



COMMISSIONERS COURT
COMMUNICATION

REFERENCE NUMBER _____

PAGE 1 OF 37

DATE: 09/17/2024

SUBJECT: PUBLIC HEARING - TO CONSIDER THE DRAFT TARRANT COUNTY PROGRAM YEAR 2023 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION REPORT (COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT)

COMMISSIONERS COURT ACTION REQUESTED

It is requested that the Commissioners Court conduct a public hearing to consider the Draft Tarrant County Program Year (PY) 2023 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). Further, upon closure of the public hearing, it is requested that the Commissioners Court authorize the Community Development Director to execute all related documents as required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

BACKGROUND

A public hearing is required by HUD to hear public comments regarding the performance and evaluation of program activities during PY 2023 (July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024). The purpose of the CAPER is to report the results of the PY 2023 Action Plan programs and activities that addressed the community development priorities detailed in the 2020–2024 Consolidated Plan. At the conclusion of the public hearing, the final CAPER will be submitted to HUD to meet the reporting requirements for the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnerships Program, Emergency Solutions Grant, and CDBG CARES Act programs.

This process includes public notice, a fifteen (15) day public comment period, and a public hearing. Public comments will be received through the end of the public hearing on September 17, 2024.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no fiscal impact to Tarrant County.

SUBMITTED BY:	Community Development	PREPARED BY: APPROVED BY:	Susan Au James A. McClinton
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Tarrant County, Texas
Consolidated Annual Performance and
Evaluation Report (CAPER)

Program Year 2023 (July 1, 2023 – June 30, 2024)

- One (1) ADA playground in Everman
- One (1) new pocket park in Sansom Park
- One (1) touchless public bathroom in the Richland Hills Public Library
- One (1) touchless ADA improvements and social distancing barriers at The Salvation Army-Mabee Center
- Seven (7) water public infrastructure projects

ESG

The following activities were completed with ESG funds:

- 9,139 households (10,410 individuals) experiencing homelessness were assisted at emergency shelters and day shelters.
- 35 extremely low-income households (67 individuals) with eviction notices were provided short-term rental assistance and supportive case management to prevent homelessness.

HOME

The following activities were completed with HOME funds:

- Five (5) households were provided decent, affordable housing through full-scale homeowner rehabilitation projects.
- Two (2) 1,600 square-foot, energy-efficient, single-family homes were added to the affordable housing inventory in Sansom Park. Although both single-family homes were completed on-time, only one (1) sold to an eligible buyer within the required timeline. The Developer opted to return \$144,536.75 in HOME funding rather than convert the remaining property to a rental activity. These funds will be used for another HOME-eligible activity.
- Tarrant County completed final monitoring visits for several HOME-funded properties to ensure quality, affordable housing remained available to eligible residents.
- Two (2) revised Requests for Proposals (RFPs) for affordable housing development and homebuyer assistance programs were released to the public in the spring. These RFPs will remain open until all funds are committed.
- Tarrant County staff continues to provide technical assistance to organizations interested in applying for HOME funding.

HOME-ARP

Two (2) RFPs for supportive services and tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) were released in the spring. Several applications were submitted for supportive services and Tarrant County expects to commit all funding over the next program year. To date, no applications for TBRA have been received.

playground in Everman, one (1) new pocket park in Sansom Park, one (1) touchless public bathroom in the Richland Hills Public Library, one (1) touchless ADA improvements and social distancing barriers at The Salvation Army-Mabee Center, and seven (7) water public infrastructure projects.

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due to the racial/ethnic makeup of individuals. Categories not consistent with CDBG and HOME data entries are left blank.



Identify the resources made available.

Funding	Source	PY 2023 Funding Available	PY 2023 Funding Expended*
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	\$6,420,388.00	\$5,474,722.90
Other, ESG-CV	Public - Federal	\$4,047,590.98	\$4,047,590.98

**Funding expended includes amounts from previous years*

In PY 2023, Tarrant County and the four (4) CDBG entitlement cities received \$4,199,392.00 in new funding and \$12,992.84 in reallocated funding from previous years. No CDBG funds were recaptured.

Tarrant County received \$1,693,676.00 in HOME funding. Unspent HOME funds since PY 2017 were added to a Request for Proposals (RFP) which will remain open until all funds are committed. No HOME funds were recaptured; however, but \$144,536.75 was repaid from the developer for an unsold single-family home that was not converted to a rental property.

Finally, Tarrant County received \$250,298.00 in ESG funding and \$71,127.19 remaining from the previous year.



Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments.

No specific target areas have been identified as needs exist throughout Tarrant County. Tarrant County works with 30 consortium cities to determine the specific needs of each city: 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 manage their own entitlement program; however, they chose to stay with the consortium.

A ranking committee comprised of consortium mayors helps prioritize needs and assign funding amounts. In PY 2013, Tarrant County split consortium cities into two (2) groups based on geography and weight of activities. Group A is funded in odd-numbered years and Group B is funded in even-numbered years. Entitlement cities continue to receive funding annually. Ten cities and four (4) entitlement cities under Tarrant County's supervision have public infrastructure activities currently under construction.

CR-20 AFFORDABLE HOUSING 91.520 (B)



Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of households served as well as the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income individuals served.

The one- (1-) year goal to support non-homeless households with affordable housing units was 165. In PY 2023, 64 households were served (38.8% of the goal), lower than anticipated due to the lack of acquisition and preservation of existing housing units as shown in the table below.

Type of Assistance	Households Served	
	1-Year Goal	Actual
Rental assistance	28	35
Production of new housing units	0	0
Rehabilitation of existing housing units	37	29
Acquisition of existing housing units	100	0
TOTAL	165	64



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

29 owner-occupied single-family homes (62 individuals) underwent home rehabilitations in PY 2023. As previously stated, 24 of these homes were rehabilitated with CDBG funds and five (5) of these homes were rehabilitated with HOME funds. Due to the rise in number of homes needing only priority repair, Tarrant County was able to increase the total number of households served.

Close relationships with partner agencies and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) have fulfilled housing gaps in the Tarrant County community, but stronger partnerships with the private development community as well as added flexibility with federal regulations are required to add to the affordable housing supply. Tarrant County continues to discuss development opportunities with interested development teams as well as potential funders.

In PY 2023, 35 households (67 individuals) with extremely low-income, less than 30 percent (30%) area median income (AMI), with an eviction notice or letter to vacate, were provided rental assistance with ESG funds. These households were also assisted by a case manager who provided alternate service resources as necessary to ensure the household's ability to pay their rent and improve their situation.

In collaboration with the City of Arlington and the City of Fort Worth, resources including CARES Act funding were allocated throughout the County to assist households of low- to moderate-incomes, between 50 percent (50%) and 80 percent (80%) AMI, due to unforeseen circumstances. As COVID-19 cases decreased, the number of individuals served also declined.

CR-25 HOMELESS AND OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS 91.220 (D, E); 91.320 (D, E); 91.520 (C)



Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through reaching out to people experiencing homelessness, especially unsheltered individuals, and assessing their individual needs.

When someone experiencing homelessness calls any agency or local government in Tarrant County, they are referred to the Tarrant County Homeless Coalition (TCHC) Helpline. This Helpline, available online (<https://www.ahomewithhope.org>) and via phone (817-996-8800), allows a client to be assessed to see which programs would be most appropriate based on need. Clients that may be difficult to locate and/or have a disability that prevents them from accessing the Coordinated Assessment System (CAS) are reached through the help of well-trained outreach teams. This CAS model continues to evolve and grow throughout the service community and since 2020 the process has become more electronically driven in hopes of reducing the length of time between initial assessment to successful housing placement.

Tarrant County's homelessness prevention program works closely with 2-1-1, My Health My Resources (MHMR) Tarrant County PATH, the HOPE Team, JPS Care Connections, and Veterans Affairs (VA) Street Outreach, partner cities, and landlords to coordinate housing needs. Occasionally, these organizations encounter residents that may need homelessness prevention assistance and make referrals to the Tarrant County team, as appropriate. While these individuals are not technically homeless, they are often on the brink of experiencing homelessness. In fact, some clients have waited too long in the eviction process to request assistance and ultimately experience homelessness.



Address the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of people experiencing homelessness.

CARES Act funds and legislation protected renters for three (3) years, but many renters are no longer eligible for assistance and less funding is available for COVID-19 rental assistance. With an increase in inflation and a decrease in available housing options, there is greater for more individuals to experience homelessness.

This year, ESG funds supported operations for seven (7) homeless shelters in Tarrant County. Since funds were limited, CoC grants funded tenant-based leasing assistance (TBLA) and rapid rehousing (RRH) programs.

In 2020, TCHC developed a Leadership Academy for service providers to further educate case managers on care for clients in emergency shelters and transitional housing. The goals for the Leadership Academy include: (1) increased knowledge on selected topic areas; (2) increased collaboration between partner agencies; (3) expanded leadership opportunities for graduates; (4) improvement in system performance; and (5) improved service delivery.

average length of time between referral to lease up is less than 35 days. All targets are being met, except that the length of time between referral to lease up may exceed 35 days due to the competitive housing market and the severity of the needs of the most vulnerable clients who are now prioritized for housing.

In 2020 and 2021, a redesign of the coordinated entry system, additional landlord engagement, increased diversion practices, and implementation of a new rapid exit program resulted in a 35 percent (35%) reduction in lease-up time.

To ensure the CAS program works, additional committees that focus on the CoC's most vulnerable homeless clients have been created. These committees identified needs to focus on, trends among people experiencing homelessness, and stronger 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. This committee works 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. Along with the redesigned CAS, these measures 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 Vulnerability Index Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) to the Housing Assessment Tool (HAT). 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 length of time experiencing homelessness.

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on behalf of eligible youths who are at least 18 years old and not more than 24 years old who have left foster care. PHAs administer the FUP in partnership with 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 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 other VA designated entities.

The Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV) program is available through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). Through EHV, HUD provided HCVs to PHAs to assist households and individuals who are homeless; at-risk of homelessness; fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; or were recently homeless or have a high-risk of housing instability. The EHV referrals are sent to TCHAO from CoC partners.

Grapevine Housing Authority (GHA)

GHA owns 98 units located on five (5) streets. Starr Place has 20 elderly and disabled units consisting of 10 efficiencies, eight (8) one- (1-) bedroom, one (1) handicap one- (1-) bedroom, and one (1) two- (2-) bedroom. West Texas Street has 19 elderly and disabled units consisting of eight (8) efficiencies, 10 one- (1-) bedroom, and one (1) handicap two- (2-) bedroom units.

Starnes/Brewer has nine (9) family units consisting of six (6) two- (2-) bedrooms and one (1) handicap two- (2-) bedroom located on N. Starnes, and two (2) three- (3-) bedroom units located on Brewer. South Scribner has 10 family units consisting of eight (8) two- (2-) bedroom and two (2) three- (3-) bedroom units. West Worth has 40 elderly and disabled units consisting of 37 one- (1-) bedroom units and three (3) handicap one- (1-) bedroom units.

There are over 790 applicants on the waiting list, so new applications are not being accepted currently. Approximately 72 percent (72%) of the residents at GHA are over 62 years of age, up from 60 percent (60%) in 2023.

GHA has replaced the water distribution system on Texas Street and is in the process of making additional improvements to HVAC systems and restrooms. GHA is also updating its policies and procedures to follow HUD's new Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act (HOTMA) to be implemented on January 1, 2025. The HOTMA changes are the most significant changes in decades.

Haltom City Housing Authority (HCHA)

HCHA administers one (1) low-income housing project subsidized by HUD. There is a total of 150 apartments located on this site with 60 one- (1-) bedrooms designated for elderly residents aged 62 and older, 26 two- (2-) bedrooms, 34 three- (3-) bedrooms, four (4) four- (4-) bedrooms, and six (6) one- (1-) bedrooms. For PY 2023, it is unknown if HCHA has made improvements or how many people are on the waiting list.

CR-35 OTHER ACTIONS 91.220 (J-K); 91.320 (I-J)



Describe 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 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 North Central Texas Council of Governments' (NCTCOG's) Regional Transportation Coalition (RTC) 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 for 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.



Describe actions 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 two (2) adults and two (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, and/or having to work to pay for rent. Alternate transportation options beyond the personal car limits housing options and affordability. Even if HUD funds increase 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; however, Tarrant County continues to work through these challenges in partnership with community partners.



Describe 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 include adding more affordable housing, providing quality education and childcare, creating, and retaining jobs for area residents, and improving transportation to get to quality jobs.

Tarrant County will continue to help pay rents with ESG funds to help households avoid homelessness. As previously described, 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. Tarrant County encourages those who are unemployed to work with workforce development agencies 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 post signs encouraging interested parties to inquire about jobs and alert businesses especially for low-income individuals to assist in these projects.

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

Nonprofit agencies such as Housing Channel often pair with other previously mentioned housing programs, such as FSS or first-time homebuyer programs, to offer financial education to potential homebuyers. First-time homebuyer programs help families with down payment and closing costs of their first home. As previously mentioned, 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 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.



Describe 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.

1. Lack of affordable housing supply.
2. Lack of understanding 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 people with disabilities.
3. Rising costs for homeowners and renters due to higher demand by an influx of new residents and lack of housing supply and/or limited income.
4. Lack of alternate transportation services to move people without a personal vehicle from home to jobs, schools, appointments, and services.
5. Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) limits affordable housing development, which could limit housing choice for protected classes in some communities.

Fair housing issues for Tarrant County are like 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. NIMBY 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 with HUD funds through annual Action Plans. Every goal is a high priority serving different concerns that compounded improve overall opportunities for fair housing.

Maintain Safe and Affordable Housing

- Programs will assist homeowners by rehabilitating single-family owner-occupied homes.
- Provide HQS inspections for rental assistance clients to ensure safe homes.
- Ensure HUD properties are monitored closely to ensure affordability and fair housing are enforced.

Add to the Affordable Housing Stock

- Build new multifamily and single-family homes.
- Acquire and rehabilitate multifamily and single-family homes.
- Assist TCHAO to engage with landlords and accept rental assistance vouchers.
- Work with partners to ensure opportunity zones are maximized.

Educate the Public on Fair Housing Rights

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

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 multifamily 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 multifamily homes are desk-monitored regularly. 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 PY 2023. Tarrant County staff works with the developer and the property management team to ensure the properties meet regulatory requirements during the affordability period.

CDBG facility projects are monitored annually for up to five (5) 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 the Community Development department 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.



Describe the efforts to provide residents with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports (Citizen Participation Plan) 91.105 (d); 91.115 (d)

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 the Community Development department's office (2501 Parkview Dr, Suite 420, Fort Worth, Texas 76102). The document is also available via mail or email by request.

CR-45 CDBG 91.520 (C)



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

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Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain 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 PY 2023, an estimated \$1,708,215.00 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 as the market allows. 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.

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CR-60 ESG 91.520 (G) – ESG SUPPLEMENT TO THE CAPER IN SAGE

UEI	# Served	Emergency Shelter	PY 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 homelessness prevention program and served 35 households (67 individuals).

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4d. Describe the number of individuals assisted with street outreach.

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



4e. Describe the number of individuals served with ESG funds.

# of Individuals in Households – All Served w/ESG	Total
Adults	7,764
Children	1,449
Don't Know/Refused/Other	3
Missing Information	1,261
TOTAL	10,477



5. Gender – Complete for all activities.

Gender – All Served w/ESG	Total
Male	5,248
Female	3,847
Transgender	24
Don't Know/Refused/Other	22
Missing Information	1,336
TOTAL	10,477



6. Age – Complete for all activities.

Age – All Served w/ESG	Total
Under 18	1,449
18-24	557
25+	7,207
Don't Know/Refused/Other	3
Missing Information	1,261
TOTAL	10,477

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



Describe the shelter utilization.

Shelter Utilization	
# of New Units – Rehabbed	60
# of New Units – Conversion	0
# of Bed Nights Available	415,754
Number of Bed Nights Provided	368,111
Capacity Utilization	88.5%

The Salvation Army rehabbed their entire building (60 beds). The above numbers for bed nights for 2023 is the total number of 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 are typically at capacity during hot Texas summers or cold North Texas winters.

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.



Describe the 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.

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Describe other grant expenditures.

Expenditures by Program Year – Other Grant Expenditures			
	2021	2022	2023
Street Outreach	-	-	-
HMIS	-	-	-
Administration	-	\$11,576.52	-
TOTAL	-	\$11,576.52	-



Describe total ESG grant funds expended.

Expenditures by Program Year – Total ESG Funds			
	2021	2022	2023
TOTAL	-	\$58,540.59	\$179,170.81



Describe match sources.

Match Sources			
	2021	2022	2023
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	-	\$18,899.19	\$65,550.81
Other Federal Funds	-	-	-
State Government	-	-	-
Local Government	-	-	-
Private Funds	-	\$39,641.40	\$113,620.00
Other	-	-	-
Fees	-	-	-
Program Income	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	\$58,540.59	\$179,170.81

Other non-ESG HUD funds come from CDBG used as match. Private funds are donations provided to agencies that Tarrant County funds.



Describe total ESG and match expenditures.

Total ESG + Match Expended on Activities		
2021	2022	2023
-	\$117,081.18	\$358,341.62