



CAPER 2023

Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report
(CAPER)

ABSTRACT

A report on accomplishments and progress toward Consolidated Plan goals by Tarrant County, TX

Submit all comments to:

Tarrant County – Community Development & Housing
2501 Parkview Drive, Suite 420, Fort Worth, TX 76102
or email to Mr. James A. McClinton at
JAMcClinton@TarrantCountyTX.gov

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CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan.

91.520(a)

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

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

In Program Year (PY) 2022 (July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023), Tarrant County used Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) funds to meet identified needs through the following activities:

- 22 households were provided decent, affordable housing through the homeowner rehabilitation program. 6 homes were assisted with HOME funding and 16 were assisted with CDBG funding, including one (1) barrier removal only.
- 10 public works improvement projects were completed, including five (5) water and/or sewer, two (2) sidewalks, and three (3) street reconstructions.
- 7,590 residents have access to improved water and sewer systems.
- 4,550 residents have access to improved streets and 3,280 have new access to sidewalks and/or other improved infrastructure in their residential neighborhood that safely connects them to parks, healthy food, and services.
- Short-term rental assistance was provided using CDBG-CV and ESG-CV funds to assist with renters experiencing adverse impacts from COVID-19. CDBG-CV assisted 12 households (35 residents) and ESG-CV assisted 34 households within the CAPER year and 67 Households served in total since the start of the grant.
- Approximately 11,430 households (15,155 people experiencing homelessness) were assisted at emergency shelters and day shelters funded by ESG.
- 19 extremely low-income households (46 residents) with eviction notices were provided short-term rental assistance with supportive case management through the ESG homelessness prevention program.
- 1,875 students were provided anti-bullying education through the SafeSchools program.
- 39 households (137 people experiencing homelessness) were provided case management to help move towards self-sufficiency.

HOME:

- Shared the HOME RFP with more than 170 affordable housing contacts in an effort to increase the availability of quality, affordable housing countywide
- Provided technical assistance to 12 development teams interested in HOME funding

- Completed final walkthroughs of two (2) HOME-funded new single-family homes in Sansom Park, TX
- Ensured 223 HOME-funded housing units remained affordable to Tarrant County Consortium residents

HOME-ARP:

- Received and analyzed more than 440 responses to the 2022 Housing survey, including more than half with experience in homelessness, either personally or professionally
- Reached out to more than 100 community stakeholders, including those in qualifying populations, to gain feedback on HOME-ARP funding preferences based on community need
- Conducted seven (7) stakeholder interviews with key representatives from service providers that serve qualifying populations in Tarrant County
- Conducted two (2) open stakeholder calls to identify HOME-ARP funding needs
- Hosted an education and work session using human-centered design techniques at True Worth Place to gain critical feedback from qualifying populations. More than 20 people chose to participate in the open workshop.
- The HOME-ARP RFP for supportive services and tenant-based rental assistance will be released in the first half of PY2023

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

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

- SEE final CAPER for complete table.

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

During the third year of the 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan, Tarrant County has made great strides in completing all public works projects funded by CDBG in a timely manner with public infrastructure improvements as a high priority to assist the greatest number of people and community at large. In PY 2022, Tarrant County completed 10 infrastructure projects. The second highest priority is to maintain housing and add to the housing supply. The owner-occupied homeowner rehabilitation program has been successful by helping 22 households by using CDBG and HOME funds. ESG funds were allocated to homeless shelter operations assisting approximately 15,155 residents and 19 households (46 extremely low-income persons) through homelessness prevention activities. As the COVID-19 pandemic slowed, less funds from CARES Act was used to assist with short-term (up to 6 months) emergency rental assistance for those impacted by COVID-19. An additional 34 households were assisted with ESG-CV and 12 households (35 residents) were assisted with CDBG-CV with short-term emergency rental assistance.

CDBG-CV

CDBG-CV public services programs were completed in CAPER 2021. In 2022, Presbyterian Night Shelter installed a new fixed generator for their mens shelter and Salvation Army rehabed their lobby to provide an improved reception area to permit better social distancing as well as ADA barrier removal in their bathrooms and entrance ways. Infrastructure construction continues for Everman ADA playground structure installation and ADA barrier removal and a new park for the City of Sansom Park, ADA Barrier removal at City of Richland Hills Library, water improvements for Cities of Grapevine, Hurst, Kennedale, Mansfield, North Richland Hills, Blue Mound and River Oaks. All project goals were to assist persons that lacked access due to COVID-19 and/or provide preventative measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and any other future viruses.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	ESG
White	1,097	4	6
Black or African American	675	2	13
Asian	40	0	0
American Indian or American Native	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
OTHER	24	0	0
Total			
Hispanic	816	2	3
Not Hispanic	1,112	4	16

Table 1 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

Narrative

Data under CDBG program includes race and ethnicity for households in home rehabilitations completed, number of students served via the SafeSchools program, and case management for people experiencing homelessness. Race and ethnicity for public infrastructure programs has not been included in this list due to area-wide benefit criteria. Under the HOME program, data includes number of households assisted in home rehabilitations completed, Please note there is no “Other” category in HUD’s system. One family listed as other under the CDBG Rehab program and 23 students listed as “other” in the SafeSchools program. The “other” populations are added to the white count in HUD’s system. Under ESG, the above table only reflects homelessness prevention program data. Only race by number of people is available for emergency shelter: 4,798 White, 7,368 Black or African American, 70 Asian, 94 American Indian or Alaska Native, 42 Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 388 multiple race combinations greater than one percent (1%), 29 did not know or refused and 2,366 had missing data.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	\$4,172,899	\$3,372,043.34
HOME	public - federal	1,668,516	54,966.26
ESG	public - federal	250,018	191,477.41
Other	public - federal	10,009,174	3,983,549

Table 2 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

In PY2022, Tarrant County and the four entitlement cities receiving CDBG received \$4,172,899.00 for PY 2022 and \$300,457.50 in reallocated funds from previous years. Additional Care's Act funds from HUD were also expended to assist those impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. During PY2022 CDBG did not recapture any funds. Tarrant County received \$1,668,516 in HOME funding. Unspent HOME dollars were added to a Request for Proposals (RFP) which will remain open until all funds are committed. Tarrant County received \$250,018 in ESG funding and \$62,015.44 remaining from previous year. Home funds from 2017 to current are now open for request for projects. No HOME funds were recaptured.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
No target areas			

Table 3 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

Tarrant County is an urban county entitlement comprised of a 30-city consortium for 2021-2023. The following cities form the consortium: 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.

Programs that serve all residents of Tarrant County are eligible even if the main place of service is within Fort Worth or Arlington, such as shelters for those experiencing homelessness. Arlington, Fort Worth, and Grand Prairie receive their own HUD funds and manage their own programs. All low-moderate area-wide benefit activities are based HUD data or approved surveys. Direct assistance such as homeowner repair program will assist those income qualified on an individual basis.

No specific target areas have been identified as the needs are throughout Tarrant County. Tarrant County works with consortium cities to determine specific needs in each of the cities and a ranking committee comprised of mayors helps prioritize funding and need. Ten cities and four (4) entitlement cities under Tarrant County's supervision have public infrastructure activities currently under construction in low- to moderate-income areas or serve residents in the limited clientele category.

In PY2012, Tarrant County anticipated a reduction in CDBG funding. In PY2013, Tarrant County split consortium cities into two (2) groups, Group A and Group B, based on geography and weight of annual activities. In PY 2022 Group B was funded and in PY2023, Group A was funded. Entitlement cities will continue to receive funding annually.

Leveraging

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

Cities pay any remaining balance from CDBG-funded infrastructure projects. Last year, 10 infrastructure projects were leveraged with \$2,143,133 from City sources. When matching occurs in HOME or ESG, match commitments are met in a variety of ways, including cash, waived fees, donations, and/or volunteer hours. Tarrant County expended approximately \$654,482 in HOME funds for owner-occupied rehabilitation projects with cities applying 30% match for the program. For ESG, match was made with salary from other HUD grants (as allowable), donations provided by private companies and individuals, proceeds from participating agency stores, volunteer hours, and/or donations from various sources.

See Final CAPER for HOME Match Report

See final CAPER for HOME MBE/WBE report

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	164	41
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	164	41

Table 4 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	45	19
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	35	22
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	85	0
Total	164	41

Table 5 – Number of Households Supported

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

45 people within 22 owner occupied single family rehabilitation of homes received rehabilitation to their home in PY 2022. 16 homes were rehabilitated with CDBG funds with an additional 6 homes rehabilitated with HOME funds. Due to lack of availability of contractors and materials, rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes was reduced from prior years. Tarrant County continues to reach out to contractors and modify policies to keep up with the development market. Close relationships with partner agencies and CHDOs have fulfilled housing gaps in our community, but more partnership with the development community and added flexibility with federal regulations are required to add to the affordable housing supply.

In PY2022, 46 people/19 households with 30% or less AMI and an eviction notice or letter to vacate were provided rental assistance with ESG Homelessness prevention funds. Families that are extremely low

income and had eviction notices or letters to vacate were on the cusp of becoming homeless were further assisted by the case manager to provide as much alternate service resources to help offset costs so that the renter can continue paying their own rent and improve their situation. Some persons that need assistance to prevent homelessness are low-moderate income (50-80%) and need assistance temporarily due to unforeseen incidents or poor budgeting. In addition to the regular ESG homelessness prevention program, CDBG-CV funds assisted 12 families and ESG-CV continued assistance serving 34 households during the CAPER period. In collaborating with City of Arlington and City of Fort Worth, Homelessness Prevention funds as well as CARE's Act funds were coordinated and allocated throughout the County appropriately as call volume for assistance in those cities were high relative to Tarrant County Consortium cities. As COVID-19 cases decreased, the number of persons served also declined.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Assessment of past performance and forecasting of future funding will dictate future goals in future action plans. For example, using ESG to prevent homelessness will be a need, but goals will fluctuate depending on the amount of funding available and program capabilities. As HOME funding remains level, market costs increase, interest rates increase and the availability of quality construction contractors decreases, the number of homes rehabilitated or added will need to be assessed in future action plans. The number of rehabbed units in one year goals has been amended to 35 homes to accommodate increased costs of construction with potential extra costs of Lead abatement. More substantial amendments may occur for annual Action Plans due to nature of markets. While new construction may become multi-funded years due to length of processes and high costs of building new.

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	8	1
Low-income	6	4
Moderate-income	2	1
Total	16	6

Table 6 – Number of Households Served

Under affordable housing, we are only looking at the activities which produce affordable housing and affordable housing support determined by income and family size; 12 CDBG-CV rental assistance and 22 Owner-Occupied Single Family rehabilitation. CDBG funded affordable housing includes 16 single family homes rehabilitated for 8 extremely low income households, 6 low income and 2 moderate income households. HOME funded 6 homes; 1 extremely low income households, 4 low income and 1 moderate income households 137 homeless persons (39 families) with no income were housed with case management funded by CDBG public services and rental assistance from CoC grant funds, but have not been reflected in the above table. ESG prevented 46 extremely low to moderate income persons (19 Households) from becoming homeless, but have not been reflected in the above table.

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 homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

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

With ESG CARES funding, the continuum of care has significantly increased its outreach teams. This was especially important as shelters reduced capacity due to COVID-19. The number of outreach workers in the continuum went from 11 in 2019 to over 50 in 2021. With the increased number of outreach workers, more unsheltered homeless are reached, but even with the same number of street outreach workers, Continuum of Care reported 460 homeless in January 2022 to almost 600 homeless in July 2022.

In response to COVID-19, emergency shelters continue to worked with local authorities to put protocols into place that have helped to minimize localized outbreaks within facilities. In 2021 those homeless that tested positive for COVID-19 or variants were quarantined in a temporary shelter (hotel room) with a case manager to check on them daily to ensure needs were met. In 2022 the shelters continued to respond to the COVID pandemic, but also made plans to address potential Monkey Pox outbreaks and other illnesses that may arise in congregate settings.

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

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Care's Act funds and protections protected renters for 2 years, but many renters are no longer eligible for assistance and fewer dollars are available for COVID-19 related rental assistance. With inflation and housing markets more strained, there is greater potential to see more homeless. Case managers have noticed a trend that many clients do not want to seek work and had grown accustomed to not having to pay rent. There is an overall increase in family homelessness throughout the area, including 45 families living in their vehicles.

Tarrant County's Emergency Solutions Grant supported operations for 7 emergency shelters in Tarrant County this year. Tenant Based Leasing Assistance and Rapid Rehousing have been funded with competitive CoC Grants as ESG funds are limited. To best serve the needs of homeless persons, a Leadership Academy was developed in 2020 to help further educate case managers on care for clients in emergency shelters and transitional housing. The Leadership Academy for Homeless Services was created for the TCHC CoC to provide professional development and share best practices and innovations from around the country to promote excellence and consistency in the quality of care provided to our homeless neighbors. Goals for the Leadership Academy include:

- a) Increased knowledge on selected topic areas
- b) Increased collaboration between partner agencies
- c) Expanded leadership opportunities for graduates
- d) Improvement in system performance Improved service delivery

Emergency shelter operations were greatly impacted by COVID-19. Shelters reduced capacity to provide for social distancing and implemented health screening protocols. Shelters and the continuum of care worked with public health and the public hospital to watch the number of people experiencing homelessness who were positive for COVID-19 and to determine when mass testing or mass quarantine was necessary. Vaccine distribution was also targeted to this population. In addition to COVID, plans are underway to continue addressing other illnesses and quarantine issues that may arise.

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

The Tarrant County Homeless Coalition (TCHC) coordinates resources and services amongst member agencies. To ensure they are reaching and assisting the correct population, the CoC uses Green River to

collect HMIS data, merge record sets for analyses, access combined data on individual clients, review data quality, run operational HUD-mandated reports, assist in managing coordinated entry and integrated care. The system combines medical records with HMIS data to support collaborative care planning for social determinants of health. As a member of the CoC, Tarrant County actively participates in coordinating and assisting agencies assist our common clientele.

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

Tarrant County Community Development continued operating an ESG Homelessness Prevention program in PY2022. This program prevented a total of 19 households (46 people) from experiencing homelessness. This program also coordinates with other financial assistance programs throughout the County such as City of Fort Worth's Community Action Partners (CAP) program and Arlington Housing Authority's financial assistance programs to divert households from experiencing homelessness. As a collaborative group of grantees, we strive to meet the needs of all residents within Tarrant County and ensure our funding is allocated at appropriate levels.

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

The redesigned CAS program includes specific targets and goals that have been adopted by CoC participating organizations. The goals state that 100 percent of CoC- and ESG-funded housing providers will participate in CAS; 100 percent of PSH and RRH enrollments will come from CAS; 90 percent 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 other targets are being met, but the length of time between referral to lease up is sometimes more than 35 days due to the housing market and the severity of the needs of the most vulnerable clients who are now given top priority. In calendar years 2020-2021, a Coordinated Entry redesign resulted in a 35 percent reduction in the time to lease-up Continuum-wide. This reduction occurred because of the redesign of Coordinated Entry, the addition of landlord engagement for the Continuum, increased diversion practices, and implementation of a new Rapid Exit program, which provides three (3) months of rental assistance for newly homeless households who have income.

To ensure the CAS program works, additional committees that focus on the CoC's most vulnerable homeless clients have been created. The committees identified needs to focus on trends among people

experiencing homelessness and to have better relationships with health and emergency services. The Youth, Family, and Veterans Committees and the Hope Team meet monthly to discuss needs and gaps, present recommendations, and share successful projects and methods.

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

CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

There are currently three (3) providers of HUD-assisted housing in the Tarrant County Consortium: Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office, the Grapevine Housing Authority, and the Haltom City Housing Authority. The public housing supply in Grapevine and Haltom City is generally well-managed and in good condition. Tarrant County does not own housing property and administers the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program for Tarrant County, Corsicana and Grapevine. Starting 2016, Grapevine Housing Authority only administers the Public Housing Program. Grapevine Housing Authority currently owns 98 housing units, approximately 60% of the residents at Grapevine Housing Authority are over 62 years of age; over 800 applicants remain on the waiting list. Haltom City Housing Authority has 150 housing units in their inventory and does not have an HCV program.

In PY2022, Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office was awarded 150 HCVs from Corsicana Housing Authority and 115 HCVs from Grapevine Housing Authority. In PY2022, 3,410 households were provided HCVs with 6,241 households on waiting lists. The majority of household sizes on the waiting list are two- (2-) person households, then one- (1-) person households, followed closely by three- (3-) person households. Approximately 378 elderly and 1,001 family members with at least one (1) person with disabilities were served within the same time period.

There are 170 vouchers for the VA Homeless Program with 120 served currently, 177 vouchers for the Family Reunification/Foster Youth Initiative with 177 served, 220 Mainstream vouchers (195 are leased), and 108 Emergency Housing Vouchers will be available to assist with homeless and extremely low-income families with housing.

Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office

The Family Unification Program (FUP) and Foster Youth to Independence are programs under which Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs) are provided to three different populations: 1. Families for whom the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in: a) The imminent placement of the family/child or children in out-of-home care, or b) The delay in the discharge of the child or children to the family from out-of-home care. There is no time limitation on FUP family vouchers. 2. For a period not to exceed 36 months, otherwise eligible youths who have attained at least 18 years and not more than 24 years of age and who have left foster care. 3. The Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) initiative makes Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) assistance available to Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) in partnership with Public Child Welfare Agencies (PCWAs). Under FYI, PHAs provide housing assistance on behalf of: Youth at least 18 years and not more than 24 years of age (have not reached their 25th birthday) who left foster care, PHAs administer the FUP in partnership with Public Child Welfare Agencies (PCWAs) who are responsible for referring FUP families and youths to the PHA for determination of eligibility for rental assistance. The HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) program combines HUD's Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) rental assistance for homeless Veterans with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). VA provides these services for participating Veterans

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

Grapevine and Haltom City Housing Authorities

Grapevine Housing Authority maintains a 99% occupancy rate and addresses the needs of public housing by turning make ready units around as quickly as possible. Grapevine Housing Authority owns 98 units located on five streets; Starr Place has 20 elderly and disabled units consisting of 10 efficiencies, eight one-bedroom, one handicap one-bedroom, and one two-bedroom. W. Texas Street has 19 elderly and disabled units consisting of eight efficiencies, 10 one-bedroom, and one handicap two-bedroom units. Starnes / Brewer has nine family units consisting of six two-bedroom and one handicap two-bedroom located on N. Starnes, and two three-bedroom units located on Brewer. S. Scribner has 10 family units consisting of eight two-bedroom and two three-bedroom units. W. Worth has 40 elderly and disabled units consisting of 37 one-bedroom and three handicap one-bedroom units. The 2022 waiting list received over 4000 applications with over 800 applicants on the waiting list now which will result in a multi-year (estimated 3 - 5+ year) wait for housing.

The Housing Authority of the City of Haltom City administers one low income housing project subsidized by HUD. There is a total of 150 apartments located on this one site with sixty- one bedrooms designated for elderly age 62 and older, 26-two bedrooms, 34-three bedrooms, 4 - four bedrooms and 6 - one bedrooms for families. For PY2021, it is unknown if HCHA has made improvements and how many people are on the waiting list. There is currently no program to encourage public housing residents to become more involve in management and participation in homeownership.

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

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

paid employment, which has made it possible of them to overcome the need for federal assistance. In PY2020, currently 180 FSS families are in the program, 11 people graduated from the FSS program and 2 are new homeowners. In addition to the FSS program, TCHAO also has a viable HCV Homeownership program that has 180 families in the program currently and 24 families have already purchased their own homes from previous years. All voucher holders who are interested in becoming first time homeowners using their voucher, participate in monthly classes, workshops and seminars.

The Grapevine Housing Authority (GHA) participates in HUD's Public Housing Program where approximately 60% of the residents at Grapeview Housing Authority are over 62 years of age. There is no program to participate in homeownership. The Grapevine Housing Authority has replaced the water heaters in every unit, and is in the process of replacing HVAC units. There are plans to repave the streets and sidewalks over the next several months.

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

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

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

CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

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

Tarrant County encourages affordable housing by working with cities and other public agencies to avoid barriers to affordable housing through education and meetings. In order 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. 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. In light of limitations on transportation options within Tarrant County, members of Mayors' Council of Tarrant County and NCTCOG's Regional Transportation Coalition provide input to transportation agencies to identify alternate modes of transportation for all residents.

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

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

Despite continued coordination between government agencies, nonprofit organizations, churches, and others to serve the needs of the most vulnerable populations, economic prosperity, job availability, transportation, affordable housing, and healthcare are not accessible to everyone. Rental costs have increased significantly due to the competitive housing market, rising interest rates and overall increased costs in housing. In Texas, the annual living wage for a single person is \$50,497 according to a story in CNBC.¹ Opportunities to higher education are limited due to barriers to transportation, daycare, or a choice between working to pay for rent versus opportunity to increase income with higher education. Alternate transportation options beyond the personal car limits housing options and affordability. While HUD funds have increased slightly, the housing market in the region has made it difficult to add housing due to market prices. Combined, these many obstacles are present in meeting housing demand. Working with the HTF, HOME and developers, we work with multiple groups to try to add more

¹“The salary a single person needs to get by in every U.S. state” by Mike Winters 08/29/2023
<https://www.msn.com/en-us/money/realestate/the-salary-a-single-person-needs-to-get-by-in-every-u-s-state/ar-AA1fWjlk?ocid=hpmsn&cvid=2ed9e2550eab4318b97bb8aecc5302ee&ei=20>

affordable/workforce housing.

Markets and soaring costs to energy bills in 2023 has provided more obstacles. Case managers have seen more of a demand to continue with rental assistance when some renters can't keep up with rising costs and a stagnant wage. Although there are many jobs available, the pay rates are discouraging when cost of living and rental costs have increased significantly. By working with employers and Workforce Solutions of Tarrant County, our clients are encouraged to take advantage of rebate programs, use workforce solutions to increase wage capacity and use other agency resources to be work ready.

The Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office (TCHAO) coordinates with landlords by providing monthly landlord training and update meetings so that both parties understand client trends and landlord needs. TCHAO coordinates with other government agencies such as Child Protective Services (CPS) quarterly and Veteran Affairs (VA) office monthly to discuss cases to best serve those populations. Likewise, TCHAO staff attends Continue of Care (CoC) monthly meetings and community providers quarterly to discuss services and provide solutions to any gaps for participants.

Cities and Tarrant County continue to collaborate with the private industry to leverage funding where possible and better coordinate use of funds. Nonprofits are responding to the continued tightening of funding by using the CAS better and matching clients to agencies that can best serve them. Members of the CoC share resources and work as a network streamlining programs and available resources where possible. Creative use of resources through collaborations to maximize funding to serve like populations has diversified ideas and created groups for mutual benefit.

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

Tarrant County notifies all clients of its homeowner housing rehabilitation and rental assistance programs of the potential hazards of lead-based paint. Assisted residences are inspected for peeling paint and the age of resident children. All Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspectors for the Supportive Housing Programs (SHP) have been certified as visual inspectors. Tarrant County Community Development has three (3) staff members certified as a Lead Paint Risk Assessor. All homes built before 1978 are analyzed for lead-based paint and remediated according to HUD guidelines, as needed. Of the 22 homes rehabbed, seven (7) homes were built before 1978 and were tested for lead. Of those seven (7) homes, all had lead and subsequent abatement.

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

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

Tarrant County will continue programs directed toward reducing poverty. The most important element in the prevention of poverty is adding more affordable housing, providing quality education and child care, creating and retaining jobs for area residents and improving transportation to get to those jobs. Tarrant County will continue to help pay rents to avoid homelessness using ESG Homelessness Prevention program. Although the number of COVID-19 related rental assistance decreased, CDBG-CV funds are still available to assist persons 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 forefront in previous years, the focus of maintaining housing and building infrastructure to accommodate future emergencies is now the focus. For those that have no employment to go back to, working with workforce development is stressed to re-educate or evaluate to other types of jobs that are essential and working thereby maintaining self-sufficiency. To encourage employment on HUD funded projects, contractors will post signs to inquire about jobs or will hire subcontractors that hire low income persons to assist in labor related jobs.

Tarrant County Community Development and Housing Department (CDHD) administers the County's ESG Homelessness Prevention program which provides rental assistance in addition to any late fees. Tarrant County Human Services also provides emergency assistance using County funds for utility and rental payments to address the needs of clients that are facing eviction or homelessness due to emergencies, family crisis and other circumstances. A central coordinated assessment system has been created by Tarrant County Homeless Coalition to assist families seeking assistance, identify additional funds and physical resources to assist families and individuals in poverty.

Financial education programs are made available through non-profit agencies such as Housing Channel and are often matched with other housing programs such as First Time Homebuyers or FSS Program. First Time Homebuyers helps families with down payment and closing costs of their first home and FSS is an employment and savings incentive program providing families a unique opportunity to free themselves of government assistance. Both encourage financial education to better manage and reduce the chances of being impoverished.

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

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

Tarrant County is involved with community planning and has developed relationships to develop institutional structure and enhance coordination to encourage the creation of affordable housing. Referrals are made to the Community Development and Housing departments especially when

Commissioners have been asked for assistance by their constituents. Quick response, coordination, and collaboration are keys to the Department's success. By continuing to sponsor programs to expand technical capacity and improve coordination among local nonprofit and governmental agencies, such as planning forums, surveys, workshops, and joint venture housing activities, Tarrant County can further assist the community. Through the Mayors' Council of Tarrant County, the Cities within Tarrant County help decide how HUD funds are expended.

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

Tarrant County continues to coordinate with Continuum of Care (CoC) members, the cities of Fort Worth and Arlington, the Tarrant County Homeless Coalition (TCHC), and local housing authorities, including the Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office (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. Community Development attends meetings with other County departments to know what is happening across Tarrant County and aid when possible. Transportation challenges, emergency management matters, and cooperation with other Cities through the Mayors' Council of Tarrant County and the Regional Transportation Coalition (RTC) have enhanced coordination between public entities. Relationships with banks and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) have developed have provided homebuyer opportunities for more families that may not qualify for a mortgage through conventional methods. Further relationships developed with private organizations have led to opportunities for Tarrant County residents.

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

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

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

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

Impediment No. 1: Lack of supply of affordable housing

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

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

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

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

Fair housing issues for Tarrant County are similar to other counties in the country; however, the coordination and information sharing between cities and the county is unique whereby changes can be made with common goals. Although cities and towns have differences, common issues arise; NIMBYism (Not In My Back Yard) 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 as a whole. 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 most fair for all.

The following goals are issues that we need to accomplish through using U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development funds annually. Every goal is a high priority serving different concerns that compounded improve overall opportunities for fair housing.

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

Goals and Priorities

To address housing issues, Tarrant County Community Development and Housing Department (CDHD) plans with fair housing goals and priorities. The following goals and priorities presented will be enforced through the Tarrant County five-year Consolidated Plan and executed through the annual Action Plans.

To maintain safe and affordable housing;

- a) Programs will assist homeowners by rehabilitating single-family owner-occupied homes
- b) Provide Housing Quality Standard inspections for rental assistance clients to ensure safe

homes

- c) Ensure HUD properties are monitored consistently to ensure affordability and fair housing is enforced

Add to the affordable housing stock;

- a) Use HUD funds to build new multi-family and single-family homes
- b) Use HUD funds to acquire and rehabilitate multi-family and single-family homes
- c) Assist Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office to engage with landlords to accept rental assistance vouchers
- d) Work with partners to ensure opportunity zones are appropriately housed. (In October 2022, CDHD will host a developers seminar to highlight developer tools to assist in the increased development of affordable housing)

Educate the public on fair housing rights

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

Create livable and sustainable neighborhoods.

- a) Continue to assist cities in improving utilities and infrastructure
- b) Encourage more energy efficient and holistic projects to best assist a community as a whole using sustainable and resilient practices.
- c) Future technology awareness such as 6G Broadband and greater connectivity
- d) 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 are finding difficulty in finding affordable housing. Tarrant County's housing rehabilitation program will help the elderly age in place, families with children to live in a safer environment, and improve the physical conditions of a home to accommodate a person with special needs. Case management of 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. Tarrant County will monitor regularly and address any issues to ensure standards are upheld, and units remain affordable within set affordability periods. CDBG funds are used to mainly improve old and failing infrastructure. 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. To further educate citizens and providers about fair housing, Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office (TCHAO) will continue to engage with landlords and quickly address any issues with tenants subsidized by TCHAO. As Community Development receives calls regarding Fair Housing, the office will continue to assist callers and redirect any legal questions to appropriate agencies. All printed fair housing

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

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

Each grant is treated separately and each have their own policy and procedures for monitoring.

Monitoring HOME funded multi-family units will assist in keeping units affordable thereby reducing homelessness by providing greater opportunity in affordable housing. All NSP and HOME funded single family and multi-family homes were desk monitored annually and on-site inspections must occur within 12 months after project completion and at least once every 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 will be inspected.

In August 2023, Tarrant County Community Development staff monitored several HOME-funded development projects: Emerald Run Apartments (North Richland Hills, TX), Plaza Apartments (Richland Hills, TX), Cambridge Court (White Settlement, TX), and Heritage Manor (White Settlement, TX). Most housing units passed housing quality standards (HQS) inspections and any issues identified were either resolved quickly or are on the path to resolution. Additionally, most resident files were up-to-date with the exception of a few expired leases. Tarrant County staff is working with property management teams to ensure all resident files are complete and up-to-date.

Tarrant County staff works with the developer to ensure the single-family homes meet regulatory requirements during the affordability period.

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

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

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

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

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

A public notice was placed in the Commercial Recorder on August 31, 2023 to provide opportunity to comment on the CAPER during a 15 day comment period beginning August 31 – September 19, 2023. A copy of the draft CAPER was available online at <http://www.tarrantcounty.com/en/community-development-and-housing-department.html> and in Community Development's office (2501 Parkview Dr, Suite 420, Fort Worth, Texas 76102). The document is available via mail or email by request. A public hearing will be held on September 19, 2023 to hear any public comments at 10:00am in the Commissioner's Court Room # 503A, 5th Floor, 100 East Weatherford, Fort Worth, TX 76196. Any comments, the public notice and minutes will be found in the appendices in the final CAPER.

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 as a result of its experiences.

Changes in objectives in CDBG 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 would require any changes to its program, significant justification must be made first before 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

[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

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

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

In August 2023, Tarrant County Community Development staff monitored several HOME-funded development projects: Emerald Run Apartments (North Richland Hills, TX), Plaza Apartments (Richland Hills, TX), Cambridge Court (White Settlement, TX), and Heritage Manor (White Settlement, TX). Most housing units passed housing quality standards (HQS) inspections and any issues identified were either resolved quickly or are on the path to resolution. Additionally, most resident files were up-to-date with the exception of a few expired leases. Tarrant County staff is working with property management teams to ensure all resident files are complete and up-to-da

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 92.351(b)

For all HOME-assisted housing contracts, Tarrant County and its subrecipients or developers 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 planning rooms are sent a CD of plans and specs of each opportunity. 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. Monitoring of HOME-funded multifamily developments review the marketing materials to fill vacancies and have found that all have been compliant to date.

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 for HOME in the PY2022. No amount exceeded \$25,000 and will not be required to remit program income to line of credit as the program balance does not exceed half of the annual entitlement. IDIS automatically divides 10% of the PI to administrative costs and remaining goes to general funds in which we may use for single family owner occupied home rehabilitation program.

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

Tarrant County Consortium member Cities face the task of trying to maintain quality housing supply in a County where approximately 67 percent of all housing units are single-family residential. 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. An estimated \$2,176,618.60 of CDBG funds were expended for Public Infrastructure Improvement activities under area-wide benefits in PY2022. At least 15,420 residents in 10 cities were assisted with improved access to infrastructure benefits through four (4) sewer, one (1) water and sewer, three (3) street improvements, and two (2) sidewalk additions

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

CR-58 – Section 3

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

Total Labor Hours	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Total Number of Activities	9	0	0	0	0
Total Labor Hours	30,735				
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	0				
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	0				

Table 7 – Total Labor Hours

Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Public Housing Targeted Workers					
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.					
Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).					
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.					
Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).					
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.	10				
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.	10				
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.					
Provided or connected residents with assistance in seeking employment including: drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, finding job opportunities, connecting residents to job placement services.					
Held one or more job fairs.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that provide one or more of the following: work readiness health screenings, interview clothing, uniforms, test fees, transportation.					
Assisted residents with finding child care.					
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend community college or a four year educational institution.					
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend vocational/technical training.					
Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.					
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.					
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.					
Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.	10				
Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.					
Other.	10				

Table 8 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

Tarrant County provides technical assistance 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. Forms are provided and education on how to track hours is provided.

CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only)

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	TARRANT COUNTY
Organizational DUNS Number	068365220
UEI	
EIN/TIN Number	756001170
Identify the Field Office	FT WORTH
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	Fort Worth/Arlington/Tarrant County CoC

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Mr
First Name	James
Middle Name	A
Last Name	McClinton
Suffix	
Title	Director

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	2501 Parkview Drive
Street Address 2	Suite 420
City	Fort Worth
State	TX
ZIP Code	-
Phone Number	8178507946
Extension	
Fax Number	
Email Address	JAMcClinton@tarrantcounty.com

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix Ms
First Name Janel
Last Name Holt
Suffix
Title Manager
Phone Number 8178507940
Extension
Email Address JAHolt@tarrantcounty.com

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 07/01/2022
Program Year End Date 06/30/2023

3a. Subrecipient Form – Complete one form for each subrecipient

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: TARRANT COUNTY

City: Fort Worth

State: TX

Zip Code: 76102, 2100

DUNS Number: 068365220

UEI:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Unit of Government

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 103861

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: PRESBYTERIAN NIGHT SHELTER OF TARRANT COUNTY

City: Fort Worth

State: TX

Zip Code: 76113, 2645

DUNS Number: 021625335

UEI:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$35,686.02

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SAFEHAVEN OF TARRANT COUNTY

City: Hurst

State: TX

Zip Code: 76053, 3804

DUNS Number: 786103085

UEI:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$38,564.02

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Salvation Army - Fort Worth Mabee Center

City: Fort Worth

State: TX

Zip Code: 76103, 2123

DUNS Number: 124732699

UEI:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 16,686.02

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Arlington Life Shelter

City: Arlington

State: TX

Zip Code: 76011, 7415

DUNS Number: 782110191

UEI:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 14,686.01

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Salvation Army - Arlington

City: Arlington

State: TX

Zip Code: 76013, 6901

DUNS Number: 124732012

UEI:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 4,633.35

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: ACH CHILD & FAMILY SERVICES

City: Fort Worth

State: TX

Zip Code: 76102, 5912

DUNS Number: 102488640

UEI:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 12,633.35

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Center For Transforming Lives

City: Fort Worth

State: TX

Zip Code: 76102, 3613

DUNS Number: 105902324

UEI:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 8,686.02

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: True Worth Place

City: Fort Worth

State: TX

Zip Code: 76102, 6735

DUNS Number: 104435371

UEI:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 18,436.01

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	23
Children	23
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	46

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	2,713
Children	10,295
Don't Know/Refused/Other	4
Missing Information	2,143
Total	15,155

Table 18 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	10,318
Children	2,736
Don't Know/Refused/Other	4
Missing Information	2,143
Total	15,201

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	7,269
Female	5,761
Transgender	30
Don't Know/Refused/Other	11
Missing Information	2,120
Total	15,201

Table 21 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	2,736
18-24	975
25 and over	9,343
Don't Know/Refused/Other	4
Missing Information	2,143
Total	15,201

Table 22 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans	716	0	0	716
Victims of Domestic Violence	1,660	0	0	1,660
Elderly	1,274	0	0	1,274
HIV/AIDS	121	0	0	121
Chronically Homeless	620	0	0	620
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	2,552	0	0	2,552
Chronic Substance Abuse	984	0	0	984
Other Disability	4,185	0	0	4,185
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	12,112	0	0	12,112

Table 23 – Special Population Served

CR-70 – ESG 91.520(g) - Assistance Provided and Outcomes

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	405,150
Total Number of bed-nights provided	247,105
Capacity Utilization	60.99%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity (2022 number)

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

See following ESG table for agreed performance standards developed in consultation with the CoC, City of Arlington and City of Fort Worth. Quarterly meetings occur with CoC and all grantees to discuss performance standards, coordinate funds and to improve data measures. The above numbers of bed-nights for 2022 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. 2023 numbers will be available in the final CAPER. Between January to March beds are used less due to weather or clients using funds from tax returns and staying at hotels or other options outside of a shelter. All beds each night are typically at capacity during hot Texas summers or Cold North Texas Winters.

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

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	31,292.27	73,933.18
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	0	31,292.27	73,933.18

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	0	0	0

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Essential Services	0	0	0
Operations	0	23,891.38	110,369.40
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	23,891.38	110,369.40

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Street Outreach	0	0	0
HMIS	0	700	0
Administration	0	6,131.79	7,174.83

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2020	2021	2022
	0	62,015.44	191,477.41

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2020	2021	2022
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	37,424.06	81,108.01
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	0	0	0
Local Government	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	24,591.38	110,369.40
Other	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	0	62,015.44	191,477.41

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2020	2021	2022
	0	124,030.88	382,954.82

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities