

TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

CAPER PY 2025

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION REPORT (CAPER)



THIS REPORT IS FOR ACTION PLAN PROGRAM YEAR 2025 (July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026)



The Consolidated Plan is designed to help states and local jurisdictions (grantees) to assess their affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions, and to make data-driven, place-based investment decisions to focus funding from the CPD formula block grant programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program, Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program, and other disaster related HUD funding. The Consolidated Plan is carried out through Annual Action Plans, which provide a concise summary of 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 toward Consolidated Plan goals in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CR-05 Goals and Outcomes	2
CR-10 Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted	4
CR-15 Resources and Investments 91.520(a)	5
CR-20 Affordable Housing 91.520(b)	6
CR-25 Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d,e); 91.320 (d,e); 91.520 (c).....	8
CR-30 Public housing 91.220 (h); 91.320 (j).....	10
CR-35 other actions 91.220 (j-k); 91.320 (l-j).....	13
CR-40 Monitoring 91.220 and 91.320.....	18
CR-45 CDBG 91.520 (c)	19
CR-50 Home 24 CFR 91.520 (d).....	19
CR-58 Section 3.....	20
CR-60 ESG 91.520 (g) – ESG supplement to the CAPER in SAGE.....	22
CR-65 ESG persons assisted	22
CR-70 ESG 91.520(g) – assistance provided and outcomes.....	25
CR-75 ESG Expenditures	25



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 2025 – 2029 Consolidated Plan are centered on increasing the availability and accessibility of decent, affordable housing and creating a suitable living environment for low- to moderate-income Tarrant County residents.

In Program Year (PY) 2025 (July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026), Tarrant County used Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), Community Development Block Grant-CARES Act (CDBG-CV), and HOME-ARP funds to meet identified needs through the following activities:

CDBG:

- 15 public works improvement projects were completed, including 12 water and/or sewer, one (1) sidewalk, and two (2) street reconstruction
- 487 students were provided anti-bullying education through the SafeSchools program in the winter semester.
- 35 households (68 people experiencing homelessness) were provided case management to help move towards self-sufficiency
- 15 households were provided with decent, affordable housing through the homeowner rehabilitation program, including fourteen (14) Priority Repair projects and one (1) ADA barrier removal.

CDBG-CV:

- One (1) water improvement project has been completed in the City of Forest Hill. The grant ended in June 2026 with 4.5 percent unspent or \$292,641.83 of the \$6,430,388 total grant and will be returned to the US Treasury.

ESG:

- Approximately 8,526 households (9,990 people) experiencing homelessness were assisted at emergency shelters and day shelters funded by ESG
- 56 extremely low-income households (109 residents) with eviction notices were provided short-term rental assistance to prevent homelessness with supportive case management through the ESG homelessness prevention program

HOME:

- Nine (9) single-family owner-occupied homeowners were provided decent, affordable housing through the homeowner rehabilitation program.
- Homebuyer/owner assistance has been contracted in PY2024 but has not been drawn to date due to pending paperwork.
- A total of 30 new townhomes will be built in Mansfield called "L. Clifford Davis at 2nd" with 24 units considered HOME units with sales prices of \$210,000 – \$255,000 for 1,600 Sq Ft. Ground breaking for

construction occurred August 6, 2026.

HOME-ARP

- 2, 046 people were served amongst seven (7) non-profit agencies that were awarded HOME-ARP funds for supportive services; MHMR Highway to Housing, MHMR Mental Health Diversion, Partnership Home Landlord Engagement, Guardian Services Life Skills Training, GRACE Outreach and Food Services, DRC Homeless Outreach, and Catholic Charities TBRA and Services.
- 42 households with up to 60% AMI with evictions or letters to vacate were assisted with tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) assisting.



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)

Goal	Source / Amount	Unit of Measure	Expected Program Year	Actual – Program Year	% Completed
Homeless Prevention	ESG HP: \$92,594.84 HOME TBRA: \$150,000	# Persons Assisted with Homelessness Prevention	135 60	109 42	80.7% 70.0%
Homeless Shelter Operations	ESG: \$ 120,983.11	# Persons Assisted with Overnight Shelter	10,725	9,990	93.1%
Increase Affordable Housing Stock	HOME: \$1,0329,716.26	# HHLD with Direct Financial Assistance	20	0	0%
Preserve Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ 1,049,661.34	# HHLD Homeowner Housing units Rehabilitated	19	15	78.9%
Public Infrastructure and Facilities	CDBG: \$2,200,092.69 CDBG-CV: \$189,814.24	# Persons Assisted with Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities	14,435	26,925 + 965	186.5%
Public Services	CDBG: \$222,000 HOME-ARP: \$4,000,000	# Persons Assisted with Public service	1,080 2,405	555 + 2,046	51.4% 85.1%
Administration	CDBG: \$792,000.00 / HOME: \$147,746.25/ ESG: \$19,036.05	Other	na	na	na

CDBG-CV grant ended June 2026. \$292,641.83 of the \$6,430,388 total grant will be returned to the US Treasury.



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 first year of the 2025 – 2029 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 2025, Tarrant County completed 15 infrastructure projects, serving 26,925 people in fourteen (14 cities).

The second highest priority is to maintain housing and add to the housing supply. The owner-occupied homeowner rehabilitation program successfully assisted 24 households through CDBG and HOME funds. ESG funds were allocated to homeless shelter operations assisting 9,990 residents and 56 households (109 extremely low-income people) through homelessness prevention activities. In the final year of CDBG-CV, Forest Hill completed a water infrastructure project to keep residents healthy and prevent the spread of COVID-19.

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)

Table 1 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds	CDBG	HOME	HOME-ARP	ESG
White	291	5	1,251	3,365
Black or African American	212	3	718	5,545
Asian	9		17	53
American Indian or American Native	0		11	64
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1		4	20
Middle Eastern or North African	0		0	20
Multi-racial	23		1	872
Other	1	1	86	0
Client doesn't know/prefers not to answer	0		0	55
Data not collected	0		0	105
Total	537	9	2,088	10,099
Hispanic	249	2	454	606
Not Hispanic	288	7	1,634	9,493

The data under the CDBG program includes information on race and ethnicity for households that have completed

home rehabilitations. It also includes the number of students served by the SafeSchools anti-bullying program and case management for individuals experiencing homelessness. Race and ethnicity for public infrastructure programs have not been included in this list since these projects use area-wide benefit criteria.

Please note there is no “Black + White” nor “Other” racial and ethnic category in HUD’s system. Households listed as “multi-racial” or “other” under the CDBG and HOME programs will be added to the White count in HUD’s system due to HUD’s reporting system limitations.

HOME-ARP program includes data for tenant-based rental assistance and for people that receive social services.

ESG population includes clients from shelter operation activities and homelessness prevention

CR-15 RESOURCES AND INVESTMENTS 91.520(A)



Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Resources Made Available in PY2025	PY2025 Amount Expended During Program Year	Amount Expended in PY2025 from All Resources
CDBG	\$ 4,163,451.00	\$ 200,437.20	\$ 4,055,446.49
HOME	\$ 1,477,462.51	\$ 0	\$ 501,527.28
ESG	\$ 253,814.00	\$ 100,350.98	\$ 48, 102.02
TOTAL	\$ 5,894,727.51	\$ 300,788.18	\$ 4,605,075.79

Amounts expended in each grant in above table reflect amounts drawn from PY2025 grants and prior year grants. Tarrant County only received 2025 HUD grants agreements from HUD December 5, 2025, which delayed our expenditure rate. Additional funds from previous years have been expended in PY2025 and are reflected above. In PY2025, Tarrant County and the four (4) entitlement cities receiving CDBG received \$4,163,451.00 and \$100,303.03 in reallocated funds from previous years. During PY2025 CDBG did not recapture any funds. Tarrant County received \$1,477,426.51 in HOME funding for PY 2025. \$2,403,416 from 2018 – 2024 in HOME funds were added to a Request for Proposals (RFP) and committed to a new home construction project of adding 30 (24 HOME) new townhomes in City of Mansfield. Tarrant County received \$253,814.00 in ESG funding and has a \$ 153,463.02 unexpended balance. 2017 HOME funds of \$152,617.40 were recaptured due to expiration of grant on September 30, 2025.



Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

No specific target areas have been identified as the needs are throughout Tarrant County. Tarrant County works with consortium cities to determine specific needs of each City and a ranking committee comprised of mayors helps prioritize funding and need. Ten cities and four (4) entitlement cities under Tarrant County’s supervision have public infrastructure activities currently under construction in low- to moderate-income areas or serve residents in the limited clientele category. Tarrant County is an urban county entitlement comprised of a 30-City

consortium for 2024-2026: 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 2026, Town of Pelican Bay will join the consortium to participate in programs and funding opportunities. In 2024, Burleson had the option to become their own City entitlement, but opted to stay within the consortium as usual. In PY2013, Tarrant County split consortium cities into two (2) groups based on geography and weight of annual activities. In PY2025, Group A was funded and Group B was funded in PY2026. Entitlement cities continue to receive funding annually.

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



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.

Federal funds are leveraged as Cities pay any remaining balance from CDBG-funded infrastructure projects. In PY2025, 15 infrastructure projects were leveraged with \$4,103,402 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 \$266,945 in HOME funds for owner-occupied rehabilitation projects with cities applying 25% 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, and/or volunteer hours.

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

CR-20 AFFORDABLE HOUSING 91.520(B)



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

	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	82	122
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	82	122

Number of Households Supported	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	43	98
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	19	24
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	20	0
Total	82	122

In PY2025, 122 households were supported, but no affordable housing was added or provided. 24 new single-family town homes will be added within the next three years, which will provide affordable housing units.



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

Like the state's housing market, the County is beginning to show signs of stabilization, but affordability, high mortgage rates, elevated inventory, and economic uncertainty continue to restrain buyers and sellers thereby affecting the actual production of new units and acquisition of existing units. Affordable housing for the homeless is provided by Continuum of Care grants and is not reflected in the table above. No specific special needs group is selected for assistance, but elderly persons and persons with disabilities are assisted in the home-owner rehabilitation program. The data for that group is already included in the rehab of existing units' category.

In PY2025, 122 households were supported with affordable housing, which is more than what was served in PY2024. 98 households were provided with rental assistance with 56 from ESG and 42 from HOME-ARP funds while 24 households were provided with home-owner rehabilitation.

Rental assistance served 126 extremely low-income people, and 25 low-income people.

Home-owner rehabilitation served 41 extremely low-income, 25 low-income, and 4 moderate-income persons



Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Assessment of past performance and forecasting of future funding will dictate goals in future action plans. For example, using ESG to prevent homelessness will continue to be a need, but goals will fluctuate depending on the amount of funding available as well as program capability. In PY2025 Action Plan, no additional funds for TBRA were added as HOME-ARP funds and ESG homeless prevention program maintained the workload for the case manager. As HOME funding remains level, market costs increase, interest rates increase, the demand for homes to be rehabilitated increases, but the number of affordable housing units added will likely be reduced in future years due to developers' ability to build affordably. More substantial amendments may occur for annual Action Plans due to nature of markets and public need.



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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	21	4
Low-income	30	2
Moderate-income	3	0
Total	54	6

For the purposes of this section, we are only looking at the activities which produce affordable housing and affordable housing support determined by income and family size;

- 24 families assisted through the Owner-occupied single-family rehabilitation program. CDBG funded affordable housing includes 12 single family homes rehabilitated for extremely low-income households, and three (3) low income. HOME funded two (2) extremely low-income households, three (3) low-income households, and four (4) moderate income households with owner-occupied single-family rehabilitation.
- 42 families assisted with HOME-ARP funded tenant based rental assistance (TBRA); includes, 17 extremely low income (< 30%), 22 with 30%-50% area median income (AMI) and three (3) with 50%-60% AMI households.
- Two (2) groups are not reflected in the table above: (1) ESG prevented 109 extremely low to moderate income people (56 households) from experiencing homelessness. (2) 68 people (35 households) experiencing homelessness with no income were provided with case management funded by CDBG public services and rental assistance from CoC grant funds. All are extremely low income.

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 person experiencing homelessness calls any agency or local government in Tarrant County, they are provided a list of assistance providers found on <https://www.tarrantcares.org/>. As the Coordinated Assessment System (CAS) model continues to evolve and integrate into the community, those with the highest barriers to assistance are reached through targeted physical locations and well-trained outreach teams. An appeals process offsets clients who are unable to participate in the typical assessment process due to disability. All providers and relevant partners in the community are trained on the evolving system and educate clients on CAS access. Since 2020 the CAS process has become more electronically driven, with the goal to lessen the length of time between assessment to referral and ultimately housing placement.

Tarrant County Community Development (TCCD) works closely with MHMR PATH, the HOPE Team, JPS Care Connections Team, and the VA street outreach teams to coordinate client housing needs. Occasionally, agencies encounter persons with evictions and provide referrals to TCCD and other local municipalities and agencies with homelessness prevention resources to assist those that are not technically homeless but are on the brink of becoming homeless. In some cases, the client has waited too long in the eviction process and becomes evicted and homeless. TCCD works with agencies to document homelessness for purposes of obtaining housing through the Coordinated Assessment System (CAS). TCCD is often referred to by 211, other cities, landlords and the State of Texas; however, <https://www.tarrantcares.org/> is the best option.



Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

With inflation, increased costs, and housing markets more strained, there is greater potential to see more people enter into homelessness. Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) supported operations for seven (7) emergency shelters in Tarrant County this year. CoC Grants funded Tenant Based Leasing Assistance and Rapid Rehousing since ESG funds are limited. In 2020, Partnership Home (formerly TCHC) developed Leadership Academy for Homeless Services to help further educate case managers on care for clients in emergency shelters and transitional housing which will enable them to better meet the needs of people experiencing homelessness. Goals for the Leadership Academy include:

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



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

Partnership Home coordinates homelessness prevention efforts across more than 40 CoC member organizations to ensure households at highest risk—especially extremely low-income individuals, families, and those exiting publicly funded institutions—receive timely and appropriate support. The community's shared HMIS system, Open Path, combines client records from emergency shelters, outreach teams, and housing providers to track trends, strengthen coordinated entry, and maintain a 92% data completeness rate. This system helps identify people with histories of homelessness who are at greatest risk of returning and informs prevention strategies such as diversion and crisis assessment implemented in 2025 to keep families out of homelessness.

Local data show that first-time homelessness continues to rise, increasing 36% since 2021, driven by rising rents, stagnant wages, and the loss of pandemic-era protections. Partnership Home and community partners monitor eviction filings and coordinate prevention resources to intervene early when households show signs of instability. Expanded crisis access points launched in 2025 allow individuals to be assessed before entering shelter, increasing opportunities for diversion and connection to housing and supportive services. Through these coordinated efforts, Tarrant County continues to leverage all available resources to stabilize households, prevent homelessness, and support those discharged from systems of care or engaged with housing, health, social service, education, and employment agencies.



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 Continuum continues to strengthen its housing-focused approach by prioritizing rapid, effective connections to permanent housing for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The redesigned Coordinated Entry system aligns with community performance expectations and supports streamlined referrals, with literally homeless households prioritized for Rapid Rehousing (RRH) and Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH). In 2025, 48% of people experiencing homelessness were entering for the first time, highlighting the importance of efficient housing placements and targeted interventions for families, youth, veterans, and chronically homeless individuals.

System performance measures indicate continued improvement in key outcomes. The average length of stay in emergency shelter decreased by 18 days from 2024 to 2025 and has fallen 78% since 2021. RRH placements remain effective, with 11% more exits to permanent destinations since 2021 and decreasing returns to homelessness. Permanent housing capacity continues to evolve, and although PSH length of stay increased in 2025 due to fewer exit options, the system remains focused on stability for the most vulnerable. Committees specializing in youth, families, veterans, and high-need individuals meet monthly to address gaps, coordinate with health and emergency services, and strengthen system-wide practices.

Together, these coordinated strategies—enhanced CES processes, targeted prioritization, expanded diversion, landlord engagement, and continuous performance monitoring—support the community’s goal of shortening homelessness, increasing access to affordable housing, and reducing returns to homelessness for households transitioning to stability and independence

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 (TCHAO), the Grapevine Housing Authority (GHA), and the Haltom City Housing Authority (HCHA). Arlington Housing Authority and Housing Solutions of Fort Worth are not included in this section as both cities are not in the Tarrant County consortium. The public housing supply in Grapevine and Haltom City is generally well-managed and in good condition. Tarrant County does not own housing property and administers the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program for Tarrant County, Corsicana and Grapevine. GHA currently owns 98 housing units, over 70 percent (70%) of the residents at Grapeview Housing Authority are over 62 years of age and; applicants remain on the waiting list. HCHA has 150 housing units in their inventory and does not have an HCV program.

In PY2025 there are 3,321 Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs) through TCHAO, including 159 vouchers for the Family Reunification Program, 51 for the Foster Youth Initiative, 78 for Emergency Housing, 210 for Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing, 250 for Non-elderly Disabled, 220 for Mainstream. Most household sizes on the waiting list are two- (2-) person households, then one- (1-) person households, followed closely by three- (3-) person households. Approximately 805 elderly and 1,911 family members with at least one (1) person with disabilities were served within the same time period. The Grapevine Housing Authority (GHA) participates in HUD's Public Housing Program. GHA owns 98 units located on five (5) streets serving over 70% of the residents over 62 years of age. Haltom City Housing Authority (HCHA) administers one low income housing project subsidized by HUD. There is a total of 150 apartments located on this one site with 60- one bedrooms designated for elderly age 62 and

older, 26-two-bedrooms, 34-three-bedrooms, four (4) – four-bedrooms and six (6) - one bedrooms for families.

Specific Housing Authorities

TARRANT COUNTY HOUSING ASSISTANCE OFFICE

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

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

The HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) program combines HUD's Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) rental assistance for homeless Veterans with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). VA provides these services for participating Veterans at VA medical centers (VAMCs), community-based outreach clinics (CBOCs), through VA contractors, or through other VA designated entities.

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

GRAPEVINE AND HALTOM CITY HOUSING AUTHORITIES

The Grapevine Housing Authority (GHA) participates in HUD's Public Housing Program. GHA owns 98 units located on five (5) streets; Starr Place has 20 elderly and disabled units consisting of ten (10) efficiencies, eight (8) one-bedroom, one (1) handicap one-bedroom, and one (1) two-bedroom. W. Texas Street has 19 elderly and disabled units consisting of eight efficiencies, 10 one-bedroom, and one handicap two-bedroom units. Starnes / Brewer has nine (9) family units consisting of six (6) two-bedroom and one (1) handicap two-bedroom located on N. Starnes, and two (2) three-bedroom units located on Brewer. S. Scribner has ten (10) family units consisting of eight (8) two-bedroom and two (2) three-bedroom units. W. Worth has 40 elderly and disabled units consisting of 37 one-bedroom and three (3) handicap one-bedroom units. There are over 790 applicants on the waiting list, so new applications are not being accepted. Over 70% of the residents at Grapeview Housing Authority are over 62 years of age. GHA has replaced the HVAC units and renovated restrooms. Grapevine Housing Authority updated its policies and procedures to be in compliance with HUD's new HOTMA (Housing Opportunity through Modernization Act) implementation January 1, 2025.

Haltom City Housing Authority (HCHA) administers one low income housing project subsidized by HUD. There is a total of 150 apartments located on this one site with 60- one bedrooms designated for elderly age 62 and older, 26- two-bedrooms, 34-three-bedrooms, four (4) – four-bedrooms and six (6) - one bedrooms for families. For PY2024,

HCHA has not made structural improvements. There are currently no programs to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participation in homeownership.



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

Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office manages a Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) program and a Home Buyer's Club providing resources to enable participating voucher families to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency. The FSS Program is an employment and savings incentive program providing families a unique opportunity to free themselves of government assistance. During the 5-year contract period, the family continues to pay 30 percent of their income as their portion of rent. As their earned income increases and their portion of rent increases and the housing subsidy decreases. The amount of decrease in subsidy is deposited into an escrow account for the family. Upon the family's successful completion of the contract, the escrow account is awarded to the family to be used for purchasing homes and other purposes. Many participants of the FSS program have achieved stable, well-paid employment, which has made it possible of them to overcome the need for federal assistance. Currently 220 FSS families are in the program, 17 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 29 families have already purchased their own homes from previous years. All voucher holders who are interested in becoming first time homeowners using their voucher, participate in monthly classes, workshops and seminars.

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

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



Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

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



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

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

TCCD 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 programs are based on income eligibility and serving low to moderate income areas or households. There is a wait list where programming is based on a first-come first-served basis, unless it is for ADA barrier removal, in which those households are served immediately.



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

Despite continued coordination between government agencies, nonprofit organizations, churches, and others to serve the needs of the most vulnerable populations, economic prosperity, job availability, transportation, affordable housing, and healthcare are not accessible to everyone. Rental costs have increased significantly due to the competitive housing market, rising interest rates, insurance and overall increased costs in living. According to MIT living wage calculations, the annual living wage in Tarrant County, TX for a single person with no children is \$48,776; a family of two (2) working adults and two (2) children is \$108,618; whereas a family with two (2) adults and two (2) children with only one (1) adult working is \$81,489. Not everyone can make this amount to maintain a healthy standard of living, pay rent and save to own their own home with high housing market prices and unattainable for first time homebuyers. To increase assistance for families to own their own home, TCCD has contracted with Housing Channel to administer a home buyer/owner assistance program whereby the program can help with down payment and closing cost fees in purchasing a home in Tarrant County cities outside of Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie.

HUD funds are slowly decreasing, costs of building materials have increased, and cost of auto and home insurance has increased significantly for existing owners and renters. Combined, these obstacles make it difficult to meet underserved needs. We work with multiple groups, such as HTF, HOME and developers, to try to add more affordable/workforce housing. 30 (24 HOME regulated) townhomes are proposed to be added in City of Mansfield within the next 3 years.

In 2025, TCCD case managers saw an increasing demand to continue to provide rental assistance to some renters whose wage is stagnant and struggle to keep up with rising costs of living. Such is seen in our elderly population where incomes are fixed and costs have skyrocketed. An article by the Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies (JCHS) stated that one (1) in three (3) older households is cost burdened. TCCD has added another funding source

to assist a higher, but still low income group of renters, which have received an eviction or letter to vacate. The trend of increased elderly seeking assistance follows JCHS findings while struggling families with children will always see a need.

Opportunities for higher education are limited due to barriers to transportation, daycare, or having to work to pay for rent. 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, case managers encourage our clients to take advantage of rebate programs, use workforce solutions to increase wage capacity and use other agency resources to be work ready.

Employers want very specific experience. Job seekers, especially recent grads with general degrees, often don't have it. The shortage of workforce will hit hardest in nursing and health care, skilled trades, construction, teaching, and precision manufacturing. These jobs require a physical presence, a license, or years of hands-on skill — work AI cannot do. Health systems are always recruiting nurses and clinical staff. Manufacturers need welders, machinists, and electricians. In logistics hubs, warehouse and driving jobs sit empty, not because the work dried up, but because companies can't find enough trained, willing people.

TCHAO coordinates with landlords by providing monthly landlord training and hosting meetings so that both parties understand client trends and landlord needs. TCHAO coordinates with other government agencies such as Child Protective Services (CPS) on a quarterly basis and the VA office on a monthly basis to discuss cases and identify ways to best serve those populations. Likewise, TCHAO staff attends monthly CoC meetings and meets with community providers on a quarterly basis to discuss gaps in services and provide solutions.

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



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

Tarrant County Community Development (TCCD) 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. TCCD has one (1) staff member certified as a Lead Paint Risk Assessor. As part of the HQS inspection, inspectors note the age of resident children and inspect all assisted structures for peeling paint. All homes built before 1978 are analyzed for lead-based paint and remediated according to HUD guidelines, as needed. Of the 24 homes rehabbed, none were built before 1978 and did not require testing for lead.

TCCD is in full compliance with the Lead Safe Housing Regulation (24 CFR Part 35) which took effect September 15, 2000. 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)

TCCD will continue to manage programs directed toward reducing poverty and work with other agencies and funding sources to maximize limited resources. Important elements in the prevention of poverty is adding more

affordable housing, accessing affordable housing, providing quality education and child care, creating and retaining jobs for area residents and improving transportation to get to those jobs. TCCD will continue to help pay rents with ESG and HOME/HOME-ARP funds to help households avoid homelessness. Assessments are occurring constantly to accommodate the ever changing landscape of needs. We encourage those who are unemployed to work with workforce development to obtain education or explore other types of jobs so that they can gain employment and maintain self-sufficiency. To encourage employment on HUD funded projects, contractors will post signs encouraging interested parties to inquire about jobs and alert subcontractors about opportunities that hire low income persons to assist in labor related jobs.

Non-profit agencies such as Housing Channel often pair with other housing programs such as the Homebuyers or FSS Program to offer financial education to potential home buyers. The Homebuyers program helps families with down payment and closing costs of their home and FSS is an employment and savings incentive program that provides families with 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 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. Although Tarrant County has a 98% coverage rate to access broadband, it is often the cost and knowledge of how to use or access discounted programs that is lacking. Case managers educate clients on these opportunities and TCDD avails CDBG funds to expand Wi-Fi service to consortium Cities.



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

TCCD 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, TCCD 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)

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

Building off past programs with agencies we are better informed on available resources to share with all the Cities and County residents. For example, in sharing the homeowner rehabilitation program information with Meals on Wheels clients, Meals on Wheels also shared information about their AC program. Window unit AC systems are

available to all in Tarrant County where Meals on Wheels could also help install. Open communication and sharing of resources to help like clients help the County run smoother.



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

The Analysis of Impediments report was produced with the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan submitted July 2025. A certification of affirmatively furthering fair housing and the same analytical content identifying fair housing choice needs will be available within the next Consolidated Plan.

TCCD is responsible for reviewing the impact of policy-makers, government officials, public and private lenders, landlords, and others on fair housing issues. TCCD has identified six (6) impediments to fair housing choice that will strive to address during the next five years.

Maintaining neighborhood infrastructure and safe and affordable housing will be a top priority as residents' age and low-income households continue to experience difficulty in finding affordable housing. Tarrant County's housing rehabilitation programs will help the elderly age in place, families with children to live in a safer environment, and improve the physical conditions of a home to accommodate a person with special needs. Infrastructure in older neighborhoods will be improved to maintain safe neighborhoods. 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. TCCD will regularly monitor and address any issues to ensure standards are upheld, and units remain affordable within set affordability periods. Homebuyer assistance will be availed to eligible potential homeowners to access first time homeownership.

To further educate citizens and providers about fair housing, TCHAO will continue to engage with landlords and quickly address any issues with tenants subsidized by TCHAO. As TCCD receives calls regarding Fair Housing, the office will continue to assist callers and redirect any legal questions to appropriate agencies. All fair housing materials will be available in print and on the Tarrant County website in multiple languages. To meet the stated goals, TCCD 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.

TCCD is responsible for reviewing the impact of policy-makers, government officials, public and private lenders, landlords, and others on fair housing issues. TCCD has identified six (6) impediments to fair housing choice that will strive to address during the next five years.

Impediment		Actions
1.	Supply and Production of Affordable Homes	• Add new owner and rental housing units • Maintain existing homes to safe and livable standards to avoid housing stock decrease. • Build relationships with developers and CHDO's to leverage limited funding to build more units.

		• Work with cities to further educate on building with today's needs in mind.
2.	Limited knowledge about fair housing creating barriers to fair housing	• Ensure that housing programs provide meaningful access to persons with Limited English Proficiency. • Be more deliberate with making multilingual and accessible communications available. • Encourage fair housing and accessibility trainings for landlords • Continue to collaborate with other state agencies on outreach efforts to homebuyers and homeowners to discuss fair lending issues. • Continue providing resources on fair housing rules
3.	Rising costs for homeowners and renters due to higher demand, lack of supply and limited income	• Assist potential homeowners with acquisition and ownership • Help offset costs by supporting other costs such as child care, transportation, and other needs for persons with disabilities, youth, and seniors. • Continue to assist with homelessness prevention with rental assistance. • Provide other resources of opportunities to increase income. • Increase supply of at or below market rate rental housing units. This does not necessarily mean a whole complex, but a percentage of affordable units within multiple complexes.
4.	Lack of alternate transportation services to move people without a personal vehicle from home to job/school/appointments and services.	• Continue supporting transportation groups and cities to encourage greater alternate transportation services • Build infrastructure conducive of more walkability and bicycle use within communities. • Support programs that use public transit • Support programs that provide services to home bound persons due to lack of access to transportation
5.	NIMBYism - Personal ideas that lead to "Not in My Backyard" syndrome	• Work with trade organizations, local jurisdictions, and policy makers to maximize accessible housing choice by promoting preservation and limiting displacement • Continue to encourage development in high opportunity areas • Encourage creative, innovative solutions for neighborhoods and overall community. • Educate the public of what is being built, who it serves, and amenities the build will provide to the community
6.	Insufficient accessible housing stock and discrimination against persons with disabilities	• Improve compliance with state and federal building codes related to the number of accessible units in HUD funded activities through monitoring and technical assistance. • Partner with Public Housing Authorities and other subsidized housing providers to provide trainings on reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities. • Further integrated housing options for persons with disabilities. • Require accessible units to be distributed throughout projects and sites (to the maximum extent feasible) in a range of sizes and amenities



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

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

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

Homeowner Rehabilitation projects have a five (5) year affordability period on each assisted home. A homeowner that requires a release of lien will contact TCCD to file a release with any funds recaptured if still within the affordability period. Processes are being assessed to create an automatic release once the five year period has expired.

CDBG public services, HOME TBRA, and ESG funds are used for shelter operations and for homelessness prevention. No monitoring is required after funds have been expended. All checks and balances are done prior to fund expenditure to ensure eligibility.



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

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

For the CAPER, a public notice was placed in the Commercial Recorder on August 12, 2026 to provide interested parties an opportunity to comment on the CAPER during the minimum 15-day comment period beginning August 12 and ending September 1, 2026. A copy of the draft CAPER is available online at <http://www.tarrantcounty.com/en/community-development-and-housing-department.html> and in Community Development's office (2501 Parkview Dr, Suite 420, Fort Worth, Texas 76102). The document is also available via mail or email by request. A public hearing will be held on September 1, 2026 to hear any public comments at 10:00AM 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.

For the Consolidated Plan/Annual Action Plans, and any substantial amendment, a 30-day public notice is published in the Commercial Recorder, a request for public hearing is posted at least 2 weeks prior to the actual Public hearing in the County court system, and a public hearing is held to hear any comments. County comment process is used.

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



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

No.

CR-50 HOME 24 CFR 91.520 (D)



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

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

No rental housing that used HOME funds to be built or rehabilitated were inspected in PY2025. Alsbury Villas (Burleson), Villas on Calloway Creek (Hurst), Emerald Run Apartments (North Richland Hills), Plaza Apartments (Richland Hills), Cambridge Court (White Settlement), Sansom Ridge (Sansom Park), and Sansom Bluffs (Sansom Park) were physically monitored in August and November 2024. Most housing units passed housing quality standards (HQS) inspections and any issues identified were resolved. Rental units that were assisted under HOME-ARP TBRA or ESG homelessness prevention were inspected with minimal issues and are compliant with housing codes. The few that were not, met compliance after a second review and working with the landlord.

Tarrant County staff work with property management teams to ensure all resident files are complete and up to date.



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

For all HOME-assisted housing contracts, Tarrant County and partners have adopted the affirmative marketing procedures outlined below to (1) ensure all 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 outreach to 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*. CivCast, subscribing plan rooms have open access to all project information. HOME funded contracts stipulate marketing requirements to meet 24 CFR 91.520(e) and 24 CFR 92.351(a).

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



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

In PY2025, no program income was collected for HOME.



Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 24 CFR 91.220(k)

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 PY2025, an estimated \$2,762,990 of CDBG funds were expended for Public Infrastructure Improvement activities under area-wide benefits. At least 26,925 residents in fifteen (15) cities were assisted with improved access to infrastructure benefits through 12 water and/or sewers, one (1) sidewalk, and two (2) street reconstruction

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 add to the affordable housing supply by building new units. Coordination between the public, private, and nonprofit sectors help stretch resources to better develop and maintain affordable housing to meet the needs of underserved households. TCHAO maintains a positive relationship with landlords and encourages relationship building through annual landlord meetings and open communication. Partnership Home has a Landlord Engagement Team to include a Landlord Engagement Specialist to focus on building relationships with landlords in the greater Tarrant County area. Mediation services will also be available to all tenants served by this project. By working with landlords, the intent is to avoid evictions and create a better experience for the renter and owner.

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. 15 infrastructure projects were completed with 35,662.65 labor hours reported. Although efforts were made to hire Section 3 workers and businesses, only 3,647.5 hours were hired. Data on the number of people to reflect the hours

is no longer required by HUD, nor collected. 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 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.

Total Labor Hours	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPW A	HTF
Total Number of Activities	15	0	0	0	0
Total Labor Hours	35,662.56				
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	3,647.50				
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	0				

Table 2 – 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.	15				
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.	15				
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.					
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 (Educate construction contractors on Section 3 requirements)	15				

Table 3 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

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

# People Served	Emergency Shelter	2025 Award
6,095	True Worth Place (Day Shelter)	\$ 18,914.37
1,307	SafeHaven of Tarrant County	\$ 32,986.34
141	ACH	\$ 9,983.67
851	Arlington Life Shelter	\$ 3,379.34
552	Salvation Army (FW Mabree Ctr)	\$ 14,100.34
172	Salvation Army (Arlington)	\$ 9,636.69
872	Presbyterian Night Shelter	\$ 31,982.36

Tarrant County was allocated \$82,594.84 for the homeless prevention program and served 55 households (93 people).

CR-65 ESG PERSONS ASSISTED



4a. Number of Persons Assisted with Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	63
Children	46
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	109

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



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

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



4c. Number of Persons assisted in Shelters

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	8,365
Children	1,570
Don't Know/Refused/Other	5
Missing Information	50
Total	9,990

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



4d. Number of Persons assisted with Street Outreach

No ESG funds were used for street outreach. CoC grant funds are used to pay for street outreach and HOME-ARP funds began using funds for street outreach late spring 2025.



4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	8,428
Children	1,616
Don't Know/Refused/Other	5
Missing Information	50
Total	10,099



4f. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	1,616
18-24	773
25 and over	7,655
Don't Know/Refused/Other	5
Missing Information	50
Total	10,099



4g. 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	377	0	0	377
Victims of Domestic Violence	838	1	0	837
Elderly	735	5	0	730
HIV/AIDS	44	0	0	44
Chronically Homeless	697	2	0	695
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	497	7	0	490
Chronic Substance Abuse	151	0	0	151

Persons with Disabilities:				
Other Disability	750	29	0	721
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	4,089	44	0	4,045

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



Shelter Utilization

	SafeHaven	All non-DV Shelters	TOTAL
Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0	0	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0	0	0
Total Number of bed-nights available*	59,127	618,490	677,617
Total Number of bed-nights provided*	45,680	389,410	435,090
Capacity Utilization	77%	63%	64%

* Total Number of bed-nights is the number of nights a bed is available/provided within 365 days from July 1, 2024- June 30, 2025. PY2025 data forthcoming



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

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

CR-75 ESG EXPENDITURES



11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2023	2024	2025
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	\$0.00	\$9,132.55	\$0.00
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	\$0.00	\$ 9,132.55	\$ 0.00



11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Rehousing

No ESG funds were expended on Rapid Re-Housing.



11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2023	2024	2025
Essential Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Operations	\$0.00	\$ 32,882.06	\$ 100,350.98
Renovation	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Major Rehab	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Conversion	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Subtotal	\$0.00	\$ 32,882.06	\$ 100,350.98

ESG funds are allocated annually, however has up to 3 years to expend. Typically there is some funds from previous years expended to carry through till new grant funds are available.



11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2023	2024	2025
Street Outreach	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
HMIS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Administration	\$0.00	\$6,087.41	\$0.00
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Due to late receipt of HUD grant agreements expenditures for PY2025 grant have been low.



11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2023	2024	2025
	\$0.00	\$ 48,102.02	\$ 100,350.98



11f. Match Source

Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities	2023	2024	2025
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	\$0.00	\$15,219.96	\$0.00
Other Federal Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Government	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Local Government	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Private Funds	\$0.00	32,882.06	100,350.98
Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Fees	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Program Income	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Match Amount	\$0.00	\$48,102.02	\$100,350.98

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



11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2023	2024	2025
ESG + Match	\$0.00	\$ 96,204.04	\$ 200,701.96