201(e)
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:	L/M Limited Clientele Benefit
SERVICE AREA:	City Wide
# OF BENEFICIARIES	50 People
HUD MATRIX CODE:	05M - HEALTH SERVICES
PROJECT NAME:	Comfort House
FUNDING AMOUNT:	\$3,000.00
PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	The program provides twenty-four-hour palliative care for each resident that is housed during their last stages of life. The funds will pay for the salary of Caregiver(s) who care for eligible Edinburg residents.
ELIGIBILITY:	24 CFR 570.201(e)
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:	L/M Limited Clientele Benefit
SERVICE AREA:	City Wide
# OF BENEFICIARIES	2 People
HUD MATRIX CODE:	05N - SERVICES FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN
PROJECT NAME:	CASA of Hidalgo County, Inc.
FUNDING AMOUNT:	\$5,000.00

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	The program provides abused and neglected children with support and assistance needed to secure placements that are safe, permanent and nurturing. Funding request will pay for salaries/fringe benefits for Child Advocacy Specialists, Collaborative Family Engagement lead, and Program Director and transportation.
ELIGIBILITY:	24 CFR 570.201(e)
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:	L/M Limited Clientele Benefit
SERVICE AREA:	City Wide
# OF BENEFICIARIES	9
HUD MATRIX CODE:	05N - SERVICES FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN
PROJECT NAME:	Children's Advocacy Center of Hidalgo County, Inc.
FUNDING AMOUNT:	\$15,000.00
PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	<p>The program provides victim support, mental health services, and forensic medical evaluations through the collaborative efforts of DFPS, Law Enforcement and the District Attorney's Office. Child abuse victims will have access to forensic interviews, victim advocacy and support, crisis intervention, mental health services and forensic medical evaluations.</p> <p>The funds will be used to for the salaries of the Family Support Specialist Coordinator, Family Interviewers, Family Support Specialists/Advocates, Lead Therapists, Therapists, MH Liaison, MH Support Advocate, Forensic Interviewer Coordinator, Forensic Interviewer, and Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners.</p>
ELIGIBILITY:	24 CFR 570.201(e)
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:	L/M Limited Clientele Benefit
SERVICE AREA:	City Wide
# OF BENEFICIARIES	45
HUD MATRIX CODE:	05Q - SUBSISTENCE PAYMENTS
PROJECT NAME:	Emergency Rental Assistance Program
FUNDING AMOUNT:	\$100,000.00
PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	The Emergency Rental Assistance Program is to provide rental assistance to households who are facing eviction and would otherwise become homeless. It is intended for individuals to remain stably housed after the temporary assistance ends, and to serve as a bridge to long term stability.
ELIGIBILITY:	24 CFR 570.201(e)
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:	L/M Limited Clientele Benefit
SERVICE AREA:	City Wide
# OF BENEFICIARIES	25
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	

HUD MATRIX CODE:	21A - GENERAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION
PROJECT NAME:	Program Administration
FUNDING AMOUNT:	\$227,000.67
PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	General administration costs associated with oversight, compliance, planning, reporting, and administration of the CDBG entitlement program. Staff costs, overhead, supplies and training costs are included as part of the overall administrative funding request.
ELIGIBILITY:	24CFR 570.206/24CFR 570.489 (a) (3)
SECONDARY PROJECTS*	
HUD MATRIX CODE:	030 – FIRE STATIONS/EQUIPMENT
PROJECT NAME:	Personal Protective Equipment (Structural Firefighting gear)
FUNDING AMOUNT:	\$288,000
PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	Purchase of 60 sets of structural firefighting gear to include jacket and pant ensemble. This is to replace outdated and/or damaged gear as per NFPA and outfit new firefighters.
ELIGIBILITY:	24 CFR 570.201(c)

**To ensure the timely and proper expenditure of funds, the City may adopt a number of secondary projects as part of the Annual Action Plan. A secondary project is initiated in the event that a primary project meets unforeseen obstacles for the timely implementation and expenditure of appropriated funds. Funding may be reprogrammed from the primary project and redirected to the selected secondary project for initiation of the activity.*

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs.

Priorities were established utilizing the comprehensive public engagement process that the City of Edinburg underwent. The most overwhelming obstacles to meeting the underserved needs is the lack of funding availability.

As a fast-growing area, the City of Edinburg must balance a diverse array of housing and community development issues. Needs present in Edinburg far outweigh the amount of federal, state, and local government funding available to the City. Given the range of competing needs, the City of Edinburg intends to prioritize and invest its scarce public resources in public infrastructure improvements and public service activities that will benefit its most vulnerable populations.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed.

Due to limited public resources and being that most of the City's census tracts qualify as low- and moderate-income census tracts, community development activities will be widely dispersed across the City and be undertaken within Edinburg's city limits, the area of its legal jurisdiction.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide	100

Table 11 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City of Edinburg Mayor and Council members have agreed that scattered sites within the City's jurisdiction are eligible for geographic distribution of entitlement funds. All low-income areas and eligible low-income individuals of the city are able to participate in this program.

AP-55 Affordable Housing

Introduction

The City of Edinburg has set aside \$100,000 for the Emergency Rental Assistance Program to assist an estimated 25 households at or below 80% of area median income with rental assistance. The intent is for households remain stably housed after the temporary assistance ends, and to serve as a bridge to long term stability.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	25
Special-Needs	0
Total	25

Table 12 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	25
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	0
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	25

Table 13 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

AP-60 Public Housing

Introduction

The Edinburg Housing Authority is funded through HUD to provide subsidized housing for low-income persons. The City of Edinburg works closely with the Edinburg Housing Authority to address the community's housing needs.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing.

The City plans to take the following actions in support of Edinburg Housing Authority (EHA) initiatives to promote the benefits and positive aspects of public housing:

- Support residents' participation in development of EHA's Plans;
- Support the replacement of public housing and the feasible rehabilitation of existing units;
- Provide resources, as available, to subsidize EHA's available maintenance and modernization funds;
- Support the EHA's initiatives to guarantee safe, suitable, and affordable housing;
- Support efforts to attract new potential voucher landlords;
- Support Habitat for Humanity, Proyecto Azteca, Affordable Homes of South Texas and other non-profit and for-profit builders to produce new affordable housing;
- Continue to provide certifications of consistency with the Consolidated Plan and serve as the EHA's responsible entity for environmental review certifications;
- Support EHA's efforts to obtain funds for renovation and improvements;
- Provide information to EHA regarding the Consolidated Plan and its activities and encourage the EHA to share information;
- Conduct public hearings and meetings at the EHA's developments to inform the residents of the programs available and proposed improvements throughout the City;
- Support the coordination of Texas Workforce and other groups to provide classes and develop skills that can earn resident's jobs and more income; and
- Increase visibility at round tables that discuss public housing issues while offering resources/grant announcements to assist with the need of public housing.

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

The City of Edinburg encourages residents to participate in the management of the Edinburg Housing Authority and in their rental units and homeownership program. The City of Edinburg supports efforts to enable residents of the housing authority to break the cycle of poverty and move towards self-sufficiency through their family self-sufficiency program. They provide

essential type services such as childcare and educational services to allow for an increase in participation. The City of Edinburg appoints members to their advisory boards which is composed of one resident. The Edinburg Housing Authority also has Resident Boards composed of five resident members who maintain close oversight of Capital Fund projects and other general policy making activities that are crucial to the agencies success. There are also three additional committees that exist in the management of three developments. The members participate in the overall management and ensure security and beautification in each of the properties. The Grants Administration Department provides referrals to those seeking assistance to address their housing needs. The City of Edinburg has come together with the Edinburg Housing Authority to involve residents in City events such as National Night Out, Back to School, and Neighborhood Block Parties which further encourages participation, involvement with management and homeownership programs. The City of Edinburg and the Housing Authority will be working on obtaining housing counseling certification to be able to provide homeownership to residents.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the way financial assistance will be provided or other assistance.

HUD developed PHMAP to annually obtain data from each housing authority on basic indicators of management performance, such as vacancy rates and operating expenses. HUD calculates a score from 0 to 100 for each authority and assigns one of the following three designations: “troubled performer” for a score less than 60, “standard performer” for a score between 60 and less than 90, and “high performer” for a score 90 or above. There are 416 public housing authorities (PHAs) in Texas. 125 PHAs operate public housing while the rest only operate Section 8 voucher programs. Only housing authorities that run public housing receive a PHMAP score. Thirty-seven (thirty percent) are high performing including Hidalgo County, Donna, Pharr and Weslaco. The Edinburg Housing Authority is not designated as troubled.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities

Introduction

The City of Edinburg is under the Texas Balance of State Continuum of Care along with 39 Consolidated Plan jurisdictions throughout the State, and is administered by the Texas Homeless Network. The Texas Homeless Network is the "collaborative applicant" and leads the HUD Continuum of Care Grants. The City consulted with the Texas Homeless Network for the purpose of this report. Although the City of Edinburg is not a direct recipient of ESG funding, Hidalgo County and the City of McAllen currently fund the operation of emergency shelters and homeless prevention programs serving individuals and families. Some emergency shelters and homeless prevention programs are designed to focus their services to the needs of specific populations such as chronically homeless persons, families, victims of domestic violence, persons being evicted, persons with severe mental health disorders or substance abuse histories, or those suffering from dual or multiple co-occurring disorders.

In response to the HEARTH Act and ESG guidelines, Hidalgo County and the City of McAllen, in collaboration with the subrecipients are working together to prevent homelessness by helping families remain within their communities and retain their current non-shelter housing or diverting people to housing options other than homeless shelters. The first step in this process is to streamline the intake of homeless families seeking motel vouchers during the winter months. The improved coordination resulted in more families being diverted away from homelessness and more families exiting homelessness and being rapidly re-housed in permanent housing.

Describe the jurisdiction's one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including.

The City will continue to serve as a referral service to agencies who provide homeless prevention and assistance programs. In addition, the following are agencies who will provide services aimed at assuaging homeless situations:

- Catholic Charities will also provide homeless prevention and rapid rehousing services for eligible households.
- The Salvation Army will provide work clothes, transportation and homeless prevention services.
- Women Together Foundation, Inc. will use funds primarily to address the needs of residents residing in the emergency shelter or transitional housing who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence and/or stalking.

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

individual needs.

Unsheltered homeless individuals represent the hardest cases to address. These individuals often have substance abuse, mental illness or other significant concerns which contribute to their homeless status. Unsheltered homeless will most likely seek assistance from The Salvation Army. It is anticipated they will have the highest number of persons assisted with rapid rehousing/homeless assistance.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons.

The City will continue to serve as a referral service to agencies who provide homeless prevention and assistance programs.

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.

The constant communication with other governmental agencies also provides coordinated entry, assessment, and housing and supportive services interventions to homeless families and families at-risk of homelessness across the various municipalities in Hidalgo County. In collaboration with mainstream resources and targeted homeless resources the City's subrecipients will provide the appropriate level of services and housing to each family in need. Again, with the ultimate goals of diverting families from becoming homeless and to end families' homelessness as rapidly as possible.

Victims of domestic violence who utilize the transitional housing complex are the most likely group of formerly homeless individuals who are able to obtain and maintain permanent housing. Many of these transitional housing residents (clients of Women Together) use the services provided by Affordable Homes of South Texas, Inc. to purchase their own homes. Women Together Foundation, Inc. will receive assistance with the emergency shelter and transitional housing in the 2023-2028 Consolidated Plan. Conversely, chronically homeless individuals and unaccompanied youth have less success obtaining and maintaining permanent housing. This population tends to be more transient and is less likely to seek permanent housing.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: 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); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services,

employment, education, or youth needs.

The City of Edinburg will continue to rely on non-profit and governmental agencies to aid with homelessness prevention programs throughout the City and County.

Discussion

DRAFT

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing

Introduction

The City of Edinburg utilizes an Analysis of Impediments (AI) assessment to identify barriers to affordable housing. The AI is intended to meet HUD requirements while providing an ongoing account of the actions and activities that limit access to affordable housing.

Actions it planned 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.

The City of Edinburg does not believe that local building regulations, development fees, subdividing fees, and environmental assessments constitute barriers to fair and affordable housing. The majority of these regulations or policies cannot be considered excessive, exclusionary, discriminatory, or duplicative. It is not unreasonable for the City or other local cities with jurisdictional authority to charge fees for development, especially pertaining to land preparation costs.

Discussion

The City of Edinburg faces many obstacles to affordable housing and community development that includes the high percentage of households living below the poverty line (23.3%), higher than average unemployment (7.8%), and low educational attainment (only 26.6% have a bachelor's degree). To overcome these challenges, the City has identified social services, housing and infrastructure, and public facilities and economic development as "high" priorities. The City will continue support programs that increase the range of housing options and related services for non-homeless persons, including those with special needs.

AP-85 Other Actions

Introduction

The City of Edinburg must address competing needs for housing and community development. The City recognizes the significance of taking action to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs, foster and maintain affordable housing, reduce lead-based paint hazards, reduce the number of poverty-level families, and enhance the coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. Current needs far outweigh the federal, state, and local funding available to combat them. The City must balance a diverse array of housing and community development issues.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

The City of Edinburg is committed to strengthening the fabric of our existing neighborhoods so current homeowners may remain in their homes amidst economic reinvestment and neighborhood revitalization; create vibrant, diverse, and inclusive neighborhoods where new residents and businesses thrive alongside current residents and established businesses; and provide for the protection of our most vulnerable residents from adverse impacts of neighborhood change.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing.

Barriers to affordable housing are exacerbated by a number of factors, including rents that outpace wage growth, high levels of unemployment and underemployment, and post-pandemic inflation. As mentioned in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis sections, many factors currently restricting the supply of housing cannot be controlled by local governments and various factors influence the cost and supply of housing. These factors include land costs, construction costs, financing costs, and the availability of land. Increasing market values and the rising costs within the construction industry, the cost and availability of financing, aging housing stock and the high demand for a limited amount of land have combined to limit housing production, particularly for low-and moderate-income persons.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards.

While it is difficult to produce accurate information about the incidence of lead-based paint, all units assisted through the housing rehabilitation programs are inspected for lead-based paint hazards. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued the Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) Rule in April 2008, which requires new measures and actions for the prevention of lead poisoning and became effective April 22, 2010. The Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control has since released guidance to comply with both EPA's RRP and Lead Safe Housing Rule

(LSHR). One of the major differences between rulings is that the LSHR requires clearance examinations.

The City of Edinburg undertakes the requirements of issuance of LSHR Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home and the EPA's Renovate Right: Important Lead Hazard Information for Families, Child Care Providers and Schools pamphlets as per the Lead Disclosure Rule. In addition, The City has assessed their housing rehabilitation programs for compliance with new regulations and currently use their federal funds in a manner that will evaluate and appropriately address the hazards associated with lead-based paint. In accordance with HUD and EPA requirements, The City will continue to conduct inspections and/or testing on homes constructed prior to 1978 and will also adhere to changes or interpretations of the program rules.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families.

The City of Edinburg benefits from the Hidalgo County Anti-Poverty Plan, which focuses on the most vulnerable groups in the region—primarily low- and moderate-income households between 0 and 80 percent of the median family income, individuals and families in public or assisted housing, and homeless individuals and families. As mentioned in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis sections, the lowest-income households are generally those at-risk of homelessness, including individuals and families in public or assisted housing who are dependent upon public subsidies to maintain their own residences. These low- and moderate-income households will see the most immediate benefit from efforts to increase housing and community development opportunities within the region. To support these efforts, Hidalgo County Judge Richard Cortez developed the Prosperity Taskforce whose focus will be economic development, workforce development, food insecurity, health services, higher learning, housing, social services, and transportation. The City of Edinburg Mayor is part of the Prosperity Taskforce and contributes in identifying needs for the residents and collaborating resources.

To attenuate poverty, the City of Edinburg has developed an economic development plan that focuses on workforce development and employment opportunities for low- and moderate-income households. The impact of economic changes in the region has led to growth in the number of both low- as well as high paying jobs. As such, any plan to combat poverty within the region must include the creation of secure, well-paying jobs. Addressing poverty in relation to housing needs is an essential component of the Plan, since a secure and affordable residence provides household members with the stability to pursue jobs, education, and training while reducing the risk of homelessness. The implementation of anti-poverty efforts is a cooperative effort among the individual jurisdictions that comprise the Hidalgo County and the cities of McAllen, Mission and Edinburg. Each entitlement community will coordinate their activities with Community Housing Development Organizations, public housing agencies, and local nonprofit social service organizations discussed throughout the Strategic Plan that also provide critical resources to combat poverty and promote family self-sufficiency.

CDBG funds will also be used for a variety of activities, including improving public infrastructure,

such as streets, drainage, parks and sidewalks, and rehabilitating affordable housing for low- and moderate-income households. Additionally, these funds may be used for economic development activities that create jobs for low- and moderate-income persons, creates community-based businesses, and assists businesses that provide much-needed services to low- and moderate-income persons.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure.

The City of Edinburg's municipal government is comprised of the Mayor and four City Council Members who serve as Edinburg's legislative body. The City's Grants Administration Department is responsible for the oversight of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program funds received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Excluding the administration portion of its award as well as funding for home rehabilitation/reconstruction programs, the City contracts the balance of CDBG funds to social service agencies for the implementation of eligible projects. The broader Hidalgo County institutional structure is comprised of a network of public agencies and community organizations across South Texas that are working diligently to provide affordable housing, supportive services, and community development assistance to benefit low- and moderate-income individuals and families. Local agencies, community-based organizations, and social service providers must coordinate their activities in response to the region's urgent needs. It should be noted that the City of McAllen along with Hidalgo County has undergone a planning process to develop their HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, which provides permanent housing and stability for all people in the region experiencing a long length of stay in homelessness and/or chronic homelessness, population fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness or would serve those with the greatest risk of housing instability, and/or veterans and families that include a veteran family member that meet one of the preceding criteria. The Development of Affordable Rental Housing combined with Supportive Services addresses the needs of people experiencing homelessness, chronic homelessness, individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless, victims of domestic violence and human trafficking, and other populations in need of assistance. Taken together, these programs and initiatives will foster greater collaboration across agencies dedicated to providing affordable housing and community development assistance for the most vulnerable populations.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social

service agencies.

The City of Edinburg will continue to work in collaboration with housing agencies and social service organizations to address high priority goals throughout the Rio Grande Valley. The City works with a variety of organizations involved in the delivery of housing, homeless, non-homeless special needs, and community development activities – including many of the public agencies and community organizations consulted during the development of the CPS and Annual Action Plan. These include the Public Housing Authority (PHA), the Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO), and community organizations whose fields of interest and service include but are not limited to: social services, youth services, elderly services, handicapped services, abused children’s services, health services, homeless services and domestic violence assistance/crisis management. Urban County Program is developing a Housing Coalition that will enhance coordination between local agencies, community-based organizations, and social service providers. The Housing Coalition will foster a housing system to increase affordable housing production, rehabilitation, and preservation.

Discussion

The City of Edinburg faces numerous obstacles to securing affordable housing, programs for special needs residents, and community safety and development. While many of these obstacles are exacerbated by the rapid population growth in Edinburg and Hidalgo County, the City is committed to working with its neighbors to address these challenges by enhancing coordination across public and private housing and social service agencies throughout the County.

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements

Introduction

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	\$0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan	\$0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	\$0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan.	\$0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	\$0
Total Program Income	\$0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	\$0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit – A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100%