



Tarrant County, Texas

Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

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

BACKGROUND

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

This CAPER is for Action Plan Program Year (PY) 2023.

CR-05 GOALS AND OUTCOMES



Please describe the progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its Action Plan. 91.520(a)

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 PY 2023 (July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024), Tarrant County used CDBG, CDBG-CARES Act (CDBG-CV), ESG, HOME, and HOME-American Rescue Plan (ARP) funds to meet the needs through the following activities:

CDBG

The following activities were completed with CDBG funds:

- 13 public infrastructure projects including 11 water and/or sewer projects, one (1) sidewalk project, and one (1) street reconstruction project.
 - Water and sewer improvements were accessible by 19,785 residents.
 - Sidewalk and street improvements enhanced access to parks, healthy food, and community services for 1,765 residents.
- 1,974 students received anti-bullying education through the SafeSchools program.
- 30 households (104 individuals) experiencing homelessness were provided case management to help move them towards self-sufficiency.
- 24 households were provided decent, affordable housing through homeowner rehabilitation programs, including 15 priority repair projects, seven (7) full-scale rehabs, and two (2) ADA barrier removals.

CDBG-CV

The following activities were completed with CDBG-CV funds:

- 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.



Compare the proposed vs. 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)

Goal	Source	Unit of Measure	Expected	Annual	% Goal
Homelessness Prevention	CDBG	Number of households assisted	35	30	85.7%
Homelessness Prevention	ESG	Number of individuals assisted	75	67	89.3%
Homeless Shelter Operations	ESG	Number of individuals assisted	10,410	10,410	100.0%
Increase Affordable Housing Supply	HOME	Number of owner-occupied housing units added	10	1	10.0%
Preserve Affordable Housing Supply	CDBG HOME	Number of owner-occupied housing units rehabilitated	35	29	89.2%
Public Infrastructure, Facilities	CDBG CDBG-CV	Number of individuals assisted	22,495	22,370	99.4%
Public Services	CDBG	Number of individuals assisted	1,080	2,078	192.4%

Although economic development and rental assistance were CDBG-CV eligible items, it has been difficult to substantiate a COVID-19 tie-back to the need for rental assistance; no funding was spent on projects or rent in PY 2023. All funds used for ESG-CV will be included in the appendices as a report from HUD SAGE reporting systems. All ESG-CV funds will be expended by October 30, 2024.



Assess how the jurisdiction's uses of funds, particularly CDBG, address 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 completed all public works projects funded by CDBG on time, maintaining public infrastructure projects as the highest priority to achieve the greatest overall community impact. 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 successfully assisted 29 households with CDBG and HOME funds. ESG funds were allocated for homeless shelter operations and homelessness prevention activities, serving 10,410 individuals and 35 households (67 extremely low-income individuals) respectively. As the COVID-19 pandemic slowed, fewer CARES Act funds were used to assist with short-term emergency rental assistance up to six (6) months. However, to keep residents healthy and prevent the spread of COVID-19, Tarrant County completed 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, and seven (7) water public infrastructure projects.

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CR-10 RACIAL AND ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS ASSISTED



Describe the households assisted, including the racial and ethnic status of household assisted. 91.520(a)

Racial and Ethnicity Status	CDBG	HOME	ESG
White	1,306	5	2,656
Black or African American	627	0	4,852
Asian	33	0	35
American Indian or American Native	0	0	34
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	21
Black and White	47	0	
Other	11	1	
Middle Eastern or North African			13
Multiple Races > 1%			1,087
Did Not Know/Refused			4
Missing Data			1,383
TOTAL	2,024	6	10,410
Hispanic	942	2	325*
Not Hispanic	1,082	4	
TOTAL	2,024	6	

**Included in Total*

The data under the CDBG program includes information on race and ethnicity for households that have received assistance from homeowner rehabilitation programs. 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 the table above as these projects use area-wide benefit criteria.

The data under the HOME program also includes information on race and ethnicity for households that have received assistance from homeowner rehabilitation programs as well as one (1) homebuyer.

Please note that there are no “Black and White” or “Other” racial and ethnic categories in HUD’s system. Due to these limitations, these categories will be categorized as “White.” Two (2) households assisted by CDBG-funded homeowner rehabilitation programs, one (1) household assisted by the HOME-funded homeowner rehabilitation program, and nine (9) students in the CDBG-funded SafeSchools program are listed as “Other.” Further, 47 students in the CDBG-funded SafeSchools program are listed as “Black and White.”

ESG numbers are also reported differently; only race by the number of individuals is captured for the 10,410 individuals assisted by homeless shelter operations. Further, some data is not collected

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.

Arlington, Fort Worth, and Grand Prairie receive their own HUD funds and manage their own programs, so typically activities in these areas are not funded. However, programs that serve *all* residents of Tarrant County, such as shelters for those experiencing homelessness, are eligible activities even if the main place of service is within these areas.

All low- to moderate-income, area-wide benefit activities are based on HUD data and/or approved surveys. Direct assistance such as homeowner repair, priority reconstruction, and ADA barrier removal programs, assist those who qualify on an individual basis.



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

Federal funds are leveraged through city contribution to CDBG-funded public infrastructure projects. Last year, 13 public infrastructure projects were leveraged with \$2,097,715.00 in city sources.

When matching occurs in HOME or ESG activities, match commitments are met in a variety of ways including cash, waived fees, donations, and/or volunteer hours. In the case of HOME-funded housing rehabilitation projects, Tarrant County expended approximately \$133,891.72 with participating cities contributing an additional 30 percent (30%) in match for the program. For ESG, match was met with salary from other HUD grants, as allowable, as well as by donations from private organizations and individuals, proceeds, and/or volunteer hours.

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

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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.



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 program capacity and the amount of funding available. In PY 2024, HOME funds are planned to be used for TBRA to serve households that would not qualify under ESG requirements. Even as HOME funding remains flat or decreases, market costs and interest rates have increased, reducing the impact of funding. Fortunately, CDBG provides flexibility that allows Tarrant County to assist households with the priority reconstruction program that have fewer priority needs than those requiring full-scale housing rehabilitations. Due to these changes, more substantial amendments may occur for future annual Action Plans.



Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income individuals served by each activity where information in income by household size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

For the purposes of this section, the data in the table below only captures activities that produced or maintained affordable housing by income and family size. 29 households, including 12 extremely low-income households, nine (9) low-income households, and three (3) moderate-income households, were served through these programs. One (1) homeowner received homebuyer assistance.

# of Households Served	CDBG	HOME
Extremely low-income	12	5
Low-income	9	0
Moderate-income	3	1
TOTAL	24	6

Two (2) key groups are not reflected in the above table: (1) 30 households (104 individuals) experiencing homelessness without any income were housed with case management funded by CDBG Public Services and rental assistance from Continuum of Care (CoC) grant funds; and (2) 35 households (67 individuals) were prevented from experiencing homelessness with ESG funding.

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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.



Describe activities to help low-income individuals and households who avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and households who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (e.g., health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions) and that are also receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

TCHC coordinates resources and services among member agencies. To ensure they are reaching and assisting the correct population, the CoC uses Green River, a software program 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. Green River combines medical records with HMIS data to support planning and improve the social determinants of health. Since Tarrant County is a member of the CoC, Tarrant County actively participates in coordinating care.

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

As previously stated, the ESG homelessness prevention program prevented a total of 35 households (67 individuals) from experiencing homelessness in PY 2023. This program also coordinates with other financial assistance programs throughout Tarrant County such as City of Fort Worth's Community Action Partners (CAP), and Arlington Housing Authority's financial assistance programs. As a collaborative group of entitlement grantees, Tarrant County, City of Fort Worth, and City of Arlington strive to meet the needs of all residents within Tarrant County and ensure funding is allocated at appropriate levels.



Describe how people experiencing homelessness, especially chronically homeless households and individuals, households with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth, make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, especially including shortening the time period of homelessness experience, access to affordable housing options, and preventing those 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 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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CR-30 PUBLIC HOUSING 91.220 (H); 91.320 (J)



Describe actions 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), Grapevine Housing Authority (GHA), and Haltom City Housing Authority (HCHA). Arlington Housing Authority and Fort Worth Housing Solutions are not included in this section as Arlington and Fort Worth are not in the Tarrant County Consortium.

The public housing supplies in Grapevine and Haltom City are generally well-managed and in good condition. Tarrant County does not own any housing but manages the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) programs for Tarrant County, Corsicana, and Grapevine.

In 2016, HUD gave TCHAO additional vouchers because Corsicana no longer wanted to run the HCV program. TCHAO served 60 families in Corsicana and was able to serve additional Tarrant County families on the wait list with the remaining vouchers. 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 PY 2023, TCHAO was awarded 150 HCVs from Corsicana and 115 HCVs from GHA. In PY 2023, 3,417 households were provided HCVs. 1,008 households remain on waiting lists. Most household sizes on the waiting lists are two- (2-) person households, then individuals, followed closely by three- (3-) person households. Approximately 560 elderly and 1,235 households with at least one (1) family member with a disability were served within the same period.

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

Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office (TCHAO)

The Family Unification Program (FUP) and Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) are programs under which HCVs are provided to three (3) different populations:

1. Households for whom the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in the imminent placement of the family/child or children in out-of-home care or 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 vouchers.
2. Eligible youths who are at least 18 years old and not more than 24 years old who have left foster care are eligible for FYI for up to 36 months.
3. The FYI makes HCV assistance available to public housing authorities (PHAs) in partnership with Public Child Welfare Agencies (PCWAs). Under FYI, PHAs provide housing assistance

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.



Describe action taken to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership.

TCHAO manages a Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program and a Homebuyers' Club. These programs provide resources to enable voucher households to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency. The FSS program is an employment and savings incentive that provides families a unique opportunity to free themselves of government assistance. During the five- (5-) year contract period, the family continues to pay 30 percent (30%) of their income as their portion of rent. As their earned income increases and their portion of rent increases, the housing subsidy decreases. The amount of decrease 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 or other purposes. Many participants of the FSS program have achieved stable, well-paid employment, which has made it possible for them to overcome the need for federal assistance. Currently, 170 families are enrolled in the program. Over the past year, 14 families graduated from the FSS program and two (2) are new homeowners. The Homebuyers' Club has more than 170 families in the program. 27 families from previous years have already purchased their own homes. All HCV participants who are interested in becoming first-time homebuyers using their voucher participate in monthly classes, workshops, and seminars.

Since the majority of GHA's 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 involved in the management and/or participation in homeownership.



Describe actions taken to aid troubled PHAs.

Not applicable. TCHAO, GHA, and HCHA are not troubled PHAs.

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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.

In 2023, unaffordable housing markets and soaring costs have created more obstacles to meeting the needs of underserved populations. Case managers have seen an increased demand to continue to provide rental assistance to some renters whose wage is stagnant and struggle to keep up with rising costs of living. Elderly populations where incomes are fixed, and costs have skyrocketed are also at-risk. 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, 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 also coordinates with other government agencies such as Child Protective Services (CPS) quarterly and the VA office monthly to discuss cases and identify ways to best serve those populations. Additionally, TCHAO staff attends monthly CoC meetings and meets with community providers quarterly to discuss gaps in services and provide creative solutions.

Tarrant County continues to collaborate with city partners and 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 has resulted in new mutually beneficial working groups to maximize funding to serve similar populations.



Describe actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220 (k); 91.320 (j)

Tarrant County notifies all its homeowner housing rehabilitation and rental assistance program clients of the potential hazards of lead-based paint. Assisted residences are inspected for peeling paint, especially households with young 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 Lead Paint Risk Assessors. 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, if needed. Of the 29 homes rehabbed, 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.



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.

Referrals are made to the Community Development and Housing departments especially when Commissioners have been asked for assistance by their constituents. Quick responses, coordination, and collaboration are keys to the departments' successes. 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.



Describe 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, 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. The Community Development department 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 RTC have enhanced coordination between public entities. Relationships with banks and 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, Tarrant County is 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 with the County. Through this program, window unit AC systems are available to all residents 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 jurisdiction's analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520 (a)

The Analysis of Impediments (AI) report was produced with the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and 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.

The Community Development department is responsible for reviewing the impact of policymakers, government officials, public and private lenders, landlords, and others on fair housing issues. Tarrant County has identified five (5) impediments to fair housing choice that it will strive to address in the next five (5) years:

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.

Create Livable and Sustainable Neighborhoods

- Continue to assist cities in improving utilities and infrastructure.
- Encourage more energy-efficient and holistic projects to best assist a community using sustainable and resilient practices.
- Assist in providing future broadband and greater connectivity to low- to moderate-income neighborhoods.
- 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 have trouble in finding affordable housing. Tarrant County's housing rehabilitation programs will help residents 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 residents and providers about fair housing, TCHAO will continue to engage with landlords and quickly address any issues with tenants subsidized by TCHAO. As the Community Development department 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 annual Action Plans and CAPERs. Updates may occur based on need, regulatory and/or societal changes.

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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 to be 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.

A public hearing will be held on September 17, 2024, to hear any public comments at 10:00 AM in the Commissioner's Court, 5th Floor, 100 East Weatherford, Fort Worth, TX 76196. The public notice and minutes will be found in the appendices in the final CAPER.

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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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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.

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 PY 2023. 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 current.



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

No program income was collected from HOME projects in PY 2023.



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-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. 13 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, and 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.

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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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CR-65 ESG PERSONS ASSISTED



4a. Describe the number of individuals assisted with homelessness prevention activities.

# of Individuals in Households – Homelessness Prevention	Total
Adults	39
Children	28
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
TOTAL	67

All households that received prevention funds also received case management. Case manager encourages self-sufficiency upon exit and will assist client with resources to employment, daycare, education, or other opportunities to offset costs and ensure self-sufficiency.



4b. Describe the number of individuals assisted with rapid rehousing activities.

Due to CoC grants, no ESG funds were expended on rapid rehousing.



4c. Describe the number of individuals assisted in shelters.

# of Individuals in Households - Shelters	Total
Adults	7,725
Children	1,421
Don't Know/Refused/Other	3
Missing Information	1,261
TOTAL	10,410

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



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



5. Special Populations Served – Complete for all activities.

# of Individuals in Households				
Subpopulation	Total	Prevention	RRH	Emergency Shelters
Veterans	562	0	0	562
DV Victims	1,366	0	0	1,366
Elderly	630	2	0	628
HIV/AIDS	34	0	0	34
Chronically Homeless	398	0	0	398
Severely Mentally Ill	707	0	0	707
Chronic Substance Abuse	317	0	0	317
Other Disability	922	23	0	899
TOTAL	4,936	25	0	4,911

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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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CR-75 ESG EXPENDITURES



Describe ESG expenditures for homelessness prevention.

Expenditures by Program Year – Homelessness Prevention			
	2021	2022	2023
Rental Assistance	-	\$7,322.67	\$65,550.81
Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services – Financial Assistance	-	-	-
Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services – Services	-	-	-
Homelessness Prevention under ESG	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	\$7,322.67	\$65,550.81



Describe ESG expenditures for homelessness prevention.

No ESG funds were spent on rapid rehousing.



Describe ESG expenditures for emergency shelter.

Expenditures by Program Year – Emergency Shelter			
	2021	2022	2023
Essential Services	-	-	-
Operations	-	\$39,641.40	\$113,620.00
Renovation	-	-	-
Major Rehab	-	-	-
Conversion	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	\$39,641.40	\$113,620.00

ESG funds are allocated annually; however, it has up to two (2) years to expend. Typically, there are some funds from previous years expended to carry through until new grant funds are available.



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

COMMENTS

Please submit questions and comments by email to Mr. James A. McClinton, JAMcClinton@tarrantcountytx.gov, or by mail, Tarrant County Community Development, Attn: James A. McClinton, 2501 Parkview Dr., Ste. 420, Fort Worth, TX 76102. Tarrant County residents may also call 817-850-7940 for more information.