

Attachments

Interlocal Agreements

**INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT
FOR THE
CDBG DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM**

**THE STATE OF TEXAS §
 §
COUNTY OF FORT BEND §**

This AGREEMENT is made between Fort Bend County, TEXAS, hereinafter referred to as the County, acting through its Commissioners Court, and the City Of Rosenberg, hereinafter referred to as the City, acting through its City Council.

Pursuant to "The Interlocal Cooperation Act," Chapter 791, Texas Government Code, which provides, in part, that the County may contract with the City to perform governmental functions and services for the City, the County agrees to expend grant funds allocated through the County's Method of Distribution for Disaster Recovery, as approved by Fort Bend County Commissioner's Court on September 28, 2010, to accomplish eligible disaster recovery activities on behalf of the City as described in any Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Fund Contract awarded to the County by the Texas Department of Rural Affairs (TDRA), hereinafter referred to as the Grant.

The term of this Interlocal Agreement shall begin upon the date Fort Bend County signs the grant agreement for the CDBG Disaster Recovery Program with the Texas Department of Rural Affairs. Interlocal Agreement shall terminate upon County's receipt of the Grant close-out letter from TDRA.

The County shall:

1. Serve as applicant and contractor with TDRA for all Grant activities.
2. Execute its Grant responsibilities in a timely and efficient manner.
3. Be responsible to maintain compliance with Grant contract terms and conditions in the completion of all Grant activities, including those undertaken by or for the City.

The CITY shall:

1. Comply with all County requests for information required to fulfill the County obligations under the Grant.
2. Provide unfettered access by the County and its representatives to the construction site throughout the term of this Interlocal Agreement.
3. Assumes ownership of the proposed improvements.
4. Be solely responsible for the continued long-term maintenance and operation of any proposed improvements upon acceptance by the County of the Certificate of Construction Completion.

The County shall not be liable for the payment of expenses or costs, which are not allowable under the terms of this Agreement and the Grant Agreement with TDRA.

The County has no County funds for the costs of goods and services to be rendered under this Interlocal Agreement. It is expressly agreed and understood that this Interlocal Agreement is predicated upon and conditioned on the County receiving funds for the purpose of paying the entire obligation of the County under this Interlocal Agreement from funds to be received from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, through TDRA, entitled Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery.

The parties further agree that any Grant funds provided by the County are without warranty of any kind to the City or any third party, and the City hereby agrees, to the extent allowable by law, to defend, hold harmless, and indemnify the County, its officers, agents, and employees for any claims for injury or death of any person or any property damage arising out of the County's performance of its obligations under this Interlocal Agreement. Nothing herein shall be construed to create any rights in third parties.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this instrument in duplicate originals, has been executed by the parties hereto as follows:

- a. It has on the _____ day of _____, 2010, been executed by the County Judge of Fort Bend County, on behalf of the County pursuant to an Order of the Commissioners Court of the County so authorizing.
- b. It has on the _____ day of _____, 2010, been executed by the Mayor and attested to by the City Secretary on behalf of the City pursuant to an Order so authorizing.

FORT BEND COUNTY

ATTEST:

By _____
ROBERT E. HEBERT
County Judge

Dianne Wilson
County Clerk

CITY OF ROSENBERG

ATTEST:

By _____
MAYOR

City Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ROY CORDES, JR.
County Attorney

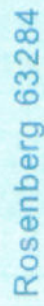
Attachments

Project Maps (including Census Maps and Documentation)

FBCLowModData2000rosenberg water plant 3

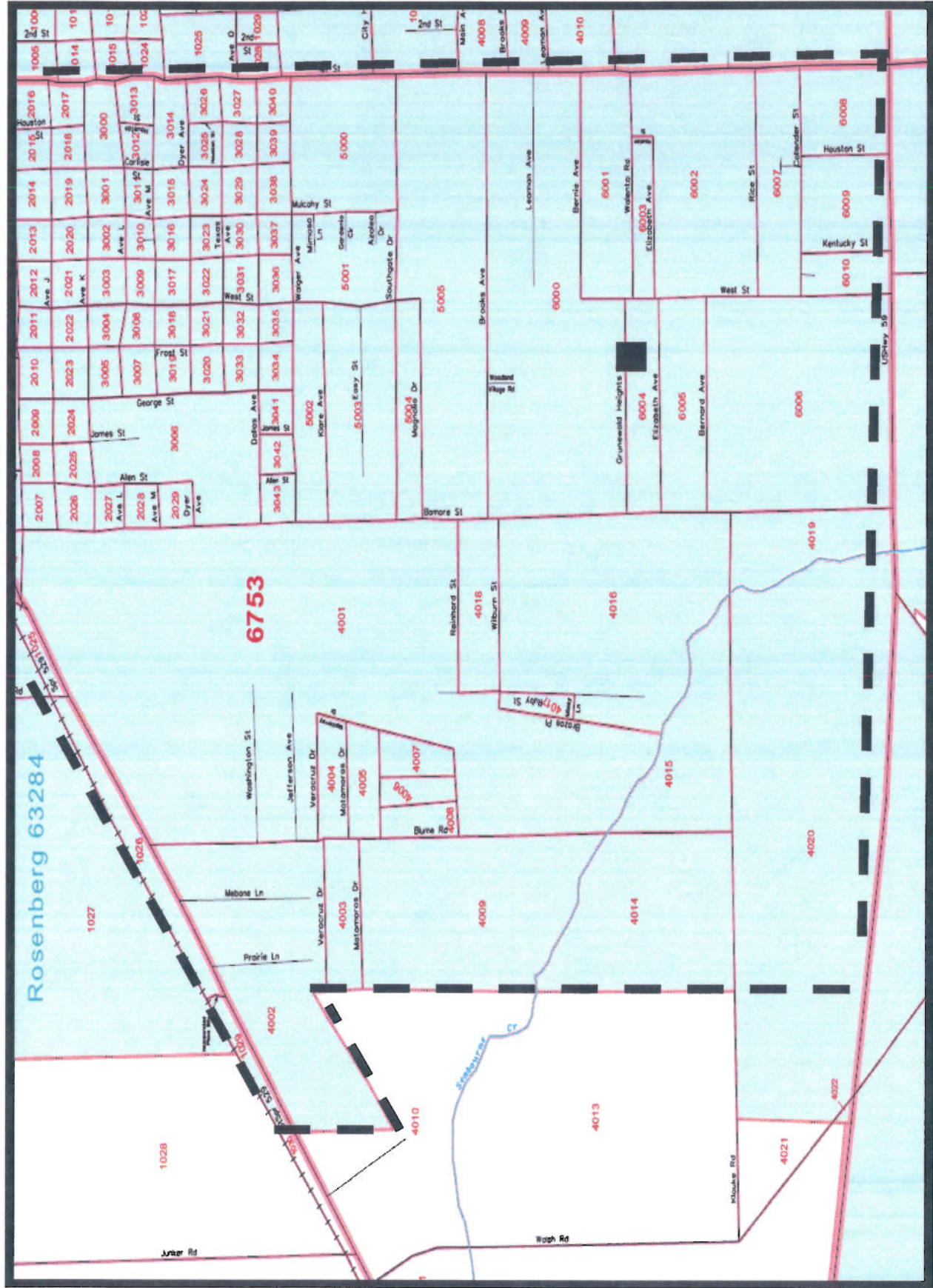
Service Area for Rosenberg Water Plant No. 3								
COUNTYNAME	PLACE	PLACENAME	TRACT	BLKGRP	PVLOW	LOWMOD	LOWMODUNIV	LOWMODPCT
Fort Bend County	63284	Rosenberg city	675000	1	0	0	0	0
Fort Bend County	63284	Rosenberg city	675000	1	351	891	1183	75.3
Fort Bend County	63284	Rosenberg city	675300	1	175	529	856	61.8
Fort Bend County	63284	Rosenberg city	675300	1	0	0	0	0
Fort Bend County	63284	Rosenberg city	675300	2	38	407	660	61.7
Fort Bend County	63284	Rosenberg city	675300	3	92	379	1013	37.4
Fort Bend County	63284	Rosenberg city	675300	4	0	0	0	0
Fort Bend County	63284	Rosenberg city	675300	4	413	1445	2108	68.5
Fort Bend County	63284	Rosenberg city	675300	5	16	182	626	29.1
Fort Bend County	63284	Rosenberg city	675300	6	95	440	898	49
Rosenberg Subtotal:						4273	7344	58.18%

(Detail 1 of 2)



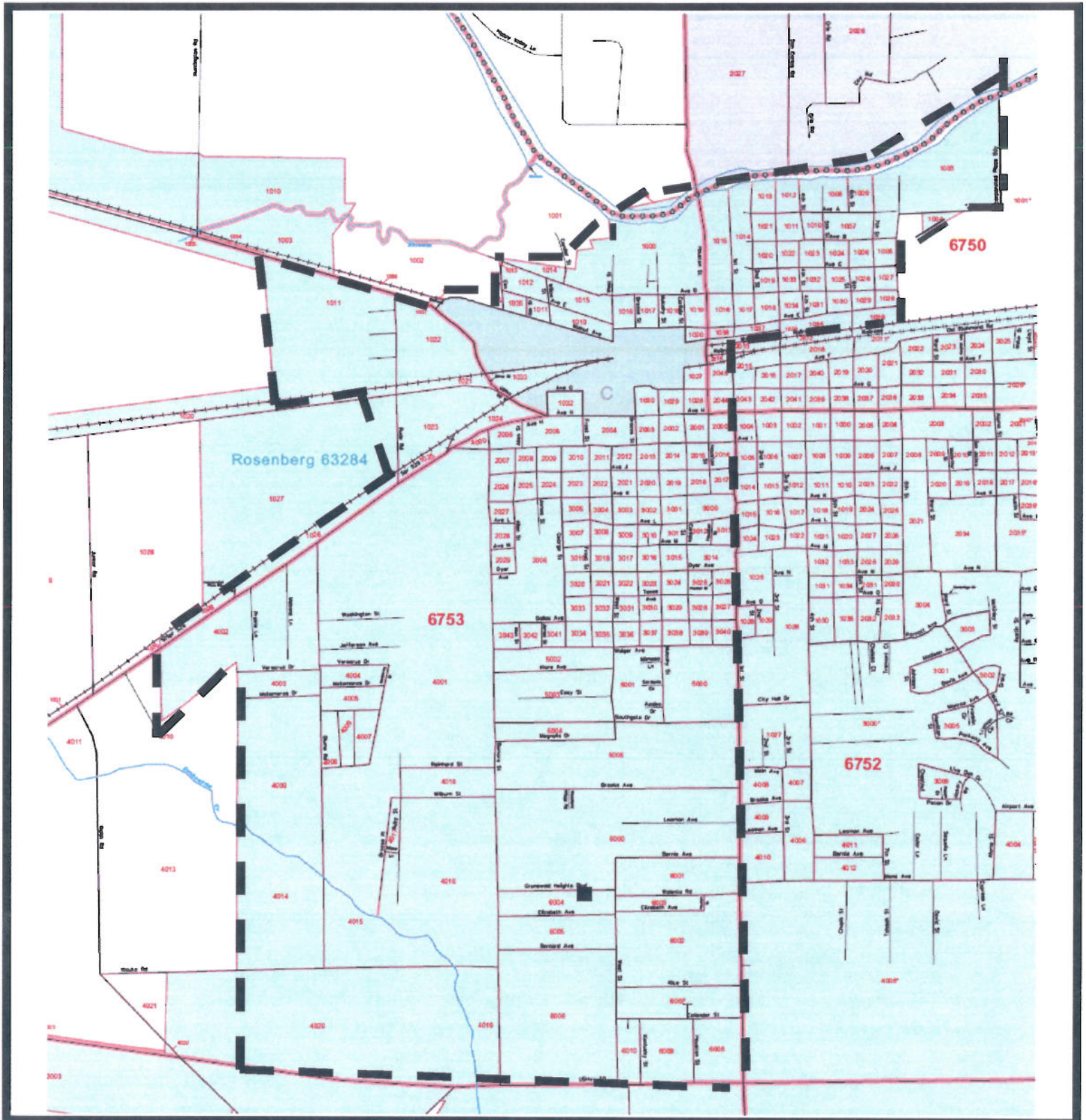
City of Rosenberg Water Plant Service Area

(Detail 2 of 2)



Plant Location: ■ 1024 Grunwald Heights

City of Rosenberg Water Plant Service Area



Plant Location: ■ 1024 Grunwald Heights

Vicinity Map

Landuse Serviced By Water Plant #3

Water Plant #3 Location

Legend:

- Water Plant No. 3
- Water Plant Service Area No. 3
- Streets
- Railroad
- Commercial Inside Service Area No. 3
- Residential Inside Service Area No. 3
- City Limits






Scale: 0 to 6,000 Feet

Disclaimer: This information is for discussion purposes only. All information should be verified by a licensed engineer or planning professional.

Created by: City of Rosenberg GIS/ST
L:\GIS\MAPS\PUBLIC\WORKS\UTILITIES\WATER

Date Created: 9/16/2010

Water Plant #3 Service Area

-  Water Plant No.3
 Water Plant Serv
 Streets
 Railroad
 City Limits



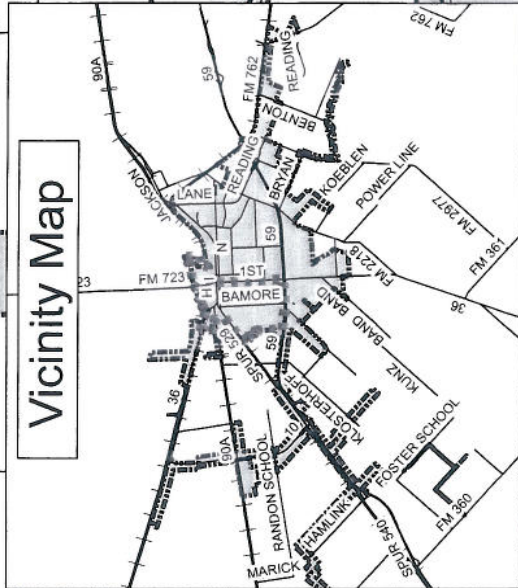
Disclaimer: This information is for discussion purposes only.
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or planning professional.

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Date Created: 9/16/2010

Water Plant #3 Location	Water Plant #3 Location
Water Plant #3 Location	Water Plant #3 Location

Vicinity Map



Attachments

Fair Housing Certification

AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHER FAIR HOUSING CERTIFICATION

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Signature/Authorized Official

September 28, 2010

Date

Robert E. Hebert, Fort Bend County Judge

Title

Attachments

**Fort Bend County, Texas
Analysis of Impediments Worksheet**

**Fort Bend County, Texas
Analysis of Impediments**

Attachments

**Fort Bend County, Texas
Analysis of Impediments Worksheet**

**Fort Bend County, Texas
Analysis of Impediments**

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Worksheet
Attachment

Item 1. b. Please provide the specific impediments to fair housing that were identified as a result of the AI.

Serious Impediments

1. Public Sector

a. General

- (1) Building, occupancy, and health and safety codes that may affect the availability of housing for minorities, families with children and persons with disabilities.
- (2) Provision of public transportation services that can improve access to jobs, training opportunities, housing and community services for minority families, families with children, and persons with disabilities.

2. Private Sector

a. Lending Policies and Practices:

- (1) Lending institutions are not aggressively marketing the availability of mortgage and home improvement loans in minority neighborhoods and encouraging minorities to apply.
- (2) There recently have been incidents of negative community attitudes resulting from moves by Blacks, Hispanics, or other minorities into non-minority White neighborhoods, or vice versa, or to the establishment of group homes or other housing for persons with disabilities (in particular mental disabilities or persons in recovery from drug abuse) in certain areas.

Impediments

1. Public Sector

a. General

- (1) Zoning, housing lot sizes, number of persons per bedroom requirements, and other factors.
- (2) Provision of essential municipal services
- (3) Cost, physical access, and location of housing for persons with disabilities
- (4) Creation of job and training opportunities that affect, or can be affected by, the location of housing opportunities for lower-income families and persons, particularly minorities and persons with disabilities
- (5) Promotion of coordination and cooperation among jurisdictions in surrounding metropolitan or regional areas in planning and carrying out housing and housing-related activities
- (6) Selecting individuals and families to receive the benefits of Federal, State, or local publicly assisted housing programs that provide rental or ownership opportunities for lower-income persons and families.
- (7) Advertising rental vacancies to the public and establishing and maintaining waiting lists.

- (8) Assisting certificate and voucher holders to find suitable rental units through the jurisdiction.

b. Zoning and Site Selection:

- (1) Are there concentrations of low- and very-low income housing in one or more localities or neighborhoods within the jurisdiction's geographic area?
- (2) Are current zoning and other policies and procedures promoting this pattern or exerting a neutral effect on the existence of such concentrations?
- (3) Is the jurisdiction aware of and has it evaluated the management policies and procedures of assisted housing providers (those providing housing to persons with disabilities and homeless persons) to determine if problems exist that have led or could lead to general public, specific neighborhood, or other types of opposition to such housing?
- (4) Has the jurisdiction adopted policies and procedures that promote the placement of new or rehabilitated housing for lower-income households (including minorities, families with children, and persons with physical or other disabilities) in a wide spectrum of neighborhoods?
- (5) What is the impact of the jurisdiction's zoning ordinance(s), building codes, and other land-use or fiscal policies on the provision of lower-income housing?
- (6) If there is vacant or other land that can be developed within the jurisdiction's geographic area, do zoning regulations permit medium- and high-density residential development for such land, or only low-density housing (and accompanying high cost)?
- (7) Do zoning, subdivision, or occupancy regulations include provisions that permit group homes for persons with disabilities in a wide array of locations to prevent their concentration?
- (8) Should zoning, occupancy or building ordinances, or codes or regulations be changed to provide for more inclusive development of housing for lower-income people and families, including persons with disabilities?
- (9) Should the jurisdiction adopt incentives to promote mixed-income housing development, such as increasing the number of new units that can be built in a given development in exchange for dedication of a certain percent of the units for low- and very-low income households?
- (10) Should the jurisdiction use a transfer tax on the sale of property, or establish another dedicated revenue source or sources tied to development of higher-income housing or commercial property to raise funds for lower-income housing construction or rehabilitation?

c. Neighborhood Revitalization, Municipal and Other Services, and the Employment-Housing-Transportation Linkage:

- (1) Where are municipal and other services (transportation, social services, schools, health services, hospitals, banks, and other lending institutions) located in the jurisdiction?
- (2) Are such services equally distributed throughout the geographic area of the jurisdiction?

d. PHA and Other Assisted/Insured Housing Provider Tenant Selection Procedures; Housing Choices for Certificate and Voucher Holders:

- (1) Is there a pattern in one or more assisted housing developments of concentration of tenants by race or ethnicity

e. Property Tax Policies:

- (1) Has the jurisdiction adopted property tax relief policies and provisions in its local (or State) tax codes?
- (2) If so, do these policies and provisions benefit lower-income homeowners, particularly minority households including children or persons with disabilities?

2. Public Sector

(a) Lending Policies and Practices

- (1) Are covenants that contain such restrictions recorded in deeds on file in jurisdiction's records office?
- (2) Has the jurisdiction reviewed written rental and sales policies of real estate brokers and other members of the housing industry, such as large landlords or management companies, to determine whether they are consistent with applicable Federal, State, and local fair housing laws?

3. Public and Private Sector

a. Information Programs:

- (1) Has the jurisdiction implemented specific fair housing information programs for officials and employees having duties that impact on fair housing such as developing zoning policies, planning assisted housing, and community and economic development activities?
- (2) Are there areas in the jurisdiction where conflict between different racial or ethnic groups is evident? Between persons with and without a disability?
- (3) Are there effective outreach, education, and information programs in the jurisdiction designed to create a good understanding among civic leaders, educators, and other citizens of all ages to reduce the adverse effects and force of negative attitudes among segments of the community concerning people who are different racially, ethnically, and culturally or who are disabled?

- Item 1. c.** Please provide specific actions that have been taken to address each of the identified impediments. In addition, please specify what additional specific actions will be taken during the contract period to fulfill the jurisdiction's obligation to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing. (See guidance provided by TDRA in the Application Guide and in the required training.)

Serious Impediments

1. Public Sector

a. General

- (1) Building, occupancy, and health and safety codes that may affect the availability of housing for minorities, families with children and persons with disabilities.**

Specific Actions:

1. Fort Bend County has created water districts to provide services to communities (colonias) lacking waste and sewer systems located in the unincorporated area of the County.
2. The County provides CDBG entitlement funds to the cities to for water, sewer, and drainage improvements in low and moderate-income areas.
3. The County funds a Housing Rehabilitation Program with CDBG and HOME program entitlement funds. This program brings homeowner properties up to local building code or HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS).
4. The County funds Minor Home Repair Program with CDBG program entitlement funds. This program brings elderly or disabled homeowner properties up to local building code or HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS).
5. The County's Consolidated Plan continues to identify the provision of water and sewer services as a high priority.

- (2) Provision of public transportation services that can improve access to jobs, training opportunities, housing and community services for minority families, families with children, and persons with disabilities.**

1. The County funded the American Red Cross Transportation Program for over ten years with CDBG program entitlement funds. This program provided transportation for the elderly to medical services until it was discontinued by the Red Cross.
2. In 2005, the County established the Public Transportation Department to provide residents with safe and efficient public transportation services. The County offers shared ride bus services to residents. In addition, the department offers three fixed route commuter services into Harris County.

2. Private Sector

a. Lending Policies and Practices:

- (1) Lending institutions are not aggressively marketing the availability of mortgage and home improvement loans in minority neighborhoods and encouraging minorities to apply.**

The County established a housing rehabilitation program and funds a minor repair program for the elderly and disabled homeowners with CDBG and HOME Program entitlement funds.

- (2) **There recently have been incidents of negative community attitudes resulting from moves by Blacks, Hispanics, or other minorities into non-minority White neighborhoods, or vice versa, or to the establishment of group homes or other housing for persons with disabilities (in particular mental disabilities or persons in recovery from drug abuse) in certain areas.**
1. The County's Consolidated Plan goals includes providing housing units accessible to special needs population especially the elderly and disabled.
 2. Recently, the County has provided the ARC and Texana, Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) funds to purchase homes to be used as groups homes for their clients.

SECTION III. IDENTIFICATION OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE

This section identifies the impediments to fair housing choice in Fort Bend County. The process for identifying impediments was structured using three (3) categories--public sector, private sector, and the public and private sectors described in HUD's Fair Housing Planning Guides Volumes 1 and 2. The public sector impediment category is divided into several groups--zoning and site selection; neighborhood revitalization, municipal and other services, employment-housing-transportation linkages; PHA and other assisted/insured housing provider tenant selection procedures; sale of subsidized housing and possible displacement; property tax policies; and planning and zoning boards. The private sector impediments are discussed as one group--lending policies and practices. The public and private sector categories are divided into the fair housing enforcement group and the information program group. **Appendix A.** contains the complete list of impediments and actions identified by HUD.

The fair housing task force identified a number of impediments to fair housing choice within Fort Bend County. The impediments identified by the task force are listed below. The task force also stressed the seriousness of some of these impediments over others. The reasons for identifying each impediment are included with each. Note that impediments were not identified in all the categories suggested by HUD. Some of the impediments listed are in the form of questions.

A. Serious Impediments

1. Public Sector

a. General:

- (1) Building, occupancy, and health and safety codes that may affect the availability of housing for minorities, families with children, and persons with disabilities.

Reason: Fort Bend County does not have the authority to regulate land-use and housing within its jurisdictions. Thus, local government protections such as building code and land-use regulations do not exist in the unincorporated parts of the County. The amount of land-use and housing-related regulation varies greatly among the incorporated areas of the County. However, most of these regulations are reasonable in their scope and on their own do not limit the choice of affordable housing available in the County as much as the availability and costs of public water and sewer service.

- (2) Provision of public transportation services that can improve access to jobs, training opportunities, housing and community services for minority families, families with children, and persons with disabilities.

Reason: Most of Fort Bend County does not have any form of public or private mass transportation. Thus, low-income persons, those persons with the least ability to pay for transportation, must have access to a private vehicle for transportation to work, school, or medical and social services.

(2) Provision of essential municipal services

Reason: Fort Bend County includes seventeen (17) municipal areas, over 100 water districts and numerous fire, emergency and special districts. Thus, the provisions of municipal services within the County is extremely fragmented. This fragmentation results in higher costs due to the duplication of administrative and facility costs and large differentials in the availability and the quality of services available to residents of Fort Bend County.

(3) Cost, physical access, and location of housing for persons with disabilities

Reason: The cost of new housing in Fort Bend County is relatively high. Thus, the improvements necessary for providing physical access for the disabled increases the costs of housing even more. As stated previously, there is no public or private mass transportation in Fort Bend County. Thus, persons with a disability must depend on private transportation. Persons with disabilities who live within some of the incorporated areas of the County may have accessible services and shopping nearby; however, persons with disabilities who live in semi-rural or rural areas are isolated from medical and social services and recreational facilities and shopping.

(4) Creation of job and training opportunities that affect, or can be affected by, the location of housing opportunities for lower-income families and persons, particularly minorities and persons with disabilities

Reason: The lack of a public or private mass transportation system limits the ability of low-income persons and persons with disabilities to work outside their neighborhoods unless they have reliable private transportation. The problem of environmental racism is apparent in some areas of the County since there are no land-use regulations to minimize the impact of pollution and the aggregation of activities incompatible with housing such as waste disposal facilities, above-ground storage tank facilities, petrochemical and industrial facilities, and abandoned quarries and oil and gas fields. Thus, employment in these neighborhood facilities may expose low-income persons to more hazardous conditions since they may often live close to their places of employment because of their lack of transportation.

(5) Promotion of coordination and cooperation among jurisdictions in surrounding metropolitan or regional areas in planning and carrying out housing and housing-related activities.

Reason: Most the incorporated areas of the County have few municipal employees. Thus, the smaller cities that would benefit the most from the planning and carrying-out of housing and housing-related activities have the least administrative capacity and financial resources to implement these activities. Currently, there is little or no coordination and cooperation among the municipal areas, water districts and other districts located within the County.

b. Zoning and Site Selection:

- (1) Are there concentrations of low- and very-low income housing in one or more localities or neighborhoods within the jurisdiction's geographic area?

Reason: There are concentrations of low- and very-low-income housing in areas of the County. The reasons for these concentrations is varied. Many of the concentrations of lower income housing are located in areas with the oldest housing in the County and reflect past segregation patterns. In the newer parts of the county, low-income housing may be located in communities in transition from a large percentage of owner-occupancy to other land-uses. Since there is no zoning in the County, increased traffic in primarily residential areas often precipitates a change to rental-occupancy, retail, commercial or industrial uses as noise and traffic make the housing less attractive for owner-occupancy and as deed restrictions, if any, are allowed to lapse by homeowner's association. Some concentrations of low-income housing are composed of large-multi-family housing projects and/or mobile home parks.

- (2) Are current zoning and other policies and procedures promoting this pattern or exerting a neutral effect on the existence of such concentrations?

Reason: Because zoning does not exist in most of the County it cannot be cited as a major determinant in the concentration of low-income housing. Fort Bend County is one of the fastest growing counties in the U.S. Thus, there is a great demand for housing at all income levels. Unfortunately, the private real estate market tends to gravitate to that segment of the market that maximizes financial return to the developer and/or builder. As a result, most of the new housing construction in the county is targeted to the higher priced home market. Affordable housing where the profit margin is much smaller can not compete against the construction of high-income luxury homes where the profit margin is much greater. The Fort Bend County not longer includes Sugar Land and Missouri City the two of the largest cities in the County with zoning. The County's service area is composed mainly of small cities with relatively small populations and very few city services. The majority of the areas do not have zoning.

An indicator of the large demand for affordable housing is the increase in mobile homes in the County. Within cities there is usually some regulation, if not prohibition, of mobile homes. In rural areas, there is no regulation of mobile homes; however, there does appear to be some concentrations of low-income mobile homes in the County, especially in the incorporated areas that allow them.

- (3) Is the jurisdiction aware of and has it evaluated the management policies and procedures of assisted housing providers (those providing housing to persons with disabilities and homeless persons) to determine if problems exist that have led or could lead to general public, specific neighborhood, or other types of opposition to such housing?

Reason: The jurisdiction has not evaluated the management policies and procedures of assisted housing providers to determine if problems with those providers has led to

any areas. In some of the incorporated areas, there are some restrictions on multi-family homes which may preclude the establishment of group homes.

- (8) Should zoning, occupancy or building ordinances, or codes or regulations be changed to provide for more inclusive development of housing for lower-income people and families, including persons with disabilities?

Reason: As stated previously, the County does not have any land-use or building code authority. In addition, the County does not target or restrict its HUD housing programs to any areas. In some of the incorporated areas, there are some restrictions on multi-family homes which may preclude the establishment of group homes.

- (9) Should the jurisdiction adopt incentives to promote mixed-income housing development, such as increasing the number of new units that can be built in a given development in exchange for dedication of a certain percent of the units for low- and very-low income households?

Reason: As stated previously, the County does not have any zoning or land-use authority. Thus, there no incentives the County can offer since local government protections such as building code and land-use regulations do not exist in the unincorporated parts of the County. The amount of land-use and housing-related regulation varies greatly among the incorporated areas of the County. As part of the Sequoia Foundation homeownership project, the City of Rosenberg waived water and sewer fees as an incentive.

- (10) Should the jurisdiction use a transfer tax on the sale of property, or establish another dedicated revenue source or sources tied to development of higher-income housing or commercial property to raise funds for lower-income housing construction or rehabilitation?

Reason: The types of fees that the County can waive for housing and housing-related activities are very limited. There are local governments and water and other districts that tax property more heavily than the County government.

c. Neighborhood Revitalization, Municipal and Other Services, and the Employment-Housing-Transportation Linkage:

- (1) Where are municipal and other services (transportation, social services, schools, health services, hospitals, banks, and other lending institutions) located in the jurisdiction?

Reason: The provision of municipal and other services in the County varies. As stated previously, Fort Bend County contains seventeen (17) cities, over one hundred (100) water districts and numerous fire, emergency and special districts. Thus, the provision of municipal services within the County is extremely fragmented. Moreover, parts of Fort Bend County are more developed or urban than others. As a result, the developed areas have more services than the semi-rural or rural areas of the County.

2. Public Sector

(a) Lending Policies and Practices

- (1) Are covenants that contain such restrictions recorded in deeds on file in jurisdiction's records office?

Reason: Restrictive covenants, trusts, and lease provisions which exclude group homes may exist in some of the master-planned and incorporated areas of the County.

- (2) Has the jurisdiction reviewed written rental and sales policies of real estate brokers and other members of the housing industry, such as large landlords or management companies, to determine whether they are consistent with applicable Federal, State, and local fair housing laws?

Reason: The County has not reviewed written rental and sales policies of real estate brokers and other members of the housing industry to determine whether they are consistent with applicable Federal, State, and local fair housing laws. The County may not have the authority to review rental and sales policies.

3. Public and Private Sector

a. Information Programs:

- (1) Has the jurisdiction implemented specific fair housing information programs for officials and employees having duties that impact on fair housing such as developing zoning policies, planning assisted housing, and community and economic development activities?

Reason: Most persons do not understand exactly what affordable housing and fair housing issues are. The general public and low-income persons and persons with disabilities need to become more aware of their rights and responsibilities as housing consumers. Since the County does not have land-use powers, the Community Development staff is the only group of County employees who have an impact on fair housing issues and in planning assisted housing and Community Development activities.

- (2) Are there areas in the jurisdiction where conflict between different racial or ethnic groups is evident? Between persons with and without a disability?

Reason: In some areas of the County, there are gang-related problems which coincide with differences in race and ethnicity in neighborhoods. Conflict between persons with and without disabilities has been reported in some neighborhoods, especially those with high priced housing.

Attachments

All Other Documentation

Concentration of Non-White Population:

	Hispanic or Latino:	White Alone	Black or A.A. Alone	A.I. Or A.N. Alone	Asian Alone	N.H. or P.I Alone	Some other race alone	Two or more races	Total	Non-White Population
Fort Bend County	74,786	163,771	69,992	892	38,659	145	596	5,611	354,452	190,681
Percent	21.10%	46.20%	19.75%	0.25%	10.91%	0.04%	0.17%	1.58%	100.00%	53.80%
City of Rosenberg	5,625	14,869	6,428	64	4,654	10	157	606	32,413	17,544
Percent	17.35%	45.87%	19.83%	0.20%	14.36%	0.03%	0.48%	1.87%	100.00%	54.13%
Water Plant Service Area	2,286	3,892	1,643	45	1,044	0	61	127	9,098	5,206
Percent	25.13%	42.78%	18.06%	0.49%	11.48%	0.00%	0.67%	1.40%	100.00%	57.22%

Source: U.S. Census. 2000. Texas SF 3, Tables P. 6 and P. 7.

Concentration of Poverty:

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined

	Total	Income in 1999 below poverty level
Fort Bend County	349,010	24,953
Percent		7.15%
City of Rosenberg	23,972	3,861
Percent		16.11%
Water Plant Service Area	7,339	1,347
Percent		18.35%

Source: U.S. Census. 2000. Texas SF 3. Table 87.

**PUBLIC NOTICE
FORT BEND COUNTY
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
TEXAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
FY 2008 SUPPLEMENTAL DISASTER RECOVERY FUND:
HURRICANES DOLLY AND IKE
NON-HOUSING ACTIVITIES
ROUND 2 – PHASE 1**

On November 26, 2008 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) announced the allocation of \$2.1 billion dollars in disaster recovery assistance to 13 States and Puerto Rico. The emergency funding is intended to help address unmet housing, economic and infrastructure needs following the natural disasters of 2008. HUD allocated the majority of the funding (\$1.3 billion dollars) to the State of Texas. The emergency funding is provided through HUD's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program and will support the State's long-term disaster recovery. This is the second allocation of approximately \$6.5 billion dollars appropriated by Congress immediately following Hurricane Ike. These funds can be used to address infrastructure damage caused by Hurricane Ike. Fort Bend County expects to receive \$473,290 in CDBG Disaster Program funds for non-housing activities.

All eligible activities must have documented proof of an impact by a major natural disaster declared in 2008. There must be a clear and compelling need related to a major natural disaster (Hurricane Ike) declaration, hurricane disaster relief, long-term recovery and/or restoration of infrastructure. All eligible activities will be allowed so long as the activity is directly related to Hurricane IKE through actual **damage** or a **failure to function** and is allowed under the State of Texas Plan Amendment No. 1 for Disaster Recovery. The potential project must benefit low and moderate income citizens. This number of low and moderate income beneficiaries must exceed 51percent, according to HUD data, to be considered eligible.

A public meeting will be held on Friday, September 10, 2010, 10:00 a.m., at the Fort Bend County Rosenberg Annex, 4520 Reading Road, Rosenberg, Texas to receive comments from the public regarding the use of these funds and to provide information to potential applicants. The public is encouraged to attend and to submit comments by September 20, 2010 to Marilyn Kindell, Community Development Director, 4520 Reading Road, Suite A, Rosenberg, Texas 77471. Comments will be incorporated into the FY 2008 CDBG application, as appropriate. Persons with vision or hearing impairments or other individuals with disabilities requiring auxiliary aids and services may contact the department at (281) 341-4410 regarding reasonable accommodations for the meeting.

Fort Bend County will use the Texas Community Development Block Grant Program 2008 Supplemental Disaster Recovery Fund: Hurricanes Dolly and Ike, Non-Housing Activities Application Round 2 as the County's Request for Proposals (RFPs). The application and application guide will be available on Friday, September 3, 2010. These documents also are available on the County website: co.fort-bend.tx.us. Questions from applicants will be answered at the September 10 meeting. Proposals must be submitted by 3:00 p.m. Tuesday, Sept. 14, 2010. Potential applicants are urged to call Carol Borrego at (281) 341-4410 for more information.

**Public Notice
Fort Bend County
Request for Public Comment
Project: City of Rosenberg Water Plant No. 3 Generator
DISASTER RECOVERY SUPPLEMENTAL (DRS) PROGRAM**

Fort Bend County in consideration of its' local recovery needs, fair housing goals, and citizen participation to date, plans to apply for \$437,829 in TEXAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (TxCDBG) FUNDS Non-Housing DISASTER RECOVERY SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAM Round 2 Funds from the Texas Department of Rural Affairs (TDRA). The County will submit one project for consideration.

The City of Rosenberg's proposed project is a permanently affixed generator for Water Plant No. 3. The water plant failed to function due to an extended power outage during Hurricane Ike. This existing condition negatively impacts resident's health, safety, and welfare.

The priority project addresses local needs and fair housing concerns regarding access and equalized service delivery through the provision of substantially improved water services to residents, resulting in the reduction of risks associated with the loss of the public water supply and inadequate water pressure to provide a safe drinking supply and fire fighting capacity. This project is a priority since it improves the quality of life in an area with a concentration of persons in protected classes. The public is encouraged to submit comments from Tuesday, September 21, 2010 until Tuesday, September 28, 2010 to Marilyn Kindell, Director, Fort Bend County Community Development Department, 4520 Reading Road, Suite A, Rosenberg, Texas 77471. Written comment also may be provided to Carol Borrego, Planner, Fort Bend County Community Development Department, 4520 Reading Road, Suite A, Rosenberg, Texas 77471. (email: borrecar@co.fort-bend.tx.us)

Noticia Pública
Condado de Fort Bend
Solicitud de Comentarios del Publico
Proyecto: Generador de Planta No. 3 de la Ciudad de Rosenberg
Fondos Adicionales de Recuperación ante Desastres de la Subvención en Bloque
para el Desarrollo de la Comunidad

El Condado Fort Bend por medio de presente aviso se les informa que, a partir de los comentarios públicos recibidos acerca de la aplicación de \$437,829 en Fondos Adicionales de Recuperación ante Desastres de la Subvención en Bloque para el Desarrollo de la Comunidad (*Community Development Block Grant*) del Departamento de Asunto Rurales de Texas. El Condado propone usar los fondos para un proyecto.

La Cuidad de Rosenberg propone un generador par la planta de agua numero 3. La planta de agua no ha podido funcionar debido a un apagón extendido durante Huracán Ike. Esta condición existente impacto negativamente la salud, seguridad, y el bienestar de residentes.

Este proyecto de prioridad atender las necesidades locales y preocupaciones de vivienda justa sobre acceso y prestación de servicios ecualizado a través de la prestación de servicios de agua mejorada sustancialmente a los residentes, resultando en la reducción de los riesgos asociados con la pérdida del abastecimiento público de agua y presión del agua inadecuada para proporcionar un suministro seguro de beber y capacidad de combate de incendios. Este proyecto es una prioridad, ya que mejora la calidad de vida en una zona con una concentración de personas en las clases protegidas. El público se alienta a presentar observaciones desde el Martes, 21 de Septiembre de 2010 hasta el 28 de Septiembre de 2010 a Marilyn Kindell, Directora, Departamento de Desarrollo de la Comunidad del Condado de Fort Bend, 4520 Reading Road, Suite A, Rosenberg, Texas 77471. Comentarios escritos pueden facilitarse al Departamento de Desarrollo de la Comunidad ser someter ha Carol Borrego, Planificador, Departamento de Desarrollo de la Comunidad del Condado de Fort Bend, 4520 Reading Road, Suite A, Rosenberg, Texas 77471. (email: borreacar@co.fort-bend.tx.us)

City of Rosenberg Texas, Permanent Generator Request
Sample of Essential Service Facilities and dense population areas within LMI area
requiring constant water pressure during hurricane events from Water Plant No.3



Water Plant # 3



Bowie Elementary (82% LMI Students)



County Engineering / Road & Bridge Division



160 space Trailer Park



County Animal Control



Jackson Elementary ((89% LMI Students)



56 Bed Long Term Care Facility



51 space Trailer Park

CenterPoint continues push to restore power in Fort Bend

Posted: Tuesday, September 16, 2008 12:00 am Updated: 5:14 pm, Mon Dec 14, 2009.

With each passing hour, more and more CenterPoint Energy customers are having their power restored.

Communications Specialist Blanca Velasquez reported as of 10 a.m. Tuesday, 667,000 of the company's 2.26 million customers had power restored.

That leaves some 1.49 million still without power, but Velasquez said crews will reach them as quickly as possible.

“Three thousand linemen and tree trimmers from as far away as Canada have now arrived and 4,000 more are on their way,” she said.

They join CenterPoint's 3,000 employees who are working around the clock to restore power to all its customers.

Hurricane Ike tore through Fort Bend County and all of CenterPoint's service area overnight Friday, leaving only 7 percent of the company's customers with electricity.

Velasquez said it remains extremely important that customers do not call to report power outages, as such calls delay emergency calls being placed by customers with situations such as downed power lines and live wires.

“Through our outage analysis system, dispatchers know when and where outages occur and the number of customers affected,” she said. “It's really critical that we keep the lines open for customers trying to report emergencies.”

Customers with emergencies are asked to call 713-207-2222.

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CenterPoint expects full power here by Friday

Posted: Thursday, September 18, 2008 12:00 am | Updated: 5:15 pm, Mon Dec 14, 2009.

By B.J. Pollock |

The numbers of CenterPoint Energy customers with and without power continue to inch closer to equal in the wake of Hurricane Ike.

As of 8 a.m. Thursday, power had been restored to 858,000 customers, leaving 1.29 million to await restoration.

Some 10,000 linemen and tree trimmers are combing CenterPoint's service area, and have most of western Fort Bend County up and running, with small pockets still in the dark.

The company estimates most of its Fort Bend customers, except for the Sugar Land and Missouri City areas, should have power back by Friday.

The eastern portion of the county can expect its power to be restored by Monday, as can the Alvin and Humble areas.

There is no estimate as to when the remainder of CenterPoint's coverage area, with a total of 2.26 million customers, will see its power restored.

Following is a breakdown of the percentages of CenterPoint customers in the Fort Bend still waiting for electricity to be restored:

• Rosenberg — 30

• Richmond — 26

• Needville — 39

• Fulshear — 16

- Sugar Land — 74
- Beasley — 32
- Wallis — 32
- Guy — 52
- Missouri City — 73
- Stafford — 34

Visit www.centerpointenergy.com for more details about outages and restoration estimations.

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