

# TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

## CAPER 2023

### CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION REPORT (CAPER)



The Consolidated Plan is designed to help states and local jurisdictions (grantees) to assess their affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions, and to make data-driven, place-based investment decisions to focus funding from the CPD formula block grant programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program, Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program, and other disaster related HUD funding. The Consolidated Plan is carried out through Annual Action Plans, which provide a concise summary of the actions, activities, and the specific federal and non-federal resources that will be used each year to address the priority needs and specific goals identified by the Consolidated Plan. Grantees report on accomplishments and progress toward Consolidated Plan goals in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

This report is for Action Plan Program Year 2023.

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### CR – 05 GOALS AND OUTCOMES



**Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)**

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

The specific goals and objectives established in the 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan are centered on increasing the availability and accessibility of decent, affordable housing and creating a suitable living environment for low- to moderate-income Tarrant County residents.

In Program Year (PY) 2023 (July 1, 2023 – June 30, 2024), Tarrant County used Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), Community Development Block Grant-Care's Act (CDBG-CV), and HOME-ARP funds to meet identified needs through the

following activities:

CDBG:

- 13 public works improvement projects were completed, including eleven (11) water and/or sewer, one (1) sidewalk, and one (1) street reconstruction
- 19,785 residents have access to improved water and sewer systems
- 1,765 residents have access to improved streets and 820 have new access to sidewalks and/or other improved infrastructure in their residential neighborhood that safely connects them to parks, healthy food, and services
- 1,974 students were provided anti-bullying education through the SafeSchools program.
- 30 households (104 people experiencing homelessness) were provided case management to help move towards self-sufficiency
- 29 households were provided decent, affordable housing through the homeowner rehabilitation program. 5 homes were assisted with HOME funding and 24 were assisted with CDBG funding, including seven (7) full rehabs, fifteen (15) Priority Repair and two (2) barrier removal projects.

CDBG-CV:

- One (1) ADA playground in Everman, one (1) new pocket park in Sansom Park, seven (7) water infrastructure improvements, one (1) touchless ADA bathroom at a City library, and touchless ADA improvements and social distancing barriers at Salvation Army- Fort Worth.

ESG:

- Approximately 9,139 households (10,410 people experiencing homelessness) were assisted at emergency shelters and day shelters funded by ESG
- 35 extremely low-income households (67 residents) with eviction notices were provided short-term rental assistance to prevent homelessness with supportive case management through the ESG homelessness prevention program

**HOME:**

Two 1600 Sq.Ft. single family energy efficient homes were added to the affordable housing stock in Sansom Park: 5509 Flagstone and 3205 Osage. Although both single-family homes were completed, only one sold to an eligible buyer within the timeline. Rather than turn the remaining unit to rental, DCTC opted to payback the funds. DCTC was responsible for returning \$144,536.75 in HOME funds. DCTC made repayment of \$144,536.75 on 01/18/2024 where funds were deposited back to HOME local account on 01/19/2024. These funds will be used for a different eligible HOME activity.

**HOME-ARP:**

- Received and analyzed more than 440 responses to the 2022 Housing survey, including more than half with experience in homelessness, either personally or professionally
- Reached out to more than 100 community stakeholders, including those in qualifying populations, to gain feedback on HOME-ARP funding preferences based on community need

- Conducted seven (7) stakeholder interviews with key representatives from service providers that serve qualifying populations in Tarrant County
- Conducted two (2) open stakeholder calls to identify HOME-ARP funding needs
- Hosted an education and work session using human-centered design techniques at True Worth Place to gain critical feedback from qualifying populations. More than 20 people chose to participate in the open workshop.
- The HOME-ARP RFP for supportive services and tenant-based rental assistance will be released in the first half of PY2023

## Outcomes



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

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

Goal	Source / Amount	Unit of Measure	Expected Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Homeless Prevention	CDBG: \$	Households Assisted with Public Services	35	30	
Homeless Prevention	ESG: \$	Persons Assisted with Homelessness Prevention	75	67	
Homeless Shelter Operations	ESG: \$	Persons Assisted with Overnight Shelter	10,410	10,410	
Increase Affordable Housing Stock	HOME: \$	Household Homeowner Housing Units added	10	1	
Preserve Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ HOME: \$	Household Homeowner Housing Unit Rehabilitated	35	29	
Public Infrastructure and Facilities	CDBG: \$ CDBG-CV: \$	Persons Assisted with Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities	22,495	22,370	
Public Services	CDBG: \$	Persons Assisted with Public service	1,080	2,078	

Although economic development and rental assistance were eligible items to spend CDBG-CV funds on in relation to COVID-19, no projects or rent was paid in PY2023. Tying back COVID-19 to rental assistance at this point is hard to qualify. All funds used for ESG-CV will be included in the appendices as a report from HUS SAGE reporting systems. All ESG-CV funds will be expended by October 30, 2024.



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

During the fourth year of the 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan, Tarrant County has made great strides in completing all public works projects funded by CDBG in a timely manner with public infrastructure improvements as a high priority to assist the greatest number of people and community at large. In PY 2023, Tarrant County completed 13 infrastructure projects. The second highest priority is to maintain housing and add to the housing supply. The owner-occupied homeowner rehabilitation program successful assisted 29 households through CDBG and HOME funds. ESG funds were allocated to homeless shelter operations assisting approximately 10,410 residents and 35 households (67 extremely low-income people) through homelessness prevention activities. As the COVID-19 pandemic slowed, fewer CARES Act funds were used to assist with short-term (up to 6 months) emergency rental assistance for those impacted by COVID-19. However, one (1) ADA playground in Everman, one (1) new pocket park in Sansom Park, one (1) touchless ADA bathroom at a City of Richland Hills library, touchless ADA improvements and social distancing barriers added at Salvation Army- Fort Worth, and seven (7) water infrastructure improvements completed to maintain water services viable to keep residents clean and healthy to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

**CR- 10 RACIAL AND ETHICAL COMPOSITION OF FAMILIES ASSISTED**



**Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted). 91.520(a)**

Table 1 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds	CDBG	HOME
White	1,306	5
Black or African American	627	1
Asian	33	0
American Indian or American Native	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0
Black + White	47	0
<b>Other</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>5</b>
Hispanic	942	2
Not Hispanic	1,082	4

The data under the CDBG program includes information on race and ethnicity for households that have completed home rehabilitations. It also includes the number of students served by the SafeSchools anti-bullying program and case management for individuals experiencing homelessness. Race and ethnicity for public infrastructure programs have not been included in this list since these projects use area-wide benefit criteria. Under the HOME program, the data includes number of households assisted for households that have completed home rehabilitations and one

homebuyer. Please note there is no “black + white” nor “Other” racial and ethnic category in HUD’s system. Two families listed as other under the CDBG Rehab program, one family in the HOME rehab program and nine students listed as “other” in the SafeSchools program. Forty-seven (47) students listed as black + white. Both “black + white” and “other” populations will be added to the white count in HUD’s system because those categories are not listed in the HUD reporting system. Under ESG, only race by number of people is available: 2,656 White, 4,852 Black or African American, 35 Asian, 34 American Indian or Alaska Native, 21 Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 325 Hispanic, 13 Middle Eastern or North African, 1,087 multiple race combinations greater than one percent (1%), 4 did not know or refused and 1,383 had missing data. Data on race is not collected by family due to the make-up of some blended families.

## CR-15 RESOURCES AND INVESTMENTS 91.520(A)



### Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available in PY2023	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	\$ 4,212,384.84	\$4,320,508.17
HOME	public - federal	\$ 1,693,676.00	\$677,472.27
ESG	public - federal	\$ 321,425.19	\$237,711.40
Other – CDBG-CV	public - federal	\$ 6,430,388.00	\$ 5,474,722.90
Other – ESG-CV	public - federal	\$ 4,047,590.98	\$ 4,047,590.98

In PY2023, Tarrant County and the four (4) entitlement cities receiving CDBG received \$4,199,392.00 and \$12,992.84 in reallocated funds from previous years. During PY2023 CDBG did not recapture any funds. Tarrant County received \$1,693,676.00 in HOME funding. Unspent HOME dollars since 2017 were added to a Request for Proposals (RFP) which will remain open until all funds are committed. Tarrant County received \$250,298.00 in ESG funding and \$71,127.19 remaining from previous year. No HOME funds were recaptured, but \$144,536.75 was repaid from DCTC for an unsold Single Family home. Amounts expended in all grants include funds from previous years.



### Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

No specific target areas have been identified as the needs are throughout Tarrant County. Tarrant County works with consortium cities to determine specific needs of each City and a ranking committee comprised of mayors helps prioritize funding and need. Ten cities and four (4) entitlement cities under Tarrant County’s supervision have public infrastructure activities currently under construction in low- to moderate-income areas or serve residents in the limited clientele category. Tarrant County is an urban county entitlement comprised of a 30-City consortium for 2021-2023: Azle, Bedford, Benbrook, Blue Mound, Burleson, Colleyville, Crowley, Dalworthington Gardens, Euless, Everman, Forest Hill, Grapevine, Haltom City, Haslet, Hurst, Keller, Kennedale, Lakeside, Lake Worth, Mansfield, North Richland Hills, Pantego, Richland Hills, River Oaks, Saginaw, Sansom Park, Southlake, Watauga, Westworth Village, and White Settlement. In 2021, Colleyville joined the consortium to participate in programs and funding opportunities. In 2024, Burleson had the option to become their own City entitlement, but opted to stay within the consortium as usual.

Programs that serve all residents of Tarrant County are eligible even if the main place of service is within Fort Worth or Arlington, such as shelters for those experiencing homelessness. Arlington, Fort Worth, and Grand Prairie receive their own HUD funds and manage their own programs. All low-moderate area-wide benefit activities are based HUD data or approved surveys. Direct assistance such as homeowner repair, priority reconstruction and ADA barrier removal programs will assist those who qualify on an individual basis. In PY2013, Tarrant County split consortium cities into two (2) groups based on geography and weight of annual activities. In PY2023, Group A was funded, Group B was funded in PY2024. Entitlement cities continue to receive funding annually.

## Leveraging



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

Cities pay any remaining balance from CDBG-funded infrastructure projects. Last year, 13 infrastructure projects were leveraged with \$2,097,715.00 from City sources.

When matching occurs in HOME or ESG, match commitments are met in a variety of ways, including cash, waived fees, donations, and/or volunteer hours. Tarrant County expended approximately \$133,891.72 in HOME funds for owner-occupied rehabilitation projects with cities applying 30% match for the program. For ESG, match was made with salary from other HUD grants (as allowable), donations provided by private companies and individuals, proceeds from participating agency stores, volunteer hours, and/or donations from various sources.

The HOME Match Report and the HOME MBE/WBE report will be available in the final CAPER.

## CR-20 AFFORDABLE HOUSING 91.520(B)



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

Number of Households Supported	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	28	35
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	37	29
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	100	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>64</b>

The one year goal to support non-homeless households with affordable housing units was 165. In PY2023, 64 households were served or 38.8 percent of the goal was met due to the lack of acquisition of existing units.



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

62 people within 29 owner occupied single family homes underwent home rehabilitation in PY 2023. 24 homes were rehabilitated with CDBG funds with an additional five (5) homes were rehabilitated with HOME funds. Due to urgency of more homes needing only priority repair, Tarrant County increased the number of homes assisted. Close relationships with partner agencies and CHDOs have fulfilled housing gaps in our community, but stronger partnership with the private development community and added flexibility with federal regulations are required to add to the affordable housing supply.

In PY2023, 67 people/35 households with 30% or less area median income (AMI) and an eviction notice or letter to vacate were provided rental assistance with ESG homelessness prevention funds. These families were also assisted by a case manager to provide as much alternate service resources as necessary to help offset costs so the families can continue to pay their own rent and improve their situation. Some people that need assistance to prevent homelessness are low-to moderate- income (50-80% AMI) and need temporary assistance due to unforeseen circumstances. In collaboration with City of Arlington and City of Fort Worth, homelessness prevention and CARES Act funding was allocated throughout the County appropriately. As COVID-19 cases decreased, the number of people served also declined.



**Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.**

Assessment of past performance and forecasting of future funding will dictate goals in future action plans. For example, using ESG to prevent homelessness will continue to be a need, but goals will fluctuate depending on the amount of funding available as well as program capability. In PY2024 Action Plan, HOME funds are planned to be used under TBRA to open the income level to serve those that do not income qualify in the ESG homeless prevention program. As HOME funding remains level, market costs increase, interest rates increase, the number of homes rehabilitated or affordable housing units added will likely be reduced in future years. Luckily, CDBG provides flexibility where ADA barrier removal and rehabbing homes that need only one or two priority repairs will assist more people. More substantial amendments may occur for annual Action Plans due to nature of markets and public need.



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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	12	5
Low-income	9	0
Moderate-income	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>

For the purposes of this section, we are only looking at the activities which produce affordable housing and affordable housing support determined by income and family size; 29 families assisted through the Owner-Occupied Single-Family rehabilitation program. CDBG funded affordable housing includes twelve (12) single family homes

rehabilitated for extremely low income households, nine (9) low income and three (3) moderate income households. HOME funded five (5) extremely low income households.

Two (2) groups are not reflected in the table above: (1) 104 people (30 households) experiencing homelessness with no income were housed with case management funded by CDBG public services and rental assistance from CoC grant funds. ESG prevented 67 extremely low to moderate income people (35 households) from experiencing homelessness.

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**Evaluate the jurisdiction’s progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:**

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

When a person experiencing homelessness calls any agency or local government in Tarrant County, they are referred to the Tarrant County Homeless Coalition (TCHC) Helpline, available via phone and online access, to maintain a CoC-wide client prioritization method that guides the referral to housing process. As the Coordinated Assessment System (CAS) model continues to evolve and integrate into the community, those with the highest barriers to assistance are reached through targeted physical locations and well-trained outreach teams. An appeals process offsets clients who are unable to participate in the typical assessment process due to disability. All providers and relevant partners in the community are trained on the evolving system and educate clients on CAS access. Since 2020 the CAS process has become more electronically driven, with the goal to lessen the length of time between assessment to referral and ultimately housing placement.

In response to COVID-19, in PY2023 funds were being spent down to close out the grant by July 2024. Some funds remain to finish payment to shelter operations. No rental assistance was provided as COVID-19 severity and cases lessened.

Tarrant County Community Development’s (TCCD’s) homelessness prevention program works closely with MHMR PATH, the HOPE Team, JPS Care Connections Team, and the VA street outreach teams to coordinate client housing needs. Occasionally, agencies encounter persons with evictions and provide referrals to TCCD and other local municipalities and agencies with homelessness prevention resources to assist those that are not technically homeless but are on the brink of becoming homeless. In some cases, the client has waited too long in the eviction process and becomes evicted and homeless. TCCD works with agencies to document homelessness for purposes of obtaining housing through the Coordinated Assessment System (CAS). TCCD is often referred to by 211, other cities, landlords and the State of Texas; however, the TCHC hotline is the best option. The number is (817) 996-8800 and the website form is accessible at [ahomewithhope.org](http://ahomewithhope.org).



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

CARES Act funds and legislation protected renters for three (3) years, but many renters are no longer eligible for assistance and fewer dollars are available for COVID-19 related rental assistance. With inflation and housing markets more strained, there is greater potential to see more people enter into homelessness. Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) supported operations for seven (7) emergency shelters in Tarrant County this year. CoC Grants funded Tenant Based Leasing Assistance and Rapid Rehousing since ESG funds are limited. In 2020, TCHC developed Leadership Academy for Homeless Services to help further educate case managers on care for clients in emergency shelters and transitional housing which will enable them to better meet the needs of people experiencing homelessness. Goals for the Leadership Academy include:

- **Increased knowledge on selected topic areas**

- Increased collaboration between partner agencies
- Expanded leadership opportunities for graduates
- Improvement in system performance Improved service delivery



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

TCHC coordinates resources and services amongst member agencies. To ensure they are reaching and assisting the correct population, the CoC uses the software program Green River to collect HMIS data, merge record sets for analyses, access combined data on individual clients, review data quality, run operational HUD-mandated reports, and assist in managing coordinated entry and integrated care. The system combines medical records with HMIS data to support planning to improve the social determinants of health. As a member of the CoC, Tarrant County actively participates in coordinating and assisting agencies assist our common clientele.

The CoC works to leverage all available resources to prevent homelessness. The number of households becoming homeless per month in 2020 and 2021 was significantly lower than in 2019, but has raised in 2022-2023. The CoC credits the eviction moratorium and significant funding of prevention resources as a reason or the previous decrease. TCHC reviews the eviction court docket weekly to determine if anyone on the list has experienced homelessness previously; people who have experienced homelessness in the past have the greatest risk of experiencing homelessness again.

The ESG Homelessness Prevention program prevented a total of 35 households (67 people) from experiencing homelessness in PY2023. This program also coordinates with other financial assistance programs throughout Tarrant County such as, City of Fort Worth's Community Action Partners (CAP) program and Arlington Housing Authority's financial assistance programs to divert households from experiencing homelessness. As a collaborative group of entitlement grantees, we strive to meet the needs of all residents within Tarrant County and ensure our funding is allocated at appropriate levels.



**Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again**

The redesigned CAS program includes specific targets and goals that have been adopted by CoC participating organizations. The goals state that 100 percent (100%) of CoC- and ESG-funded housing providers will participate in CAS; 100 percent (100%) of PSH and RRH enrollments will come from CAS; 90 percent (90%) of CAS referrals will be accepted by housing providers; and the average length of time between referral to lease up is less than 35 days. All targets are being met, except for the length of time between referral to lease up is sometimes more than 35 days due to the housing market and the severity of the needs of the most vulnerable clients who are now given top priority. In calendar years 2020-2021, a Coordinated Entry redesign resulted in a 35 percent reduction in the time to lease-up Continuum-wide. This reduction occurred because of the redesign of Coordinated Entry, the addition of

landlord engagement for the Continuum, increased diversion practices, and implementation of a new Rapid Exit program, which provides three (3) months of rental assistance for newly homeless households who have income.

To ensure the CAS program works, additional committees that focus on the CoC's most vulnerable homeless clients have been created. The committees identified needs to focus on trends among people experiencing homelessness and to have better relationships with health and emergency services. The Youth, Family, and Veterans Committees and the Hope Team meet monthly to discuss needs and gaps, present recommendations, and share successful projects and methods. In spring of 2024, the Fatality Review Committee was reestablished, working to identify the most common health and safety risks for those in our community who have experienced homelessness and to make system level recommendations for improvement based on these findings.

Additionally, HUD required all CoC's to submit System Performance Measures. These measures track community level progress on challenges such as length of time homeless, increase in participant incomes, exits to permanent housing destinations, and returns to homelessness. These measures, along with the redesigned CAS, allow for the CoC to better track and monitor the transition to housing and identify opportunities for system improvements as issues are identified. Ongoing tweaks continue to be made to the CAS system, including the May 2022 change from the VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool) to the HAT (Housing Assessment Tool). This change aims to better connect those in need to resources designed to assist them. Youth, families, and veterans are prioritized through CAS by reported homelessness span.



### Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

There are currently three (3) providers of HUD-assisted housing in the Tarrant County Consortium: Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office (TCHAO), the Grapevine Housing Authority (GHA), and the Haltom City Housing Authority (HCHA). Arlington Housing Authority and Housing Solutions of Fort Worth are not included in this section as both cities are not in the Tarrant County consortium. The public housing supply in Grapevine and Haltom City is generally well-managed and in good condition. Tarrant County does not own housing property and administers the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program for Tarrant County, Corsicana and Grapevine. Starting in 2016, GHA only administers the Public Housing Program. GHA currently owns 98 housing units, approximately 72 percent (72%) of the residents at Grapeview Housing Authority are over 62 years of age and; over 800 applicants remain on the waiting list. HCHA has 150 housing units in their inventory and does not have an HCV program.

In PY2023, TCHAO was awarded 150 HCVs from Corsicana Housing Authority and 115 HCVs from GHA. In PY2023, 3,417 households were provided HCVs with 1,008 households on waiting lists. The majority of household sizes on the waiting list are two- (2-) person households, then one- (1-) person households, followed closely by three- (3-) person households. Approximately 560 elderly and 1,235 family members with at least one (1) person with disabilities were served within the same time period.

There are 170 vouchers for the VA Homeless Program with 145 currently served. 159 vouchers for the Family Reunification and 24 Vouchers for the Foster Youth Initiative. 220 mainstream vouchers (210 are leased), and 104 Emergency Housing Vouchers will be available to assist with homeless and extremely low-income families with housing.

### Specific Housing Authorities

## TARRANT COUNTY HOUSING ASSISTANCE OFFICE

The Family Unification Program (FUP) and Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) are programs under which Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs) are provided to three different populations:

1. Families for whom the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in: a) The imminent placement of the family/child or children in out-of-home care, or b) The delay in the discharge of the child or children to the family from out-of-home care. There is no time limitation on FUP family vouchers.
2. For a period not to exceed 36 months, otherwise eligible youths who have attained at least 18 years and not more than 24 years of age and who have left foster care.
3. The FYI initiative makes HCV assistance available to Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) in partnership with Public Child Welfare Agencies (PCWAs). Under FYI, PHAs provide housing assistance on behalf of: Youth at least 18 years and not more than 24 years of age (have not reached their 25th birthday) who left foster care, PHAs administer the FUP in partnership with Public Child Welfare Agencies (PCWAs) who are responsible for referring FUP families and youths to the PHA for determination of eligibility for rental assistance.

The HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) program combines HUD's Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) rental assistance for homeless Veterans with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of

Veterans Affairs (VA). VA provides these services for participating Veterans at VA medical centers (VAMCs), community-based outreach clinics (CBOCs), through VA contractors, or through other VA designated entities.

The Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV) program is available through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). Through EHV, HUD is providing housing choice vouchers to local Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) in order to assist individuals and families who are: (1) Homeless, (2) At risk of homelessness, (3) Fleeing, or attempting to flee, (4) domestic violence, (5) dating violence, (6) sexual assault, (7) stalking, or human trafficking, or (8) were recently homeless or have a high risk of housing instability. The EHV referrals are sent to Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office from Tarrant County Homeless Coalitions CoC.

## GRAPEVINE AND HALTOM CITY HOUSING AUTHORITIES

The Grapevine Housing Authority (GHA) participates in HUD's Public Housing Program. GHA owns 98 units located on five (5) streets; Starr Place has 20 elderly and disabled units consisting of ten (10) efficiencies, eight (8) one-bedroom, one (1) handicap one-bedroom, and one (1) two-bedroom. W. Texas Street has 19 elderly and disabled units consisting of eight efficiencies, 10 one-bedroom, and one handicap two-bedroom units. Starnes / Brewer has nine (9) family units consisting of six (6) two-bedroom and one (1) handicap two-bedroom located on N. Starnes, and two (2) three-bedroom units located on Brewer. S. Scribner has ten (10) family units consisting of eight (8) two-bedroom and two (2) three-bedroom units. W. Worth has 40 elderly and disabled units consisting of 37 one-bedroom and three (3) handicap one-bedroom units. There are over 790 applicants on the waiting list, so new applications are not being accepted. Approximately 72% of the residents at Grapeview Housing Authority are over 62 years of age; up from 60% in 2023. The Grapevine Housing Authority has replaced the water distribution system on Texas Street. GHA is in the process of replacing HVAC units and renovating restrooms. Grapevine Housing Authority is updating its policies and procedures to be in compliance with HUD's new HOTMA (Housing Opportunity through Modernization Act) implementation January 1, 2025. The HOTMA changes are the most significant changes in decades.

Haltom City Housing Authority (HCHA) administers one low income housing project subsidized by HUD. There is a total of 150 apartments located on this one site with sixty (60)- one bedrooms designated for elderly age 62 and older, 26-two bedrooms, 34-three bedrooms, four (4) - four bedrooms and six (6) - one bedrooms for families. For PY2023, it is unknown if HCHA has made improvements and how many people are on the waiting list. There is currently no program to encourage public housing residents to become more involve in management and participation in homeownership.



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

Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office manages a Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) program and a Home Buyer's Club providing resources to enable participating voucher families to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency. The FSS Program is an employment and savings incentive program providing families a unique opportunity to free themselves of government assistance. During the 5-year contract period, the family continues to pay 30 percent of their income as their portion of rent. As their earned income increases and their portion of rent increases and the housing subsidy decreases. The amount of decrease in subsidy is deposited into an escrow account for the family. Upon the family's successful completion of the contract, the escrow account is awarded to the family to be used for purchasing homes and other purposes. Many participants of the FSS program have achieved stable,

well-paid employment, which has made it possible of them to overcome the need for federal assistance. Currently 170 FSS families are in the program, 14 people graduated from the FSS program and 2 are new homeowners. In addition to the FSS program, TCHAO also has a viable HCV Homeownership program that has 170 families in the program currently and 27 families have already purchased their own homes from previous years. All voucher holders who are interested in becoming first time homeowners using their voucher, participate in monthly classes, workshops and seminars.

GHA participates in HUD's Public Housing Program where approximately 72% of the residents at Grapeview Housing Authority are over 62 years of age. Since the majority of residents are elderly, there are no programs that encourage homeownership.

There is currently no program at HCHA to encourage public housing residents to become more involve in management and participation in homeownership in the future.



#### **Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs**

Grapevine, Haltom City and Tarrant County PHA are not troubled.



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

Tarrant County encourages affordable housing by working with cities and other public agencies to avoid barriers to affordable housing through education and meetings. To educate other cities and agencies, Tarrant County staff is educated with the most up-to-date fair housing policies and work to ensure barriers are removed. The Mayors' Council of Tarrant County meetings are used as a forum to provide information to help enlighten local governments of the potential barriers to accessing affordable housing and other common challenges. Tarrant County works with cities, banks, and developers with various incentive programs, including low-income housing tax credits (LIHTC), to promote affordable rental housing throughout Tarrant County. Considering limitations on transportation options within Tarrant County, members of Mayors' Council of Tarrant County and NCTCOG's Regional Transportation Coalition provide input to transportation agencies to identify alternate modes of transportation for all residents.

To create more inclusive programs, Tarrant County strives to market infrastructure jobs available at each work site for low-income individuals and encourages recognition of laborers in our single-family rehabilitation projects. All other programs are based on income and not race or ethnicity. There is a wait list where programming is based on a first-come first-served basis, unless it is for ADA barrier removal, in which those households are served immediately.



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

Despite continued coordination between government agencies, nonprofit organizations, churches, and others to serve the needs of the most vulnerable populations, economic prosperity, job availability, transportation, affordable housing, and healthcare are not accessible to everyone. Rental costs have increased significantly due to the competitive housing market, rising interest rates and overall increased costs in housing. According to MIT living wage calculations, the annual living wage in Texas for a single person with no children is \$43,513.60; whereas a family of 2 adults and 2 children is \$80,184.00. Not everyone can make this amount to maintain a healthy standard of living. Opportunities to higher education are limited due to barriers to transportation, daycare, or having to work to pay for rent. Alternate transportation options beyond the personal car limits housing options and affordability. While HUD funds have increased slightly, the housing market in the region has made it difficult to add housing due to market prices. Combined, these many obstacles are present in meeting housing demand. Working with the HTF, HOME and developers, we work with multiple groups to try to add more affordable/workforce housing.

In 2023, unaffordable housing markets and soaring costs have created more obstacles to meeting the needs of underserved populations. Case managers have seen an increasing demand to continue to provide rental assistance to some renters whose wage is stagnant and struggle to keep up with rising costs of living. Such is seen in our elderly population where incomes are fixed and costs have skyrocketed. For those who can work, the pay rates are discouraging when cost of living and rental costs have increased significantly. By working with employers and Workforce Solutions of Tarrant County, our clients are encouraged to take advantage of rebate programs, use workforce solutions to increase wage capacity and use other agency resources to be work ready.

TCHAO coordinates with landlords by providing monthly landlord training and hosting meetings so that both parties understand client trends and landlord needs. TCHAO coordinates with other government agencies such as Child

Protective Services (CPS) on a quarterly basis and the VA office on a monthly basis to discuss cases and identify ways to best serve those populations. Likewise, TCHAO staff attends monthly CoC meetings and meets with community providers on a quarterly basis to discuss gaps in services and provide solutions.

Cities and Tarrant County continue to collaborate with the private industry to leverage funding where possible and better coordinate use of funds. Members of the CoC are responding to the continued tightening of funding by sharing information amongst each other and by using the CAS system to better match clients to agencies that can best serve them. Collaboration among CoC members resulted in new mutually beneficial work groups and creative ideas to maximize funding to serve similar populations.



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

Tarrant County notifies all clients of its homeowner housing rehabilitation and rental assistance programs of the potential hazards of lead-based paint. Assisted residences are inspected for peeling paint and the age of resident children. All Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspectors for the Supportive Housing Programs (SHP) have been certified as visual inspectors. Tarrant County Community Development has two (2) staff members certified as a Lead Paint Risk Assessor. As part of the HQS inspection, inspectors note the age of resident children and inspect all assisted structures for peeling paint. All homes built before 1978 are analyzed for lead-based paint and remediated according to HUD guidelines, as needed. Of the 29 homes rehabbed, ten (10) homes were built before 1978 and were tested for lead. Of those homes, all had lead and subsequent abatement.

Tarrant County is in full compliance with the Lead Safe Housing Regulation (24 CFR Part 35) which took effect September 15, 2000. Tarrant County staff regularly consults with National Association for County Community and Economic Development (NACCED), National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), and the Tarrant County Health Department on the lead-based paint program. In addition, staff undergoes continuing education for state license renewal. All homeowners participating in home rehabilitation and rental assistance programs are provided a copy of all lead-based paint documentation as required by HUD.



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

Tarrant County will continue to manage programs directed toward reducing poverty and work with other agencies and funding sources to maximize limited resources. Important elements in the prevention of poverty is adding more affordable housing, providing quality education and child care, creating and retaining jobs for area residents and improving transportation to get to those jobs. Tarrant County will continue to help pay rents with ESG funds to help households avoid homelessness. Although the number of COVID-19 related rental assistance has decreased, CDBG-CV funds are still available to assist households with rent in the event of a rise in COVID-19 cases. Assessments are occurring constantly to accommodate the ever changing landscape of needs. Although transportation was a forefront need in previous years, the focus of adding affordable housing and building infrastructure to accommodate future emergencies is now the focus. We encourage those who are unemployed to work with workforce development to obtain education or explore other types of jobs so that they can gain employment and maintain self-sufficiency. To encourage employment on HUD funded projects, contractors will post signs encouraging interested parties to inquire about jobs and alert businesses that we will hire subcontractors that hire low income persons to assist in labor related jobs.



Tarrant County Human Services uses County general funds to provide emergency utility and rental assistance for clients who are facing eviction or homelessness due to emergencies, family crisis and other urgent circumstances.

Non-profit agencies such as Housing Channel often pair with other housing programs such as First Time Homebuyers or FSS Program to offer financial education to potential home buyers. The First Time Homebuyers program helps families with down payment and closing costs of their first home and FSS is an employment and savings incentive program that provides families a unique opportunity to free themselves of government assistance. Both encourage financial education to better manage and reduce the chances of living in poverty.

The COVID-19 pandemic has reinforced how important high-quality broadband is to close the digital divide in accessing health, education, and economic opportunities. The change in work created by the pandemic requires improved connections, communications, and productivity. For poor, elderly and non-English speaking individuals, being able to have access to high-quality broadband will provide greater opportunities. Plans to increase broadband continue to be discussed with Tarrant County and the State of Texas.



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

Tarrant County is involved with community planning and has developed relationships to develop institutional structure and enhance coordination to encourage the creation of affordable housing. Referrals are made to the Community Development and Housing departments especially when Commissioners have been asked for assistance by their constituents. Quick response, coordination, and collaboration are keys to the Department's success. By continuing to sponsor programs to expand technical capacity and improve coordination among local nonprofit and governmental agencies, such as planning forums, surveys, workshops, and joint venture housing activities, Tarrant County can further assist the community. Through the Mayors' Council of Tarrant County, the Cities within Tarrant County help decide how HUD funds are expended.



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

Tarrant County continues to coordinate with CoC members, the cities of Fort Worth and Arlington, the TCHC, and local housing authorities, including the TCHAO in sharing information. TCHAO hosts regular landlord fairs, monthly landlord orientation, online portals, and consultation when needed. Meetings with CoC members have been held to ensure gaps are met and resources have not been duplicated in times of reduced funding. TCCD attends meetings with other County departments to know what is happening across Tarrant County and aid in joint efforts when possible. Transportation challenges, emergency management matters, and cooperation with other Cities through the Mayors' Council of Tarrant County and the Regional Transportation Coalition (RTC) have enhanced coordination between public entities. Relationships with banks and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) have provided homebuyer opportunities to access fair mortgage programs to families that may not qualify for a mortgage through conventional methods.

Building off past programs with agencies we are better informed on available resources to share with all the Cities and County residents. For example, in sharing the homeowner rehabilitation program information with Meals on Wheels clients, Meals on Wheels also shared information about their AC program. Window unit AC systems are available to all in Tarrant County where Meals on Wheels could also help install. Open communication and sharing of resources to help like clients help the County run smoother.



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

The Analysis of Impediments report was produced with the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan submitted May 12, 2020. A certification of affirmatively furthering fair housing and the same analytical content identifying fair housing choice needs will be available within the next Consolidated Plan.

TCCD is responsible for reviewing the impact of policy-makers, government officials, public and private lenders, landlords, and others on fair housing issues. Tarrant County has identified five impediments to fair housing choice that it will strive to address during the next five years.

**Impediment No. 1:** Lack of supply of affordable housing

**Impediment No. 2:** Lack of understanding of and awareness of resources on fair housing law, rights, and duties available to local governments, stakeholders, and the public about fair housing requirements and programs to assist low-income residents and persons with disabilities.

**Impediment No. 3:** Rising costs for homeowners and renters due to higher demand by influx of new residents and lack of supply or limited income.

**Impediment No. 4:** Lack of alternate transportation services to move people without a personal vehicle from home to job/school/appointments and services.

**Impediment No. 5:** Not in My Backyard (NIMBYism) limits affordable housing development, which could limit housing choice for protected classes in some communities.

Fair housing issues for Tarrant County are similar to other counties in the country; however, the coordination and information sharing between cities and the county is unique whereby changes can be made with common goals. Although cities and towns have differences, common issues arise; NIMBYism remains an issue which may be dispelled with greater education to the public and improved development requirements to address amenities not only for tenants, but for the neighborhood. Other issues are choices of current affordable housing, the availability of housing relative to location, surrounding amenities and alternate transportation. Lastly, the cost to maintain housing is the biggest issue for all races in which assisting income eligible persons based on a first come, first served basis will remain the fairest for all.

The following are goals that we hope to accomplish through HUD funds. Every goal is a high priority serving different concerns that compounded improve overall opportunities for fair housing.

1. Maintain safe and affordable housing
2. Add to the affordable housing stock
3. Educate the public on fair housing rights
4. Create livable and sustainable neighborhoods.

## **Goals and Priorities**

Goals and Priorities to address housing challenges, TCCD plans with fair housing goals and priorities. The following goals and priorities presented will be enforced through the Tarrant County five- (5-) year Consolidated Plan and executed through annual Action Plans.

### **Maintain safe and affordable housing;**

- a) Programs will assist homeowners by rehabilitating single-family owner-occupied homes
- b) Provide Housing Quality Standard (HQS) inspections for rental assistance clients to ensure safe homes
- c) Ensure HUD properties are monitored consistently to ensure affordability and fair housing is enforced

### **Add to the affordable housing stock;**

- a) Use HUD funds to build new multi-family and single-family homes
- b) Use HUD funds to acquire and rehabilitate multi-family and single-family homes
- c) Assist TCHAO to engage with landlords to accept rental assistance vouchers
- d) Work with partners to ensure opportunity zones are maximized.

### **Educate the public on fair housing rights**

- a) Answer fair housing inquiries to provide guidance of resources to tenants and landlords
- b) Disseminate fair housing brochures in English, Spanish and other languages where appropriate for all home inspections and home rehabilitations.

### **Create livable and sustainable neighborhoods.**

- a) Continue to assist cities in improving utilities and infrastructure
- b) Encourage more energy efficient and holistic projects to best assist a community as a whole using sustainable and resilient practices.
- c) Assist in providing 6G Broadband and greater connectivity to low- to moderate income neighborhoods
- d) Encourage alternative transportation options and designs to create healthier neighborhoods.

## **Priorities**

Maintaining safe and affordable housing will be a top priority as residents' age and low-income households continue to experience difficulty in finding affordable housing. Tarrant County's housing rehabilitation programs will help the elderly age in place, families with children to live in a safer environment, and improve the physical conditions of a home to accommodate a person with special needs. Case management for our residents experiencing homelessness and homelessness prevention clients will include fair housing education and HQS inspections to ensure the safety of housing. Using HOME funds, multifamily and single-family homes will continue to be added to the market where feasible. Developers will be encouraged to add amenities within each development. In building with a more holistic approach, NIMBYism may be decreased in a community and environmental standards will be increased with higher energy efficiency standards in place. Tarrant County will regularly monitor and address any issues to ensure standards are upheld, and units remain affordable within set affordability periods. To further educate citizens and providers about fair housing, TCHAO will continue to engage with landlords and quickly address any issues with tenants subsidized by TCHAO. As TCCD receives calls regarding Fair Housing, the office will continue to assist callers

and redirect any legal questions to appropriate agencies. All fair housing materials will be available in print and on the Tarrant County website in multiple languages. To meet the stated goals, Tarrant County will use the objectives throughout the five- (5-) year Consolidated Plan and the annual Action Plans. Each objective will be measurable through our Annual Action Plans and CAPERs. Updates may occur based on need, regulatory and/or societal changes.

## CR-40 MONITORING 91.220 AND 91.320



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

Each grant is treated separately and each have their own policy and procedures for monitoring. Monitoring HOME funded multi-family units will assist in keeping units affordable thereby providing more opportunities for affordable housing. All Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) and HOME funded single family and multi-family homes are desk monitored regularly and on-site inspections must occur within 12 months after project completion and at least once every three (3) years thereafter during the period of affordability per 24 CFR 92.504. Inspections must be based on a statistically valid sample of units appropriate for the size of the HOME-assisted project, typically 15 to 20 percent (15-20%). If there are four (4) or fewer HOME-assisted units, 100 percent (100%) of HOME-assisted units are inspected. As physical monitoring occurred August 2023 and was reported in CAPER 2022, only desk monitoring occurred in PY2023. Tarrant County staff works with the developer to ensure the properties meet regulatory requirements during the affordability period.

CDBG facility projects are monitored annually for up to five years upon completion of a project to ensure use of facility still serves the originally intended population. Data is submitted by the project coordinator for the facility annually and kept on file.

Homeowner Rehabilitation projects have a five (5) year affordability period on each assisted home. A homeowner that requires a release of lien will contact TCCD to file a release with any funds recaptured if still within the affordability period.

ESG funds are used for shelter operations of shelters and for homelessness prevention. No monitoring is required after funds have been expended. All checks and balances are done prior to fund expenditure to ensure eligibility.



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

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

A public notice was placed in the Commercial Recorder on August 23, 2024 to provide interested parties an opportunity to comment on the CAPER during the minimum 15 day comment period beginning August 23 and ending September 17, 2024. A copy of the draft CAPER is available online at <http://www.tarrantcounty.com/en/community-development-and-housing-department.html> and in Community Development's office (2501 Parkview Dr, Suite 420, Fort Worth, Texas 76102). The document is also available via mail or email by request. A public hearing will be held on September 17, 2024 to hear any public comments at 10:00am in the Commissioner's Court Room # 503A, 5th

Floor, 100 East Weatherford, Fort Worth, TX 76196. The public notice and minutes will be found in the appendices in the final CAPER.

## CR-45 CDBG 91.520 ©



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

Changes in CDBG objectives are uncommon, but activities may be changed to better serve communities in need and for better fiscal impact. For example, an activity can be modified to serve a greater geographic area and more citizens due to increased funding. Tarrant County encourages all cities to expend all CDBG funds in a timely manner to maintain spending ratios and timeliness of project completion. If Tarrant County does require any changes to its program, significant justification must be provided followed by a 30 day comment period and a public hearing on the final comment day would first be made prior to any changes.



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

No.

## CR-50 HOME 24 CFR 91.520 (D)



**Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations**

*Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in 24 CFR §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.*

Emerald Run Apartments (North Richland Hills, TX), Plaza Apartments (Richland Hills, TX), Cambridge Court (White Settlement, TX), and Heritage Manor (White Settlement, TX) were physically monitored in August 2023. No other units were monitored for the rest of PY2023. Most housing units passed housing quality standards (HQS) inspections and any issues identified were resolved. Additionally, most resident files were up-to-date with the exception of a few expired leases. Tarrant County staff works with property management teams to ensure all resident files are complete and up-to-date.



**Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 24 CFR 91.520(e) and 24 CFR 92.351(a)**

For all HOME-assisted housing contracts, Tarrant County and partners have adopted the affirmative marketing procedures outlined below to (1) ensure that eligible minority and/or women owned businesses will receive

information about available housing opportunities; and (2) tenant-based rental assistance programs and homebuyer development programs attract eligible persons in the market area without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, religion, familial status, or disability.

To ensure appropriate outreach to minority contractors in the implementation of its community development and housing programs, Tarrant County publishes notices of all engineering, housing rehabilitation, and public works contracting opportunities in the *Commercial Recorder*. Various Chambers of Commerce are made aware of these opportunities through mail at least once per year and CivCast, subscribing plan rooms have open access to all project information. Overall outreach through *Commercial Recorder* and through Chambers of Commerce have varied. In the past year, Tarrant County provided technical assistance to 12 development teams interested in HOME funding.

For multifamily rehabilitation projects, a sign is placed on the site to provide opportunities to persons in the area to contract to do work. A Fair Housing sign is required in apartment complexes marketing material when reaching out to possible tenants.



**Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics**

In PY2023, no program income was collected for HOME.



**Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 24 CFR 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 24 CFR 91.320(j)**

Tarrant County Cities face the task of trying to maintain quality housing supply in a County where approximately 67 percent (67%) of all housing units are single-family. Many aging streets and housing options are not located in low-to moderate-income target areas and they must fully fund the costs of repair and maintenance of aging infrastructure. In PY2023, an estimated \$1,708,215 of CDBG funds were expended for Public Infrastructure Improvement activities under area-wide benefits. At least 14,435 residents in 9 cities were assisted with improved access to infrastructure benefits through three (3) sewer, one (1) water and sewer, three (3) street improvements, and two (2) sidewalk additions

For eligible homes, CDBG- and HOME-assisted owner-occupied single-family homes were rehabilitated to standard living conditions to prevent blight in neighborhoods and/or assisted with ADA barrier removal. Lead-based paint hazards were evaluated and reduced in each home where standard living conditions were brought back up to building code for income-qualified homeowners. CHDOs will assist maintaining affordable housing supply by acquiring, rehabilitating where necessary, and reselling single-family and multifamily housing units. Coordination between the public, private, and nonprofit sectors help stretch resources to better develop and maintain affordable housing to meet the needs of underserved households. TCHAO maintains a positive relationship with landlords and encourages relationship building through annual landlord meetings and open communication.

## CR-58 SECTION 3



### Identify the number of individuals assisted and the types of assistance provided

The Section 3 program requires that recipients of certain HUD financial assistance, to the greatest extent possible, provide training, employment, contracting and other economic opportunities to low- and very low-income persons, especially recipients of government assistance for housing, and to businesses that provide economic opportunities to low- and very low-income persons. Only CDBG Infrastructure projects required Section 3 reporting. Thirteen infrastructure projects were completed with 5,975.75 labor hours reported. Although efforts were made to hire section 3 workers and businesses, none were hired. Outreach efforts to generate job applicants include targeting applicants in other federally funded programs, hiring subcontractors that may be low-income, having signs at construction sites for people to inquire about jobs. Tarrant County provides technical assistance during bidding during many phases of bidding and pre-construction to ensure contractors understand what is expected to outreach and potentially hire Section 3 employees and businesses. Once the Notice to Proceed is issued, staff provide forms and education on how to track hours to contractors.

## CR-60 ESG 91.520 (G) – ESG supplement to the CAPER in SAGE

UEI	# Served	Emergency Shelter	2023 Award
KEWTV16GNC54	3,099	True Worth Place	\$ 2,098.01
UHUERV1MAJ98	1,646	SafeHaven of Tarrant County	\$ 2,098.00
TGGBCN5KEMU9	154	ACH	\$ 2,098.00
GJQNYJ8BNN23	67	Center for Transforming Lives	\$ 2,098.00
HGC7JHH1UVP7	258	Salvation Army (FW Mabee Ctr)	\$ 2,098.00
E7TKB5ENTVM3	224	Salvation Army (Arlington)	\$ 2,098.00
PDPGPM7PJLR2	4,962	Presbyterian Night Shelter	\$ 2,098.00

Tarrant County was allocated \$81,346.84 for the homeless prevention program and served 35 households (67 people).

## CR-65 ESG PERSONS ASSISTED



### 4a. Number of Persons Assisted with Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	39
Children	28
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>

All persons/families that receive prevention funds received case management. Case manager encourages self-sufficiency upon exit and will assist client with resources to employment, day care, education or other opportunities to offset costs and ensure self-sufficiency.



### 4b. Number of Persons assisted with Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Due to CoC grants, no ESG funds were expended on Rapid Re-Housing.



### 4c. Number of Persons assisted in Shelters

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	7,725
Children	1,421
Don't Know/Refused/Other	3
Missing Information	1,261
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,410</b>

Although shelters are in Fort Worth and Arlington, Tarrant County funds agencies that serve all homeless persons within Tarrant County, especially when there are no other shelters in consortium cities.



### 4d. Number of Persons assisted with Street Outreach

CoC grant funds are used to pay for street outreach. Tarrant County also provided ESG-CV funds to assist during COVID-19.





**4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG**

<b>Number of Persons in Households</b>	<b>Total</b>
Adults	7,764
Children	1,449
Don't Know/Refused/Other	3
Missing Information	1,261
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,477</b>



**5. Gender—Complete for All Activities**

	<b>Total</b>
Male	5,248
Female	3,847
Transgender	24
Don't Know/Refused/Other	22
Missing Information	1,336
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,477</b>



**5. Age—Complete for All Activities**

	<b>Total</b>
Under 18	1,449
18-24	557
25 and over	7,207
Don't Know/Refused/Other	3
Missing Information	1,261
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,477</b>



7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

**Number of Persons in Households**

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans	562	0	0	562
Victims of Domestic Violence	1,366	0	0	1,366
Elderly	630	2	0	628
HIV/AIDS	34	0	0	34
Chronically Homeless	398	0	0	398
<b>Persons with Disabilities:</b>				
Severely Mentally Ill	707	0	0	707
Chronic Substance Abuse	317	0	0	317
Other Disability	922	23	0	899
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	4,936	25	0	4,911

## CR-70 ESG 91.520(G) – ASSISTANCE PROVIDED AND OUTCOMES



### Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	60
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	415,754
Total Number of bed-nights provided	368,111
Capacity Utilization	88.54%

The Salvation Army rehabbed their entire building which includes 60 beds. The above numbers of bed-nights for 2023 is the total number of beds multiplied by the nights in which a bed is available within a year, which could be 365 days or less. Between January to March beds are used less due to weather or clients using funds from tax returns and staying at hotels or other options outside of a shelter. All beds each night are typically at capacity during hot Texas summers or Cold North Texas Winters.



### 11. Project Outcomes Data measured under the performance standards developed in consultation with the CoC(s)

See agreed performance standards developed in consultation with the CoC, City of Arlington and City of Fort Worth in the appendices. Meetings occur with CoC and all grantees to discuss performance standards, coordinate funds and to improve data measures when the need arises.

## CR-75 ESG EXPENDITURES



### 11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2021	2022	2023
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	\$ 7,322.67	\$ 65,550.81
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Homelessness Prevention</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$ 7,322.67</b>	<b>\$ 65,550.81</b>



### 11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Rehousing

No ESG funds were expended on Rapid Re-Housing.



### 11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2021	2022	2023
Essential Services	0	0	0
Operations	0	\$ 39,641.40	\$ 113,620.00
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$ 39,641.40</b>	<b>\$ 113,620.00</b>

ESG funds are allocated annually, however has up to 2 years to expend. Typically there is some funds from previous years expended to carry through till new grant funds are available.



### 11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2021	2022	2023
Street Outreach	0	0	0
HMIS	0	0	0
Administration	0	\$11,576.52	0



### 11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total ESG Funds Expended</b>			
	0	\$58,540.59	\$ 179,170.81



### 11f. Match Source

	2021	2022	2023
<b>Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities</b>			
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	\$18,899.19	\$ 65,550.81
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0

State Government	0	0	0
Local Government	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	39,641.40	113,620.00
Other	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
<b>Total Match Amount</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58,540.59</b>	<b>\$ 179,170.81</b>

Other Non-ESG HUD funds comes from CDBG used as match. Private funds are donations provided to agencies that we fund.



**11g. Total**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities</b>			
ESG + Match	0	\$ 117,081.18	\$ 358,341.62