



5/12/2020

Tarrant County, TX 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan

Plan includes 2020 Action Plan for
CDBG, HOME and ESG 2020 funding and
CDBG-CV and ESG-CV funding to respond to COVID-19

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Department
SUBMITTED: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT MAY 12, 2020

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Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary – 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

As an Urban Entitlement County and administrator of four entitlement city CDBG grants, Tarrant County must comply with the Consolidated Plan requirements to receive funding for its formula-based HUD programs as a consortia. Designated as the lead agency by the Tarrant County Commissioners Court, the Community Development and Housing Department (CDHD) of the County Administrator's Office is charged with the preparation and the submission of this Consolidated Plan to HUD. The CDHD is also responsible for overseeing the public notification process, approval of projects, and the administration of these grants.

In accordance with Section 91 of 24 CFR, Tarrant County is submitting its sixth multi-year Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Planning process began in FY 1995 and began the on-line submittal process through IDIS in 2012. Seeking to streamline and efficiently coordinate its grant program procedures, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) combined the application, planning, and reporting requirements for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) into a single series of documents. Beginning 2012, consolidated plans and all reporting is administered through HUD's IDIS system.

The purpose of the Consolidated Plan is to summarize the major community development and housing needs of low- and moderate-income households in the urban county jurisdiction. The plan lays out the strategic plan of priorities and objectives that will guide the Urban County Consortium in addressing its most pressing needs with limited federal assistance dollars. The Consolidated Plan is a policy-based document that can be adapted to address changing needs within the community.

The Consolidated Plan includes a needs analysis for housing, community development, the homeless, special needs populations, broadband access and disaster planning followed by the annual Action Plan. The Consolidated Plan presents policies and a course of action to address priorities anticipated over the next five years that will address the overall goals as established by federal law to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons residing in the urban county. The five year period begins July 1, 2020 and ends June 30, 2024.

The Action Plan specifies how identified priority needs will be addressed during the upcoming program year. The Action Plan lists community development and housing activities which will be funded during the program year. The Program Year 2020 Community Development Block Grant Program will begin on July 1, 2020 and ends June 30, 2021. The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing report at the end of this document will detail data, assess and address the needs on a city level in regards to fair housing.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

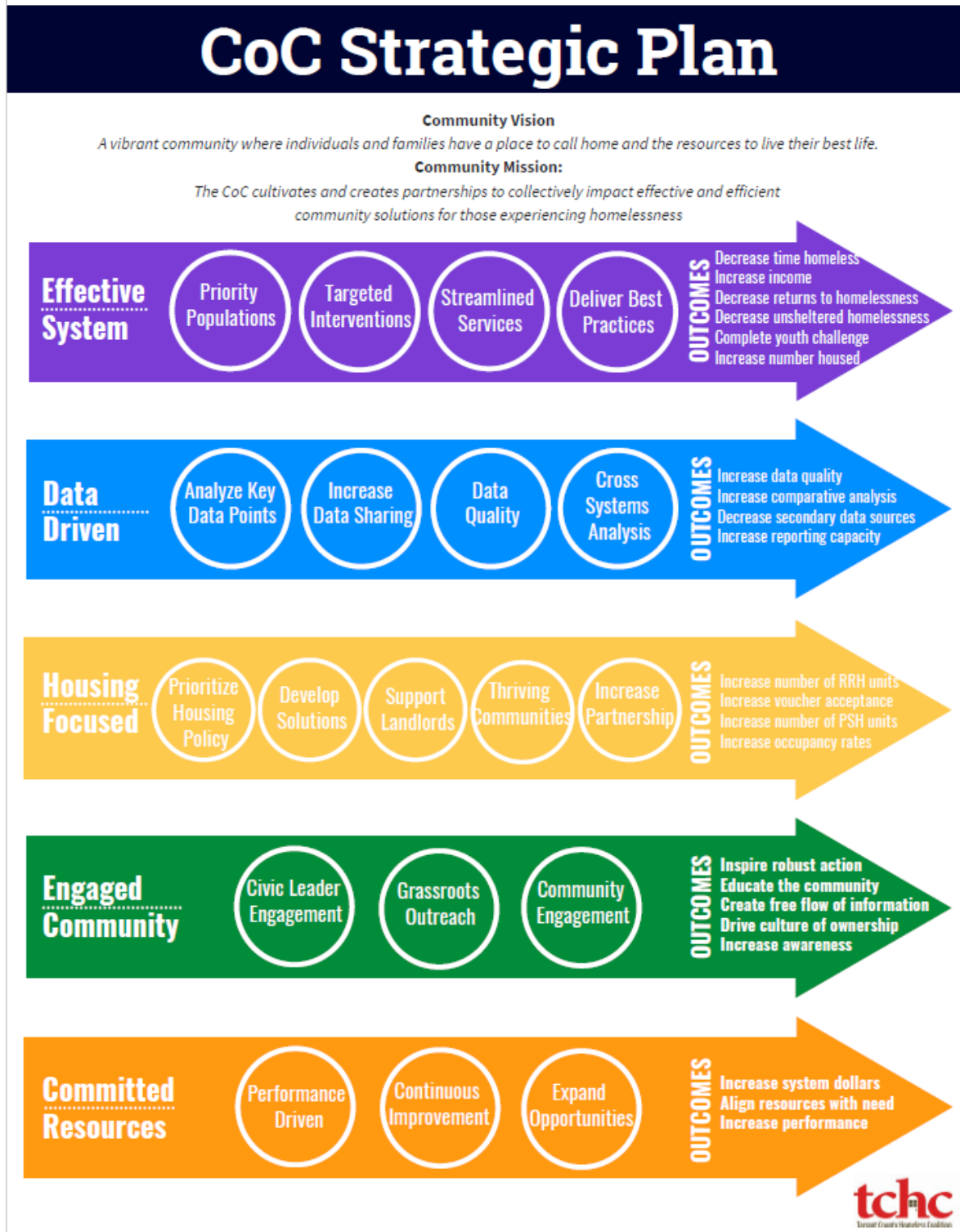
Housing Market – Tarrant County’s housing market is like most other cities and counties in the nation with not enough affordable supply to keep up with demand. Building costs have increased, supply of quality developers and materials are at a low and supply cannot keep up with demand. With great employment opportunities in this area, Tarrant County still ranks as one of the more affordable communities in the nation. The general trends are apartment vacancies decreasing for some apartment complexes and some apartment complexes taking advantage by increasing rent and being more selective in tenants due to the lack of affordable housing. Foreclosures have decreased since the last consolidated plan and evictions have dramatically risen over the past five years; however the rates in Tarrant County are lower in comparison to other Counties in the nation and state. Home values are steadily rising for all residents with greatest increases and prices in the north east quadrant, City of Haslet, City of Keller and Town of Westlake.

Housing Needs – 87,740 or 12.8% of all homeowners in the urban county consortium are severely cost burdened spending 50 percent or more of their income on housing. In Tarrant County, there are almost twice the number of owners than renters with over 63% of owners well above HUD adjusted median family incomes (HAMFI). Only 6% are extremely low income and 21% are low income households, remaining 10% are moderate income households that own their own home. Household incomes for renters are varied with the majority of households in the extremely low and low income brackets. Only 29% of renters in Tarrant County have household incomes well above the HUD adjusted median family income level. Rehabilitation of aging housing is a priority to prevent deterioration and blight in neighborhoods, especially those homes owned by the elderly who want to age in place. More rental units that are affordable are needed to meet demand of working class citizens and families. During times of emergency such as seen with the Coronavirus (COVID-19), emergency subsistence payments and services to assist with the emergency will be required, especially for low income families and individuals.

Homeless Needs – Tarrant County is a member of the Tarrant County Homeless Coalition (TCHC). TCHC is able to take the lead on homeless issues using CoC competitive grant funds and coordinating resources amongst agencies. Tarrant County will coordinate with TCHC and the cities to assist this population. The Community vision is to have “A vibrant community where individuals and families have a place to call home and the resources to live their best life.” The strategic plan is seen in the following graphic. Greater resources will be available to homeless shelters to assist agencies provide safe and clean places for the homeless.

Community Development Needs – Street and drainage improvements and new street lighting and sidewalks are the top priority needs as indicated by a survey of citizens in consortium Cities. The improvements of streets and storm drainage in poor neighborhoods is a critical component of combating deteriorating conditions and blight. Building affordable housing in coordination with economic development in walkable neighborhoods and adding alternative transportation services will be equally important in the next five years as means of transportation to services from homes will grow in

importance with an aging population. With the new emergency disaster declarations of COVID-19, additional needs for public services such as emergency rental assistance, nurses, food delivery, child care, and resources to mitigate the emergency will be required.



CoC Strategic Plan

3. Evaluation of past performance

In the past 5 years, Tarrant County has been able to assist consortium cities with public infrastructure improvements, adding to the affordable housing stock, maintaining current housing stock and helping the homeless and persons with special needs. Cities will often leverage city funds to make greater impact and use of CDBG funds in public infrastructure projects. In doing so, more neighborhoods are able to be improved. As there is a lack of affordable housing, HOME CHDO funds will always be used to help increase the stock. Although minimal annually, the combination continues to provide options for home owners and renters. Over 70 percent of owner occupied housing are considered aged. As the age of the homes and citizens increases the need to assist in maintaining current stock remains important. Through public services we are able to assist special needs and the homeless population. Although limited in funding, imaginative programs and supportive services using HUD funds help that population in need.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Public Infrastructure Projects	12	21	9	13	8 (to date)
Home Rehabilitation	45	45	28	37	28 (to date)
SF homes added	6	0	0	0	TBD
Homeless Shelter Operations	11,924	11,924	17,681 (duplicate)	9,305	TBD
CHDO MF units	0	0	140 total/22 HOME units	12 total/ 8 HOME units	TBD
Public Services	3,039	3,399	3,589	2,939	TBD
Prevent Homeless	78 persons/ 32 families	78 persons/32 families	85 persons	60 persons/ 21 families	TBD

Table 1 - Evaluation of Past Performance

Name of Complex	Completion Date	Total Units	Total HOME units
Heritage Manor	04/16/2018	40	17
Sansom Ridge	05/22/2018	100	5
Cambridge Court	05/23/2019	12	8
Sansom Bluffs	Currently building	296	6

Table 2 - Multi-family Complexes Added to the Affordable Rental Stock

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Tarrant County encourages citizen participation in the development of its Consolidated Plan. Public notices are prepared and public meetings held in accordance with established County policy that calls for at least two public meetings a year. Public comments from the homeless population or regarding the homeless population are solicited through the Tarrant County Homeless Coalition "State of Homeless Address". Individuals within the homeless and social services community representing over seventy agencies, government, faith based organizations and private businesses are open to provide comments which Tarrant County Community Development and Housing Department (CDHD) includes in the Annual

Action Plan. As “Stay at home” policies were put in place March 17, 2020 the State of the Homeless meetings were cancelled to address COVID-19. TCHC continues to work with agencies that are working directly with the homeless population. Tarrant County continues to coordinate with TCHC and the cities to ensure resources and additional Disaster Recovery funds are allocated to appropriate needs.

Public notification of all hearings takes place at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing date. Hearings are held at central locations, which are convenient to residents and accessible to persons with disabilities and on primary public transportation lines. Public Hearings rules will follow individual city and County rules. For example, if court is held but with limited capacity due to “social distancing” under “Stay at Home” rule, public hearing will still be held virtually where comments may be submitted to number or addresses under original ad requesting for comments. For hearings where a significant number of non-English-speaking residents are anticipated, interpreters will be generally provided. Additionally, public hearings are held in each of the urban county consortium member cities to discuss community development activities. Notifications of the public meetings were posted by each of the cities submitting Community Development Block Grant project proposals through their respective city secretary or city administration offices. The public hearings must have at least ten (10) days’ notice and take place prior to completion of the County’s yearly action plan. Verification of the hearing is sent to the Tarrant County Community Development and Housing Department (CDHD) in the form of certified minutes or resolution from the public hearing and a copy of the public notice published in the jurisdictions commonly read newspaper.

To make better use of technology, an on-line survey was distributed by member cities to their citizens to gather pertinent planning information to better plan for citizen needs in mind and to understand public needs and trends. One survey was in regards to community needs using CDBG and another was regarding fair housing. Summary of both can be found in the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing report in the appendix.

A public notice and summary of the plan was published in the Commercial Recorder to inform the public of the public hearing and to open public comments. The full draft plan is available online at <http://www.tarrantcounty.com/eCommunityDev/> and at the Community Development Division (CDHD) office located at 1509-B South University Drive, Suite 276, Fort Worth, TX 76107. All comments were directed to the director of CDHD via mail, email pward@TarrantCounty.com , phone (817) 850-7940, fax (817) 850-7944 or in person. A Public Hearing on the Draft Consolidated Plan for Tarrant County was held on April 28, 2020 during the Tarrant County Commissioners Court meeting at 100 Weatherford Dr, 5th floor, Fort Worth, TX 76107. The thirty-day comment period was from March 23 through April 28, 2020.

5. Summary of public comments

A summary of citizen comments or views received on the plan and explanation of any comments not accepted and reasons why these comments were not accepted can be found in the Appendix under Public Comments in the final report. No comments were submitted or presented within the given period.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

There are no comments or views presented that were not accepted.

7. Summary

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies - 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	TARRANT COUNTY	
CDBG Administrator	TARRANT COUNTY	Community Development and Housing Department
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator	TARRANT COUNTY	Community Development and Housing Department
ESG Administrator	TARRANT COUNTY	Community Development and Housing Department
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 3 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

As an Urban Entitlement County, Tarrant County Community Development & Housing Department is designated as the lead agency by the Tarrant County Commissioners Court. The Community Development and Housing Department (CDHD) of the County Administrator's Office is charged with the preparation, development and the submission of this Consolidated Plan to HUD. The CDHD is also responsible for overseeing the public notification process, approval of projects, and the administration of these grants.

Tarrant County – Community Development and Housing Department (CDHD) is annually responsible for CDBG, HOME, ESG entitlement funds from HUD for Tarrant County, City of Euless, City of Grapevine, City of Mansfield and City of North Richland Hills. HOWPA – C is a competitive grant in which Tarrant County applies for every 3 years and has received since 2000.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

The Tarrant County Community Development and Housing Department (CDHD) collaborated with multiple agencies, non-profits, municipal governments, elected officials, and social service providers in developing the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. Many in person meetings, reports and resources have been shared to best understand our shared citizen's needs.

As an Urban Entitlement County, Tarrant County Community Development Division is designated as the lead agency by the Tarrant County Commissioners Court. The Community Development and Housing Department (CDHD) of the County Administrator's Office intersects and collaborates with many departments, agencies and businesses due to the shared concerns and population served. The interconnection of health, housing, infrastructure, employment, transportation and education are closely knit and so should communication in each to assist the same population.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).

Efforts to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and governmental health, mental health and service agencies are provided through the Continuum of Care, between housing providers and with service agencies. CDHD director oversees Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office (TCHAO) and is also a connector of providers and agencies. It is intuitive for Tarrant County to coordinate and utilize limited resources in the most effective manner.

The Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office (TCHAO) was established in 1975 to administer the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program (commonly referred to as Section 8). TCHAO administers vouchers only, without any public housing units. TCHAO are members of the Tarrant County Homeless Coalition and are further directed by the Commissioner's Court. The Commissioners are elected officials and generally serve in the same capacity as directors of a corporation, establishing policies under which the TCHAO conducts business. The principal administrator of the TCHAO is the Director of Community Development and Housing of Tarrant County who provides oversight, guidance and direction by engaging other agencies through general capacities and adjacent governments. Grapevine Public Housing and Haltom City Public Housing Agencies work independently of TCHAO, but communication between the three to assist similar clientele are open and collaborative. Fort Worth PHA and Arlington PHA likewise communicate regularly with TCHAO to ensure issues regarding landlord or tenants are addressed quickly and fairly. With limited affordable housing, the PHA's will share information regarding current issues. During COVID-19, all agencies, cities and providers have collaborated regularly to ensure all citizens needs are met and addressed.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

The majority of homeless and special needs activities are funded through the Continuum of Care (CoC) grant and facilitated by the Tarrant County Continuum of Care (TCHC), the designated lead agency of TX-601. TCHC hosts a monthly meeting of the CoC to address issues including agency needs, client needs, service delivery effectiveness, gaps in service, homeless count and the formulation of policies and planning to combat homelessness. Continuum of Care planning is a year-round process among homeless providers, government entities, business representatives and homeless constituents. Tarrant County has representation across CoC Leadership, including the CoC Board and Leadership committee, CoC standing committees, workgroups and special projects. The county has been an active participant in the development of the CoC-wide strategic plan, design and implementation of Coordinated Entry, specific efforts to end Veteran and Youth homelessness and efforts to coordinate funding efforts.

The CoC facilitated committees and workgroups incorporate all providers involved in homeless services, including MHMR and Recovery Resource Council, who advocate for persons living with disabilities including mental illness and chronic substance abuse. AIDS Outreach Center and Samaritan House represent person living with HIV/AIDS. The Center for Transforming Lives, Presbyterian Night Shelter, Union Gospel and Salvation Army – Fort Worth represent homeless women (general population). Families with children are represented by the Community Enrichment Center and ACH Child and Family Services. Youth are represented by ACH Child and Family Services, City Square, Fort Worth ISD, and Arlington ISD. Veterans are represented by local Veterans Affairs staff and VA funded programs, including SSVF and GPD. The general homeless population is represented by DRC Solutions, True Worth Place, Salvation Army, Presbyterian Night Shelter, Union Gospel Mission and the Arlington Life Shelter.

During the nationally declared disaster with COVID-19 and Tarrant County’s declaration and proclamation to stay at home for non-essential persons and businesses, the CoC lead (Tarrant County Homeless Coalition – TCHC) has brought together the RE’s to ensure discussion was made to allocate 2020 funds and new Coronavirus (CV) funds. Meetings have been over the phone and virtually every Thursday at 1pm starting April 2, 2020. TCHC has collected information from homeless agencies to inform us of homeless population needs. The County and cities are collaborating on Request for Proposals to best understand how much is needed from each agency using ESG funds. The combination will hopefully properly allocate funds.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

ESG funds are planned and expended after meeting with the City of Fort Worth, City of Arlington and the CoC. Meetings are held on a quarterly basis. Coordination to assist the homeless and prevent homelessness is a combined effort with the Continuum of Care (CoC). As the CoC manages the HMIS

system, the CoC ensures coordination of data input is standardized for all entitlements thereby providing uniform performance standards in which the entitlements can evaluate outcomes and plan for programs with future funding. Sub recipients must have active engagement and membership in the CoC to receive funding. Sub recipients must use HMIS and attend trainings to accurately enter data. The CoC will provide the necessary coordination to better assist clients with limited community resources. As mentioned in earlier section, Tarrant County, the cities and the CoC lead will continue to meet and coordinate resources and needs.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

Table 4 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Tarrant County Homeless Coalition
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Homeless Coalition Board functions as the year-round Continuum of Care planning committee and meets on a monthly basis. Subcommittees, user groups, and other planning bodies meet periodically throughout the year to discuss issues such as HMIS, performance, mainstream resources, discharge planning, outreach to chronically homeless, permanent housing, new legislation, the ten year plan, and other issues surrounding homeless needs and services. Through meetings and work groups, Tarrant County coordinates with various non-profit agencies in Tarrant County. Not all homeless and non-profit agency is listed here, but we coordinate through the CoC to serve the same population.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Channel
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	CHDO
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Tarrant County Housing Partnership is often met with to discuss community needs seen from their perspective and the County perspective on behalf of all the consortium cities. Affordable housing developments often arise from this dialog.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF TARRANT COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	CHDO
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Development Corporation of Tarrant County is often met with to discuss community needs seen from their perspective and the County perspective on behalf of all the consortium cities. Affordable housing developments often arise from this dialog.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	TARRANT COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Health Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	There are many departments within Tarrant County. In developing this plan, many departments were consulted: Public Health, Housing Assistance Office, Human Services, Workforce Solutions and Commissioner's Court.

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

Information from Tarrant Regional Transportation Coalition, North Central Texas Council of Governments, Various Chambers of Commerce and Economic Development boards have been sourced. Tarrant County staff attends/staffs/ or is provided meetings and information respectively on a regular basis year round. Formal consultation has not been conducted, but use of information from these entities is used for planning purposes.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Tarrant County Homeless Coalition	The Homeless Coalition Board functions as the year-round Continuum of Care planning committee and meets on a monthly basis. Subcommittees, user groups, and other planning bodies meet periodically throughout the year to discuss issues such as HMIS, performance, mainstream resources, discharge planning, outreach to chronically homeless, permanent housing, new legislation, the ten year plan, and other issues surrounding homeless needs and services.
Regional Joint Land Use Study	North Central Texas Council of Governments	The purpose of the study is to create and sustain dialogue around complex issues, including land use, economic development, infrastructure, environmental sustainability, and the operational demands and mission changes of military entities. Specifically for the area surrounding the Naval Air Station Fort Worth, Joint Reserve Base (NAS Fort Worth, JRB) and the surrounding cities in which it effects.
Mobility 2045	North Central Texas Council of Governments	A long-range transportation plan that defines a vision for the regions multimodal transportation system. This plan is known as the Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP) and its aim is to identify policies, programs, and projects for development that respond to adopted goals and to guide expenditures for state and federal funds over the next 20 plus years.
Access North Texas: Regional Public Transportation	North Central Texas Council of Governments	Access North Texas identifies the transportation needs of older adults, individuals with disabilities, and individuals with lower incomes. Based on a combination of research, technical analysis, and public input, the plan identifies strategies to better serve these vulnerable populations with public transportation.
Community Assessment 2018-2019	United Way of Tarrant County	Assessment about the strengths, needs and concerns of Tarrant County residents
Improving Americas Housing 2019	Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University	A report of demographics and housing supply and demand in the United States.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
2020 Regional Workforce Leadership Council Annual	Regional Workforce Leadership Council	Report on eight established industry sectors in DFW region: advanced manufacturing, aerospace, healthcare, hospitality, infrastructure, logistics, retail and technology and three emerging industry sectors, digital technology, Love Field aviation and unmanned aerial systems
Tarrant County WIOA Local Plan	Tarrant County Workforce Solutions	A strategic plan to address workforce needs in Tarrant County
Analysis of the Affordable Housing programs	University of Texas - Arlington	The study seeks to address these gaps by developing an innovative approach to evaluate short-term and long-term affordability of all state and federal rental assistance programs and identify long term affordability and opportunities for upward mobility for all census blocks.
City Comprehensive Plans	various cities in Tarrant County	Each city provides their comprehensive plan or equivalent. Tarrant County tries to ensure city plans and Action Plan are mutually compatible to serve the same population.
2020 Tarrant County Hazard Mitigation Action Plan	Tarrant County - Emergency Management	HazMAP is the result of two years of study, data collection, analysis, and community feedback. Representatives and citizens from participating jurisdictions attended public meetings to discuss the hazards their communities face and the vulnerabilities those hazards present. Representatives from each participating jurisdiction reviewed drafts of the HazMAP and added input to the mitigation strategies presented in the plan.
Disaster resiliency and sustainability	Various from from National Academy of Science	Reports are case studies and recommendations based on events that have occurred and lessons learned. By being informed of problems, we can plan on what to anticipate.
Criminal Justice Community Plan 2015	Tarrant County Criminal Justice Community Planning Group	Identify the gaps in the community justice initiative, address strategies that specifically address reintegration and recidivism, and call for more community-based coordination, problem-solving justice, and sentencing practices that will lead to the prevention and reduction of crime.
Building Homes: County Funding for Affordable Hous	NACo Counties Futures Lab	An analysis of housing affordability at the county level, how rising costs affect county governm-ent operations and an overview of the county role in addressing the problem.

Table 5 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(I))

Coordination with other units of local government is constant in order to effectively serve all citizens that cross city or county lines. Although programs may be different, general needs and priorities are similar throughout the region. CDHD participates and assists with regional transportation coalition meetings so that needs are relayed and that opportunities are conveyed. State coordination occurs when funds are available that suits the needs of the County and region. In building relationships with state departments, environmental reviews are expedited quickly. Other agencies include the following.

Public Housing Authorities: Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office, Grapevine Housing Authority and Haltom City Housing Authority are the three PHA's in urban Tarrant County. All three were consulted in this consolidated plan and communication is open year round to assist similar clientele. Fort Worth PHA and Arlington PHA will often coordinate and work with Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office to meet the needs of common tenants and landlords.

Workforce Solutions for Tarrant County: A partner in community resources to ensure the economic vitality of our community by building and maintaining a quality workforce development system that strengthens and provides economic, educational and developmental opportunities for all people including children and youth. Information is provided and shared with workforce and Tarrant County through the Mayors' Council and the CoC.

Chamber of Commerce: All chambers of commerce provide a connection for economic vitality throughout the region. Meetings are attended at various chambers of commerce to better understand the developments occurring county-wide and to inform chamber members of section 3 opportunities.

Cities: There are 29 consortium cities participating with urban Tarrant County. Each city participates through the Mayors' Council where surveys and information are shared on behalf of Tarrant County to better understand resident needs and holds public hearings for public infrastructure projects.

Tarrant Regional Transportation Coalition: TRTC is a broad based, non-profit group committed to finding solutions to the mobility challenges facing the western half of the DFW Metroplex. CDHD staffs all meetings and are integral in knowing and educating others in Tarrant County transportation issues.

Mayors' Council of Tarrant County: A council of all Tarrant County mayors' that meet every other month to discuss and share vital local information to improve Tarrant County. CDHD staffs this council and its meetings. During the April meeting, the Mayors' Council will review a summary of the Action Plan and approve the use of funds for the year. During "Stay at Home" orders due to COVID-19, discussion will be made over the phone and email of summary emailed to all mayors for consortium cities.

Narrative

Tarrant County Community Development staff regularly consults with the Tarrant County Health Department on current topics; food desert, opioid crisis, mental/behavior health needs, lead testing, viral epidemics and other current topics. Information is shared and disseminated to mutual clients in our programs and with cities during Mayors' Council meetings. CDHD Staff undergoes continuing education from GEBCO training institute for state license renewal for lead based paint. All homeowners participating in home rehabilitation programs and all tenants being assisted with rental assistance are provided a copy of all lead-based paint documentation required by HUD.

Priorities for non-housing and housing programs were established by the Mayors' Council of Tarrant County. Special needs populations and the homeless priorities were established through the Continuum of Care process and the Tarrant County Homeless Coalition. All priorities are reviewed and discussed at various Tarrant County workshops, public forums, and public hearings held throughout the year. A member of the Mayors' Council sits on the Board for the Continuum of Care to best assist and inform policy decision making.

The Mayors' Council is briefed by the Director of the CDHD on housing and community development issues at each of its six meetings per year. The CDHD also staffs the Mayors' Council and its sub-committees maintaining a constant dialogue among urban county consortium members.

The CDHD participates with the Tarrant Regional Transportation Coalition, a regional planning and advisory body addressing transportation issues such as federal and state funding, air quality mandates, proposed legislation, and other related economic development issues. The coalition meets on a monthly basis. A primary issue addressed by the coalition directly related to the needs of low income residents is the development of mobility strategies including service development, funding, and regional planning. The CDHD participates in all coalition meetings and committees.

The CDHD consults with the Texas Historical Commission, the North Central Texas Council of Governments, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department to review and comment on the public works projects proposed for the each Community Development Block Grant program year as required by 24 CFR 58.5 as part of the environmental assessment requirements.

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

Tarrant County encourages citizen participation in the development of its Consolidated Plan, particularly in low/moderate income target areas. Public notices are prepared and public meetings held in accordance with established County policy that calls for at least two public meetings a year. Individuals within the homeless and social services community representing over seventy agencies, government, faith based organizations and private businesses are open to provide comments at any time, but most conveniently during the State of The Homeless address held by the Tarrant County Homeless Coalition. All comments are included in the Annual Action Plan.

Public notification for public comments is normally made available for a minimum of 30 days. Due to nationally declared disaster with COVID-19 and Tarrant County's declaration and proclamation to stay at home for non-essential persons and businesses, waivers to shorten public comment periods have been approved with an effective date of April 7, 2020 for Tarrant County. 30-day minimum for the required public comment period is **waived for substantial amendments**, provided that no less than **5 days** are provided **for public comments** on each substantial amendment for PY 2020 and PY 2021. Public notice will fall in line with the minimum five days for public comments where comments may be made via phone, email or virtually during meetings till the end of PY2020. Hearings are held at central locations, which are convenient to residents and accessible to persons with disabilities and on primary public transportation lines. For hearings where a significant number of non-English-speaking residents are anticipated, interpreters will be generally provided. Additionally, Public hearings are held in each of the urban county consortium member cities to discuss community development activities. Notifications of the public meetings were posted by each of the cities submitting Community Development Block Grant project proposals through their respective city secretary or city administration offices or published in a local newspaper. The public hearings must have at least ten (10) days' notice and take place prior to completion of the County's yearly action plan. Verification of the hearing is sent to the Tarrant County CDHD office in the form of certified minutes or resolution from the public hearing and a copy of the public notice published in the jurisdiction's commonly read newspaper.

The county citizen participation policy also calls for at least one technical assistance workshop a year and also publishes all related materials such as the Consolidated Plan, making them available on the Internet or mailed upon request. To make better use of technology, an on-line survey was distributed by member cities to their citizens to gather pertinent planning information to better plan for citizen needs in mind and to understand public needs and trends.

A public notice and summary of the plan was published in the Commercial Recorder annually to inform the public of the public hearing and to open public comments. The full draft plan is made available online at <http://www.tarrantcounty.com/eCommunityDev/> and at the Community Development and Housing Department (CDHD) office located at 1509-B South University Drive, Suite 276, Fort Worth, TX 76107. All comments are to be directed to the director of CDHD via mail, email, phone, fax or in person.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
1	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Not all cities participated in sharing the survey and some cities that shared the survey did not have any citizen responses. The overall survey collected 694 (89%) online responses and 87 (11%) paper responses from Tarrant County residents in 22 cities and 40 unknown locations	All needs were important and depending on city, some needs stressed more importance than others where comments tell a better picture. Overall, citizens believed street improvements were the most important need followed by street lighting and flood/drainage improvements.	All needs were important and depending on city, some needs stressed more importance than others where comments tell a better picture. Overall, citizens believed street improvements were the most important need followed by street lighting and flood/drainage improvements.	
2	Public Hearing	Minorities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Homeless	A listing of attendees will be available in the Appendix of Public Comments.	All public comments made will be included in the Appendix of Public Comments.	All comments were accepted with references provided to those that required assistance.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
3	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	A meeting was scheduled for April 6, 2020 at 7:00pm during the Tarrant County Mayors Council meeting to solicit comment for the 2020-2024 Consolidated plan. DUE TO COVID-19 and social gathering restrictions, a meeting was held on the phone and handouts provided via email.		none	
4	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	General Commissioner's Court audience April 28, 2020 at 10am	No comments provided	none	

Table 6 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The housing needs assessment attempts to identify needs of the community that are not being met by the private market. These unmet needs include issues dealing with the cost of housing, housing appropriate for meeting needs related to family size, and the condition of the housing stock. The impact of housing cost on various populations is measured by cost burden – the percentage of a household’s income needed to cover housing expenses, including rent or mortgage payments plus utilities. Cost burden is present when a household is paying over 30 percent of their income on housing expenses and a severe cost burden is present with more than 50 percent spent on housing expenses. Appropriate housing refers to a household residing in a housing unit that provides sufficient space for the number of occupants, without exceeding their capacity to maintain the unit. Overcrowding is considered a problem in the consideration of appropriate housing. HUD defines overcrowding as more than one person per room. Physical problems as they relate to housing described in this section refer to 2015 5-year ACS data reporting lack of complete plumbing and/or kitchen facilities and the age of the housing stock.

Many people are cost burdened in Tarrant County, but even more so are renters than home owners. The severely cost burdened are noticeable with low income households where they have to pay at least 50% or half of their income on housing expenses. In Tarrant County, both rental costs and home values have been steadily increasing with some signs of slowing, but not decreasing. Home builds are slow to develop due to lack of quality construction companies, building material shortages on top of increased costs and qualified homebuyers in today’s market. There are many job opportunities in this region, but not enough supply of housing and reliable infrastructure to keep up with the demand. As of March 19, 2020 the State of Texas ordered a “Stay at Home” order to slow the spread of COVID-19, a virus that began in Wuhan, China in December 2019 and has spread worldwide creating a pandemic order by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020. This order meant that many non-essential businesses closed, slowed or temporarily closed to follow the order. This greatly affected the hospitality and tourism industry where most low income households are employed in. Assisting small businesses get back up and running and assist renters and homeowners with rent and mortgage is the highest need during this emergency. Disaster Recovery funds will be allocated and will be used in the next two years.

The costs of rental units have increased and current builds cater more towards incomes that can afford above market rates. The majority of multi-family units are market rate with approximately 10% of all units considered affordable. The trend we see now are landlords that have affordable units are increasing rates as there is not enough supply to meet the demands of new residents moving into the region for work and can afford the higher rents. This practice leaves those households and persons that cannot afford before price increases without many options. Public Housing Authorities build relationships with landlords to ensure an affordable housing stock remains for clients that need. When transportation and utility costs

are factored in, housing cost burdens are exemplified. Using HUD funds to add to the affordable housing stock will ensure, at least for the affordability period that the units remain affordable.

COVID-19 additional needs

During the nationally declared disaster with COVID-19 and Tarrant County's declaration and proclamation to stay at home for non-essential persons and businesses, more renters and home owners will need assistance financially and with resources. Many renters will be in the types of jobs that are considered non-essential (examples include entertainment, food service, retail and leisure type industries). As rent is already unaffordable, many will not have any income to pay for rent and bills. The need to help support this population with housing and other necessities is important.

Likewise for elderly populations and persons with special needs, there is a growing need for access to food, medicines and essential items where "stay at home" proclamations have been applied. Increased access to essential items, improved technology, ADA barrier removal and home rehabilitation will be needed. To prevent blight in neighborhoods, public infrastructure improvements are necessary for the basic necessities in life. To break the cycle of homelessness, access to services and educational programs for all ages are a necessity. To best serve special needs population, policy and practices need to be built with them in mind, especially when building new housing stock or rehabilitating old.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.405, 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has received from the U.S. Census Bureau a "special tabulation" of American Community Survey (ACS) data that are largely not available through standard Census products. These special tabulation data provide counts of the numbers of households that fit certain combinations of HUD-specified criteria such as housing needs, HUD-defined income limits (primarily 30, 50, and 80 percent of median income) and household types of particular interest to planners and policy-makers. This data, known as the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, are used by local governments for housing planning as part of the Consolidated Planning process. Please see Assessment of Fair Housing report for most recent CHAS data and demographic assessment base on 2013-2017 ACS data from the US Census Bureau. Data has been downloaded from <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp.html> and presented for various sections for Tarrant County by City.

This section will describe the estimated housing needs projected for the next five year period for the following categories of persons: extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income families, renters and owners, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, including persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, single persons, large families, public housing residents, victims of domestic violence, families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list. To better understand the projected needs for the various categories of persons, a discussion of specific housing problems, including: cost-burden, severe cost- burden, substandard housing, and overcrowding (especially large families) and substandard conditions being experienced by extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income renters and owners will be examined.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	0	696,750	
Households	0	251,563	
Median Income	\$0.00	\$0.00	

Table 7 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Demographics	Base Year: 2012	2015	Most recent: 2018	% Change (â€™12 â€“ â€™18)
Population	703,648	738,196	771,729	9.68%
Households	258,014	266,472	272,272	5.53%
Median Income	\$56,859	\$58,711	\$64,874	14.10%

Table 8 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Census Data

According to U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tarrant County's population is 2,019,977 which includes Cities of Fort Worth and Arlington. Tarrant County is the second most populous county in the Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex, 15th most populated in the nation and contains its second (City of Fort Worth, 855,786 people) and third (City of Arlington, 392,462 people) largest principal cities. To get a rough estimate of Tarrant County's 29 member consortium cities, unincorporated population and other potential cities that could join, data for City of Fort Worth and City of Arlington was subtracted from Tarrant County's Census data.

Year		Tarrant County	Fort Worth	Arlington	Tarrant County minus 2 cities
2018	Population	2,019,977	855,786	392,462	771,729
	# HHL'D's	698,995	291,739	134,984	272,272
	Median Income	\$ 64,874	\$ 59,255	\$ 58,502	
2015					
	Population	1,914,526	796,614	379,716	738,196
	# HHL'D's	673,737	273,457	133,808	266,472
2012	Median Income	\$ 58,711	\$ 53,214	\$ 53,326	
	Population	1,814,667	743,865	367,154	703,648
2012	# HHL'D's	651,877	261,616	132,247	258,014
	Median Income	\$ 56,859	\$ 51,105	\$ 53,341	

Table 9 - population comparison

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	21,510	26,619	40,005	25,365	137,975
Small Family Households	7,599	9,679	15,070	11,034	79,255
Large Family Households	1,759	3,039	4,293	2,557	13,433
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	3,753	5,186	7,830	5,287	25,817
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	3,024	4,577	5,783	2,181	6,883
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	3,926	5,484	7,842	4,396	17,968

Table 10 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Household Narrative

Out of total households, more than half or 55% of households have incomes 100% HAMFI (**HUD** Area Median Family Income) or greater. Small Family households make up the majority of those households and we see a significant number of households containing at least one person 62-74 years of age. Sadly

although there are a high number of 75 year olds with incomes above the poverty threshold, we see many more that are considered low income where fixed incomes are 80% or lower of Area median Income. In a report by Harvard's Joint Center for Housing Studies (JCHS) called "Housing America's Older Adults – Meeting the Needs of an Aging Population"[1], it states that "The over-65 population is estimated to double in the same period to one in five Americans, the study shows. At the same time, the numbers of people 85 and older will more than triple to 20 million. Researchers conclude the age 85 and above population with increasing cognitive, hearing and mobility problems will be more difficult to adequately house..." The report concludes that: "(1) Current high housing costs force one-third of adults age 50 and older pay to pay more than 30% of their income toward housing needs, forcing them to cut back considerably on food, health care, or retirement savings. (2) Adequate transportation is lacking or ill-suited for those unable to drive -- isolating the elderly from family and friends. (3) Much of the nation's housing inventory is largely inaccessible for people with disabilities or long-term care needs. (4) A major disconnect between housing programs and health care services put many of the elderly at risk of premature institutionalization." There is a clear need to provide housing assistance to those aging and want to age in place in owner occupied homes.

Likewise for households with young children, although many with 100% HAMFI, the same number of lower income households are below 100%. Parks and age appropriate community programs would help further develop a quality future workforce. Ensuring adequate childcare and pre-Kindergarten programs and quality infrastructure for parents to maintain jobs near home and their children would assist in youth and family development. Overall Tarrant County cities have a strong workforce with future workforce to sustain progress in this county as population increases. The educational system and Department of Labor programs will have to stay on top of economic development to ensure our workforce is grown within the County and workforce is maintained according to industry needs.

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0- 30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	479	440	455	100	1,474	58	45	114	58	275
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	275	244	350	70	939	58	149	138	84	429
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	723	890	1,070	266	2,949	117	508	583	283	1,491
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	8,953	3,973	690	120	13,736	4,944	3,645	2,242	537	11,368

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,050	6,710	7,309	1,506	16,575	1,139	3,587	5,840	2,552	13,118
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	927	0	0	0	927	1,010	0	0	0	1,010

Table 11 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

Housing Problems 1

There are not many homes that lack complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, but they do exist. There are a greater number of substandard housing for renters that lack complete plumbing or kitchen facilities than for owners. Owners will eventually have plumbing or kitchen facilities added or the home will fall in disrepair or will be sold to someone who can add these features. The few owners left maintaining this substandard housing do not have incomes to move beyond this condition and when reaching out for services to rehabilitate their home will find more problems that are too extensive as a whole to feasibly correct. For renters, substandard housing reflects the limited options available of what is affordable and the sacrifices households are willing to make to have a place to safely live.

Severe overcrowding is not a serious problem in Tarrant County, but there is some where cost of housing is too high so combining resources with more people under a roof is an only option. The 50% – 80% AMI group may have a higher rate of overcrowding for renters and owners, but in comparison to housing costs, overcrowding is not detrimentally impactful as housing costs.

Housing cost burden is defined as when at least 30% of income is spent on housing costs alone. It appears that households that have some income between 30% to 80% Area Median Income will be cost burdened for renters and owners. This can be reflected in the working poor with lower wage jobs or populations with fixed minimal incomes. Severe housing cost burden is defined as when at least 50% of income is spent on housing costs alone. The trend for this problem is clear, the less income there is the greater number affected by this burden for both renters and owners. Neither accounts for the extra costs of transportation and utility costs where the number of households could double in each category.

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	10,402	5,538	2,570	546	19,056	5,179	4,351	3,066	972	13,568
Having none of four housing problems	2,019	8,378	16,400	10,078	36,875	1,994	8,389	17,985	13,790	42,158
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	927	0	0	0	927	1,010	0	0	0	1,010

Table 12 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

Housing Problem 2

Housing problems analyzed using HUD CHAS data looks at incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, more than 1.5+ persons per room and cost burdens greater than 30% and 50% of gross income. There is a greater probability of having one or more of the four housing problems when income is low.

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	4,844	4,943	3,598	13,385	1,800	2,888	3,378	8,066

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Large Related	1,127	1,019	468	2,614	498	874	1,122	2,494
Elderly	2,000	2,121	1,597	5,718	2,818	2,947	2,444	8,209
Other	3,304	3,686	2,737	9,727	1,186	798	1,232	3,216
Total need by income	11,275	11,769	8,400	31,444	6,302	7,507	8,176	21,985

Table 13 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

Cost Burden

The nuclear or small family is still the most common in the United States where we see the greatest number of households. Large related households can still be seen, but mostly with renters as resources may be pooled to afford rental space. In Tarrant County, ethnicity and cultural familial ties may also account for large related numbers, especially for 50-80% AMI owners. Multi-generations may live under one roof to decrease housing costs, child care costs and share transportation costs.

We can assume that the elderly are living on fixed incomes with increasing costs. No matter the income level for owners and renters there will always be a cost burden. As baby boomers age, we will see greater numbers of people with fixed incomes and increased costs. With COVID-19, incomes will be fixed but access to necessities will be limited for some that rely on other people and services. Expending CDBG public services funds to better assist that population will be needed.

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	4,329	1,568	130	6,027	1,602	1,446	954	4,002
Large Related	1,004	279	55	1,338	414	439	159	1,012
Elderly	1,727	1,125	450	3,302	1,997	1,361	727	4,085
Other	3,005	1,258	118	4,381	1,093	516	384	1,993
Total need by income	10,065	4,230	753	15,048	5,106	3,762	2,224	11,092

Table 14 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

Severe Cost Burden

Clearly, the less income there is, the greater the cost burden will be for either renter or owner. Programs to assist with rental and/or mortgage payments for low income person affected by COVID-19 emergency will need to be planned and executed.

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	898	994	1,280	296	3,468	152	552	440	248	1,392
Multiple, unrelated family households	119	85	155	40	399	23	99	272	122	516
Other, non-family households	20	55	15	0	90	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	1,037	1,134	1,450	336	3,957	175	651	712	370	1,908

Table 15 – Crowding Information - 1/2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

Crowding

Single family households have to rely on 1-2 adults usually to provide income to pay for housing. As there are initially more single family households demographically, there would be more of this type of household that are crowded. Unfortunately there are more renters that are crowded than owners especially in the 50-80% AMI range. Whereas multiple unrelated family households can pool in resources and share the expenses of living.

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 16 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

To maintain consistency of data, 2011-2015 ACS data will be used from HUD in IDIS, although 2014-2018 ACS data is available and will be used where available. There are 92,182 females and 79,576 males living alone. The likelihood that the same ratio is the same for elderly is highly likely with the rates of elderly females compared to males as high also. In the previous Consolidated plan, the greatest cost burden for housing is seen amongst single elderly persons 62 years and older who are not living with a family unit, followed by single adults (62 years or younger) living alone (such as students) and large families of five or more people. Similar data is not available from 2011-2015 CHAS data, but inferences of similar circumstances can be made based on societal trends. According to the 2007-2011 CHAS data, 8,465 renters that are single adults 62 years and younger are cost burdened by at least 30% of their income. 4,526 renting elderly persons 62 years and up are also cost burdened, but even more so if they are owners where 7,267 elderly owners are cost burdened at least 30%. Although there are fewer persons cost burdened with over 50 % of their income, the same patterns exists where 3,760 single non-elderly renters with 0-50% Area Median Income (AMI) and 3,473 elderly owners are significantly cost burdened.

Rental assistance and affordable rental units are needed for younger single persons and elderly without ownership of a home, but especially so for those persons on fixed income and are no longer able to be in the job market. For those older single persons that own their own home, assistance to help rehabilitate their home to ensure they can age in place at home is more important. Other services in addition to rental assistance such as securing internet, providing transportation services and access to food and necessities during our unprecedented time with COVID-19 and stay at home orders will be needed. Physical distancing due to the virus will affect social distancing and access to necessities that are normally provided easily. Increased capacity for services to safely provide needs of this population will be needed. We see overcrowding for single family households of all income levels, but mostly from households that have 30-50% area median income (AMI) and 50-80% AMI. More affordable units could help alleviate the overcrowding. If household members at this income level cannot pay rent or mortgage due to loss of income, programs will need to be added to help assist and avoid eviction or foreclosure.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

According to the 2017 5 year ACS data from Census, Tarrant County's civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability is approximately 10.4% of the whole population of 1,967,683 people or 204,639 people. This number does not include military personal or veterans and not all in this population need housing assistance. Similar to all cities within the county, there are slightly more females than males with disabilities which is not surprising considering there are more females than males in the 75+ age category where most of the disabilities are accounted for. Although the lowest populated race, American

Indians/Alaskan Natives (13.6%) and Native Hawaiians/ Pacific Islanders (12.8%) have the highest percentage of persons with a disabilities within their respective race. However; the white alone count remains the highest with 145,991 people with a disability amongst all races. The majority of persons with a disability are 65+ with a greater percentage as age increases.

The types of disabilities assessed are ambulatory, cognitive, independent living, hearing, vision, and self-care. In the same order are the numbers of persons from highest to least with those difficulties in the county and almost all cities. The order of issue is reflective of those aged 65+ and their needs. For example, more than one-third of those 75 years and older have ambulatory issues in all cities in the county. ADA barrier removal and modifications to owner occupied homes will assist those that want to age in place. As our baby boomer population ages, we will have to better prepare ourselves to house and assist more persons with disabilities. Each of CDHD's homeowner rehabilitation inspects homes with client needs in mind. When building new or acquiring and rehabilitating multi-family rental units, CDHD ensures there is an appropriate number of ADA units are included.

According to SafeHaven of Tarrant County, "Women in Tarrant County are more likely to experience domestic violence than the national average. One in three women in our communities will experience abuse, and there were 13,817 reported family violence incidents in Tarrant County in 2017[1]. Safe and affordable housing for victims are important and should be accounted for when adding to the affordable housing stock. Preventative violence programs such as the SafeSchools program has been funded by CDBG since 2012 to educate youth in bullying and dating violence. Programs like this help decrease the number of future victims, but the number of affordable units is still needed to serve current victims that cannot access housing that is affordable.

During the nationally declared disaster with COVID-19 and Tarrant County's declaration and proclamation to stay at home for non-essential persons and businesses, an increase in domestic violence and child abuse has been trending. Greater resources are required to quickly assist this population to move into safer living conditions. Use of ESG and CBDG will be required to allow for hotel/motel stays, move into other housing units, provide rental assistance, increase capacity at agencies providing housing and protective case management to domestic violence victims and/or abused children who have escaped abusers. During this time for persons with disabilities, limited assistance and access to simple needs will not be available. Agencies that can assist with food will be funded to increase capacity to provide essential needs to this population. To ensure health is maintained, technology will be increased or upgraded to improve resources, mitigate social isolation and provide use of telemedicine for persons that lack the technology.

What are the most common housing problems?

In the past few years in Tarrant County, the most common housing problems have been rising home appraisal values and associated taxes that increase mortgage payments for owners. For renters, especially in the last couple of years, the supply of units has not kept up with the demand and what units that are available is not affordable. We see rising rents and landlords taking advantage of the lack of supply by increasing rents as they know someone else is willing to pay the higher rate due to the lack of choice. The

newer multi-family housing stock being built is most commonly for market or above market rent payers, leaving those with low income few choices and what choices there are is not the best quality or environment. Low Income Tax Credit building is necessary to help add affordable units and maintain the affordability period to ensure that the units remain affordable for at least the time contracted.

There is currently a lack of manual labor and knowledge to build compounded by the cost of materials. Working with schools and increasing apprenticeship programs with construction companies will help add to the number of knowledgeable contractors to be able to build. Unfortunately the cost of materials are driven by market and out of our control. Finding local options and/or environmentally friendly equivalents with the same high standards of quality is an option worth exploring, but both are usually at costs higher.

Tarrant County had declared a local disaster due to public health emergency in conjunction with the State of Texas, The United States and the World Health Organization due to COVID-19 as a global pandemic. Tarrant County, TX issued a Declaration of Local Disaster due to COVID-19 on March 13, 2020 with a stay at home order declared March 24, 2020. All non-essential businesses were asked to close and employees stay home to keep populations from interacting and spreading the virus. Within two weeks of the order we have received increased requests for rental assistance due to a lack of income with businesses closed or employees furloughed prohibiting families from paying rent and mortgage timely. The most common problem in the next 6 months will be ensuring housed people do not become homeless. Extremely large amounts of federal funds are being injected and it will be up to localities to understand the needs and allocate funds appropriately. ESG funds will be used to assist homeless shelters and provide rental assistance to families and individuals with incomes below the 50% Area Median Income. CDBG funds will also assist with short term emergency rental assistance as well as assisting public health mitigate the emergency, food delivery for special populations unable to leave their home, and more with HUD guidance.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

All low to moderate income populations would be affected by affordability to own, make repairs to their home or afford rent in a safe environment. Many studies have been reported that the quality and consistency of maintaining housing is indicative to a child's development. The security of a safe home will assist children learn and focus better in school without the mental anxieties of not knowing where they can safely sleep, learn and play. In addition to families with children, elderly persons with fixed incomes and persons with disabilities that can no longer work are limited to what they can afford. The financial barriers limit what costs they can pay which can often mean limiting equally important quality of life items such as medicines, food and social interactions.

As of April 9, 2020 reports from TDHCA and the Texas Apartment Association indicate that 25% of all renters in Texas will not be able to afford to pay rent and many are currently struggling to have enough funds for food and medicines. Due to national emergency of COVID-19, County Judge issued a Declaration of Local Disaster due to Public Health Emergency on March 13, 2020. Revised declarations on March 21, 2020 proclaimed "All persons currently residing within the incorporated and unincorporated territory of

Tarrant County shall stay at their place of residence, except as allowed by this Order. All persons may leave their residences only for Essential Travel, Essential Services, and Essential Activities, to work in or access Essential Businesses, Government Service, or Essential Critical Infrastructure, or to perform Minimum Basic Operations". Short term rental assistance programs will need to be quickly executed to ensure rent is paid timely with little impacts when tenants are able to return back to work. Those in the tourism, food service and retail industry are the bulk of persons in the low to moderate income range. These people will be much more affected than others during this emergency situation.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

ESG homelessness prevention funds assist families with children and persons who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless. General characteristics of this low income at risk group are that they are employed, but at a minimum wage or less to maintain an average household of 5 persons. Often these are single parent households with a female household lead. The main reason for the risk of becoming homeless is due to a crisis occurring in which effects their financial stability and inability to pay rent. Providing short term rental assistance so that families can get back on their feet helps provide stability for the family and economy as a whole.

Impact of COVID-19 on families with children will increase stress for children not in school, some children will have to continue education through on line education and have access to hardware to do their work. Low income families are already struggling to balance children at home and ensuring everyone has food and a safe place to live. Assistance with rental payments, provide access to food and resources to provide continued learning or daycare for children.

Tarrant County does not fund ESG Rapid Re-housing as CoC competitive grants will fund and assist families and individuals who are homeless with housing. Characteristics of homeless families and individuals who have received rapid re-housing in the past are mainly single parents with average household size of six persons. CoC grant programs will provide case management and rental assistance to the same population. To assist in maintaining self-sufficiency, this group needs affordable housing, childcare, transportation, access to internet, health insurance and job opportunities that offer higher pay. Due to COVID-19, HOME TBRA may potentially be used to assist with rental assistance for the most vulnerable homeless population with increased risk of infection.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

The operational definition of the at-risk group follows HUD's definition for ESG Homelessness Prevention eligibility. (A) Has moved because of economic reasons two or more times during the 60 days immediately preceding the application for homelessness prevention assistance; (B) Is living in the home of another because of economic hardship; (C) Has been notified in writing that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated within 21 days after the date of application for assistance; (D) Lives in a hotel or motel and the cost of the hotel or motel stay is not paid by charitable organizations or by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals; (E) Lives in a single-room occupancy or efficiency apartment unit in which there reside more than two persons or lives in a larger housing unit in which there reside more than 1.5 persons reside per room, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau; (F) Is exiting a publicly funded institution, or system of care (such as a health-care facility, a mental health facility, foster care or other youth facility, or correction program or institution); or (G) Otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness, as identified in the recipient's approved consolidated plan;

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

Five different housing conditions contribute to the definition of housing instability: (1) high housing costs, (2) poor housing quality, (3) unstable neighborhoods, (4) overcrowding, and (5) homelessness. High housing costs refers to housing that takes up more than thirty percent of a household's gross monthly income.[1] CDHD has observed the following characteristics of a family or individual which can exasperate housing instability and increase the risk of homelessness.

- CPS involvement
- Poor budgeting/money management
- Large household (more than five children)
- Low or no income
- Poor rental history which creates bad credit
- Instable employment
- Chronic illicit drug and alcohol abuse
- Untreated behavior health conditions

Discussion

The general population needs more affordable housing or assistance to maintain current housing; however, for homeless persons and persons with special needs, public services are also needed to provide supportive services to assist this population beyond affordable housing. In recent years, additional services and needs will also need to be considered for persons with behavior health and chronic substance abuse.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.405, 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

“Worst Case Housing Needs” are defined by the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development as families who are housing cost burdened (paying more than one-third of their income on housing) or live in severely inadequate housing. Inadequate housing can mean overcrowding and/or living in a home lacking complete plumbing or a kitchen. Cost burden is defined as having to pay at least 30% of an income for housing. This includes working poor renters, elderly, households with persons with disabilities and increasingly persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	17,762	1,834	1,937
White	10,970	1,381	1,390
Black / African American	1,898	98	199
Asian	900	39	24
American Indian, Alaska Native	100	30	4
Pacific Islander	35	0	0
Hispanic	3,516	201	295

Table 17 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	20,203	6,429	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
White	11,805	4,730	0
Black / African American	1,980	142	0
Asian	653	224	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	44	38	0
Pacific Islander	65	0	0
Hispanic	5,349	1,194	0

Table 18 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	18,754	21,248	0
White	12,118	14,450	0
Black / African American	1,797	1,479	0
Asian	733	844	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	43	0
Pacific Islander	125	0	0
Hispanic	3,669	3,949	0

Table 19 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,590	19,793	0
White	4,095	13,973	0
Black / African American	463	1,394	0
Asian	183	464	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	76	0
Pacific Islander	35	50	0
Hispanic	633	3,602	0

Table 20 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

The largest population by race in Tarrant County, TX is the White only group (67%) followed by black or African American population (15%), some other race alone (6%) and then Asian Alone (5%). American Indian and Alaska Native alone and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone populations has the greatest fluctuation of all races where population can increase and decrease annually, but compared to other populations there is less than 0.5% and 0.2% within those groups respectively. Over time in Tarrant County, we see a higher rate of population growth in Hispanic populations compared to Non-Hispanic populations. Non-Hispanic population growth has grown relatively steadily annually.

From the above CHAS data tables in this section we are provided housing problem data based on income groups and race. Housing issues consist of 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, and 3. Overcrowding where there is more than one person per room, and 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%. CDHD has further given perspective on the race data by providing relevant population by race to further calculate the CHAS data provided. Based on only the CHAS data, it appears that of all races, whites/Caucasians have the majority of persons with one or more of four housing problems as well as none of the four housing problems. However, when we calculate for each race within each race, we see that extremely low income Asians have the highest rate of one or more housing problems followed closely by white/Caucasians. The 30-50% AMI (Area Median Income) group has the greatest number of problems where there is some income, but not enough to address the issues. Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders and Hispanic persons have the greatest rate of likelihood to have one or more of the four housing problems followed again by the white/Caucasian group in this 30-50% AMI group. As we increase income

to 50-80%, the number of Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders and White/Caucasian with problems significantly increase whereas the number decreases for Hispanics.

While there is a high number of white/Caucasians with housing problems, there are many more in this race with no problems. Unlike the Black/African American race, there is a higher rate of black/African Americans with one or more housing problems compared the rate of no housing problems. In general, as income increases, the fewer housing problems exist.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems - 91.405, 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

Similar to the previous section, we assess housing problems, but on a more severe level whereby there are more dire circumstances and a greater disproportionate need. Specifically we observe this data by race and can calculate further to assess rates within each race to provide a wider picture.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	15,581	4,013	1,937
White	9,509	2,863	1,390
Black / African American	1,753	243	199
Asian	815	123	24
American Indian, Alaska Native	90	40	4
Pacific Islander	35	0	0
Hispanic	3,067	655	295

Table 21 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	9,889	16,767	0
White	5,745	10,823	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Black / African American	994	1,132	0
Asian	344	523	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	42	0
Pacific Islander	40	25	0
Hispanic	2,598	3,919	0

Table 22 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,636	34,385	0
White	3,361	23,209	0
Black / African American	334	2,943	0
Asian	314	1,257	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	53	0
Pacific Islander	110	15	0
Hispanic	1,391	6,253	0

Table 23 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,518	23,868	0
White	897	17,178	0
Black / African American	104	1,738	0
Asian	89	558	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	76	0
Pacific Islander	20	60	0
Hispanic	384	3,856	0

Table 24 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

The four severe housing problems are, 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%. There are fewer cases of “severe housing problems” in comparison to “housing problems”; however the trend is similar when looking at income levels where the less income a person/family has the greater the severe housing problems and the higher the income the fewer the problems for all races. However, in each income level there are still more white/Caucasians that have and don’t have problems compared to the other races within the jurisdiction as a whole. Looking at whole numbers, it appears that white, then persons with Hispanic ethnicity, and then black/African American persons have the most severe housing problems. The needs for at least bilingual – English and Spanish services is necessary to best serve the rising Hispanic population that have housing problems.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens - 91.405, 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

Housing cost burden measures the extent a family pays as an excess proportion of its household income on housing costs. According to HUD, a family is cost burdened if their housing costs are in excess of 30 percent of their household income. Housing is classified as affordable if the cost is less than 30 percent of a family's income. The U.S. Census Bureau compares income and housing cost data for each community to determine the percentage of households in each city that were paying more than 30 percent of family income on housing.

Tarrant County had declared a local disaster due to public health emergency in conjunction with the State of Texas, The United States and the World Health Organization due to COVID-19 as a global pandemic. Tarrant County, TX issued a Declaration of Local Disaster due to COVID-19 on March 13, 2020 with a stay at home order declared March 24, 2020. All non-essential businesses were asked to close and employees stay home to keep populations from interacting and spreading the virus. A lack of income with businesses closed or employees furloughed has created even greater housing cost burdens with the lack of income. The most common problem in the next 6 months will be ensuring housed people do not become homeless; Businesses are able to safely open and bring back their employees; assist public health mitigate the virus throughout the year; assist cities make modifications to ensure physical distancing and sanitary conditions in a touchless environment.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	183,003	38,758	27,772	2,019
White	139,780	26,399	18,182	1,435
Black / African American	9,831	3,436	2,998	199
Asian	5,955	1,161	1,330	24
American Indian, Alaska Native	513	44	130	4
Pacific Islander	349	55	70	10
Hispanic	24,199	7,015	4,531	315

Table 25 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion

Most people spend less than 30 percent of their income on housing. Transportation costs are not included. However, when looking at the jurisdiction with housing burden as a whole, 21% black/African Americans and 19% of Hispanic have to spend 30% to 50% of their income on housing alone. Unfortunately, the affordability problem persists for Black/African Americans when 18% have to use at least 50% or more of their income to pay rent or mortgage. The rate of American Indian and Pacific Islanders also have to use more than 50% of their income for housing. If we raise incomes for all races and ethnicities or decrease the cost of housing, fewer burdens would occur. During the COVID-19 emergency, all races and ethnicities will be impacted. Low income renters working in the most impacted businesses will be the greatest population that will not have any income to pay rent and mortgage. Those populations will become high priority to assist with additional COVID-19 funds.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion - 91.205 (b)(2)

Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

As incomes decrease and problems increase the need for assistance increases for all races and ethnicities. Proportionate to our demographics and in order of need, we see white/Caucasians, Hispanic and black/African Americans, and Asians with the greatest numbers of people in need at each income category. Obviously the lower the income the greater number of problems and barriers are encountered. Often language can be a barrier for Hispanic persons or lack of opportunities within a community to break out of financial constraints.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

In the DFW region, transportation is a big factor to maintain housing and to get to work, school and appointments. The additional cost for transportation and utilities is a factor not identified and is a need to factor in costs of living. As the population is increasing in all cities, alternate transportation service is required to service and connect them to other economic and educational opportunities in the Metroplex. Mitigating the amount of traffic congestion by providing alternate transportation solutions beyond the personal car will better assist the economy and lifestyle of employees.

With the world pandemic of COVID-19, all structures and services have been impacted in Texas since March 17, 2020. On April 17, 2020 after a month of closures and “stay at home” orders Texas Governor Greg Abbott has developed a task force of business leaders and medical professionals will help decide how and when businesses may open. On April 17, 2020, Governor Greg Abbott signed an Executive Order authorizing the re-opening of retail businesses. Customers may purchase items from a retail location for pickup, delivery by mail, or delivery to the customer’s doorstep, but may not enter the premises. Effective April 20 State parks may open for day use only with face coverings or masks and still maintain 6 feet with gatherings less than 5 persons. On April 22, 2020 restrictions for doctors will be loosened where minor surgeries and tests may resume. Schools will remain closed for the remaining school year, but teachers may access classrooms. Phased plans to get back to “normal” and resume life will depend on increased testing and data to ensure no cases added and COVID-19 is contained. The needs in the Governor’s address will affect all citizens and using HUD funds will assist with that road to normalcy; medical testing, quarantine those that need places to safely quarantine, assist eligible businesses adapt and open businesses, provide access to help pay for housing and necessities for living safe, provide assistance to day care centers to avail parents to return back to work while children are at a safe environment, ensuring technology is available to continue medical tele visits and providing modifications to environments that promote physical distancing and touchless access points in public facilities.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

Tarrant County consortium cities comprise of cities surrounding City Fort Worth and City of Arlington. The largest population by race in Tarrant County, TX is the White only group (67%) followed by black or African American population (15%), some other race alone (6%) and then Asian Alone (5%). American Indian and Alaska Native alone and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone populations has the greatest fluctuation of all races where population can increase and decrease annually, but compared to other populations there is less than 0.5% and 0.2% within those groups respectively.

There are greater increases in Hispanic populations seen in some cities more than others. According to ACS 2017 – 5 year data, Cities of Blue Mound, Everman and Sansom Park had more than half of their city population identify as Hispanic. In cities of Forest Hill, Grand Prairie, Haltom City and River Oaks we see at least 45% of their city population identify as Hispanic. The increasing need for more bi-lingual (English and Spanish) services and dual language learning in the education system is vital to maintain equality and competitiveness.

NA-35 Public Housing - 91.405, 91.205 (b)

Introduction

There are currently three providers of HUD-Assisted Housing in the Tarrant County urban county jurisdiction: Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office, the Grapevine Housing Authority, and the Haltom City Housing Authority. Tarrant County does not own or manage any conventional public housing; however, Grapevine Housing and Haltom City Housing Authorities manage 248 units of conventional public housing.

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project based	Tenant based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	240	2,702	0	2,547	0	144	0

Table 26 - Public Housing by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project based	Tenant based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	15	0	1	0	14	

Program Type	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project based	Tenant based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	153	417	0	414	0	3
# of Disabled Families	0	0	27	561	0	553	0	5
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	240	2,702	0	2,547	0	144
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 27 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

of Families requesting accessibility features

Data not included in the above table are Total vouchers for # of Families requesting accessibility features is 2,702. Number includes Tenant-based vouchers = 2,547 and Family Unification Program = 144.

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project based	Tenant based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	172	966	0	889	0	72	0
Black/African American	0	0	10	1,702	0	1,627	0	70	0
Asian	0	0	57	16	0	15	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	14	0	13	0	1	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	1	4	0	3	0	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 28 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project based	Tenant based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	23	277	0	248	0	28	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	217	2,425	0	2,299	0	116	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 29 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

The most immediate needs of public housing tenants in Grapevine and Haltom City are public transportation and more landlords to accept Housing Choice Vouchers. Particularly in the City of Grapevine, rents are very high with limited units to choose from that is affordable. There are no immediate needs for accessible units by persons on any wait list.

What are the number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant-based rental assistance? Based on the information above, and any other information available to the jurisdiction, what are the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?

Current wait list for public housing and section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers are reflective of their current population being served. The most immediate needs for Housing Choice Voucher holders are employment, transportation, child care, health care and safe quality affordable housing. This plan discusses all needs and attempts to help meet those needs for some within the next 5 years.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

The needs are generally the same for most communities. In general, there are similarities in needs for persons receiving governmental housing assistance and those who are low to moderate income with the difference being the amount of income and resources one gets over the other. With greater income for the population at large, there is still demand to maintain employment, improve transportation options and having safe affordable housing in which owners and renters can affordably maintain. As income varies, so does the intensity of need.

During “Stay at home” orders and times of job loss or reduced income, those receiving government housing assistance will continued to be housed without fears of eviction as HUD assisted programs will be paid 100%. Those low income persons at large not on assistance will unfortunately require greater needs and support. Additional programs and funds will be available to ensure safe housing and basic necessities are available.

Discussion

For public housing and Housing Choice Voucher residents, both groups have populations that are long term users of either system. There is little turn over and little increase in funds to administer respective programs without assisting residents in other supportive services. Dependence on other programs and creative cooperation with other agencies are important to help current residents become self-sufficient in supporting their own housing and daily needs. In doing so, more persons may be stabilized and greater number of persons are provided housing stability. Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office last opened up their wait list Tuesday, March 14, 2017, and acquired over 14,900 applications and may open up their waiting list in 2024.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (c)

Introduction:

CDHD has observed the following characteristics of a family or individual which can lead to housing instability and increased risk of homelessness. All are renters usually living in older apartments that often have at least one issue (bugs, cleanliness, security of place, etc) and with no amenities for children and general safety concerns.

- CPS involvement
- Poor budgeting/money management
- Large household (more than five children)
- Lack of child support
- Poor rental history which creates bad credit
- Instable employment
- Chronic substance abuse
- Untreated behavior health concerns

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	7	408	533	0	524	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	2	12	177	0	176	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	768	698	1,541	0	1,160	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	105	138	0	0	0	0

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Chronically Homeless Families	1	116	0	0	0	0
Veterans	20	49	345	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	2	0	177	0	176	0
Persons with HIV	13	3	0	0	0	0

Table 30 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	58
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source
Comments:

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

On the night of the count, there were 154 households with children experiencing homelessness; and 1 veteran household with children.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

From the 2020 Point in Time Count, total sheltered and unsheltered racial demographic consists of 43% percent white, 54% black/ African American, with 10 percent ethnic Hispanic. Unsheltered homeless are considered an at-risk group whereby 60 percent of the adult unsheltered homeless are white/Caucasian and 36% are black/African American as provided in the 2020 Point in Time count of all homeless within Tarrant County. In comparison to the sheltered homeless, there is significantly more unsheltered white homeless persons and many more ethnic Hispanic persons unsheltered. There is a need for more bi-lingual outreach providers with staff that speak Spanish.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

In any given year, there is consistently more sheltered homeless than unsheltered. Tarrant County Continuum of Care agencies makes great effort to ensure that our homeless populations are at the very least sheltered. Even greater efforts to secure permanent housing and provide services to lead to a path of self-sufficiency are made. For those that remain unsheltered, outreach teams make great efforts to outreach to them to assist them in securing safe housing and be provided medical attention as required. Those who are classified as unsheltered are often chronically homeless with a substance abuse issue and/or mental health matter that need to be addressed.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction

Special needs populations include the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities and persons with HIV/AIDS. Tarrant County Consortium's 29 cities account for 12% of the population aged 65+ where the majority of this population own their own home. Assisting homeowners to age in place is a high priority in times where rising rent and costs of living is increasing. According to the 2017 5 year ACS data from Census, Tarrant County's civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability is approximately 10.4% of the whole population of 1,967,683 people. From highest to lowest concerns are ambulatory, cognitive, independent living, hearing, vision, and self-care. ADA barrier removal program within the housing rehabilitation program is a high priority to assist homeowners improve quality of living. For renters, CDHD ensures that all new construction and multi-family rehabilitated units have a certain percentage of ADA compliant units. Tarrant County does not receive entitlement HOPWA funds automatically from HUD annually. Tarrant County applies for competitive HOPWA funds every 3 years to administer a program with Samaritan House as a provider. We have received funding since 2000 at an average of \$330,000 annually for the HOPWA-C program. CDHD is currently apply for another round of the HOPWA-Competitive grant for 2021 -2023 program years.

During the nationally declared disaster with COVID-19 and Tarrant County's declaration and proclamation to stay at home for non-essential persons and businesses, elderly populations and persons with special needs have a growing need for access to food, medicines and essential items where "stay at home" proclamations have been applied. Increased access to essential items, improved technology, ADA barrier removal and home rehabilitation will be needed.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

According to 2017 5-year ACS data, Tarrant County consortium cities make up approximately 12% of 65+ populations with a quarter of the cities having at least 15% of 65+ population within their cities. Especially high rates of 65+ are in Town of Pantego (33%), Town of Lakeside (27%) and City of Dalworthington Gardens (19%). There is a clear need to provide assistance to those aging and qualified who want to age in place in owner occupied homes. Amongst the aging population, the historic trend of greater number of women living longer than men still holds true. Female specific services and attention to details when inspecting for home rehabilitation will be required.

Although the lowest populated race, American Indians/Alaskan Natives (13.6%) and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders (12.8%) have the highest percentage of persons with a disabilities within their respective race. However; the white alone count remains the highest with 145,991 people with a disability amongst all races. The majority of persons with a disability are 65+ with a greater percentage as age increases. The types of disabilities assessed are ambulatory, cognitive, independent living, hearing, vision, and self-care. In the same order are the numbers of persons from highest to least with those difficulties in the county

and almost all cities. The order of issue is reflective of those aged 65+ and their needs. For example, more than one-third of those 75 years and older have ambulatory issues in all cities in the county. As our baby boomer population ages, we will have to better prepare ourselves to house and assist persons with disabilities.

According to Tarrant County Homeless Coalition Planning Council, the total number of people with HIV grew by 9.5% between FY2016 and FY2018, from 5,745 to 6,290. The percentage of males increased by 10.0%; MSM increased by 12.4%, from 3,183 to 3,578. The group aged 25-34 increased by 16.4%; from 1,107 to 1,288. Overall, the population of people with HIV in the TGA was comprised of 76.3% male and 23.7% female. Men who have sex with men (MSM) made up 56.9% of people with HIV, with heterosexual men and women accounting for 24.7%. Black/African Americans were 42.3%, White/Caucasians were 29.4%, and Hispanics were 22.0% of the overall HIV population. Those aged 45 and older accounted for 53.7% of the HIV population, with ages 25-34 and 35-44 nearly the same, at 20.5% and 20.9% respectively. Continued efforts to seek HOPWA-C grant funds to serve the increased clientele will remain by CDHD.

A majority of clients served by the owner-occupied housing rehabilitation program, Housing Choice Voucher, and public housing units are occupied by the elderly, frail elderly, and persons with disabilities. These individuals, being the most vulnerable because of their inability to secure meaningful employment are a priority housing needs population.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

A significant number of persons with special needs reside in the urban county. Housing resources and transportation options are limited for these populations as determined by surveys, reports and statistical analysis. There is a greater number of extremely low, very low and low-income persons with disabilities or have self-care limitations with housing problems in comparison to those persons with disabilities and self-care limitations that do not have housing problems for homeowners and renters. Supportive services ranging from housing rehabilitation to transportation assistance are a necessary component to housing in order to establish stable, independent living. For rental housing, ensuring that there are enough ADA compliant units when adding to the housing supply would assist those special needs populations in having a selection of choice.

Providing tenant-based rental assistance coupled with supportive services such as case management, health care, counseling and employment services would allow for more independent living. Non-profit providers that provide such services, lack the financial resources to fund housing programs. Families with special needs children need to ensure that there are programs and safe places available for their children to safely develop. By working with businesses, agencies and child care centers to coordinate housing and programs, we would best support this population.

TX DSHS released a health advisory due to 16 rapidly growing clusters of HIV infection in the state. These clusters have been identified based on laboratory analysis, which indicates sustained transmission of

genetically similar types of HIV. Analysis by TX DSHS indicates the 16 Texas clusters are centered in the metropolitan areas including Dallas-Fort Worth. The clusters are primarily composed of gay men and other men who have sex with men and these clusters are reportedly meeting sex partners through social media. At this time, the implications for RWHAP Part A are unknown but will continue to be watched. To support the 2020 National HIV/AIDS Strategy goal of increasing access to care and improving health outcomes for people with HIV, TC AA must ensure sufficient access to HIV related services for all populations. There is increasing demand for outpatient medical care, medications, transportation, and other core and support services such as housing.

During times of disaster such as COVID-19 with “stay at home” measures, access to food, medicine and essential items will be needed to help make sure our vulnerable population are not neglected. This population are highly susceptible to the virus and must stay at home. Those usually assisting them have been told to “stay at home” and provide essential services at a distance to avoid spreading the virus. There is a great need to ensure basic necessities are being provided and medical attention may be available through new or upgraded technology. As many businesses have been told to close with a slow rate or re-opening, economic development support for eligible businesses that assist or retain persons with special needs is important to ensure businesses and jobs will survive after the virus has passed.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

Tarrant County Urban Entitlement does not receive HOPWA entitlement funds, but we receive competitive HOPWA grant funds. The Texas State Department of State Health Services (DSHS) AIDS surveillance report for 2020 reported a total of 276 newly diagnosed cases in Tarrant county in 2018, a decrease from 2016.

Discussion:

Special needs populations include the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities and persons with HIV/AIDS. Tarrant County will continue to assist the elderly age in place by providing home rehabilitation for low-moderate income home owners making ADA modifications where necessary. Tarrant County will continue to work with cities and agencies to assist persons with disabilities by providing public infrastructure and facility modifications as well as services to help that population. To assist persons and families with HIV/AIDS, Tarrant County will continue to help provide housing and supportive services through the HOPWA-C grant.

During the nationally declared disaster with COVID-19, Tarrant County’s declared the public to stay at home for non-essential persons and businesses. Vulnerable populations with suppressed immune systems seen with HIV patients have a growing need for access to food, medicines and essential items where “stay at home” proclamations have been applied. Provisions using federal funding to ensure increased access to essential items, improved technology, maintained housing and regular doctor’s visits will be required during this unprecedented time. Additional funds used may assist current clients with access to necessities and maintain appointments virtually and assist new clients that have been newly diagnosed.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.415, 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Public facilities are defined as institutional responses to basic human needs, such as health, education, safety, recreation, and transportation. The community development non-housing priorities of consortium members involve preservation of viable neighborhoods and the prevention of deterioration and blight. Basic infrastructure repair and replacement has the greatest impact on sustaining the quality of these low and moderate income communities. Priorities are set by the Tarrant County Commissioners Court based on the recommendation of the Tarrant County Mayors' Council. Priorities are based on the age and condition of infrastructure, financial strength of the city, citizen input, and objective evaluation of the community development needs of the low/moderate income target areas. Priorities identified in the community development needs analysis of the Consolidated Plan include:

1. Basic infrastructure and ADA improvements
2. Incorporate sustainable and resilient practices to prevent and respond to disasters
3. Future technology awareness such as 5G Broadband and greater connectivity
4. Alternate Transportation options

A. BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVEMENT FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES

Basic infrastructure such as water, sewer, streets, and drainage should be maintained to prevent neighborhood blight and assist citizens residing in neighborhoods that need assistance. Safe senior centers and new sidewalks with appropriate ramps are an important component in communities with increasing numbers of young families with children at play, and aging residences in need of safe pathways. All public parks, senior centers, sidewalks leading to public facilities are prioritized for accessible accommodations including ramps, handicapped parking and safe, level sidewalks.

B. DISASTER RESILIENCY

Building and improving infrastructure with sustainable and resilient practices will improve the safety for citizens and help prevent disasters. Improved warning technology use, flood planning and mitigating, use of medical supplies and infrastructure to support and respond to disasters.

C. BROADBAND CONNECTIVITY

Provide improved infrastructure for broadband connective for all persons in Tarrant County. Connecting those in homes or areas that are disadvantaged will provide greater access and equality to the internet.

D. ALTERNATE TRANSPORTATION

Tarrant County will collaborate with other cities, non-profits and economic developers to create affordable housing near transit and provide infrastructure for alternate transportation. Research has

consistently shown that developing affordable housing and commercial real estate in close proximity to public transit or other alternate transportation services can improve quality of life for many low- and moderate-income families by decreasing the two largest household expenses — housing and transportation.

Since COVID-19, the following non-housing community development will be additionally allowable to eligible projects using Tarrant County HUD funds:

- a) Construct a facility for testing, diagnosis or treatment
- b) Rehabilitate a community facility to establish an infectious disease treatment clinic
- c) Acquire and rehabilitate, or construct, a group living facility that may be used to centralize patients undergoing treatment
- d) Rehabilitate a commercial building or closed school building to establish an infectious disease treatment clinic
- e) Acquire and if necessary, quickly rehabilitate a motel or hotel building to expand capacity of hospitals to accommodate isolation of patients during recovery.

How were these needs determined?

The basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs stems from a survey of need from citizen's, the need voiced through the Mayor's Council and the need established by Tarrant County Commissioner's Court. An on-line survey was distributed by each city that wished to participate in receiving feedback on community and housing needs. Participating cities e-mailed the link, posted the link on their city website, provided information in city newsletters or within water bills and made the survey available at libraries. The overall survey collected 694 (89%) online responses and 87 (11%) paper responses from Tarrant County residents in 22 cities and 40 unknown locations. Unknown locations are due to respondents not answering the street and city question.

Survey Ranking of Needs by Citizens

CDHD administers Mayor's Council's meetings every other month. It is at these meeting that mayors are provided information and needs in their communities are shared by mayors voicing their concerns and needs on behalf of their citizens. Various priorities are emphasized in each meeting with more emphasis from some cities than others based on their demographic needs.

Tarrant County Commissioner's Court is the governing body for Tarrant County government. The Court is made up of the County Judge who is elected countywide and presides over the full Court, and the four County Commissioners -- each elected from one of the County's four precincts. The four County Commissioners have both countywide and precinct responsibilities. Each commissioner is responsible for

construction and maintenance of County roads within his or her precinct. Commissioners maintain offices both at the Administration Building and within their precincts. They are responsive to the particular needs of people living within their County precincts. In Tarrant County, each member of Commissioners Court serves as a liaison to a particular board or agency of the County such as the Hospital District. This liaison between the general public and various agencies and governments allows for appropriate feedback of the needs of citizens within Tarrant County.

Additional needs arose with the COVID-19 pandemic. To assist in disaster planning and mitigation, providing public facilities to public health, additional public services and supplies for the public and assisting eligible small businesses have proven to be a need.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Basic infrastructure repair and replacement has the greatest impact on sustaining the quality of these low and moderate income communities. Priorities are based on the age and condition of infrastructure, financial strength of the city, citizen input, and objective evaluation of the community development needs of the low/moderate income target areas. The building blocks of a neighborhood, the streets, water and sewer utilities, are essential for viable, healthier and decent housing. These are the responsibility of local government and are very costly to replace. The Community Development Block Grant programs allow extensive leveraging of local funds providing direct impact on the lives of low- and moderate-income neighborhoods throughout the urban county. Basic infrastructure repairs and improvements are a priority for Tarrant County consortium cities.

With many communities throughout the urban county exceeding 50 years of age, there are more infrastructure needs than resources to address them. Each city has effectively prioritized their individual community needs and is utilizing to the greatest extent possible the highest and best use of scarce resources to assist the neediest communities. The limitations of using Low/ Moderate Area Wide Benefit Activity is greater now with more block groups not being eligible at greater than 50.78 percent for Tarrant County as of July 2019; thereby requiring more surveys to make an area eligible at 51 percent. The time and cost of executing surveys are consuming and CDHD anticipates more surveys required in the future.

Additional needs arose with the COVID-19 pandemic. To assist in disaster planning and mitigation, Public facilities improvements may be required to prevent and respond to the spread of infectious diseases such as the coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19).

How were these needs determined?

The basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs stems from a survey of need from citizen's, the need voiced through the Mayor's Council and the need established by Tarrant County Commissioner's Court. An on-line survey was distributed by each city that wished to participate in receiving feedback on community and housing needs. Participating cities e-mailed the link, posted the link on their city website, provided information in city newsletters or within water bills and made the survey available at libraries. The overall survey collected 694 (89%) online responses and 87 (11%) paper responses from Tarrant County residents in 22 cities and 40 unknown locations. Unknown locations are due to respondents not answering the street and city question.

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Daily meetings amongst Emergency Operations Center agencies have convened to share information on needs and updates from respective agencies regarding COVID-19. Sharing this information and collaborating has been important in knowing what the needs are in our community. In planning for ESG-CV and CDBG-CV, Tarrant County has collaborated with public health, various agencies, City of Fort Worth, City of Arlington, PHA's and emergency management to determine need in the community to respond to the spread of COVID-19.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Tarrant County has limited funding for public services however are open to use public service funds to support education, transportation economic development and services necessary during emergencies and disasters. Use of public services are to maintain viability of our community thereby balancing affordable housing.

Since COVID-19, the following Public services will be allowable using Tarrant County HUD funds:

- Providing public health testing services at fixed or mobile sites
- Increasing capacity and availability of targeted health services for infectious diseases response within existing health facilities
- Provide equipment, supplies and materials necessary to carry out a public service
- Deliver meals to quarantined individuals or individuals that need to maintain a physical distance due to medical vulnerabilities.

How were these needs determined?

The basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs stems from a survey of need from citizen's, the need voiced through the Mayor's Council and the need established by Tarrant County Commissioner's Court. An on-line survey was distributed by each city that wished to participate in receiving feedback on community and housing needs. Participating cities e-mailed the link, posted the link on their city website, provided information in city newsletters or within water bills and made the survey available at libraries. The overall survey collected 694 (89%) online responses and 87 (11%) paper responses from Tarrant County residents in 22 cities and 40 unknown locations. Unknown locations are due to respondents not answering the street and city question.

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Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

In addition to the following, please refer to the Analysis of Impediments for Tarrant County for additional information regarding the housing market conditions in Tarrant County. Tarrant County's areas of low and moderate income concentrations can be defined as the eligible census tracts and surveyed areas for Area Wide Benefit for CDBG activities. As of July 2019, Tarrant County may qualify an area for Area Wide Benefit if a census tract is 50.78% or more low/moderate income persons under census counts. If an area is not eligible under census counts, a survey may be conducted per HUD guidelines within NOTICE CPD-14-013 dated September 23, 2014 with a minimum of 51.0% low/moderate income persons counted to qualify upon HUD approval. A list of eligible block groups for each consortium city will be available in the appendix of the final report. A traditional definition of "minority group" is a group of people that constitutes less than a numerical majority of a population because of cultural, racial, ethnic, religious or other characteristics. Pockets of minority concentrations are seen throughout Tarrant County cities and unincorporated areas; however changes occur depending on economic and political events. It is evident from the Analysis of Impediments that the "white/Caucasian" population in Tarrant County has been decreasing while the Hispanic population is increasing. With such blur in traditional definitions of "minority populations", Tarrant County will market services area wide using English and Spanish publications due to the significant rise in Hispanic populations throughout the county.

According to the 2013-2017 ACS, 5-year estimates, there are 748,333 housing units in Tarrant County with 92% occupied. The County is comprised of 67.7% of Single Family homes, 3.1% townhomes or similar 1-unit attached homes, 1.6% duplexes and 27.6% Multi-family. According to CoStar data in March 2019 there were at least 1,540 multi-family complexes totaling 218,009 units. Based on 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, rental vacancy rate for the county is 8.5% with the highest rental vacancy rates in Dalworthington Gardens (16.9%), Pantego (15.4%), Crowley (13.8%), Everman (12.2%), Benbrook (11.9%) and Richland Hills (10.9%). The majority of multi-family units are market rate with approximately 10% of all units considered affordable. There are a little over 9,200 units for seniors in the county, but less than half are considered affordable. The larger cities such as Fort Worth, Arlington, Grand Prairie, Grapevine, North Richland Hills, Euless, and Bedford have the greatest numbers of multi-family housing units. All of these cities, except City of Bedford are currently CDBG city entitlements receiving HUD funding. We anticipate the City of Bedford to qualify soon with a population cresting past 50,000.

MA-10 Housing Market Analysis: Number of Housing Units - 91,410, 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

Of all occupied housing units in the cities of Fort Worth, Arlington and Grand Prairie, there are 57%-63% owner occupied units with remaining occupancy coming from renters. The majority of householders occupied their homes in 2000-2015. In cities and towns with older populations such as Blue Mound, Everman, Forest Hill, Lakeside, Pantego, Richland Hills and White Settlement we see higher rates that moved in 1979 and earlier. The combination of older homes and older owners is one where we can assist with housing rehabilitation so that the owner may age in place in a home with limited expenses.

Half of the cities in the county have at least 80% of their housing made up of Single Family homes. The majority of homes were built in 2000 – 2009 with almost as high number of builds in 1980-1989. Only in the Town of Westlake are there 100% Single family homes with no apartments. According to Census data, the Town of Lakeside almost has 100% single family homes also with the exception of three multi-family complexes with 3-4 units in each. There are many older homes still in cities like Bedford, Benbrook, Blue Mound, Crowley, Edgecliff Village, Everman, Forest Hill, Hurst, North Richland Hills, Pantego, Watauga, Westworth Village and White Settlement. Based on income eligibility, there are many homes in which home rehabilitation is required to assist home owners. In aging cities, it is even more important to maintain housing stock and allow older residents age in place in safe living conditions. In the City of Fort Worth (6.5%), Westover Hills (10.8%), River Oaks (4.8%) and Kennedale (4.2%) we see housing stock that were built in 1939 or earlier in which we want to ensure historic values remain.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	506,371	68%
1-unit, attached structure	23,401	3%
2-4 units	38,702	5%
5-19 units	103,432	14%
20 or more units	62,419	8%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	7,859	1%
Total	742,184	100%

Table 31 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Alternate Data Source Name:

2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimat

Data Source Comments:

Of all occupied housing units in the cities of Fort Worth, Arlington and Grand Prairie, there are 57%-63% owner occupied units with remaining occupancy coming from renters. The majority of householders occupied their homes in 2000-2015. In cities and towns with older populations such as Blue Mound, Everman, Forest Hill, Lakeside, Pantego, Richland Hills and White Settlement we see higher rates that moved in 1979 and earlier. The combination of older homes and older owners is one where we can assist with housing rehabilitation so that the owner may age in place in a home with limited expenses.

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	449	0%	2,328	3%
1 bedroom	1,156	1%	24,395	30%
2 bedrooms	12,357	7%	28,549	35%
3 or more bedrooms	155,412	92%	26,932	33%
Total	169,374	100%	82,204	101%

Table 32 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

Tarrant County works within U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development federal guidelines to assist low-moderate income families and persons. The type and number of persons within a family and income level are dependent on each other to qualify. Between 2015 thru 2019, 155 single family owner-occupied homes were rehabilitated through Tarrant County’s housing rehabilitation program using U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. As some cities contributed match for HOME funds, homeowners in those cities have benefited more than cities that have not contributed to the rehab program by leveraging federal funds to assist more. Greater efforts will be made to encourage cities with older homes to take part in the Rehab Program by providing match and outreach to neighborhoods or homes that may qualify. To ensure citizens in need are assisted, City code enforcement or fire departments share CDHD’s contact information to apply for the rehab program. With rising costs and limited funds, the goal is to assist at least 35 income eligible homeowners per year using HUD funds and city match (cash and waived fees)

HOME CHDO funds have acquired and rehabbed one multi-family complex and built one new multi-family complex since 2015 to add to the rental affordable housing stock. Another new multi-family complex is currently being built. Six single family homes have been acquired/rehabilitated or built new and resold to low to moderate HOME qualified families. Plans using 2019 funds are to add 4 more newly constructed homes to the affordable housing stock. With limited funds, often HUD funds are leveraged to build bigger projects to add to the housing stock. Without the security of an affordability period where HUD requires units to be maintained at rates specifically for low income persons, affordable housing stock would decrease. We cannot build enough affordable house, but CDHD will use the CHDO set aside annually to add where developers can reasonably add.

The members of Commissioner Court, or their designated appointees, make up the Tarrant County Housing Finance Corporation. The Corporation receives housing funds through statewide bond issuances and approves the sale of bonds, the proceeds of which are used to provide below-market interest rate

mortgage money for low income homebuyers. The funds from the state come from “The Housing Trust Fund” which provides loans and grants to finance, acquire, rehabilitate, and develop decent and safe affordable housing. All Housing Trust Fund Programs are implemented only through eligible nonprofits, for-profits, public housing authorities and local governments that have executed a Housing Trust Fund reservation agreement. HTF funds may be used for the production or preservation of affordable housing through the acquisition, new construction, reconstruction, and/or rehabilitation of non-luxury housing with suitable amenities. All HTF-assisted units will be required to have a minimum affordability period of 30 years. A list of Affordable Housing added using the Housing Trust fund is available in the Appendix.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

One multi-family complex, “PNS – SafeHaven” had their affordability period end September 30, 2019; however, as the project is associated with a homeless agency, the complex will continue to be affordable for their housing program. Tarrant County does not own any section 8 housing and Grapevine and Haltom City do not plan on adding or removing any from the current stock.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

No, like the rest of the Country, the availability of affordable housing units does not meet the needs of the population. For renters, the average rental costs have been increasing in the last five years mainly due to rising property values, the region’s dramatic job growth and a tight supply of available apartments[1]. The region’s influx of varied employment and major employers such as various health related employers, banking companies, aviation industries, and education systems have increased the demand for more qualified workers. The balance of meeting educational qualifications, paying rent, utilities, transportation costs, food and other expenses is an extra challenge when rent is not affordable. Although rents vary in each city within Tarrant County there are still limitations on lowering other costs such as transportation and utilities. Using HOME Investment Partnership funding, Tarrant County works with developers to increase the number of housing units by building new or acquiring and rehabilitating older units to add to the housing stock.

Although many new complexes are under construction to meet the growing demand, many of the new units are aimed at an upscale clientele, with amenities such as quartz countertops and Bluetooth wiring. Rents ranging from \$1,900 to \$2,300 a month for a two-bedroom apartment aren’t unusual where many of the new units are aimed at urban professionals that can afford to pay higher rents.[2] With expensive building materials and lack of qualified homebuilders, supply cannot keep up with demand. Although the majority of those moving into the area fulfill new high paying jobs and can afford higher rents and mortgage payments, those original residents that were struggling with lower paying jobs are now facing more struggles with increased housing prices. Programs to assist citizens upgrade skills and provide child

care for children of working parents are extremely valuable to grow our home talent and maintain a level of self-sufficiency in our citizens.

Increasing home values is a legitimate concern for Tarrant County residents and for some an impediment to maintaining affordable housing. New single family housing stock is slow to add due to market rates, costs of materials to build and lack of quality construction. The trend for millennials to rent and wait longer to buy is also dampening the demand for single family homes. For older adults, credit scores and available funds can be an impediment to purchase. The bigger concern for single family owners is maintaining homes while paying increased property taxes on fixed incomes or incomes that are not equally rising.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

With aging housing and baby boomers going into retirement more housing rehabilitation will be required to ensure older owner occupied homes don't fall into disrepair and neighborhoods remain vital. Affordable rental housing for seniors with associated services will also be a demand as our population ages. There is currently only a handful of complexes within Tarrant County that are affordable for seniors. For single family homes HUD's Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis of Fort Worth-Arlington Housing Market Area from 2016, estimates a demand for approximately 23,000 single family homes. As markets have held steady for home ownership, we can assume the number remains the same. We still see many newer homes being built around North Fort Worth and Haslet around the Alliance Airport area. Homes in that area are priced well above the average home price, but no other transportation infrastructure has been included. The median value of an owner-occupied home in Tarrant County is \$158,200. Demand is expected to be the greatest for homes in the \$150,000-to-\$199,999 price range in other areas.

In general, there are many more owner-occupied homes than renter occupied units and with the trends mentioned in the previous section, there is a greater need for affordable rental housing. According to HUD's Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis of Fort Worth-Arlington Housing Market Area from 2016, the greatest demand will be for 1-bedroom units, approximately 8,450 units with almost 16,000 units in demand. As job opportunities have increased in Tarrant County in the last few years, the number in demand will have increased.

For single family homes HUD's Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis of Fort Worth-Arlington Housing Market Area from 2016, estimates a demand for approximately 23,000 single family homes. As markets have held steady for home ownership, we can assume the number remains the same. We still see many newer homes being built around North Fort Worth and Haslet around the Alliance Airport area. Homes in that area are priced well above the average home price, but no other transportation infrastructure has been included. The median value of an owner-occupied home in Tarrant County is \$158,200. Demand is expected to be the greatest for homes in the \$150,000-to-\$199,999 price range in other areas.

With aging housing and baby boomers going into retirement more housing rehabilitation will be required to ensure older owner occupied homes don't fall into disrepair and neighborhoods remain vital. Affordable rental housing for seniors with associated services will also be a demand as our population ages. There is currently only a handful of complexes within Tarrant County that are affordable for seniors.

Discussion

CDHD will continue to work with each city to try to improve housing in each and follow economic and transportation developments that would associate affordable housing improvements in each city. Not only will CDHD attend various meetings and staff Mayors' Council, we will use research and reports made by agencies, universities and the North Central Texas Council of Governments to make statistically sound decisions.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)

Introduction

As affordability is dependent on person's income and transportation costs to accommodate daily routines, affordability is relative to average income of citizens in each city. Median value of owner-occupied homes in Tarrant County consortium cities ranged from \$66,900 in the City of Sansom Park to \$627,700 in the City of Haslet according to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. The median value of an owner-occupied home in Tarrant County is \$158,200. In 2017, 5-year ACS estimates. 38% or 15 out of 40 cities are valued higher than the county median.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2015	Most Recent Year: 2018	% Change
Median Home Value	136,000	161,700	19%
Median Contract Rent	882	998	13%

Table 33 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:
2014-2018 ACS
Data Source Comments:

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	8,533	10.4%
\$500-999	53,942	65.6%
\$1,000-1,499	14,764	18.0%
\$1,500-1,999	3,198	3.9%
\$2,000 or more	1,736	2.1%
Total	82,173	100.0%

Table 34 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Cost of Housing 2018

To provide data where IDIS has not captured, the following information is to supplement the Cost of Housing data.

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	2,249	No Data
50% HAMFI	13,980	13,878

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
80% HAMFI	46,921	36,797
100% HAMFI	No Data	52,887
Total	63,150	103,562

Table 35 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	754	853	1,068	1,460	1,851
High HOME Rent	754	853	1,068	1,287	1,416
Low HOME Rent	665	712	855	988	1,102

Table 36 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

In general, there is sufficient housing for middle to upper income families, but more affordable housing for lower income persons and average working families are in need within the County. The trend of rising rents is limiting the choices of safe and affordable housing for working families and low income persons. Meanwhile developers are increasing building multi-family units for those that can afford above market rates.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

When considering changes to home values and/or rents, affordability of housing is likely to change conversely. As values and rents increase, the less affordable a home would be if incomes do not rise as well. Sacrifices in home maintenance will likely occur leading to potential blight of neighborhoods. When incomes are fixed, home maintenance will likely be the last concern for the home owner or renter. As we saw in previous sections, home values have increased 19% in the last 3 years. For retirees and those on fixed incomes, the rise of home values could mean a loss of home security due to insufficient funds to continue to pay mortgage. Similar for rent, as demand for rental units' increase with lack of affordable supply, renters can no longer afford thereby creating overcrowding to share costs of a unit, accepting unsafe units or becoming homeless.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

The rents paid for HOME funded units are well below Fair Market Rents and even more so with area median rents. As a developer building or acquiring and rehabilitating with HOME funds, it is not as lucrative as building with other funds and rent at fair market rents while tenants can use other federal funds to pay for tenant based rental assistance. When average rents for 2 bedroom units in all cities in Tarrant County are well above FMR, there is a challenge to provide assistance within HUD rules and find units that are affordable in general. By using HOME CHDO set aside funds, we are able to leverage other funds to build affordable units and maintain a longer period of affordability. By continuing to work with the owner after the affordability period ends, we are able to try to maintain those units as affordable instead of market rate.

Discussion

The availability of affordable housing and the age of units relative to the cost of housing and income levels will guide CDHD housing planning within limited annual HUD funds. In cases for home owners, CDHD will continue to assist with the home owner rehabilitation program and add new single family homes where the market allows affordably. For renters, CDHD will work with developers and CHDO's to add to the affordable rental stock. Collaborations with non-profit agencies and working with cities to combine resources will further attempts in adding and maintaining the current affordable housing stock.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)

Introduction

There are clearly more owner-occupied units that have no negative conditions when compared to renter-occupied units. As not all multi-family serve low income persons and families, it would be difficult to assist the 42% of renter-occupied units with improvements of their one selected conditions. With limited funds, we can assist with rental assistance for the most vulnerable population and prevent persons and families from becoming homeless. Owner-occupied units, particularly single family detached units that have income eligible occupants can be assisted with current housing rehabilitation program. 36% of the owner-occupied housing stock in Tarrant County consortium cities are considered historic, meaning 50 years or older. All housing inspections include lead based paint assessments for rental and testing for pre-1978 homes for rehabilitation. Information is provided to every home owner and renter.

Describe the jurisdiction's definition for "substandard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation":

Census Bureau defines "Condition of units" based on the physical and financial conditions of the housing units. HUD further defines these conditions as 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, and 4. Cost Burden over 30%.

Tarrant County will define "Substandard conditions" as failures to meet Tarrant County's minimum acceptable standards for rehabilitation and new construction. The guide for these standards are available at CDHD office Items may be substandard in condition but are suitable for rehabilitation if total costs for rehabilitation is less than \$32,000 per home and if there is at least one major systems failure. Major systems failures include maintenance requirements for roofs, foundations, electrical, plumbing, ventilation and heating. If lead based paint is present in single family homes, remediation will occur. Substandard condition where rehabilitation is not possible can be defined as homes with too many problems to address under the \$32,000 maximum requirement.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	34,595	20%	34,196	42%
With two selected Conditions	671	0%	2,963	4%
With three selected Conditions	101	0%	230	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	10	0%
No selected Conditions	133,973	79%	44,830	55%
Total	169,340	99%	82,229	101%

Table 37 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	43,890	26%	17,224	21%
1980-1999	64,204	38%	34,544	42%
1950-1979	55,941	33%	28,123	34%
Before 1950	5,297	3%	2,351	3%
Total	169,332	100%	82,242	100%

Table 38 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	61,238	36%	30,474	37%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	28,297	17%	18,569	23%

Table 39 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 40 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Describe the need for owner and rental rehabilitation based on the condition of the jurisdiction's housing.

Although only 20% of our owner housing stock and 46% of rental housing stock has conditions that need assistance with from the above data, 36% of the owner-occupied and 37% of renter-occupied homes were built before 1980. In our experience, houses built before 1989 need rehabilitation which would add to the number of homes that are aging and need assistance. With aging housing and baby boomers going into retirement more housing rehabilitation will be required to ensure older owner occupied homes don't fall into disrepair and neighborhoods remain vital. The 2011-2015 ACS, 5 year estimates show that there are greater number of own occupied homes than renter occupied, but about the same number of units that need repair. With limited funding, CDHD can make greater impact to neighborhoods and families by

rehabilitating single family owner occupied homes rather than multi-family complexes. The onus should be placed on multi-family complex owners to upkeep and maintain their facility in which they are collecting rent.

Estimate the number of housing units within the jurisdiction that are occupied by low or moderate income families that contain lead-based paint hazards. 91.205(e), 91.405

From the above 2011 HUD CHAS data, the total number of homes built in Tarrant County is 169,332 Owner occupied homes and 82,242 renter occupied homes. As defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, homes must be checked for lead based paint and traces of lead must be mitigated. Lead based paint existed up to 1978; however some lead based paint may still have been used in 1979. Looking at the table from HUD CHAS 2015 data for Tarrant County, there are 61,238 owner occupied homes built in 1979 and earlier with 46% of those units with possible traces of lead in paint. For rental housing, there are 30,474 units built before 1980 with 61% of those units having potential of lead based paint to exist.

Using CDBG Income limits for 2019 and ACS Income data, we can roughly guesstimate the number of lead-based paint hazards for different income categories. Using the upper limits for a family of 8 in each category, we count the number of households within those income brackets using ACS data. This gives 41% of households in Tarrant County consortium above median area income leaving 22% of households defined as extremely low, 26% Very Low and 11% Low income.

There are still greater numbers of owners than renters that have housing units built before 1980 with children present. Tarrant County has increased the maximum allowed per project in 2019 to account for not only increasing costs, but to also allow for abatement of lead based paint issues for all owner occupied single family homes.

Discussion

Tarrant County will test for Lead Based paint of all single family owner occupied units that are being rehabilitated. For rental units, an inspection will occur that will include a visual lead based paint inspection, especially for families with young children and immune-compromised persons. Lead based paint information will be provided to all initial inspections.

MA-25 Public And Assisted Housing - 91.410, 91.210(b)

Introduction

There are currently three providers of HUD-Assisted Housing in the Tarrant County urban county jurisdiction: Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office, the Grapevine Housing Authority, and the Haltom City Housing Authority. The public housing stock located in Grapevine and Haltom City is generally well-managed and in good condition. Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office manages 2,111 Tarrant County's housing choice vouchers (HCV), Grapevine Housing Authority (99 HCV) and Corsicana Housing Authority (188 HCV). The 3,010 total housing choice vouchers through the Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office Housing, also supports 159 families for the Family Unification Program, 115 under the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing, 250 Project Based vouchers serving persons with disabilities, and 88 Mainstream vouchers also serving persons with disabilities. Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office currently works with 1300 landlords that accept vouchers. There are approximately 16,637 people/families on the wait list.

The Grapevine Housing Authority administers the Public Housing Program only as of 2016 and Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office now manages their HCV program. Grapevine Housing Authority owns 98 units located on five streets whereby the rent is based on approximately 30 percent of the household income or a flat rent (resident's choice). Starr Place has 20 elderly & disabled units consisting of 10 efficiencies, 8 one bedroom, 1 handicap one bedroom and 1 two bedroom. W. Texas Street has 19 elderly & disabled units consisting of 8 efficiencies, 10 one bedroom and 1 handicap two bedroom units. Starnes/Brewer has 9 family units consisting of 6 two bedrooms and 1 handicap two bedroom located on N. Starnes and 2 three bedroom units located on Brewer. S. Scribner has 10 family units consisting of 8 two bedroom and 2 three bedroom units. Worth has 40 elderly & disabled units consisting of 37 one bedroom and 3 handicap one bedroom units. Grapevine Housing Authority has an established Resident Council which sponsors social and informational activities.

Housing Authority of Haltom City administers a public housing program whereby the housing authority owns and manages 1 project which contains 150 affordable rental units. The County will continue to coordinate with local housing authorities on issues which affect both parties. Since year 2000, the Public Housing Authorities have developed 5-year Agency Plans and Annual Plans under federal requirements (Public Housing Agency Plans, 24 CFR 903).

Totals Number of Units

Program Type	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			248	2,589			0	525	1,245
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 41 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project based	Tenant Based	VA Housing	Supportive	FUP	Disabled
# units vouchers available			248	2398	250		115		159	88
# of accessible units			80							

Table 42 - Total Number of Units by Program Type

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Grapevine Housing Authority	high
Haltom City Housing Authority	n/a
Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office	high

Table 43 - Public Housing Condition

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

Public housing units are in general standard condition and are well maintained. Some are planned to be upgraded in Grapevine Housing Authority; however none require major restoration or revitalization.

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office does not have any public housing units. Grapevine Housing Authority public housing residents are mostly seniors and families with disabilities. Requests for ADA improvement are quickly addressed and the GHA offers resident meetings, picnics and holiday parties to engage all families living in public housing. The City of grapevine provides transportation for seniors to the senior activity center, shopping, field trips and other on demand services. Haltom City Housing Authority offers resident gatherings to better engage the predominately senior population living in the one complex of 150 units. Transportation is a need and access to on-site counselors have been requested.

Discussion:

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(c)

Introduction

Tarrant County through the Community Development Division collaborates with the Continuum of Care and Tarrant County Homeless Coalition to ensure continuity throughout the County. With over 200 individual members representing over 40 organizations, the Continuum of Care (CoC) contracts with the Tarrant County Homeless Coalition to plan and manage HMIS for the Continuum of Care. Sub-committees and work groups are developed within the Continuum of Care to ensure needs are kept up with demands and changes. Goals and objectives are made through these groups which are approved through a certification of consistency with applications for the annual CoC grants.

Tarrant County constantly participates in meetings with other local, state and federal agencies to assist persons with special needs who are not homeless. Solutions for transportation issues for persons with mental and/or physical impairments are discussed, analyzed and planned with transportation agencies, mental health service providers, employers, the North Central Texas Council of Governments and the County. The County will continue to participate in trainings, meetings, and activities for persons who are not homeless but have other special needs when opportunities arise. It is often the lack of funding that inhibits forward solutions and executing plans.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	540	0	116	532	0
Households with Only Adults	957	107	99	1,209	48
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	1,563	0
Veterans	30	0	60	405	0
Unaccompanied Youth	16	0	2	0	0

Table 44 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Data Source Comments:

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons

The local CoC has integrated an economic mobility assessment into coordinated entry to best identify employability and potential benefits eligibility. Clients are referred to employment services or a dedicated benefits counselor as appropriate. The local mental health authority provides services for those with mental health and addiction issues. The county hospital provides medical based street outreach for those living in unsheltered situations.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

DRC: general homeless population

PNS: individuals, families, veterans

TSA: individuals and families

ALS: individuals and families

UGM: Individuals and families

SHTC: Individuals and families experiencing domestic violence

VA: Veteran individuals and families

ACH: Unaccompanied youth

City Square: Unaccompanied youth

True Worth Place: general homeless population day shelter

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(d)

Introduction

Tarrant County assists persons with special needs through various programs by collaborating with many agencies and consortium cities. Persons with special needs may include the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and public housing residents. By collaborating with agencies familiar with each population, resources can be combined to best serve the public.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

The majority of elderly and persons with disabilities are on fixed income and may not have access to reliable transportation. CDHD can provide home rehabilitation to maintain a safe home to age in place or work with other agencies and programs to assist with rent. Some may require access to reliable transportation to improve quality of life, go to social events, medical appointments, and to obtain basic needs. Alternative transportation to access opportunities is available in most areas in or nearby the City of Fort Worth via Trinity Metro, but not to Tarrant County Consortium cities. Within the northeast portion of the county, the transportation provider for the elderly and disabled is NETS, serves the cities of North Richland Hills, Bedford, Keller, Euless, Grapevine, Haltom City, and Hurst.

Public Housing residents in Grapevine Housing Authority and Haltom City Housing Authority are mostly seniors and persons with disabilities. In Grapevine Housing Authority, a wheelchair accessible bus can take residents to the library and community center daily. Counselors are available in both housing authorities to assist resident with needs or provide guidance on resources.

Employment and stable living environment as well as case management support is necessary for persons with addictions or other dependencies to remain successful; however resources and employment options are often limited. The Continuum of Care has secured competitive grant funding to continue to support this special population to encourage healthier lifestyle with a path to self-sustainability.

Tarrant County Samaritan House located in Fort Worth, currently provides services and housing for persons with HIV/AIDS. Samaritan House is funded through HOPWA whereby The Tarrant County Community Development Division is the HOPWA grantee for Samaritan House. Participants are linked to the supportive services offered to them at Samaritan House, including chemical dependency counseling, meal service, and professional skill development. In addition to giving necessary support to residents, the incentive of subsidized off-site apartment living is a positive dynamic in the recovery progress for current Single Room Occupant (SRO) residents. While still living in the SRO, residents interact with other program

clients and are able to realize first-hand what the benefits of attaining the direct level of self-sufficiency can be. This encourages clients to actively seek strategies for positive recovery so that they may also be able to enjoy the same benefits.

During the nationally declared disaster with COVID-19 and Tarrant County's declaration and proclamation to stay at home for non-essential persons and businesses, our vulnerable populations will need resources that may no longer be available due to "Stay at Home" measures and reduced availability of resources. During this time for persons with disabilities, limited assistance and access to simple needs will not be available. Agencies that can assist with food will be funded to increase capacity to provide essential needs to this population. To ensure health is maintained, technology will be increased or upgraded to improve resources, mitigate social isolation and provide use of telemedicine for persons that lack the technology. Use of ESG and CBDG will be required to provide rental assistance, increase capacity at agencies providing housing, broadband internet access to connect to medical appointments, food delivery services, facilities to quarantine members infected with COVID-19, and supplies to agencies to carry out public services due to the disaster.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

JPS is the primary provider of emergency or in patient mental health care. This includes an Emergency Psychiatric Department and the Trinity Springs Pavilion inpatient treatment facility. If a patient presents as homeless or at risk of homelessness and there are no housing options immediately available, social services at JPS routinely attempt contact with family and friends of patient to arrange placement during recovery. If this is not possible, JPS locates group home providers or nursing home facilities appropriate to meet the specific needs of the patient. The hospital discharge committee reviews mental health care cases that have had difficulty with placement and provides feedback and resources to JPS to avoid discharge to homelessness. Those with chronic health conditions are prioritized for Supportive Housing or assisted by Housing Placement Specialist to identify long term, rehab, or assisted living care.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

In annual surveys, a need for improved infrastructure, alternate transportation options and assistance with current owner occupied homes are needed. Tarrant County Community Development and Housing Division (CDHD) will continue to encourage infrastructure projects to include sidewalk and new energy efficient street light installation when improving roads. CDHD plans to work with other jurisdictions and entities to expand transportation options, especially for those with special needs. CDHD will continue with housing rehabilitation program thereby assisting those older homes and clients to age in place in a safe and accessible home. To ensure quality affordable housing stock, CDHD will work with CHDO's and other

non-profits to add to our affordable housing stock with ADA compliant units and infrastructure for broadband service.

During the nationally declared disaster with COVID-19 and Tarrant County's declaration and proclamation to stay at home for non-essential persons and businesses, special needs populations will need resources that may no longer be available due to "Stay at Home" measures and reduced availability of resources. During this time for persons with disabilities, limited assistance and access to simple needs will not be available. Agencies that can assist with food will be funded to increase capacity to provide essential needs to this population. To ensure health is maintained, technology will be increased or upgraded to improve resources, mitigate social isolation and provide use of telemedicine for persons that lack the technology. Use of ESG and CBDG will be required to provide rental assistance, increase capacity at agencies providing housing, broadband internet access to connect to medical appointments, food delivery services, facilities to quarantine members infected with COVID-19, and supplies to agencies to carry out public services due to the disaster. For businesses that assist or hire low income persons with special needs, special economic development assistance may be available.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

In addition to the previous section, elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, will be assisted by removing ADA barriers and replacing with more accessible amenities through housing rehabilitation and infrastructure improvements. Seniors centers will also be improved where planned in consortium cities to improve amenities for aging population. Persons with alcohol or other drug addictions will be assisted with case management through our CoC programs with MHMR. Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families will be assisted using HOPWA-C funds in which Samaritan House will house and provide case management for Tarrant County. Public housing residents will continue to be supported through Grapevine Housing Authority and Haltom City Housing Authority.

During the nationally declared disaster with COVID-19 and Tarrant County's declaration and proclamation to stay at home for non-essential persons and businesses, special needs populations will need resources that may no longer be available due to "Stay at Home" measures and reduced availability of resources. During this time for persons with disabilities, limited assistance and access to simple needs will not be available. Agencies that can assist with food will be funded to increase capacity to provide essential needs to this population. To ensure health is maintained, technology will be increased or upgraded to improve resources, mitigate social isolation and provide use of telemedicine for persons that lack the technology. Use of ESG and CBDG will be required to provide rental assistance, increase capacity at agencies providing housing, broadband internet access to connect to medical appointments, food delivery services, facilities to quarantine members infected with COVID-19, and supplies to agencies to carry out public services due to the disaster. For businesses that assist or hire low income persons with special needs, special economic development assistance may be available.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.410, 91.210(e)

Describe any negative effects of public policies on affordable housing and residential investment

People searching for low-income housing in Tarrant County face barriers that too often prove insurmountable. The complexity of the various systems makes it nearly impossible to find housing for people who need affordable housing. The cost of housing is naturally a barrier when most low income persons cannot afford the cost of living let alone owning a home. There are 29 consortium cities and some unincorporated areas mostly on the western side of Tarrant County. Each city has their own policies include tax policy affecting land and other property, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limits, and policies that affect the return on residential investment. CDHD can help educate cities regarding avoiding any barriers to affordable housing, however Tarrant County has no authority over any of the cities to enforce policies. Homeowners or potential homeowners in unincorporated areas may be assisted directly.

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 CDHD staff is educated with the most up to date fair housing policies from HUD and will make policy changes to ensure barriers are removed when using HUD funds. When working with other cities, The Mayors' Council of Tarrant County meetings are used as a forum to provide information to help ameliorate negative effects of public policies. Cities are made aware of potential barrier to affordable housing and innovative practices to enhance citizen quality of life. Barriers could be minimum lot sizes with specific building materials used. Innovative practices could include adding accessory dwelling units (ADUs) — also referred to as granny flats, accessory apartments, or second units — as an inexpensive way to increase their housing supply. Tarrant County works with cities, banks and developers on Housing Tax Credit Programs to promote affordable rental in suburban areas and has sought alternate funding sources to use in conjunction with HUD funds for an array of affordable housing development.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets - 91.410, 91.210(f)

Introduction

The majority of Tarrant County's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) is used for non-housing community development by revitalizing public infrastructure or providing public services. Both are vital support to housing and citizen well-being. A more detailed examination of Tarrant County's population and economic developments can be found in the Assessment of Fair Housing report available in the appendix.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	4,771	2,133	2	1	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	35,173	39,106	13	15	2
Construction	18,271	20,460	7	8	1
Education and Health Care Services	39,002	32,421	14	12	-2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	24,156	14,273	9	5	-4
Information	6,669	4,804	2	2	0
Manufacturing	30,675	33,353	11	13	2
Other Services	9,446	9,688	3	4	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	25,858	15,320	9	6	-3
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	38,451	44,954	14	17	3
Transportation and Warehousing	22,113	34,073	8	13	5
Wholesale Trade	21,770	13,304	8	5	-3
Total	276,355	263,889	--	--	--

Table 45 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	371,465
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	349,410
Unemployment Rate	5.92
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	15.78
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.13

Table 46 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	93,465
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	16,940
Service	28,480
Sales and office	94,050
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	28,408
Production, transportation and material moving	21,159

Table 47 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	191,658	58%
30-59 Minutes	116,110	35%
60 or More Minutes	22,005	7%
Total	329,773	100%

Table 48 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	24,324	2,114	10,644
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	62,100	4,462	19,495
Some college or Associate's degree	100,210	5,637	22,985

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	104,985	3,472	18,060

Table 49 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	998	2,533	4,078	8,104	4,665
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7,378	7,047	5,749	9,516	6,603
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	18,265	22,001	21,292	42,860	23,659
Some college, no degree	20,359	24,662	23,317	50,150	20,615
Associate's degree	2,625	7,005	8,027	15,807	4,660
Bachelor's degree	4,303	20,760	24,719	43,654	12,389
Graduate or professional degree	273	6,301	11,564	19,696	7,828

Table 50 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	875,020
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,438,619
Some college or Associate's degree	1,777,147
Bachelor's degree	2,100,385
Graduate or professional degree	2,837,968

Table 51 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

Based on the table above, the two major employment sectors within Tarrant County consortium are Management, business and financial sector (33%) and sales and office sector (33%). According to Workforce Solutions of Tarrant County, the top industries with the most establishments in Tarrant County as a whole are retail and wholesale trade, healthcare and social services, IT, Professional and business services, and leisure and hospitality industry. See top industry at end of this section.

Workforce Solutions for Tarrant County is part of the Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Workforce Leadership Council (RWLC) which is the driving force for a collaborative approach to providing workforce solutions across the Dallas-Fort Worth region. The RWLC currently works with six established industry sectors: aerospace, healthcare, infrastructure, logistics, retail and technology and two emerging industry sectors, digital technology and hospitality. All of which are diversified in Tarrant County.

The key geographic areas of employment in Tarrant County are Alliance Airport in northern part of Tarrant County, DFW Airport and American Airlines in eastern part of Tarrant County, Lockheed Martin throughout Tarrant County, JPS Hospital network in central Tarrant County. Seasonal or occasional work that also bolsters employment and the economy can be seen in Arlington; Cowboys Stadium, Rangers Ballpark, Six Flags amusement park, and Hurricane Harbor Water Park. Suburban cities surround each major work area in which people live in and commute to. Provided that there is reliable transportation and stable employment, economic trends are constant. It is the variability of each that disrupts the trends.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The best way to convey the needs of the business community is by looking at local Chambers of Commerce. To quote the Fort Worth Chamber's 84th Legislative Session Policy statements, "The Fort Worth chamber of Commerce and its 1,900 member companies believe that many of the keys to a vibrant economy and quality workforce require investing in public education, reliable sources of water, strategic transportation infrastructure and competitive economic development tools." By investing in k-12 education, we home grow our own quality workforce to expand a vibrant economy. By providing safe and reliable infrastructure and water, we provide stability for our citizens. Investment in transportation will help in giving employees affordable options to go to work and entice employers to expand on their commercial success."

Tarrant County had declared a local disaster due to public health emergency in conjunction with the State of Texas, The United States and the World Health Organization due to COVID-19 as a global pandemic. Tarrant County, TX issued a Declaration of Local Disaster due to COVID-19 on March 13, 2020 with a stay at home order declared March 24, 2020. All non-essential businesses were asked to close and employees stay home to keep populations from interacting and spreading the virus. Businesses closed with no means to pay bills and having to lay off or furlough employees. The most common problem in the next 6 months will be ensuring business are able to re-open again and not be greatly impacted with the lack of returns. Cities may assist businesses waive utility payments for those impacted, banks could provide low interest loans, businesses could take advantage of federal loan programs, and eligible small businesses may apply for short term working capital assistance to retain jobs of low to moderate income persons. Some new businesses may develop to manufacture medical supplies necessary to respond to infectious disease and need assistance to start. Microenterprises that provide medical, food delivery, cleaning, and other services may need assistance to establish or stabilize their business in support of home health and quarantine during COVID-19 disaster. These types of assistance to businesses may potentially be eligible for CDBG-CV funds.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

Major employers have been moving into Tarrant County and increasing the supply of jobs. There are not enough qualified employees to keep up with the demand therefore, Workforce Solutions works with Tarrant County employers to gather input on skills in demand for specific industries for the future, working with Colleges and ISD's to best educate residents to fulfill those in-demand jobs and provides resources and funding for child care and higher education. For example, with lack of construction related employees, Workforce solutions has created construction apprenticeship training programs. See, <http://workforcesolutions.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Construction-Apprenticeship-Training-Program-2018.pdf> In other fields, Workforce Solutions has partnered with schools and various companies to encourage internships and apprenticeships to coincide with what is being learned to real life application.

The increased jobs and housing in the northern part of Tarrant County around Alliance Airport has created a need for improved transportation and infrastructure upgrades. Workforce Solutions for Tarrant County states that skilled workforce per each industry is needed and to build that need, workforce solutions is connecting industry partners to the educational system, especially at the junior and senior high school level to promote interest in careers within these demand industries. By providing greater opportunity for employment and changing infrastructure, opportunities to access both jobs and means to get to jobs will increase and support businesses in the region.

As mentioned in the previous section, the impact of COVID-19 has greatly affected non-essential businesses and their employees. Job and business growth has stopped with increasing number of bills to pay exist. Providing assistance to eligible small businesses and microenterprises will help support the impacts by the COVID-19 disaster.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

As business is increasing across the region, employers need to sustain an appropriate pool of skilled workers in order to maintain profit. There is currently not enough local talent to support employer's needs. We see many more people moving from out of state and increasing the demand for affordable housing, increasing traffic and taxing local infrastructure. Efforts to expand the middle skill supply will mean critical education and career connections for low-income and unemployed residents. Employment opportunities relative to affordable housing linked by accessible transportation is demanded by employers as well as employees.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

Workforce Solutions for Tarrant County's strategic vision is to work cooperatively with other regional economic partners such as North Texas workforce boards, chambers, city governments, economic development entities, educators and training providers as well as community providers toward a collaborative support of regional industry and economic growth. Workforce Solutions works with Tarrant County employers to match students from Colleges and ISD's to provide internships and apprenticeships. For example, with lack of construction related employees, Workforce solutions has created construction apprenticeship training programs. See, <http://workforcesolutions.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Construction-Apprenticeship-Training-Program-2018.pdf> In other fields, Workforce Solutions has partnered with schools and various companies to encourage internships and apprenticeships to coincide with what is being learned to real life application. Understanding that there is a demand for more employees in the aerospace field, Workforce Solutions has encouraged the field in ISD's and worked with colleges and universities to provide degrees specific to our region's needs. By growing home talent, we increase the supply of self-sufficient workforce with current population thereby putting less pressure to add more infrastructure and housing at such a high rate.

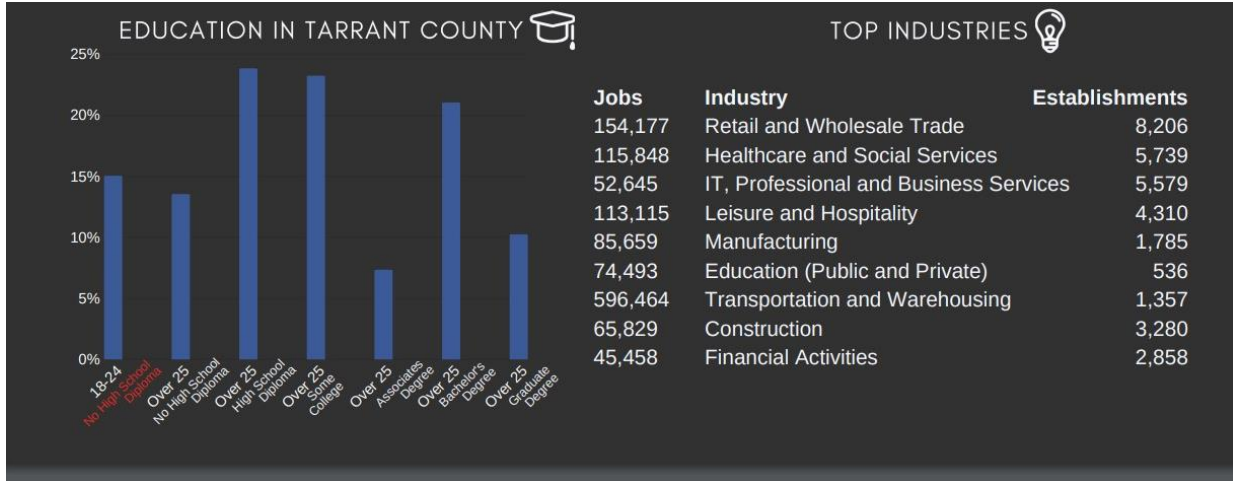
Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

Tarrant County does not have its own CEDS, but did participate with the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) metropolitan planning organization to develop one for its 16-county region. Tarrant County participated in the development of that strategy and encourages all cities to apply for EDA grants through NCTCOG. Since being eligible for EDA grants with the CEDS in 2018, Cities have participated in the Safe Routes program to build sidewalks to connect schools with neighborhoods.

Discussion

Tarrant County will continue to work with Workforce Development and attend chamber of commerce meetings to better understand the economic development opportunities around Tarrant County. Through the Mayors' Council of Tarrant County, developments are shared amongst cities through informal discussions before and after the meeting. In knowing developments, CDHD can better assess housing needs and add to the affordable housing stock appropriately.



Jobs	Industry	Establishments
154,177	Retail and Wholesale Trade	8,206
115,848	Healthcare and Social Services	5,739
52,645	IT, Professional and Business Services	5,579
113,115	Leisure and Hospitality	4,310
85,659	Manufacturing	1,785
74,493	Education (Public and Private)	536
596,464	Transportation and Warehousing	1,357
65,829	Construction	3,280
45,458	Financial Activities	2,858

Top Industries

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

HUD defines housing problems when a household is said to have any 1 or more of these problems.

1. Overcrowding – More than 1 person per room.
2. Severe overcrowding – More than 1.5 persons per room.
3. Lacking plumbing or lacking kitchen facilities
4. Cost burden – monthly housing costs exceeds 30% of monthly income
5. Severe cost burden – Monthly housing costs (including utilities) exceeding 50% of monthly income.

Tarrant County's definition of concentration of multiple housing problems is a city or town that potentially holds a high number of aging homes and/or a high number of low income persons, both could further become covered under HUD's definition. Communities with concentrations of low income households and aging homes are well challenged to maintain their communities when faced with a very modest and sometimes diminishing tax base in which to provide local governments the needed revenues to continue to provide basic street, water and sewer services.

As Tarrant County encompasses 29 consortium cities, there is no specific city or town where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated. We work in target areas per area wide benefit requirements on a per project basis or provide direct benefit to eligible persons or households. Half of the consortium cities have housing stock that is considered aged. HUD has determined Tarrant County's median household income is \$76,000 for 2019. The following cities have high aging housing stock and more than half of the number of households have annual incomes below \$76,000: Blue Mound, Euless, Everman, Forest Hill, Haltom City, Hurst, Lake Worth, North Richland Hills, Richland Hills, River Oaks, Sansom Park, Watauga, Westworth Village and White Settlement. Within the other cities there are small pockets of aging homes and low income persons scattered throughout where CDHD will assist case by case based on program.

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Tarrant County consortium cities comprise of cities surrounding City Fort Worth and City of Arlington. The largest population by race in Tarrant County, TX is the White only group (67%) followed by black or African American population (15%), some other race alone (6%) and then Asian Alone (5%). Almost all Tarrant County consortium cities are predominately white with the exception of the Cities of Blue Mound, Everman, Forest Hill and Sansom Park. City of Forest Hill has 45% black/African American and 47% Hispanic population while Cities of Blue Mound, Everman and Sansom Park have at least half of their population as ethnic Hispanic.

It is evident that there are more persons of Hispanic ethnicity living in Tarrant County now as population increases. With such blur in traditional definitions of “minority populations”, Tarrant County will market services area wide using English and Spanish publications due to the significant rise in Hispanic populations throughout the county.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

Tarrant County Suburban cities and towns are all varied and have housing markets to reflect such. In general, there are many more owner-occupied homes than renter occupied units, except in the City of Euless where there are 11,764 renter occupied units oppose to 9,570 owner occupied units. The housing market in the northern part of Tarrant County such as Haslet and Westlake is seeing a significant increase of above average cost single family development with the increase of jobs around Alliance Airport. Housing in north eastern part of Tarrant County such as Grapevine, Southlake and Colleyville are geographically located to be close to higher paying jobs in Dallas and Collin counties. Those cities continue to have the most single family homes with high median values of \$273,600 in Grapevine to \$627,700 in Southlake. Town of Pantego and City of Dalworthington Gardens is landlocked by the City of Arlington. Most areas are built out with over three quarters of housing as single family owner occupied housing and smaller businesses established. Rental housing is mostly available in Pantego, but more rental units are in City of Arlington. There is limited vacancies in rental units in Arlington and what units are available are not affordable. To help add to the affordable housing stock for renters, existing multi-family rental properties are purchased, rehabilitated and rented using HOME funds under the CHDO set-aside program.

In the southern part of the County, City of Mansfield continues to see a strong increase of single family and multi-family units with the strong school system and proximity to employers in Johnson County, Ellis County and City of Fort Worth. Everman and Forest Hill are land locked by City of Fort Worth with limited housing and business additions. Maintaining and improving current services are important for both cities. Neighboring City of Kennedale has room to develop and a new city comprehensive plan to improve existing and build new. CHDO’s have worked with the City of Kennedale to try to add to the multi-family housing stock according to new comprehensive plan needs. Cities of Crowley and Burleson continue to slowly add housing stock to support existing employers in Fort Worth such as Lockheed Martin and as more employers are added in the area.

In the western part of Tarrant County, all cities are landlocked by the City of Fort Worth. Business development and transportation in the City of Fort Worth is closely watched as it would affect these cities. The Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base (NAS JRB) and the developments surrounding that area are closely watched with our cities in that area providing input. Most homes in this area are older with half of the units in Cities of Westworth Village and White Settlement are rental units. We see a trend in Westworth Village where older and smaller residential lots are being purchased and replaced with high priced single family redevelopment occurring on two to three lots. With the addition of new developments in west Fort Worth beyond our cities, markets are quickly changing and being monitored.

Not only will CDHD attend various meetings and staff Mayors' Council, we will use research and reports made by agencies, universities and the North Central Texas Council of Governments to track market trends and use HUD funds appropriately to improve housing and existing infrastructure.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Tarrant County Suburban cities and towns are all varied and have valuable community assets in each. The cohesion of each community is an asset in itself whereby each city is bound by transportation developments through the Tarrant Regional Transportation Coalition and information sharing through the Mayors' Council of Tarrant County to benefit citizens as a whole.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Strategic opportunities to add affordable housing around transit orient development are continually monitored throughout the County. In our county survey as well as with public housing authority comments, access to affordable and reliable transportation alternatives outside of a personal vehicle was requested and just as important as affordable housing in safe and decent neighborhoods. CDHD will continue to take part in meetings with Tarrant Regional Transportation Coalition and the North Central Texas Council of Governments.

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

From the Federal Communications Commission, “the term broadband commonly refers to high-speed Internet access that is always on and faster than the traditional dial-up access. Broadband includes several high-speed transmission technologies such as:

- Digital Subscriber Line (DSL): DSL is a wireline transmission technology that transmits data faster over traditional copper telephone lines already installed to homes and businesses.
- Cable Modem: Cable modem service enables cable operators to provide broadband using the same coaxial cables that deliver pictures and sound to your TV set.
- Fiber: Telecommunications providers sometimes offer fiber broadband in limited areas and have announced plans to expand their fiber networks and offer bundled voice, Internet access, and video services.
- Wireless: Wireless broadband connects a home or business to the Internet using a radio link between the customer’s location and the service provider’s facility. Wireless broadband can be mobile or fixed.
- Satellite: Just as satellites orbiting the earth provide necessary links for telephone and television service, they can also provide links for broadband. Satellite broadband is another form of wireless broadband, and is also useful for serving remote or sparsely populated areas.
- Broadband over Powerlines (BPL): BPL is the delivery of broadband over the existing low- and medium-voltage electric power distribution network. BPL speeds are comparable to DSL and cable modem speeds. BPL can be provided to homes using existing electrical connections and outlets. BPL is an emerging technology that is available in very limited areas. It has significant potential because power lines are installed virtually everywhere, alleviating the need to build new broadband facilities for every customer.

The broadband technology [chosen] will depend on a number of factors. These may include whether you are located in an urban or rural area, how broadband Internet access is packaged with other services (such as voice telephone and home entertainment), price, and availability.”

Tarrant County consortium cities are considered suburban with 100% wireless availability, 89.26% Cable and 97.63% DSL available as of 2011 from a report by Connected Texas. For populations in Tarrant County with incomes less than \$20,000, 58.5% have broadband access, 80.60% have access in the \$20,000 to \$74,999 annual income group and 95.40% have access in the \$75,000 annual income group. The greater the income, the greater likelihood of having access to broadband and being able to pay for the service.

Most homes in Tarrant County have wiring and connections to access DSL, cable Modem or fiber broadband. If an older home does not, the service provider will likely install the infrastructure to access service. When building new multi-family housing of more than 4 units, Tarrant County ensures that the infrastructure for broadband is built into the new units. Where possible, HOME CHDO's are encouraged to add broadband infrastructure such as hard wiring in new homes and acquisition and rehabilitated homes. The limitation of access for low to moderate income households would be financial. Often the challenge is being able to assist clients with payment of internet service as a utility cost. HUD regulations have not been updated to include payments for internet as a utility cost.

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

In most areas in Tarrant County there are at least three to five internet service providers. Below are the internet providers with the greatest coverage in Tarrant County. With increased providers, brings greater competition and reduction of price, but quality of service and reliability of connection is also a factor. We encourage competition, but only if quality service can be delivered at affordable rates.

Cell phone data is also being used to access the internet and for many is just as common as at home internet service. Verizon, Sprint, AT & T and T-Mobile operate their own networks and heavily compete in this metro region.

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

The following information is from the Tarrant County Hazard Mitigation Action Plan 2020. CDHD collaborates with emergency management and public health in times of emergencies for best practices. Through an assessment of previous federally declared disasters in Texas, historical events and potential events in Tarrant County, and a review of available local mitigation action plans, it was determined that the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan (HazMAP) will address the risks associated with the following 9 natural hazards prevalent in Tarrant County:

- Drought
- Earthquakes
- Expansive Soils
- Extreme Heat
- Flooding (including dam failure)
- Thunderstorms (including hail, wind, lightning)
- Tornadoes
- Wildfires
- Winter Storms

According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Texas's climate is changing. Most of the state has warmed between one-half and one degree Fahrenheit (°F) in the past century. In the eastern two-thirds of the state, average annual rainfall is increasing, yet the soil is becoming drier. Rainstorms are becoming more intense, and floods are becoming more severe... In the coming decades, storms are likely to become more severe, deserts may expand, and summers are likely to become increasingly hot and dry, creating problems for agriculture and possibly human health. Our climate is changing because the earth is warming. People have increased the amount of carbon dioxide in the air by 40% since the late 1700s. Other heat-trapping greenhouse gases are also increasing. These gases have warmed the surface and lower atmosphere of our planet about one degree during the last 50 years. Evaporation increases as the atmosphere warms, which increases humidity, average rainfall, and the frequency of heavy rainstorms in many places—but contributes to drought in others. Future climate prediction suggests extreme temperatures of up to 125°F by the end of 21st century, exceeding historic heat waves by 12°F. By 2050, soil moisture is reduced by 10-15% in all seasons compared to historic values due to increase in temperatures. This suggests a higher risk of infrastructure damage by cracking and, together with elevated temperatures, a higher-than-present risk of fires, particularly in wooded neighborhoods.

The table at the bottom of this section lists the recent major disaster declarations that have occurred since the approval of Tarrant County's 2015 HazMAP. Included is COVID-19 Pandemic which began in December

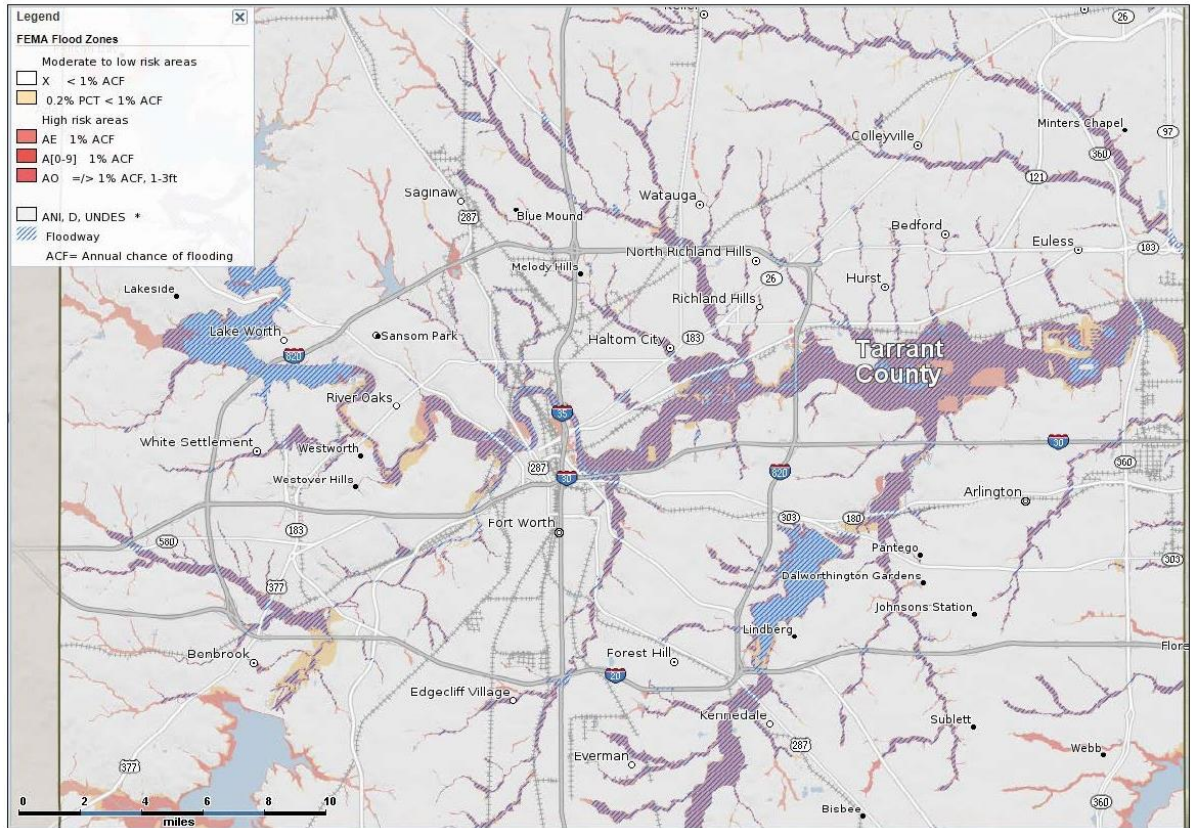
2019 in Wuhan, China. Although an equally devastating hazard, this is not necessarily a pandemic associated with climate change, but one that should also be considered.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

Medical disasters, drought, earthquakes, expansive soils, extreme heat, thunderstorms, tornadoes, and winter storms do not have geographic boundaries and can impact the entire county equally. Wildfires can be expected to threaten rural and urban jurisdictions with undeveloped land. Flooding is a severe threat to jurisdictions containing 100-year floodplains or bodies of water.

The following map represents the floodway and 100-year floodplain along the rivers and creeks in Tarrant County. Cities of Everman, Forest Hill and Kennedale were exceptionally exposed to the floodway and a high percentage of low to moderate income households near the floodway or in the floodplain were impacted in 2018 after rain storms and flooding. Use of CDBG for Public infrastructure and facilities category to assist in flood mitigation and disaster prevention to improve flood controls will continue to be a high priority in this five-year consolidated plan. Potential use of CDBG funds could be to assist in planning and engineering for improvement of existing flood ways and infrastructure also.

Another vulnerability are health related epidemics or pandemics as seen with COVID-19 beginning in China in December 2019 and impacting Tarrant County and the world by March 2020. The World Health Organization declared the Coronavirus (COVID-19) a pandemic March 11, 2020 affecting both demand and supply across the global economy. Tourism, food service and travel-related industries have been among the hardest hit as authorities encourage “social distancing” and consumers stay indoors. Restaurants, sporting events, and other services will also face significant disruption. Industries less reliant on high social interaction, such as agriculture, will be comparatively less vulnerable but will still face challenges as demand wavers. Lower income households working in those tourism and travel-related industries would be impacted the most with layoffs from dwindling businesses, hours reduced or having to quarantine at home for two weeks or more. To assist more people with short term rent and utilities after a disaster, Tenant Based Rental Assistance will be an eligible cost in HOME and homelessness prevention program in Emergency Solutions Grant and CDBG funding will continue to assist with short term assistance. For eligible businesses, short term working capital assistance may be available to retain jobs of low to moderate income persons, new businesses manufacturing medical supplies and microenterprises that provide medical, food delivery, cleaning, and other services may be eligible for assistance.



Source: Property Shark

Flood Map

Incident Period	Date Declared	Description
October 30-31, 2013	December 29, 2013	Severe storms and flooding
April 17-20, 2013	August 2, 2013	West, Texas fertilizer explosion
May 4 - June 23, 2015	May 29, 2015	Severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds, and flooding
October 22 - 31, 2015	November 25, 2015	Severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds, and flooding
December 26, 2015 - January 21, 2016	February 9, 2016	Severe winter storms, tornadoes, strait-line winds, and flooding
March 7-29, 2016	March 19, 2016	Severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding
April 17-30, 2016	April 25, 2016	Severe storms and flooding
May 26-June 24, 2016	June 11, 2016	Severe storms and flooding
August 23 - September 15, 2017	August 25, 2017	Hurricane Harvey
September 21, 2018	September 28, 2018	Severe storms and flooding
December 2019	March 17, 2020	COVID-19 Pandemic

Table 52 - Recent Major Disaster Declarations

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

As an urban entitlement county, Tarrant County must comply with the Consolidated Plan requirements in order to receive funding for its formula-based HUD programs. Designated as the lead agency by the Tarrant County Commissioners Court, the Community Development Division (CDHD) of the County Administrator's Office is charged with the preparation and the submission of this Consolidated Plan to HUD. The CDHD is also responsible for overseeing the public notification process, approval of projects, and the administration of these grants.

The Strategic Plan sets general guidelines of the Tarrant County Consolidated Plan for housing and community development activities for the next five years, beginning July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2024. The policies and priorities of the strategic plan are drawn from an analysis of housing, community development, and services needs within the urban county. The priorities and objectives provide structured guidelines that direct the CDHD, on behalf of the Tarrant County Commissioners Court, regarding the selection of projects to be funded over the next five years. The plan presents policies and a course of action to address priorities anticipated over the next five years that will address the overall goals as established by federal law:

Decent Housing - - which includes:

- assisting homeless persons obtain affordable housing;
- assisting persons at risk of becoming homeless;
- retention of affordable housing stock;
- increase the availability of affordable permanent housing in standard condition to low-income and moderate-income families, particularly to members of disadvantaged minorities without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or disability;
- increasing the supply of supportive housing which includes structural features and services to enable persons with special needs (including persons with HIV/AIDS) to live in dignity and independence; and
- Providing affordable housing that is accessible to job opportunities.

A Suitable Living Environment - - which includes:

- improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods; and
- increasing the access to quality public and private facilities and services; and
- Constructing, rehabilitating and/or acquiring public facilities to address, prevent and respond to locally declared emergencies, such as COVID-19.
- Supporting youth and education with quality programs

- Providing services to special needs and vulnerable populations to assist mitigate and address COVID-19
- Providing public health testing services at fixed or mobile sites to address public health emergencies
- Increasing capacity and availability of targeted health services for infectious diseases response within existing health facilities
- Provide equipment, supplies and materials necessary to carry out a public service to address locally declared disasters
- Deliver meals to quarantined individuals or individuals that need to maintain a physical distance due to medical vulnerabilities.

Expanded Economic Opportunities - - which includes:

- job creation and retention of jobs for low-income persons
- Provide short term working capital assistance to eligible small businesses to enable retention of jobs held by low-and moderate income persons.
- Provide assistance to establish, stabilize and expand microenterprises that provide medical, food delivery, cleaning, and other services to support home health and quarantine; and
- limproved transportation alternatives to expand on economic opportunities

SP-10 Geographic Priorities - 91.415, 91.215(a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 53 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the state

The entitlement area for the urban county includes 29 consortium cities and unincorporated areas within Tarrant County. Cities of Fort Worth, Grand Prairie, and Arlington are separate participating jurisdictions that receive their own HUD funding and are not included in our geographic area. The Tarrant County CDBG program is developed in response to the guidance of the Tarrant County Consortium made up of 29 member cities as of May 8, 2020. The 29 current members include: Azle, Bedford, Benbrook, Blue Mound, Burleson, Crowley, Dalworthington Gardens, Euless, Everman, Forest Hill, Grapevine, Haltom City, Haslet, Hurst, Keller, Kennedale, Lake Worth, Lakeside, Mansfield, North Richland Hills, Pantego, Richland Hills, River Oaks, Saginaw, Sansom Park, Southlake, Watauga, Westworth Village and White Settlement. Urban requalification occurs every 3 years and will occur again in 2020. Additional cities may be added and approved into the consortium for future plan years. Public works issues solely in unincorporated areas will be assisted by Tarrant County Public Works. Public services is available County-wide, unless a direct service to any resident of Tarrant County consortium and Owner-occupied housing rehabilitation is available in a first come, first serve basis for all consortium cities and unincorporated areas.

Tarrant County allocates grant dollars to projects in specific geographic areas based on meeting the low/moderate income criteria as established by HUD under the area wide benefit activity. Allowable areas are determined based on the number of low- and moderate-income persons living in an area. The eligible service areas are identified by Census block group whereby projects are also allocated to an area meeting low/moderate income criteria where all persons in the area will be served by an activity. When areas are not eligible under census, a survey is conducted by the CDHD per HUD guidelines with HUD's approval. Alternately, individual families may be assisted based on specific incomes for specific number of persons in a family. The income levels are determined by HUD annually.

Tarrant County is dedicated to investing in HUD funds throughout all cities in Tarrant County outside of Fort Worth, Arlington and Grand Prairie. Those cities that are currently listed as a consortium city will have priority and those cities that are not in the consortium, but wish to be in the future will have opportunity every three years to join the consortium.

Tarrant County is committed to addressing the housing needs of the urban county population. The diverse housing markets and local economies of consortium members present a wide range of needs. The urban county is primarily made up of single-family residential communities, where homeownership is higher than the national average. This setting establishes the basis for the housing priorities.

- Rehabilitation of existing housing
- Adding to the affordable housing stock
- Single-Family addition by new construction or acquisition with rehabilitation
- Multi-Family addition by rental acquisition and rehab or new construction
- Rental assistance to prevent homelessness and due to disasters

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.415, 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 54 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	CV-Tenant Based Rental Assistance Preserve Affordable Housing Increase Affordable Housing Stock Homeless Prevention Public Services Administration

	Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of existing housing (high)homebuyer & First time homebuyer assistance (low)New construction (low)Acquisition with or without rehabilitation (high)Rental Assistance (low)
	Basis for Relative Priority	Affordable housing is a high priority need. Whether by adding to the housing stock or maintaining or by rental assistance, Funds received from HUD will specifically have a housing focus.
2	Priority Need Name	Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	CV-Tenant Based Rental Assistance Homeless Shelter Operations Public Services Administration

	Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach (low) • Emergency shelter and transitional housing (high) • Rapid Re-Housing (low) • Prevention (high)
	Basis for Relative Priority	Combating homelessness is a high priority using ESG funds and annual competitive Continuum of Care funds. Specifically, assisting with operational costs of homeless shelters and filling in a needed gap of preventing homelessness are high priorities. Due the limited amount of funding other activities within ESG are reviewed annually based on community need and collaborations with The City of Arlington and City of Fort Worth ESG funds.
3	Priority Need Name	Non-Housing Community Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	CV-Economic Development Public Infrastructure and Facilities Public Services Administration
	Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public facilities (low) • Public improvements (high) • Infrastructure (high) • Public services (low) • Economic development (low)
	Basis for Relative Priority	Non-Housing Community Development is a high priority to help consortium cities improve public infrastrucuture. Smaller cities rely on the funds to prevent blight in neighborhoods while larger cities benefit by leveraging city funds to create more substanital projects to better assist a greater population.
4	Priority Need Name	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Priority Level	Low

Population	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence</p>
Geographic Areas Affected	
Associated Goals	<p>CV-Tenant Based Rental Assistance Preserve Affordable Housing Increase Affordable Housing Stock Homeless Prevention Public Services Administration</p>
Description	<p>Special needs populations include the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities and persons with HIV/AIDS. Housing needs and specific supportive service needs will continue to be supported.</p>
Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Due to limited funding and the number of people served, non homeless Special Needs will be a low priority.</p>

Narrative (Optional)

Tarrant County is committed to addressing the housing needs of the urban county population. The diverse housing markets and local economies of the 29 consortium members present a wide range of needs. Over seventy percent of the urban county is primarily made up of single-family residential homes, where homeownership is 69 percent which is slightly higher than the national average (65%). This setting establishes the basis for the housing priorities in which we will describe the relationship between the allocation priorities and the extent of need given to each of the following priorities.

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions - 91.415, 91.215(b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Tarrant County rental market lacks enough affordable housing for the number of persons with enough income to sustain rental housing. Tarrant County will provide assistance to prevent homelessness through ESG funds and case management to homeless persons receiving TBRA through CoC grant funds. In times of disaster such as COVID-19, tenant based rental assistance may also be an eligible program using HOME funds to assist the most medically vulnerable population, particularly those that are homeless currently.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	As our population ages, there is a market for affordable rental housing for seniors. To assist with elderly population that do not own a home, HOME funds through CHDO set aside can add to the housing stock for this special population. For persons with AIDS/HIV, HOPWA-C funds will be used to assist families with rental assistance and case management. In event of disaster, TBRA for non-homeless special needs will be a high priority where funds will be used to accommodate need.
New Unit Production	The affordable housing market in Tarrant County is lacking similar to the rest of the country. By using HOME CHDO funds, new single family and multi-family units will be added to the housing supply.
Rehabilitation	Approximately 67% of single family homes in Tarrant County are considered old and potentially need repairs and upgrades. With a growing older population, more persons may seek assistance. For homeowners that are on fixed incomes, as home ages, assistance will be required to bring the home back to livable standards. For example, elderly persons and persons with disabilities that are on fixed incomes will need assistance with rehabilitating their home. CDBG and HOME funds will help single family homes more livable.
Acquisition, including preservation	There are many homes that are foreclosed or for some cities have homes that have been abandoned. Cities will want to prevent blight or revitalize a neighborhood using HOME funds. With HOME funds, acquisition and rehabilitation of an existing home can lead to improved living conditions for the neighborhood and provide affordable housing for more families.

Table 55 – Influence of Market Conditions

Demographics	Base Year: 2012	2015	Most recent: 2018	% Change (2015 – 2018)
Population	703,648	738,196	771,729	9.68%
Households	258,014	266,472	272,272	5.53%
Median Income	\$56,859	\$58,711	\$64,874	14.10%

Table 56 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Census Data

According to U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tarrant County's population is 2,019,977 which includes Cities of Fort Worth and Arlington. Tarrant County is the second most populous county in the Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex, 15th most populated in the nation and contains its second (City of Fort Worth, 855,786 people) and third (City of Arlington, 392,462 people) largest principal cities. To get a rough estimate of Tarrant County's 29 member consortium cities, unincorporated population and other potential cities that could join, data for City of Fort Worth and City of Arlington was subtracted from Tarrant County's Census data.

Year		Tarrant County	Fort Worth	Arlington	Tarrant County minus 2 cities
2018	Population	2,019,977	855,786	392,462	771,729
	# HHLD's	698,995	291,739	134,984	272,272
	Median Income	\$ 64,874	\$ 59,255	\$ 58,502	
2015					
	Population	1,914,526	796,614	379,716	738,196
	# HHLD's	673,737	273,457	133,808	266,472
	Median Income	\$ 58,711	\$ 53,214	\$ 53,326	
2012					
	Population	1,814,667	743,865	367,154	703,648
	# HHLD's	651,877	261,616	132,247	258,014
	Median Income	\$ 56,859	\$ 51,105	\$ 53,341	

Table 57 - population comparison

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.420(b), 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The primary resources available for the implementation of Tarrant County’s Consolidated Plan are federal funds available through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). For activities affecting the homeless and other special needs populations, Tarrant County receives Continuum of Care (CoC) grant funds and HOPWA-C funds by competition. Local social service agencies have other funding streams available to them to carry out their mission within the community. Due to COVID-19, additional funds under the Cares Act has been provided to Tarrant County and is included below.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	4,233,789	2,670	158,185	4,394,644	0	CDBG to be used for infrastructure, Home rehabilitation, public services and emergency rental assistance.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,449,500	0	0	1,449,500	0	HOME funds to be used to add affordable housing, Assist CHDO's, home rehabilitation and TBRA
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	244,798	0	0	244,798	0	ESG funds to be used to assist Homeless Shelter operations and essential services, homelessness prevention and HMIS
Other	public - federal	Other	3,334,731	0	0	3,334,731	0	ESG-CV funds to be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Table 58 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

CDBG grants do not require matched funds; however, city funds will often be leveraged (from non-federal sources) to complete public facility and infrastructure projects. The HOME and ESG programs require local match. 25% match minimum for the HOME program and 100% match for the ESG program. Cities and CHDO's normally provide the 25% match for the HOME program and 100% match for ESG is provided by each participating shelter through in-kind salary costs incurred by shelters, funds received from other programs and/or donations. The administrative costs will be matched by Tarrant County general fund salaries. These costs and match amounts are monitored by the Tarrant County Community Development and Housing Department.

Effective April 9, 2020, Tarrant County has been granted waivers to address COVID-19 that **waives 100% match for ESG 2020 and ESG-CV funds** (Source: <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Availability-of-Waivers-of-CPD-Grant-Program-and-Consolidated-Plan-Requirements-to-Prevent-the-Spread-of-COVID-19-and-Mitigate-Economic-Impacts-Caused-by-COVID-19.pdf>)

HOME funds from FY2020 and FY2021 will not require match for expenditures between October 1, 2019 and September 30, 2021 (Source: <https://www.hudexchange.info/news/hud-issues-memoranda-on-suspensions-and-waivers-for-home-program-covid-19-response/>)

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

Tarrant County does not own property

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure - 91.415, 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
TARRANT COUNTY	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Tarrant County Homeless Coalition	Continuum of care	Homelessness Planning Rental	Jurisdiction
Workforce Solutions for Tarrant County	Government	Economic Development	
Tarrant Regional Transportation Corporation	Regional organization	Economic Development Planning neighborhood improvements	
North Central Texas Council of Governments	Regional organization	Economic Development Planning neighborhood improvements	
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF TARRANT COUNTY	CHDO	Ownership Rental	
Housing Channel	CHDO	Ownership Rental	

**Table 59 - Institutional Delivery Structure
Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System**

The CDHD has great rapport with many of the nonprofit organizations, community and faith-based organizations, and other public institutions. It is this relationship which builds our strength and improves our ability to deliver services to the citizens at large. Tarrant County works with the member agencies and the CoC by collaborating through the Tarrant County Homeless Coalition and the many subcommittees to assist the homeless and persons with HIV/AIDS. Agencies include Salvation Army, Catholic Charities, SafeHaven of Tarrant County, ACH Family and Children, Arlington Life Shelter, True Worth Place, Samaritan House, Presbyterian Night Shelter, Center for Transforming Lives, Arlington Housing Authority, Fort Worth Housing Authority, Cornerstone, Community Enrichment Center, MHMR and etc.

The Mayor's Council of Tarrant County provides information gathering and dissemination to consortium cities on all HUD matters. By working with each consortium city, Tarrant County is able to provide a more fluid service to assist mutual citizens as well as better understand their needs and plan accordingly. Tarrant Regional Transportation Coalition and North Central Texas Council of Governments provides information on transportation needs and reports which effect housing and community development. By understanding future developments, Tarrant County can appropriately fund.

Tarrant County collaborates with Workforce Solutions for Tarrant County, attends meetings for various Economic Development Corporations to better understand the economic developments and provides information to chambers of commerce about Section 3 opportunities to minority and women business owners.

Tarrant County works with our CHDO's to add to the affordable housing stock and better coordinate funds for housing needs of mutual clients served.

Our weakness would stem from financial and regulatory constraints from within the CDHD as well as those in which we attempt to partner with. Greater knowledge of more opportunities and a wider range of relationships built will better enhance our ability to close any gaps to the delivery system.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted Homeless	to	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services				
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X		X
Legal Assistance	X			
Mortgage Assistance	X			
Rental Assistance	X	X		X
Utilities Assistance	X	X		X
Street Outreach Services				
Law Enforcement		X		
Mobile Clinics		X		

Street Outreach Services			
Other Street Outreach Services		X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse		X	X
Child Care	X	X	X
Education	X	X	X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
Other			
	X	X	X

Table 60 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

The service delivery system including the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons through coordination between the Continuum of Care, member agencies, governmental and private entities. Homelessness Prevention Services outside of the City of Fort Worth and City of Arlington is provided by Tarrant County ESG funds where rental and utility assistance can be provided short term to persons facing eviction and potential homelessness. Tarrant County also uses general county funds through Tarrant County Human Service Department to assist person’s County wide with rent and utility on a short term basis. Street Outreach services may be funded from ESG funds to agencies that apply for and are awarded to outreach to homeless persons living on the street to enter into a program and obtain housing.

The needs of veterans are represented by local Department of Veterans Affairs, Fort Worth Homeless Veterans Program, Presbyterian Night Shelter Veterans Program, the local Workforce Board, and the Veterans Affairs Medical Center. Tarrant County Workforce Solutions have staff to work with veterans and their specific needs at workforce centers. Agencies such as MHMR, and TCADA advocate for persons living with disabilities including mental illness and chronic substance abuse. AIDS Outreach Center and Samaritan House assist persons and families living with HIV/AIDS. The YWCA, Presbyterian Night Shelter, Union Gospel and Salvation Army – Fort Worth assist homeless women (general population). Families with children are assisted by the Community Enrichment Center’s Adopt a Family program and All Church Home for Children Families Together program. SafeHaven advocate for victims of domestic violence. Youth are assisted by ACH, Center for Transforming Lives, Fort Worth ISD, and Arlington ISD. The general homeless population are assisted by the True Worth, Salvation Army, Presbyterian Night Shelter, Union Gospel Mission, Arlington Life Shelter and Cornerstone Assistance Network.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

The strength of the service delivery system comes from the coordination of Continuum of Care planning amongst homeless providers, government entities, business representatives, and homeless constituents. Subcommittees, user groups, and other planning bodies meeting periodically throughout the year to discuss issues such as HMIS, performance, mainstream resources, discharge planning, outreach to chronically homeless, permanent housing, new legislation, the plan to end homelessness. Gaps of the service delivery can be seen in coordinating the many different programs and agencies to efficiently and effectively coordinate what was planned originally within HUD guidelines.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

SP-45 Goals - 91.415, 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Public Infrastructure and Facilities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development		Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$3,006,938	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 22425 Persons Assisted
2	Preserve Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$400,000 HOME: \$404,550	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 175 Household Housing Unit
3	Increase Affordable Housing Stock	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOME: \$850,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 150 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Homeless Prevention	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$50,000 ESG: \$103,861 CDBG-CV: \$750,000 ESG-CV: \$259,718	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 260 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 140 Persons Assisted
5	Homeless Shelter Operations	2020	2024	Homeless		Homelessness	ESG: \$121,878 ESG-CV: \$500,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 14386 Persons Assisted
6	Public Services	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Affordable Housing Homelessness Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$197,000 CDBG-CV: \$642,480	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2080 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 260 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Administration	2020	2024	administrative costs to manage programs		Affordable Housing Homelessness Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$579,851 HOME: \$144,950 ESG: \$18,359 CDBG-CV: \$498,120 ESG-CV: \$84,413	
8	CV-Tenant Based Rental Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Homeless Special needs		Affordable Housing Homelessness Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOME: \$50,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 5 Households Assisted
9	CV-Economic Development	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development		Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-CV: \$600,000	Businesses assisted: 75 Businesses Assisted

Table 61 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Public Infrastructure and Facilities
	Goal Description	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities such as water, sewer, street, drainage infrastructure improvements, adding new sidewalks, remove ADA barriers, improvements to senior centers, improved infrastructure to address physical distancing and other safety measures to accomadate provisions to address COVID-19 and other public health safety concerns.
2	Goal Name	Preserve Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Rehabilitate owner occupied single family housing throughout consortium to ensure sustainable and affordable housing for occupant, and improve neighborhood stability. Approximately 35 units assisted per year, 175 units in 5 years.

3	Goal Name	Increase Affordable Housing Stock
	Goal Description	Increase the affordable housing stock by acquiring and rehabilitating old housing stock or constructing new single family and multi-family housing stock. Developer will either rent to low/moderate income person or sell to eligible buyers.
4	Goal Name	Homeless Prevention
	Goal Description	Meeting a needs gap in the community, funds will be used to assist very low income persons with short term rental assistance to prevent homelessness and provide emergency rental and utility assistance to renters impacted by COVID-19. Homeless Prevention Funds from ESG 2020 (\$103,861), ESG-CV (\$259,718), CDBG (\$50,000) and CDBG-CV (\$750,000)
5	Goal Name	Homeless Shelter Operations
	Goal Description	Provide funds to non-profit agencies to provide shelter and support to homeless persons. ESG 2020 (\$121,878) and ESG-CV (\$500,000) will be used to assist shelters.
6	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Avail funds to assist low/moderate income persons with public service activities such as education, transportation and case management for the homeless, provide supplies, services that are emergency in nature. Funds will include CDBG 2020 \$197,000 and CDBG-CV \$642,480 for varied services. Although subsistence payments is a public service, this item is included under Rental Assistance Goal to assist renters with rental assistance due to job loss from COVID-19 impact.
7	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Funds to pay for the administration of all grants. Salaries, rent and utility costs and etc are covered. Additional personnel will be hired to assist with programming related to COVID-19
8	Goal Name	CV-Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide tenant based rental assistance for up to two years to low income persons/families that are in urgent need of housing due to COVID-19
9	Goal Name	CV-Economic Development
	Goal Description	Address emergencies due to COVID-19; Assist eligible small businesses to retain jobs held by low and moderate income persons. Assist microenterprises that provide medical, food delivery, cleaning and other services to support home health and quarantine. Provide transportation alternatives to expand on economic opportunities. Funds used will be CDBG-Cv \$600,000.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

Tarrant County through entitlement HUD funds estimates providing annual affordable housing to 50 extremely low income, 100 low income and 50 moderate income families. Due to COVID-19, additional 140 very low and 260 low income families will be assisted in PY2020 using ESG-CV and CDBG-CV funds. Plus at least five families will be assisted with HOME funded TBRA.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement - 91.415, 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office (TCHAO) does not have any public housing units. Grapevine Housing Authority has six handicap units and no one on the waiting list requesting a handicap unit. Haltom City Housing Authority has no applicants requesting accessible units, but residents are accommodated when requested. There is no need to increase the number of accessible units at this time.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Grapevine Housing Authority holds resident meetings, picnics and an annual Christmas party to increase resident involvement. GHA has a wheelchair accessible bus that takes them to the library and the recreation center daily. The recreation center has activities and lunch for seniors and an assortment of exercise classes and equipment to take advantage of. Haltom City Housing Authority offers more resident gatherings than the past, but no examples were provided. Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office does not have public housing units, however TCHAO offers employment training, social skills training for parents in the FSS program and landlord meetings are held monthly.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

not applicable

SP-55 Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.415, 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

People searching for low-income housing in Tarrant County face barriers that too often prove insurmountable. The complexity of the various systems makes it nearly impossible to find housing for people who need affordable housing. The cost of housing is naturally a barrier when most low income persons cannot afford the cost of living let alone owning a home. There are 29 consortium cities and some unincorporated areas mostly on the western side of Tarrant County. Each city has their own policies include tax policy affecting land and other property, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limits, and policies that affect the return on residential investment. CDHD can help educate cities regarding avoiding any barriers to affordable housing, however Tarrant County has no authority over any of the cities to enforce policies. Homeowners or potential homeowners in unincorporated areas may be assisted directly.

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 CDHD staff is educated with the most up to date fair housing policies from HUD and will make policy changes to ensure barriers are removed when using HUD funds. When working with other cities, The Mayors' Council of Tarrant County meetings are used as a forum to provide information to help ameliorate negative effects of public policies. Cities are made aware of potential barrier to affordable housing and innovative practices to enhance citizen quality of life. Barriers could be minimum lot sizes with specific building materials used. Innovative practices could include adding accessory dwelling units (ADUs) also referred to as granny flats, accessory apartments, or second units as an inexpensive way to increase their housing supply. Tarrant County works with cities, banks and developers on Housing Tax Credit Programs to promote affordable rental in suburban areas and has sought alternate funding sources to use in conjunction with HUD funds for an array of affordable housing development.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The strategy to break the barriers and encourage affordable housing will be to add to the rental stock with affordable rental rates and work with current landlords to encourage affordable rents in safe and clean complexes. Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office has a great relationship with many landlords that accept Housing Choice Vouchers and have affordable rents, but TCHAO will continue to add more rental complexes to their list.

The strategy to increase the number of mortgage lenders to provide home loans will be to enhance current relationships and gain more relationships with lenders by providing education on programs and working with our CHDO's. CHDO's currently offer education to potential home buyers and work with particular banks to help the family secure a home loan. The added education is important to ensure success for the homeowner and provides security for the lender.

With respect to removing or ameliorating negative effects of home owner repairs, the strategy will be to (1) expand housing rehabilitation and homebuyer assistance programs into all participating consortium member cities. (2) Continue efforts to encourage the reduction or waiving of permit and development fees on housing rehabilitation or construction projects on behalf of affordable or special needs housing. Lastly, (3) Continue education of affordable housing issues and city zoning impacts through the Tarrant County Mayors' Council and the Tarrant County Commissioners Court.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(d)

Describe how the jurisdiction's strategic plan goals contribute to:

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

Tarrant County has multiple outreach teams whose purpose is to serve individual immediate needs and to assess for coordinated entry to connect to housing opportunities. Hands of Hope provides outreach to the general population throughout the jurisdiction. MHMR hosts the local PATH program to target individuals with mental health concerns. JPS Care Connections provides medical services to those living outdoors and the local VA-outreach worker engages with all identified Veterans living in encampments. An emphasis is being placed on assessment to appropriately house individuals as timely as possible.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

To address emergency housing needs of the homeless person and their families there are nine agencies that can assist; Union Gospel Mission, Salvation Army, Presbyterian Night Shelter, ACH Child and Family Services, True Worth Place, Center for Transforming Lives, Arlington Life Shelter, DRC Solution and SafeHaven of Tarrant County. Union Gospel Mission –Tarrant County provides emergency services for the homeless living in Tarrant County offering breakfast, lunch and dinner every day for those in need and overnight shelter for men is available. Salvation Army is a day and night shelter with prepared meals provided. Presbyterian Night Shelter operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and houses adults, the elderly, families, those with mental health or emotional disorders and veterans. Center for Transforming Lives services include emergency shelter, rapid re-housing and transitional housing. In addition, the Center for Transforming Lives provides all participants support through counseling, financial empowerment services and educational opportunities to assist them in achieving self-sufficiency. Arlington Life Shelter serves men, women and children of all ages with supportive services. DRC Solutions mission is to provide centralized resources and services for transitioning people out of homelessness. Basic services include access to mail, computers, critical documents, and hygiene services like showers, laundry and restrooms. Other services provide access to primary health care, mental health and rehabilitative services helps homeless men and women secure and maintain their housing. SafeHaven of Tarrant County operates the only domestic violence shelter in Tarrant County offering housing, counseling and support for persons and families in domestic violence. True Worth Place provides day shelter and ACH Child and Family Services provides the only youth shelter.

To address transitional housing needs of homeless persons there are six agencies that offer transitional housing programs: Presbyterian Night Shelter, MHMR, ACH Child and Family Services, SafeHaven of Tarrant County, Center for Transforming Lives and City Square. Each of the programs is structured to support specific subpopulations, including Veterans, Youth and victims of crime and family violence.

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.

Tarrant County addresses permanent housing, length of stay and prevention primarily by the CoC Coordinated Entry System. Tarrant County Homeless Coalition (TCHC) is responsible for administering the CES along with the planning and evaluation of program effectiveness. Clients entering the local system are evaluated through CES to identify the most appropriate housing intervention and screened for employment and benefit eligibility. Diversion efforts are utilized throughout the process. Tarrant County plays a critical role in the CES process by engaging in planning and implementation efforts and serving on relevant CoC committees who oversee and evaluate local efforts.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

Prevention funds have been allocated throughout the county to assist with individuals and families to avoid homelessness. Additionally, the Continuum of Care coordinates with local systems of care to establish discharge planning protocols to prevent individuals being discharged directly to emergency shelter; including the local county hospital, foster care and criminal justice systems. Prevention efforts are administered by the Salvation Army's Home Sweet Home program, Catholic Charities and Endeavors' SSVF funded prevention programs. Tarrant County – CDHD will assist eligible renters avoid eviction by using ESG funds in the homelessness prevention program. Fort Worth Community Action Partners will assist with rental and utility payments for persons housed and at risk of becoming homeless. Tarrant County Human Services will help county-wide with rent and utility payments if eligible.

SP-65 Lead-based Paint Hazards - 91.415, 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

The purpose of the Lead Safe Housing Regulation (24 CFR Part 35) is to protect homeowners and renters from the potential hazards of lead-based paint. Tarrant County Community Development Division (CDHD) notifies all clients of its homeowner housing rehabilitation, homebuyer's assistance and rental assistance programs of the potential hazards of lead-based paint. Assisted residences are reviewed for peeling paint and the age of resident children. All homes that are older than 1978 are tested for lead based paint. All tenant based rental assistance clients have their rental units visually inspected for lead based paint by HQS inspectors. Inspectors have been certified as visual inspectors by completing the online HUD Lead Based Paint Visual Assessment Training Course. CDHD has two staff members that maintains certification 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. Tarrant County is in full compliance with the Lead Safe Housing Regulation (24 CFR Part 35) which took effect September 15, 2000.

Tarrant County Community Development Division staff regularly consults with NACCED, NAHB (National Association of Home Builders), and the Tarrant County Health Department on the lead based paint program. CCD Staff undergoes continuing education from GEBCO training institute for state license renewal. All homeowners participating in Homebuyer or First Time Home Buyer and home rehabilitation programs are provided a copy of all lead-based paint documentation required by HUD. All clients receiving Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) and rental assistance also receive an extensive packet of information available in English and Spanish produced by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

Lead poisoning is avoided and hazards are minimized when the actions above are enforced. CDHD ensures that all units in all activities are inspected for lead to avoid lead poisoning and its hazards for tenants and contractors.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

CDHD's policies and procedures regarding lead based paint can be found in Policy # CD_09. Lead based paint requirements apply only to housing built prior to January 1, 1978. CDHD staff, and in some instances contractors, will evaluate appropriate HUD-funded projects for potential Lead Based Paint (LBP) hazards to the following CDHD programs. Entities that receive funds for these projects must be in compliance with federal Lead Based Paint requirements.

- Owner Occupied Rehabilitation (CDBG and HOME)
- HOME First Time Home Buyers Program
- HOME funded CHDO activities
- Rental Assistance Programs (CoC, ESG, HOPWA, HOME, CDBG-CV, ESG-CV)

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

Tarrant County will continue programs directed toward reducing poverty: The most important element in the prevention of poverty is the creation and retention of jobs for area residents and providing reliable transportation alternatives while living in a secure home. For many that need rental assistance, Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office will work with landlords to ensure rents stay affordable and more landlords understand our programs to accept housing vouchers.

Tarrant County had declared a local disaster due to public health emergency in conjunction with the State of Texas, The United States and the World Health Organization due to COVID-19 as a global pandemic. Tarrant County, TX issued a Declaration of Local Disaster due to COVID-19 on March 13, 2020 with a stay at home order declared March 24, 2020. All non-essential businesses were asked to close and employees stay home to keep populations from interacting and spreading the virus. Businesses closed which led to employees furloughed or laid off, prohibiting families from paying rent and mortgage timely. The most common problem in the next 6 months will be ensuring housed people do not become homeless. Extremely large amounts of federal funds are being injected and it will be up to localities to understand the needs and allocate funds appropriately. ESG funds will be used to assist homeless shelters and provide rental assistance to families and individuals with incomes below the 50% Area Median Income. CDBG funds will also assist with short term emergency rental assistance as well as assisting public health mitigate the emergency, food delivery for special populations unable to leave their home, support for small businesses and microenterprises and more public services made available to prevent and respond to the spread of COVID-19 with HUD guidance.

Community Development & Housing Department (CDHD) collaborates with Tarrant County Homeless Coalition, City of Fort Worth, City of Arlington and the Continuum of Care agencies by serving and chairing task forces and committees assigned to issues directly addressing reducing the impacts of poverty. By working with Workforce Solutions of Tarrant County, we are able to connect clients to jobs and resources to improve self-sufficiency while being assisted with housing. An area of concern that continues to impact the ability of low income families to improve their standard of living is lack of alternate transportation that will accommodate flexible work schedules, crosses city limits, and is affordable. Work shuttles and ride shares are available that will organize transportation that is more convenient than bus schedules for individuals outside of the limitations of Trinity Metro and much less expensive than taxi service. Improvement of alternate transportation services will continue to be a focus for CDHD for the next five years to better utilize and expand on existing public transportation services as well as collaborate with other entities to better develop affordable housing.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

By collaborating with non-profit agencies, other government-funded agencies, cities and public transportation agencies, this strategy will assist in reducing the number of poverty level families. As a single entity, CDHD does not have jurisdictional control to mandate this strategy alone; however, by educating and collaborating with other agencies and bodies the number of poverty level families should be reduced.

SP-80 Monitoring - 91.230

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

The CDHD monitors all activities to ensure compliance with program regulations, financial requirements (OMB A-110, OMB A-122, and OMB A-133), and progress toward performance goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan. CDHD is responsible for providing contract administration for local community development activities, including but not limited to, contract negotiations, compliance monitoring, and payment and contract closeout. Documentation of all monitoring activities is maintained in the CDHD's official files at 1509-B South University Drive, Suite 276, Fort Worth, Texas. Specific monitoring procedures for general activities may vary depending on the type of activity.

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 local newspaper of general circulation, the *Commercial Recorder*. Notice of these opportunities is also made available to the following organizations: Fort Worth Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, Metropolitan Black Chamber of Commerce, Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce and other related agencies. The results of minority business outreach efforts are included in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). Monitoring procedures for each program will be available in the appendix.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources - 91.420(b), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The primary resources available for the implementation of Tarrant County’s Consolidated Plan are federal funds available through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). For activities affecting the homeless and other special needs populations, Tarrant County receives Continuum of Care (CoC) grant funds and HOPWA-C funds by competition. Local social service agencies have other funding streams available to them to carry out their mission within the community. Due to COVID-19, additional funds under the Cares Act has been provided to Tarrant County and is included below.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	4,233,789	2,670	158,185	4,394,644	0	CDBG to be used for infrastructure, Home rehabilitation, public services and emergency rental assistance.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,449,500	0	0	1,449,500	0	HOME funds to be used to add affordable housing, Assist CHDO's, home rehabilitation and TBRA
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	244,798	0	0	244,798	0	ESG funds to be used to assist Homeless Shelter operations and essential services, homelessness prevention and HMIS
Other	public - federal	Other	3,334,731	0	0	3,334,731	0	ESG-CV funds to be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Table 62 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

CDBG grants do not require matched funds; however, city funds will often be leveraged (from non-federal sources) to complete public facility and infrastructure projects. The HOME and ESG programs require local match. 25% match minimum for the HOME program and 100% match for the ESG program. Cities and CHDO's normally provide the 25% match for the HOME program and 100% match for ESG is provided by each participating shelter through in-kind salary costs incurred by shelters, funds received from other programs and/or donations. The administrative costs will be matched by Tarrant County general fund salaries. These costs and match amounts are monitored by the Tarrant County Community Development and Housing Department.

Effective April 9, 2020, Tarrant County has been granted waivers to address COVID-19 that **waives 100% match for ESG 2020 and ESG-CV funds** (Source: <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Availability-of-Waivers-of-CPD-Grant-Program-and-Consolidated-Plan-Requirements-to-Prevent-the-Spread-of-COVID-19-and-Mitigate-Economic-Impacts-Caused-by-COVID-19.pdf>)

HOME funds from FY2020 and FY2021 will not require match for expenditures between October 1, 2019 and September 30, 2021 (Source: <https://www.hudexchange.info/news/hud-issues-memoranda-on-suspensions-and-waivers-for-home-program-covid-19-response/>)

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

Tarrant County does not own property

Discussion

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives - 91.420, 91.220(c)(3)&(e)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Public Infrastructure and Facilities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development		Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$3,006,938	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 22425 Persons Assisted
2	Preserve Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$400,000 HOME: \$404,550	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 35 Household Housing Unit
3	Increase Affordable Housing Stock	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOME: \$850,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 7 Household Housing Unit
4	Homeless Prevention	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$50,000 ESG: \$103,861 CDBG-CV: \$750,000 ESG-CV: \$259,718	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 260 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 140 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Homeless Shelter Operations	2020	2024	Homeless		Homelessness	ESG: \$121,878 ESG-CV: \$500,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 14386 Persons Assisted
6	Public Services	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Affordable Housing Homelessness Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$197,000 CDBG-CV: \$642,480	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2080 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 260 Households Assisted
7	Administration	2020	2024	administrative costs to manage programs		Affordable Housing Homelessness Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$579,851 HOME: \$144,950 ESG: \$18,359 CDBG-CV: \$498,120 ESG-CV: \$84,413	
8	CV-Tenant Based Rental Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Homeless Special needs		Affordable Housing Homelessness	HOME: \$50,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 5 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
9	CV-Economic Development	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development		Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$600,000	Businesses assisted: 75 Businesses Assisted

Table 63 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Public Infrastructure and Facilities
	Goal Description	Water and/or sewer improvements (National Objective Classification A) in the following cities; Blue Mound, Everman, Euless, Forest Hill, Haltom City, Hurst, Kennedale, Richland Hills and Watauga Streets and/or drainage improvements (National Objective Classification A) in the following cities; Azle, Grapevine and North Richland Hills New sidewalks (National Objective Classification A) in the City of Saginaw Water, Street and drainage improvements (National Objective Classification A) will occur in the City of Mansfield.
2	Goal Name	Preserve Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation activities will provide for the availability and accessibility of decent housing. Major Rehabilitation will occur when there is a substantial failure to one or more elements in a home (electrical, water, roof, foundation, etc.) with an expenditure cap of \$32,000 per home. ADA barrier removal will occur when a homeowner requires barrier removal for improved lifestyle with home rehab. Expenditure cap will be \$5,000 per home for ADA barrier removal only. HOME affordability periods and lead based paint rules will apply.

3	Goal Name	Increase Affordable Housing Stock
	Goal Description	With HOME Investment Partnership funds, a minimum 15% of all HOME funds is normally set aside for Community Development Housing Organizations (CHDO) to develop affordable housing. Due to COVID-19 waivers, minimum is waived and CHDO Operating is available up to 10% of grant instead of 5%. Projects will be in Tarrant County consortium cities, outside of the cities of Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie. Up to 7 single family homes will be added to the affordable housing stock by acquisition and rehabilitation.
4	Goal Name	Homeless Prevention
	Goal Description	Meeting a needs gap in the community, funds will be used to assist extremely low income persons (30% AMI) with short term rental assistance to prevent homelessness in regular ESG program 2021 - 2024, In 2020, assistance will be for very low income persons (<50% AMI) with short term rental assistance using ESG 2020 (40 families served) and ESG-CV (100 families served) funds and low income (< 80% LMI) families using CDBG (\$50,000) and CDBG-CV (\$750,000)
5	Goal Name	Homeless Shelter Operations
	Goal Description	Provide funds to non-profit agencies to provide shelter and support to homeless persons. ESG 2020 (\$121,878) and ESG-CV (\$500,000) will be used to assist shelters;
6	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Avail funds to assist low/moderate income persons with public service activities such as education, transportation and case management for the homeless, provide supplies and services that are emergency in nature. Funds will include CDBG 2020 \$197,000 and CDBG-CV \$642,480 for varied services. Although subsistence payments is a public service, this item is included under homeless prevention Goal to assist renters with rental assistance due to job loss from COVID-19 impact.
7	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Funds to pay for the administration of all grants. Salaries, rent and utility costs and etc are covered. Additional personnel will be hired to assist with programming related to COVID-19

8	Goal Name	CV-Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Due to emergency of COVID-19, TBRA may be added using HOME TBRA on a short term basis to provide housing assistance to homeless with special needs or avoid loss of housing due to lack of income during time of global pandemic and nationally declared emergency.
9	Goal Name	CV-Economic Development
	Goal Description	To address emergencies due to COVID-19; Assist eligible small businesses to retain jobs held by low and moderate income persons. Assist microenterprises that provide medical, food delivery, cleaning and other services to support home health and quarantine. Provide transportation alternatives to expand on economic opportunities.

AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d)

Introduction

Tarrant County allocates a significant portion of CDBG funds to infrastructure improvement. The highest community development priority identified in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan was replacing and upgrading of deteriorated and inadequate infrastructure. The next priority was to provide for the availability and accessibility of decent housing by rehabilitating single family owner occupied homes to any unincorporated area of the county and any consortium city outside of Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie. Due to COVID-19 disaster declaration, emergency rental assistance, assisting businesses and supporting public health in responding the spread of COVID-19 has taken addition priority in assisting our community during this unprecedented time. Regular programing using CDBG public services include providing homelessness prevention and case management to homeless families, and providing education to youth will remain consistent. Housing stock added will be provided by certified CHDO(s) funded with PY2020 HOME funds.

#	Project Name
1	Public Infrastructure and Facilities
2	Home Rehabilitation
3	CHDO Set - Aside and operations
4	Public Services
5	CV-TBRA
6	CV-Economic Development
7	ESG2020 & ESG-CV Tarrant County
8	Administration

Table 64 – Project Information

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Public Infrastructure and Facilities
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Public Infrastructure and Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,006,938
	Description	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities such as water, sewer, street, drainage infrastructure improvements, adding new sidewalks, remove ADA barriers, and improvements to senior centers.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	14 cities with estimated 22,425 persons assisted with improved infrastructure.
	Location Description	Projects will be in Tarrant County consortium cities, outside of the cities of Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie. See Planned Activities for specific cities
	Planned Activities	Water and/or sewer improvements (National Objective Classification A) in the following cities; Blue Mound, Everman, Euless, Forest Hill, Haltom City, Hurst, Kennedale, Richland Hills and Watauga Streets and/or drainage improvements (National Objective Classification A) in the following cities; Azle, Grapevine and North Richland Hills New sidewalks (National Objective Classification A) in the City of Saginaw Water, Street and drainage improvements (National Objective Classification A) will occur in the City of Mansfield.
2	Project Name	Home Rehabilitation
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Preserve Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs

	Funding	CDBG: \$400,000 HOME: \$404,550
	Description	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation activities will provide for the availability and accessibility of decent housing. Major Rehabilitation will occur when there is a substantial failure to one or more elements in a home (electrical, water, roof, foundation, etc.) with an expenditure cap of \$32,000 per home. ADA barrier removal will occur when a homeowner requires barrier removal for improved lifestyle with home rehab. Expenditure cap will be \$5,000 per home for ADA barrier removal only. HOME affordability periods and lead based paint rules will apply.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 21 Household Housing Unit using 2020 funds and additional 10-15 using prior year funds. Approximately 5 homes assisted with ADA barrier removal
	Location Description	Homes assisted will be in Tarrant County consortium cities, outside of the cities of Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie.
	Planned Activities	Major Rehabilitation will occur when there is a substantial failure to one or more elements in a home (electrical, water, roof, foundation, etc.) with an expenditure cap of \$32,000 per home. ADA barrier removal will occur when a homeowner requires barrier removal for improved lifestyle with home rehab. Expenditure cap will be \$5,000 per home for ADA barrier removal only. HOME affordability periods and lead based paint rules will apply.
3	Project Name	CHDO Set - Aside and operations
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Increase Affordable Housing Stock
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	HOME: \$850,000
	Description	Increase the affordable housing stock by acquiring and rehabilitating old housing stock or constructing new single family and multi-family housing stock. Developer will either rent to low/moderate income person or sell to eligible buyers.
	Target Date	6/30/2021

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Up to 7 Single Family Housing Units added and up to \$144,950 for CHDO operating costs
	Location Description	Projects will be in Tarrant County consortium cities, outside of the cities of Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie.
	Planned Activities	With HOME Investment Partnership funds, a minimum 15% of all HOME funds is normally set aside for Community Development Housing Organizations (CHDO) to develop affordable housing. Due to COVID-19 waivers, minimum is waived and CHDO Operating is available up to 10% of grant instead of 5%. Projects will be in Tarrant County consortium cities, outside of the cities of Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie. Up to 7 single family homes will be added to the affordable housing stock by acquisition and rehabilitation.
4	Project Name	Public Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Public Infrastructure and Facilities Homeless Prevention Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$247,000 CDBG-CV: \$1,392,480
	Description	Avail funds to assist low/moderate income persons with public service activities such as education, transportation, case management for the homeless, provide supplies, services and/or subsistence payments that are emergency in nature
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,000 Youth educated in SafeSchools program, • 30 homeless families assisted with case management, • Emergency Rental and utility assistance for approximately 260 persons/families due to job loss from COVID-19

	Location Description	Projects will be in Tarrant County consortium cities, outside of the cities of Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie unless MOU signed to assist general population of Tarrant County.
	Planned Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide education to all levels of youth at schools about anti-bullying and dating violence to high school aged. • Case management for homeless families • Emergency Rental and utility assistance for approximately 260 persons/families due to job loss from COVID-19 • Provide Testing sites and supplies to prevent and respond to COVID-19. • Provide food delivery and other transportation services related to respond to the spread of COVID-19. • Provide equipment, supplies and materials necessary to carry out a public service to prevent and respond to the spread of COVID-19.
5	Project Name	CV-TBRA
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	CV-Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Funding	HOME: \$50,000
	Description	Due to emergency of COVID-19, TBRA may be added using HOME TBRA on a short term basis to provide rapid rehousing for homeless with special needs or avoid loss of housing due to lack of income during time of global pandemic and nationally declared emergency.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	TBRA for approximately 5 families
	Location Description	Projects will be in Tarrant County consortium cities, outside of the cities of Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie.
	Planned Activities	Provide rental and utility assistance for no more than 2 years to persons or families that need rental assistance

6	Project Name	CV-Economic Development
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	CV-Economic Development
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$600,000
	Description	To address emergencies due to COVID-19; Assist eligible small businesses to retain jobs held by low and moderate income persons. Assist microenterprises that provide medical, food delivery, cleaning and other services to support home health and quarantine. Provide transportation alternatives to expand on economic opportunities
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	75 businesses should be assisted to prevent closure and job loss, microenterprises assisted with new business to help combat the effects of COVID-19 and/or persons provided transportation to expand on economic opportunities.
	Location Description	Projects will be in Tarrant County consortium cities, outside of the cities of Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie.
	Planned Activities	To address emergencies due to COVID-19; Assist eligible small businesses to retain jobs held by low and moderate income persons. Assist microenterprises that provide medical, food delivery, cleaning and other services to support home health and quarantine. Provide transportation alternatives to expand on economic opportunities
7	Project Name	ESG2020 & ESG-CV Tarrant County
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Homeless Prevention Homeless Shelter Operations Administration
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Homelessness
	Funding	ESG: \$244,798 ESG-CV: \$844,131

	Description	ESG project will maintain 4 activities; Emergency Shelter, Homelessness Prevention, HMIS and administration for ESG Emergency Shelters: paying for utilities/operating costs or essential services costs (\$621,878) Homelessness Prevention: Rental assistance to prevent homelessness (\$363,579) ESG administration: administration of the ESG program (\$102,772) HMIS: data reports and fees (\$700.00)
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Assist low income persons (<50% AMI) with short term rental assistance using ESG 2020 (40 families served) and ESG-CV (100 families served) funds. AND Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 14,386 Persons Assisted
	Location Description	Assistance will be in Tarrant County consortium cities, outside of the cities of Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie.
	Planned Activities	Homeless Shelter Operations: Assist shelters with costs of operations and increased services and supplies to ensure facilities are safe and sanitary while practicing physical distancing during COVID-19. Homelessness Prevention: Provide rental assistance to persons/families that have < 50% Low- moderate income using ESG2020 and ESG-CV Administrative costs and HMIS costs
8	Project Name	Administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Homelessness Non-Housing Community Development Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$579,851 HOME: \$144,950 CDBG-CV: \$498,120
	Description	Funds to pay for the administration of all grants. Salaries, rent and utility costs and etc are covered. Additional personnel will be hired to assist with programming related to COVID-19
	Target Date	

Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Number benefitted will be reflected in other projects, ESG and ESG-CV admin is included in HESG project.
Location Description	Administration will occur at 1509 B South University Dr, Suite 276, Fort Worth, TX 76107
Planned Activities	Funds to pay for the administration of all grants. Salaries, rent, utility costs, services, and resources to execute programs.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution - 91.420, 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

Tarrant County is an “urban county entitlement” comprised of a 29-city consortium for 2018-2020. The following cities form the consortium: Azle, Bedford, Benbrook, Blue Mound, Burleson, 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. Renewal of 2021-2023 urban county re-certifications will occur summer 2020 with each of the 29 cities having an option to opt out of the consortium and other cities may opt to join. Tarrant County has a joint administrative agreement with four entitlement cities to manage and administer the cities CDBG funds.

All low/moderate area benefit activities for PY 2020 are based on the 2019 U.S. Census data or approved surveys until HUD announces further guidance. Ten cities and 4 entitlement cities under Tarrant County’s supervision of funding have submitted proposals for CDBG funds to low/moderate areas or towards persons in the limited clientele category. Areas served using CDBG must meet Tarrant County’s 50.78% Low-moderate income ratio for eligible expenditure. For HOME funded projects, market studies and environmental reviews are made prior to further investment to ensure affordable housing exists in connection with transportation options, infrastructure availability, schools, doctors and other amenities are available to provide suitable living standards.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 65 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

CDHD will manage public infrastructure projects in 10 non-entitlement cities and 4 entitlement cities utilizing CDBG funds from PY2020. In PY2012, Tarrant County anticipated a cut in which CDBG would not be able to fund all cities that submit an eligible public infrastructure project. In PY2013, we implemented a spilt of cities into two groups whereby each group would alternate the allocation of funding. The groups were split based on weight of annual activities, the county precinct the city is in and the geographic groupings of cities. Entitlement cities will receive funding annually, non-entitlement cities that are part of the HOME consortium that have eligible projects will be funded according to their group. In PY2020, Group B will be funded and Group A will be funded again in PY2021.

Entitlement cities will receive annual HUD formula allocation for CDBG program. Cities include Euless,

Grapevine, Mansfield, and North Richland Hills

CDBG-CV funds and CDBG 2020 Public services funds will be available for all Tarrant County consortium cities with eligible projects and Tarrant County at large for eligible populations. Due to COVID-19, priorities have been added to assist public health to prevent and respond to COVID-19. Priorities include providing financial assistance to renters, assistance to eligible small business owners and microenterprise and providing other services to assist vulnerable populations to carry out a public service to prevent and respond to the spread of COVID-19.

For HOME, ESG and ESG-CV funds, all areas and cities within Tarrant County, but outside of cities of Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie will be eligible for funding based on qualifications for respective programs. The other cities listed receive their own HUD funds and are HUD entitlement cities that manage their own programs. Only in cases where programs serve county-wide, will we expend funds in Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie.

Discussion

There are pockets of cities that have areas of low-income and minority concentration, but all cities in Tarrant County are treated equally and CDBG funds are shared. In doing so, cities are more apt to assist each other in other programs with much more significant economic development opportunities creating more assistance to those areas of low income and minority concentrations. Tarrant County encourages cities to collaborate in projects to provide more cohesive systems.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing - 91.420, 91.220(g)

Introduction

Maintaining and developing new affordable housing stock is one of the primary functions of the HOME grant funds. Tarrant County Community Development will foster relationships and work with non-profit and for-profit groups throughout the year to promote the development, construction, production and maintenance of affordable housing. Tarrant County has funded multi-family rental projects along with the funding of single family detached housing activities scattered throughout the County's jurisdiction through our CHDO's. Those activities include homebuyer assistance and a program to build new or acquire, rehabilitate if necessary, and then resell or rent those units to qualified low income individuals or families.

Through our homelessness prevention program utilizing ESG and ESG-CV, approximately 140 families will be provided rental assistance to prevent homelessness. Home rehabilitation will serve at least 35 families using PY2020 funds and reallocation of prior year's funding from one other activity. HOME CHDO set aside will contribute to affordable housing with approximately 7 acquired and rehabilitated single family homes in the Tarrant County consortium cities. HOME TBRA will attempt to assist 10 rental units short term due to an emergency. CDBG and CDBG-CV subsistence payments will assist 260 households for up to 3 months emergency rental assistance for qualified low income households that cannot pay rent due to emergency situation from a declared disaster. CoC Grant (formerly Supportive Housing Program) funds will provide rental assistance to at least 80 homeless persons (30 households) with CDBG public services partly providing case management for families to maintain housing affordability and be on the path to self-sufficiency.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	442
Special-Needs	10
Total	452

Table 66 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	410
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	35
Acquisition of Existing Units	7
Total	452

Table 67 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

The above numbers are goals for PY 2020. The actual number may exceed the goals; however, in this section reference to goals are made. The numbers comprise of the following: approximately 140 households to be provided short term rental assistance to prevent homelessness utilizing ESG and ESG-CV funds. A goal of at least 35 single family owner occupied homes will be rehabilitated using HOME and CDBG funds. 7 Single Family homes acquired and rehabilitated for eligible household to own using CHDO set aside funds. Lastly, at least 270 renters will be assisted with short term tenant based rental assistance due to emergencies from a declared disaster using HOME, CDBG and CDBG-CV funds.

AP-60 Public Housing - 91.420, 91.220(h)

Introduction

There are currently three providers of HUD-Assisted Housing in the Tarrant County urban county jurisdiction: Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office, the Grapevine Housing Authority, and the Haltom City Housing Authority. The public housing stock located in Grapevine and Haltom City is generally well-managed and in good condition. 3,010 housing choice vouchers through the Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office Housing consists of 159 vouchers for the Family Unification Program, 115 for Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing, 250 non-elderly disabled vouchers, 88 Mainstream vouchers to assist disabled population, Grapevine Housing Authority (99 Vouchers) and Corsicana Housing Authority (188 Vouchers). Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office currently works with 1300 landlords that accept vouchers. There are approximately 16,637 people/families on the wait list.

The Grapevine Housing Authority administers the Public Housing Program only as of 2016 and Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office manages their HCV program. Grapevine Housing Authority owns 98 units located on five streets whereby the rent is based on approximately 30 percent of the household income or a flat rent (resident's choice). Starr Place has 20 elderly & disabled units consisting of 10 efficiencies, 8 one bedroom, 1 handicap one bedroom and 1 two bedroom. W. Texas Street has 19 elderly & disabled units consisting of 8 efficiencies, 10 one bedroom and 1 handicap two bedroom units. Starnes/Brewer has 9 family units consisting of 6 two bedrooms and 1 handicap two bedroom located on N. Starnes and 2 three bedroom units located on Brewer. S. Scribner has 10 family units consisting of 8 two bedroom and 2 three bedroom units. W. Worth has 40 elderly & disabled units consisting of 37 one bedroom and 3 handicap one bedroom units. Grapevine Housing Authority has an established Resident Council which sponsors social and informational activities.

Housing Authority of Haltom City administers a public housing program whereby the housing authority owns and manages 1 project which contains 150 affordable rental units. The County will continue to coordinate with local housing authorities on issues which affect both parties. Since year 2000, the Public Housing Authorities have developed 5-year Agency Plans and Annual Plans under federal requirements (Public Housing Agency Plans, 24 CFR 903).

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office does not have any public housing. Tarrant County does not own any public housing; however Grapevine Housing Authority owns 98 units and Haltom City Housing Authority own 150 units. The latter two housing authorities do not have any plans to add to the current public housing stock; however, will continue to engage in the needs of current tenants and upgrade where needed. More transportation needs have been the main request and is an ongoing issue in general for the

County.

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

In Homeownership Program meetings, potential homeowners obtain and are taught how to read credit reports then are given assistance in how to clean-up their credit prior to purchasing a home. TCHAO utilizes the same criteria established by HUD for the Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Option program. TCHAO has established a minimum down payment requirement of at least three percent of the purchase price and requires that at least one percent of the purchase price come from a family's resources. They also require that financing for the purchase of a home under its Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Option program will be provided, insured, or guaranteed by the state or Federal government and complies with underwriting requirements.

Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office also manages a Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) program 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% 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. TCHAO funds match all earned income increases during the time the person is enrolled in the program. It is not uncommon for graduates to receive checks that range from \$200 to over \$25,000.

GHA and HCHA does not have a FSS program or equivalent program which leads to homeownership due to the mainly older population they currently serve in their public housing program and lack of funds in their housing voucher program.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office, Grapevine Housing Authority and Haltom City Housing Authority are not troubled. Tarrant County does not own any public housing; however, the City of Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie each have public housing authorities in which assist and house the same population. Please refer to those cities for more detail about their programs. Haltom City and Grapevine Housing Authorities own public housing, but mainly serve older and populations with special

needs.

Discussion

Tarrant County does not own any public housing; however, the City of Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie each have public housing authorities in which assist and house the same population. Please refer to those cities for more detail about their programs

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities - 91.420, 91.220(i)

Introduction

Tarrant County through the Community Development Division collaborates with the Continuum of Care and Tarrant County Homeless Coalition to ensure continuity throughout the County. With over 200 individual members representing over 40 organizations, the Continuum of Care (CoC) contracts with the Tarrant County Homeless Coalition to plan and manage HMIS for the Continuum of Care. Sub-committees and work groups are developed within the Continuum of Care to ensure needs are kept up with demands and changes. Goals and objectives are made through these groups which are approved through a certification of consistency with applications for the annual CoC grants.

Tarrant County constantly participates in meetings with other local, state and federal agencies to assist persons with special needs who are not homeless. Solutions for transportation issues for persons with mental and/or physical impairments are discussed, analyzed and planned with transportation agencies, mental health service providers, employers, the North Central Texas Council of Governments and the County. The County will continue to participate in trainings, meetings, and activities for persons who are not homeless but have other special needs when opportunities arise. It is often the lack of funding that inhibits forward solutions and executing plans.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including...

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

Tarrant County's goals to reach out to homeless persons, especially unsheltered persons and assess individual needs will be met by remaining an active member of the Continuum of Care's various committees and participating in coordinated entry. Through coordination, state ESG funds administered by Tarrant County Homeless Coalition will be used for street outreach to agencies that provide the service and apply for funding. Catholic Charities SOS Team, MHMR PATH, and JPS Care Connections will continue to outreach to unsheltered homeless in hopes to house and assist homeless on the streets to end homelessness. To better coordinate, the Coordinated Entry Subcommittee is responsible for the planning, evaluation, and redesign of the effectiveness of the housing assessment services in the Continuum of Care. The Improvement, Coordination, & Training Committee also reviews and provides input into the Annual Work-Plan objectives as established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Assessment tools will be evaluated and modified continually as needed by the CoC with input from Tarrant County. The Coordinated Entry System Subcommittee meets at least monthly to discuss current matters to help best serve the homeless population. If pressing issues need to be raised, the information will be provided to the Improvement, Coordination, & Training Committee and then to the CoC Board of

Directors.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

To address the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of persons, Tarrant County will remain an active member of the Continuum of Care's various committees. The Coordinated Entry Subcommittee is responsible for the entry of clients into rapid re-housing, transitional, permanent, and emergency housing services in the Continuum of Care. The Improvement, Coordination, & Training Committee oversees planning and evaluation of the effectiveness and directs strategies to improve the efficiency and of housing services for the homeless. This committee also tracks the progression of information being reported to the CoC board; assesses that HUD objectives are being met; and collaborates and gathers feedback from local housing service providers for any information necessary to ensure effective evaluations.

CDHD will continue to work with CoC agencies and TCHC to increase diversion and prevention. Homeless can be diverted to family and friends with assistance of transportation or case management. Often the barrier is being able to reach family and friend resources or not understanding what is available for a situation. Housing navigators can help explain resources and direct homeless to them to divert out of emergency shelters. Transitional housing needs include increasing income through benefits and employment. Maintaining a relationship with Workforce Solutions of Tarrant County and knowing what jobs are available and upgrading skills is important to homeless in transition towards self-sufficiency. Case managers try to provide or direct clients to resources that access day care and basic necessities in order to support jobs or education.

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

Tarrant County addresses permanent housing, length of stay and prevention primarily by the CoC Coordinated Entry System. Tarrant County Homeless Coalition (TCHC) is responsible for administering the CES along with the planning and evaluation of program effectiveness. Clients entering the local system are evaluated through CES to identify the most appropriate housing intervention and screened for employment and benefit eligibility. Diversion efforts are utilized throughout the process. Tarrant County plays a critical role in the CES process by engaging in planning and implementation efforts and serving on relevant CoC committees who oversee and evaluate local efforts.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: 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); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

Assisting low-income persons avoid homeless and ensuring persons and families are housed is a top priority for Tarrant County. To ensure that those who are housed and are threatened with eviction and potential homelessness, ESG prevention funds are budgeted to assist. Coordination with other agencies that assist with health, social services, employment, education and youth needs are vital and done through the Continuum of Care's committees. Tarrant County is an active member of the CoC committees and meets with TCHC to assist in planning efforts to eliminate homelessness, including the Prevention and Diversion committee. CoC committees are responsible for planning and evaluating the effectiveness and future need for homeless prevention. TCHC serves as the lead agency and is responsible for the planning and evaluation of the effectiveness of services in the Continuum of Care. TCHC facilitates the local Coordinated Entry system for the CoC; part of the CES process includes Landlord engagement, a critical component to identify resources and build relationships necessary to help individuals maintain existing housing. Additionally, the CES process incorporates agencies that address physical and mental health, social services, employment, education and/or youth needs.

Discussion

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing - 91.420, 91.220(j)

Introduction

Barriers to affordable housing can include lack of monetary resources, lack of information to maintain housing (legal and operational) and lack of availability of affordable housing. Tarrant County is assisting to add to the affordable housing stock through our HOME funds and the CHDO program. Although more affordable housing is required nearby work, education and health opportunities, often the same areas lack housing that is affordable and alternative transportation is not available to improve economic advancement. Working with developers and cities to add affordable housing stock is important as is working with regional partners to improve alternate mobility options. CDHD receives fair housing complaints and provides informational resources to best maintain housing. Information could be guidance of how the eviction process works to a phone number to legal aid or guidance on how the rehabilitation program works to providing direction on educational classes towards home ownership. Without education and resources people can have a barrier to affordable housing.

Actions it planned 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

Tarrant County will continue the following actions in PY 2020 to remove the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing: (1) continue to work with Continuum of Care and local agencies to expand public and private resources and use other resources to assist in improving housing and community needs. For example, by applying for grants outside of HUD and creating partnerships with other agencies and non-profits to reach the same clientele on multiple levels. (2) Educate and encourage urban county cities and agencies to leverage federal funds to produce more cost-effective housing, increase jobs and community development programs. Tarrant County continues to meet with cities and work with the Council of Governments to implement cohesive plans that will better support all cities and their citizens. For example, Tarrant County continues to work with the cities in western Tarrant County around the NAS Joint Reserve Base to form cohesive plans for development (economic and housing). Tarrant County shares information with the Council of Governments, cities and Trinity Metro (local transit authority) to increase data knowledge and better plan. (3) Seek more opportunities with private entities and/or non-profit agencies to enhance current programs and services. For example, working with CHDO's and agencies to better support multi-family complexes and agency programs through collaboration. (4) Explore opportunities and educate local communities and citizens to participate in expanding transit oriented development or utilize alternate mobility options (Uber, Lyft, AI vehicles). Working with local transit authorities to research and create a needs assessment to share with citizens and policy makers to assist in transit oriented development and alternate mobility priorities. The Mayors' Council of Tarrant County disseminates information and feedback from cities is provided to improve public policies.

AP-85 Other Actions - 91.420, 91.220(k)

Introduction

Tarrant County continues to stay involved in community needs through citizen comments, CoC involvement and through Tarrant County's involvement regionally. With decreasing resources, greater collaborations have been created to serve unmet needs in the community. CDHD will continue to advocate for citizen needs and implement changes to improve the community. In an event of emergency, CDHD has updated policies to allow for reallocation of CDBG funds for public infrastructure needs due to disaster and assist homeowners in disaster areas with home rehabilitation faster.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Despite continued coordination between government agencies, non-profit organizations, churches, and others to serve the needs of the most vulnerable populations, economic prosperity, job availability, transportation, affordable housing and access to healthcare are not at everyone's doorstep. With decreased funding for non-profits and for government, funding is the main obstacle to support those who need. Cities and the County continue to work closer to leverage funding where possible and better coordinate use of funds. For example, sharing opportunities and knowledge of alternate transportation operations has increased between departments within Tarrant County to serve like populations. With this coordination, an increased opportunity to provide transportation to work, school or medical appointments for clients has increased and more work groups gather to tackle the issue. The Mayors' Council is focusing attention on transportation needs outside of traditional car travel. Where possible more affordable housing is being added with imaginative collaborations between private public partnerships. Members of the Continuum of Care share resources and work as a network streamlining programs and available resources where possible. A good example of this can be seen in the Coordinated Entry System whereby resources are prioritized to assist the direst populations.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

To assist consortium member cities maintain quality housing stock where 72.5% of all housing units are single-family detached residential and 62.7% of the housing stock was built before 1989, CDHD will continue to assist homeowners with home rehabilitation. Many aging streets located in low/moderate income areas will be assisted with improved infrastructure to ensure a neighborhood remains vital and blight is prevented. CHDO's will assist maintaining affordable housing stock by building new, acquiring existing and rehabilitating where necessary to resell single family homes and rent out units in multi-family complexes at affordable rates. When seeking affordable housing, transportation needs and marketability are at the forefront of justifying home acquisitions. CDHD will continue to monitor development of transportation and add to the affordable housing stock based on housing needs and surrounding

amenities of the home. UTA completed a study for Tarrant County to map areas of opportunity in 2018. A copy is available by contacting CDHD.

During the nationally declared disaster with COVID-19 and Tarrant County's declaration and proclamation to stay at home for non-essential persons and businesses, greater resources are required to quickly assist this population to remain in current housing. Fears of eviction are increasing due to loss of jobs with closed businesses. Use of ESG-CV and CBDG-CV will be required to assist with rents, allow for alternate housing, increase capacity at agencies providing housing and provide assistance to small businesses that hire low income persons. Agencies that can assist with food will be funded to increase capacity to provide essential needs to this population. To ensure health is maintained, technology and supplies will be increased or upgraded to improve resources, mitigate social isolation and provide use of other services and supplies to prevent the further spread of COVID-19.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Tarrant County notifies all clients of its homeowner housing rehabilitation and homebuyer's assistance programs of the potential hazards of lead-based paint. Assisted residences are reviewed for peeling paint and the age of resident children. All HQS inspectors for the Continuum of Care Programs have been certified as visual inspectors. CDHD has two staff members certified as Lead Paint Risk Assessor. All homes built before 1978 are analyzed for lead-based paint and remediated according to HUD guidelines as needed. Tarrant County is in full compliance with the Lead Safe Housing Regulation (24 CFR Part 35) which took effect September 15, 2000. Tarrant County Community Development staff regularly consults with NACCED, NAHB (National Association of Home Builders), and the Tarrant County Health Department on the lead based paint program. CCD Staff undergoes continuing education from GEBCO training institute for state license renewal. All homeowners participating in Home Buyer and home rehabilitation programs are provided a copy of all lead-based paint documentation required by HUD.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Tarrant County will continue programs directed toward reducing poverty: The most important element in the prevention of poverty is the creation and retention of jobs for area residents. The Tarrant County Commissioners Court has established an economic development policy of furthering this goal by supporting the efforts of local communities to attract employers. These efforts include tax abatements, tax increment financing (TIF) and planning and promotional activities. One area of concern that continues to impact the ability of low income families to improve their standard of living is lack of public transportation that will accommodate flexible work schedules, crosses city limits, and is affordable. Tarrant County administrator's office has purchased single ride tickets from the Trinity Metro (local transit authority) to be able to disseminate to clients that are eligible and in need to get to work, doctor's appointments or other emergencies. Trinity Metro has implemented opportunities to provide greater options of bus service to cities outside of the City of Fort Worth. For example, The City of River Oaks recently approved paying a set local annual fee to the FWTA to have bus service through four stops within the city. Tarrant County continues to work with Trinity Metro to pilot a bus route in Forest Hill, Everman

and Crowley in addition to current routes in south Fort Worth. Other alternate transportation is currently being explored, such as use of volunteer driver programs (ie, Mid-Cities Care Corps) in some parts of the county has been affective as well as exploring policies to allow for use of Uber or Lyft. By collaborating with various groups and exploring opportunities we are able to provide greater opportunity to shared clients. The Mayors' Council of Tarrant County sub-committee was created to improve mobility options and will continue in 2019 to explore more options.

Tarrant County's Department of Human Services (DHS) administers a County Homeless Prevention Program which provides emergency funds for payment to prevent utility termination and security deposits for rental housing and utilities. To address the needs of clients that are facing eviction or homelessness due to emergencies, family crisis and other circumstances, Tarrant County will also use ESG Homelessness Prevention funds prevent poverty level families from falling further below the poverty line. Tarrant County, the Homeless Coalition, Cities of Arlington and Fort Worth meet quarterly to coordinate ESG funds and ensure that resources are directed where needed most. With ESG prevention funds, we are able to all ensure some funds are provided to assist the greater population that are seeking short term rental assistance to prevent homelessness after receiving evictions. Tarrant County Homeless Coalition manages a Coordinated Entry system and collaborates with all agencies and grantees to assist families seeking assistance and identify additional funds to assist families and individuals in poverty. References will be provided for homeless persons to obtain housing and start on the path to self-sufficiency. Lastly, SafeHaven's Safe School program supports staff to go to elementary, middle and high schools to educated students about bullying and dating violence. By educating students about what is acceptable and not, what to do in various cases and how to receive further assistance; students are empowered to be independent and stand up for themselves. Often this empowerment carries into the future which means less reliance on others and to encourage individuals to not remain in poverty or a state with limited choices to move out of poverty.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

Tarrant County has institutional structure and will continue to enhance coordination and encourage the creation of affordable housing by continuing to sponsor programs to expand technical capacity and improve coordination among local agencies, such as planning forums, homeless surveys, workshops, and joint venture housing activities. Through the Mayors' Council of Tarrant County, the Cities within Tarrant County will be informed of actions and will help decide on how HUD funds are expended. Through their guidance and the needs of the community, our funds will be expended accordingly.

During the nationally declared disaster with COVID-19, Tarrant County is at the forefront of understanding community needs and are working with Cities, agencies and businesses to assist low income and vulnerable populations with their needs during this time. Constant communication is open and shared daily to address this pandemic.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

The CDHD continues to coordinate with Continuum of Care members, the cities of Fort Worth and Arlington, the Tarrant County Homeless Coalition, local housing authorities, and the Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office in sharing information. Chronic homelessness, minority homeownership, local housing issues, and assistance in developing resident initiative and family self-sufficiency programs, and other improvements to public and assisted housing will continue to be discussed.

During the nationally declared disaster with COVID-19, Tarrant County has been involved much more at various levels to ensure HUD funds are well coordinated and expended as quickly as HUD can provide.

Discussion

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements - 91.420, 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction

Tarrant County allocates a significant portion of CDBG funds to infrastructure improvement and Single Family owner occupied housing rehabilitation. The highest community development priority identified in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan was replacing and upgrading of deteriorated and inadequate infrastructure. Having exceeded a population of 50,000, the cities of Euless, Grapevine, Mansfield and North Richland Hills qualify as city entitlement jurisdictions under CDBG. Each city has executed a contract with Tarrant County to cooperate on the planning and administration of these funds and have agreed to develop programs under the Tarrant County's Consolidated Plan. To date, in addition to public infrastructure and major housing rehabilitation, CDBG will also fund public services: (1) case management for homeless programs and (2) educational services to middle and high school students about bullying and violence prevention. In an event of emergency, CDHD has updated policies to allow for reallocation of CDBG funds for public infrastructure needs due to disaster and assist homeowners in disaster areas with home rehabilitation faster, or provide public services to assist with emergencies due to the disaster. For the HOME program, the majority of funds will be used to add to the housing stock by CHDO's building new single family or multi-family units and acquiring existing single family or multi-family and rehabilitating to put back to the market. The ESG program for PY2020 will assist emergency shelters stay operational and assist persons and families with short term rental assistance to prevent homelessness.

During the nationally declared disaster with COVID-19, Tarrant County has added additional priorities to address the threat of COVID-19. Additional resources from CDBG-CV and ESG-CV were allocated to support rental assistance to low income families, financial assistance to small businesses and microenterprises, and public health needs to prevent and respond to the spread of COVID-19.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed | 2,670 |
| 2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan. | 0 |
| 3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements | 0 |

4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	158,185
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	160,855

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	80.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

HOME funds are awarded annually as a formula grant to Tarrant County. CDHD (Community Development and Housing Department) has elected to add to the housing stock with assistance and activities by CHDO's (Community Development Housing Organizations), and maintain and improve current housing stock with a housing rehabilitation program. Other reasonable and necessary expenses related to the development of non-luxury housing, including site acquisition or improvement, demolition of dilapidated housing to make way for HOME-assisted development, and payment of relocation expenses are also eligible. HOME usually requires at least a 25 percent match where CHDO's and cities provide cash match, waivers associated with properties and other non-cash match. HOME 2020 will allow a waiver for 100% match till the end of December 31, 2020.

The eligibility of households for HOME assistance varies with the nature of the funded activity. For rental housing and rental assistance, at least 90 percent of benefiting families must have incomes that are no more than 60 percent of the HUD-adjusted median family income for the area. In rental projects with five or more assisted units, at least 20% of the units must be occupied by families with incomes that do not exceed 50% of the HUD-adjusted median. The incomes of households receiving HUD assistance must not exceed 80 percent of the area median. HOME income limits are published each year by HUD.

Tarrant County through CDHD is the grantee for all entitlement funds under HUD Community Development formula programs, including HOME will post a Request for Proposals (RFP) early January

annually to see what types of projects/activities are requesting funding for the CHDO set aside. Activities may range from homebuyer assistance program, new construction of single family home to acquisition of multi-family complex for rent. After administrative review of proposals received, the balance of estimated funding will be applied to the HOME rehabilitation program. Applications are sent to all cities that are interested in assisting citizens that own single family homes within their city. Cities provide match on behalf of their citizens to maintain housing stock and prevent neighborhood blight. Single Family homes are assisted in a first come first serve fashion based on the cities that provide match on behalf of their citizens.

Request for Proposals (RFP) for CHDO set aside activities will be announced through the Commercial Recorder, on Community Development and Housing's website, via email to existing CHDO's and available via email or hardcopy upon request. For the rehabilitation program, each city will be emailed an application and a follow up letter is mailed to remind each city of participation.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

Tarrant County does not impose resale requirements, but does exercise a recapture option for its HOME Program in accordance with 24 CFR 92.254 (a) (5) (ii). Recapture is enforced for a period of five (5) years on the Homebuyer Assistance Programs where direct subsidy to the homebuyer is subject to recapture. Direct subsidy consists of down payment assistance and/or closing costs that are less than \$10,000 or pass through rates which is subject to a lien on the home mortgage. If the buyers of the housing unit assisted is noncompliant and does not satisfy principle residency requirements, repayment of full subsidy is required. In the event of sale, short sale and/or foreclosure, the amount recaptured will be limited to the net proceeds and the pro-rata amount at the period in time of sale. Net proceeds are defined as the gross sales price minus the balance of all outstanding mortgages and additional liens on the property, commissions to sellers and buyers agents, excise tax and any additional closing costs owed by the seller. Pro-rata repayment occurs in the event the homeowner sells the property before five years of a home owner rehabilitation affordability period. The homeowner will repay the amount of HOME assistance given according to the following schedule. Sold or not used as a primary residence within 1 year = 100% repayment costs, within 2 years = 80% repayment, within 3 years = 60% repayment, within 4 years = 40% repayment, within 5 years = 20% repayment, AFTER five years = 0% repayment. After the fifth year has ended, a request to release Tarrant County's lien may be granted without penalty. Any funds recaptured from homebuyers as a result of repayment of HOME assistance of down payment and closing costs prior to the expiration of the minimum recapture period as described in 24CFR 92.503 may be utilized for County approved HOME-eligible activities to benefit low-income families or individuals.

CHDO will use HOME funds to develop affordable housing. 2020 Funds will be used to acquire and rehabilitate up to seven single family homes to assist low to moderate income persons and families in Tarrant County, outside of the cities of Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie. Re-capture

guidelines will be maintained as stated above.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

In the event of sale, short sale and/or foreclosure of a unit acquired with HOME funds, the amount recaptured will be limited to the net proceeds and the pro-rata amount at the period in time of sale. Net proceeds are defined as the gross sales price minus the balance of all outstanding mortgages and additional liens on the property, commissions to seller's and buyer's agents, excise tax and any additional closing costs owed by the seller. Pro-rata repayment occurs in the event the homeowner sells the property before five years of a home owner rehabilitation affordability period. The homeowner will repay the amount of HOME assistance given according to the following schedule. Sold or not used as a primary residence within 1 year = 100% repayment costs, within 2 years = 80% repayment, within 3 years = 60% repayment, within 4 years = 40% repayment, within 5 years = 20% repayment, AFTER five years = 0% repayment.

Tarrant County will place a lien on the property to ensure ownership remains to original person during affordability period. Up front contracts will clearly stipulate the lien and purpose. In order to make any changes to ownership a request for lien release is required through Tarrant County. Annual proof of insurance is sent to Tarrant County or the CHDO's and annual homebuyer certification is filled out and returned to TCHP from persons assisted with homebuyer subsidy during the affordability period. CHDO's are monitored annually to ensure affordability of units are maintained for rental and resale units.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

Tarrant County does not plan on re-financing existing debt secured by multi-family housing.

Emergency Reference 91.220(I)(4)	Solutions	Grant	(ESG)
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1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

Please see Written ESG Standards and performance measures in appendices of Final Action Plan

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that

meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

In accordance with the requirements provided in the Interim Rule for the Continuum of Care (CoC) Program recorded in 24 CFR 578.7(a)(8) to fulfill the goals of the Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness, the Tarrant County Continuum of Care has designed a Coordinated Entry System. The Coordinated Entry System is designed to meet the following requirements of the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH Act).

The following overview provides a brief description of the path a household will follow beginning their first night of homelessness/seeking assistance to permanent housing. Assessments are conducted at designated Program access points, Community hub locations, and the TCHC Helpline. Locations and hours for assessments can be found on the Tarrant County Homeless Coalition's website www.ahomewithhope.org.

Accessing the Coordinated Entry System- The Coordinated Entry System provides households experiencing homelessness access to services from multiple locations to ensure a fair and consistent process is applied across the continuum. Entry into the system may be initiated in person at a program access point or community hub location, through the TCHC helpline, or homeless outreach teams.

Step 1: Assessment- Assessments are facilitated by trained Housing Assessors using HMIS. The HUD Assessment and population specific VI-SPDAT is generated in HMIS for all households experiencing homelessness and seeking assistance. Households will be assessed every 90 days until exiting the coordinated entry system.

Step 2: Housing Match- Information gathered from the HUD Assessment and VI-SPDAT are used to determine which housing intervention is the most appropriate to meet the needs of the household. HMIS will automatically complete this step of the process.

Step 3: Prioritization- Once the appropriate housing intervention is determined households are placed on Homebase with the most vulnerable at the top. HMIS automatically compiles this list according to the information provided through the HUD Assessment and VI-SPDAT and in accordance with the Continuum's priority ranking.

Step 4: Housing Navigation- Housing Navigators will work with households at the top of the list. The Navigator can be one of the following: a designated Coordinated Entry Housing Navigator; the Outreach Worker; the initial Housing Assessor; or the Housing Case Manager of the program providing housing. The Housing Navigator begins the process of preparing for housing. This process may include but is not limited to the following activities: obtaining id, security cards, homeless verification documents, and beginning search for a housing unit. When necessary, Housing Navigators will assist with securing the housing unit, application fees, and security deposits.

Step 5: Referral- As program openings become available, Housing Navigators will connect households

to housing programs. Navigators will assist in scheduling initial housing intake appointments and will accompany households to all housing appointments, serving as the household's advocate.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

A Request for Proposals (RFP) to receive Tarrant County ESG funds was issued January 15, 2020 and was due back to Tarrant County Community Development on February 16, 2020. Funds were open to emergency shelter which seven agencies applied for funds for emergency shelter-operational funds. Each RFP for each activity will be reviewed by review committee on March 12, 2020 and will be awarded accordingly. As there is a 60% cap on Emergency Shelter activities, Tarrant County will use half of the funding to shelters directly assisting homeless persons coming from anywhere within Tarrant County. After meeting with the CoC lead and the other grantees in Tarrant County last year, we saw that there was a gap in prevention assistance and again believe that there is still a gap in prevention. With the additional constraints from COVID-19, more homelessness prevention funds have been allocated to serve more anticipated renters. All proposals have been evaluated March 12, 2020 by a review committee comprised of Tarrant County public administrators who are familiar with the community, agencies and the needs for the homeless. Similar process will occur for ESG-CV funds.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

Tarrant County meets the homeless participation requirement by participating in Homeless Coalition planning and committees. Tarrant County has taken several steps to ensure citizen participation has occurred, particularly for the homeless population. An annual public forum to hear the needs of homeless populations, agencies that serve them and case workers who work directly with the homeless or almost homeless population was planned to occur March 25 and 26, 2020 at the Arlington Sub-Courthouse and the Salvation Army-Mabee center; however due to Social distancing due to COVID-19 the meeting has been delayed. Comments and information are also collected from the advisory council meetings held monthly that is comprised of CoC member agencies administrators that manage homeless programs and services. From this group, we are able to better identify homeless needs and move homeless into housing or prevent homelessness.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The performance standards will require initial evaluations and re-evaluations. Sub recipients will be required to conduct initial evaluations of all households interested in receiving ESG assistance in order

to determine eligibility and the cost and type of assistance necessary for the household to regain stability in permanent housing. The evaluation must comply with the County's written standards and the local Continuum of Care's centralized or coordinated assessment system. In order to successfully record performance outcomes, the CoC system requires that once a household is enrolled in an ESG program, non-domestic violence agencies must complete an initial HUD Intake Assessment within the HMIS system (ETO), the HUD Mid-Program Assessment, and the HUD Exit Assessment upon program. Performance outcomes will be reported to the County using the HMIS generated ESG reports. Domestic Violence Organizations will provide the same data utilizing their similar data systems. Reassessments are required for program participants receiving homelessness prevention assistance and rapid re-housing assistance. Participants receiving homeless prevention must be reassessed monthly; rapid re-housing participants must be reassessed at least quarterly. All participants must receive an exit assessment. The Tarrant County Homeless Coalition (TCHC) will help provide data to assess performance of sub recipients thereby allowing Tarrant County to best allocate program funds for the program year. Data collected by the TCHC will be provided quarterly and upon request. The administration of the HMIS has been contracted to the TCHC as assigned by the CoC. The following is Tarrant County's performance standards as agreed upon with other grantees within Tarrant County and HMIS administrator.

Street Outreach: Number of persons receiving case management and placed into housing

Emergency Shelter Operations: Number of persons receiving case management and have exited to transitional or permanent housing.

Homelessness Prevention: Number of persons receiving case management, with higher income at program exit, with non-cash benefits at exit that do not enter into the CoC system shelters during the remainder of the ESG year.

Rapid Re-Housing: Number of persons receiving case management, exited to or maintained permanent housing at exit, with higher income at program exit, with non-cash benefits at exit that do not enter into the CoC system shelters during the remainder of the ESG year.

See agreed uniform performance standards in Appendix of final Action Plan.

Attachments

Citizen Participation Comments

Publisher's Affidavit
STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF TARRANT

I, JOHN M. RONDURANT, JR., PUBLISHER of the COMMERCIAL RECORDER, am over the age of 18, have knowledge of the facts stated herein, and am otherwise competent to make this affidavit. The COMMERCIAL RECORDER, of Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas, is a newspaper of general circulation which has been published in Tarrant County regularly and continuously for a period of over one year prior to the first day of publication of this notice. The COMMERCIAL RECORDER is qualified to publish legal notices according to Article 28e, Revised Civil statutes of Texas.

I, solemnly swear that the notice hereto attached was published in the COMMERCIAL RECORDER, on the following dates, to-wit:

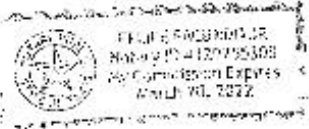
March 23, 2020

[Signature]

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of March, A.D. 2020

[Signature]

Notary Public, Tarrant County, Texas



NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING and REQUEST FOR COMMENT ALL INTERESTED CITIZENS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN TARRANT COUNTY IN March 23, 2020

PROPOSED TARRANT COUNTY 5-Year 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and Program Year 2020 Action Plan FOR HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

TARRANT COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & HOUSING

Phone: 817-394-2940

On Tuesday April 28 2020

public hearing will be held to receive public comment regarding the proposed draft Tarrant County 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan which includes Program Year 2020 Action Plan for Housing and Community Development. The hearing will receive public comment regarding program priorities and objectives for the next five-year period. The hearing will be held at the County Administration Building, 100 East Worth Street, Fort Worth, Texas in the Community Development Conference Room 303-A.

The purpose of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan which includes Program Year 2020 Action Plan is to present the program and objectives to be conducted in the next five years and from July 2020 through June 2024 to address the urban county's priority needs for community development and housing particularly for persons of low income as outlined in the strategic plan within the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. This proposed Consolidated Plan and Action Plan meets federal requirements under the Community Development Act of 1974 and the National Housing Act of 1989.

The Plan will be submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for final approval. HUD has application requirements for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the HOME Investment Partnership Financing Grant (HOME) and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG).

HUD allocations for 2020 Tarrant County funds are allocated to CDBG, HOME, and ESG for FY 2020 in the amounts of \$130,985 CDBG, \$1,449,300 HOME, and \$344,708 ESG. The amount allocated in Tarrant County CDBG includes amounts for two entitlements for Cities of Dallas North Ridge Hills, Grapevine and Mansfield. These cities have populations

exceeding 100,000 which qualify these cities for metropolitan entitlement status. Spending these cities their own CDBG funding. Each city has entered a contract with Tarrant County for the County to administer these funds.

The 2020-24 Consolidated Plan will address the broader needs and strategic goals for the next five years and the 2020 Action Plan will address the priority housing and community development needs established.

Priority Needs for Non-Housing Programs:
* Basic infrastructure improvements (water, sewer, streets, drainage and new services)
* Build and improve infrastructure with sustainable and resilient practices to prevent disaster
* Digital technology services such as 5G Broadband and greater connectivity
* Climate Change adaptation

Priority Needs for Housing Programs:
* Rehabilitation of existing rental units to single family housing
* Rental Assistance during emergencies due to disaster
* Single-family addition by new construction or acquisition with rehabilitation of home ownership
* Multi-family addition by new construction or acquisition with rehabilitation of rental

Priority Needs for Homelessness:
* Maintenance of existing services for the homeless
* Homeless prevention
* Transitional housing
* Supportive services
* Permanent supportive housing
* Employment and skills training

Priority Needs for Special Needs Populations:
* Removal of architectural barriers for disabled households
* Affordable, permanent housing for the elderly and disabled
* Affordable, permanent supportive housing for persons with AIDS

The following is a summary of projects to be implemented during FY 2020 with the proposed federal grant programs. Except as otherwise mentioned, all programs will be implemented in a pay-as-you-go basis for specific funding amounts, please view the draft 2020 Action Plan found at: https://www.tarrantcountytx.gov/CommunityDev/

Action Plan 2020 FY 2020 (each year)
Community Development Block Grant
ELIGIBLE: All projected use of funds in the 20th year

work program for CDBG funds is in accordance with 24 CFR Part 570, Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) as published in the Federal Register (58 FR 5497, September 6, 1993).

COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL OBJECTIVES: Each project is classified at meeting one of the following national objectives: (a) benefit low/moderate income families and limited clientele; (b) aid in the prevention, elimination of slums or blight, and for (c) addressing community development needs having a priority for support.

PROJECTED USE OF CDBG FUNDS: Water and/or sewer improvements (National Objective Classification A) in the following cities: Blue Mound, Euless, Keller, North Hills, Haltom City, Haltom, Kennedale, Rowland Hills and Burleson. Streets and/or drainage improvements (National Objective Classification A) in the following cities: Azle, Grapevine and North Richland Hills.

New publicly (National Objective Classification A) in the City of Euless. Water, sewer and drainage improvements (National Objective Classification A) will occur in the City of Mansfield.

Public Services (National Objective Classification A) which will be funded at no more than 15% of total CDBG allocations. Services include: (1) case management for transitional housing services for homeless families; (2) educational services to youth provided by Safe Haven to organize and reduce their volunteer and budget; (3) Short term emergency substance payment to prevent homelessness.

Owner-occupied acute rehabilitation (National Objective Classification A) approximately 18 single family units occupied homes county-wide (outside of Cities of Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie) year's funding will involve home rehabilitation to their homes to bring up to standard living conditions. Additional funds will have ADA barrier removal to provide improved living conditions for persons with impairments.

Program administration will be funded at no more than 5% of total CDBG allocation. FY 2020 HOME Investment Partnership Housing Grant ELIGIBILITY: All projected use of funds in the 20th year work program for HOME funds is in accordance with 24 CFR Part 92, HOME Investment Partnership Grant

Program Fund Rule is authorized by the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, as amended.

COMPLIANCE WITH PROGRAM PURPOSE: Each project identified in the FY2020 work program for Tarrant County's HOME program was selected to achieve the purpose of maintaining and expanding the supply of decent, safe, sanitary and affordable housing particularly for low-income persons.

PROJECTED USE OF HOME FUNDS: Tarrant County will exceed the minimum Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) as a side of at least 15% of total CDBG allocations to create safe, decent, affordable housing for the low-income persons within Tarrant County's jurisdiction.

Tarrant County has two HUD 2020 one-line responses to the Request for Proposal (RFP), Development Corporation of Tarrant County is projected \$550,000 for opening expenses and to acquire and rehabilitate up to 7 Single Family Home Development and closing one response will be included to eligible low to moderate income households.

Owner-occupied home rehabilitation to assist at least 17 homeowners with 2020 funds in rehabilitating their homes and maintaining quality living conditions within Tarrant County. Cities will provide at least 25% match for this program. Term: Based Rental Assistance to assist rental households due to emergency transitional situations and prevent homelessness.

Program administration will be funded at no more than 5% of total HOME allocation. FY2020 Emergency Solutions Grant Program ELIGIBILITY: All projected use of funds in the FY2020 which is again for Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds is in accordance with the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act as amended by S. 866 The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009.

COMPLIANCE WITH PROGRAM PURPOSE: Each project identified in the FY2020 work program for Tarrant County's Emergency Solutions Grant Program was selected to aid in achieving the purpose of helping meet the needs of persons experiencing shelter and prevent homelessness (24 CFR 576.10) (b) PROJECTED USE OF ESG FUNDS: Opening Units for Homeless Emergency Shelter. The following systems have applied for funding: Arlington, City of Dallas, Haltom City, Mansfield, Rowland Hills, Tarrant County, Arlington Life Services, Education Array, Worth, Salvation Army, Arlington Center for Transitional Living (Priority YW) and Love Worth. Funds to be used to pay for utility as projected operating costs of shelter.

County, Arlington Life Services, Education Array, Worth, Salvation Army, Arlington Center for Transitional Living (Priority YW) and Love Worth. Funds to be used to pay for utility as projected operating costs of shelter.

Homeless Prevention Tarrant County Community Development Department will administer this program to assist existing low-income persons with a contract or eviction notice with the utility assistance program administered.

HOME data management: Tarrant County Home Condition will be funded through the HOME system. Block and administrative funds to be funded at no more than 5% of total CDBG allocation.

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

The public is invited to comment and receive input regarding this program and objectives of the FY 2020 Action Plan. The public is invited to submit comments on the public hearing, copies of the Plan will be available on internet at: https://www.tarrantcountytx.gov/CommunityDev/ or can be mailed or delivered from March 25 to 4/28, 2020. Contact Susan for mailed copies at 817-394-2940.

Comments may be sent to the Community Development Office at 100 East Worth Street, Tarrant County, Texas 76102. Public hearing will be held from any further comments Tuesday, April 28, 2020 10:00am in the Tarrant County Administration Building, West Weatherford, Fort Worth, Texas in the Community Development Office at 100 East Worth Street, Tarrant County, Texas 76102. Contact Susan for mailed copies at 817-394-2940.



MINUTES

TARRANT COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT

Minutes of Commissioners Court, Special Term, REGULAR Meeting
Tuesday, April 28, 2020

On Tuesday, April 28, 2020 at 10:00 A.M., the Honorable Commissioners Court of Tarrant County, Texas met for Special Term – Regular Meeting in the Commissioners' Courtroom at the Courthouse in the City of Fort Worth.

I. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

The Commissioners' Court Clerk having called roll and a quorum being present, B. Glen Whitley, County Judge, called the meeting to order with members present:

County Judge - B. Glen Whitley	Presiding
Commissioner - Precinct 1 Roy Charles Brooks	Present
Commissioner - Precinct 2 Devan Allen	Present
Commissioner - Precinct 3 Gary Fickes	Present
Commissioner - Precinct 4 J.D. Johnson	Present

and County Clerk Mary Louise Nicholson , represented by her duly appointed Deputy April Hanks, when the following orders were made:

II. INVOCATION

The invocation was given by Christopher Nehopa-Ayafor, CIO with Tarrant County.

III. PLEDGES OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE STATE OF TEXAS

IV. AGENDA ANNOUNCEMENTS

Item IX, A, 3 will have two action items.
Item IX, G, 4 Revised Court Communication Sheet.

V. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES

A. Minutes for Regular Meeting of April 21, 2020

Motion made by Commissioner - Precinct 2 Devan Allen and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 3 Gary Fickes to Approve Minutes for Regular Meeting of April 21, 2020

Passed 5-0 (None); Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132655

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

VI. PROCLAMATIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND PRESENTATIONS**A. Proclamation - Older Americans Month (Judge Whitley)**

Motion made by County Judge - B. Glen Whitley and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 2 Devan Allen to Ratify Proclamation - Older Americans Month (Judge Whitley)

Passed 5-0 (None); Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132656

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

VII. CONSENT AGENDA

Motion made by Commissioner - Precinct 3 Gary Fickes and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 2 Devan Allen to Approve Consent Agenda

Passed 5-0 (None); Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132657

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

VIII. PUBLIC HEARINGS**A. Public Hearing - To Consider the Draft Five-Year 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan (Community Development)**

Public Hearing opened at 10:27 a.m.

Public Hearing closed at 10:27 a.m.

No action taken.

IX. REPORTS AND BUSINESS**A. Administrator (G.K. Maenius)**

1. Receive and File the Annual Independent Financial Audit for Tarrant County for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2018

Motion made by Commissioner - Precinct 3 Gary Fickes and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 2 Devan Allen to Receive and File the Annual Independent Financial Audit for Tarrant County for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2018

Passed 5-0 (None); Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132658

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

2. Discussion, and Possible Action, Concerning the Declaration of Local Disaster Regarding COVID-19, Amended Declaration of Local Disaster Regarding COVID-19, Executive Orders of County Judge Regarding COVID-19, and Other Actions Regarding COVID-19

No action taken.

3. Discussion, and Possible Action, Concerning Activities Associated with the Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) on Tarrant County Citizens, Businesses and County Government Operations

Motion made by Commissioner - Precinct 4 J.D. Johnson and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 2 Devan Allen to Approve Agreement for Professional Services with University of North Texas Health Science Center (UNTHSC) to provide physician and clinical personnel for COVID-10 Testing Centers.

Passed 5-0 (None); Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132659

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

Motion made by County Judge - B. Glen Whitley and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 4 J.D. Johnson to Rescind Court Order No.132578 and Approve the 10 weeks of expanded Family Medical Leave, allowing employees to select from two options. First option: Employees can choose to receive two-thirds of their regular pay up to a maximum of \$200 per day or \$10,000 in the aggregate. Second option: Employees can utilize their own personal leave balances and that amount would be equivalent to 100% of their pay.

Passed 4-1; Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132660

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

4. Approval of Consulting Services Related to COVID-19 Program Management, Reimbursement, Compliance and Other Support Services

Motion made by Commissioner - Precinct 2 Devan Allen and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 3 Gary Fickes to Approve Consulting Services Related to COVID-19 Program Management, Reimbursement, Compliance and Other Support Services

Passed 5-0 (None); Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132661

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

5. Approval of Memorandum of Understanding between Tarrant County and the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center for COVID-19 Efforts

Motion made by Commissioner - Precinct 2 Devan Allen and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 3 Gary Fickes to Approve Memorandum of Understanding between Tarrant County and the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center for COVID-19 Efforts

Passed 5-0 (None); Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132662

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

6. Approval of Memorandum of Understanding between Tarrant County and the University of North Texas Health Science Center for COVID-19 Related Efforts

Motion made by Commissioner - Precinct 3 Gary Fickes and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 2 Devan Allen to Approve Memorandum of Understanding between Tarrant County and the University of North Texas Health Science Center for COVID-19 Related Efforts

Passed 5-0 (None); Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132663

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

7. Approval of Amendment No. 1 to the Public Health Emergency Preparedness Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) Contract with the Texas Department of State Health Services

Motion made by Commissioner - Precinct 2 Devan Allen and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 3 Gary Fickes to Approve Amendment No. 1 to the Public Health Emergency Preparedness Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) Contract with the Texas Department of State Health Services

Passed 5-0 (None); Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132664

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

8. **** Approval of Corrected Resolution for Participation in the Amended and Restated Agreements for City of Arlington Tax Increment Financing Reinvestment Zone Number One**

Court Order Number: 132665

It is so ordered.
Official documents on file with County Clerk.

- 9. ** Approval of Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Renewal Application, Certifications and Assurances to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development - Community Development

Court Order Number: 132666
It is so ordered.
Official documents on file with County Clerk.

- 10. ** Approval of Amendment No. 1 of the Fiscal Year 2020 Ryan White Part C Notice of Award – HIV Administrative Agency

Court Order Number: 132667
It is so ordered.
Official documents on file with County Clerk.

- 11. ** Approval of Amendment No. 1 of the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Ryan White Part A Notice of Award – HIV Administrative Agency

Court Order Number: 132668
It is so ordered.
Official documents on file with County Clerk.

- 12. ** Approval of Amendment No. 6 to the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Texas Department of State Health Services Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Grant Contract – HIV Administrative Agency

Court Order Number: 132669
It is so ordered.
Official documents on file with County Clerk.

- 13. ** Approval of the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Part A COVID-19 Response Notice of Award – HIV Administrative Agency

Court Order Number: 132670
It is so ordered.
Official documents on file with County Clerk.

- 14. ** Approval of the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Part C EIS COVID-19 Response Notice of Award – HIV Administrative Agency

Court Order Number: 132671
It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

15. ** Approval of the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Part D WICY COVID-19 Response Notice of Award – HIV Administrative Agency

Court Order Number: 132672

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

16. ** Approval of HAP Contracts and/or Contract Amendments between Landlords and Tarrant County, d/b/a Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office

Court Order Number: 132673

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

17. ** Receive and File Briefing Agenda

Court Order Number: 132674

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

B. Auditor (Renee Tidwell)

1. ** Receive and File the Auditor's Report of the Cash Counts of the Tarrant County Clerk Locations

Court Order Number: 132675

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

C. Budget and Risk Management

1. ** Approval of Fiscal Year 2020 Appropriation Adjustments

Court Order Number: 132676

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

2. ** Receive and File Risk Management Board Minutes - April 15, 2020

Court Order Number: 132677

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

3. ** Approval of Claims Recommended by the Risk Management Board

Court Order Number: 132678

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

4. ** Approval of Exceptions to Fee Schedule for Court Interpreters

Court Order Number: 132679

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

D. Facilities Management (David Phillips)

1. ** Approval of Amendment No. 1 to Parking Lease with Panther Acquisition Partners, Ltd., for the La Grave Field Juror Parking Lot Located at 600 North Commerce Street, Fort Worth

Court Order Number: 132680

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

E. Human Resources (Tina Glenn)

1. Receive and File the Personnel Agenda

Motion made by Commissioner - Precinct 2 Devan Allen and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 3 Gary Fickes to Receive and File the Personnel Agenda

Passed 5-0 (None); Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132681

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

2. ** Approval of an Interlocal Agreement between the North Central Texas Council of Governments and the Member Entities of the Public Employee Benefits Cooperative for Administrative Services

Court Order Number: 132682

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

F. Human Services (Julie Parks)

1. ** Approval of the 2020 Neighbor to Neighbor Program Agreement with Direct

Energy, CPL Retail Energy, WTU Retail Energy, First Choice Power and Bounce Energy to Accept Donations for the Bill Payment Assistance Program

Court Order Number: 132683

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

G. Purchasing (Jack Beacham)

1. RFP No. 2020-075 - Annual Contract for Audio Visual Systems Maintenance and Repair - Information Technology - Various Vendors - Per Contract Terms

Motion made by Commissioner - Precinct 2 Devan Allen and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 3 Gary Fickes to Approve RFP No. 2020-075 - Annual Contract for Audio Visual Systems Maintenance and Repair - Information Technology - Various Vendors - Per Contract Terms

Passed 5-0 (None); Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132684

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

2. Bid No. 2020-087 - Annual Contract for Transportation of Human Remains - Medical Examiner's Office - Various Vendors - Per Unit Price

Motion made by Commissioner - Precinct 4 J.D. Johnson and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 2 Devan Allen to Approve Bid No. 2020-087 - Annual Contract for Transportation of Human Remains - Medical Examiner's Office - Various Vendors - Per Unit Price

Passed 5-0 (None); Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132685

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

3. RFP No. 2020-094 - Electronic Monitoring - Community Supervision and Corrections Department - Recovery Monitoring Solutions Corporation, d/b/a Recovery Healthcare Corporation - Per Contract Terms

Motion made by Commissioner - Precinct 2 Devan Allen and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 3 Gary Fickes to Approve RFP No. 2020-094 - Electronic Monitoring - Community Supervision and Corrections Department - Recovery Monitoring Solutions Corporation, d/b/a Recovery Healthcare Corporation - Per Contract Terms

Passed 5-0 (None); Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132686

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

4. RFQ No. 2020-051 - Professional Architectural/Engineering Services for the 350

West Belknap Building Renovation Project - Facilities Management - Various Vendors - Per Contract Terms

Motion made by Commissioner - Precinct 4 J.D. Johnson and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 2 Devan Allen to Approve RFQ No. 2020-051 - Professional Architectural/Engineering Services for the 350 West Belknap Building Renovation Project - Facilities Management - Various Vendors - Per Contract Terms. Approval to Conduct Negotiations.

Passed 5-0 (None); Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132687

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

5. **** Bid No. 2017-153 - Annual Contract for Asbestos Consulting Services - Facilities Management - Various Vendors - Exercise Third Option for Renewal - Same Firm Fixed Prices**

Court Order Number: 132688

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

6. **** Bid No. 2017-154 - Annual Contract for Indoor Air Quality Consulting Services - Facilities Management - Various Vendors - Exercise Third Option for Renewal - Same Firm Fixed Prices**

Court Order Number: 132689

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

7. **** RFP No. 2018-099 - Annual Contract for Printing and Processing Tax Statements - Tax Assessor/Collector's Office - Various Vendors - Exercise Second Option for Renewal - Same Contract Terms**

Court Order Number: 132690

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

8. **** RFQ No. 2019-034 - Heavy Duty Non-Consent Towing Services - Sheriff's Office - Various Vendors - Exercise First Option for Renewal - Same Contract Terms**

Court Order Number: 132691

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

9. **** Bid No. 2019-035 - Annual Contract for Wrecker Service - Countywide -**

Various Vendors - Exercise First Option for Renewal - Same Firm Fixed Prices

Court Order Number: 132692

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

10. ** RFQ No. 2019-039 – Light and Medium Duty Non-Consent Towing Services – Sheriff’s Office – Various Vendors – Exercise First Option for Renewal – Same Contract Terms

Court Order Number: 132693

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

11. ** RFQ No. 2019-225 - Annual Contract for HVAC Test, Adjust, Balance, and Professional Services - Facilities Management - Various Vendors - Exercise First Option for Renewal - Same Contract Terms

Court Order Number: 132694

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

12. ** RFP No. 2020-001 - Full-Body Rapid Digital Radiology System for Forensic Pathology – Medical Examiner’s Office - Clinical Image Management Systems, LLC

Court Order Number: 132695

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

13. ** Acknowledgement of Notification of Acquisition and Vendor Name Change of Martin Eagle Oil Company to U.S. Venture, d/b/a U.S. Oil

Court Order Number: 132696

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

14. ** Annual Contracts Eligible for Renewal Within Ninety Days

Court Order Number: 132697

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

15. ** Permission to Take Bids/RFPs

Court Order Number: 132698

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

H. Sheriff's Department (Bill Waybourn)

1. ** Acceptance of Forfeited Vehicle for Auction

Court Order Number: 132699

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

2. ** Acceptance of a Monetary Donation from Brinks, Inc.

Court Order Number: 132700

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

I. Transportation Services (Randy Skinner)

1. ** Approval of Final Plat - Southfork Estates Phase 2 - Precinct 1

Court Order Number: 132701

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

2. ** Approval of Final Plat - Southfork Estates Phase 3 - Precinct 1

Court Order Number: 132702

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

3. ** Approval to Renew Automotive Wrecking and Salvage Yard License - Salvage King - Precinct 2

Court Order Number: 132703

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

J. County Judge and Commissioners

1. Interlocal Agreement, Precinct 3 (Commissioner Fickes)
 - a) Approval of the Interlocal Agreement between Tarrant County and the City of Haslet for Work to be Performed for the Rehabilitation and Resurface One-Half

of Maxwell Road Following New City Utility Installation Located Within Tarrant County from Blue Mound Road to 1,850 Linear Feet North

Motion made by Commissioner - Precinct 3 Gary Fickes and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 2 Devan Allen to Approve Interlocal Agreement between Tarrant County and the City of Haslet for Work to be Performed for the Rehabilitation and Resurface One-Half of Maxwell Road Following New City Utility Installation Located Within Tarrant County from Blue Mound Road to 1,850 Linear Feet North

Passed 5-0 (None); Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132704

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

- b) **Approval to Begin the Interlocal Agreement between Tarrant County and the City of Haslet for Work to be Performed for the Rehabilitation and Resurface One-Half of Maxwell Road Following New City Utility Installation Located Within Tarrant County from Blue Mound Road to 1,850 Linear Feet North**

Motion made by Commissioner - Precinct 3 Gary Fickes and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 2 Devan Allen to Approve Beginning Interlocal Agreement between Tarrant County and the City of Haslet for Work to be Performed for the Rehabilitation and Resurface One-Half of Maxwell Road Following New City Utility Installation Located Within Tarrant County from Blue Mound Road to 1,850 Linear Feet North

Passed 5-0 (None); Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132705

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

K. Appointments to Various Boards

1. Action Concerning Appointments to Tax Increment Finance District Boards
2. Action Concerning Appointments to Various Boards, Commissions and Committees

Motion made by Commissioner - Precinct 1 Roy Charles Brooks and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 3 Gary Fickes to Approve Appointment of Kristen Camareno as Tarrant County Representative on the Near Southside, Inc. Board of Directors.

Passed 5-0 (None); Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132706

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

X. APPROVAL OF BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF SELF-INSURANCE

XI. VARIOUS CLAIMS AND ADDENDUM

A. Approval of Claims and Addendum

Motion made by Commissioner - Precinct 1 Roy Charles Brooks and seconded by Commissioner - Precinct 2 Devan Allen to Approve Claims and Addendum

Passed 5-0 (None); Abstain: (None); Absent: (None)

Court Order Number: 132707

It is so ordered.

Official documents on file with County Clerk.

XII. BRIEFING

- A. Current and Emerging Health Issues The Public Health Department will update the Commissioners Court on current and emerging health issues in Tarrant County.**

XIII. ANNOUNCEMENTS AND COMMENTS

XIV. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Nine public participants addressed Court about concerns on COVID-19 and the impact it has on Tarrant County citizens.

Four public participants did not wish to address the Court regarding concerns about COVID-19. Official documents are on file with the County Clerks Office.

Commissioners Court recessed into Closed Session at 1:24 p.m.

XV. CLOSED MEETING - TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 2020

- A. Pending or Contemplated Litigation and Attorney-Client Information**
- B. Real Estate Matters**
- C. Personnel Matters**
- D. Advice of Counsel**
- E. Security Related Issues**
- F. Contract Deliberations**
- G. Economic Development Prospects**

XVI. COMMISSIONERS COURT RECONVENED

Commissioners Court reconvened at 2:48 p.m.
 Honorable B. Glen Whitley, County Judge, Presiding
 Roy Charles Brooks, Commissioner Precinct #1, Present
 Devan Allen, Commissioner Precinct #2, Present
 Gary Fickes, Commissioner Precinct #3, Present
 J.D. Johnson, Commissioner Precinct #4, Present

XVII. ADJOURNMENT

Commissioners Court was adjourned at 2:54 p.m.

APPROVED BY: _____
B. Glen Whitley, County Judge

SUBMITTED BY: Mary Louise Nicholson, County Clerk

BY: _____
April Hanks, Deputy



Executive Committee

Ray Richardson
Chairperson
 Todd Flippo
Vice Chairperson
 Oscar Trevino
Secretary
 Brian Johnson
Past Chairperson

Member Cities

Arlington
 Azle
 Bedford
 Brookbrook
 Blue Mound
 Denton
 Colleyville
 Crowley
 Dalworthington Gardens
 Edgell Village
 Euless
 Everman
 Forest Hill
 Fort Worth
 Grand Prairie
 Grapevine
 Haltom City
 Haslet
 Hurst
 Keller
 Kennersley
 Lakeside
 Lake Worth
 Mansfield
 North Richland Hills
 Pantego
 Pelican Bay
 Richland Hills
 River Oaks
 Saginaw
 Sanson Park
 Southlake
 Watauga
 Westlake
 Westover Hills
 Westworth Village
 White Settlement

Director
 Patricia Ward

RESOLUTION

**APPROVAL OF THE TARRANT COUNTY
 FIVE YEAR 2021-2024 CONSOLIDATED PLAN
 AND FY 2020 ACTION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Mayor's Council of Tarrant County acts as Advisory Council to the Tarrant County Commissioner's Court for the County's Community Development and Housing Consortium; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), as authorized by the Housing & Community Development Act of 1974 and all subsequent related legislation and regulations, requires all entitlement communities receiving HUD funding to submit an Action Plan in order to receive continued federal funding under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) programs; and

WHEREAS, this planning process requires a five-year Consolidated Plan and a one-year Action Plan to identify specific projects and activities to be implemented with the above-named federal grant funds as a part of Tarrant County's 46th Year Community Development program;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT WE, the MAYORS' COUNCIL OF TARRANT COUNTY, do hereby approve the Tarrant County 2021-2024 Consolidated Plan and FY2020 Action Plan, and do hereby recommend this Plan and the FY 2020 Work Program of housing and community development projects and activities proposed therein be approved by the Honorable Tarrant County Commissioner's Court.

AND IT IS SO RESOLVED.



 Honorable Ray Richardson
 Mayor of the City of Everman
 Chair, Mayors' Council of Tarrant County

Passed the 24th day of April, 2020
 Attest: 

1509-D South University Drive, Suite 276
 Fort Worth, Texas 76107-6368
 (817) 850-7940 Fax: (817) 850-7944



2020 ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE

Prepared by Tarrant County
Community Development and Housing Department

PURPOSE

42 USC §§ 3601-19 - Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (Fair Housing Act), as amended, prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of dwellings, and in other housing-related transactions, because of race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, and disability. It also requires that all federal programs relating to housing and urban development be administered in a manner that affirmatively furthers fair housing.

CONCLUSION

In this document, Tarrant County aims to provide robust data and a framework for assessment that will help identify where fair housing challenges and opportunities exist.

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Executive Summary

Tarrant County Texas has produced this draft 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in conformance with the most recent HUD notice in FR-5173-N-15 published January 5, 2018 which supersedes previous references to The Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Rule made in 2015. As a condition of receiving funds from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) formula based funding, Tarrant County must submit a Consolidated Plan that analyzes the jurisdiction's housing market conditions, housing needs of its lower income families, describes a strategy for addressing the identified needs, and articulates an action plan for investing Federal affordable housing dollars. Part of the consolidated plan includes an analysis of **impediments to fair housing choice** and a certification that affirmatively furthers fair housing. Tarrant County, Community Development and Housing Department (CDHD) of the County Administrator's Office is charged with the preparation and completion of these documents on behalf of Tarrant County Urban entitlement and four entitlement cities under joint agreement; City of Euless, City of Grapevine, City of Mansfield and City of North Richland Hills. This document does not apply to City of Arlington, City of Fort Worth and City of Grand Prairie, TX as those cities maintain their own HUD funding and documentation.

The purpose of this document is to analyze fair housing choice and identify patterns of positive and negative fair housing trends to better expand housing opportunities and choice for all citizens, especially for those with protected class status. Often Tarrant County consortium cities will border the City of Arlington, City of Fort Worth and City of Grand Prairie to which data will also be collected for those cities to better analyze Tarrant County as a whole. The process used in generating data for this analysis was conducted through the assessment of quantitative data sources including:

- Socio-economic and housing data from the U.S. Census Bureau,
- Employment data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics,
- Economic data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis,
- Housing data from U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Home loan application data from the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, and
- Housing complaint data from HUD

Qualitative research include fair housing cases from Tarrant County, public input opportunities conducted in relation to community needs, year-end reports from various agencies highlighting needs for various special populations and public input and reaction to preliminary findings of the AI during city council meetings throughout the County. As an urban county, Tarrant County faces a different set of challenges than the cities within the county. Under Texas law, incorporated cities, not counties, are invested with extensive ordinance-making powers. The County cannot exercise ordinance reform; however, through the Mayors' Council, Tarrant County can educate municipalities on current rules and procedures which enhance fair housing choices.

Tarrant County's housing programs, including Housing Choice Vouchers and other federal formula grants are administered in accordance with all applicable federal regulations and have instituted policies to affirmatively further fair housing. Copies of this report will be available on-line at <http://www.tarrantcounty.com/eCommunityDev>, electronically upon request and hard copies will be maintained at the offices of the Tarrant County Community Development Division, 1509-B South University Drive, Suite 276, Fort Worth, TX 76107.

This AI both assesses where we are as a county as it relates to fair housing, and then identifies impediments and possible solutions, where applicable.

- Chapter 1 introduces the partner agencies, covered CPD Programs, methodology for the AI, and the public input provided to assist in this report.
- Chapter 2 is an assessment of past goals, actions and strategies
- Chapter 3 is a county-wide overview of demographics.
- Chapter 4 is an assessment of employment conditions
- Chapter 5 is an assessment of housing market conditions
- Chapter 6 is an overview of fair housing complaints and cases in Tarrant County in the last five years which were submitted to HUD.
- Chapter 7 is a lending analysis for mortgages in Tarrant County
- Chapter 8 is a publicly supported housing analysis
- Chapter 9 will review Tarrant County housing related policies and practices
- Chapter 10 will explain Tarrant County's Fair Housing Goals and Objectives for 2020-2024 based on the conclusion of impediments assessed.

All of the sections together lay the framework for the identification of county-wide impediments. The final section will assess and identify impediments with possible solutions. It is only through identification of those factors that impede on housing choice that we can determine what steps can be taken to attempt to mitigate those impediments. In developing the specific impediments for the draft AI, CDHD considered past impediments and whether they continued to exist, the trends and observations observed and studied, as well as new input received during consultations with current events in mind. 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.

In the final section, goals and objectives are presented laying out the ways in which the County and cities will use HUD resources to address solutions within their control with the CPD funds available. The AI works from the guiding principle of seeking to identify impediments to fair housing choice and to identify specific actionable steps that can be taken to effect meaningful changes aimed at mitigating the barriers to fair housing choice. The recommendations to address the identified impediments, listed in summary form below, will be addressed annually in the Action Plan to HUD and achievements will be submitted at the end of September annually in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

Recommendation 1: Use HUD funds to add to the affordable housing stock and monitor existing properties to ensure affordability.

Recommendation 2: Actively engage in the enforcement of the Fair Housing Act by increasing educational resources to the developer, property manager, and tenant communities, and to the mortgage lending and realtor industries.

Recommendation 3: Assist income qualified homeowners in maintaining current housing stock and work with other organizations to connect renters to limited resources in the community for greater opportunities.

Recommendation 4: Continue working with transportation groups and cities to encourage greater alternate transportation services.

Recommendation 5: Work with trade organizations, local jurisdictions, and regulatory to maximize accessible housing choice by promoting preservation and limiting displacement, continuing to encourage development in high opportunity areas, and encouraging creative, innovative solutions for neighborhoods and overall community.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Tarrant County aims to provide robust data and a framework for assessment that will help identify where fair housing challenges and opportunities exist. Data will be compiled for all Tarrant County Urban Entitlement which includes all cities in Tarrant County outside of the Cities of Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie.

The information presented is intended to assist the County in evaluating and updating fair housing issues presented in the previous Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) dated May 15, 2015. This report was prepared by the staff of the Tarrant County Community Development and Housing Department (CDHD) and involves data collection, collaborative meeting information with partners, agency reports and assessments. CDHD will analyze its fair housing issues summarizing the impediments identified in the analysis and describe the actions taken to overcome the effects of the impediments identified through the analysis in its Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The AI goals identified will be used to inform strategies and actions of the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan and the Tarrant County PHA plan. AI's are not to be submitted or approved by HUD, however are maintained and updated by funded entities.

- U.S. Census Bureau (American Community Survey "ACS" 5 year data, decennial data)
- U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) – Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy Data <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp.html>
- Texas Education Agency (TEA)
- Texas Workforce Commission (TWC)
- North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG)
- Anecdotal information collected from published reports
- Descriptive data pertaining to the housing market and trends in real estate
- Information collected from local stakeholders and city governments.
- Locally-generated reports and other relevant data pertaining to the Tarrant County housing market, patterns, and local economy.
 - United Way of Tarrant County's 2018-2019 Community Assessment
 - Tarrant County Transportation Needs Assessment, February 2014
 - NCTCOG 2017 Progress North Texas; Moving into the Future, Using innovative transportation technologies
 - "Does Location Matter? Performance Analysis of the Affordable Housing Programs in Tarrant County" – A report by University of Texas – Arlington
 - Fort Worth Housing Solutions: North Texas Regional Housing Assessment 2018

Partner agencies include non-profit agencies serving homeless families, religious non-profit organizations and all cities in Tarrant County, including the City of Fort Worth and City of Arlington. Beginning in 2016, Tarrant County met with both cities to initially collaborate on a regional Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing report. Due to timing of submission, the City of Fort Worth submitted their AFFH in January 2018; however since HUD's determination of suspending the AFFH, Tarrant County will follow original Analysis of Impediment guidelines.

To discover community needs, a survey was released through consortium Cities inquiring about citizen needs in their community. Approximately 800 responses were collected through on-line and paper survey's with the

greatest participation from the Cities of Kennedale and North Richland Hills. Another survey was released two months later to acquire general information from citizens about fair housing. There were 245 responses.

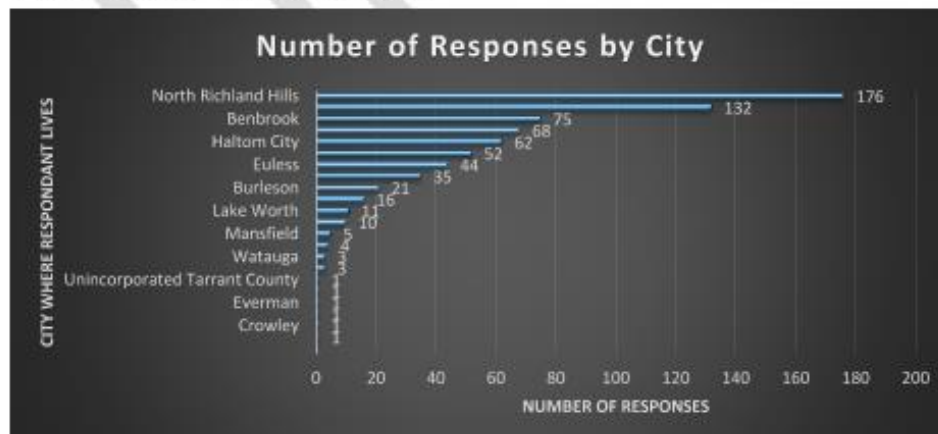
As an urban county, Tarrant County faces a different set of challenges than the cities within the county. Under Texas law, incorporated cities, not counties, are invested with extensive ordinance-making powers. The County cannot exercise ordinance reform; however, through the Mayors' Council, Tarrant County can educate municipalities on current rules and procedures which enhance fair housing choices.

Tarrant County's housing programs, including Housing Choice Vouchers and other federal formula grants are administered in accordance with all applicable federal regulations and have instituted policies to affirmatively further fair housing. Copies of this report will be available on-line at <http://www.tarrantcounty.com/eCommunityDev>, electronically upon request and hard copies will be maintained at the offices of the Tarrant County Community Development Division, 1509-B South University Drive, Suite 276, Fort Worth, TX 76107.

Outreach activities to encourage community participation in the development of the AI included two surveys. Between June and July 2019, a survey was released online and by paper distribution to Tarrant County cities to solicit citizen input on their community needs. A second survey was open in September and October 2019 to gather information specifically about fair housing. The AI will be available online at <http://www.tarrantcounty.com/eCommunityDev> and at the Community Development office as part of the final 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan submitted to HUD May 15, 2020. This document may be updated as needed and comments will remain open until the new assessment is made.

Results of the Online Survey

Between June and July 2019, a survey was released online and by paper distribution to Tarrant County cities to solicit citizen input on their community needs. The information from the questionnaire will be used to develop programs and guide future plans using U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. Specifically, *the survey asked the level of importance of various public infrastructure and community needs with open comments welcome*. The online version also added in an alternative transportation question.

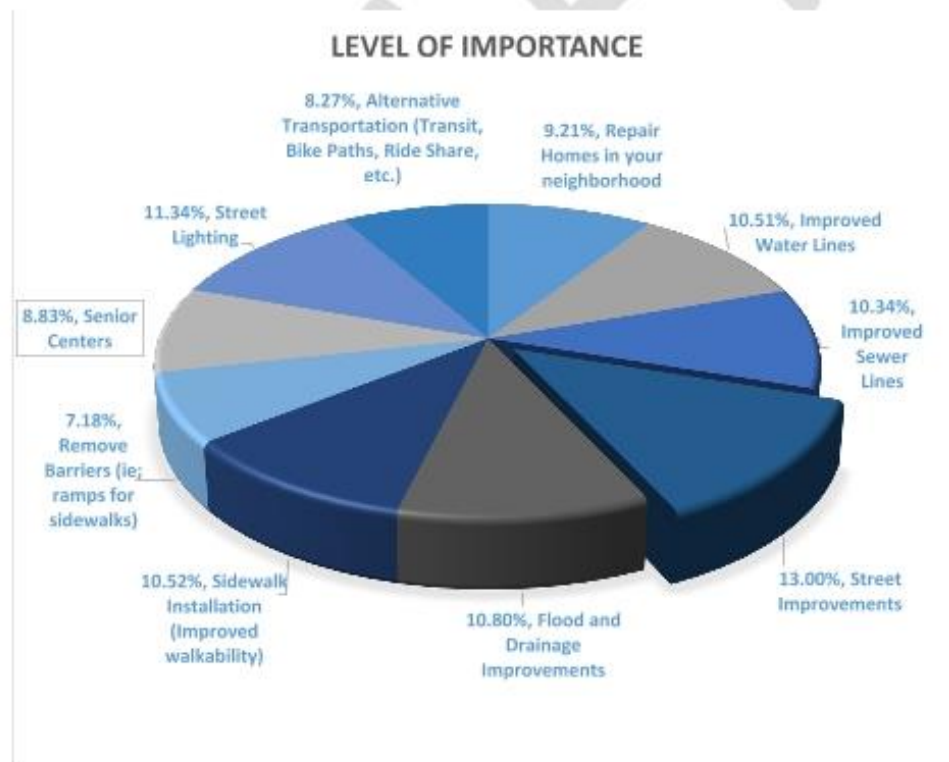


Not all cities participated in sharing the survey and some cities that shared the survey did not have any citizen responses. The overall survey collected 694 (89%) online responses and 87 (11%) paper responses from Tarrant County residents in 22 cities and 40 unknown locations. Unknown locations are due to respondents not answering the street and city question. The City of North Richland Hills had the highest response with 176 responses while on-line responses were also received from citizens in the City of Arlington (16) and City of Fort Worth (68). Those citizens may have added their input when visiting another city's Facebook page or website.

All needs were important and depending on city, some needs stressed more importance than others where comments tell a better picture. Overall, citizens believed street improvements were the most important need followed by street lighting and flood/drainage improvements.

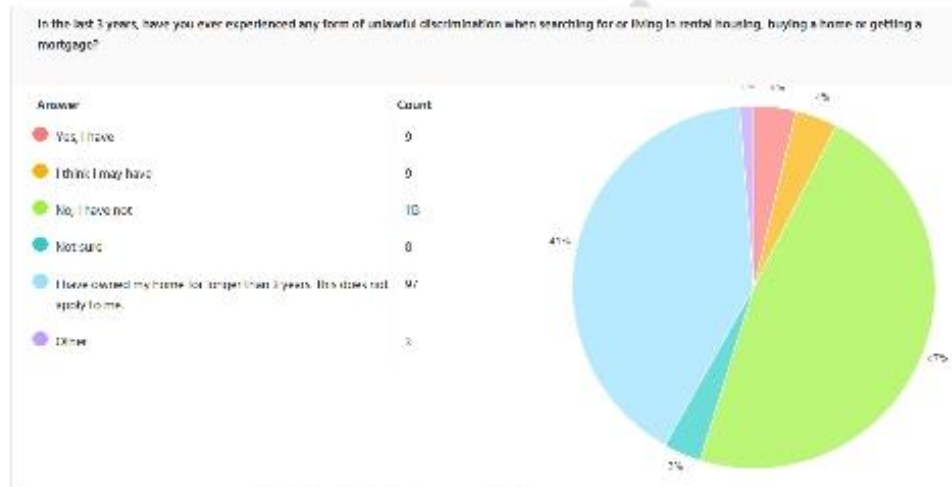
RANKING OF NEEDS

1. <i>Street Improvements</i>	6. <i>Sewer Improvements</i>
2. <i>Street Lighting</i>	7. <i>Home Repair</i>
3. <i>Flood and Drainage</i>	8. <i>Senior Center</i>
4. <i>Sidewalk Addition</i>	9. <i>Alternate Transportation</i>
5. <i>Water Improvements</i>	10. <i>Barrier removal</i>

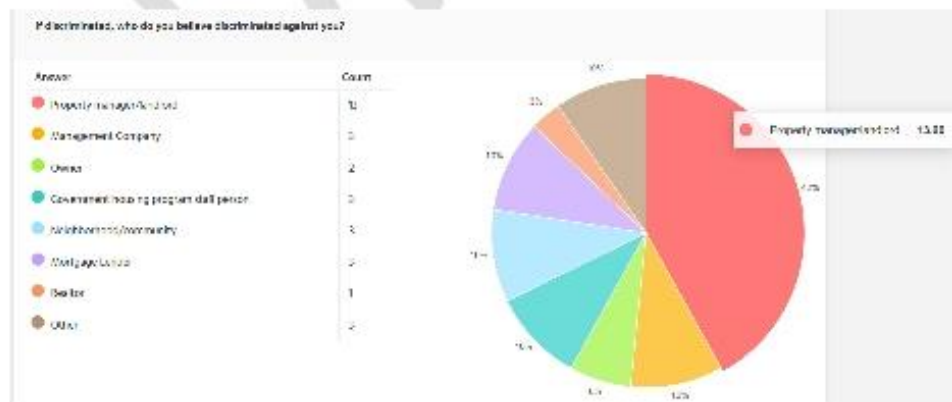


Comments provided were most telling of community needs. For example, in almost all cities, sidewalks were commented on as an important need. Although sidewalk additions ranked fourth in need, the comments suggested a higher importance to have more sidewalks added in neighborhoods to provide safer conditions for kids to walk to school, to connect to other services and for health and exercise. Other types of development such as restaurants and other shopping as well as alternate transportation options were also stressed as a need.

In the second survey, 239 people responded to the fair housing questions. With 4% of all respondents stating that they experienced discrimination and another 4 % unsure if they had or not.



It appears that the majority of the discrimination occurred for renters by property managers or landlords.



The top perception for discrimination were based on ethnicity and age. When asked to elaborate on experiences of perceived discrimination, the following comments were made.

As one who collects SS Disability, being told I need to make 3x the amount of rent seems discriminatory, as I do make enough to pay the rent with my Disability check.

I don't believe I should be charged 1/2 the owners (a friend) mortgage for a highly regulated living situation.

I filled out the Section 8 application years ago (I'd rather say why via phone) and I did not know that whoever fills it out is considered head of house and any monies owed falls on me. I called Section 8 immediately to let them know ...

I was told three adults could not live in a one-bedroom apartment when in fact we watch 3 adults living in the same one bedroom apartment with an animal but the apartment complex said we cannot that they are doing something against the law but they will no...

I was trying to get help to get a housing voucher and they were very dismissive and acting like I didn't have a right to be there because I'm white. They were very rude almost hostile.

Lender pulled out because I'm a W2 employee

The examples I showed her her vs. the homes she always selected for me were always vastly different. She always chose low quality, ugly homes for me. The house I eventually bought was one I found.

There is not enough housing for older people. If you can find one, the list is so long you'd be dead before you could get one. Rent too high for me in safe neighborhoods I am familiar with. I am 75 years old, social security and still working

Was told by many apartments that I had to make 3 times the total rent when in face legally they can only request 3 times my rent portion. That's a huge difference.

We walked into a home builder and the sales person asked us why we were looking. He asked us if we could afford the homes. We said yes. He asked if we were sure and asked what we did for a living. This was not his place to find out these details

Additional comments were made by a few citizens voicing strong opinions regarding the survey, voicing NIMBY sentiments, and increasing single family taxes. Example, "IF ANYTHING I AM BEING DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE I OWN MY HOME AND MY TAXES KEEP GOING UP BUT MY INCOME DOES NOT".

Public Comments

Any public comments during the public comment period for the 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan will be included in the appendix of the Consolidated Plan.

Copies of this report will be available on-line at <http://www.tarrantcounty.com/eCommunityDev>, electronically upon request and hard copies will be maintained at the offices of the Tarrant County Community Development Division, 1509-B South University Drive, Suite 276, Fort Worth, TX 76107. Comments may be submitted by mail at the above address or via email to Susan Au Sau@tarrantcounty.com and Patricia Ward PWard@tarrantcounty.com

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Chapter 2: Assessment of Past Goals, Actions and Strategies

Fair housing problems are the ones that negatively impact the freedom of choice in housing. In general, issues include the costs of housing, the number and type of affordable housing to rent or buy, where housing is located relative to work, play, study and the methods to transport to and from those places and home. The last was of particular concern due to the additional costs when factoring in housing in Tarrant County due to the lack of alternate transportation. Today, the concern is even greater with increased population.

It was stated that building or acquiring and rehabilitating affordable housing in stagnant low income neighborhoods will not help the resident or the local economy to thrive. The same statement remains true today where choices of affordable housing should be near schools, jobs, recreation, quality food sources and alternate transportation. Developers need to keep market conditions in mind and CDHD will continue to work with Cities to coordinate needs of housing relative to market conditions. As the DFW region is in an employment boom with insufficient local skilled labor, more people are moving into Tarrant County to work and live. To help decrease the amount of traffic congestion, the region must do better to provide alternate transportation relative to new housing developments with amenities within walking distance.

For those owner occupied homes, especially for persons who are elderly or have disabilities, the issue is often the cost to maintain aging housing. Data in this report reveals that approximately 68 percent of the owner occupied housing stock are single family homes and three quarters of those potentially require rehabilitation due to age. As our population grows older with our housing stock, aging in place remains the best option of affordable housing for special needs population. To best assist our economically robust region, adding a variety of housing stock and providing better education and services to local citizens would best serve our county and region.

NIMBYism (Not In My Back Yard concerns) existed five years ago and continues today. In Tarrant County's community needs survey in 2015, the predominant response to having well maintained public housing added to an established residential neighborhood was not positive. In the 2019 survey, the question was removed, but some comments were made reflecting the same concern but usually in relation to a personal mater. A change in mindset where developers have built or renovated with amenities for residents and the neighborhood as a whole has led to a more open sense of community.

The last Analysis of Impediments report was produced with the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan submitted May 15, 2016 with the four major items of concern for Impediments to fair housing.

A SUMMARY OF THE IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE ARE CATEGORIZED AS FOLLOWS:

Affordable Housing – The limited availability of affordable housing and apartments as well as the quality, and geographic diversity of apartments accepting Housing Choice Vouchers within the urban county; Assistance in maintaining current single family housing stock so that elderly may age in place;

Transportation – The inadequacy and absence of public transportation within the urban county to allow for greater housing choice; Lack of safe and reliable transportation to assist those without personal transportation;

Increase of cars and congestion on current roads impedes on timely transportation via personal vehicle to maintain employment.

Financial Standing – The high number of minorities denied home mortgage loans and possessing poor credit history and limited history of banking; relationships necessary to further housing choices; The lack of education by general public to maintain good financial standing and

Access to Information – The limited public knowledge among builders, municipal leaders, landlords, and the general public of the law, tenant rights, and resources regarding fair housing choice; lack of information on opportunities to further housing opportunities, and information provided in Spanish in response to Tarrant County's growing Hispanic population.

ACTIONS TAKEN TO OVERCOME IMPEDIMENTS and ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE LAST 5 YEARS TO OVERCOME EFFECTS OF IMPEDIMENTS IDENTIFIED:

Affordable Housing: Increase the availability of affordable housing and apartments by working with CHDOs to build more affordable multi-family units, acquiring single family homes and educating families to properly maintain finances and the property. Since PY2015, Tarrant County CHDO's have added 945 multi-family units amongst 10 multi-family properties and 11 single family homes. One CHDO, Housing Channel is certified to provide housing education to each potential home owner of our units to ensure sustainability. Increasing the quality of life of the citizens that own their own home is vital in maintaining affordable housing. Tarrant County improved the owner occupied housing stock whereby 181 owner-occupied homes were rehabilitated in the last 5 years to date through the owner-occupied rehabilitation program. Where possible, Tarrant County continues to assist homeowners by providing alternate resources that may be able to assist homeowners further. Tarrant County continues to work with diverse providers in more cities to accept Housing Choice Vouchers within the urban county through the Tarrant County Housing Authority Office. It has been Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office's goal to continue to increase in the number of affordable housing providers accepting Housing Choice Vouchers. Monthly meetings were had to educate and hear from landlords regarding tenants and fair housing rights for tenants and landlords. By improving communications between landlords and tenants with more education, TCHAO can increase affordable housing choices.

Transportation: Increase the transportation options beyond the personal vehicle. By participating with the Tarrant Regional Transportation Council we can ensure that public needs are being conveyed and provide input on what services should be expanded. In PY 2018, meetings were actively participated by Tarrant County staff monthly to voice citizen's traffic concerns and need for alternate transportation. A new study will be implemented in 2020 by the North Central Texas Council of Governments on what best alternative transportation should be had in Tarrant County as a whole. Assessments from bike and pedestrian trails connecting cities to expanding train, bus or bullet train capability will be researched. Structurally, Tarrant County assisted in maintaining safe and adequate public infrastructure such as sidewalks in neighborhoods with schools and safe roadways for drivers to drive on. 64 public works projects were completed in the last 5 years using CDBG, of which 17 were street improvement and 6 sidewalk installation projects. Cities have often included new sidewalk installation where possible when improving streets. By improving walkability of a neighborhood in relation to schools and other commercial properties, citizens are given greater and safer options of travel. In a survey requesting citizen input regarding community needs, new sidewalks, street

improvements and alternate transportation were the top requested needs.

Financial Standing: Educate lower income families and individuals about maintaining good credit and financial standing. Case managers for the homeless are not only assisting families with housing, but accessing resources to improve their lives to self-sustainability. By providing guidance on what resources are available, homeless persons may re-focus on job seeking and/or higher education to improve their fiscal situation. Other agencies such as Workforce Solutions are partners to increase labor and education opportunities thereby improving family income. Our CHDO's also work with mortgage lenders to provide opportunities to work with low to moderate income families that seek to acquire their own home. The built relationships with banks and lenders have given both lender and borrower better understanding and value of our CHDO's. Tarrant County continually learns about more diverse opportunities and institutions to further housing choices and share this information with those who work with individuals and families who seek permanent housing. Programs continue to be implemented by sub-grantees of CoC grants with more education for case managers and their clients.

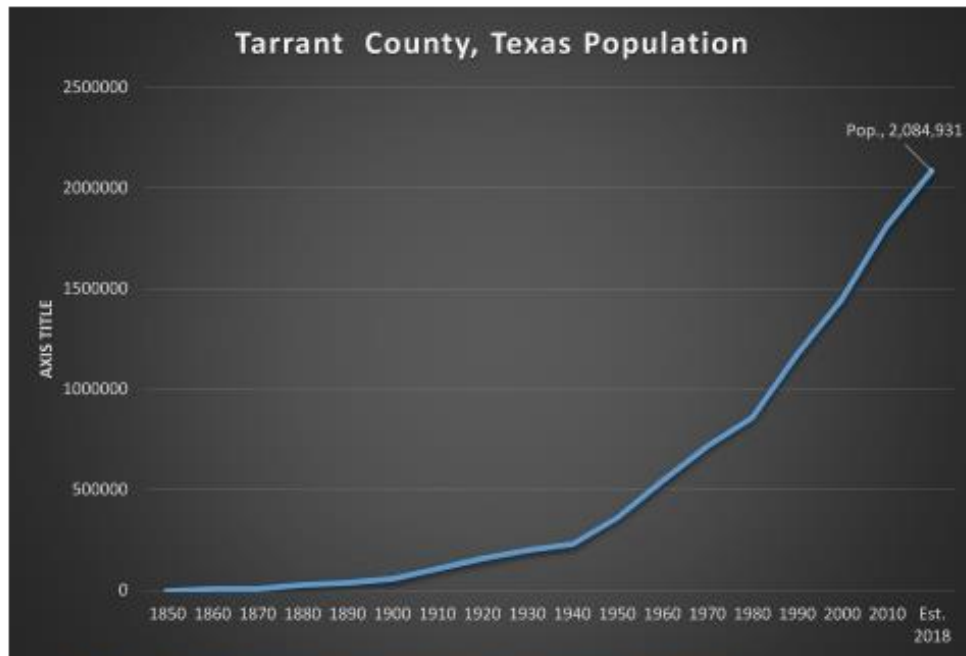
Access to Information: Educational sessions and informational material are provided to help builders, municipal leaders, landlords, and the general public regarding the law, tenant rights, and resources for fair housing choices. Information in English, Spanish and Vietnamese are regularly provided for each rehab and rental assistance project as well as upon request.

Chapter 3: Demographic Data

This chapter will cover a county-wide overview of demographics (population, race, gender, income, persons with disabilities) and housing market conditions (number of SF and MF units, age of housing, demographics of owners and renters, and affordability rates amongst populations) with emphasis on access to opportunities in education, employment, transportation. Although data is included, Cities of Arlington, Fort Worth and Grand Prairie receive separate city entitlement funding from HUD in which Tarrant County does not manage.

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership Entitlement Programs provides annual grants on a formula basis to entitled cities and counties. Tarrant County is able to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, suitable living environments, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. The program is authorized under Title 1 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Public Law 93-383, as amended; [42 U.S.C. - 530.1](#) et seq. Eligibility for participation as an entitlement community is based on population data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau and metropolitan area delineations published by the Office of Management and Budget. HUD determines the amount of each entitlement grantee's annual funding allocation by a statutory dual formula which uses several objective measures of community needs, including the extent of poverty, population, housing overcrowding, age of housing and population growth lag in relationship to other metropolitan areas.

Tarrant County is an "urban county entitlement" comprised of a 29-city consortium for 2018-2020. Using 2017 5-year ACS data, the total population of Tarrant County Entitlement or Consortium is 670,096 people. Urban Re-qualification occurs every 3 years to ensure all cities that want to be included or excluded are given the opportunity which provides the population count to execute the calculation. The following 29 cities form the consortium: Azle, Bedford, Benbrook, Blue Mound, Burleson, 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. Renewal of 2018-2020 urban county re-certifications occurred summer 2017 and the same 29 cities are listed as consortium cities as previous years. Tarrant County has a joint administrative agreement with four entitlement cities: City of Euless, Grapevine, Mansfield and North Richland Hills to manage and administer the cities CDBG funds. Renewal for 2021-2023 will occur in spring/summer 2020.



Source: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml

Tarrant County, Texas was established in 1849 and was named in honor of General Edward H. Tarrant of the Republic of Texas militia. In the first Census count in 1850, 664 people was the official count with its' largest population boom happening in 1860 with 6,020 people, an 806% population increase. A decade later a historic drop also occurred where population decreased 3.9% to 5,788 people. Census estimated Tarrant County's 2018 population to be 2,084,931 people with a steady increase of approximately 2% per year between 2010 and 2017. Tarrant County is the second most populous county in the Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex, 15th most populated in the nation and contains its second (City of Fort Worth) and third (City of Arlington) largest principal cities. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 897 square miles (2,324 km²), of which, 863 square miles (2,236 km²) of it is land and 34 square miles (88 km²) of it (3.80%) is water.

General Population

Population in Tarrant County Cities have consistently grown as most cities have in the nation. Some cities have attracted more residents than others in the past 17 years, but the greatest increase is visible between 2000 and 2010. A good example of the significant increase can be seen in The City of Mansfield and Town of Westlake. Cities like Bedford, Forest Hill and Richland Hills actually saw a decrease in 2010 and an increase in 2017. Due to economic variables with different employers moving into the area, more residents from out of county and state have been moving into the area. Excellent Independent School Districts drive an increase in

the number of families that move into a city with transportation infrastructure and the number of affordable housing available trying to keep pace with the demands and needs.

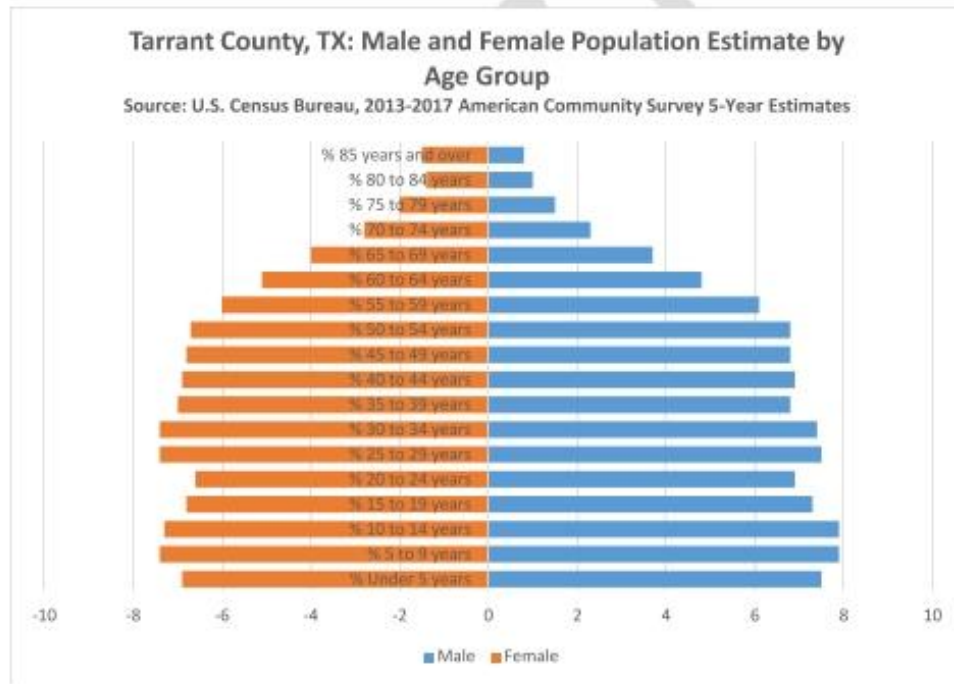
CENSUS Data - City	2000	2010	2017 (5yr ACS)
Arlington	332,969	365,438	388,225
Azle	9,600	10,947	11,607
Bedford	47,152	46,979	49,082
Benbrook	20,208	21,234	22,782
Blue Mound	2,388	2,394	3,425
Burleson	20,976	36,690	43,296
Colleyville	19,636	22,807	25,557
Crowley	7,467	12,838	14,866
Dalworthington Gardens	2,186	2,259	2,227
Edgecliff Village (town)	2,550	2,776	2,976
Eules	46,005	51,277	54,135
Everman	5,836	6,108	6,321
Fort Worth city, Texas	534,694	741,206	835,129
Forest Hill	12,949	12,355	12,831
Grapevine	42,059	46,334	51,733
Grand Prairie	127,427	175,396	188,664
Haltom City	39,018	42,409	44,059
Haslet	1,134	1,517	1,777
Hurst	36,273	37,337	38,813
Keller	27,345	39,627	45,357
Kennedale	5,850	6,763	7,723
Lakeside (town)	1,040	1,307	1,497
Lake Worth	4,618	4,584	4,882
Mansfield	28,031	56,368	65,033
Newark	887	1,005	1,276
North Richland Hills	55,635	63,343	69,039
Pantego (town)	2,318	2,394	2,501
Pelican Bay	1,505	1,547	1,654
Reno	2,441	2,494	2,736
Richland Hills	8,132	7,801	8,036
River Oaks	6,985	7,427	7,633
Saginaw	12,374	19,806	22,120
Sansom Park	4,181	4,686	5,027
Southlake	21,519	26,575	30,090
Trophy Club	6,350	8,024	11,436
Watauga	21,908	23,497	24,391
Westlake (town)	207	992	1,006

Westover Hills (town)	658	682	628
Westworth Village	2,124	2,472	2,678
White Settlement	14,831	16,116	17,135
Tarrant County	1,446,219	1,809,034	1,983,675

NOTE: city data and County data does not equate. All data pulled from U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Population by Age

Often age distribution of a city will show the housing and community needs of its citizens. In Tarrant County you can see a population graph that indicates slow growth. Whereas various cities will show healthy, faster or stagnant growth based on location, economic variables and opportunities available relative to housing.



Similar to 5 years ago, there are a high number of persons 65 years and older that live in the town of Lakeside, Pantego and Westover Hills. Each of those towns have a high population aged 65+ relative to the rest of their city therefore may potentially need assistance to rehabilitate their homes so those persons can age in place. In a report by Harvard’s Joint Center for Housing Studies (JCHS) called “Housing America’s Older Adults – Meeting

the Needs of an Aging Population”¹, it states that “The over-65 population is estimated to double in the same period to one in five Americans, the study shows. At the same time, the numbers of people 85 and older will more than triple to 20 million. Researchers conclude the age 85 and above population with increasing cognitive, hearing and mobility problems will be more difficult to adequately house...” The report concludes that: “(1) Current high housing costs force one-third of adults age 50 and older pay to pay more than 30% of their income toward housing needs, forcing them to cut back considerably on food, health care, or retirement savings. (2) Adequate transportation is lacking or ill-suited for those unable to drive -- isolating the elderly from family and friends. (3) Much of the nation’s housing inventory is largely inaccessible for people with disabilities or long-term care needs. (4) A major disconnect between housing programs and health care services put many of the elderly at risk of premature institutionalization.” There is a clear need to provide housing assistance to those aging and want to age in place in owner occupied homes.

For cities with many young families with children less than 5 years and school aged children such as cities of Azle, Bedford, Benbrook, Hurst, Lake Worth, River Oaks, Sansom Park and White Settlement; parks and age appropriate community programs would help further develop a quality future workforce. Ensuring adequate childcare and pre-Kindergarten programs and quality infrastructure for parents to maintain jobs near home and their children would assist in youth and family development. Overall Tarrant County cities have a strong workforce with future workforce to sustain progress in this county as population increases. The educational system and Department of Labor programs will have to stay on top of economic development to ensure our workforce is grown within the County and workforce is maintained according to industry needs.

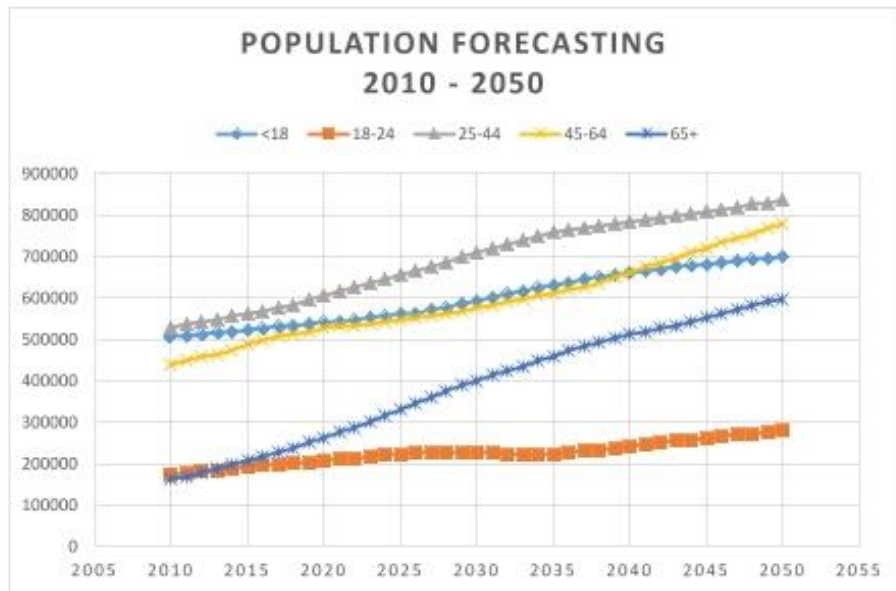
Geography	Total population	< 19	20 - 24	25-64	65 to 69	70+
Arlington	388,225	113,652	30,628	205,293	15,386	23,266
Azle	11,607	2,812	568	6,334	619	1,274
Bedford	49,082	10,761	2,651	27,765	2,618	5,287
Benbrook	22,782	5,252	1,124	12,374	1,352	2,680
Blue Mound	3,425	1,046	298	1,773	114	194
Burleson	43,296	13,405	2,550	22,448	1,628	3,265
Colleyville	25,557	6,676	882	13,927	1,532	2,540
Crowley	14,866	4,759	903	7,905	365	934
Dalworthington Gardens	2,227	432	203	1,164	182	246
Town of Edgecliff Village	2,976	732	207	1,433	191	413
Eules	54,135	13,661	2,905	32,323	2,035	3,211
Everman	6,321	2,134	334	3,180	173	500
Forest Hill	12,831	4,380	907	6,044	503	997
Fort Worth	835,129	259,048	60,402	437,686	28,082	49,911
Grand Prairie	188,664	59,037	13,320	100,412	6,650	9,245
Grapevine	51,733	13,562	3,737	29,615	1,885	2,934
Haltom City	44,059	14,092	3,295	22,399	1,331	2,942

¹ http://www.jchs.harvard.edu/sites/jchs.harvard.edu/files/jchs-housing_americas_older_adults_2014.pdf © 2014

Haslet	1,777	498	34	1,037	107	101
Hurst	38,813	9,986	2,255	20,364	1,881	4,327
Keller	45,357	13,703	1,846	24,339	1,773	3,696
Kennedale	7,723	2,167	516	4,069	384	587
Lakeside town	1,497	264	16	809	112	296
Lake Worth	4,882	1,328	137	2,717	149	551
Mansfield	65,033	21,094	3,127	34,895	2,112	3,805
Newark	1,276	415	61	714	22	64
North Richland Hills	69,039	17,654	4,619	36,895	3,555	6,316
Town of Pantego	2,501	463	70	1,129	134	705
Pelican Bay	1,654	487	108	874	48	137
Reno	2,736	764	274	1,305	162	231
Richland Hills	8,036	2,010	437	4,137	359	1,093
River Oaks	7,633	2,192	536	4,057	364	484
Saginaw	22,120	7,116	1,193	11,424	1,151	1,236
Sansom Park	5,027	1,579	341	2,672	178	257
Southlake	30,090	10,538	675	16,220	1,124	1,533
Town of Trophy Club	11,436	3,531	300	6,420	474	711
Watauga	24,391	7,585	1,556	13,136	879	1,235
Town of Westlake	1,006	353	41	528	27	57
Town of Westover Hills	628	155	3	250	35	185
Westworth Village	2,678	663	176	1,502	111	226
White Settlement	17,135	4,537	1,252	9,237	596	1,513

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The Texas Demographic Center projected 2018 population at a much higher rate, but linearly increasing at a steady rate similar to the 65+ population. Interestingly the 25-44 age group is the most populous but growth begins to taper in 2035 while the 18-24 group begins to decrease around 2030, but slowly increases a decade later. By 2040, there will be more mature working persons age 45-64 than youth less than 18 years. Natural birth rates are forecasted to increase slower than the faster influx of older population which will affect the jobs filled, and the need for changing home and work environment. As technologies change and adapt to population changes and needs, policy must also be flexible to meet housing needs and infrastructure demands.

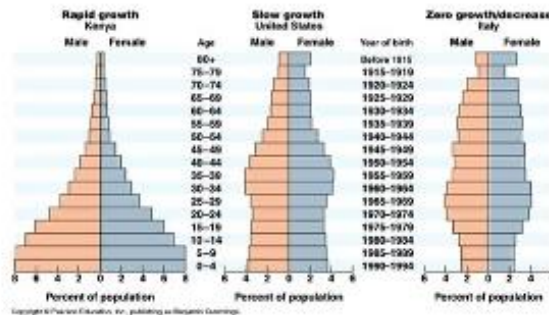


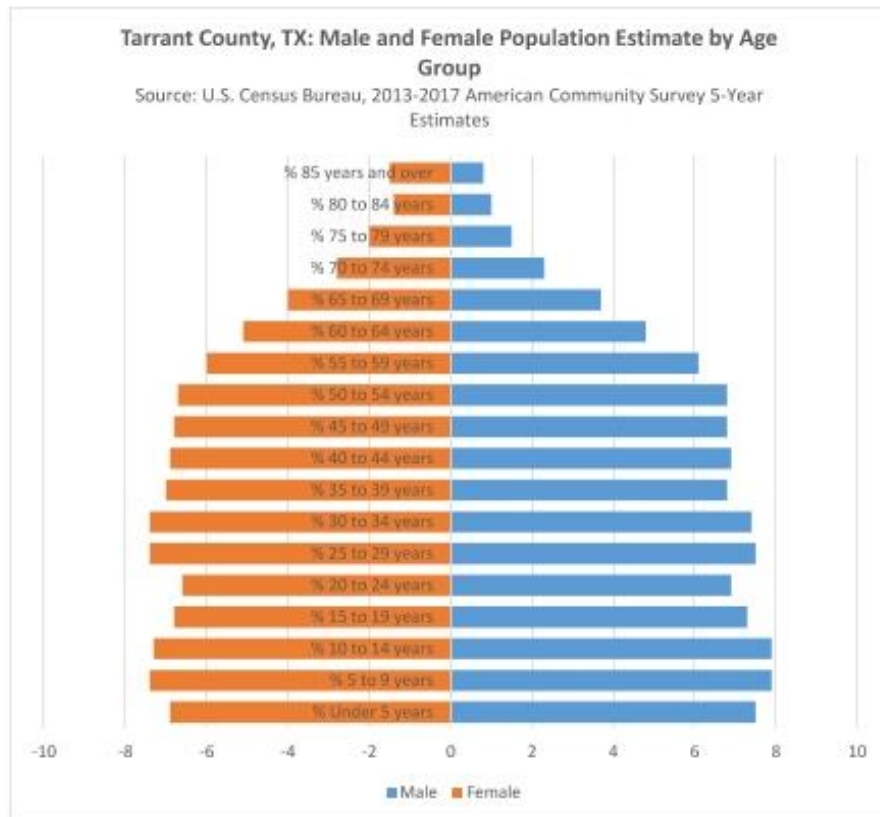
Source: <https://demographics.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/>

Population by Gender

Overall, there are slightly more females than males in Tarrant County with approximately two-thirds of the cities with more females than males; however, male-female population is relatively equal. Cities such as Azle, Bedford, Lakeside and Lake Worth have the greatest numbers of females at 53%-54% population. Population pyramid diagrams were completed for each city and town in Tarrant County with varying rates of population growth. Not surprising, there is consistently more females 70 years and older than males. Ensuring needs are met in our older population and providing housing rehabilitation to the elderly remains a priority to ensure safe living standards while aging in place.

Three Different Pyramids



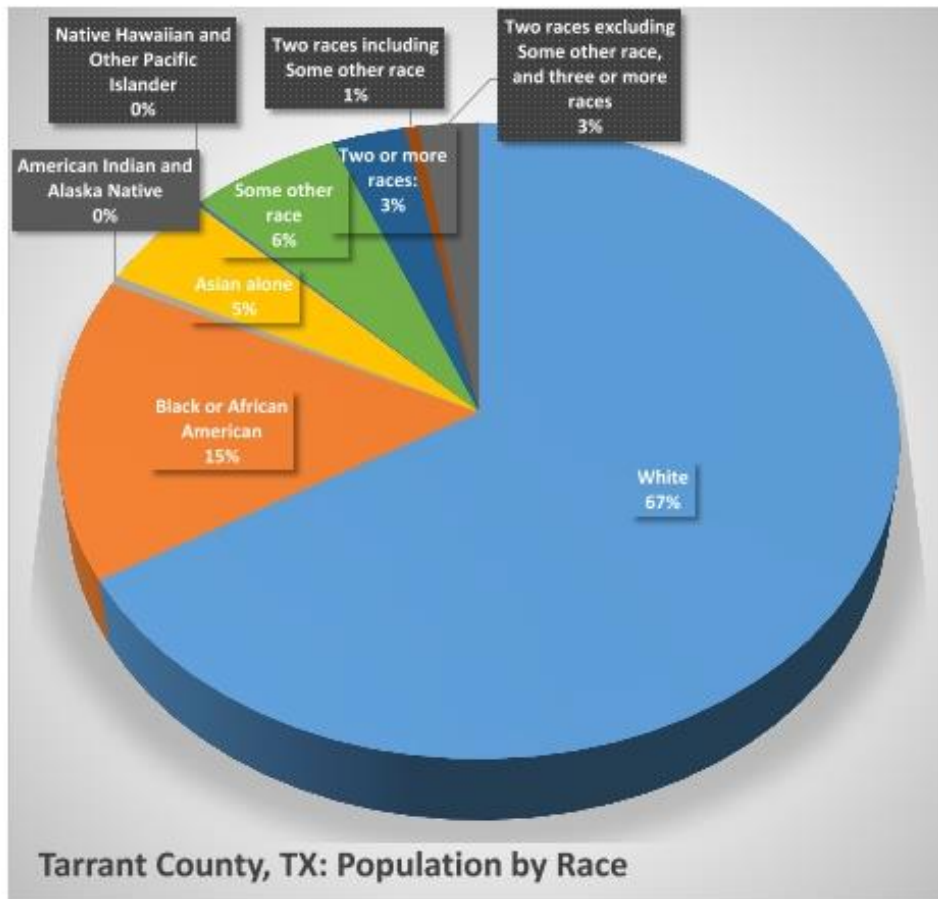


In Tarrant County we see a greater population of older females with relative equal numbers in the working age group and more males in the younger population, 24 years and younger. The pyramid shows similar patterns to the slow growth of the United States as a whole which allows for more flexible planning without too much impact on programs should an outlier event occur.

Population by Race & Ethnicity

The largest population by race in Tarrant County, TX is the White only group (67%) followed by black or African American population (15%), some other race alone (6%) and then Asian Alone (5%). American Indian and Alaska Native alone and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone populations has the greatest fluctuation of all races where population can increase and decrease annually, but compared to other populations there is less than 0.5% and 0.2% within those groups respectively. The significance in race will help determine the need in services in different languages

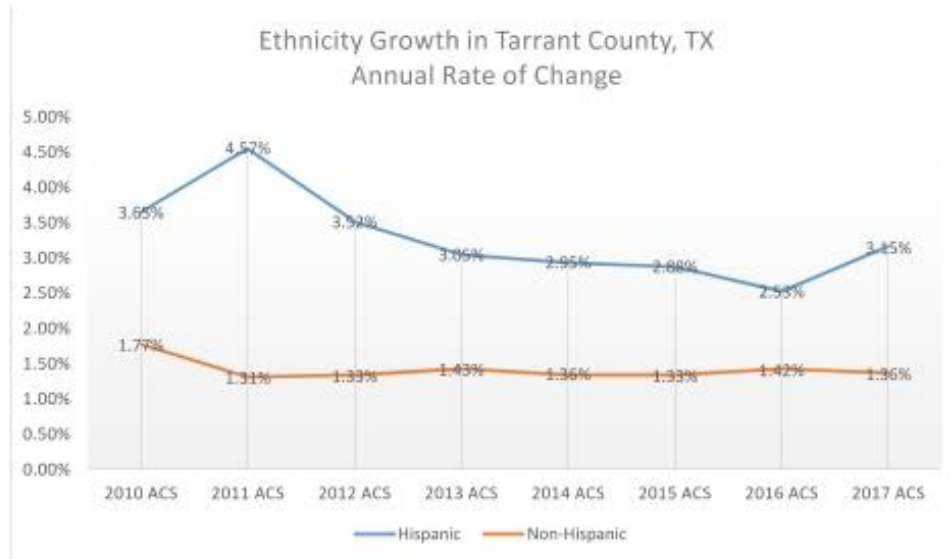
and being culturally sensitive to those served. A deeper observation within a race and understanding origins would provide greater detail, but data is only available in the decennial census. For example, from the 2010 census within the Asian race group the majority of people in this category are from Vietnam (35%), India (18%), China (8%), Filipino (8%), Korean (7%) and Laotian (6%). Each origin country brings with them different languages, cultures and customs, but all with the same basic needs.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Often people will not understand race and ethnicity, so when asked about race, respondents will often answer as white alone and some other race alone which can be reflected in the above chart. Race and ethnicity are different terms in distinguishing population. The U.S. Census Bureau defines

ethnicity as people who identify themselves “Hispanic” or “Latino”. The term has changed through the decennial census but, essentially Hispanic or Latino persons are people who have recently moved from or have ancestral heritage from Spanish speaking countries such as Spain, Central or South America where Race may be in any category. Over time in Tarrant County, we see a higher rate of population growth in Hispanic populations compared to Non-Hispanic populations. Non-Hispanic population growth has grown relatively steadily annually.



There are greater increases in Hispanic populations seen in some cities more than others. According to ACS 2017 – 5 year data, Cities of Blue Mound, Everman and Sansom Park had more than half of their city population identify as Hispanic. In cities of Forest Hill, Grand Prairie, Haltom City and River Oaks we see at least 45% of their city population identify as Hispanic. The increasing need for more bi-lingual (English and Spanish) services and dual language learning in the education system is vital to maintain equality and competitiveness.

When removing the “White” race category and adding the “Hispanic” ethnicity to compare populations, almost all cities had a predominant “Hispanic” population with a few exceptions of either Black/African American or Asian dominance. The Cities of Colleyville, Southlake, Westlake and Westover Hills had a predominance of Asian populations whereas Cities of Dalworthington Gardens and Mansfield had predominate Black/African American population. Regardless of race or ethnicity, we will be exploring the housing market in relation to economic opportunities for residents in later chapters. In the 2016 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Rule by HUD, one requirement was to assess racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (RE/CAP’s). It is noted that Tarrant County consortium cities and unincorporated Tarrant County did not have any racially and ethnically concentrated

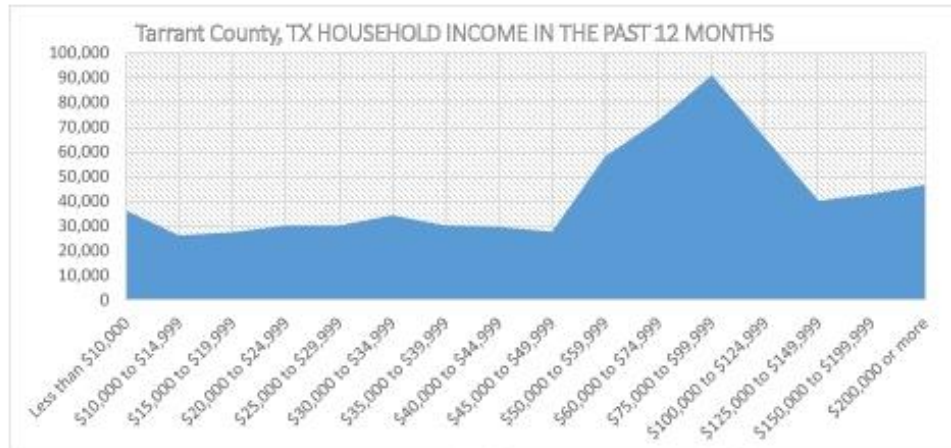
areas of poverty, however areas within the City of Arlington and Fort Worth did have RE/CAP areas. For more information about Fort Worth's RE/CAP areas, please refer to the City of Fort Worth's Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Report.

Population by Income

84.8% of all households in Tarrant County, TX work with earnings from jobs or self-employment. 14.2% of households are collecting retirement income and 22.5% of all households are collecting social security income. 77.8% of working aged people are working, but we annually see more householders 65+ working and increasing their income as well. Whether those 65+ work due to necessity or preference, is unclear.

There are cities that have higher median incomes compared to other cities in Tarrant County therefore we want to focus on those cities that have predominantly higher percentage of families and households that have low incomes bordering the poverty line. Poverty status is determined by comparing annual income to a set of dollar values called poverty thresholds that vary by family size, the number of related children, and the age of the householder. If a family's before-tax income is less than the dollar value of the corresponding threshold, the family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty. For people not living in families, poverty status is determined by comparing the individual's income to a poverty threshold for one adult. Poverty thresholds are updated annually to reflect changes in the cost of living using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U).

17.4% of Tarrant County earn less than \$25,000 in 2017 inflation adjusted dollars. 41.7% of household earners earned \$50,000 - \$124,999 with a strong 18.8% making more than \$125,000 annually. Cities and towns that showed at least three quarters of their population had income distributions above \$200,000 are the cities of Colleyville, Dalworthington Gardens, Haslet, Keller, Southlake, and the towns of Trophy Club, Westlake and Westover Hills. In most of those cities and towns, married-couple families and single persons (nonfamily households) had high incomes. In the City of Keller, only married-couple families showed high incomes where 33.7% of the population were married couple families earning \$200,000 or more.



Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates ((IN 2017 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)

All cities except the City of Colleyville are in Tarrant County’s consortium and eligible for HUD funds provided through Tarrant County. None of the towns in the \$200,000+ category have opted to be included in the consortium and therefore are only eligible for State of Texas funds. The next official invitation for opting in will occur in spring 2020, however towns and cities may request at any time.

In 2019, HUD determined Tarrant County’s Area Median Family Income (AMI) to be \$76,000, which is approximately \$10,000 more compared to five years ago. When looking at all cities within Tarrant County, the majority of the cities have household incomes where more than 50% of the city population make less \$75,000. It is in those cities that greater opportunities must be created. As each city varies in the number of families and age ranges, there are many variables that make up the County entitlement. Tarrant County makes every effort to assist each city in a cohesive manner with such diversity and varying city policies.

Geography	% Families that make \$0-\$24,999	% Families \$25,000 - 74,999	% families making \$75,000+
Arlington city, Texas	15	41.3	43.6
Azle city, Texas	8.7	39.4	51.8
Bedford city, Texas	7.6	36	56.5
Benbrook city, Texas	6	33.9	60
Blue Mound city, Texas	15.3	61.6	23.1
Burleson city, Texas	5.8	40.1	54.1
Colleyville city, Texas	2.3	11	86.8
Crowley city, Texas	12.8	41.4	45.8
Dalworthington Gardens city	4.6	23.4	72.1
Edgecliff Village town, Texas	9.7	33.9	56.3

Eules city, Texas	12.3	42.1	45.5
Everman city, Texas	17.8	55.4	26.8
Forest Hill city, Texas	20.6	59.8	19.5
Fort Worth city, Texas	15.7	39.9	44.4
Grand Prairie city, Texas	12.3	42.7	45
Grapevine city, Texas	7.2	25.1	67.7
Haltom City city, Texas	15.6	55.8	28.6
Haslet city, Texas	1	24.3	74.7
Hurst city, Texas	11.4	41.6	46.9
Keller city, Texas	2.4	19.9	77.7
Kennedale city, Texas	8	41	50.9
Lakeside town (Tarrant County)	8	24.1	67.8
Lake Worth city, Texas	10.6	49	40.3
Mansfield city, Texas	5.3	28.1	66.5
Newark city, Texas	11.4	54.3	34.3
North Richland Hills city, Texas	7.6	39.1	53.2
Pantego town, Texas	9.1	34.8	56
Pelican Bay city, Texas	35	46.3	18.7
Reno city (Parker and Tarrant Co)	15.8	49.5	34.7
Richland Hills city, Texas	7.3	56.3	36.3
River Oaks city, Texas	11.4	61.8	26.8
Saginaw city, Texas	8.2	34.5	57.4
Sansom Park city, Texas	17.3	53	29.8
Southlake city, Texas	2.1	10.3	87.7
Trophy Club town, Texas	3.7	9.9	86.5
Watauga city, Texas	8.5	47.3	44
Westlake town, Texas	5.2	5.2	89.4
Westover Hills town, Texas	6.2	16.3	77.5
Westworth Village city, Texas	9.5	43.6	47
White Settlement city, Texas	15.7	57.6	26.8

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Population by Persons with Disabilities

According to the 2017 5 year ACS data from Census, Tarrant County's civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability is approximately 10.4% of the whole population of 1,967,683 people. Similar to all cities within the county, there are slightly more females than males with disabilities which is not surprising considering there are more females than males in the 75+ age category where most of the disabilities are accounted for. Programs in other cities in the Country provide innovative support groups to help women aging, particularly women aging alone. Caring Collaborative networks have generally "three core elements: an information exchange, which members use to share

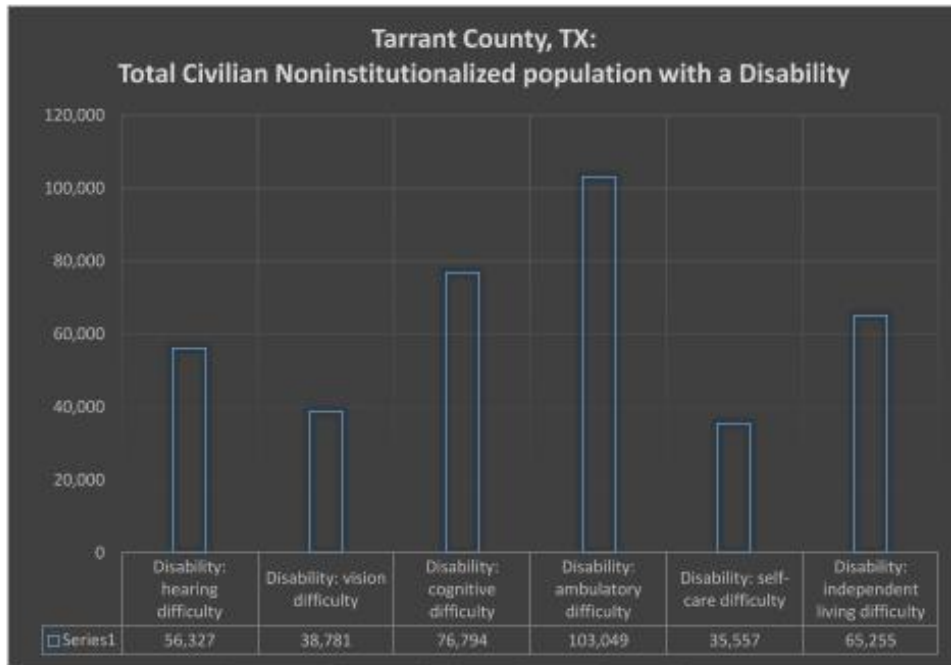
information about medical conditions and medical providers; a service corps of women who volunteer to provide hands-on assistance to other members; and small neighborhood groups that meet monthly to talk about health topics and personal concerns”². Such programs can be seen in Area Aging Agency of Tarrant County and through some senior’s centers in which CDBG funds are expended.

For major cities with greater population, there were higher numbers of persons with disabilities, but as a percentage of the whole population, Cities like Arlington and Fort Worth were on par with the County average. City of Grand Prairie showed a lower percentage of persons (8.7%) with a disability where robust parks and recreation centers are available throughout the city. The availability of programs and facilities to encourage healthy lifestyles and social gathering may lend to the healthy numbers of older population. Senior Cooperative housing may be a future idea to improve aging population prevent disabilities and enable affordable housing for those that cannot age in place.

Although the lowest populated race, American Indians/Alaskan Natives (13.6%) and Native Hawaiians/ Pacific Islanders (12.8%) have the highest percentage of persons with a disabilities within their respective race. However; the white alone count remains the highest with 145,991 people with a disability amongst all races. The majority of persons with a disability are 65+ with a greater percentage as age increases.

The types of disabilities assessed are ambulatory, cognitive, independent living, hearing, vision, and self-care. In the same order are the numbers of persons from highest to least with those difficulties in the county and almost all cities. The order of issue is reflective of those aged 65+ and their needs. For example, more than one-third of those 75 years and older have ambulatory issues in all cities in the county. Only in Pelican Bay, Newark and Reno do we see a higher 11% of working age persons with ambulatory difficulties.

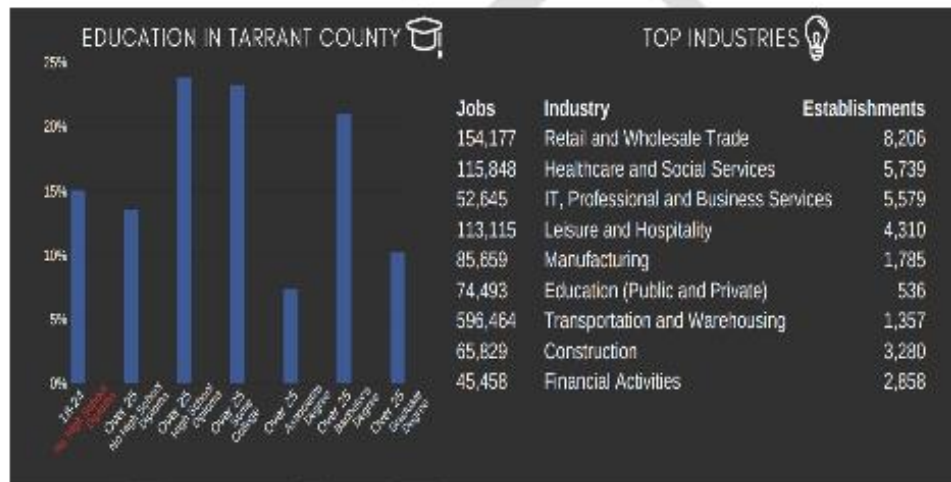
² Source: https://www.bluezones.com/2019/03/when-needs-arise-these-older-women-have-one-anothers-backs/?utm_source=BLUE+ZONES+Newsletter&utm_campaign=74c81d3099-NOV_2019-3&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_9642311849-74c81d3099-198637689&mc_cid=74c81d3099&mc_eid=0f3b1e1258



Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Chapter 4: Employment

Workforce Solutions for Tarrant County's strategic vision is to work cooperatively with other regional economic partners such as North Texas workforce boards, chambers, city governments, economic development entities, educators and training providers as well as community providers toward a collaborative support of regional industry and economic growth. Workforce Solutions works with Tarrant County employers to gather input on skills in demand for specific industries for the future, working with Colleges and ISD's to best educate residents to fulfill those in-demand jobs and provides resources and funding for child care and higher education. For example, with lack of construction related employees, Workforce solutions has created construction apprenticeship training programs. See, <http://workforcesolutions.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Construction-Apprenticeship-Training-Program-2018.pdf> In other fields, Workforce Solutions has partnered with schools and various companies to encourage internships and apprenticeships to coincide with what is being learned to real life application.



From the graphic above from Workforce Solutions for Tarrant County, there is a great number of people over 25 with just a high school diploma and some college which would match well with the leisure and hospitality industry and retail and wholesale trade. However, there are a greater number of other jobs in other industries that require a little more skill and education to be filled. Workforce Solutions for Tarrant County path of creating apprenticeships and starting early career planning in ISD's will hopefully fill high demand jobs with home-grown talent.

Workforce Solutions for Tarrant County is part of the Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Workforce Leadership Council (RWLC) which is the driving force for a collaborative approach to providing workforce solutions across the Dallas-Fort Worth region. The RWLC currently works with six established industry sectors: aerospace, healthcare, infrastructure, logistics, retail and technology and two emerging industry sectors, digital

technology and hospitality. All of which are diversified in Tarrant County.³ The top employers in Tarrant County, TX with the number employed are:

1. AMR/American Airlines, 22,169
2. Texas Health Resources, 18,866
3. Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company, 14,988
4. NAS Fort Worth JRB: 11,350
5. Fort Worth Independent School District, 11,000
6. Arlington Independent School District, 8,126
7. University of Texas Arlington: 6,239
8. City of Fort Worth, 6,195
9. JPS Health Network, 4,872
10. Cook Children's Health Care System, 4,326
11. Tarrant County Government, 4,173
12. Texas Health Harris Methodist Fort Worth, 3,968
13. Bell Helicopter Textron Inc., 3,820
14. Fidelity, 3,720
15. Keller Independent School District, 3,600
16. Alcon Laboratories, 3,346

There are six workforce centers located throughout the County with Workforce Solutions staff visiting employers with innovative ideas or providing assistance in employee needs as well as job fairs posted throughout the County.

³ Source: <http://workforcesolutions.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/RWLC-2017-FINAL.pdf>

LOCATE A WORKFORCE CENTER NEAR YOU

817.413.4000

- ✓ Alliance Workforce Center
2401 Westport Parkway, Suite 200
Fort Worth, TX 76177
- ✓ Arlington Workforce Center
Section C in the Center for Continuing Education and
Workforce Development
21 University of Texas at Arlington (UTA)
110 W. Ross St.
Arlington, TX 76010
- ✓ Central Workforce Center
15415 W. Wilshire Ave.
Ft. Worth, TX 76131
- ✓ Mid-Cities Workforce Center
3701 Oakford Drive, Suite 100
Irving, TX 76039
- ✓ Northwest Workforce Center
WSTU Building at Tarrant County College (TCC)
Northwest
4801 Learning Creek Parkway
Fort Worth, TX 76179
- ✓ Resource Connection Workforce Center
1400 Circle Drive
Fort Worth, TX 76119

Map data ©2018 Google, Imagery ©2018 Google, Map data ©2018 Google, Imagery ©2018 Google

As required by Department of Labor, annual target demand occupations in the County are available in the appendices. Jobs vary from customer service representatives, managers and accountants to engineers, construction trade workers, teachers, medical assistants, IT specialists and aircraft or auto service specialists. Annual average incomes are listed by each occupation in different Target industries. Considering rental costs are increasing between seven to ten percent and home values are increasing up to ten percent annually, training students in ISD's at an early age and providing direction with demand occupations is important for the region's economy and social welfare.

For example, in 2020 the fair market rent in Tarrant County, TX by unit size is the following.

Year	Efficiency	1 - Bedrm	2 - Bedrm	3 - Bedrm	4 - Bedrm
FY 2020	\$ 838	\$ 945	\$1,165	\$ 1,579	\$1,980

Assuming housing costs only should be no more than 30% of household income. We can calculate that for a single person living in an efficiency unit would have to make at least \$2,793 per month with a factor of ten percent added annually to housing and other costs. For a family living in a 2 bedroom unit, they would need to make at least \$3,883 per month or at least \$971 per week where \$291.25 is

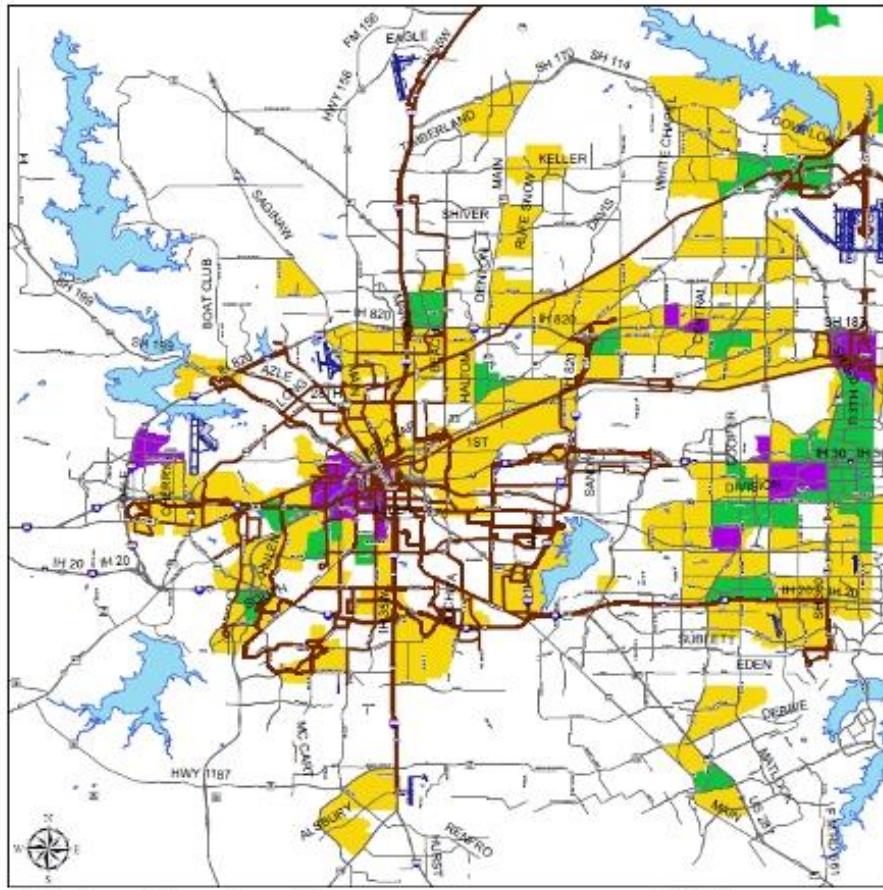
set aside for rent only. The 30% income standard does not set aside costs for utilities or transportation where often these are fixed costs that should be included as part of housing costs.⁴

For a person living in an efficiency unit, they would need to take home after taxes at least \$33,516 per year just to pay rent. A secretary in Tarrant County with an average annual wage of \$31,623 will be rent burdened by paying more than 30 percent of their income whereas the electrician or construction tradesperson making an average of \$45,000 will have fewer worries. A family with at least one working adult or two adults renting a 2 bedroom unit will need to take home at least \$46,596 a year which means just having the one construction worker will create rent burdens, but having the secretary and construction worker work will provide enough for rent and all other expenses without too much worry. However, often it only takes one catastrophic event to set back financial stability. In times as these having rental assistance is important. Often HUD rules such as those seen in Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds caps assistance to those extremely poor residents when many working residents need assistance to prevent homelessness also. In Tarrant County, community resources are shared where referrals can be made to appropriate paths of assistance and opportunities.

As employers move into or around the County, geographic, economic and talent advantages are assessed with opportunities in mind. Employment opportunities relative to affordable housing linked by accessible transportation that is affordable is what all citizens without private transportation think about when moving to another location. Likewise should our planning be when building new housing and engaging our cities and employers to offer greater opportunities to affordable housing.

⁴ For more information on this 30% income standard, see <https://www.jchs.harvard.edu//research-areas/working-papers/measuring-housing-affordability-assessing-30-percent-income-standard>

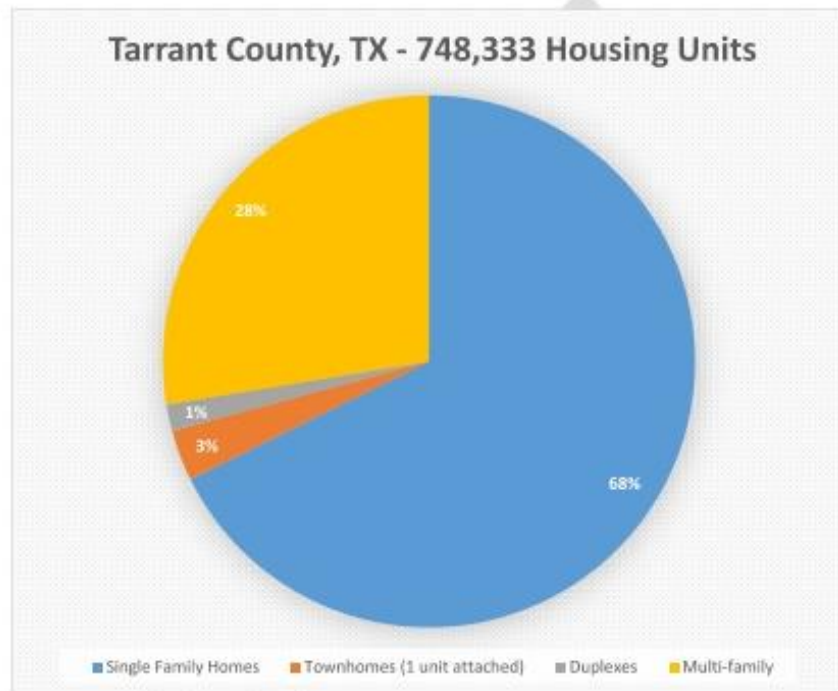
Job Density & Transit in Tarrant County, TX



Transit Source: Trinity Metro
 Job Source: HUD Location Affordability
<https://hudgis-hud.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/location-affordability-index-v-3>
 NOTE: Job density is calculated using all the jobs within a Census tract divided by the land area of that tract. The area around Alliance Airport is a very large census tract which does not translate the number of jobs in that area.
 Created: 1/24/2020 by Tarrant County Community Development & Housing

Chapter 5: Housing Market Conditions

What are the real housing and community needs to best serve Tarrant County citizens? We start with the home and the opportunities of education, employment, transportation close to the home. In this chapter, anecdotal market conditions from various resources and Census data from 2017 five year ACS data will be used to provide a picture of Tarrant County's housing market conditions.



Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

According to the 2013-2017 ACS, 5-year estimates, there are 748,333 housing units in Tarrant County with 92% occupied. The County is comprised of 67.7% of Single Family homes, 3.1% townhomes or similar 1-unit attached homes, 1.6% duplexes and 27.6% Multi-family. According to CoStar data in March 2019 there were at least 1,540 multi-family complexes totaling 218,009 units. Based on 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, rental vacancy rate for the county is 8.5% with the highest rental vacancy rates in Dalworthington Gardens (16.9%), Pantego (15.4%), Crowley (13.8%), Everman (12.2%), Benbrook (11.9%) and Richland Hills (10.9%). The majority of multi-family units are market rate with approximately 10% of all units considered affordable. There are a little over 9,200 units for seniors in the county, but less than half are

considered affordable. The larger cities such as Fort Worth, Arlington, Grand Prairie, Grapevine, North Richland Hills, Euless, and Bedford have the greatest numbers of multi-family housing units. All of these cities, except City of Bedford are currently CDBG city entitlements receiving HUD funding. We anticipate the City of Bedford to qualify soon with a population cresting past 50,000.

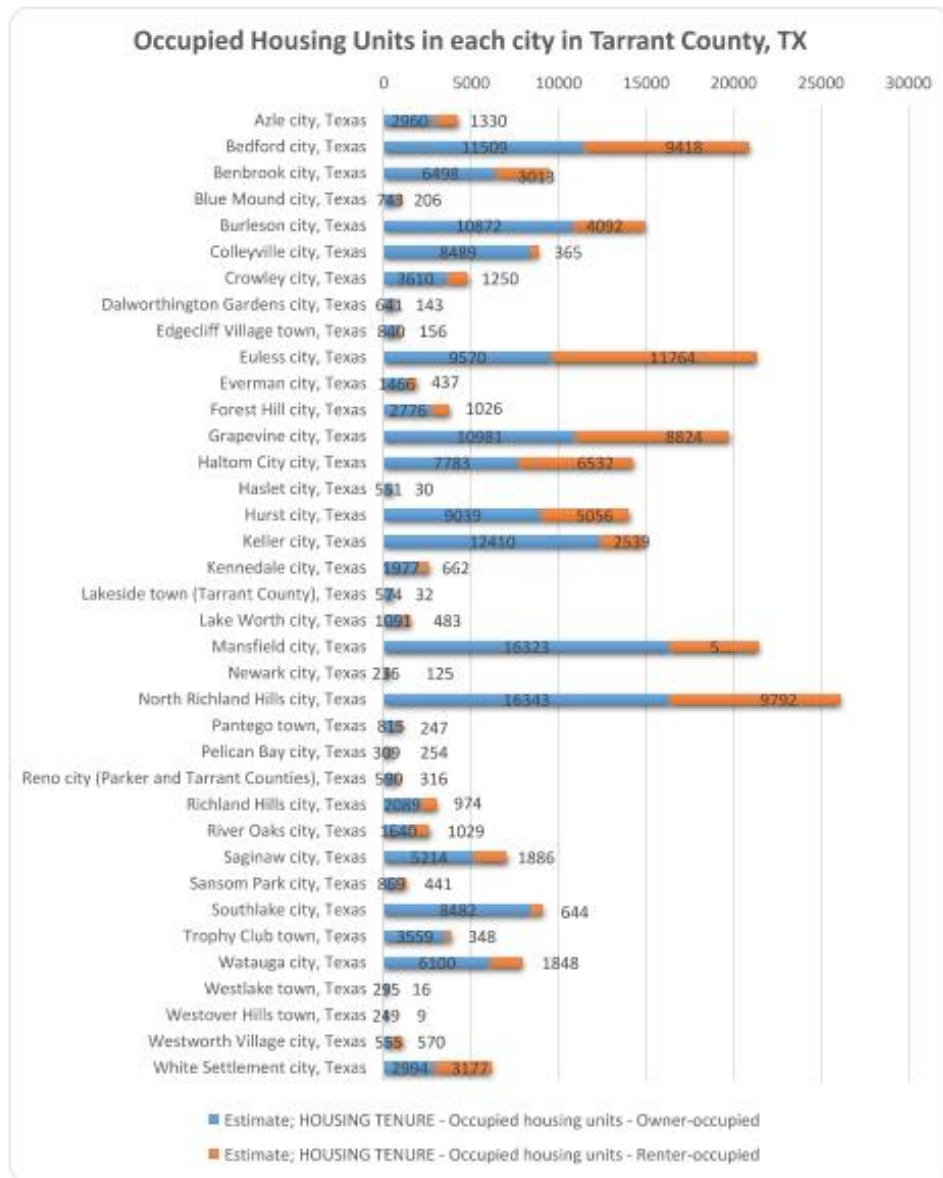
NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS IN TARRANT COUNTY, TX

Total housing units - 1-unit, detached (SF homes)	Total 1-unit, attached (Townhouse)	Total housing units - 2 units (Duplex)	Total housing units - 3 or 4 units (up to fourplex)	Total housing units – Apartment complexes with 5 to 9 units	Total housing units – Apartment complexes with 10 to 19 units	Total housing units – Apartment complexes with 20 or more units
506,371	23,401	11,620	27,082	43,874	59,558	62,419

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Half of the cities in the county have at least 80% of their housing made up of Single Family homes. The majority of homes were built in 2000 – 2009 with almost as high number of builds in 1980-1989. Only in the Town of Westlake are there 100% Single family homes with no apartments. According to Census data, the Town of Lakeside almost has 100% single family homes also with the exception of three multi-family complexes with 3-4 units in each. There are many older homes still in cities like Bedford, Benbrook, Blue Mound, Crowley, Edgecliff Village, Everman, Forest Hill, Hurst, North Richland Hills, Pantego, Watauga, Westworth Village and White Settlement. Based on income eligibility, there are many homes in which home rehabilitation is required to assist home owners. In aging cities, it is even more important to maintain housing stock and allow older residents age in place in safe living conditions. In the City of Fort Worth (6.5%), Westover Hills (10.8%), River Oaks (4.8%) and Kennedale (4.2%) we see housing stock that were built in 1939 or earlier in which we want to ensure historic values remain.

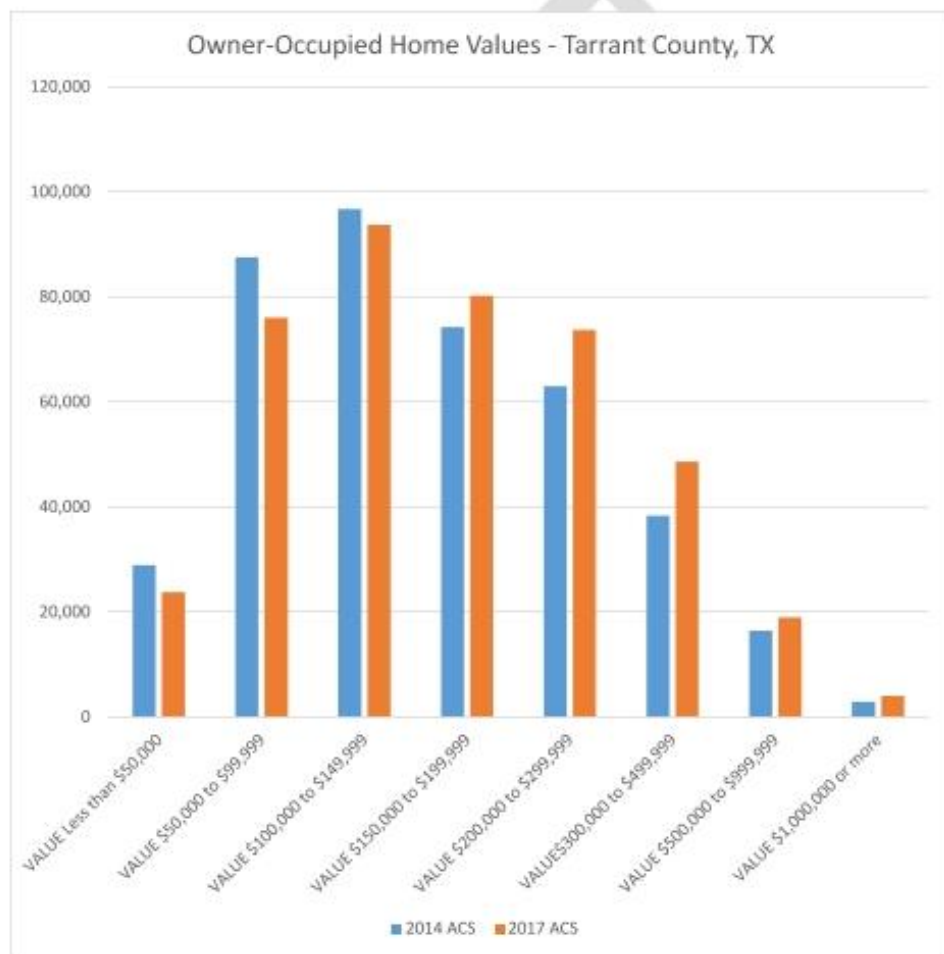
Of all occupied housing units in the cities of Fort Worth, Arlington and Grand Prairie, there are 57%-63% owner occupied units with remaining occupancy coming from renters. The majority of householders occupied their homes in 2000-2015. In cities and towns with older populations such as Blue Mound, Everman, Forest Hill, Lakeside, Pantego, Richland Hills and White Settlement we see higher rates that moved in 1979 and earlier. The combination of older homes and older owners is one where we can assist with housing rehabilitation so that the owner may age in place in a home with limited expenses.



Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The type of heating fuel is mostly electric or gas with electric being the predominate choice. In the City of Fort Worth there is greater variety of heating methods used from Coal to wood to solar or no fuel used according to Census data. For cities with heating beyond electric or gas, there are more homes fueled with wood burning than there is solar power, but there is more solar power used than coal or coke which is better for the environment.

There are not many homes that lack complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, but they do exist. There are more units that lack kitchen facilities than plumbing with the majority of those numbers in Fort Worth and Arlington. The City of Fort Worth does not have a home rehabilitation program, but has emergency repair for all Fort Worth Citizens. City of Arlington has a home rehabilitation program up to \$24,500 per home assistance. The City of Fort Worth receives additional funds from the state for a weatherization program that is available to all Tarrant County citizens.



Increasing home values is a legitimate concern for Tarrant County residents and for some an impediment to maintaining affordable housing. We see a significant increase in the number of homes newly added and existing homes have increased in value between 2014 and 2017. Gov. Greg Abbott signed into law in summer 2019 an expansive reform measure meant to slow the growth of Texans' property tax bills. Cities and counties may increase revenue by no more than 3.5% a year without voter approval. However, even if a government lowers its tax rate, rising property values through higher property appraisals will still increase values and tax bills. The median value of an owner-occupied home in Tarrant County is \$158,200. In 2017, 5-year ACS estimates, 38% or 15 out of 40 cities are valued higher than the county median.

Geography	Median Value (dollars)
Arlington city, Texas	\$ 147,000.00
Azle city, Texas	\$ 123,600.00
Bedford city, Texas	\$ 179,600.00
Benbrook city, Texas	\$ 157,100.00
Blue Mound city, Texas	\$ 82,800.00
Burleson city, Texas	\$ 150,600.00
Colleyville city, Texas	\$ 456,100.00
Crowley city, Texas	\$ 131,100.00
Dalworthington Gardens city, Texas	\$ 403,500.00
Edgecliff Village town, Texas	\$ 142,000.00
Euless city, Texas	\$ 163,700.00
Everman city, Texas	\$ 73,200.00
Forest Hill city, Texas	\$ 80,300.00
Fort Worth city, Texas	\$ 141,400.00
Grand Prairie city, Texas	\$ 139,600.00
Grapevine city, Texas	\$ 273,600.00
Haltom City city, Texas	\$ 95,300.00
Haslet city, Texas	\$ 336,300.00
Hurst city, Texas	\$ 157,000.00
Keller city, Texas	\$ 334,000.00
Kennedale city, Texas	\$ 171,700.00
Lakeside town (Tarrant County), Texas	\$ 174,700.00
Lake Worth city, Texas	\$ 94,400.00
Mansfield city, Texas	\$ 218,200.00
Newark city, Texas	\$ 78,100.00
North Richland Hills city, Texas	\$ 171,200.00
Pantego town, Texas	\$ 193,400.00
Pelican Bay city, Texas	\$ 45,700.00
Reno city (Parker and Tarrant Counties), Texas	\$ 116,100.00
Roanoke	
Richland Hills city, Texas	\$ 115,500.00
River Oaks city, Texas	\$ 88,300.00

Saginaw city, Texas	\$	138,800.00
Sansom Park city, Texas	\$	66,900.00
Southlake city, Texas	\$	627,700.00
Trophy Club town, Texas	\$	348,100.00
Watauga city, Texas	\$	115,700.00
Westlake town, Texas	\$	1,612,000.00
Westover Hills town, Texas	\$	1,289,800.00
Westworth Village city, Texas	\$	105,100.00
White Settlement city, Texas	\$	78,500.00

Remaining cities that are below the median County value will likely have eligible citizens we can provide services too, but does not preclude individuals in those cities that have much higher home values as not all citizens have equal access to opportunities.

For renters, the average rental costs have been increasing in the last five years mainly due to rising property values, the region's dramatic job growth and a tight supply of available apartments⁵. The region's influx of varied employment and major employers such as various health related employers, banking companies, aviation industries, and education systems have increased the demand for more qualified workers. The balance of meeting educational qualifications, paying rent, utilities, transportation costs, food and other expenses is an extra challenge when rent is not affordable.

Real Gross Rent History for Tarrant County

Date	US Median	Texas Median	Tarrant Co, TX Median	Tarrant Co, TX Average
2017	\$1,012	\$987	\$1,047	\$1,085
2016	\$996	\$971	\$997	\$1,054
2015	\$987	\$959	\$994	\$1,048
2014	\$956	\$917	\$956	\$992
2013	\$924	\$875	\$897	\$951
2012	\$912	\$857	\$883	\$934
2011	\$912	\$852	\$881	\$938
2010	\$927	\$868	\$916	\$944
2009	\$931	\$871	\$917	\$955
2008	\$947	\$882	\$930	\$974
2007	\$899	\$836	\$889	\$931
2006	\$909	\$847	\$913	\$955

Source: <https://www.deptofnumbers.com/rent/texas/tarrant-county/>

⁵ Source: <https://www.star-telegram.com/news/business/article172868601.html>

Although rents vary in each city within Tarrant County there are still limitations on lowering other costs such as transportation and utilities. Using HOME Investment Partnership funding, Tarrant County works with developers to increase the number of housing units by building new or acquiring and rehabilitating older units to add to the housing stock.



The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development annually provides Fair Market Rates for all bedroom sizes to all metro areas in the country to use for program management. The values between 2019 and 2020 for Tarrant County, TX indicate the significant increase in costs between years⁶.

Year	Efficiency	1 - Bedrm	2 - Bedrm	3 - Bedrm	4 - Bedrm
FY 2020	\$ 838	\$ 945	\$1,165	\$ 1,579	\$1,980
FY 2019	\$ 754	\$ 853	\$ 1,068	\$ 1,460	\$ 1,851

As demand for qualified employee's increases with new businesses moving in, the demand for rental housing and availability of affordable units and moderately priced single family homes to purchase are in high demand.

⁶ Source:

https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr/fmrs/FY2020_code/2020summary.odn?cbsasub=METRO19100MM2800&year=2020&fmrtype=Final&dallas_sa_override=TRUE

Although many new complexes are under construction to meet the growing demand, many of the new units are aimed at an upscale clientele, with amenities such as quartz countertops and Bluetooth wiring. Rents ranging from \$1,900 to \$2,300 a month for a two-bedroom apartment aren't unusual where many of the new units are aimed at urban professionals that can afford to pay higher rents.⁷ With expensive building materials and lack of qualified homebuilders, supply cannot keep up with demand. Although the majority of those moving into the area fulfill new high paying jobs and can afford higher rents and mortgage payments, those original residents that were struggling with lower paying jobs are now facing more struggles with increased housing prices. Programs to assist citizens upgrade skills and provide child care for children of working parents are extremely valuable to grow our home talent and maintain a level of self-sufficiency in our citizens.

"The relationship between rising house prices and home improvement spending is clear at the metropolitan area level. In metros where house price appreciation has been strong over the past decade—areas like Boston, Dallas, San Antonio, San Jose, San Francisco, and Seattle—owners have typically spent substantially more on home improvements than owners in metros where prices have not yet fully recovered."⁸ As people are aging in place longer and living longer, investment to rehabilitate homes are sometimes not affordable as updates are not budgeted within fixed incomes in which HUD programs may be matched to assist those in need.

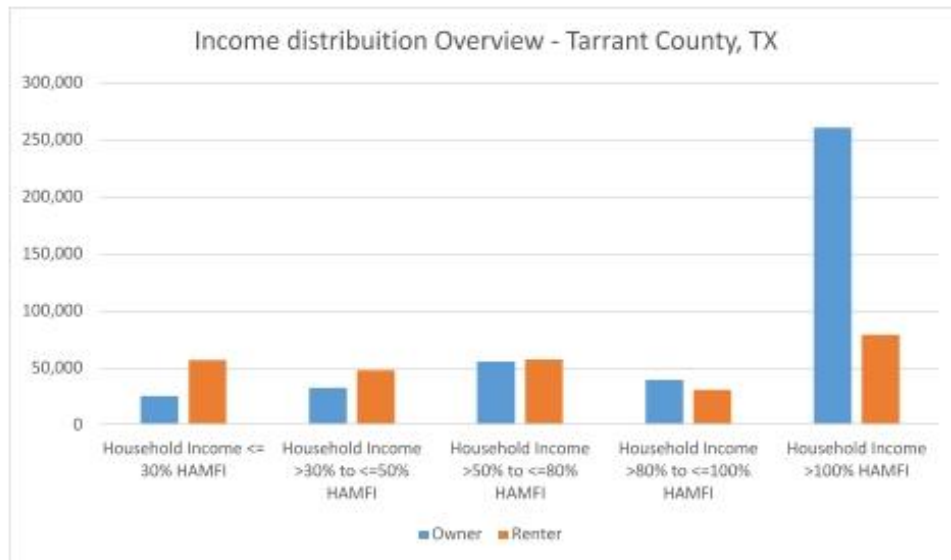
Each year, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) receives custom tabulations of American Community Survey (ACS) data from the U.S. Census Bureau. These data, known as the "CHAS" data (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), demonstrate the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low income households. The CHAS data are used by local governments to plan how to spend HUD funds, and may also be used by HUD to distribute grant funds⁹. HUD adjusted median family incomes (HAMFI) are estimates of the number of households that would qualify for HUD assistance. These data are used to estimate the number of rental units and ownership units that would be affordable and available to a prototypical household at specified income levels. In addition to the affordability by income level, housing problems such as incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 30% and 50% of gross income are included.

In Tarrant County, there are almost twice the number of owners than renters with over 63% of owners well above HUD adjusted median family incomes (HAMFI). Only 6% are extremely low income and 21% are low income households, remaining 10% are moderate income households that own their own home. Household incomes for renters are varied with the majority of households in the extremely low and low income brackets. Only 29% of renters in Tarrant County have household incomes well above the HUD adjusted median family income level.

⁷ Source: <https://www.star-telegram.com/news/business/article172868601.html>

⁸ Source: https://www.jchs.harvard.edu/sites/default/files/Harvard_JCHS_Improving_Americas_Housing_2019.pdf

⁹ Source: <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp.html>



When looking at housing problems, HUD defines problems as incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burdens greater than 30% and 50% of gross income. For renters with problems, the greatest problem is affordability and the cost burdens to maintain housing with potential doubling up. Households with lower incomes will have the greater cost burdens and fewer issues with incomplete facilities, but due to affordability, more than 1 person per room will also be a problem when renting. For renters there are double the number of households that spend at least 30% of their income compared households that spend at least 50% of their income on housing. Obviously, the lower the household income the greater the numbers in either category that are cost burdened. There are still a few with moderate or higher incomes that have housing problems, but it may be cases were lack of kitchen facilities and plumbing facilities exists.

There is greater probability that housing problems such as lack of kitchen and plumbing facilities exist for owners as homes may have been passed down from generations and lack of income has persisted the situation. For owners that do have problems, CHAS data indicate that most have lower incomes, however there is still almost 18,000 owners with incomes above the 100% HAMFI that have one of four problems. Data does not show exact problem however we can make inferences that households could be on fixed incomes, age of homes or original use of home may not have proper kitchen facilities or plumbing, or larger families or multiple families are having to share smaller spaces.

Housing problems for renters are much clearer. Rental costs and household income are for the most part indicative of housing affordability especially with rising rents. As incomes remain stagnant or are slow to rise and rental costs are increasing exponentially, those in the lower income bracket will find rent more unaffordable without upgrading skills to obtain better jobs or changing their housing situation. Luckily, renters will not have a problem of lack of kitchen facilities or plumbing, but issues such as doubling up or having more people sharing living space than intended will be a problem in addition to affordability.

Price of homes will continue to slowly increase with few on the market to purchase affordably. However, “housing analysts with home marketing firm Zillow are calling it a “silver tsunami” as baby boomers put their homes up for sale during the next couple of decades. “After a decade of increasingly tightening housing inventory, a flood of homes will come on the market in the next 20 years as baby boomers age — enough to affect local economies in traditional retirement areas,” Zillow’s Alex Lacter said. “In the Dallas metro, we estimate that 21% of homes will become available by 2037.”¹⁰ This may keep up with the rate of demand by families or younger generations to purchase, but will number of people moving in to the area surpass the number of available and affordable units to purchase and rent?

In 2017, The University of Texas- Arlington executed a study and performance analysis of the affordability of housing programs in Tarrant County based on location. The study sought to address opportunity gaps by developing an innovative approach to evaluate short-term and long-term affordability of all state and federal rental assistance programs and to identify long term affordability and opportunities for upward mobility for all census blocks in Tarrant County, TX. “[The] overall findings indicate that a new way of thinking is needed for affordable housing development. Transportation is more than just a sheer convenience; it provides access to opportunities. Development should be located where jobs can be reached, with access to major destinations such as schools and health care facilities. Affordable housing in the right locations further encourages the integration of the low income population into the economy. UTA findings urge housing assistance programs to be revised around a more comprehensive concept of affordability that accounts for transportation and access to opportunities. This would drastically help low income households in the short term spend less on transportation and provide them with access to opportunities, increasing their chance of upward mobility.”¹¹



Map representing current transportation options, or lack of options, for County residents to get from one city to another.

From the County Judge’s Quarterly report in Spring 2018, “On Monday, April 2, 2018, the Tarrant County Mayors’ Council ...unanimously approved a resolution to request an implementation study for new innovative mobility options for Tarrant County. This action is a substantial step forward in creating a multi-modal transportation system for Tarrant County.”

NCTCOG is currently in the middle of the study.

¹⁰ Source: The Dallas Morning News. Nov 27, 2019 “Boomer home sales will boost housing supply in D-FW and U.S.”

¹¹ Source: “Does Location Matter? Performance Analysis of the Affordable Housing Programs in Tarrant County” by University of Texas – Arlington (UTA)

Chapter 6: Evaluation of Fair Housing Complaints

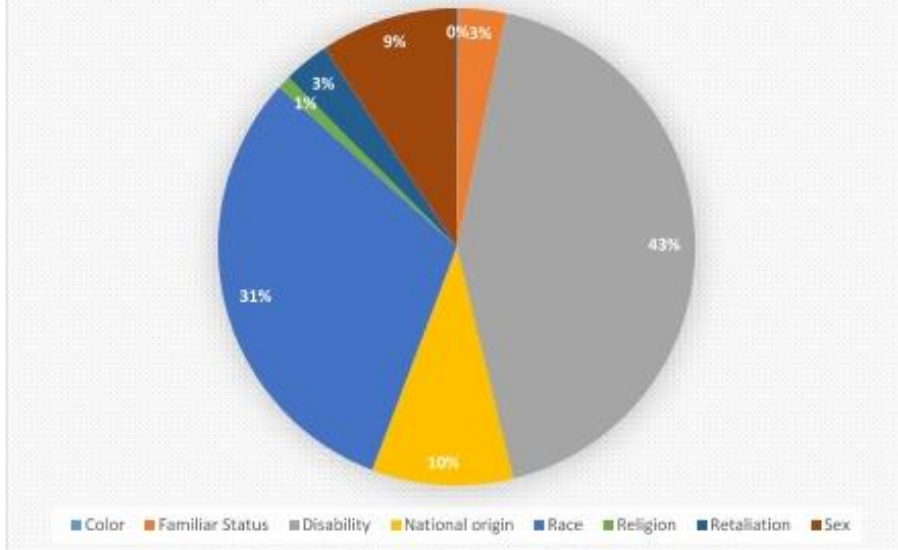
A request for information regarding fair housing complaints filed in Tarrant County, TX to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development was submitted July 25, 2019. A response under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) was provided September 26, 2019 with a list of all housing complaints on January 1, 2014 to September 4, 2019. Within the last 5 years, 1,223 complaints were filed; 18 cases were filed directly with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and remaining 1,205 with Fort Worth Human Relations Agency. The majority of cases were based on disability followed by race and national origin.

Of the 916 rental complaints toward apartment complexes, 44% were based on disability, 33% based on race, 9% based on National Origin, 8% based on sex and a handful based on color, familial status, religion and retaliation. 464 or 51% had successful settlements, 252 or 28% had a no cause determined resolution meaning there was a lack of sufficient evidence to move the case forward, 186 or 20% of the complaints were withdrawn after resolution. Working with repeat apartments that had complaints against them could decrease the number of complaints with some education. Providing the Tenants' Rights handbook to tenants may also help clarify what is covered under fair housing. To ensure this for our clients, a fair housing handbook is provided with all rental assistance.

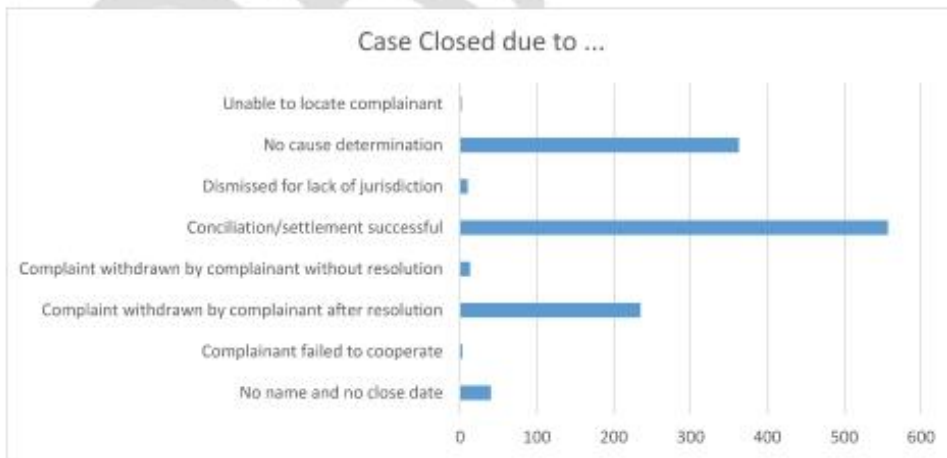
On the complaints listed by renters, 110 were individual owners that had complaints filed against them. 37 cases were based on disability and the owners failing to accommodate their property to persons with a claimed disability. 26 cases were race related, 22 based on sex with remainder of the complaints based on familial status, national origin, religion and retaliation. 45% of the complaints had no cause determined, 28% had successful settlements, and 19% of the complaints were withdrawn after resolution.

Relative to complaints made by renters, a small fraction of complaints were made by sellers and tenants of senior's facilities. Although just as important, focus of education should be made towards renters and landlords. About a dozen complaints were made against hotel/motels and mobile home facilities. For hard to reach audiences accessible education materials is important in today's technological age to protect fair housing rights in any situation.

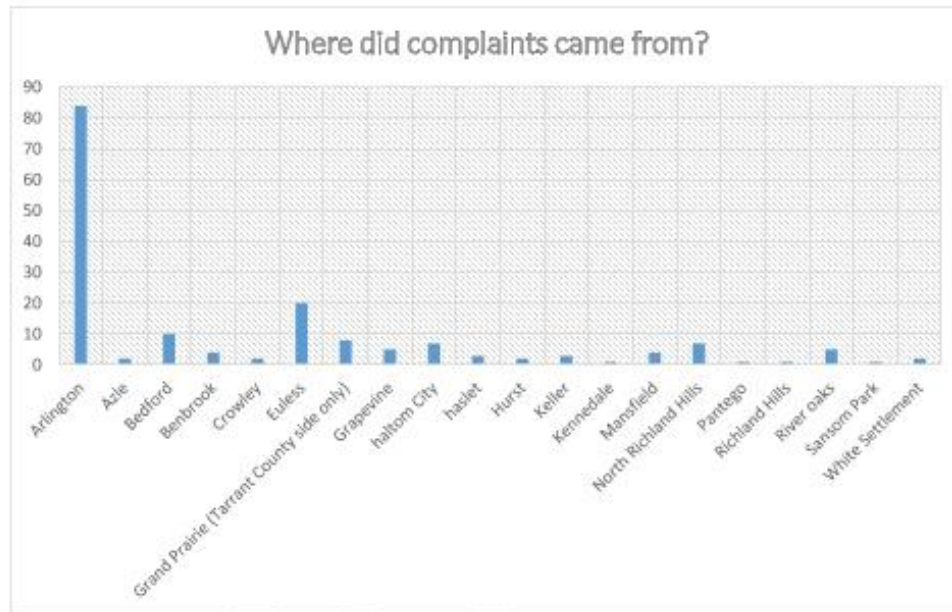
Complaints by type in Tarrant County, Texas January 1, 2014 - September 4, 2019



Most cases closed either because a settlement was successful, there was no cause determined for a case to move forward or a complaint was withdrawn by complainant after resolution. We see that intervention is important to ensure fair housing is provided and clarification of law is made for both landlord and tenant.

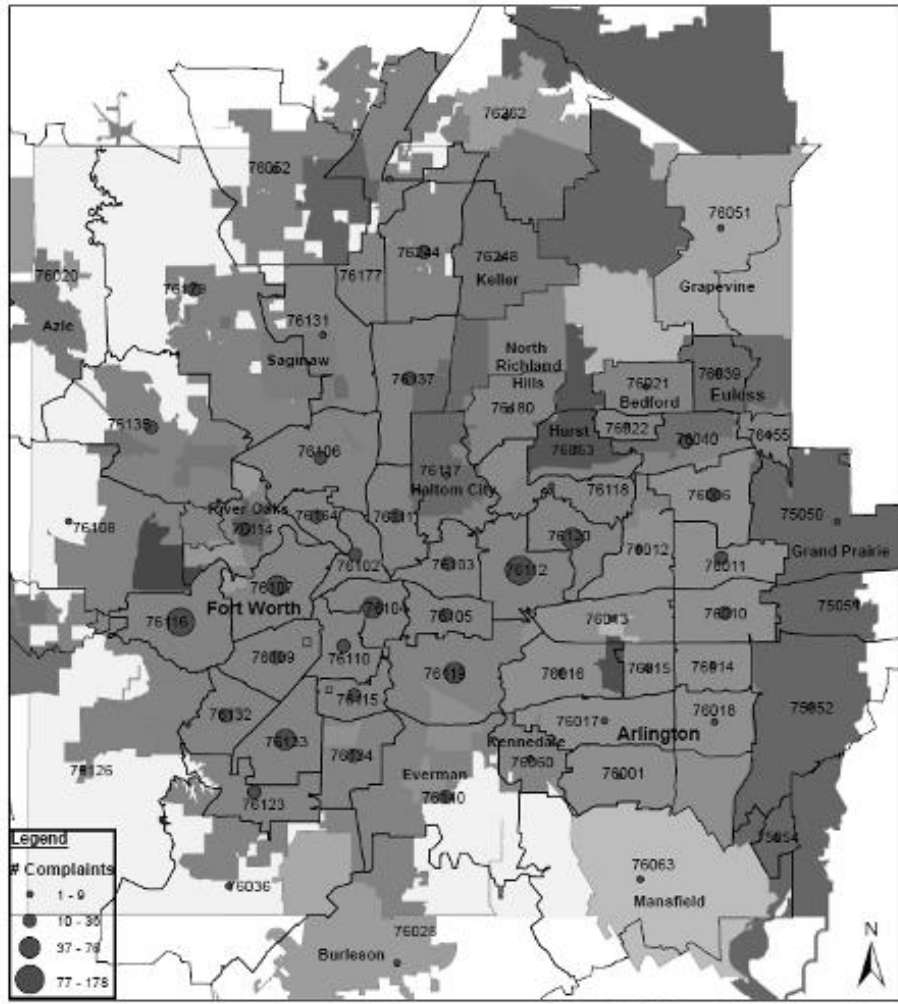


86% or 1,050 of complaints came from residents living in the City of Fort Worth. The City of Arlington had the next highest rate, but only with 84 cases filed in the last 5 years. The remaining cities had significantly less.



Within the City of Fort Worth, we notice a high number of complaints specifically in five zip codes: 76116, 76112, 76120, 76133, and 76119 ranging from 60 complaints to 178 complaints in each zip code. Within those zip codes we see repeat apartment complexes with complaints made against either landlord or tenant, but mostly complaints from tenants. Fair Housing education may be helpful to all complexes with repeat complaints and finding other housing for clients while avoiding those specific complexes would be good practice. However, with lack of affordable housing options may be limited. Education and working closely with landlords will be important to avoid fair housing complications.

Fair Housing Complaints by Zip code
Tarrant County, Texas - Filed 2014 - 2019



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Created December 26, 2019
by Tarrant County Community Development & Housing

Since 2016, the number of complaints have steadily decreased. Upon analysis of specific apartment complexes that continue to have complaints filed against them, we want to ensure any HUD funded complex is monitored according to contracts written. Monitoring and educating our own projects and reminding other entities to do the same for their properties would hopefully improve the quality of affordable housing and decrease any

complaints while safe guarding tenants and the landlord. For those complexes not HUD funded, Tarrant County will continue to work with Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office and the Apartment Association to continue to educate landlords and tenants.

To help safeguard clients from repeat offending landlords, Tarrant County will inform potential clients of potential issues with the complex so that clients are better informed in their choice of housing. More importantly, Tarrant County will encourage more affordable units to be built or remain affordable.

DRAFT

Chapter 7: Lending Analysis for Mortgages

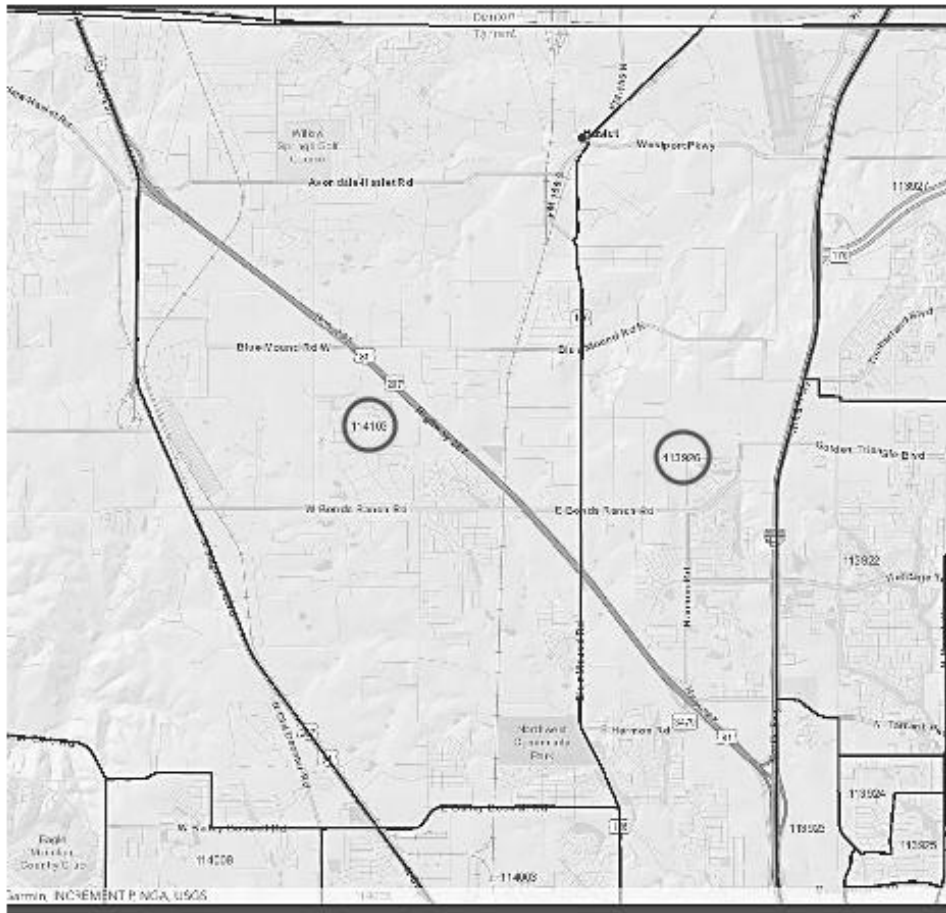
The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act requires many financial institutions to maintain, report and publicly disclose information about mortgages. Data from these reports are available at <https://ffiec.cfpb.gov/>. To assess lending data, 2018 data for Arlington – Fort Worth MSA was collected and analyzed by Census Tract, race and income levels.

In 2018, 70,891 applications were received by financial lenders for FHA, FSA/RHS, VA, Conventional, Refinancing and Home improvement loans. 41% of applications received were for conventional home loans, 33% for refinancing, 18% for FHA, FSA/RHS and VA loans, with only 8% for home improvement loans. Although only 5,646 applications for home improvement loans were received, half of the applications were denied by the lenders compared to eight percent denial rate for conventional, FHA, FSA/RHS and VA loans. There were no reasons listed amongst the data, but reasons could range from not enough equity, low financial scores, asking for an amount greater than the home is worth or where return on investment is minimal.

The majority of the 360 Census Tracts within Tarrant County had between 50 to 99 conventional loan applications received for homes within specific census tracts, except for census tract 1139.26 and 1141.03 with 960 and 1,040 respective applications received for conventional loans. The following census tracts had at least 200 conventional loan applications received on properties within the census tract. All, except five of the census tracts were not populated in 2000, but heavily populated in 2010. With many more homes being added or turned over, we see a greater need for reliable infrastructure and transportation services to relieve traffic congestion.

1110.16 (214)	1139.06 (251)	1140.08 (296)	1140.07 (397)	1139.22 (430)
1115.49 (241)	1139.07 (239)	1141.04 (284)	1110.17 (407)	1139.27 (458)
1136.22 (284)	1139.10 (285)	1113.13 (314)	1131.14 (430)	1139.26 (960)
	1139.28 (264)	1136.10 (399)	1139.21 (448)	1141.03 (1,040)

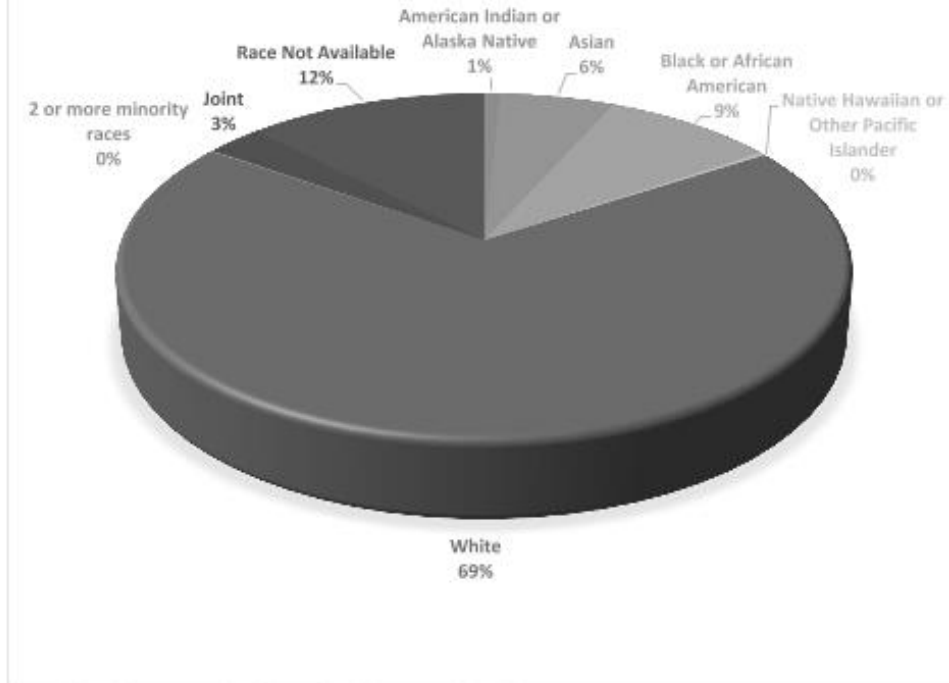
Census Tract 1139.26 and 1141.03 are next to each other and shows a very large area covering City of Saginaw, northern part of City of Fort Worth and City of Haslet. There is a lot of space yet to build upon so new housing is being developed in this area between Eagle Mountain Lake to the west, Alliance Airport in the north and NAS Joint Reserve Base and downtown Fort Worth to the south.



Two thirds of the applications were submitted by Caucasians with less than 1,000 applications submitted by American Indian/Alaskan Natives, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders and 2 or more minority races. The number of applications submitted by race is indicative to the actual census of population by race.

American Indian or Alaska Native	723
Asian	5,281
Black or African American	8,029
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	269
White	62,171
2 or more minority races	128
Joint	2,634
Race Not Available	11,127

**PERCENT OF APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED BY RACE IN
ARLINGTON-FORT WORTH MSA - 2018**

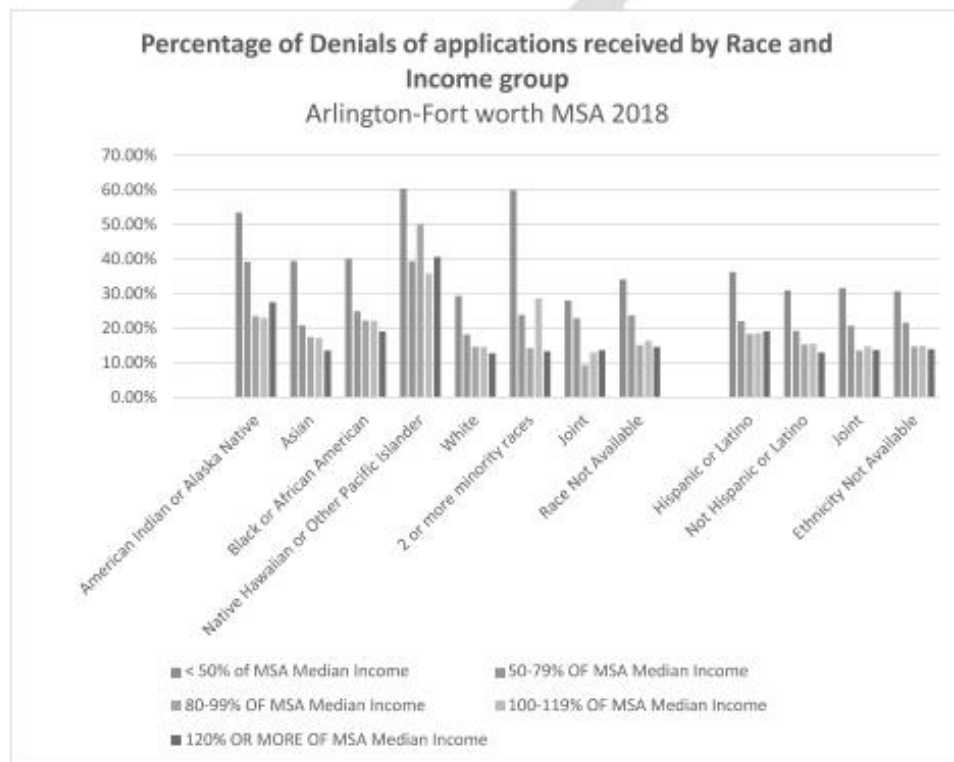


Approximately 17% of the applications were made by people of Hispanic ethnicity. However almost equally ethnicity data was logged as "not available". We can assume fewer Hispanic persons applied for loans or that data for ethnicity is incomplete and some in the "not available" category could add to the actual count of Hispanics therefore reflecting the population. According to 2017 five year ACS data, approximately 28% of Tarrant County considers themselves Hispanic. Is there a language barrier prohibiting Hispanics from applying? Most major banks have material in multiple languages. Do Hispanic familial culture provide resources to purchase a home without loans? Anecdotal evidence shows that many families combine resources where more than the nuclear family lives in one home. Multiple generations may reside under one roof maintaining cultural ties and greater housing affordability in the long run.

Ethnicity

Hispanic or Latino	13,116
Not Hispanic or Latino	63,163
Joint	2,312
Ethnicity Not Available	12,216

Incomes less than 50% MSA Median Income for all races were denied home loans understandably due to amount of equity they have regardless of race. If looking at patterns of denials by income, we should naturally see a decline sloping from high denial rates for lowest incomes to decreasing denials as income levels increase. We see this pattern for Asians, Black/African Americans, White and almost for Hispanic ethnicities. Oddly we see a spike in denials for American Indian or Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific islanders for income levels 120%+. Same for 2 or more minority races in the 100-119% of MSA median income levels. Although fewer in number, we would have to investigate by specific financial lender to find further explanations. Making fair housing materials available to provide education for any persons that feel like they have been discriminated against is valuable.



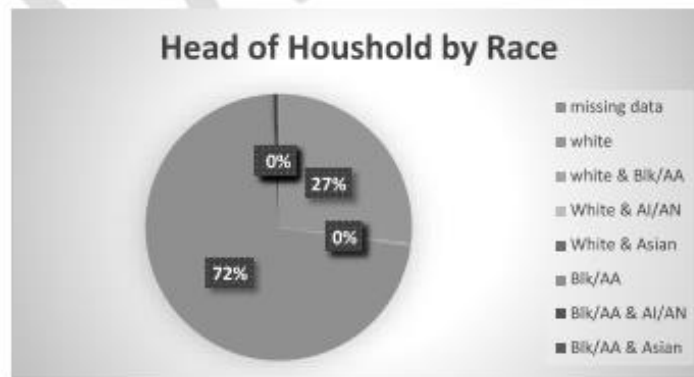
Tarrant County will make fair housing materials more readily available throughout the county and on the website. Educational materials will be in multiple languages with phone numbers for further inquiry and complaints process will be included.

Chapter 8: Publicly Supported Housing Analysis

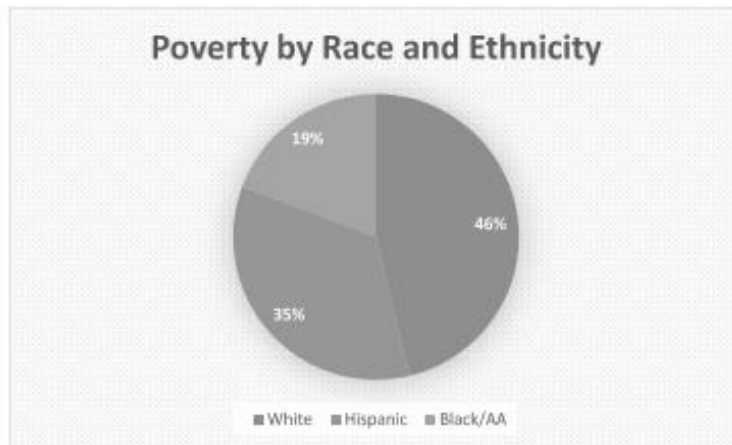
Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office (TCHAO) is the Public Housing Authority for Tarrant County. Cities of Arlington, Fort Worth, Grand Prairie, Grapevine and Haltom City also have public housing authorities within their cities. As the first three cities listed receive their own HUD entitlement grants, Tarrant County does not report on their PHA activities; however, all PHA's work together in the County to serve similar audiences with connected resources. Of The 2,972 housing choice vouchers through the Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office Housing, an additional 351 additional rental vouchers has been received for the Family Unification Program (100 vouchers), Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (73 Vouchers + 42 more in 2018), Tenant Protection Vouchers (30 Vouchers), Mainstream (50 awarded in late 2018), Grapevine Housing Authority (99 Vouchers) and Corsicana Housing Authority (188 Vouchers). Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office currently works with 1300 landlords that accept vouchers. There are approximately 16,637 people/families on the wait list with 2,972 housing choice vouchers specifically provided to TCHAO.

The Grapevine Housing Authority administers the Public Housing Program only as of 2016 and Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office now manages their HCV program. Grapevine Housing Authority owns 98 units located on five streets whereby the rent is based on approximately 30 percent of the household income or a flat rent (resident's choice). Starr Place has 20 elderly & disabled units consisting of 10 efficiencies, 8 one bedroom, 1 handicap one bedroom and 1 two bedroom. W. Texas Street has 19 elderly & disabled units consisting of 8 efficiencies, 10 one bedroom and 1 handicap two bedroom units. Starnes/Brewer has 9 family units consisting of 6 two bedrooms and 1 handicap two bedroom located on N. Starnes and 2 three bedroom units located on Brewer. S. Scribner has 10 family units consisting of 8 two bedroom and 2 three bedroom units. W. Worth has 40 elderly & disabled units consisting of 37 one bedroom and 3 handicap one bedroom units. Grapevine Housing Authority has an established Resident Council which sponsors social and informational activities. Housing Authority of Haltom City administers a public housing program whereby the housing authority owns and manages 1 project which contains 150 affordable rental units. The County will continue to coordinate with local housing authorities on issues which affect both parties.

Looking at race by head of household for TCHAO clients only, we see that almost three quarters of the clientele are black/ African American. There is a much higher number of youth that are black/African American, 83% or 2,891 youth which is a concern if the HUD housing voucher program is generationally perpetuated.



Is there a lack of opportunity for specific racial groups, particularly black/African Americans in Tarrant County when the largest race living in poverty in Tarrant County is white? The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who classifies as impoverished. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold than that family and every individual in it is considered to be living in poverty.



Source: 2017 ACS 5 year data

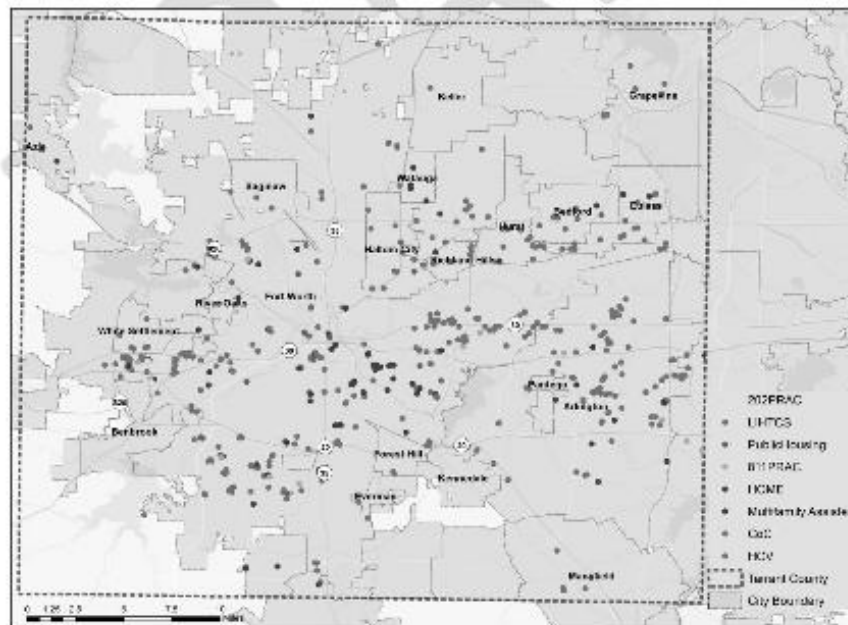
Multiple factors could provide answers, but there is no singular solution. First, historically, many research papers and books have pointed to the various laws and policies passed by local, state and federal governments that emphasized racial segregation. For example explicit racial zoning in the 1920's, or federal subsidies for builders on the condition that no homes be sold to African Americans in the 1950's. Even today in HUD's attempt to mandate the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing report with explicit segregation data shows this flaw. Secondly, case managers and PHA staff have observed in Tarrant County that many PHA clients are generational whereby knowledge of public housing system is passed on rather than knowledge of opportunities available. However, there is often a lack of exposure and education to those opportunities for current clients. With over 3,000 vouchers and no case management, it would be difficult to assist everyone out of public housing reliance, but part of the customer service plan could be to increase employment, education or other community opportunities with all existing clients. Lastly, with rising rents, lack of affordable places to rent and not enough income; the problem will persist for all races and ethnicities.

TCHAO is meeting its Mission and Goals described in its 5-Year PHA Plan by ensuring the following items are high priority annually.

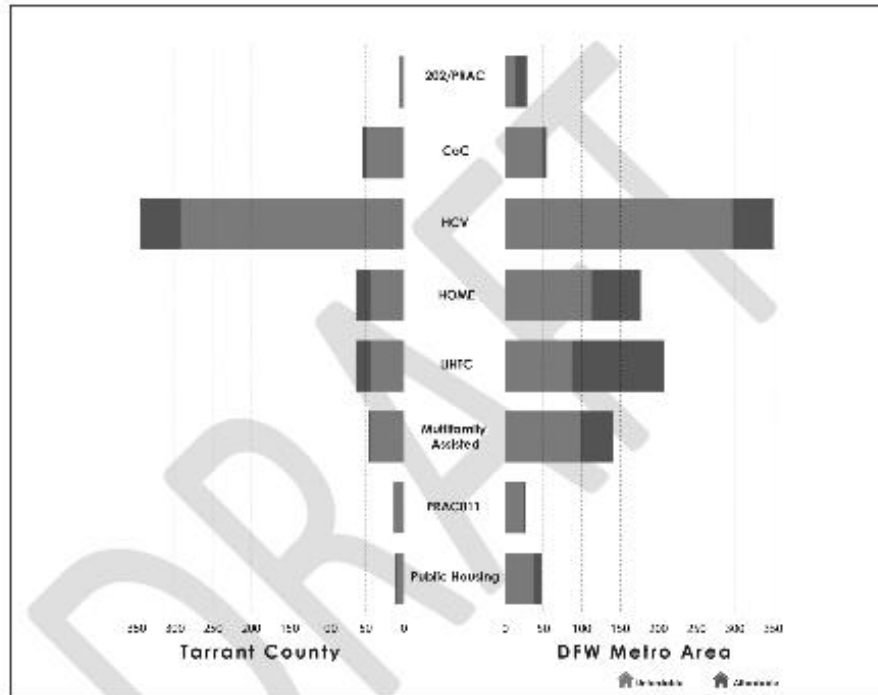
1. TCHAO continues to improve the marketing plan still under development to attract new landlords.
2. TCHAO is already a High Performer, but we continually strive to improve Customer Service by supplying clients with information about high opportunity areas and how these areas could better assist their needs.
3. TCHAO is implementing a Landlord Advisory Board to aide in finding additional ways to get other landlords in high opportunity areas to accept Section 8 Vouchers.

4. TCHAO continues our involvement with the Tarrant County Homeless Coalition in order to get more Service Providers involved to allow more assistance for our participants.
5. Due to the improved rental market we are more challenged in getting new landlords to accept Section 8 vouchers. TCHAO is looking for ways to get current landlords more involved including partnering in the development of our marketing plan.
6. TCHAO continues to make improvements in the FSS program to enhance our relationships with social service providers and participants.
7. Implementing Project Based Vouchers to ensure housing opportunities to program participants.

In December 2017, the University of Texas at Arlington provided an analysis and report, "Does location Matter? – Performance Analysis of the Affordable Housing Programs in Tarrant County". Because there (was) little understanding on the affordability and effectiveness of other rental assistance programs such as Public Housing, LIHTC and the Housing Choice Voucher Program. Also there (was) little understanding about the long term effects of location on low income households in terms of providing accessibility to opportunities and, as a result, affecting the chance of upward mobility. The study provided answers on both and secondly the research (sought) to identify long term affordability and opportunities for upward mobility for all census blocks in the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan region. Catalyst Area maps were created which represented areas with adequate access (by modes other than driving) to major destinations such as educational facilities, healthy food, health care facilities, public transit, and job opportunities. This would help low-income households to not only spend less on transportation, but also, provide access to opportunities and increase chances of upward mobility.



The map shows the locations of assisted housing properties in Tarrant County in 2017. Very few properties are located close to downtown Fort Worth but there are areas near Ridgmar Mall, Medical City Fort Worth and Texas Wesleyan University that spend a low percentage of their income on transportation due to bus service. The housing units that are spending a very high percentage of their income on transportation are located in suburban and exurban areas with weak street connectivity and low accessibility to major destinations. In most of these areas, there is no transit service available or not easily accessible.¹²



Within the DFW metropolitan area, 70% of assisted housing properties are unaffordable and 30% are affordable. On the other hand, in Tarrant County, about 83% of assisted housing properties are unaffordable and only 17% are affordable due to lack of transportation options beyond the traditional vehicle.

Considering not all have reliable vehicles or can afford to maintain a vehicle, adding affordable housing near alternate transportation and encouraging transportation services to be wide-spread throughout the county is important. Continuing to be active in the Tarrant Regional Transportation Coalition and Mayors' Council will provide a bridge for improved dialog throughout the county to improve services. When comparing alternate transportation services to 2019 Housing Choice Voucher client rentals, we see a greater need to add transit services outside of Fort Worth and add affordable housing to areas close to train stations along the TexRail line.

¹² Source "Does location Matter? – Performance Analysis of the Affordable Housing Programs in Tarrant County"

Chapter 9: Policy and Practices in Housing

All cities have varying policies in new housing construction; minimum lot sizes, housing construction materials, landscaping requirements and whether single family or multi-family may be built in specific areas. All have potential limitations on a unit being affordable or not to build, but they are city policies in which Tarrant County has no control over. Tarrant County's policy is to not to own housing property. The county works with cities to provide up to date information on housing needs and federal policies when opportunities arise to work with federal funds. Each city has their own policies and comprehensive plans to manage their housing stock, but through Mayors' Council, Tarrant County provides information on HUD policies and education on disparate impacts to fair housing. The County will work as intermediaries between developers to cities to ensure infrastructure is capable of added population, to transportation services in potentially making services available to provide better mobility and to workforce solutions by making them aware of what is being built to bring opportunities of employment to an area or inform employers of potential workforce in new housing area.

Likewise with rising home values, appraised home values have created high selling prices which can create barriers to purchase affordable homes in nicer areas that have greater access to good schools, grocery stores, alternate transportation services, amenities and other services. Although all home values have increased in the Dallas Fort Worth region, home values in Tarrant County increased less than other surrounding counties. With HUD funds, Tarrant County Community Development can work with CHDO's and other developers to add to the affordable housing stock and ensure eligible home owners and renters have access to higher opportunities and amenities in areas with higher property values.

Chapter 10: Goals and Objectives

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.

Goals

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.

Objectives

In understanding the demographic and data of each city and town, Tarrant County is able to better assist in adding to the affordable housing stock and working with the public to ensure fair housing rules apply. To address housing issues, Tarrant County Community Development and Housing Department (CDHD) plans with fair housing goals and priorities in mind using the data this report provides. The goals and priorities presented will be enforced through the Tarrant County five year Consolidated Plan and executed through the annual Action Plans.

1. 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
2. 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
3. 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.
4. 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 whole using sustainable and resilient practices.
- c) Future technology awareness such as 5G Broadband and greater connectivity
- d) Alternate Transportation options

Maintaining safe and affordable housing will be a top priority as citizen's age and current low income citizens are finding difficulty in finding affordable housing. CDHD's in-house housing rehabilitation program will help aging persons to 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 homeless clients and homelessness prevention clients will include fair housing education and housing quality inspections to ensure the safety of homes. Using HOME funds, multi-family and single family homes have been added to the market. CDHD will monitor annually and address any issues to ensure fair housing standards are upheld and units remain affordable within set HUD periods.

CDBG funds are used to mainly improve old and failing infrastructure, whereas HOME funds are used to build new or acquire and rehabilitate single family or multi-family thereby increasing the affordable housing market. CDHD will continue this practice with limited funds as both are high need. Developers will be encouraged to add amenities within each project for tenants/owners and for the community as a whole. 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. To better assist all clients in Tarrant County, maps of high opportunity areas will be shown to clients to provide extra knowledge in selecting places to live. As CDHD receives many calls regarding Fair Housing, the office will continue to assist callers and re-direct any legal questions to appropriate agencies. All printed material will be available in print and on CDHD website in multiple languages.

To meet the stated goals, CDHD will use the objectives throughout the five year Consolidated Plan and the annual Action Plans. Each objective will be measurable through our Annual Action Plans and CAPER's. Updates may occur based on need, regulatory and/or societal changes.

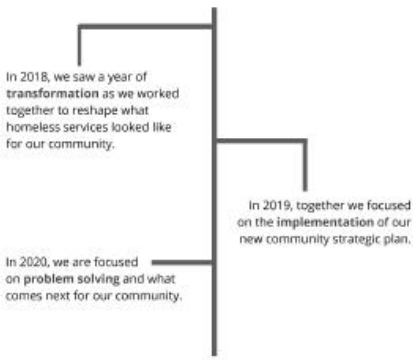
STATE OF THE HOMELESS



TARRANT AND PARKER COUNTIES

The data used to create the State of the Homeless Report is collected from the annual Point in Time Count, Homeless Management Information System, Housing Inventory Chart, Case Manager Surveys, System Mapping, Client Focus Groups, and other data groups.

SYSTEMS CHANGE



2020 HOMELESS RESPONSE SYSTEM

VISION

A vibrant community where every individual has a place to call home and the resources to live their best life.

MISSION

The CoC cultivates partnerships to collectively create effective and efficient community solutions to homelessness.

35+ AGENCIES | 117 PROGRAMS | 10,645 SERVED

2020 POINT IN TIME COUNT RESULTS

2020 TOTAL: 2,103

ANNUAL TRENDS

- 4% Overall Increase ↑
- 43% Increase in unsheltered ↑
- 26% decrease in Veterans homelessness ↓
- 12% Increase in family homelessness ↑
- 16% decrease in chronic homelessness ↓

WHO?

61% Men 39% Women 19% Children 22% Families 6% Veterans

WHERE?

WHY?

The top three reasons people report they become homeless:

1. Unemployment/No Income
2. Inability to pay rent
3. Physical/Mental disability

COMMUNITY STRATEGIC GOALS

TARRANT AND PARKER COUNTIES



1 EFFECTIVE SYSTEMS

Build an effective and efficient housing crisis system of care.

2 DATA DRIVEN

Understanding the scope and need through data analysis and data sharing.

3 HOUSING FOCUSED

Ensuring adequate housing stock and access for those at risk of or experiencing homelessness.

4 ENGAGED COMMUNITY

Increase knowledge and community response around the issue of homelessness.

5 COMMITTED RESOURCES

Maximize resources by strengthening commitment to support community members at risk of or experiencing homelessness.

PRIORITY POPULATION

- 16% Decrease in Chronic Homeless Overall
- 50% Decrease in Chronic Vet
- 50% Decrease in Chronic Youth

DATA SHARING

Together we are working hard to determine what is working, what needs to change, which way things are moving, and the "why" behind what we're seeing.

HOUSING COMMITTEE

In 2019, the CoC Board approved and implemented a Housing Committee. The committee has a focus on, and works to help municipalities prioritize local housing policy.

LEADERSHIP REPORTS

4 quarterly leadership reports published annually.

Purpose: To keep community leaders up to date on what has been accomplished, where we are headed, and how we will get there.

FEDERAL FUNDING

An increase in HUD funding of over \$600,000 for 2020.

The total of **\$13,604,830** in funds will provide housing and services for approximately 1,485 households across Tarrant and Parker Counties.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- 10,429 People served
- 28% Returns to homelessness
- 73 days Average length of time homeless

INTEGRATED DATA SETS

Goal: 9

- 3 Completed
- 6 Remaining

LANDLORD ENGAGEMENT

On April 1, 2020 we successfully launched the Landlord engagement program! Designed to provide access to mediation services, risk mitigation funds and enhanced support through a central point of contact.

IN KIND SUPPORT

Each quarter we collect an average of 50 welcome home baskets for clients moving into a place to call home.

COMMUNITY GRANTS

Homeless Management Information System
Purpose: Capacity Building
Received: \$150,000 3/28/2019

Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program
Purpose: Youth Services
Denied 5/5/2019

Emergency Solutions Grant
Purpose: Housing
Received: 6/21/2019

Runaway and Homeless Youth
Purpose: Youth Services
Denied 7/1/2019

Continuum of Care
Purpose: Supportive Services
Received: 9/30/2019

Total Collaborative Grants: 5

LEADERSHIP ACADEMY

In January 2020, we launched the Leadership Academy for Homeless Services. The goal of which, is to create a system-wide standard of care that ensures individuals regardless of where they access services are served with best practices that are proven to work.

PROGRAM OCCUPANCY

Permanent Supportive Housing

Goal: 95%

91% Program occupancy

Rapid Rehousing

Goal: 95%

92% Program occupancy

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

- 25 speaking engagements
- 350 people educated

HOW TO GET INVOLVED

- Donate
- Give Items
- Volunteer
- Say yes to affordable housing
- Membership



ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, DC 20410-7000

April 2, 2020

The Honorable Glen Whitley
County Judge of Tarrant County
100 E Weatherford Street
Fort Worth, TX 76102

Dear County Judge Whitley:

I am pleased to inform you of a special allocation to your jurisdiction of Community Development Block Grant funds to be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus (COVID-19). This allocation was authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), Public Law 116-136, which was signed by President Trump on March 27, 2020, to respond to the growing effects of this historic public health crisis.

The CARES Act made available \$5 billion in Community Development Block Grant Coronavirus (CDBG-CV) funds. Of this amount, the Department is immediately allocating \$2 billion based on the fiscal year 2020 CDBG formula. The remaining \$3 billion shall be allocated based on needs using best available data, in the following tranches: \$1 billion shall be allocated to States and insular areas within 45 days of enactment of the CARES Act, and \$2 billion shall be distributed to states and local governments at the discretion of the Secretary. Up to \$10 million will be set aside for technical assistance. Given the immediate needs faced by our communities, the Department has announced the first allocation of funds. Your jurisdiction's allocation is \$2,490,600.

The CARES Act adds additional flexibility for both the CDBG-CV grant and, in some cases, for the annual FY2020 CDBG grants in these unprecedented times. The public comment period is reduced to not less than 5 days, grantees may use virtual public hearings when necessary for public health reasons, the public services cap is suspended during the emergency, and States and local governments may reimburse costs of eligible activities incurred for pandemic response regardless of the date.

In addition, the CARES Act authorizes the Secretary to grant waivers and alternative requirements of statutes and regulations the Secretary administers in connection with the use of CDBG-CV funds and fiscal year 2019 and 2020 CDBG funds (except for requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment). Waivers and alternative requirements can be granted when necessary to expedite and facilitate the use of funds to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

The Department is developing a notice that will further describe the CARES Act's provisions, a Quick Guide to the CARES Act flexibilities and other provisions, and other resources

www.hud.gov

cspnol.hud.gov

to enable swift implementation of CDBG-CV grants. As these become available, they will be posted on HUD's website and distributed to grantees. The Department will also support grantees with technical assistance.

As you develop your plan for the use of these grant funds, we encourage you to consider approaches that prioritize the unique needs of low- and moderate-income persons and the development of partnerships between all levels of government and the private for-profit and non-profit sectors. You should coordinate with state and local health authorities before undertaking any activity to support state or local pandemic response. CDBG-CV grants will be subject to oversight, reporting, and requirements that each grantee have adequate procedures to prevent the duplication of benefits. HUD will provide guidance and technical assistance on DOB and regarding prevention of fraud, waste, and abuse and documenting the impact of this program for beneficiaries.

The Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) is looking forward to working with you to successfully meet the urgent and complex challenges faced by our communities. If you or any member of your staff has questions, please contact your local CPD Field Office Director or CPDQuestionsAnswered@hud.gov.

Sincerely,



John Gibbs
Acting Assistant Secretary
for Community Planning and Development
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development



ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, DC 20410-7000

April 2, 2020

The Honorable Glen Whitley
County Judge of Tarrant County
100 E Weatherford Street
Fort Worth, TX 76102

Dear County Judge Whitley:

I am pleased to inform you of special Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program funds HUD is allocating to your jurisdiction in the amount of \$844,131, as authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), Public Law 116-136. These special ESG-CV funds are to be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) among individuals and families who are homeless or receiving homeless assistance; and to support additional homeless assistance and homelessness prevention activities to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19.

President Trump signed the CARES Act on March 27, 2020 to help the Nation respond to the coronavirus outbreak. The CARES Act made available an additional \$4 billion in ESG-CV funds to supplement the Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 ESG funding provided under the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94). Of this amount, the Department is immediately allocating \$1 billion for ESG-CV grants based on the FY 2020 ESG formula. The rest of the funding for ESG-CV grants will be allocated directly to States or units of local government by a separate formula developed by the Secretary. Up to \$40 million of the additional funds will be set aside for technical assistance.

Given the immediate needs faced by our communities, the Department has announced the first allocation of funds, which are subject to the following flexibilities and conditions provided by the CARES Act:

- The funds may be used to cover or reimburse allowable costs incurred by a State or locality before the award of funding (including prior to the signing of the CARES Act) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19;
- The funds are not subject to the spending cap on emergency shelter and outreach under 24 CFR 576.100(b)(1);
- Up to 10 percent of funds may be used for administrative costs, as opposed to 7.5 percent as provided by 24 CFR 576.108(a);
- The funds are exempt from the ESG match requirements, including 24 CFR 576.201;
- The funds are not subject to the consultation and citizen participation requirements that otherwise apply to the Emergency Solutions Grants, however each recipient must

www.hud.gov esg@anhud.gov

publish how its allocation has and will be used, at a minimum, on the Internet at the appropriate Government web site or through other electronic media;

- The funds may be used to provide homelessness prevention assistance (as authorized under 24 CFR 576.103 or subsequent HUD notices) to any individual or family who does not have income higher than HUD's Very Low-Income Limit for the area and meets the criteria in paragraphs (1)(ii) and (1)(iii) of the "at risk of homelessness" definition in 24 CFR 576.3;
- That recipients may deviate from applicable procurement standards when using these funds to procure goods and services to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, notwithstanding 24 CFR 576.407(f) and 2 CFR 200.317-200.326;
- While we encourage you to offer treatment and supportive services when necessary to assist vulnerable homeless populations, individuals and families experiencing homelessness must not be required to receive treatment or perform any other prerequisite activities as a condition for receiving shelter, housing, or other services for which these funds are used, notwithstanding 24 CFR 576.401(e).

In addition, the Act authorizes the Secretary to grant waivers of and specify alternative requirements for statutes and regulations the Secretary administers in connection with the use of ESG funds (except for requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment). These waivers and alternative requirements can be issued when necessary to expedite and facilitate the use of funds to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

The Department is developing a notice that will further lay out the CARES Act provisions and other waivers and requirements to enable swift implementation of additional ESG-CV grants. This notice and any subsequent notices of waivers and alternative requirements will be made available on HUD's website and distributed to grantees. The Department will also support grantees with technical assistance.

As your jurisdiction develops its plan to use these grant funds, HUD encourages approaches that prioritize the unique needs of persons experiencing homelessness and the development of partnerships between all levels of government and the private for-profit and non-profit sectors. Your jurisdiction should coordinate with State and local health authorities before undertaking any activity to support state or local pandemic response. HUD encourages you to share successes that may help other grantees. Like other supplemental funding, ESG-CV grants are subject to oversight and tracking, such as requirements to prevent the duplication of benefits. We look forward to working with you to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse and to document the impact of this program for beneficiaries.

Importantly, proper reporting in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) is critical to ensuring grantees are complying with program requirements and policies, providing demographic and income information about the persons who benefit from funded activities, and allowing HUD to monitor recipients. Your jurisdiction's ongoing attention is essential to ensuring complete and accurate reporting of performance measurement data.

HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) is looking forward to working with your jurisdiction to successfully meet the urgent and complex challenges faced by our communities. If you or your staff has questions, please contact your local CPD Field Office Director or CPDQuestionsAnswered@hud.gov.

Sincerely,



John Gibbs
Acting Assistant Secretary
for Community Planning and Development
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development



ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, DC 20410-7000

April 2, 2020

Ms. Patricia Ward
Director of Tarrant County Community Development Division
1509-B South University Dr, Suite 276
Fort Worth, TX 76107

Dear Ms. Ward:

I am pleased to inform you of your Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) supplemental award in the amount of \$106,043. This one-time, non-renewable award is provided under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act") (Pub. L. No. 116-136), which was signed into law on March 27, 2020. The supplemental funds provided under the CARES Act are to be used by HOPWA grantees as additional funding to maintain operations and for rental assistance, supportive services, and other necessary actions, in order to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

This supplemental award may be used to reimburse allowable costs incurred prior to the receipt of your supplemental award provided such costs were used to prevent, prepare for, or respond to COVID-19. Activities for which grantees may use the supplemental grant funds include, for example:

- assisting HOPWA eligible households in accessing essential services and supplies such as food, water, medications, medical care, and information;
- educating assisted households on ways to reduce the risk of getting sick or spreading infectious diseases such as COVID-19 to others;
- providing transportation services for eligible households, including costs for privately-owned vehicle transportation when needed, to access medical care, supplies, and food or to commute to places of employment;
- providing nutrition services for eligible households in the form of food banks, groceries, and meal deliveries;
- providing lodging at hotels, motels, or other locations to quarantine HOPWA-eligible persons or their household members; and
- providing short-term rent, mortgage, and utility (STRML) assistance payments to prevent homelessness of a tenant or mortgagor of a dwelling for a period of up to 24 months.

Please note that competitive grantees are not required to use the supplemental grant funds on permanent supportive housing but may use their awards on any HOPWA eligible activities that address the needs of their communities related to coronavirus prevention, preparedness, and response.

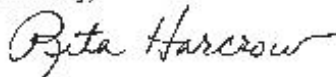
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In addition, the Office of Community Planning and Development has provided certain regulatory waivers to offer additional flexibility to program participants to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and to facilitate assistance to eligible communities and households economically impacted by the virus. Grantees should consult the "Availability of Waivers of Community Planning and Development (CPD) Grant Program and Consolidated Plan Requirements to Prevent the Spread of COVID-19 and Mitigate Economic Impacts Caused by COVID-19" memorandum for more information on the availability of waivers related to COVID-19.

A new grant agreement for this award will be issued through your local HUD field office. Within fourteen (14) days of executing their grant agreements with HUD, grantees will also be expected to execute new project sponsor agreements addressing how the supplemental funding will be used. Further guidance pertaining to the administration of the supplemental award, including eligible uses of the grant funding and reporting requirements, is forthcoming. The Office of Community Planning and Development is looking forward to working with you as you implement critical actions to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19 in your community. If you or any member of your staff have questions, please contact your local CPD Office Director.

Sincerely,



Rita Harcrow
Director, Office of HIV/AIDS Housing
for Community Planning and Development

Patricia Ward

From: CPD_COVID-19WaiverFTW <CPD_COVID-19WaiverFTW@hud.gov>
Sent: Friday, April 24, 2020 12:35 PM
To: Marguerite E. Jones; CPD_COVID-19WaiverFTW
Cc: Patricia Ward
Subject: RE: HOME Waiver Request for Tarrant County

EXTERNAL EMAIL ALERT! Think Before You Click!

Thank you for notifying our office that you intend to utilize the HOME Program Covid waiver authority. We acknowledge your request. You are reminded, to use each waiver, each recipient must follow the notification process described in the mega waiver memo and update its program records to include written documentation of the specific conditions that justify the recipient's use of the waiver, consistent with the justifications and applicability provisions of the waiver. Provisions that are not specifically waived remain in full effect.

Thank you,

Jerry Jensen

Gerald.R.Jensen@hud.gov

The information provided in the email is intended solely for use of the addressee. The information contained herein is purely advisory in nature. In order to obtain an official opinion on the subject, a signed written request should be submitted to this office.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
ATTN: CPD, 6AD
801 Cherry Street, Unit #45, Suite 2500
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

Jerry Jensen
Program Manager
(817) 978-5940 phone
(817) 978-5759 fax

From: Marguerite E. Jones <MEJones@tarrantcounty.com>
Sent: Friday, April 24, 2020 11:12 AM
To: CPD_COVID-19WaiverFTW <CPD_COVID-19WaiverFTW@hud.gov>
Subject: HOME Waiver Request for Tarrant County

Good morning!

I've attached a copy of Tarrant County's HOME waiver request that has also been put in the mail. Please let us know if you have any questions. We look forward to your reply.

Thank you so much for your help! Stay safe and healthy. ☺

Cheers,
Maggie

Marguerite Jones, MPA
Tarrant County
817-528-8311 (cell/text)



TARRANT COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS COURT

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
PATRICIA WARD, DIRECTOR

Ms. Shirley Henley
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Fort Worth Regional Office, Region VI
Office of the Regional Director
801 Cherry Street, Unit 45 Suite 2500
Fort Worth, TX 76102

Dear Ms. Henley:

SUBJECT: HOME Program COVID-19 Waiver Request

Requestor: Patricia Ward, Director
Tarrant County, Community Development & Housing
pward@tarrantcounty.com


Declared Disaster Area: Tarrant County, Texas
Initial Use Date: April 27, 2020

Waiver Flexibilities Requested:

10% Administration and Planning Cap	Timing for a PJ's Response to Findings of Non-Compliance
CHDO Set-Aside Requirement	HOME Certification, Analysis of Local Market Conditions, and Citizen Participation
Limits and Conditions on CHDO Operating Expense Assistance	Tenant Selection and Targeted Assistance
Matching Contribution Requirements	Citizen Participation Reasonable Notice and Opportunity to Comment
Citizen Participation Reasonable Notice and Opportunity to Comment	Rent Reasonableness
Income Documentation	Eligible Tenant-based Rental Assistance Costs and Maximum TBRA Subsidy
On-Site Inspections of HOME-assisted Rental Housing	Term of Rental Assistance Contract
Annual Inspection of Units Occupied by Recipients of HOME TBRA	Tenant Protections - Lease
Four-Year Completion Requirement	Housing Quality Standards
Nine-Month Deadline for Sale of Homebuyer Units	Annual Inspection of Units Occupied by Recipients of HOME TBRA
Use of HOME Funds for Operating Reserves for Troubled HOME Projects	Income Determinations

The above will allow Tarrant County to use HOME funds to address immediate housing needs; use HOME TBRA funds to facilitate urgent housing assistance to the communities experiencing financial hardship; and support organizations that develop and sponsor housing with CHDO set-aside funds to serve communities impacted by COVID-19.

Sincerely,


Patricia Ward, Director

1509B South University Drive, Suite 276, Fort Worth, TX 76107, 817/338-9129, Fax 817/338-9136

Low Income Tax Credit Housing - Tarrant County, TX

TDCAF	Development Name	Project Address	Project City	Zip Code	Total Units	LIMIT Units	Population Served	Appl. Phone #	Census Tract	Program Type	Year	LIMIT Amt Awarded
93306	Andon Apartments	1213 N. Cooper	Arlington	76011	75	75	General	(817) 265-5771	48439121203	9% HTC	1991	\$672,230
93038	Hunt's View Apartments	420 West Park Row Dr.	Arlington	76010	366	366	General	(214) 739-8143	48439122801	9% HTC	1993	\$160,663
93063	Northridge 1 Apartments	2107 Lincoln Drive	Arlington	76011	224	224	General	(817) 461-2438	48439111111	9% HTC	1993	\$172,682
98002	Village at Johnson Creek (Old Courtyards of Arlington)	815 Senior Creek Dr.	Arlington	76010	140	140	Elderly	(817) 236-8800	48439122900	9% HTC	1998	\$666,730
98104	Parkland Pointe	907 Pinon Dr.	Arlington	76017	250	149	General	(817) 466-0742	48439111543	9% HTC	1998	\$763,643
89001T	Manfield Apartments	2104 Worth St.	Arlington	76014	240	240	General	(817) 466-6722	48439111523	4% HTC	1999	\$541,338
01482	North Arlington Senior Apartment Community	975 S. Sandover St.	Arlington	76013	260	260	Elderly	(214) 361-9020	48439122102	4% HTC	2001	\$574,331
05424	Arlington Villas (Ria Hampton Villas)	2002 Mayfield Villa Drive	Arlington	76014	280	280	General	(817) 472-6674	48439111523	4% HTC	2001	\$752,224
04855	Paradee Townhomes	1200 West Sackett	Arlington	76011	248	248	General	(972) 239-4020	48439111543	4% HTC	2003	\$714,733
03461	Addison Park Apartments	6500 Hwy 281	Arlington	76013	224	224	General	(800) 322-7600	48439111408	4% HTC	2003	\$620,371
04963	Providence at South Creek II	6000 Buckles Lane	Arlington	76013	544	544	General	(214) 994-2223	48439111543	4% HTC	2003	\$438,609
04483	Providence at Prairie Oaks	2700 Prairie Oaks Drive	Arlington	76010	206	206	General	(972) 239-4500	48439121904	4% HTC	2004	\$773,619
11406	Chatham Green Village	1532 Chatham Green Lane	Arlington	76014	238	238	General	(816) 503-4500	48439111525	4% HTC	2011	\$352,418
12000	Parkview Townhomes	1201 Mineral Springs Rd.	Arlington	76005	0	0	General	(972) 239-4000	48439111543	4% HTC	2012	REPLACEMENT
17281	The Residence at Arbor Grove	1118 Oldens Rd. Approx 1121 Debbie Lane South of Collins Street and East of York Beach Place	Arlington	76011	126	607	Elderly/Limitation	(935) 936-6330	48439121703	9% HTC	2017	\$1,430,132
17617	Secretariat Apartments	709 Magnolia St	Arlington	76002	74	65	Elderly/Limitation	(214) 487-7878	48439111310	9% HTC	2017	\$1,243,264
18065	Hastro Hoag	209 Magnolia St	Arlington	76012	65	65	Elderly/Preference	(830) 699-6211	48439121605	4% HTC	2017	\$284,310
88075	Able Village	201 Las Brisas St.	Able	76020	32	31	Elderly	(817) 444-1614	48439142004	9% HTC	1998	\$31,287
80101	Engle Lake Gardens	1800 Village Garden Dr.	Able	76020	60	59	General	(817) 444-6532	48439142004	9% HTC	2000	\$322,401
11251	Blauvelt Village / Primrose Park	1300 Blauvelt Ct.	Bedford	76021	104	103	Elderly	(614) 451-2151	48439118627	9% HTC	2011	\$931,488
11205	Villas at Boston Heights	1510 Boston Avenue	Bedford	76116	144	130	General	(214) 432-7610	48439110903	9% HTC	2015	\$1,500,000
60087	Sprine at Albion Villas	755 N.E. Albion Blvd.	Burleson	76028	150	143	General	(214) 342-4400	48439111016	9% HTC	2006	\$1,116,083
09840	St. Charles Place	1408 Longhorn Tr.	Crowley	76036	52	52	General	(817) 732-1055	48439111018	9% HTC	2008	\$221,592
70040	Victory Square Apartments	803 W. Pipeline Rd.	Eulises	76040	460	460	General	(817) 440-5080	48439111511	9% HTC	1996	\$78,011
91040	Mission Pointe (Old Country Villas)	917 Oak Plaza St.	Eulises	76040	240	240	General	(817) 445-5448	48439111514	9% HTC	1991	\$311,700
93102	Ash Lane Apartments	601 E. Ash Lane	Eulises	76039	250	250	General	(817) 355-3000	48439111514	9% HTC	1993	\$760,094
04433	Post Oak East Apartments	3888 Post Oak Blvd.	Eulises	76040	246	246	General	(830) 257-3588	48439106517	4% HTC	2004	\$612,137
14431	Ash Lane Apartments	601 East Ash Lane	Eulises	76039	0	0	General	(716) 847-1088	48439111518	4% HTC	2014	\$584,489
11509	Gate at Oak Crest Estates	5905 E. Eulises Blvd and Dickey Dr	Eulises	76040	120	113	Elderly	(713) 513-6105	48439111513	9% HTC	2015	\$1,430,632
04089	Villas of Forest Hill	7415 Forest Hill Drive	Forest Hill	76140	130	78	Elderly	(214) 580-8822	48439111202	9% HTC	2004	\$424,858
07024	Villas of Forest Hill	7415 Forest Hill Drive	Forest Hill	76140	0	0	Elderly	(214) 580-8822	48439111202	9% HTC	2007	\$36,625
70064	Canfield Chase Apartments	6822 S. Huilen	Fort Worth	76133	116	116	General	(817) 292-4232	48439109110	9% HTC	1990	\$75,548
93040	The Garden Gate Apartments	6060 N. Beach St.	Fort Worth	76133	240	240	General	(817) 440-9483	48439111016	9% HTC	1999	\$725,840
93071	Lago Vista Apartments	6501 Shady Oaks Manor Dr.	Fort Worth	76135	260	260	General	(817) 238-5240	48439106002	9% HTC	1999	\$1,183,104
93109	Shadow Hill Apartments (The Spring Hill)	1300 Hamilton Ave.	Fort Worth	76107	254	254	General	(972) 387-9100	48439102100	9% HTC	1993	\$706,050
93110	Spring Glen (The Shadow Glen Apartments)	1300 St. Julian St.	Fort Worth	76107	176	176	General	(817) 334-6513	48439102100	9% HTC	1993	\$349,886
94025	Historic Electric Building	410 W. 7th St.	Fort Worth	76102	506	62	General	(817) 877-0433	48439121300	9% HTC	1994	\$322,241
95048	Rock Island Hillside	800 Camp St.	Fort Worth	76102	175	105	General	(314) 471-1160	48439121300	9% HTC	1995	\$603,983
95106	Aurora Chase Apartments	801 East Ash Lane	Fort Worth	76119	184	138	General	(817) 413-4261	48439104605	9% HTC	1995	\$298,299
96006	Pennington Place Apartments	200 Pennington Ave.	Fort Worth	76109	152	152	General	(817) 324-9396	48439121402	9% HTC	1996	\$81,610
97040	Fort Worth Villas By The Lake	1201 Collette Little Rd.	Fort Worth	76119	234	140	General	(817) 238-4798	48439106102	9% HTC	1997	\$516,228
98001	Villas of Marlee Creek	3000 Crossville Drive	Fort Worth	76106	148	88	Elderly	(817) 234-4919	48439102029	9% HTC	1998	\$484,238
98002	Homes & Patisserie Apartments	2515 S. Amersaw Lane	Fort Worth	76105	179	126	General	(817) 375-1790	48439121606	9% HTC	1999	\$1,202,544
06144	Sycamore Pointe Townhomes	2201 Sycamore School Road	Fort Worth	76134	168	126	General	(817) 196-2871	48439111005	9% HTC	2000	\$989,325
04246	Crab Park Townhomes	2450 East Berry St. South	Fort Worth	76105	172	172	General	(972) 234-1096	48439104603	4% HTC	2001	\$603,488
01025	Residences at Monaco Hill, The	1600 Owen Road	Fort Worth	76105	234	121	General	(817) 745-0756	48439102003	9% HTC	2001	\$613,498
01427	Meadow, The	4450 Marine Creek Pkwy.	Fort Worth	76106	280	280	General	(888) 307-6552	48439100501	4% HTC	2001	\$924,154
01428	Wildwood Branch	6225 Shady Oaks Manor Dr	Fort Worth	76135	250	250	General	(888) 724-7405	48439106002	4% HTC	2001	\$988,496
01488	Overton Park Townhomes	1501 Overton Ridge Blvd.	Fort Worth	76132	216	216	General	(888) 269-8437	48439105413	4% HTC	2001	\$546,061
02021	Contemporary Terrace Apartments	1200 Jacksals Blvd	Fort Worth	76115	200	200	General	(817) 295-1333	48439104802	9% HTC	2002	\$425,426
02412	Shady Oaks Manor	6148 Sam Villa Dr.	Fort Worth	76135	138	138	General	(817) 237-6811	48439106005	4% HTC	2002	\$178,371
02441	Emergem at Hulen Bend Apartments	6300 Granbury Cut-off Rd.	Fort Worth	76132	237	237	Elderly	(817) 370-4400	48439105508	4% HTC	2002	\$320,464
02440	Iron Wood Ranch Townhomes	2400 Western Center Blvd.	Fort Worth	76137	280	280	General	(513) 489-1990	48439109008	4% HTC	2002	\$759,152
02459	The Park at Sycamore School Apartments	1803 Sycamore School Dr.	Fort Worth	76133	216	216	General	(800) 322-7610	48439105511	4% HTC	2002	\$380,913
02484	Sycamore Center Villas Apartments	7901 Chandra Lane	Fort Worth	76134	280	280	General	(817) 293-4931	48439111005	4% HTC	2002	\$753,222
02485	Alameda Villas	2792 Alameda St.	Fort Worth	76146	192	192	General	(817) 141-1378	48439110807	4% HTC	2002	\$503,216
02488	Blue Lake at Marlee Creek Apartments	1700 Huffins Blvd	Fort Worth	76125	186	286	General	(214) 795-8815	48439114807	4% HTC	2002	\$464,817
02417	Seaman House	929 Hemphill Ave.	Fort Worth	76104	320	120	General	(713) 785-1005	48439121802	9% HTC	2004	\$815,831
04435	Aspenline Tarrant Parkway Apartments	1555 N. Tarrant Parkway	Fort Worth	76137	240	240	General	(830) 257-5323	48439111922	4% HTC	2004	\$713,590
04486	Worthington Point Apartments	12923 Hemphill St.	Fort Worth	76136	248	248	General	(407) 772-0200	48439111013	4% HTC	2004	\$393,028
01588	Oak Timbers Fort Worth South	308 East Terrell Ave.	Fort Worth	76104	168	160	Elderly	(817) 342-0897	48439121100	9% HTC	2005	\$1,200,000
01504	Samuel's Place	1120 Samuels Ave.	Fort Worth	76102	36	36	General	(817) 332-8614	48439121200	9% HTC	2005	\$354,842
01505	Cambridge Courts	8324 Calmont Ave.	Fort Worth	76116	330	330	General	(817) 332-8614	48439110704	9% HTC	2005	\$818,995
01446	Providence at Marine Creek	4307 Oak Decatur Rd.	Fort Worth	76106	252	252	General/Elderly	(972) 239-5000	48439109003	4% HTC	2005	\$991,440
05452	Lindbergh Park Senior Community	1600 Ash Avenue	Fort Worth	76114	196	196	Elderly	972-262-2008 x115	48439100501	4% HTC	2005	\$740,255
05441	Candlestone Manor Senior Community	8201 Sartan Drive	Fort Worth	76120	220	180	Elderly	972-718-8096	48439106511	4% HTC	2005	\$465,743
02008	The Residence at Sunset Pointe	1400 Sycamore School Road	Fort Worth	76123	234	234	General	(972) 745-0756	48439102002	4% HTC	2006	\$609,601
06028	Oak Timbers-Seminary	5201 James Ave.	Fort Worth	76115	128	123	Elderly	(817) 810-9337	48439104702	9% HTC	2006	\$1,215,762
06053	Candlestone Apartments	7425 S. Huilen St.	Fort Worth	76133	216	216	General	(817) 332-8614	48439105510	9% HTC	2006	\$1,044,736
06067	Incline at Parkview Apts	1701 Oak Decatur Road	Fort Worth	76129	144	144	General	(214) 795-6006	48439114808	9% HTC	2006	\$1,000,053
06011	Haverstray Place Apartments	800 S. Jennings	Fort Worth	76104	32	32	General	(817) 506-8717	48439121600	9% HTC	2006	\$343,345
06045	Village Creek	1351 Mansfield Highway	Fort Worth	76119	252	252	General	469-211-0035	48439106102	4% HTC	2006	\$932,493
07040	Samurai House	929 Hemphill Ave.	Fort Worth	76108	0	0	General	(713) 785-1005	48439121802	9% HTC	2007	\$313,316
07463	Amelia Park Senior Apartments	6100 E. Loop 820	Fort Worth	76119	196	196	Elderly	969-211-0016	48439106102	4% HTC	2007	\$738,472
07409	Home Towne at Mutator Ranch	8500 Crowley Rd.	Fort Worth	76134	198	198	Elderly	(817) 742-1851	48439111005	4% HTC	2007	\$579,046
07149	Residences at Eastland	5500 Eastland St.	Fort Worth	76119	146	140	General	(972) 745-0756	48439106202	9% HTC	2007	\$1,200,000
07433	Peppertree Acres Apartments	6555 Sheridan Circle	Fort Worth	76134	148	148	General	(415) 788-0700	48439106001	4% HTC	2007	\$238,533
08027	Oak Timbers-Fort Worth South	300 E. Terrell Ave.	Fort Worth	76104	0	0	Elderly	(817) 810-9337	48439121100	9% HTC	2008	\$89,227
08004	Samuel's Place	1120 Samuels Ave.	Fort Worth	76102	0	0	General	(817) 332-8614	48439121200			

10119	Ree Street Loft	2817/2812/2802/2822/2802 Metcower St.	Fort Worth	76111	36	36	General	(817) 392-8804	48439120102	9% HTC	2010	\$582,207
10229	Prince Hall Gardens	1800 E. Roberts	Fort Worth	76104	100	100	General	(409) 724-0020	48439103800	9% HTC	2016	\$1,064,555
11021	Sedona Village	5101 Old Denton Rd.	Fort Worth	76123	172	172	Elderly	(817) 501-9577	48439105008	9% HTC	2010	\$1,940,000
11007	Teneb Homes I	Scattered Sites (N. of Hwy 287, E. of Hwy 35W, S. of Hwy 30 and W. of MLK Jr. Hwy)	Fort Worth	76104	54	54	General	(817) 392-8804	48439122306	9% HTC	2010	\$1,136,782
11055	Wagim Valley Manor	1701 E Robert St.	Fort Worth	76104	168	168	General	(809) 724-0020	48439103800	9% HTC	2011	\$1,387,124
12083	Harmon Villas	9550 Harmon Rd	Fort Worth	76177	150	150	General	(214) 342-1400	48439113926	9% HTC	2012	\$1,769,613
13102	Reserve at McAlister	North of McAlister Road and East of Hemphill Street	Fort Worth	76108	124	132	Elderly	(817) 301-9577	48439111014	9% HTC	2013	\$1,218,974
13628	Declar-Angle Apartments	NEC of Old Declarator Road and Angle Avenue	Fort Worth	76108	302	302	General	(817) 392-6142	48439105000	4% HTC	2014	\$1,478,096
14407	Hunter Plaza Apartments	605 W. 14 Street	Fort Worth	76102	164	115	General	(817) 333-1401	48439113900	4% HTC	2014	\$554,789
14205	Asendale Apartments	SEC of US 287 & Asendale Hasket Road	Fort Worth	76092	160	144	General	(818) 706-0694	48439114303	9% HTC	2014	\$1,500,000
13102	Renaissance Heights	1801 W. G. Daniels Dr.	Fort Worth	76119	140	119	General	(404) 419-1422	48439104604	9% HTC	2015	\$1,486,169
15407	Reserve at Quebec	Northwest of Busby Lane	Fort Worth	76135	296	280	General	(513) 588-1694	48439106600	4% HTC	2015	\$1,497,108
16408	Station Pines	2077 South Ross Street	Fort Worth	76148	254	229	General	(817) 351-9932	48439106004	4% HTC	2016	\$1,181,410
16607	Mercantile Apartments	NWQ of Northern Cross Blvd. and Endicott	Fort Worth	76127	324	311	General	(214) 487-7878	48439105006	4% HTC	2016	\$1,522,205
16015	The Standard at Bowell Marketplace	NWC of N. Old Declarator Road and Bailey Rowell Road	Fort Worth	76129	128	118	General	(214) 865-7926	48439114304	9% HTC	2016	\$1,500,000
16373	Asendale Farms Seniors	SEC of US 287 and Asendale Hasket Road	Fort Worth	76092	121	109	Elderly/Limitation		48439114303	9% HTC	2016	\$1,500,000
16275	HARMON SENIOR VILLAGES	12801 Harmon Road	Fort Worth	76177	160	144	Elderly Preference	(818) 706-0694	48439113926	9% HTC	2016	\$1,470,160
16408	Broadmoor Apartments	2900 Broadmoor Drive	Fort Worth	76116	324	309	General		48439105201	4% HTC	2016	\$1,522,265
16444	Alton Park	3450 Adle Avenue	Fort Worth	76106	195	185	General	(818) 706-0694	48439100901	4% HTC	2016	\$1,194,817
17415	Empire Apartments	4651 45th Congress Drive	Fort Worth	76119	234	212	General	(818) 706-0694	48439100902	4% HTC	2017	\$1,214,409
17418	Alton Park	3408-3450 Adle Avenue	Fort Worth	76101	195	185	General	(818) 706-0694	48439100901	4% HTC	2017	\$1,226,449
17028	The Vineyard at Lancaster	1413 East Lancaster Avenue	Fort Worth	76102	104	98	Supportive Housing	(817) 332-4551	48439102708	9% HTC	2017	\$1,130,273
17259	Middleton Station	1556 Middleton Blvd	Fort Worth	76104	78	74	General	(852) 213-6700	48439102800	9% HTC	2017	\$1,500,000
17800	Palaudum Fort Worth	NWQ of Loop 820 and Westpoint Blvd.	Fort Worth	76108	150	92	General	(972) 770-4000	48439110805	9% HTC	2017	\$1,500,000
17419	Sphere at Sierra Vista Senior Villas	2942 South Riverside Dr.	Fort Worth	76119	272	272	Elderly/Limitation	(214) 342-1400	48439104905	4% HTC	2017	\$1,502,978
17606	Case Inc	1091 Sonda Dr	Fort Worth	76107	208	199	Elderly/Preference	(830) 693-4521	48439102100	4% HTC	2017	\$993,273
17221	The Reserve at Western Center	1514 Arma at SWC of Western Center Blvd. & Watauga Smithville Rd. E. of Blue Mountain	Fort Worth	76139	120	120	General	(513) 714-9420	48439113926	9% HTC	2017	\$1,325,000
05406	Timber Oaks Apartments	700 Timber Oaks Lane	Grand Prairie	75051	264	264	General	(972) 733-0016	48439113002	4% HTC	2003	\$640,207
05410	Prarie Ranch Apartments	4850 Prairie Ranch Drive	Grand Prairie	75052	176	176	General	(972) 262-7608	48439111539	4% HTC	2005	\$495,317
12629	Timber Oaks Apartments	700 Timber Oaks Lane	Grand Prairie	75051	0	0	General	(972) 733-0016	48439113002	4% HTC	2017	489,109,000
19017	The Lakes at Westborough Apartments	2795 Mustang Dr	Grand Prairie	75051	234	224	General	(817) 324-9300	48439111709	9% HTC	1999	\$1,002,126
16018	Comerline Apartments	4000 Denton Highway	Haltom City	76117	74	74	General	(817) 222-1956	48439110301	9% HTC	1996	\$210,197
70017	Whispering Sun Apartments	608 Belaire Drive	Hurst	76053	108	108	General	(817) 280-9399	48439111407	9% HTC	1990	\$69,004
78018	Wellstar Park Apartments	865 E. Pecos	Hurst	76053	197	197	General	(817) 282-0965	48439111407	9% HTC	1996	\$252,214
07166	Jenniah Seniors	901 West Hurst Boulevard	Hurst	76053	135	135	Elderly	(888) 354-4631	48439113405	9% HTC	2007	\$989,447
08929	Jenniah Seniors	909 W Hurst Blvd	Hurst	76053	0	0	Elderly	(888) 354-4631	48439113405	9% HTC	2008	\$95,160

17315	Provision at North Valentine	56C Bedford Bales Rd and Valentine St.	Hurst	76053	120	96	General	(715) 513-6105	48439113404	9% HTC	2017	\$1,500,000
04481	Evergreen at Keller Senior Apartment Community	505 Boardland Road	Keller	76248	250	250	Elderly	(972) 590-7800	48439113911	4% HTC	2004	\$599,917
11049	Academich Senior	1122 S. Ave. Howe Road	Grand Prairie	76052	128	128	General	(972) 262-7608	48439111426	9% HTC	2015	\$1,270,288
90086	Manfield Retirement	511 S. Main	Manfield	76063	52	52	General	(972) 846-8878	48439111307	9% HTC	1992	\$69,566
00148	Cedar Point Apartments	1750 Fennick Crossing Blvd.	Manfield	76063	176	176	General	(972) 224-1096	48439111307	9% HTC	2001	\$400,788
17037	Pioneer Place	1197 W. Broad Street	Manfield	76063	135	135	Elderly/Limitation		48439111306	9% HTC	2017	\$1,500,000
70079	Emerald Inn Apartments (aka Copper Creek)	7500 Maplewood Rd.	North Richland Hills	76118	108	108	General	(817) 281-5684	48439113213	9% HTC	1990	\$49,593
98021	Villas on Bear Creek	800N Davis Boulevard	North Richland Hills	76180	240	280	Elderly	(972) 475-8700	48439112216	9% HTC	1998	\$403,606
14088	Mariposa Apartment Homes at Spring Hollow	NEC of Spring Hollow Dr and E McLary Blvd	Saginaw	76135	194	140	Elderly	(512) 220-8000	48439114003	9% HTC	2014	\$1,500,000
16410	Sansom Pointe Senior	FM 1220 Road and La Junta Street	Sansom Park	76114	216	216	Elderly/Limitation	(512) 351-9335	48439110402	4% HTC	2016	\$1,136,803
19409	Sansom Ridge	FM1220 Road and La Junta Street	Sansom Park	76114	100	100	General	(512) 351-9335	48439110402	4% HTC	2016	\$642,275
99086	Park Vista Townhomes	6728 Park Vista Blvd.	Watauga	76137	222	166	General	(817) 750-6700	48439113809	9% HTC	1999	\$1,045,790
00101	Oak Timbers White Settlement	8401 Tumbleweed Tr.	White Settlement	76108	104	104	Elderly	(972) 641-1900	48439110704	9% HTC	2001	\$247,675
04026	Oak Timbers White Settlement II	8301 Tumbleweed Trail	White Settlement	76108	100	89	Elderly	(817) 542-0918	48439110704	9% HTC	2004	\$417,280

HUD INSURED MULTIFAMILY MORTGAGES DATABASE - Tarrant County

Excel 2018 file includes all active HUD Multifamily insured mortgages. The data is as of April 24, 2018
 Source: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/housing/mortgages/mfml/enf_187

HUD PROJECT NUMBER	PROPERTY NAME	PROPERTY STREET	PROPERTY CITY	PROPERTY ZIP	UNITS	INITIAL ENDORSEMENT DATE	FINAL ENDORSEMENT DATE	ORIGINAL MORTGAGE AMOUNT	FIRST PAYMENT DATE	MATURITY DATE	TERM IN MONTHS	INTEREST RATE	CURRENT PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
11316657	REATA WEST APARTMENTS	1131 BOVD ROAD	AZLE	76020	224	1/31/2017	5/7/2019	24,126,900	9/1/2018	8/1/2058	480	3.9000	100,086.63
11310516	BLESSING COURT	3100 BLESSING COURT	BEDFORD	76021	106	11/27/2012	3/21/2014	1,630,800	11/2/2013	10/1/2059	480	2.6000	12,174.83
11319489	VILLAGES AT BOSTON HEIGHTS	3310 BOSTON AVENUE	BENHOOKE	76116	144	10/25/2016	10/29/2018	30,800,000	5/1/2018	4/1/2058	480	2.4700	11,644.13
11315744	AURA BETHHOOK	VISTA WAY & MERCEDES ST	BENHOOKE	76126	90	2/19/2019		38,809,800	3/1/2021	3/1/2061	480	4.8000	184,005.93
11311165	FOURFANS AT BURLINGTON APTS	328 HEDDEN CREEK PARKWAY	BURLINSON	76028	128	1/31/2012	3/31/2012	9,280,000	3/1/2012	2/1/2047	420	3.9700	36,077.62
11311395	ENGINE ALBUQUERQUE	1556 SOUTHWEST ALBUQUERQUE BLVD	BURLINSON	76028	300	5/31/2018	5/31/2018	29,360,000	7/1/2018	6/1/2059	420	3.7000	99,908.95
11316664	Auburne of Burleson	1638 Greenbriar Dr	Burleson	76028	250	5/8/2017		30,953,400	4/1/2019	3/1/2059	480	3.8000	122,703.78
11315717	THE WAVERLY APARTMENTS FKA BUR	1750 WAVERLY PLACE	BURLINSON	76028	192	9/19/2019		29,713,700	10/1/2021	9/1/2061	480	4.3000	130,163.30
11315459	ST FRANCIS VILLAGE	ONE CHAPEL PLAZA	CROWLEY	76036	199	3/1/2011	3/31/2011	16,329,700	5/1/2011	4/1/2051	480	4.1400	70,030.72
11311218	FRANCONIA AT BEAR CREEK THE	1000 VILLAGE DRIVE	EULESSA	76039	264	12/1/2013	12/1/2013	22,793,700	2/1/2014	1/1/2049	420	4.4000	107,090.17
11311252	SPRING VALLEY APTS	807 SOUTH MAIN ST	EULESSA	76040	130	5/28/2015	5/28/2015	3,840,000	7/1/2015	6/1/2045	360	3.0000	17,458.38
11311149	SUNRAY HIGGS RETIREMENT COMMUNIT	320 SOUTH CALDWAY & 3600 N H	HURST	76053	134	11/22/2019	12/22/2019	5,600,000	2/1/2011	3/1/2046	480	4.0000	24,795.39
11312286	HERITAGE HOUSE AT BELLER REHAB	1150 WINDLEY RD	KELLER	76248	110	1/1/2018	1/1/2018	7,538,000	5/1/2018	2/1/2058	420	3.5100	30,521.10
11312253	SHROP- PECAN MANOR NURSING & R	413 E MANSFIELD CARDINAL	KENNEDALE	76060	75	5/7/2019	3/7/2019	4,538,000	5/1/2019	4/1/2049	360	5.6000	23,145.24
11310532	MANSIONS OF MANSFIELD	SIXE STATE HWY 360 1800 FT	MANSFIELD	76063	208	2/25/2013	2/25/2013	16,278,900	4/1/2013	3/1/2059	480	2.5000	53,824.47
11315883	PAC AT MANSFIELD HIGHWAY 360	420 NORTH STATE HIGHWAY 360	MANSFIELD	76063	89	11/20/2014	10/27/2016	11,308,300	10/2/2016	5/1/2056	480	3.8600	46,281.91
11315840	SILVERADO APARTMENTS	8158 HARWOOD ROAD	N RICHLAND HILLS	76180	216	6/30/2011	6/30/2011	11,107,700	8/1/2011	7/1/2051	480	4.2500	48,165.23
11315481	SILVER CREEK II APTS	8359 HARWOOD ROAD	N RICHLAND HILLS	76108	208	6/30/2011	6/30/2011	12,412,900	8/1/2011	7/1/2051	480	4.2500	53,824.46
11311827	VILLAGES ON BEAR CREEK THE	8009 DAVIS BLVD	NORTH RICHLAND HILL	76182	240	1/25/2018	1/25/2018	34,400,000	3/1/2018	2/1/2059	420	3.3700	58,434.10
11315755	26 AT CITY POINT APARTMENTS	4401 CITY POINT DR	NORTH RICHLAND HILL	76180	270	4/11/2019		34,949,400	4/1/2021	3/1/2061	480	4.0000	160,505.16
11315767	IRON HORSE HEIGHTS	59C OF IRON HORSE & BROWING ST	NORTH RICHLAND HILL	76180	318	9/12/2019		45,701,000	2/1/2022	1/1/2082	480	4.2700	198,756.00
11312123	EMERALD HILLS REHABILITATION & B	5800 DAVIS BLVD	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS	76180	118	11/14/2013	1/12/2015	7,624,000	3/1/2014				

11287255	SYCAMORE POFFET TOWNHOMES	2201 SYCAMORE SCHOOL BOARD	FORT WORTH	76134	168	1/13/2004	1/13/2004	8,200,000	10/1/2003	9/1/2033	360	7,5800	58,067.33
11311163	VIGA PLACE SENIOR APARTMENTS	6154 COMMUNITY LANE	FORT WORTH	76133	100	1/27/2012	1/27/2012	1,660,000	3/1/2012	2/1/2044	384	3,9000	11,275.33
11311178	COBBLISTONE MANOR SENIOR APTS	8205 SARTAN DRIVE	FORT WORTH	76122	220	4/18/2013	4/28/2013	11,080,000	6/1/2013	5/1/2048	420	2,6000	47,497.04
11311184	MOLLIE AND MAX BARNETT APARTM	6558 DAN CANGELER ROAD	FORT WORTH	76133	60	3/14/2013	3/14/2013	3,060,000	5/1/2013	4/1/2048	420	3,0000	11,861.97
11311232	PARK MEADOWS APARTMENTS	2716 TEAGER STREET	FORT WORTH	76112	80	5/21/2014	5/21/2014	1,437,900	7/1/2014	6/1/2049	420	4,0000	15,243.67
11311237	VALLEY COBB AT PARK APARTMENTS	1701 EAST ROBERT STREET	FORT WORTH	76104	166	8/25/2014	8/25/2014	4,144,900	10/1/2014	9/1/2049	420	3,7800	17,805.64
11311275	WESTPOINT AT SCENE VISTA	1200 SCENIC VISTA DRIVE	FORT WORTH	76108	264	5/25/2016	5/25/2016	25,164,600	7/1/2016	6/1/2051	420	3,2500	100,990.96
11311290	PENNSYLVANIA PLACE	250 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE	FORT WORTH	76104	152	12/14/2016	12/14/2016	6,690,000	2/1/2017	1/1/2052	420	3,0000	25,933.52
11311326	CANDLE TREE APTS	7425 S. HULEN ST.	FORT WORTH	76133	216	3/17/2018	3/17/2018	8,335,700	5/1/2018	4/1/2053	420	3,9000	36,427.52
11311375	Overton Park Townhomes	5551 Overton Ridge Blvd	Fort Worth	76132	216	12/5/2019	12/5/2019	14,000,000	2/1/2020	1/1/2055	420	3,9000	54,270.45
11312035	GREENBARIAN MANOR HERITAGE SQ	7805 GARMENT BLVD SIB S BEACH	FORT WORTH	76105	101	9/11/2008	9/11/2008	6,300,000	11/1/2008	10/1/2038	360	3,8000	20,011.87
11312120	GREEN VALLEY HEALTHCARE & REH	8650 HURF SNOW DRIVE	FORT WORTH	76148	114	9/25/2013	9/25/2013	8,240,000	11/1/2013	10/1/2048	420	4,6000	39,508.21
11312244	GLASS-PT. WORTH SOUTHWEST NC	5300 AL TAMEZA BLVD	FORT WORTH	76133	198	4/28/2018	4/28/2018	12,400,000	6/1/2018	5/1/2053	420	3,9100	55,986.25
11312006	MUSEUM PLACE	3380 WEST 7TH STREET	FORT WORTH	76107	217	12/8/2011	6/17/2014	33,250,000	10/1/2013	9/1/2053	480	4,4900	149,265.98
11315311	AMELIA PARK SENIOR APARTMENTS	5151 MANSFIELD HIGHWAY	FORT WORTH	76119	196	5/9/2007	8/3/2009	11,690,000	11/1/2008	11/1/2058	480	4,6500	24,025.01
11315382	SECONA PLACE AND SECONA SENIOR	6100 OLD DENTON ROAD	FORT WORTH	76131	120	2/18/2011	12/12/2012	10,742,000	8/1/2012	7/1/2052	480	4,5000	48,512.33
11315407	TRINITY BELL GARDEN APARTMENTS	9600 TRINITY LVD	FORT WORTH	76093	240	1/27/2012	12/12/2013	23,071,100	11/1/2013	10/1/2053	480	3,9900	76,275.56
11315430	VILLAS OF HULEN BEND APARTMENT	GARMENT TRAIL AT HULEN BEND	FORT WORTH	76132	138	5/14/2012	5/8/2014	14,772,000	1/1/2014	12/1/2053	480	3,7000	59,010.08
11315457	PHOENIX THE	NEC COLLEGE AVENUE @ WEST PETE	FORT WORTH	76104	170	6/9/2012	10/9/2014	17,424,300	4/1/2014	3/1/2054	480	3,8800	63,182.10
11315551	WEBBER GARDEN APARTMENTS	4830 VIRGO DRIVE	FORT WORTH	76119	120	4/24/2013	4/24/2013	2,437,300	6/1/2013	5/1/2048	420	3,5000	10,144.45
11315603	ALFAMDA VILLAS	3000 BLDCX OF ALFAMDA ST	FORT WORTH	76116	192	10/28/2014	10/28/2014	10,746,800	12/1/2014	11/1/2054	480	3,7400	45,193.03
11315610	SYCAMORE CENTER VILLAS	2100 SYCAMORE SCHOOL RD	FORT WORTH	76134	280	3/16/2015	2/16/2015	12,684,100	4/1/2015	3/1/2055	480	3,4200	48,453.81
11315617	WINDSORG APTS	1700 COOKS LANE	FORT WORTH	76120	188	10/16/2015	10/16/2015	10,744,700	12/1/2015	11/1/2055	480	3,2000	39,713.08
11315645	RESERVE AT QUEBEC	3400 NW CENTRE DRIVE	FORT WORTH	76102	296	3/24/2016	10/12/2018	25,010,000	4/1/2018	3/1/2058	480	4,0000	104,993.54
11315660	JUNCTION CROSSING APARTMENTS	10203 N FREEWAY SERVICE ROAD E	FORT WORTH	76177	277	9/28/2016	2/19/2020	37,895,900	10/1/2018	9/1/2058	480	3,6000	149,086.71
11315689	TAVOL PARK CROSSING	5900 AL TAMEZA BLVD AND CHISHOLM	FORT WORTH	76132	387	11/13/2018		50,452,600	12/1/2020	11/1/2060	480	4,6100	230,935.86
11315693	ENCORE PANTHER ISLAND	5900W 4TH ST AND N. MAIN ST.	FORT WORTH	76164	300	4/3/2018		46,968,100	6/1/2020	5/1/2060	480	3,8000	192,807.46
11315707	Prince Hall Gardens II	4820 East Berry Street	Fort Worth	76105	76	6/22/2017	6/22/2017	1,728,100	8/1/2017	7/1/2042	360	3,5000	8,697.69
11315711	Vista of Exquisite Terrace Apts	4700 East Berry Street	Fort Worth	76105	160	4/27/2017	4/27/2017	9,301,200	6/1/2017	6/1/2055	460	3,4000	36,220.05
11315712	THE DYLAN	5900 SYCAMORE SCHOOL ROAD AND S	FORT WORTH	76123	227	6/28/2018		31,783,100	4/1/2020	3/1/2060	480	4,3610	140,139.10
11315739	THE TRAILS AT SUMMER CREEK HAN	E/S SUMMER CREEK DR N OF MCPH	FORT WORTH	71223	240	10/10/2018		28,708,200	11/1/2020	10/1/2060	480	4,4900	128,881.41
11315783	Alexis Apartments	3100 Woodson Parkway	Fort Worth	76262	265	11/15/2019		38,668,300	12/1/2021	11/1/2061	480	3,8900	146,221.82
11315980	THE HARRISON	HERITAGE TRACE PARKWAY & N. BE	FORT WORTH	76248	120	7/14/2011	3/20/2013	9,255,000	11/1/2012	10/1/2052	480	4,0000	42,203.82
11316092	IMMANUELS NURSING CENTER	4515 VILLAGE CREEK ROAD	FORT WORTH	76119	84	4/30/2015	4/30/2015	4,168,000	6/1/2015	5/1/2055	480	3,0000	14,920.79
11317275	VILLA SUPREME	3828 STACUP RD	FORT WORTH	76119	93	9/15/2012	9/15/2012	1,547,000	5/1/2012	4/1/2042	360	4,1615	19,373.98
11311244	GARDENS AT COBB PARK APARTMENT	1803 EAST ROBERT STREET	FORT WORTH	76104	300	4/28/2015	4/28/2015	2,600,000	6/1/2015	5/1/2050	420	2,9400	9,919.25
11315284	LINDENBUSH PARK SENIOR APTS	5808 AZLE AVENUE	FORT WORTH	76114	196	4/28/2006	2/16/2008	10,755,000	11/1/2007	10/1/2047	480	5,5000	55,837.45
11311287	WINDST SENIOR APARTMENTS	2104 S. GARRIB PERRY	GRAND PRAIRIE	75051	154	2/11/2017	2/11/2017	7,774,000	3/1/2017	2/1/2052	420	3,3600	31,594.71
11315655	THE ENCLAVE AT MIRALAGOS APAR	SOUTH GRAND PENINSULA DRIVE AN	GRAND PRAIRIE	75054	199	5/14/2014	8/17/2016	19,317,600	12/1/2015	11/1/2055	480	3,9000	85,483.56
11315623	RESERVE AT GRAND PRAIRIE	OUTLET MALL PWAY AND SH 360 FR	GRAND PRAIRIE	75052	247	5/18/2016	9/12/2018	28,926,600	4/1/2018	3/1/2058	480	3,8000	118,210.91
11315966	THE ENCLAVE AT MIRALAGOS PHAS	1407 LANE OF BILBOA SECTION ROA	GRAND PRAIRIE	75054	112	2/29/2017	12/20/2018	15,079,600	7/1/2018	6/1/2058	480	3,8800	61,202.72
11315710	HOUSES OF MOUNTAIN CREEK APARTM	1350 SKYLINE DRIVE	GRAND PRAIRIE	75053	200	3/29/2017	3/29/2017	12,112,400	5/1/2017	4/1/2057	480	3,4400	46,687.48
11315753	PRAIRIE GATE COMMUNITY	605 FISH CREEK ROAD	GRAND PRAIRIE	75052	264	5/11/2018	1/16/2020	36,148,800	1/1/2020	12/1/2059	480	4,6700	166,482.76
11315761	The Sutherland Via Grand Prais	9005 of Forum and Robinson	Grand Prairie	75052	272	2/20/2019		35,201,000	1/1/2021	12/1/2060	480	4,5400	159,156.89
11315811	The Retreat at Grand Prairie	2901 S. Park Line Road	Grand Prairie	75052	154	12/10/2019		24,816,100	9/1/2021	8/1/2061	480	3,6500	98,296.78
11397265	OAK TIMBERS GRAND PRAIRIE	1900 ROBINSON ROAD	GRAND PRAIRIE	75051	80	9/11/2006	9/11/2006	2,410,000	7/1/2006	6/1/2034	216	6,8700	15,503.27

Susan Au

From: Janel A. Holt
Sent: Tuesday, April 7, 2020 10:04 AM
To: Susan Au
Subject: FW: CoC, ESG, and HOPWA Program COVID-19 Waiver Request - Tarrant County

Janel Holt, MPA
Supportive Housing Program Manager
Tarrant County Community Development & Housing
1509-B South University Dr., Suite 276
Fort Worth, Texas 76107
Ph: (817)850-7941
F: (817)850-7944
jaholt@tarrantcounty.com



From: CPD_COVID-19WaiverFTW [mailto:CPD_COVID-19WaiverFTW@hud.gov]
Sent: Monday, April 06, 2020 1:26 PM
To: Janel A. Holt <JAHolt@tarrantcounty.com>
Cc: Patricia Ward <PWard@TarrantCounty.com>; Henley, Shirley J <Shirley.J.Henley@hud.gov>; Jensen, Gerald R <Gerald.R.Jensen@hud.gov>; Peppers, Cecelia A <cecelia.a.peppers@hud.gov>
Subject: RE: CoC, ESG, and HOPWA Program COVID-19 Waiver Request - Tarrant County

EXTERNAL EMAIL ALERT! Think Before You Click!

Ms. Ward – our office received Tarrant County’s Waiver request. We acknowledge your request. You are reminded, to use each waiver, each recipient must follow the notification process described above and update its program records to include written documentation of the specific conditions that justify the recipient’s use of the waiver, consistent with the justifications and applicability provisions below. Provisions that are not specifically waived remain in full effect.

Thank you.

Jerry Jensen, Program Manager

Gerald.R.Jensen@hud.gov

The information provided in the email is intended solely for use of the addressee. The information contained herein is purely advisory in nature. In order to obtain an official opinion on the subject, a signed written request should be submitted to this office.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
ATTN: CPD, 6AD
801 Cherry Street, Unit #45, Suite 2500
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

Jerry Jensen
Program Manager
(817) 978-5940 phone
(817) 978-5759 fax

From: Janel A. Holt <JAHolt@tarrantcounty.com>
Sent: Monday, April 06, 2020 11:52 AM
To: CPD_COVID-19WaiverFTW <CPD_COVID-19WaiverFTW@hud.gov>
Subject: CoC, ESG, and HOPWA Program COVID-19 Waiver Request - Tarrant County

Ms. Shirley Henley
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Fort Worth Regional Office, Region VI
Office of the Regional Director
801 Cherry Street, Unit 45 Suite 2500
Fort Worth, TX 76102

Dear Ms. Henley:

SUBJECT: CoC, ESG, and HOPWA Program COVID-19 Waiver Request

Requestor: Patricia Ward, Director
Tarrant County, Community Development & Housing
pward@tarrantcounty.com

Declared Disaster Area: Tarrant County, Texas
Initial Use Date: April 9, 2020

Waiver Flexibilities Requested:

2. CoC Program – Disability Documentation for Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)
4. CoC Program – Permanent Housing-Rapid Re-housing Monthly Case Management
5. CoC Program – Housing Quality Standards (HQS) – Initial Physical Inspection of Unit
6. CoC Program – HQS – Re-Inspection of Units

2

8. Consolidated Plan Requirements – HOME, CDBG, HTF, ESG, and HOPWA Programs – Citizen Participation Public Comment Period for Consolidated Plan Amendment
9. Consolidated Plan Requirements – HOME, CDBG, HTF, ESG, and HOPWA Programs – Citizen Participation Reasonable Notice and Opportunity to Comment
11. ESG Program - Re-evaluations for Homelessness Prevention Assistance
12. ESG Program – Housing Stability Case Management
13. ESG Program – Restriction of Rental Assistance to Units with Rent at or Below FMR
14. HOPWA Program – Self-Certification of Income and Credible Information on HIV Status
16. HOPWA Program – Property Standards for TBRA

The above waivers will speed the process in providing assistance to eligible households impacted by COVID-19 and prevent the spread of the virus.

Sincerely,

Janel Holt, MPA
Supportive Housing Program Manager
Tarrant County Community Development & Housing
1509-B South University Dr., Suite 276
Fort Worth, Texas 76107
Ph: (817)850-7941
F: (817)850-7944
jaholt@tarrantcounty.com



TX-601 Emergency Solutions Grant Performance Measures

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Output / Outcome</i>	<i>Data Collection Required</i>
1) Street Outreach	<i>Number of Persons:</i> <i>A. Total Unduplicated Served</i> <i>B. Total Unduplicated Engaged</i>	<i>Pulled From:</i> <i>A. APR Q7a</i> <i>B. APR Q9b</i>
	<i>Of those engaged,</i> <i>Number of Persons:</i> <i>A. Those placed in temporary housing destinations</i> <i>B. Those placed in permanent housing destinations</i>	<i>Pulled From:</i> <i>A. APR Q23a&b</i> <i>B. APR Q23a&b</i>
2) Emergency Shelter Operations	<i>Number of Persons:</i> <i>A. Total Unduplicated Served</i>	<i>Pulled From:</i> <i>A. APR Q7a</i>
	<i>Of those receiving Case Management,</i> <i>Number of Persons:</i> <i>A. Those exiting ES to temporary or permanent housing destinations</i> <i>B. Those who have non-cash benefits at exit</i>	<i>Pulled From:</i> <i>A. APR Q23a&b</i> <i>B. APR Q20b</i>
3) Homeless Prevention	<i>Number of Persons:</i> <i>A. Total Unduplicated Served</i>	<i>Pulled From:</i> <i>A. APR Q7a</i>
	<i>Of those served,</i> <i>Number of Persons:</i> <i>A. Those able to maintain housing at exit</i> <i>B. Those who have non-cash benefits at exit</i>	<i>Pulled From:</i> <i>A. APR Q23a&b</i> <i>B. APR Q20b</i>
4) Rapid Re-Housing	<i>Number of Persons:</i> <i>A. Total Unduplicated Served</i>	<i>Pulled From:</i> <i>A. APR Q7a</i>
	<i>Of those served,</i> <i>Number of Persons:</i> <i>A. Those who exited to or maintained permanent housing at exit</i> <i>B. Those who have non-cash benefits at exit</i> <i>C. Those who have cash income at exit</i>	<i>Pulled From:</i> <i>A. APR Q23a&b</i> <i>B. APR Q20b</i> <i>C. APR Q19a3</i>

Last Updated: January 11, 2018

TX-601 Emergency Solutions Grant Performance Measures

<i>5) Coordinated Entry System: Proposed Future Measure</i>	<i>A. 100% of RRH enrollments come from CES B. 90% of CES referrals must be accepted by housing providers C. The average length of time between referral to lease up is less than 60 days.</i>	<i>Pulled From: CES Reporting Metrics under development</i>
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Last Updated: January 11, 2018

Written ESG Standards

Tarrant County works with many varied subrecipients and will utilize HUD's regulations as a basis for policy. However, for each individual/family that receives services under the Emergency Solutions Grant, appropriate agency staff must record certain information on the Client Intake form upon meeting and Client Exit form when the client is no longer funded under ESG. For activities under Rapid Re-Housing, Client Intake and Exit forms should be forwarded to Tarrant County Community Development Division as they occur unless other arrangements have been negotiated with Community Development staff. Any change in client data should be reported to Community Development Staff on the Client Change Report form as they occur. All agencies must enter all data in the HMIS system and maintain files on each family and/or persons. An separate file should be kept on each program participant (some exceptions may apply). Any agency seeking an exception must submit a request in writing to the ESG/SHP Program Manager. Program participant files should contain, at a minimum, the following documents in a clearly marked section of the file:

- An application into the program
- Documentation of Homelessness, with appropriate back-up documentation
- Tarrant County Intake form
- Initial Assessment
- Service Plan
- On-going assessments
- Case manager notes
- Tarrant County Exit form
- Rent computations (if applicable)
- Follow-up notes (if applicable)
- Housing Quality Standards initial and annual inspections (if applicable)
- Tenant lease agreement (if applicable)

Per 24 CFR 576.401 The subrecipient must conduct an initial evaluation to determine the eligibility of each individual or family's eligibility for ESG assistance and the amount and types of assistance the individual or family needs to regain stability in permanent housing. These evaluations must be conducted in accordance with the centralized or coordinated assessment requirements set forth under §576.400(d) and the written standards established under §576.400(e). The subrecipient must re-evaluate the program participant's eligibility and the types and amounts of assistance the program participant needs not less than once every 3 months for program participants receiving homelessness prevention assistance, and not less than once annually for program participants receiving rapid re-housing assistance. At a minimum, each re-evaluation of eligibility must establish that: (i) The program participant does not have an annual income that exceeds 30 percent of median family income for the area, as determined by HUD; and (ii) The program participant lacks sufficient resources and support networks necessary to retain housing without ESG assistance.

- When the program participant's income or other circumstances change (e.g., changes in household composition) that affect the program participant's need for assistance under

ESG, the subrecipient must re-evaluate the program participant's eligibility and the amount and types of assistance the program participant needs.

- When determining the annual income of an individual or family, the recipient or subrecipient must use the standard for calculating annual income under 24 CFR 5.609.
 - Subrecipients must assist each program participant, as needed, to obtain appropriate supportive services, including assistance in obtaining permanent housing, medical health treatment, mental health treatment, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living; housing stability case management; other Federal, State, local, and private assistance available to assist the program participant in obtaining housing stability including:
 - o (i) Medicaid (42 CFR chapter IV, subchapter C);
 - o (ii) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (7 CFR parts 271–283);
 - o (iii) Women, Infants and Children (WIC) (7 CFR part 246);
 - o (iv) Federal-State Unemployment Insurance Program (20 CFR parts 601–603, 606, 609, 614–617, 625, 640, 650);
 - o (v) Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) (20 CFR part 404);
 - o (vi) Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (20 CFR part 416);
 - o (vii) Child and Adult Care Food Program (42 U.S.C. 1766(t) (7 CFR part 226));
 - o (viii) Other assistance available under the programs listed in §576.400(c).
- a. **Policies and procedures for coordination among emergency shelter providers, essential service providers, homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance providers, other homeless assistance providers, and mainstream service and housing providers.**

Coordination to assist the homeless and prevent homelessness will come from the leadership of the Tarrant County Continuum of Care. Subrecipients must have active engagement and membership in the CoC to receive funding. Subrecipients must use HMIS and attend trainings to accurately enter data. The CoC will provide the necessary coordination to better assist clients with limited community resources.

- b. **Policies and procedures for determining and prioritizing which eligible families and individuals will receive homelessness prevention assistance and which eligible families and individuals will receive rapid re-housing assistance.**

The key to the success of any program is a screening and assessment process, which thoroughly explores the families or individual's situation and pinpoints their unique housing and service needs. Based upon the assessment, families and individuals should be referred to the kinds of housing and services most appropriate to their situations. As each program from different subrecipients may differ, Tarrant County will utilize HUD regulations as a base to determine and prioritize which eligible families and individuals will receive prevention assistance and rapid re-housing assistance. Families with children, persons with disabilities and elderly will be prioritized according to situation based on case management and intake assessment. Under homelessness prevention assistance, funds are available to persons below 30% of Area Median Income (AMI), and are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.

These funds can be used to prevent an individual or family from becoming homeless and/or regain stability in current housing or other permanent housing. Rapid re-housing funding will be available to those who are literally homeless to ultimately move into permanent housing and achieve housing stability. Uniform Intake Assessments will provide initial determination with further case management to better determine and prioritize client needs.

- c. **Standards for determining the share of rent and utilities costs that each program participant must pay, if any, while receiving homelessness prevention or rapid re-housing assistance.**

Standards for both homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing for determining the share of rent and utilities costs that each program participant must pay, if any, will be based on the following.

- No rental assistance will be made if a client is receiving rental assistance from another public source for the same time period.
- There will be no requirement that a participant must pay rent under the homelessness prevention activity as this activity will be short term assistance.
- Under the rapid re-housing activity, participant income will be verified and assessed at least every 6 months. Based on gross income and type of program the participant is in, a participant may pay no more than 30% of adjusted gross income.
- Current Fair Market Rent (FMR) limits
- Rent reasonableness while taking into account the neighborhood
- Minimum habitability standards
- Rental assistance agreement and lease between property manager and tenant as well as owner of property and agency. Per 24 CFR 576.106 (e), the subrecipient may make rental assistance payments only to an owner with whom the subrecipient has entered into a rental assistance agreement. The rental assistance agreement must set forth the terms under which rental assistance will be provided, including the requirements that apply under this section. The rental assistance agreement must provide that, during the term of the agreement, the owner must give the subrecipient a copy of any notice to the program participant to vacate the housing unit, or any complaint used under state or local law to commence an eviction action against the program participant.

- d. **Standards for determining how long a particular program participant will be provided with rental assistance and whether and how the amount of that assistance will be adjusted over time.**

Subject to the general conditions under §576.103 and §576.104, the subrecipient may provide a program participant with up to 24 months of rental assistance during any 3-year period. This assistance may be short-term rental assistance, medium-term rental assistance, payment of rental arrears, or any combination of this assistance.

(1) Short-term rental assistance is assistance for up to 3 months of rent.

(2) Medium-term rental assistance is assistance for more than 3 months but not more than 24 months of rent.

(3) Payment of rental arrears consists of a one-time payment for up to 6 months of rent in arrears, including any late fees on those arrears.

- e. Standards for determining the type, amount, and duration of housing stabilization and/or relocation services to provide a program participant, including the limits, if any, on the homelessness prevention or rapid re-housing assistance that each program participant may receive, such as the maximum amount of assistance, maximum number of months the program participants receives assistance; or the maximum number of times the program participants may receive assistance.

Please refer to item (d) and (e) above.

Grantee SF-424's and Certification(s)

OMB Number: 4540-0034
Expiration Date: 12/31/2022

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application		* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision
* 3. Date Received: 05/30/2020		* 4. Applicant Identifier: _____
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: E-20-01-48-000		5b. Federal Award Identifier: _____
State Use Only: 6. Date Received by State: _____		
7. State Applicant Identifier: No longer applicable		
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
* a. Legal Name: Tarrant County		
* b. Employee/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 75-603-110		* c. Organization DUNS: 0803552209030
d. Address:		
* Street:	1509 E South University St	
* Street:	Suite 276	
* City:	Fort Worth	
* County/Parish:	Tarrant	
* State:	TX: Texas	
* Province:		
* Country:	USA: UNITED STATES	
* Zip/Postal Code:	761075066	
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: Administrator's Office		Division Name: Community Development & Housing
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
* Prefix:	Mr.	* First Name: Ward
* Middle Name:		
* Last Name:	Ward	
* Suffix:		
* Title:	Director, Community Development and Housing	
Organizational Affiliation: _____		
* Telephone Number:	817-500-7940	* Fax Number: 817-500-7944
* Email:	Ward@TarrantCounty.com	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
<p>* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:</p> <p>B: County Government</p> <p>Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:</p> <p>Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:</p> <p>* Other (specify):</p>	
<p>* 10. Name of Federal Agency:</p> <p>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</p>	
<p>11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:</p> <p>15-221</p> <p>CFDA Title:</p> <p>Emergency Solutions Grant COVID-19 (ESG-CO)</p>	
<p>* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:</p> <p>PS 15C-135</p> <p>* Title:</p> <p>Emergency Solutions Grant COVID-19 (ESG-CO) Public Law 116-18 (Cares Act)</p>	
<p>13. Competition Identification Number:</p> <p>Title:</p>	
<p>14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):</p> <p>E.g., Top of Hill, Kern Base.pdf</p> <p>Add Attachment Delete Attachment View Attachment</p>	
<p>* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:</p> <p>Homeless Shelter Operating expenses, homelessness prevention, crisis and administration costs as identified in the FY 2020 Action Plan.</p>	
<p>Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.</p> <p>Add Attachments Delete Attachments View Attachments</p>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant: * b. Program/Project:

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: * b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="844,131.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value=""/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value=""/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value=""/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value=""/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value=""/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="844,131.00"/>

* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?

a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on

b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)

Yes No

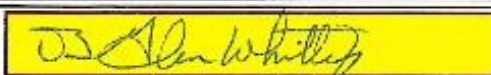
If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

21. "By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 28, Section 1001)

** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:
 Middle Name:
 * Last Name:
 Suffix:
 * Title:
 * Telephone Number: * Fax Number:
 * Email:
 * Signature of Authorized Representative:  * Date Signed:



SHAREN WILSON
Criminal District Attorney
Tarrant County

June 15, 2017

Ms. Shirley Henley
Director, Office of CPD, Region VI
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
801 Cherry Street, Unit 45, Suite 2500
Fort Worth, TX 76102

RE: Urban County Qualification of Tarrant County for Fiscal Years 2018-2020 Community
Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Consortium Qualification

Dear Ms. Henley:

This legal opinion is written in accordance with the requirements of HUD Notice CPD-17-03, issued April 12, 2017. The terms and conditions of the cooperation agreements between Tarrant County and the County's 29 participating units of general local government are authorized under State and local law, which provide full legal authority for Tarrant County to enter into the agreements.

Article III, Section 64 of the Texas Constitution authorizes Texas counties to enter into cooperative agreements with local governments for the performance of governmental functions authorized by Texas law. Section 381.003(a) of the Texas Local Government Code is the specific Texas law that authorizes the commissioners' court of a county to "administer or otherwise engage in community and economic development projects authorized under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 or under any other federal law creating community and economic development programs."

In light of these constitutional and statutory provisions and the aforementioned cooperation agreement, Tarrant County is authorized to carry out community development and housing assistance activities in the County's 29 participating units of local government.

Sincerely,

Sharen Wilson
Criminal District Attorney
Tarrant County, Texas

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Katie Carr Rae".

KATIE CARR RAE
Assistant Criminal District Attorney

KCR/pm
Attachments: 1

INTERIM ESG-CV Certifications (NON-STATE)

The Emergency Solutions Grants Program Recipient certifies that:

Major rehabilitation/conversion – If an emergency shelter’s rehabilitation costs exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before rehabilitation, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed rehabilitation. If the cost to convert a building into an emergency shelter exceeds 75 percent of the value of the building after conversion, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed conversion. In all other cases where ESG funds are used for renovation, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 3 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed renovation.

EXCEPTION: In accordance with the CARES Act, the certifications in this paragraph do not apply with respect to CARES Act funding that is used to provide temporary emergency shelters (through leasing of existing property, temporary structures, or other means) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

Essential Services and Operating Costs – In the case of assistance involving shelter operations or essential services related to street outreach or emergency shelter, the jurisdiction will provide services or shelter to homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure, so long the jurisdiction serves the same type of persons (e.g., families with children, unaccompanied youth, disabled individuals, or victims of domestic violence) or persons in the same geographic area.

EXCEPTION: In accordance with the CARES Act, the certification in this paragraph does not apply with respect to CARES Act funding that is used to provide temporary emergency shelters (through leasing of existing property, temporary structures, or other means) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

Renovation – Any renovation carried out with ESG assistance shall be sufficient to ensure that the building involved is safe and sanitary.

Supportive Services – The jurisdiction will assist homeless individuals in obtaining permanent housing, appropriate supportive services (including medical and mental health treatment, victim services, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living), and other Federal State, local, and private assistance available for such individuals.

Matching Funds – ~~The jurisdiction will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.201.~~

Confidentiality – The jurisdiction has established and is implementing procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project, except with

the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

Homeless Persons Involvement – To the maximum extent practicable, the jurisdiction will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, in providing services assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under the program.

Consolidated Plan – All activities the jurisdiction undertakes with assistance under ESG are consistent with the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

Discharge Policy – The jurisdiction will establish and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent this discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for these persons.


Signature/Authorized Official

May 8, 2020
Date

County Judge
Title

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
*1. Type of Submission <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	*2. Type of Application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	*3. If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/> *4. Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>
*5. Date Received 05/07/2020	4. Applicant Identifier <input type="text"/>	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier S-10-UC-48-0001	5b. Federal Award Identifier <input type="text"/>	
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State <input type="text"/>	7. State Application Identifier See language applicable	
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
*a. Legal Name Tarrant County		
*b. Employer Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN) 75-001176	*c. Organizational DUNS 000355220000	
d. Address:		
* Street1:	1500 E South University Dr	
Street2:	Suite 276	
* City:	Ft Worth	
County/Parish:	Tarrant	
* State:	TX, Texas	
Province:	<input type="text"/>	
* County:	See: 0000000000	
* Zip / Postal Code:	761175000	
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: Administration's Office	Division Name: Community Development & Housing	
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Prefix:	Mr	* First Name: Daniela
Middle Name:	M	<input type="text"/>
* Last Name:	Marc	<input type="text"/>
Suffix:	<input type="text"/>	
Title:	Director, Community Development and Housing	
Organizational Affiliation <input type="text"/>		
* Telephone Number:	817-350-7940	* Fax Number: 817-650-7944
* Email:	pmarc@tarrantcounty.com	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:	
<input type="text" value="0: County Government"/>	
Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:	
<input type="text"/>	
Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:	
<input type="text"/>	
* Other (specify):	
<input type="text"/>	
* 10. Name of Federal Agency:	
<input type="text" value="U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development"/>	
11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:	
<input type="text" value="14-016"/>	
CFDA Title:	
<input type="text" value="Community Development Block Grant COVID-19 (CDBG-CV)"/>	
* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:	
<input type="text" value="WL 116-84"/>	
* Title:	
<input type="text" value="Community Development Block Grant COVID-19 (CDBG-CV) Public Law 116-84 (Cares Act)"/>	
13. Competition Identification Number:	
<input type="text"/>	
Title:	
<input type="text"/>	
14. Areas Affected by Project (City, Counties, States, etc.):	
<input type="text" value="DaguerreParade.com"/>	<input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>
* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:	
<input type="text" value="Subistence Payments, Small Business and/or microenterprise assistance, supplies and services to prevent and respond to COVID-19."/>	
Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.	
<input type="button" value="Add Attachments"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachments"/>

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant: * b. Program/Project:

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: * b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal	2,490,000.00
* b. Applicant	
* c. State	
* d. Local	
* e. Other	
* f. Program Income	
* g. TOTAL	2,490,000.00

* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?

a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on

b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (if "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)

Yes No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach:

21. "By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications" and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances" and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 28, Section 1001)

** I AGREE

* The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.


Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:
 Middle Name:
 * Last Name:
 Suffix:

* Title:

* Telephone Number: Fax Number:

* Email:

* Signature of Authorized Representative:  * Date Signed:



SHAREN WILSON
Criminal District Attorney
Tarrant County

June 15, 2017

Ms. Shirley Henley
Director, Office of CPD, Region VI
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
801 Cherry Street, Unit 45, Suite 2500
Fort Worth, TX 76102

RE: Urban County Qualification of Tarrant County for Fiscal Years 2018-2020 Community
Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Consortium Qualification

Dear Ms. Henley:

This legal opinion is written in accordance with the requirements of HUD Notice: CPD-17-03, issued April 12, 2017. The terms and conditions of the cooperation agreements between Tarrant County and the County's 29 participating units of general local government are authorized under State and local law, which provide full legal authority for Tarrant County to enter into the agreements.

Article III, Section 64 of the Texas Constitution authorizes Texas counties to enter into cooperative agreements with local governments for the performance of governmental functions authorized by Texas law. Section 381.003(a) of the Texas Local Government Code is the specific Texas law that authorizes the commissioners' court of a county to "administer or otherwise engage in community and economic development projects authorized under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 or under any other federal law creating community and economic development programs."

In light of these constitutional and statutory provisions and the aforementioned cooperation agreement, Tarrant County is authorized to carry out community development and housing assistance activities in the County's 29 participating units of local government.

Sincerely,

Sharon Wilson
Criminal District Attorney
Tarrant County, Texas

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Katie Carr RAE".

KATIE CARR RAE
Assistant Criminal District Attorney

KCR/jm
Attachments: 1

401 West Dulken • Fort Worth, Texas 76196 • 817.884.1400 • cda.tarrantcounty.com

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* If Revision, select appropriate category: <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>
* 3. Date Received: 03/03/2020	4. Applicant Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
5a. Federal Entry Identifier: M-20-DC-46-C200	5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>	7. State Application Identifier: No Longer Applicable	
B. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
* a. Legal Name: Tarrant County		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 73-0001170	* c. Organizational DUNS: 0483557200100	
* d. Address:		
* Street1: 1506 W. North University Dr	Street2: Suite 276	
* City: Ft. Worth	County/Parish: Tarrant	
* State: TX: Texas	* Country: USA: UNITED STATES	
* Zip / Postal Code: 75107-0608	* Province: <input type="text"/>	
* e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: Administration's Office	Division Name: Community Development & Housing	
* f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Prefix: Ms	* First Name: Baccusla	
Middle Name: E.	* Last Name: Wood	
* Title: Director, Community Development and Housing	* Email: jane.wood@tarrantcounty.com	
* Telephone Number: 817-850-7300	* Fax Number: 817-250-7900	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
<p>* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:</p> <input type="text" value="County Government"/> <p>Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:</p> <input type="text"/> <p>Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:</p> <input type="text"/> <p>* Other (specify):</p> <input type="text"/>	
<p>* 10. Name of Federal Agency:</p> <input type="text" value="U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development"/>	
<p>11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:</p> <input type="text" value="14-229"/> <p>CFDA Title:</p> <input type="text" value="HOME Investment Partnerships"/>	
<p>* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:</p> <input type="text" value="14-229"/> <p>* Title:</p> <input type="text" value="HOME Investment Partnership"/>	
<p>13. Competition Identification Number:</p> <input type="text"/> <p>Title:</p> <input type="text"/>	
<p>14. Area Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):</p> <input type="text" value="Region: 4000 Kallithea post"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>	
<p>* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:</p> <input type="text" value="Skilled-occupied home rehabilitation (including ADA Barrier Removal), PHRA, CHOP set aside activities as identified in the FY 2019 Action Plan for Tarrant County."/>	
<p>Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions</p> <input type="button" value="Add Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachments"/>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:
 * a. Applicant: * b. Program/Project:

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:
 * a. Start Date: * b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="1,446,600.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value=""/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value=""/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value="301,158.00"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value=""/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value=""/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="1,748,658.00"/>

* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?
 a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on
 b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
 c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)
 Yes No
 If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 28, Section 1001)
 ** I AGREE
 ** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:
 Middle Name:
 Last Name:
 Suffix:
 Title:
 Telephone Number: Fax Number:
 Email:
 Signature of Authorized Representative: * Date Signed:



SHAREN WILSON
Criminal District Attorney
Tarrant County

June 15, 2017

Ms. Shirley Henley
Director, Office of CPTD, Region VI
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
801 Cherry Street, Unit 45, Suite 2500
Fort Worth, TX 76102

RE: Urban County Qualification of Tarrant County for Fiscal Years 2018-2020 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Consortium Qualification

Dear Ms. Henley:

This legal opinion is written in accordance with the requirements of HUD Notice: CPD-17-03, issued April 12, 2017. The terms and conditions of the cooperation agreements between Tarrant County and the County's 29 participating units of general local government are authorized under State and local law, which provide full legal authority for Tarrant County to enter into the agreements.

Article III, Section 64 of the Texas Constitution authorizes Texas counties to enter into cooperative agreements with local governments for the performance of governmental functions authorized by Texas law. Section 381.003(g) of the Texas Local Government Code is the specific Texas law that authorizes the commissioners' court of a county to "administer or otherwise engage in community and economic development projects authorized under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 or under any other federal law creating community and economic development programs."

In light of these constitutional and statutory provisions and the aforementioned cooperation agreement, Tarrant County is authorized to carry out community development and housing assistance activities in the County's 29 participating units of local government.

Sincerely,

Sharen Wilson
Criminal District Attorney
Tarrant County, Texas

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Katie Carr RAE".


KATIE CARR RAE
Assistant Criminal District Attorney

KCR/pm
Attachments: 1

401 West Belsnap • Fort Worth, Texas 76196 • 817.884.1400 • oca.tarrantcounty.com

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	* 2. Type of Application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* 3. Reason, Select Appropriate letter(s) _____ * Other (Specify) _____
* 2. Date Received: 05/07/2020	4. Application Identifier: _____	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: 5-20-00-08-0001	5b. Federal Award Identifier: _____	
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State: _____	7. State Application Identifier: (If Longer, Applicable) _____	
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
* a. Legal Name: Tarrant County		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 75-001170	* c. Organizational DUNS: 0682652900003	
d. Address:		
* Street1: 1506 N. South University Dr	Street2: Suite 200	
* City: Fort Worth	Country/Region: Percent	
* State: TX: Texas	Province: _____	
* County: _____	* 7a. / Postal Code: 76107-6005	
* 7b. / Postal Code: _____	* 7c. / Postal Code: _____	
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: Administration's Office	Division Name: Community Development & Housing	
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Prefix: _____	* First Name: Patricia	Middle Name: _____
* Last Name: Wood	Suffix: _____	
Title: Director, Community Development and Housing		
Organizational Affiliation: _____		
* Telephone Number: 817-650-1343	* Fax Number: 817-650-7504	
* Email: jwood@tarrantcounty.com		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
<p>* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:</p> <p>1: County Government</p> <p>Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:</p> <p>Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:</p> <p>* Other (specify):</p>	
<p>* 10. Name of Federal Agency:</p> <p>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</p>	
<p>11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:</p> <p>14-231</p> <p>CFDA Title:</p> <p>Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)</p>	
<p>* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:</p> <p>14-231</p> <p>* Title:</p> <p>Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)</p>	
<p>13. Competition Identification Number:</p> <p>Title:</p>	
<p>14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):</p> <p>EqualOpinion_Restricted.pdf Add Attachment Delete Attachment View Attachment</p>	
<p>* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:</p> <p>Emergency Shelter Operating expenses, health/care prevention, HRTV and administration costs as identified in the FY 2018 Budget Plan.</p>	
<p>Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.</p> <p>Add Attachments Delete Attachments View Attachments</p>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
16. Congressional Districts Of:	
* a. Applicant: <input type="text" value="S, 121"/>	* b. Program/Project: <input type="text" value="b, 124"/>
Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.	
<input type="text" value="Congressional Leadership Forum"/>	<input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>
17. Proposed Project:	
* a. Start Date: <input type="text" value="07/01/2020"/>	* b. End Date: <input type="text" value="05/30/2021"/>
18. Estimated Funding (\$):	
* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="264,798.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value=""/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value=""/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value="264,798.00"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value=""/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value=""/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="469,596.00"/>
* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?	
<input type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on <input type="text" value=""/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.	
<input type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.	
* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
If "Yes", provide explanation and attach	
<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>
21. "By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 28, Section 1001)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ** I AGREE	
** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.	
Authorized Representative:	
Prefix: <input type="text" value="Mr."/>	* First Name: <input type="text" value="D."/>
Middle Name: <input type="text" value="Glen"/>	
* Last Name: <input type="text" value="Knittley"/>	
Suffix: <input type="text" value=""/>	
* Title: <input type="text" value="County Judge"/>	
* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="817-884-1411"/>	Fax Number: <input type="text" value="817-884-2793"/>
* Email: <input type="text" value="DWhittley6@tarrantcounty.com"/>	
* Signature of Authorized Representative	* Data Signed: <input type="text" value="06/25/2020"/>
	



SHAREN WILSON
Criminal District Attorney
Tarrant County

June 15, 2017

Ms. Shirley Henley
Director, Office of CPD, Region VI
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
801 Cherry Street, Unit 45, Suite 2500
Fort Worth, TX 76102

RE: Urban County Qualification of Tarrant County for Fiscal Years 2018-2020 Community
Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Consortium Qualification

Dear Ms. Henley:

This legal opinion is written in accordance with the requirements of HUD Notice: CPD-17-03, issued April 12, 2017. The terms and conditions of the cooperation agreements between Tarrant County and the County's 29 participating units of general local government are authorized under State and local law, which provide full legal authority for Tarrant County to enter into the agreements.

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In light of these constitutional and statutory provisions and the aforementioned cooperation agreement, Tarrant County is authorized to carry out community development and housing assistance activities in the County's 29 participating units of local government.

Sincerely,

Sharen Wilson
Criminal District Attorney
Tarrant County, Texas

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Katie Carr Rae".

KATIE CARR RAE
Assistant Criminal District Attorney

KCR/pm
Attachments: 1

401 West Belknap • Fort Worth, Texas 76196 • 817.884.1400 • eda.tarrantcounty.com

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* 3. Reason, award opportunity number: <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>
* 3. Date Received: 05/08/2009	4. Applicant Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: E-20-01-48-0001	5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>	7. State Application Identifier: No Longer Applicable	
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
* a. Legal Name: Tarrant County		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN): 71-2061170	* c. Organizational DUNS: 0635523000	
d. Address:		
* Street: 1008 B South University Dr	<input type="text"/>	
* Street2: Suite 275	<input type="text"/>	
* City: Ft Worth	<input type="text"/>	
* County/Parish: Tarrant	<input type="text"/>	
* State: TX: Texas	<input type="text"/>	
* Province:	<input type="text"/>	
* Country: USA: United States	<input type="text"/>	
* Zip/Postal Code: 76104	<input type="text"/>	
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: Administration Office	Division Name: Community Development & Housing	
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
* Prefix: Mr.	* First Name: Dorenda	<input type="text"/>
* Middle Name: E.	<input type="text"/>	
* Last Name: Ward	<input type="text"/>	
* Suffix:	<input type="text"/>	
* Title: Director, Community Development and Housing		
* Organizational Affiliation: <input type="text"/>		
* Telephone Number: 817-850-7040	* Fax Number: 817-850-7040	
* Email: Dward@TarrantCounty.com		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text" value="City Government"/>	
Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/>	
Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/>	
* Other (specify): <input type="text"/>	
* 10. Name of Federal Agency: <input type="text" value="U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development"/>	
11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number: <input type="text" value="14-218"/> CFOA Title: <input type="text" value="Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)"/>	
* 12. Funding Opportunity Number: <input type="text" value="14-218"/> * Title: <input type="text" value="Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)"/>	
13. Competition Identification Number: <input type="text"/> Title: <input type="text"/>	
14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.): <input type="text" value="Geographical_Evidence.pdf"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>	
* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project: <input type="text" value="Public works, affordable housing and public services as identified in the 092030 Action Plan for Tarrant County and implementation address: Euless, Groveside, Mansfield and North Richland Hills"/>	
Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions: <input type="button" value="Add Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachments"/>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:
 * a. Applicant: * b. Program/Project:

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed

17. Proposed Project:
 * a. Start Date: * b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

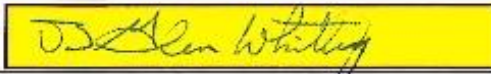
* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="0,213,709.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value=""/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value=""/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value="1,560,807.50"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="158,185.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="2,870.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="2,953,451.50"/>

* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?
 a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on
 b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
 c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment)
 Yes No
 If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 28, Section 1001)
 ** I AGREE
 ** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:
 Middle Name:
 * Last Name:
 Suffix:
 * Title:
 * Telephone Number: Fax Number:
 * Email:
 * Signature of Authorized Representative:  * Date Signed:



SHAREN WILSON
Criminal District Attorney
Tarrant County

June 15, 2017

Ms. Shirley Henley
Director, Office of CPD, Region VI
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
801 Cherry Street, Unit 45, Suite 2500
Fort Worth, TX 76102

RE: Urban County Qualification of Tarrant County for Fiscal Years 2018-2020 Community
Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Consortium Qualification

Dear Ms. Henley:

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Sincerely,

Sharen Wilson
Criminal District Attorney
Tarrant County, Texas

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Katie Carr Rae".

KATIE CARR RAE
Assistant Criminal District Attorney

KCR/pm
Attachments: 1

401 West Belknap • Fort Worth, Texas 76196 • 817.884.1400 • cra.tarrantcounty.com

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number: 4040-0008
 Expiration Date: 02/28/2022

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:


1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4601 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race or color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681-1683, and 1695-1698), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Control and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 ad-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.) as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.

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11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11950; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11986; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
17. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq.).
18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1995 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from: (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	TITLE
	County Judge
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION	DATE SUBMITTED
Tarrant County, Texas	May 5, 2020

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CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing --The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing.

Uniform Relocation Act and Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4601-4655) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24. It has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under 24 CFR Part 42 in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the Community Development Block Grant or HOME programs.

Anti-Lobbying --To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction --The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan --The housing activities to be undertaken with Community Development Block Grant, HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS funds are consistent with the strategic plan in the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.


Signature of Authorized Official

May 5, 2020
Date

County Judge _____
Title

Specific Community Development Block Grant Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation – It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan – Its consolidated plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that have been developed in accordance with the primary objective of the CDBG program (i.e., the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and expanding economic opportunities, primarily for persons of low and moderate income) and requirements of 24 CFR Parts 91 and 570.

Following a Plan – It is following a current consolidated plan that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds – It has complied with the following criteria:

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low- and moderate-income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include CDBG-assisted activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available (see Optional CDBG Certification).

2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds, including Section 108 guaranteed loans, during program year(s) 2020 - 2021 [a period specified by the grantee of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years], shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period.

3. Special Assessments. It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds, by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

In addition, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

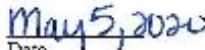
1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and
2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction.

Compliance with Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d) and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-3619) and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, Subparts A, B, J, K and R.

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.


Signature of Authorized Official


Date

County Judge

Title

OPTIONAL Community Development Block Grant Certification

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities which are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.



Signature of Authorized Official

May 5, 2020

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Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If it plans to provide tenant-based rental assistance, the tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of its consolidated plan.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- It is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR §§92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in §92.214.

Subsidy layering -- Before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;


Signature of Authorized Official

May 5, 2020
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County Judge
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Emergency Solutions Grants Certifications

The Emergency Solutions Grants Program recipient certifies that:

Major rehabilitation/conversion/renovation – If an emergency shelter’s rehabilitation costs exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before rehabilitation, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed rehabilitation.

If the cost to convert a building into an emergency shelter exceeds 75 percent of the value of the building after conversion, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed conversion.

In all other cases where ESG funds are used for renovation, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 3 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed renovation.

Essential Services and Operating Costs – In the case of assistance involving shelter operations or essential services related to street outreach or emergency shelter, the recipient will provide services or shelter to homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure, so long the recipient serves the same type of persons (e.g., families with children, unaccompanied youth, disabled individuals, or victims of domestic violence) or persons in the same geographic area.

Renovation – Any renovation carried out with ESG assistance shall be sufficient to ensure that the building involved is safe and sanitary.

Supportive Services – The recipient will assist homeless individuals in obtaining permanent housing, appropriate supportive services (including medical and mental health treatment, victim services, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living), and other Federal, State, local, and private assistance available for these individuals.

Matching Funds – The recipient will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.201.

Confidentiality – The recipient has established and is implementing procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project, except with the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

Homeless Persons Involvement – To the maximum extent practicable, the recipient will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, in providing services assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under the program.

Consolidated Plan – All activities the recipient undertakes with assistance under ESG are consistent with its consolidated plan.

Discharge Policy – The recipient will establish and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent this discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for these persons.


Signature of Authorized Official

May 5, 2020
Date

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Title

Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS Certifications

The HOPWA grantee certifies that:

Activities -- Activities funded under the program will meet urgent needs that are not being met by available public and private sources.

Building -- Any building or structure assisted under that program shall be operated for the purpose specified in the consolidated plan:

1. For a period of not less than 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility.
2. For a period of not less than 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.


Signature of Authorized Official

May 5, 2020
Date

County Judge
Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING CERTIFICATION:

Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estim
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. U.S. Census Bureau
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. ACS data included has been updated to reflect more recent data available by US. Census Bureau
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? The purpose is to show how much more housing has grown
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. Data was collected in October 2019 via 2013 - 2017 ACS survey by US Census Bureau
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates – ALL cities in Tarrant County
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. 42 cities in Tarrant County. Data may not reflect housing units in unincorporated Tarrant County, TX
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. data compiled by US Census Bureau 5 Year ACS methodology
2	Data Source Name 2014-2018 ACS
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. U.S. Census Bureau
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. 2014 - 2018 5 year ACS data
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? more recent data from Census available
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2014 - 2018 ACS 5 year calca

	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>U.S. Census Bureau</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>ACS 5 year methodology</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Census Bureau</p>