

Estimated Economic Impact of Community Development Block Grants in Rural Texas 2012-2016

September 11, 2017

Prepared for:

Association of Rural Communities in Texas
1122 Colorado, Suite 102
Austin, Texas 78701

Prepared by:

Impact DataSource
4709 Cap Rock Drive
Austin, Texas 78735
(512) 892-0205
Fax (512) 892-2569
www.impactdatasource.com



Contents

Executive Summary	4
Introduction	5
Improving the Quality of Life	5
Return on Investment	6
CDBG Funds Ease Local Debt Burden	7
Texas CDBG Awards in 2012-16	8
Statewide Impacts of All CDBG Awards, 2012-16	8
Economic Impact.....	8
Revenues for the State and Local Governments from all CDBG Awards.....	9
Statewide Impacts of Economic Development Grants, 2012-16	9
Economic Impact ED Program Grants.....	10
Revenues for the State and Local Governments from ED Program Grants.....	10
CDBG Awards by Texas Congressional Districts, 2012-16	11
Congressional District 1.....	12
Congressional District 3.....	14
Congressional District 4.....	16
Congressional District 5.....	18
Congressional District 6.....	20
Congressional District 8.....	22
Congressional District 10.....	24
Congressional District 11.....	26
Congressional District 12.....	28
Congressional District 13.....	30
Congressional District 14.....	32
Congressional District 15.....	34
Congressional District 16.....	36
Congressional District 17.....	38
Congressional District 19.....	40
Congressional District 21.....	42
Congressional District 23.....	44
Congressional District 25.....	46
Congressional District 26.....	48
Congressional District 27.....	50
Congressional District 28.....	52

Congressional District 30 54
Congressional District 31 56
Congressional District 34 58
Congressional District 35 60
Congressional District 36 62
Conclusion 64
Methodology 65
Some Tax Rates Used in this Analysis 67

Executive Summary

The report “Estimated Economic Impact of Community Development Block Grants in Rural Texas 2012-2016” (Impact DataSource, 2017) is an independently performed economic impact analysis of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) upon Texas’s economy from 2012-2016. The bulk of CDBG funds are used to fund much-needed core infrastructure projects in communities, such as water and sewer system improvements. The analysis included determining revenues generated for the State and local governments as well as the impact of the Texas CDBG program on each of the State’s 36 Congressional Districts. This study, identifies that the Texas CDBG program has economically benefitted each District.

The Texas CDBG program is a model program that benefits hundreds of rural and small communities. CDBG-funded projects significantly enhance the quality of life and improve affordability for residents throughout the state. Since 2012, Texas communities have leveraged CDBG funds to install hundreds of miles of new utility lines, provide first time utility connections, drill new water wells, build water storage tanks, expand sewer treatment plants, install necessary drainage facilities, reconstruct local streets, and create new jobs. CDBG Funds are critical for the continued growth and, in some cases, the survival of many small and rural communities.

From 2012 to 2016, local governments throughout Texas received approximately \$356 million in CDBG grants. These funds produced a net economic output of more than \$830 million to the Texas economy through direct and indirect expenditures. Nearly 12,000 jobs were supported with a total payroll of \$380 million, and more than \$330 million was added to the physical assets of local governments across the State. In addition, approximately \$2 million in local sales tax and \$10 million in state sales, margins, and other taxes are collected on ancillary economic activity generated by the program.

This report also found local cities and counties would have an overwhelming financial burden if it tried to complete these CDBG-funded improvements with only local revenues and non-federal resources. The report includes several illustrations of this burden, but if CDBG-funded infrastructure improvements made from 2012 to 2016 were instead funded by local governments using bonds, the total debt service costs would be 165% more than the CDBG expenditure for the same activities. This indicates the Texas CDBG program is cost effective.

While the data indicates that the Texas CDBG program addresses substantial needs, many unaddressed needs still exist. From 2012 to 2016, small and rural Texas communities submitted a total of 1,835 CDBG grant applications, but only about sixty-six percent (66%) of these were awarded, leaving approximately 620 un-funded projects. The data also identifies the majority of applicant communities have fewer than 2,500 residents. These findings imply many needs still exist in small and rural communities throughout the state, and the CDBG program is an effective means to accomplish those needs. Further, this data suggests that small and rural communities may receive the most economic benefit from the CDBG program, both in short term expenditures and improving physical assets, then other communities throughout the state.

A Report of the Estimated Economic Impact from 2012-2016 Community Development Block Grants in Texas

Introduction

The following report summarizes the results of an economic impact analysis performed to quantify the economic impact of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) 2012-16 Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) upon Texas's economy. The analysis included determining revenues generated for the state and local governments as well as the impact of the Texas CDBG program on each of the state's 36 Congressional districts.

The CDBG program provides communities with resources to address a wide range of community development needs. First authorized by Congress in 1974, the CDBG program is one of the longest continuously operating programs at HUD. The CDBG program provides annual grants on a formula basis to states and to metropolitan cities and counties.

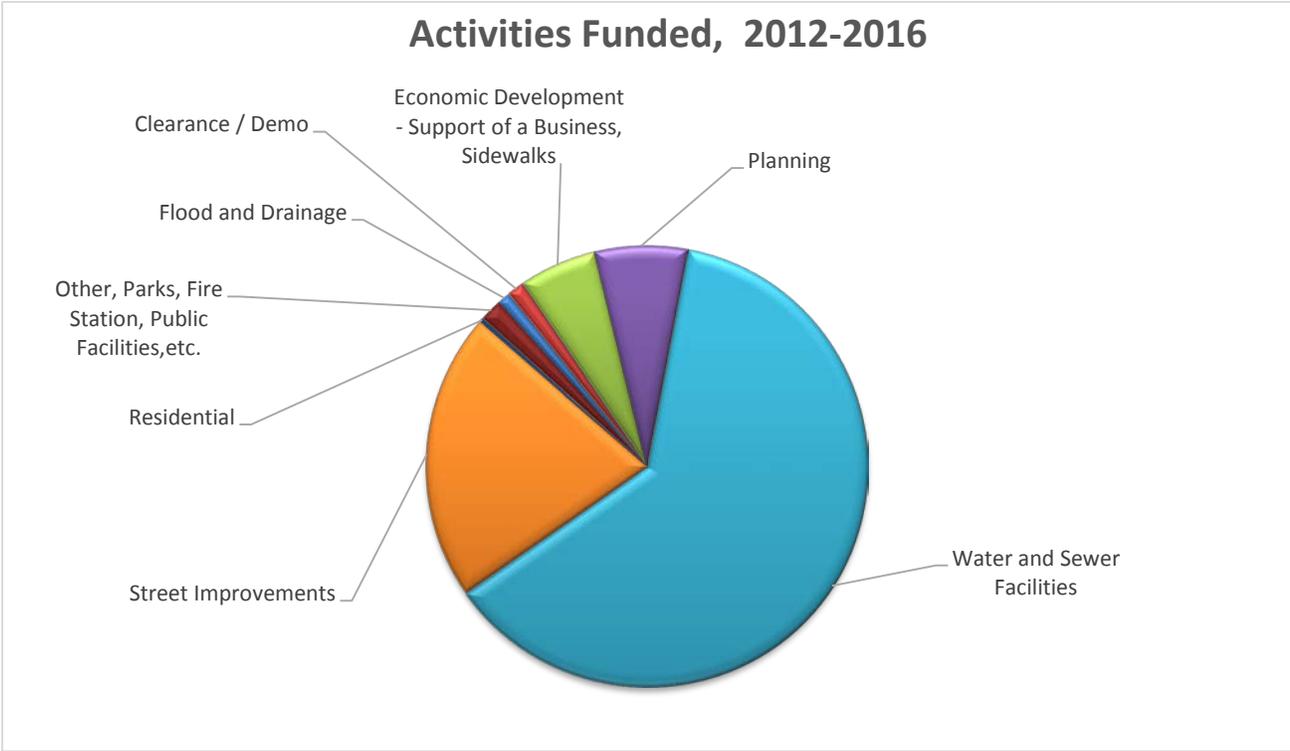
States, in turn, use their CDBG allocations to award grants to smaller and rural local governments for community development activities. In Texas, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) administers the Texas CDBG program.

Improving the Quality of Life

The Texas CDBG program is a model program that benefits hundreds of rural and small communities. Projects implemented using program funds significantly enhance the quality of life and the affordability for residents throughout the state. The bulk of CDBG funds are used to fund much-needed core infrastructure projects such as water and sewer improvements. Projects include installing hundreds of miles of new utility lines, providing first time connections, drilling new water wells and building water storage tanks. Critical sewer treatment plant expansion projects have also been completed with Texas CDBG funding. Other popular activities include drainage and flood control projects and street paving.

Texas CDBG projects address health and safety concerns, create jobs, and help local governments maintain affordable residential utility and tax rates. The table below illustrates the percent of total FY 2012-2016 Texas CDBG funds allocated by activity.

Activities Funded by Texas CDBG Awards during Fiscal Year 2012-2016	
Water/Sewer Facilities	62.00%
Residential Rehabilitation/Construction, including utility connections	0.50%
Drainage Facilities	1.00%
Streets	22.00%
Other Public Facilities (fire stations, parks, community centers, etc.)	1.50%
Economic Development (sidewalks, utilities, business support activities)	5.50%
Clearance/Demo	1.00%
Planning	6.50%



The analysis reveals that Eighteen (18) districts with large rural areas or many small cities received more than \$9 million in assistance over the five-year period. Twelve (12) of these districts received more than \$15 million. Assistance was provided through multiple grants awarded by TDA through a competitive application process.

In 2016, there were 79 Texas metropolitan cities and counties that also received direct CDBG allocations totaling over \$155 million. It is important to note that the results included herein do not include the impact of the CDBG-funded projects implemented by these larger metropolitan communities

Return on Investment

Communities that receive Texas CDBG awards typically provide a local match or leverage local resources such as capital investments. Communities that participate invest anywhere from 5% to 20% of their own dollars in order to successfully complete projects.

For each community, the return on investment includes improved services, reduced health and safety risks, job creation jobs and other economic activities, expanded affordability, and an enhanced tax base. Without such investments, many communities - especially rural communities - may wither and die.

From 2012 to 2016 around \$356 million in CDBG grants were awarded to local governments throughout Texas. These funds produced a net economic output of more than \$830 million to the Texas economy through direct and indirect expenditures. Nearly 12,000 jobs were supported with total payroll of \$380 million and more than \$330 million was added to the physical assets of local governments across the state. In addition, approximately \$2 million in local sales tax and \$10 million in state sales, margins, and other taxes are collected on ancillary economic activity generated by the program.

CDBG Funds Ease Local Debt Burden

CDBG Funds are critical for the continued growth and, in some cases, the survival of many small and rural communities. Without this assistance, they would need to fund improvements using only local funds, or do without and risk deterioration of the health, safety, and economic life for their residents.

In the absence of CDBG funds, how would communities fund these activities? The short answer is they would have to fund projects from local resources such as sales and property tax or utility revenues.

While each Texas community handles their capital improvements projects slightly differently, revenues are typically allocated to the general fund or a special fund for a variety of purposes (capital projects, water/sewer). Some of these may be used for operation and maintenance of public services, construction, and rehabilitation of infrastructure, or capital projects.

When a city is able to effectively plan, they can identify long-term projects that should be funded. This is where debt in the form of bonds and loans come in to play.

To illustrate: in financing a \$1 million infrastructure project a city could issue 20 year bonds with an interest rate of 4.5%. Assuming a 125% debt coverage, the city's total debt service cost over 20 years would be \$1,650,929 for the million-dollar project, with annual debt service of \$103,183. The table below shows that to fund debt service, a small Texas city with \$100 million in taxable property and a current interest and sinking fund tax rate of \$0.22 per \$100 of valuation would need to raise property taxes by 47%:

Property Tax Increase to Fund Debt Service on a \$1 Million Infrastructure Bond/Loan	
Annual debt service cost with 125% debt coverage	\$103,183
City's property on tax rolls	\$100,000,000
Existing I&S property tax rate	\$0.22
Additional I&S property tax rate to fund debt service	\$0.103183
I&S tax rate after increase	\$0.323183
Percent increase in I&S taxes	47%

Carrying this illustration further, if the estimated \$288 million in Texas CDBG public infrastructure improvements made from 2012 to 2016 were instead funded by local governments using bonds, the total debt service costs would be \$476 million or 165% more than the CDBG expenditure for the same activities.

Another debt service revenue option is to increase local utility rates. A small city with 300 utility customers that replaces \$600,000 in CDBG funds with debt would see its utility rates increase by \$33 a month or \$400 a year, effectively doubling the typical sewer bill in areas where incomes are already low.

Texas CDBG Awards in 2012-16

During 2012-16, the following grants were awarded in Texas through the state administered CDBG program:

Total CDBG Grants Awarded During 2012-16	
Number of grants	1215
Grant amount	\$356,071,113
Local match at 15%	\$53,410,667
Total grants plus matching funds	\$409,481,780
Number of beneficiaries	2,508,916
Beneficiaries that are low to middle income	1,350,786
Jobs created as part of the CDBG Economic Development program	4,111

Statewide Impacts of All CDBG Awards, 2012-16

Economic Impact

The estimated economic impact of CDBG awards in the state are shown below:

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in State During 2012-16	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into Texas' Economy:	
Direct, including ED program activities	\$409,481,780
Indirect and Induced	\$424,616,227
Total	\$834,098,006
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	4,510
Indirect and Induced	7,409
Total	11,919
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct, including salaries of ED program jobs	\$163,805,188
Indirect and Induced	\$217,231,888
Total	\$381,037,077
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$99,069,640
Estimated assets added to local governments' balance sheet	\$331,680,242

Revenues for the State and Local Governments from all CDBG Awards

The economic activity from for all grants in the state, translates into the following revenues for the state and local governments:

Tax and Other Revenues Created by ED Program Grants, 2012-16	
Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$1,981,393
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$6,191,852
Margin tax	\$3,106,181
Other taxes	\$1,157,138
Subtotal state collections	\$10,455,171
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$12,436,564

Statewide Impacts of Economic Development Grants, 2012-16

Economic development program grants were a portion of CDBG awarded in the state. These grants provided funds primarily for infrastructure projects for new or expanding businesses in rural communities.

Information on these economic development program grants is shown below:

Information on Economic Development Program Grants, 2012-16	
Number of grants	80
Total grant funds	\$52,734,266
Total private investment by the businesses benefitting from the ED program infrastructure grants	\$2,193,956,27
Total number of jobs created by these businesses	4
Number of jobs filled by low to moderate income individuals	4111
	2507

Economic Impact ED Program Grants

The estimated economic impact of economic development program awards in the state are shown below:

Economic Impact of ED Program Grants Awarded in State, 2012-16	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into Texas' economy:	
Direct	\$52,734,266
Indirect and Induced	\$54,683,324
Total	\$107,417,590
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	4,111
Indirect and Induced	6,753
Total	10,864
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$29,429,939
Indirect and Induced	\$39,028,808
Total	\$68,458,747
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$17,799,274
Estimated assets added to local governments' balance sheets	\$42,714,755

Revenues for the State and Local Governments from ED Program Grants

The economic activity from ED program grants, translates into the following revenues for the state and local governments:

Tax and Other Revenues Created by ED Program Grants, 2012-16	
Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$355,985
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$1,112,455
Margin tax	\$400,023
Other taxes	\$207,896
Subtotal state collections	\$1,720,374
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$2,076,360

CDBG Awards by Texas Congressional Districts, 2012-16

Awards received by communities in Texas Congressional Districts are shown below.

Awards Received Communities by Texas Congressional District, 2012-16							
Congressional District Receiving Grants	Number of Grants	Grant Amount	Grant Plus Match, 15%	Total Beneficiaries	LMI Beneficiaries	Value of Assets on Local Government Balance Sheets	Jobs Created as Part of the CDBG Economic Development Program
CD 1	75	\$21,215,458	\$24,397,777	144	84	\$19,762,199	228
CD 3	6	\$1,399,995	\$1,609,994	12,026	6,308	\$1,287,995	-
CD 4	138	\$34,913,768	\$40,150,833	415,754	185,741	\$32,120,667	274
CD 5	62	\$16,866,186	\$19,396,114	104,575	58,911	\$15,516,891	448
CD 6	43	\$13,048,207	\$15,005,438	109,549	57,070	\$12,004,350	392
CD 8	38	\$10,913,696	\$12,550,750	112,149	60,484	\$10,040,600	95
CD 10	39	\$9,158,865	\$10,532,695	150,924	76,752	\$8,426,156	254
CD 11	92	\$26,001,781	\$29,902,048	130,489	71,830	\$23,921,639	251
CD 12	8	\$1,960,145	\$2,254,167	11,529	7,803	\$1,803,333	-
CD 13	93	\$26,799,451	\$30,819,369	82,266	46,247	\$24,655,495	475
CD 14	10	\$3,125,000	\$3,593,750	10,170	6,188	\$2,875,000	-
CD 15	43	\$11,728,813	\$13,488,135	102,442	47,914	\$10,790,508	90
CD 16	7	\$2,551,687	\$2,934,440	15,158	12,280	\$2,347,552	-
CD 17	63	\$16,938,417	\$19,479,180	204,599	107,860	\$15,583,344	221
CD 19	73	\$21,803,881	\$25,074,463	123,663	63,135	\$20,059,571	201
CD 21	27	\$9,466,266	\$10,886,206	18,782	13,267	\$8,708,965	183
CD 23	113	\$35,944,425	\$41,336,089	280,384	164,297	\$33,068,871	89
CD 25	49	\$12,867,603	\$14,797,743	103,417	57,378	\$11,838,195	51
CD 26	7	\$1,930,507	\$2,220,083	11,470	6,910	\$1,776,066	72
CD 27	69	\$22,369,888	\$25,725,371	209,606	105,563	\$20,580,297	473
CD 28	42	\$16,001,878	\$18,402,160	100,444	53,796	\$14,721,728	-
CD 30	1	\$275,000	\$316,250	1,955	1,086	\$253,000	-
CD 31	16	\$4,274,118	\$4,915,236	38,974	17,893	\$3,932,189	-
CD 34	91	\$29,725,103	\$34,183,868	216,369	136,944	\$27,347,095	99
CD 35	8	\$2,950,631	\$3,393,226	13,967	8,270	\$2,714,581	66
CD 36	54	\$15,672,570	\$18,023,456	89,764	48,080	\$14,418,764	149
Total	*1,266	\$369,903,339	\$425,388,840	2,670,569	1,422,091	340,555,050	4,111

*Reflects duplicate awards with recipients spanning multiple districts

The impacts of awards by each Congressional District are on the following pages.

Congressional District 1

The 1st Congressional District of Texas, represented by Louie Gohmert Jr., is a mostly rural district in east Texas that consists of twelve (12) counties. These counties are Angelina County, Gregg County, Harrison County, Nacogdoches County, Panola County, Rusk County, Sabine County, San Augustine County, Shelby County, Smith County, Upshur County and Wood County. There are 61 municipalities in the district. Tyler and Longview are entitlement cities while all others are non-entitlement cities and compete for CDBG grant funds. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	75
Total grant amount	\$21,215,458
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$24,397,777
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	144
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	84
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$19,762,199
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	228

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$21,215,458
Indirect and Induced	\$21,999,581
Total	\$43,215,039
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	234
Indirect and Induced	384
Total	618
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$11,839,923
Indirect and Induced	\$15,701,632
Total	\$27,541,555
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$7,160,804

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$143,216
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$447,550
Margin tax	\$160,933
Other taxes	\$83,639
Subtotal state collections	\$692,122
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$835,338

Congressional District 3

The 3rd Congressional District of Texas, represented by Sam Johnson, serves a suburban area north and northeast of Dallas. It encompasses a large portion of Collin County including McKinney, Plano, and Frisco. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	6
Total grant amount	\$1,399,995
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$1,609,994
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	12,026
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	6,308
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$1,287,995
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	-

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$1,399,995
Indirect and Induced	\$1,451,739
Total	\$2,851,734
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	15
Indirect and Induced	25
Total	40
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$781,309
Indirect and Induced	\$1,036,141
Total	\$1,817,450
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$472,537

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$9,451
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$29,534
Margin tax	\$10,620
Other taxes	\$5,519
Subtotal state collections	\$45,673
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$55,123

Congressional District 4

The 4th Congressional District of Texas, represented by John Ratcliffe, is in north and northeast Texas and consists of both urban and rural communities in eighteen (18) counties. This district borders Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. Most communities are rural, however a sizable section of the district is just north of the Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex. The counties in the 4th District include Bowie County, Camp County, Cass County, a small area of Collin County, Delta County, Fannin County, Franklin County, Grayson County, Hopkins County, Hunt County, Lamar County, Marion County, Morris County, Rains County, Red River County, Rockwall County, Titus County, and most of Upshur County. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below.

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	138
Total grant amount	\$34,913,768
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$40,150,833
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	415,754
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	185,741
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$32,120,667
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	274

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$34,913,768
Indirect and Induced	\$36,204,181
Total	\$71,117,949
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	385
Indirect and Induced	632
Total	1,017
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$19,484,676
Indirect and Induced	\$25,839,797
Total	\$45,324,473
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$11,784,363

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$235,687
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$736,523
Margin tax	\$264,843
Other taxes	\$137,642
Subtotal state collections	\$1,139,008
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$1,374,695

Congressional District 5

The 5th Congressional District of Texas, represented by Jeb Hensarling, stretches from a portion of Dallas in north Texas through Cherokee County in east Texas. Although a large section is in Dallas, the district consists of mostly rural communities in seven (7) counties. The counties in the 4th District include Anderson County, Cherokee County, a sizable area of Dallas County, Henderson County, Kaufman County, Van Zandt County, and most of Wood County. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	62
Total grant amount	\$16,866,186
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$19,396,114
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	104,575
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	58,911
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$15,516,891
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	448

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$16,866,186
Indirect and Induced	\$17,489,560
Total	\$34,355,746
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	186
Indirect and Induced	305
Total	491
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$9,412,681
Indirect and Induced	\$12,482,721
Total	\$21,895,402
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$5,692,805

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$113,856
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$355,800
Margin tax	\$127,941
Other taxes	\$66,492
Subtotal state collections	\$550,233
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$664,089

Congressional District 6

The 6th Congressional District of Texas, represented by Joe Barton, serves an area including Ellis and Navarro Counties to the south of the Dallas/Fort Worth area plus the southeast corner of Tarrant County. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	43
Total grant amount	\$13,048,207
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$15,005,438
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	109,549
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	57,070
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$12,004,350
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	392

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$13,048,207
Indirect and Induced	\$13,530,469
Total	\$26,578,676
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	144
Indirect and Induced	236
Total	380
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$7,281,943
Indirect and Induced	\$9,657,022
Total	\$16,938,965
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$4,404,131

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$88,083
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$275,258
Margin tax	\$98,979
Other taxes	\$51,440
Subtotal state collections	\$425,678
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$513,760

Congressional District 8

The 8th Congressional District of Texas, represented by Kevin Brady, is a mostly rural district north of Houston. The nine (9) counties in the 8th District include Grimes County, a small area of Harris County, Houston County, a sizable area of Leon County, Madison County, Montgomery County, San Jacinto County, Trinity County and Walker County. Some communities in the district are entitlement cities while most are non-entitlement cities and compete for CDBG grant funds. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	38
Total grant amount	\$10,913,696
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$12,550,750
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	112,149
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	60,484
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$10,040,600
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	95

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$10,913,696
Indirect and Induced	\$11,317,066
Total	\$22,230,762
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	120
Indirect and Induced	197
Total	317
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$6,090,715
Indirect and Induced	\$8,077,263
Total	\$14,167,979
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$3,683,674

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$73,673
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$230,230
Margin tax	\$82,787
Other taxes	\$43,025
Subtotal state collections	\$356,042
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$429,716

Congressional District 10

The 10th Congressional District of Texas, represented by Michael McCaul, congressional district that serves the northwestern portion of the Greater Houston region stretching to the Austin area, including Austin County, Bastrop County, Colorado County, Fayette County, Harris County, Lee County, Travis County, Waller County, and Washington County. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District		
Number of grants		77
Total grant amount		\$9,158,865
Total grant amount plus 15% match		\$10,532,695
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	150,924	
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	76,752	
Value of assets on local government balance sheets		\$8,426,156
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	254	

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District		
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:		
Direct		\$9,158,865
Indirect and Induced		\$9,497,377
Total		\$18,656,242
Number of jobs supported by the grants:		
Direct	101	
Indirect and Induced	166	
Total	267	
Salaries supported by the grants:		
Direct		\$5,111,379
Indirect and Induced		\$6,778,507
Total		\$11,889,886
Taxable sales supported by the grants		\$3,091,370

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$61,827
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$193,211
Margin tax	\$69,476
Other taxes	\$36,107
Subtotal state collections	\$298,794
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$360,621

Congressional District 11

The 11th Congressional District of Texas, represented by Mike Conaway, serves the midwestern portion of the state of Texas. The district is composed of all of Andrews, Brown, Callahan, Coke, Coleman, Comanche, Concho, Dawson, Eastland, Ector, Glasscock, Hood, Irion, Kimble, Llano, Margin, Mason, McCulloch, Menard, Midland, Mills, Mitchell, Palo Pinto, Runnels, San Saba, Sterling and Tom Green counties and parts of Erath and Stephens counties. Major cities in the district are Lamesa, Midland, Odessa, San Angelo, Granbury, and Brownwood. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	92
Total grant amount	\$26,001,781
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$29,902,048
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	130,489
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	71,830
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$23,921,639
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	251

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$26,001,781
Indirect and Induced	\$26,962,807
Total	\$52,964,588
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	286
Indirect and Induced	470
Total	756
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$14,511,074
Indirect and Induced	\$19,244,006
Total	\$33,755,080
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$8,776,321

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$175,526
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$548,520
Margin tax	\$197,240
Other taxes	\$102,508
Subtotal state collections	\$848,268
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$1,023,794

Congressional District 12

The 12th Congressional District of Texas, represented by Kay Granger, is located in the central portion of the state and includes Parker County and parts of Tarrant and Wise counties. The Tarrant County portion of District 12 includes 17 cities. Wise County has 12 cities and Parker County has 14 cities. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	8
Total grant amount	\$1,960,145
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$2,254,167
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	11,529
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	7,803
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$1,803,333
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	-

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$1,960,145
Indirect and Induced	\$2,032,592
Total	\$3,992,737
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	22
Indirect and Induced	35
Total	57
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$1,093,918
Indirect and Induced	\$1,450,710
Total	\$2,544,628
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$661,603

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$13,232
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$41,350
Margin tax	\$14,869
Other taxes	\$7,728
Subtotal state collections	\$63,947
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$77,179

Congressional District 13

The 13th Congressional District of Texas, represented by Mac Thornberry, includes most of the Texas Panhandle, parts of Texoma and northeastern parts of North Texas. It winds across the Panhandle into the South Plains, then runs east across the Red River Valley. Covering over 40,000 square miles (100,000 km²), it is the second-largest district geographically in Texas and larger in area than thirteen entire states. The principal cities in the district are Amarillo and Wichita Falls. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	93
Total grant amount	\$26,799,451
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$30,819,369
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	82,266
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	46,247
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$24,655,495
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	475

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$26,799,451
Indirect and Induced	\$27,789,959
Total	\$54,589,410
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	295
Indirect and Induced	485
Total	780
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$14,956,238
Indirect and Induced	\$19,834,364
Total	\$34,790,602
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$9,045,556

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$180,911
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$565,347
Margin tax	\$203,291
Other taxes	\$105,653
Subtotal state collections	\$874,291
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$1,055,202

Congressional District 14

The 14th Congressional District of Texas, represented by Randy Weber, is located in the eastern portion of the [state](#) and includes Galveston and Jefferson counties as well as areas of Brazoria and Chambers counties. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	10
Total grant amount	\$3,125,000
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$3,593,750
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	10,170
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	6,188
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$2,875,000
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	-

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$3,125,000
Indirect and Induced	\$3,240,500
Total	\$6,365,500
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	34
Indirect and Induced	57
Total	91
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$1,744,000
Indirect and Induced	\$2,312,823
Total	\$4,056,823
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$1,054,774

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$21,095
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$65,923
Margin tax	\$23,705
Other taxes	\$12,320
Subtotal state collections	\$101,948
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$123,044

Congressional District 15

The 15th Congressional District of Texas, represented by Vincente Gonzalez, serves a thin section of the far south of the state. It meanders from the Mexico border near McAllen north to just East of San Antonio, which includes Hidalgo, Brooks, Jim Hogg, Live Oak, Karnes, and Guadalupe Counties. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	43
Total grant amount	\$11,728,813
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$13,488,135
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	102,442
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	47,914
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$10,790,508
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	90

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$11,728,813
Indirect and Induced	\$12,162,310
Total	\$23,891,123
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	129
Indirect and Induced	212
Total	341
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$6,545,616
Indirect and Induced	\$8,680,534
Total	\$15,226,150
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$3,958,799

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$79,176
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$247,425
Margin tax	\$88,971
Other taxes	\$46,239
Subtotal state collections	\$382,634
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$461,810

Congressional District 16

The 16th Congressional District of Texas, represented by Beto O'Rourke, serves the city of El Paso and most of its surrounding suburban communities. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	7
Total grant amount	\$2,551,687
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$2,934,440
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	15,158
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	12,280
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$2,347,552
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	-

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$2,551,687
Indirect and Induced	\$2,645,997
Total	\$5,197,684
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	28
Indirect and Induced	46
Total	74
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$1,424,045
Indirect and Induced	\$1,888,512
Total	\$3,312,558
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$861,265

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$17,225
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$53,829
Margin tax	\$19,356
Other taxes	\$10,060
Subtotal state collections	\$83,245
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$100,470

Congressional District 17

The 17th Congressional District of Texas, represented by Bill Flores, serves a strip of central Texas stretching from Waco to Bryan-College Station. The district includes two major colleges, Texas A&M University in College Station and Baylor University in Waco. The District includes all or part of Bastrop, Brazos, Burleson, Falls, Freestone, Lee, Leon, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Robertson, and Travis Counties. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	63
Total grant amount	\$16,938,417
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$19,479,180
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	204,599
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	107,860
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$15,583,344
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	221

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$16,938,417
Indirect and Induced	\$17,564,461
Total	\$34,502,878
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	187
Indirect and Induced	306
Total	493
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$9,452,992
Indirect and Induced	\$12,536,180
Total	\$21,989,171
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$5,717,185

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$114,344
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$357,324
Margin tax	\$128,489
Other taxes	\$66,777
Subtotal state collections	\$552,590
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$666,933

Congressional District 19

The 19th congressional district of Texas, represented by Jodey Arrington, is a rural district in the midwestern part of Texas. This district serves the counties of Gaines, Yoakum, Cochran, Bailey, Parmer, Castro, Lamb, Hockley, Terry, Hale, Lubbock, Lynn, Crosby, Garza, Borden, Howard, Scurry, Kent, Stonewall, Fisher, Nolan, Taylor, Jones, Haskell, Throckmorton, Shackelford, and young. It also serves portions of Stephens, and Floyd counties. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	74
Total grant amount	\$21,803,881
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$25,074,463
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	123,663
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	63,135
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$20,059,571
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	201

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$21,803,881
Indirect and Induced	\$22,609,752
Total	\$44,413,633
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	240
Indirect and Induced	395
Total	635
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$12,168,310
Indirect and Induced	\$16,137,126
Total	\$28,305,436
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$7,359,413

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$147,188
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$459,963
Margin tax	\$165,396
Other taxes	\$85,958
Subtotal state collections	\$711,318
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$858,506

Congressional District 21

The 21st congressional district of Texas, represented by Lamar Smith, is a rural district in central Texas. This district serves Real, Kerr, Bandera, Gillespie, Kendall, Blanco counties and portions of Comal, and Hays counties. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	27
Total grant amount	\$9,466,266
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$10,886,206
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	18,782
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	13,267
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$8,708,965
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	183

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$9,466,266
Indirect and Induced	\$9,816,139
Total	\$19,282,405
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	104
Indirect and Induced	171
Total	275
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$5,282,934
Indirect and Induced	\$7,006,015
Total	\$12,288,949
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$3,195,127

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$63,903
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$199,695
Margin tax	\$71,808
Other taxes	\$37,319
Subtotal state collections	\$308,822
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$372,725

Congressional District 23

The 23rd congressional district of Texas, represented by Will Hurd, is a mostly rural district in southwest Texas. This district stretches from western San Antonio to just outside El Paso. The counties it serves include: Dimmit, Zavala, Frio, Medina, Uvalde, Maverick, Kinney, Edwards, Sutton, Val Verde, Terrell, Crockett, Schleicher, Reagan, Upton, Crane, Ward, Reeves, Pecos, Brewster, Presidio, Jeff Davis, Culberson, Loving, Hudspeth and portions of Winkler, El Paso, Bexar, and Comal. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	113
Total grant amount	\$35,944,425
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$41,336,089
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	280,384
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	164,297
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$33,068,871
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	89

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$35,944,425
Indirect and Induced	\$37,272,931
Total	\$73,217,356
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	396
Indirect and Induced	650
Total	1,046
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$20,059,865
Indirect and Induced	\$26,602,590
Total	\$46,662,455
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$12,132,238

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$242,645
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$758,265
Margin tax	\$272,661
Other taxes	\$141,705
Subtotal state collections	\$1,172,631
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$1,415,276

Congressional District 25

The 25th congressional district of Texas, represented by Roger Williams, is a mostly rural district in central Texas. This district serves an area that stretches from Fort Worth to Austin, which includes Johnson, Bosque, Hill, Hamilton, Coryell, Lampasas Burnet counties, and portions of Somervell, Erath, Hays, and Travis counties. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	49
Total grant amount	\$12,867,603
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$14,797,743
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	103,417
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	57,378
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$11,838,195
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	51

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$12,867,603
Indirect and Induced	\$13,343,190
Total	\$26,210,793
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	142
Indirect and Induced	233
Total	375
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$7,181,152
Indirect and Induced	\$9,523,356
Total	\$16,704,508
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$4,343,172

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$86,863
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$271,448
Margin tax	\$97,609
Other taxes	\$50,728
Subtotal state collections	\$419,786
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$506,649

Congressional District 26

The 26th congressional district of Texas, represented by Michael C. Burgess, is a mostly rural district in north Texas. The district serves an area in the northern portion of the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex centering on Denton County and also includes a portion of Tarrant County. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	7
Total grant amount	\$1,930,507
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$2,220,083
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	11,470
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	6,910
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$1,776,066
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	72

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$1,930,507
Indirect and Induced	\$2,001,859
Total	\$3,932,366
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	21
Indirect and Induced	35
Total	56
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$1,077,377
Indirect and Induced	\$1,428,775
Total	\$2,506,152
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$651,600

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$13,032
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$40,725
Margin tax	\$14,644
Other taxes	\$7,611
Subtotal state collections	\$62,980
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$76,012

Congressional District 27

The 27th congressional district of Texas, represented by Blake Farenthold, is a mostly rural district in southeast Texas. Located on the coastal bend of Texas this district serves Nueces, Refugio, Aransas, Calhoun, Victoria, Jackson, Wharton, Matagorda, Lavaca counties and portions of San Patricio, Gonzales, Caldwell, and Bastrop counties. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	69
Total grant amount	\$22,369,888
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$25,725,371
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	209,606
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	105,563
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$20,580,297
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	473

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$22,369,888
Indirect and Induced	\$23,196,679
Total	\$45,566,567
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	246
Indirect and Induced	405
Total	651
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$12,484,187
Indirect and Induced	\$16,556,030
Total	\$29,040,217
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$7,550,456

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$151,009
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$471,904
Margin tax	\$169,690
Other taxes	\$88,190
Subtotal state collections	\$729,783
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$880,792

Congressional District 28

The 28th congressional district of Texas, represented by Henry Cuellar is a rural district in south Texas. It covers Starr, Zapata, Webb, McMullen, Atascosa counties and portions of Hidalgo, La Salle, Wilson, and Bexar counties. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	42
Total grant amount	\$16,001,878
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$18,402,160
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	100,444
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	53,796
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$14,721,728
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	-

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$16,001,878
Indirect and Induced	\$16,593,307
Total	\$32,595,185
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	176
Indirect and Induced	290
Total	466
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$8,930,328
Indirect and Induced	\$11,843,044
Total	\$20,773,372
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$5,401,077

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$108,022
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$337,567
Margin tax	\$121,384
Other taxes	\$63,085
Subtotal state collections	\$522,037
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$630,058

Congressional District 30

The 30th congressional district of Texas, represented by Eddie Bernice Johnson is a mostly urban district in northern Texas. It serves much of the city of Dallas and other parts of Dallas County. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	1
Total grant amount	\$275,000
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$316,250
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	1,955
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	1,086
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$253,000
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	-

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$275,000
Indirect and Induced	\$285,164
Total	\$560,164
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	3
Indirect and Induced	5
Total	8
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$153,472
Indirect and Induced	\$203,528
Total	\$357,000
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$92,820

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$1,856
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$5,801
Margin tax	\$2,086
Other taxes	\$1,084
Subtotal state collections	\$8,971
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$10,828

Congressional District 31

The 31st congressional district of Texas, represented by John Carter, is a mostly rural district in central Texas. The district includes the portion of Austin located in Williamson County and most of the fast-growing northern suburbs of Austin, as well as a portion of the area surrounding Fort Hood. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	16
Total grant amount	\$4,274,118
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$4,915,236
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	38,974
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	17,893
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$3,932,189
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	-

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$4,274,118
Indirect and Induced	\$4,432,089
Total	\$8,706,207
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	47
Indirect and Induced	77
Total	124
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$2,385,300
Indirect and Induced	\$3,163,289
Total	\$5,548,589
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$1,442,633

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$28,853
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$90,165
Margin tax	\$32,422
Other taxes	\$16,850
Subtotal state collections	\$139,437
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$168,289

Congressional District 34

The 34th congressional district of Texas, represented by Filemon Vela Jr., is a mostly rural district in southern Texas. It includes Bee, Cameron, DeWitt, Goliad, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, and Willacy counties and portions of Gonzales, Hidalgo, and San Patricio counties. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	92
Total grant amount	\$29,725,103
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$34,183,868
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	216,369
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	136,944
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$27,347,095
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	99

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$29,725,103
Indirect and Induced	\$30,823,743
Total	\$60,548,846
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	327
Indirect and Induced	538
Total	865
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$16,588,985
Indirect and Induced	\$21,999,649
Total	\$38,588,634
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$10,033,045

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$200,661
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$627,065
Margin tax	\$225,484
Other taxes	\$117,186
Subtotal state collections	\$969,736
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$1,170,397

Congressional District 35

The 35th congressional district of Texas, represented by Lloyd Doggett, is a mostly rural district in south-central Texas. It includes parts of the San Antonio metropolitan area, including portions of Bexar County, thin strips of Comal and Hays, and a portion of Caldwell county, as well as portions of southern and eastern Austin in Travis County. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	8
Total grant amount	\$2,950,631
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$3,393,226
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	13,967
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	8,270
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$2,714,581
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	66

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$2,950,631
Indirect and Induced	\$3,059,686
Total	\$6,010,317
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	33
Indirect and Induced	53
Total	86
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$1,646,688
Indirect and Induced	\$2,183,772
Total	\$3,830,460
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$995,920

Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$19,918
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$62,245
Margin tax	\$22,382
Other taxes	\$11,632
Subtotal state collections	\$96,260
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$116,178

Congressional District 36

The 36th Congressional District of Texas, represented by Brian Babin, is a mostly rural district east of Houston and north of Beaumont. The nine (9) counties in the 36th District include a small area of Harris County, Newton County, Jasper County, Tyler County, Polk County, Orange County, Hardin County, Liberty County and Chambers County. Most communities are non-entitlement cities and compete for CDBG grant funds. Grants provided communities in the district, along with their economic impacts and resulting revenues for local governments and the State of Texas are shown in the three tables below:

Grants Awarded in the District	
Number of grants	54
Total grant amount	\$15,672,570
Total grant amount plus 15% match	\$18,023,456
Number of beneficiaries -- people who benefited from the grants	89,764
Number of low to middle income beneficiaries	48,080
Value of assets on local government balance sheets	\$14,418,764
Jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program	149

Economic Impact of the Grants Awarded in the District	
Economic output -- amount of money that the grants pumped into the economy of the district:	
Direct	\$15,672,570
Indirect and Induced	\$16,251,828
Total	\$31,924,398
Number of jobs supported by the grants:	
Direct	173
Indirect and Induced	284
Total	457
Salaries supported by the grants:	
Direct	\$8,746,548
Indirect and Induced	\$11,599,322
Total	\$20,345,870
Taxable sales supported by the grants	\$5,289,926

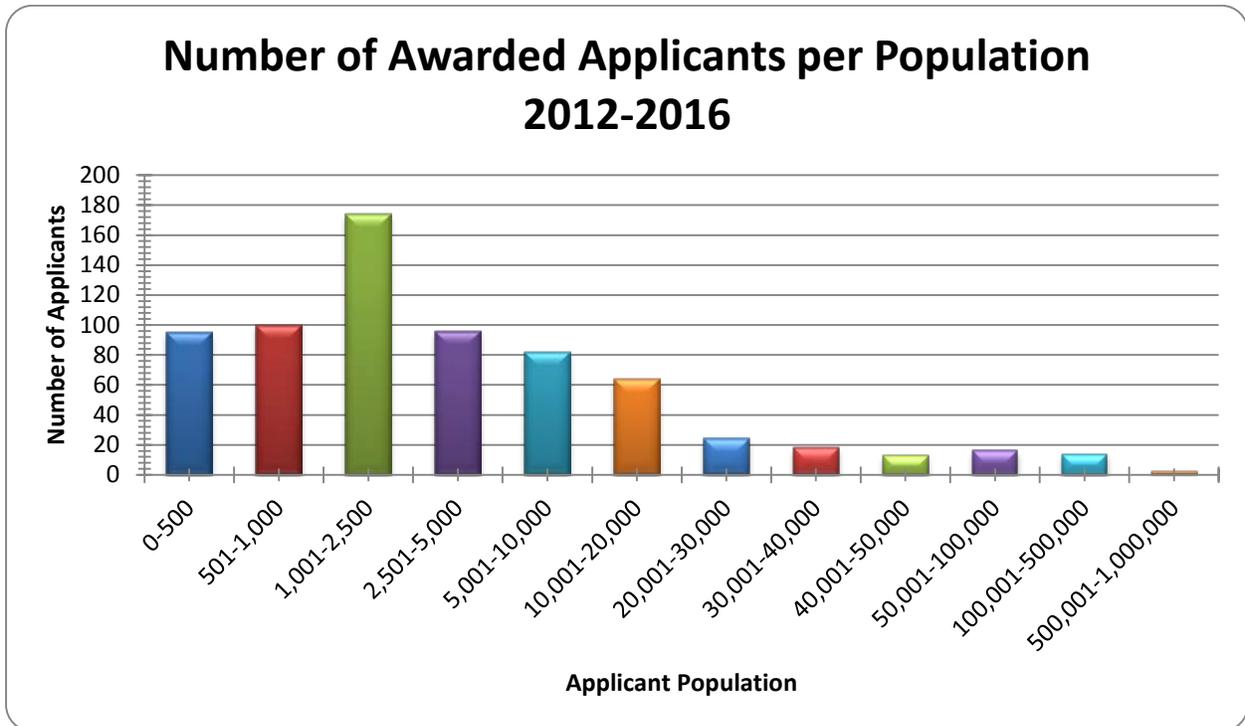
Tax and Other Revenues Created by the Grants

Local governments:	
Sales taxes	\$105,799
State of Texas:	
Sales taxes	\$330,620
Margin tax	\$118,886
Other taxes	\$61,787
Subtotal state collections	\$511,293
Total revenues for the local governments and the state	\$617,092

Conclusion

CDBG resources were leveraged to provide wide ranging community and economic development improvements for rural Texas communities. Additionally, the impact of this program suggests that these improvements bolstered the economic vitality of the communities, their regions, and even the state of Texas.

While the data indicate that the Texas CDBG program helped address substantial needs, many unaddressed needs still exist. During the 2012-2016 period, a total of 1,835 applications were submitted. Approximately sixty-six percent (66%) of the applications that were submitted for assistance were awarded, leaving an unaddressed need of approximately thirty-four percent (34%). As indicated in the following illustration, the majority of the communities that received assistance had fewer than 10,000 residents while the greatest concentration of awards were to communities with populations of 2,500 and under:



*Does not reflect duplicate awards for participating communities

This may suggest that those benefiting from the program had extensive need with limited resources (i.e. lower population totals, lower property values, and the inability to effectively increase rates). Conversely, the data may suggest that these communities saw the greatest economic benefit from this program due to increased value added as a result of improved infrastructure as well as the ability to reallocate resources for additional improvements.

Methodology

The analysis was conducted by Impact DataSource using Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) award information for 2012-16 obtained from the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA).

The study summarized this grant information for the state, by Congressional district, and for selected communities including number of grants, total grant amounts, number of beneficiaries, number of low to middle income beneficiaries, value of assets on local government tax rolls, jobs created as part of the CDBG economic development program and private investment as part of the CDBG economic development program.

Next, the analysis combined grant specific information, such as the total grant amount, plus match, to estimate the economic impact of the grants including the (1) economic output -- money that the projects pumped in the local and state economy, (2) the number of jobs supported by the grants, such as construction activities, and (3) salaries supported by the grants, such as salaries paid during construction activities.

Using state tax rates, including sales taxes, margin taxes, and other taxes and local sales tax rates, the study then translated these economic impacts into fiscal impacts, including sales tax revenues for local taxing districts and sales, margin and other tax revenues for the state, as a whole, for each Congressional district, and for selected communities.

In addition to the direct economic impact of the grants, spin-off or indirect and induced benefits were also calculated. Indirect revenues, jobs and salaries were created in new or existing area firms, such as supply and service firms, that supplied goods and services to contractors building infrastructure funded by the CDBG awards. In addition, induced revenues, jobs and salaries were supported in local businesses, such as retail stores, gas stations, banks, restaurants, and service companies that supplied goods and services to construction workers and their families.

To estimate the indirect and induced economic impact of the grants, regional economic multipliers were used. Regional economic multipliers for Texas are included in the U.S. Department of Commerce's Regional Input- Output Modeling System (RIMS II).

Five types of regional economic multipliers were used in this analysis: economic output, employment, workers' earnings, workers' earnings as a percent of revenues of a business, and the number of workers per \$1 million in revenues of a business.

An output multiplier was used to estimate the indirect and induced output generated in the area for each dollar of CDBG award.

An employment multiplier was used to estimate the number of indirect and induced jobs created and supported in Texas. An earnings multiplier was used to estimate the amount of salaries to these workers in these indirect and induced jobs supported by the grants. These multipliers show the estimated number of indirect and induced jobs created/supported for every one direct job supported by grants and the amount of salaries paid to these workers for every dollar paid to a direct worker. The multipliers used in this analysis are shown on the following page.

Indirect Multipliers Used in this Analysis			
	Construction Activities	Non- Construction Activities	Average
Output	0.9900	1.2248	1.0370
Employment	1.6308	1.6900	1.6426
Earnings	1.4330	0.8988	1.3262
Earnings as a percent of revenues of a business	0.5026	0.7800	0.5581
Workers per \$1 million in revenues of a business	10.2694	13.9962	11.0148

About Impact DataSource

Impact DataSource is a 23-year-old Austin economic consulting, research and analysis firm. The firm has conducted economic impact analyses of numerous projects in Texas and 39 other states. In addition, the firm has developed economic impact analysis computer programs for several clients, including the New Mexico Economic Development Department.

The firm’s principal, Jerry Walker, performed this economic impact analysis. He is an economist and has Bachelor of Science and Master of Business Administration degrees in accounting and economics from Nicholls State University, Thibodaux, Louisiana.

Some tax and other rates used in this analysis follow on the next pages.

Some Tax Rates Used in this Analysis

Sales tax rates:

State	6.25%
Average for local governments	2.00%
Total	8.25%

State margin tax rate:

Texas Franchise Tax (Margin Tax) rates collected on taxable margin for taxpayers primarily engaged in retail or wholesale trade and on taxable margin for all other taxpayers:

Retail or wholesale trade	0.375%
All other tax payers	0.75%
Average for businesses carrying out CDBG activities	0.56%
Estimated margin as a percent of revenues	70%
Estimated percent of contractors and businesses exceeding \$1 million	95%

Some other taxes collected by the state as a percent of sales tax collections, primarily from workers including cigarette and tobacco taxes, alcoholic beverage taxes, motor fuel taxes, etc.:

	18.7%
Cigarette and tobacco taxes	\$561,916,481
Alcoholic beverage taxes	\$1,182,548,508
Motor fuel taxes	\$3,513,716,269
Total other	\$5,258,181,258
Sales tax collections	\$28,136,563,454

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, 2016 State of Texas Cash Report