



HOME-ARP
American Rescue Plan Program
Funding Allocation Plan
December 2021

Participating Jurisdiction: City of Fort Worth

Date: 12/31/2021

Consultation

Before developing its plan, a PJ must consult with the CoC(s) serving the jurisdiction's geographic area, homeless and domestic violence service providers, veterans' groups, public housing agencies (PHAs), public agencies that address the needs of the qualifying populations and public or private organizations that address fair housing, civil rights, and the needs of persons with disabilities, at a minimum. State PJs are not required to consult with every PHA or CoC within the state's boundaries; however, local PJs must consult with all PHAs (including statewide or regional PHAs) and CoCs serving the jurisdiction.

Summarize the consultation process:

The City of Fort Worth consultation process included reviewing system-level data as well as seeking input from community partners regarding their identification of needs and gaps. Tarrant County Homeless Coalition (TCHC) is the Continuum of Care's lead agency, HMIS lead, and collaborative applicant. TCHC provided information from the 2021 Point-In-Time count as well as monthly point in time counts. In the 2017 Needs and Gaps Report (attached), TCHC has developed graphs showing the trends in the inflow/outflow of the homeless system and the gaps in housing capacity broken down by intervention. From this analysis, they also provided information they shared with CoC partners – requesting additional funding for certain interventions. The report includes a 5-year forecast for housing those experiencing homelessness, including Rapid Re-Housing services and Permanent Supportive Housing.

The 2021 State of the Homeless Report prepared by TCHC identified and targeted priority populations, which has been recognized as a national best practice to address homelessness. Our community has identified four priority populations for 2018 to 2023:

- 2018: Veterans
- 2019: Youth (18-24)
- 2020: People most at risk with COVID-19
- 2021: Families
- 2022: Chronically Homeless

The City held the following four consultation meetings with various service providers and stakeholders:

- Tarrant County Homeless Coalition (October 12)
- Continuum of Care Veterans Committee (October 14)
- Community Advisory Council on Homelessness (October 14)
- Continuum of Care Implementation, Coordination, Training Committee (October 18)

List the organizations consulted, and summarize the feedback received from these entities.

Agency/Org Consulted	Type of Agency/Org	Method of Consultation	Feedback
Tarrant County Homeless Coalition	Continuum of Care Lead Agency	WebEx Meeting (October 12)	Greatest need in Tarrant County is for physical units for chronically homeless households
Presbyterian Night Shelter	Homeless Service Provider	Participated in two virtual meetings (October 14)	Strongly support use of HOME-ARP for Permanent Supportive Housing units; good to have \$120,000 per unit due to cost increases.
My Health, My Resources	Mental health agency; agency that works with the disabled	Participated in two virtual meetings (October 14)	There is a huge shortage of available units for clients; need more units
Fort Worth Housing Solutions	Public Housing Authority	Participated in two virtual meetings (October 14)	No comments received
Endeavors	Veterans homeless service provider	Veterans Meeting (October 14)	Taking longer to house; 3-5 months; more veterans aging in PSH because they cannot find apartment with Rapid ReHousing and then reach twelve months' chronicity.
Veteran's Administration	Veterans service provider	Veterans Meeting (October 14)	Shared story of a veteran; good rental history, but due to bankruptcy, apartment would not rent to her; had to get voucher extension. Now in apartment, but safe. Hard to find places for people with legal history/rental history to find units.
Safe Haven of Tarrant County	Domestic Violence Service Providers	Consultation Letter (December 7)	No comments received
Fort Worth Human Relations Commission	City Board/Commission (Civil Rights/Fair Housing/Discrimination)	Consultation Letter (December 7)	No comments received

Public Participation

PJs must provide for and encourage citizen participation in the development of the HOME-ARP allocation plan. Before submission of the plan, PJs must provide residents with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on the proposed HOME-ARP of **no less than 15 calendar days**. The PJ must follow its adopted requirements for "reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment" for plan amendments in its current citizen participation plan. In addition, PJs must hold **at least one public hearing** during the development of the HOME-ARP allocation plan and prior submission.

For the purposes of HOME-ARP, PJs are required to make the following information available to the public:

- The amount of HOME-ARP the PJ will receive,
- The range of activities the PJ may undertake.

Describe the public participation process, including information about and the dates of the public comment period and public hearing(s) held during the development of the plan:

- ***Public comment period: start date – 12/01/2021 end date – 12/15/2021***
- ***Public Hearing: 12/08/2021***

The Public Comment period for the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan began on Wednesday, December 1 and concluded on Wednesday, December 15. A Public Notice was published in the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* on December 1 and included information regarding the proposed plan as well as the scheduled Public Hearing. The Public Hearing took place on Wednesday, December 8 at 6:30 p.m., as a part of the Community Development Council meeting held at City Hall, 200 Texas Street, Council Conference Room 2020, Fort Worth, Texas 76102. Public comments were submitted by mail, phone, fax, or email to Senior Planner Sharon Burkley. One email comment was submitted; no participants made comment at the Public Hearing.

Describe any efforts to broaden public participation:

In addition to the Public Notice being published in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, consultation letters were sent via email to community stakeholders on December 7 requesting comment on the allocation plan. This included social service organizations, homeless service providers, advisory boards, neighborhood associations, and other nonprofit organizations. A list of these organizations and the letter are attached to this plan. A copy of the Public Notice, draft HOME-ARP allocation plan, and PowerPoint presentation were also posted to the City of Fort Worth Neighborhood Services Department website.

A PJ must consider any comments or views of residents received in writing, or orally at a public hearing, when preparing the HOME-ARP allocation plan.

Summarize the comments and recommendations received through the public participation process:

12-02-21 (Email – Wanda McKinney)

Citizen email attached; submitted email to Mayor Parker, City Council Members, and City of Fort Worth staff supporting the proposition to utilize the ARPA funds for the development of 125 Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) units. In addition, Ms. McKinney addressed the need for more funds (\$10M) to be allocated to address this need and to focus on people over places.

Summarize any comments or recommendations not accepted and state the reasons why:

N/A

Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis

PJs must evaluate the size and demographic composition of qualifying populations within its boundaries and assess the unmet needs of those populations. In addition, a PJ must identify any gaps within its current shelter and housing inventory as well as the service delivery system. A PJ should use current data, including point in time count, housing inventory count, or other data available through CoCs, and consultations with service providers to quantify the individuals and families in the qualifying populations and their need for additional housing, shelter, or services. The PJ may use the optional tables provided below and/or attach additional data tables to this template.

The below table (Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table) includes data from the HUD 2020 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report (attached) and includes data for Fort Worth/Arlington/Tarrant County CoC.

The total number of households experiencing homelessness includes a breakdown between family households (who are not veterans and not victims of DV) = 40 total households; adult only households (who are not veterans and not victims of DV) = 797 total households; Veterans = 103 households; Victims of DV = 347 households. The four (4) household types do not overlap each other and equal the original 1,287 total households experiencing homelessness in the month of September 2021. The gap amount is blank as the table does not incorporate turnover rates of resources, including other resources such as rapid rehousing. The actual physical unit gap proposed is summarized in the response to the narrative question below – *Identify any gaps within the current shelter and housing inventory as well as the service delivery system*

OPTIONAL Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table

Homeless													
	Current Inventory					Homeless Population				Gap Analysis			
	Family		Adults Only		Vets	Family HH (at least 1 child)	Adult HH (w/o child)	Vets	Victims of DV	Family		Adults Only	
	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds					# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units
Emergency Shelter	656	170	857	857	32								
Transitional Housing	119	48	24	24	60								
Permanent Supportive Housing	325	181	773	773	584								
Other Permanent Housing						0	0	0	0				
Sheltered Homeless						40	478	62	228				
Unsheltered Homeless						0	319	41	119				
Current Gap										see narrative below	see narrative below	see narrative below	see narrative below

Suggested Data Sources: 1. Point in Time Count (PIT); 2. Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Count (HIC); 3. Consultation

The below table (Housing Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table) includes data from the Comprehensive Housing and Strategy for the 2014-2018 ACS for Fort Worth, Texas.

OPTIONAL Housing Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table

Non-Homeless			
	Current Inventory	Level of Need	Gap Analysis
	# of Units	# of Households	# of Households
Total Rental Units	100,936		
Rental Units Affordable to HH at 30% AMI (At-Risk of Homelessness)	9,102		
Rental Units Affordable to HH at 50% AMI (Other Populations)	21,940		
0%-30% AMI Renter HH w/ 1 or more severe housing problems (At-Risk of Homelessness)		21,550	
30%-50% AMI Renter HH w/ 1 or more severe housing problems (Other Populations)		17,645	
Current Gaps			8,153

Suggested Data Sources: 1. American Community Survey (ACS); 2. Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

Describe the size and demographic composition of qualifying populations within the PJ's boundaries:

Population Experiencing Homelessness: Within Tarrant and Parker Counties, there are a total of 1,287 households that are currently experiencing homelessness as of September 2021. Approximately 40 households, or 3%, are family households (and are not veterans or victims of domestic violence). An estimated 797 households, or 62%, are adult only households (and are not veterans or victims of domestic violence). An additional 103 households, or 8%, are veterans. Approximately 347 households, or 27%, are victims of domestic violence.

Based on the 2021 State of the Homeless Report prepared by Tarrant County Homeless Coalition, including data from the 2021 Point In Time Count, the racial/ethnic background for persons experiencing homelessness is as follows:

GENDER

- Male (64%)
- Female (36%)

RACE

- Black, African-American, or African (44%)
- White (41%)
- Asian or Asian American (less than 1%)
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (less than 1%)
- American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous (1%)
- Multi-Racial (3%)
- Unknown (10%)

ETHNICITY

- Hispanic (13%)
- Non-Hispanic (87%)

AGE

- 0-17 (14.7%)
- 18-24 (6.6%)
- 25-39 (23.9%)
- 40-49 (16.8%)
- 50-62 (24.9%)
- Over 63 (6.1%)
- Unknown (7%)

Victims of Domestic Violence (Annual Data) – Throughout 2020, there were a total of 764 unduplicated Domestic Violence (DV) victims served by emergency shelters and throughout 2020, there were 523 victims of domestic violence who experienced unsheltered homelessness at some point during the year.

Population At Risk Of Homelessness: On average during the COVID-19 pandemic, there are about 1,640 eviction filings per month in Tarrant/Parker Counties. Our local eviction data shows that only about 2% of these total monthly eviction filings result in the household becoming homeless. In our community, this equates to about 32 evictions per month that result in homelessness.

Another indicator of risk of homelessness is households who have previously been qualified as homeless, are currently housed, and who need additional housing. Based on historical annual data from HMIS, there are approximately 507 households exiting RRH programs annually in Tarrant and Parker counties. Of the 507 households, approximately 28% (140 households) rely on some type of additional assistance after exit in order to remain stably housed. Based on estimates for Fort Worth only, this equates to approximately 472 households exiting RRH programs annually and 130 households relying on some type of additional assistance after exit. The system has existing resources in place to serve the approximately 130 households needing longer term assistance. These existing resources include transfer to PSH vouchers, EVH vouchers, other preventative rental assistance programs, family reunification efforts, etc. The CoC provides rapid rehousing case managers with support and training to help identify these households and ultimately connect them with longer term housing resources prior to the rapid rehousing assistance ending.

Individuals incarcerated in Tarrant County jails as well as those receiving behavioral health services, including substance abuse disorder services, may also be at risk of homelessness upon discharge. These numbers are not readily available as multiple service providers serve these persons and discharge status varies. Some may be discharged to a shelter and others may be housed for up to 30 days by homeless service providers and then either provided additional services or transitioned to transitional or permanent housing. JPS Health Network operates Trinity Springs Pavilion, providing behavioral health services, but does not currently collect data on individuals experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness. My Health My Resources of Tarrant County (MHMR) reported, as of 2018, approximately 9.5% (over 1,300) of total clients receiving behavioral health services experienced homelessness, and 24% (approximately 1,000) of total clients receiving substance abuse disorder services experienced homelessness. It is presumed that this population is included in the other categories noted based on additional service needs.

Households with household income less than or equal to 30% AMI with a cost burden greater than 50% are also at risk of homelessness. Based on the CHAS data, there are 18,595 households in this category of potential risk.

Based on the 2021-2022 Texas Education for Homeless Children and Youth competitive grant application submitted to the Texas Education Agency (TEA), the Fort Worth Independent School District (FWISD) identified 2,658 students experiencing homelessness. However, it is estimated that this number is undercounted and FWISD proposed an increase of 15% over the next three years. This includes those who are sharing the housing of others due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason such as staying in motels, trailer parks, or camp grounds due to the lack of an adequate alternative; staying in shelters or transitional housing; or sleeping in cars, parks, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, or similar settings.

Rental assistance programs provided through the City of Fort Worth (Texas Emergency Rental Assistance Program; U.S. Department of Treasury Emergency Rental Assistance Program) in 2021 served more than 3,000 persons with rental assistance to prevent eviction and/or maintain stable housing. Of the number of families served, approximately 2000 had incomes at or below 30% AMI; approximately 840 had incomes between 30% and 50% AMI. The racial/ethnic demographics are as follows: Black or African-American - 2185 (65%), White - 805 (24%), Multi-Racial – 187 (6%), American Indian or Alaska Native - 27 (1%); Hispanic - 482 (14%).

Approximately 448 households were served with homelessness prevention services and/or rapid rehousing services through local homeless service providers during the FY2020 grant year (October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021), utilizing Emergency Solutions Grant funds. This includes allocations from both entitlement grants and CARES Act funding. Of the number of families served, 358 (80%) had incomes at or below 30% AMI; the remaining 90 (20%) had incomes between 30% and 50% AMI. The racial/ethnic demographics are as follows: Black or African-American – 321 (72%), White – 111 (25%); Hispanic – 46 (10%).

Describe the unmet housing and service needs of qualifying populations, including but not limited to:

- ***Sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations;***
- ***Those currently housed populations at risk of homelessness;***
- ***Other families requiring services or housing assistance or to prevent homelessness; and,***
- ***Those at greatest risk of housing instability or in unstable housing situations:***

Population Experiencing Homelessness:

Of the total 1,287 households that are currently experiencing homelessness, 808 households are sheltered and 479 households are unsheltered.

The following breakdown describes the system's total housing need to stably house all 1,287 households currently experiencing homelessness in Tarrant and Parker Counties:

- 337 households need short to mid-term supportive housing interventions (such as diversion/rapid exit resources, rapid rehousing vouchers, etc.) or long term rental assistance vouchers, such as Emergency Housing Choice Vouchers.
- 450 chronic households (Disability & 1+ year of homeless experience) need Permanent Supportive Housing.
- 250 non-chronic households need Permanent Supportive Housing due to having limited, static income and a disability. This group currently has less than 1 year of homeless experience, which is why they are currently “non-chronic”, but are at high risk of becoming chronically homeless if not quickly exited to permanent supportive housing.
- 250 households need “other housing” types, such as RVs, shared housing, tiny homes, etc
- **Population At Risk of Homelessness:** On average, there are about 1,640 eviction filings per month in Tarrant County. Our local eviction data shows that only about 2% of these total monthly evictions result in the household becoming homeless, which equates to about 32

households. Income factors impact approximately 18,000 families with household incomes at or below 30% with a housing burden of 50% or more. There are approximately 2,000 FWISD students at risk of homelessness and approximately 1,500 families with household income between 30% and 50% AMI.

- **Homelessness Prevention:** There are approximately 160 households assisted with homelessness prevention services utilizing Emergency Solutions Grant funds.
- **Unstable Housing Situations:** There are approximately 1800 families currently in unstable housing conditions receiving financial assistance through various rental assistance programs through the City of Fort Worth. While the assistance is long-term is not indefinite; families remain at risk of homelessness without ongoing assistance and/or other support services.

The numbers shown above and in the previous table reflects estimated needs and gaps specific to the current information provided by Tarrant County Homeless Coalition related to those individuals and families experiencing homelessness. All of the 1,287 families in the homeless population are included in the sheltered and unsheltered sections; these numbers include both veterans and victims of domestic violence. There are approximately another 20,000 in other categories that are at-risk of experiencing homelessness, currently receiving other financial assistance and support services. The gap in need is based on the available vacant units versus the number of persons experiencing homelessness, with a focus on housing those that are chronically homeless having the greatest need.

While housing is the immediate need and priority for those currently experiencing homelessness, there are other needs to be met for this population. This includes transportation, employment training, child care, food, and medical needs. Based on the 2017 TCHC Needs and Gaps Report, unsheltered individuals reported lacking more basic needs such as food and clothing over those who are sheltered. Medical needs appear to be a large area of need seen in those individuals living in places not meant for human habitation. Remaining needs identified include bus passes, hygiene/toiletry items, eye glasses, prescription/medication, and mental health visits.

Identify and consider the current resources available to assist qualifying populations, including congregate and non-congregate shelter units, supportive services, TBRA, and affordable and permanent supportive rental housing:

Tarrant County is in a unique position: Based on the 2021 State of the Homelessness Report, the monthly number of households experiencing homelessness has decreased by 44% since 2018 and resources for rental assistance are at unprecedented high levels. However, available units for people exiting homelessness are at an all-time low. Households are being forced to search for housing for much longer and face a much tighter market. Affordable units and properties are in high demand from all income levels, giving landlords the ability to be more selective, often opting out of accepting any type of rental assistance, especially from people exiting homelessness.

According to our community's apartment navigation database, there are only about 350 units available at a point in time in Tarrant/Parker Counties who have committed to accepting the system's housing vouchers. However, many of these 350 available units are also available to the general

public. So even with unprecedented levels of federal investment in rental assistance for people experiencing homelessness, the system does not currently have sufficient dedicated and available units to move people into stable housing.

Using the housing need breakdown in the previous question:

- For the 337 households that need short to mid-term housing interventions (such as diversion/rapid exit resources, rapid rehousing vouchers) or Emergency Housing Vouchers, the system currently has enough resources and available units to house this group of households with these interventions by end of 2021.
- Of the 450 chronic households needing Permanent Supportive Housing, the system has enough resources and available units to only house roughly 225 households, or 50%, of the existing chronic population, by end of 2021.
- Of the 250 non-chronic households needing Permanent Supportive Housing, the system does not have the available units to house this group of 250 non-chronic households by end of 2021.
- Of the 250 households need “other housing” types, such as RVs, shared housing, tiny homes, etc., there are currently no available units to quickly house this group of 250 households with the appropriate “alternative housing” intervention.

At Risk/Prevention: Our community has received an unprecedented amount of resources dedicated to homelessness prevention over the past year. From the Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA) I & II programs combined, our community has received roughly \$114 million dedicated to rental assistance for households at risk of homelessness. This is enough prevention funding to keep people at risk of homelessness stably housed.

The HUD 2020 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report (attached) includes data for Fort Worth/Tarrant County/Arlington. More than 90% of the resources available to serve those experiencing homelessness and at risk for experiencing homelessness are available within Fort Worth city limits, including multiple shelters as well as the lead housing agency, Tarrant County Homeless Coalition.

There are 40 agencies providing services to individuals and families experiencing homelessness. These include emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing, and other permanent housing. Emergency shelters are offered by eight (8) homeless service providers with twenty (20) facilities and a total of 1,677 beds. Presbyterian Night Shelter offers a safe haven with twenty (20) beds. There are seven (7) homeless service providers providing transitional housing in eight (8) facilities with a total of 215 beds. Permanent supportive housing is provided by eleven (11) providers in twenty-six (26) facilities with 1,847 beds. Rapid Re-Housing services are provided by thirteen (13) providers with twenty-one (21) facilities and 816 beds. Fort Worth Housing Solutions is the sole Permanent Housing provider in five facilities with 161 total beds.

Identify any gaps within the current shelter and housing inventory as well as the service delivery system:

To summarize the needs and gaps of housing resources for people experiencing homelessness in Tarrant and Parker Counties:

Of the 1,287 households currently experiencing homelessness:

- For the 337 households that need short to mid-term housing interventions (such as diversion/rapid exit resources, rapid rehousing vouchers) or Emergency Housing Vouchers, the system currently has enough resources and available units to house this group of households with these interventions by end of 2021.
- Of the 450 chronic households needing Permanent Supportive Housing, the system has enough resources and available units to house roughly 225 households, or 50%, of the existing chronic population, by end of 2021. There are currently not enough available units to quickly house the remaining 225 chronic households by end of 2021. The system needs an additional 225 dedicated units to house all people experiencing chronic homelessness. Without these additional 225 dedicated units, this portion of the chronic population will remain in the homeless services system.
- Of the 250 non-chronic households needing Permanent Supportive Housing, the system currently does not have available units to house this group of 250 non-chronic households by end of 2021. The system needs an additional 250 dedicated units to house this group of households who are at high risk of becoming chronically homeless. Without these additional 250 dedicated units, this group will remain in the homeless services system and will ultimately become chronically homeless.
- Of the 250 households needing “other housing” types, such as RVs, shared housing, tiny homes, etc., there are currently no available units to quickly house this group of 250 households with the appropriate “alternative housing” intervention. An additional 250 units are needed to successfully house this group of households.

In order to house all people currently experiencing homelessness in Tarrant and Parker Counties, the system needs an additional 725 units (225 for chronic households + 250 for “at risk of chronic” + 250 for households needing “other housing” types).

Once we are able to house all households currently experiencing homelessness in Tarrant/Parker Counties, the community’s housing response system will undergo a “system reset” and will have enough existing housing resources to quickly house all new households who enter into homelessness each month. If ARPA funding is used to fund 725 additional housing units dedicated to people experiencing homelessness, our homeless services system will be able to reach and maintain functional zero (monthly inflow = monthly outflow).

Description	Total CoC Area	Estimate for Fort Worth (based on 73% from PIT)	Per TCHC, Available Housing (page 9)	Gap per TCHC
Total Homeless Population, September 2021 (Households)	1287	940		
TCHC Recommended: Short-Mid-term Supportive Housing Need or Long-term Rental Assistance Need	337	246	337	0
TCHC Recommended: Permanent Supportive Housing Need for Chronically Homeless	450	329	225	225
TCHC Recommended: Permanent Supportive Housing Need for Non-Chronic Homeless (at risk of chronicity)	250	183	0	250
TCHC Recommended: "Other Housing Need"	250	183	0	250

Identify the characteristics of housing associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness if the PJ will include such conditions in its definition of “other populations” as established in the HOME-ARP Notice:

Tarrant and Parker Counties have received over \$114 million of emergency rental assistance funding in the past year dedicated to keeping households at risk of homelessness stably housed. When comparing the total number of monthly eviction filings pre-pandemic versus present day, there has been a 31% decrease in total number of monthly evictions filed in Tarrant/Parker Counties (2,400 monthly filings pre-pandemic vs 1,640 monthly filings present day). Over the past year, Tarrant County Homeless Coalition (TCHC) partnered with Texas A&M School of Law to do a study on our community’s eviction data. The study found that only about 2% of the total eviction filings per month (pre-pandemic) result in homelessness in Tarrant and Parker Counties. Because of these findings, TCHC’s landlord engagement manager now monitors eviction filings each month and identifies which households have prior homeless experience. She then works with the courts, housing partners, and landlords to connect these households to available rental assistance in order to keep them in their homes. Based on the above data and unprecedented amount of dedicated resources for people at risk of homelessness, TCHC recommends that HOME ARPA funding be dedicated to households currently experiencing homelessness – specifically chronically homeless households until the system no longer has chronically homeless households.

Identify priority needs for qualifying populations:

The priority need identified is the development of affordable housing to include 725 new or rehabilitated housing units dedicated to people experiencing homelessness

Explain how the level of need and gaps in its shelter and housing inventory and service delivery systems based on the data presented in the plan were determined:

TCHC looked at the community’s total available housing resources for households experiencing homelessness and for households at risk of homelessness. TCHC also used data from the community’s Homeless Management Information System as well as monthly eviction data to determine the of households currently experiencing homelessness and at risk of experiencing homelessness.

HOME-ARP Activities

Describe the method for soliciting applications for funding and/or selecting developers, service providers, subrecipients and/or contractors and whether the PJ will administer eligible activities directly:

Pending HUD approval of its HOME-ARP allocation plan, the City of Fort Worth will issue a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for interested and experienced developers of permanent supportive housing and/or affordable housing. The goal of the NOFA will be to develop at least 125 units of permanent supportive housing. There will be a total of 3-4 funding sources in the

NOFA. Aside from HOME-ARP, there will be City capital general funds, Fort Worth Housing Finance Corporation funds and potentially matching funds from local private foundations leveraged. To advertise the NOFA, both Directions Home unit and Neighborhood Services will email homeless service agencies, housing authorities, affordable housing developers and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs). Also, Tarrant County Homeless Coalition (TCHC) will email all Continuum of Care partners. In addition, there will be a posted public notice in the local newspaper as well as on the City's website. The City of Fort Worth Communications & Public Engagement Office will also assist with marketing through NextDoor and the City News.

If any portion of the PJ's HOME-ARP administrative funds were provided to a subrecipient or contractor prior to HUD's acceptance of the HOME-ARP allocation plan because the subrecipient or contractor is responsible for the administration of the PJ's entire HOME-ARP grant, identify the subrecipient or contractor and describe its role and responsibilities in administering all of the PJ's HOME-ARP program:

Not applicable

PJs must indicate the amount of HOME-ARP funding that is planned for each eligible HOME-ARP activity type and demonstrate that any planned funding for nonprofit organization operating assistance, nonprofit capacity building, and administrative costs is within HOME-ARP limits.

The following table may be used to meet this requirement.

Use of HOME-ARP Funding

	Funding Amount	Percent of the Grant	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services	\$ 0		
Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters	\$ 0		
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	\$ 0		
Development of Affordable Rental Housing	\$ 8,956,476		
Non-Profit Operating	\$ 0	0%	5%
Non-Profit Capacity Building	\$ 0	0%	5%
Administration and Planning	\$ 1,580,555	15%	15%
Total HOME ARP Allocation	\$ 10,537,031		

Additional narrative, if applicable:

The City of Fort Worth will retain 15% of the HOME-ARP funds in order to ensure rapid implementation of successful projects as well as monitoring to ensure their ongoing compliance. All the other funds will be for capital for the development of permanent supportive housing.

Describe how the characteristics of the shelter and housing inventory, service delivery system, and the needs identified in the gap analysis provided a rationale for the plan to fund eligible activities:

The City of Fort Worth is in constant contact with the homeless service system especially TCHC which is the HUD lead agency, HMIS lead and collaborative applicant for the community. TCHC has produced dashboards to monitor system capacity and performance which serve as a needed supplement to the annual point in time count. TCHC also brings together partners to discuss new COVID-specific resources entering the community and provides information on system-wide needs and gaps as well as City-specific information. When the HOME-ARP funding was initially announced, TCHC requested the City devote all of the funding to the development of permanent supportive housing units. The City needed to wait for final HUD guidance but had already been part of conversations about community needs before undertaking the formal HOME-ARP allocation plan consultation process.

In the formal consultation process, the City heard similar things.

Mainly:

- 1) Homelessness in the community was decreasing before COVID and the system has continued to see a decrease through the COVID pandemic. This may be due to the eviction moratoriums and amount of eviction prevention funds.
- 2) There is an abundance of different kinds of rental assistance in the community now – mostly due to COVID.
- 3) However, that good news is tempered by this – that in October, TCHC was reporting about 500-600 people with some kind of rental assistance were apartment searching and having a difficult time leasing up.
- 4) TCHC and partners mentioned the main concern was lack of physical units. Secondary concerns were voucher acceptance and approval of clients.
- 5) Homeless service agencies also reported the availability of funds for case management/supportive services.
- 6) Emergency shelters have many beds open now and there is not a need for emergency shelter (except temporary cold weather shelter). There are nearly 50% less emergency beds being utilized compared to before COVID utilization.
- 7) The Continuum of Care's priority population to house in 2022 is chronically homeless.

Because of this feedback and also knowing these HOME-ARP funds are one time in nature, the City opted to invest total funding in creating additional housing for the most vulnerable. By creating two or three permanent supportive housing projects, the City can address the overall need for physical units, but also with the single site model, address other obstacles as well. For example, projects funded by the NOFA must accept vouchers and must be low barrier/housing first. This ensures the chronically homeless can be housed. The City is proud to be part of a community effort to end chronic homelessness.

HOME-ARP Production Housing Goals

Estimate the number of affordable rental housing units for qualifying populations that the PJ will produce or support with its HOME-ARP allocation:

By combining several sources of funding to streamline development processes and timelines, the City is requesting the creation of at least 125 units of permanent supportive housing for the chronically homeless.

Describe the specific affordable rental housing production goal that the PJ hopes to achieve and describe how it will address the PJ's priority needs:

The ultimate goal is ending chronic homelessness. The production goal is at least 125 units of permanent supportive housing which will greatly assist in allowing the system to do that because the biggest need is physical units that are available and accessible to the chronically homeless.

The chronically homeless is the priority population of the CoC for 2022.

Preferences

Identify whether the PJ intends to give preference to one or more qualifying populations or a subpopulation within one or more qualifying populations for any eligible activity or project:

- Preferences cannot violate any applicable fair housing, civil rights, and nondiscrimination requirements, including but not limited to those requirements listed in 24 CFR 5.105(a).
- PJs are not required to describe specific projects to which the preferences will apply.

Yes, the City intends to preference Category 1 – Homeless for the expenditure of HOME-ARP funding. There is also a subpopulation preference. In order to focus system resources on the most vulnerable, the City will be requiring projects be filled through the Coordinated Entry system overseen by TCHC. These recommendations will be based on whether someone can be documented as chronically homeless (at least one year of homelessness and verification of a disability). Within the group, the current system will refer people based on length of time homeless.

If a preference was identified, explain how the use of a preference or method of prioritization will address the unmet need or gap in benefits and services received by individuals and families in the qualifying population or category of qualifying population, consistent with the PJ's needs assessment and gap analysis:

Among the four qualifying populations, the City will preference Category 1 – Homeless. Within that population the City will add a preference for chronically homeless households. Doing so will help address the community need for more permanent supportive housing units needed to end chronic homelessness in Fort Worth.

If a preference was identified, describe how the PJ will use HOME-ARP funds to address the unmet needs or gaps in benefits and services of the other qualifying populations that are not included in the preference:

If there are more permanent supportive housing units produced than chronically homeless households, the project will be able to accept literally homeless disabled households even if they do not have chronicity. In looking holistically at all the different funding sources in the community – traditional and COVID, there are other resources to assist other qualifying populations - most notably, Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP) funds. But the system also has diversion, prevention, rapid exit, rapid rehousing assistance and emergency housing vouchers.

For those at risk of homelessness, the system is using Emergency Rental Assistance Program funding. For those feeling domestic violence, the system is using Continuum of Care funding as well as state and federal funding for victims of domestic violence. For other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness, several funding sources are being utilized. Rapid rehousing assistance is able to be extended and if the household is still unable to maintain housing stability at the funding's end – the case manager can assist the household in applying for ERAP. HUD Emergency Solutions Grant funding for homelessness prevention can be used also to assist this qualifying population.

HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines

If the PJ intends to use HOME-ARP funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily rental housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME-ARP funds, the PJ must state its HOME-ARP refinancing guidelines in accordance with [24 CFR 92.206\(b\)](#). The guidelines must describe the conditions under which the PJ will refinance existing debt for a HOME-ARP rental project, including:

- ***Establish a minimum level of rehabilitation per unit or a required ratio between rehabilitation and refinancing to demonstrate that rehabilitation of HOME-ARP rental housing is the primary eligible activity***

City of Fort Worth does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds to refinance existing debt.

- ***Require a review of management practices to demonstrate that disinvestment in the property has not occurred; that the long-term needs of the project can be met; and that the feasibility of serving qualified populations for the minimum compliance period can be demonstrated.***

N/A

- ***State whether the new investment is being made to maintain current affordable units, create additional affordable units, or both.***

N/A

- *Specify the required compliance period, whether it is the minimum 15 years or longer.*

N/A

- *State that HOME-ARP funds cannot be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any federal program, including CDBG.*

N/A

- *Other requirements in the PJ's guidelines, if applicable:*

N/A



HOME-ARP Consultation

Sharon Burkley, Neighborhood Services
Tara Perez, City Manager's Office
Sean Stanton, Neighborhood Services



HOME-ARP



- Part of American Rescue Plan Act
- Congress Appropriated \$5 billion for homelessness assistance - HOME-ARP



Qualifying Populations

- 1) Homeless
- 2) At risk of homelessness
- 3) Fleeing, or attempting to flee domestic violence
- 4) Part of other populations needing supportive services
- 5) Veterans and families that include a veteran family member that meets one of the above criteria



3



Qualifying Activities



- 1) Development and support of affordable housing
- 2) Tenant-based rental assistance
- 3) Provision of supportive services
- 4) Acquisition and development of non-congregate shelter units

4



Funding



- City of Fort Worth \$10,537,030
- Tarrant County \$5,281,656
- City of Arlington \$4,583,064

5



Compliance Period/Timelines

- HOME-ARP – 10 to 15 years, however, if Housing Assistance Program contract is longer – the terms of it apply
- Expend by: September 30, 2030



6



Creation of HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

Consultations with:

- Continuums of Care
- Homeless and domestic violence service providers
- Veterans' groups
- Public Housing Agencies
- Public Agencies that address needs of qualifying populations
- Public or private organizations that address fair housing, civil rights and the needs of persons with disabilities

Public Hearing:

- November 10 at 6:30pm, Community Development Council, City Hall, Room 2020

7



System Context

- Success of Casa de Esperanza in quickly housing 119 COVID-vulnerable chronically homeless households after City Council allocated \$9.3 million in Coronavirus Relief Funds
- City working closely with Tarrant County Homeless Coalition (TCHC) on needs and gaps
- Currently leasing up New Leaf Community Services, 48 units of permanent supportive housing



8



System Context



- City received request from TCHC to allocate HOME-ARP for development of permanent supportive housing in order to end chronic homelessness
- TCHC reporting largest system need is physical units

9



System Context

- SYSTEM GOALS –
 - End chronic homelessness
 - Prevent people from becoming chronically homeless (house within one year)
- Move Up strategy with Emergency Housing Vouchers – rental assistance, no or light case management
- Historic level of prevention dollars
- Increasing diversion funding and practice



10



The Problem: Chronic Homelessness

Chronically homeless

- Homeless longer than one year, disabled
- Only 20% of homeless population
- Older, higher percentage of males than overall homeless population
- Often overlap with unsheltered population
- Cost of one person living one year unsheltered - \$30,000 - \$40,000
- Highest needs, highest vulnerabilities of homeless population



Qualify for most intensive intervention – permanent supportive housing (PSH)

11



The Solution: Permanent Supportive Housing



- Long-term rental assistance
- Long-term supportive services
 - Case managers to support client health, housing stability, job training, employment goals
- Available as long as client follows the lease
- Scattered or single site

12



What Success Looks Like

- Casa de Esperanza
- New Leaf
- Palm Tree Apartments
- Samaritan House Single Room Occupancy



- On Site Services
- Sense of Community
- Lower barriers to entry
- Close to public transportation



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Locations of single site PSH projects



14



Casa de Esperanza

3804 Tanacross Drive

- 119 Units of Permanent Supportive Housing for COVID-vulnerable
- Conversion of studio hotel into efficiency apartments
- Bus stop onsite
- Under \$78,000 per renovated unit
- Status: In operation 6 months



15



Esperanza Eligibility and Tenants



- Homeless longer than one year and disability
- Either be over 65 or have health condition CDC considers related to severe COVID
 - Average annual income - \$5,626
 - Average age - 55 (Oldest tenant is 76)
- At least 9 tenants were homeless over 9 years

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Esperanza Roles and Services

Owner: FW Casa de Esperanza LP (created by Fort Worth Housing Solutions and Ojala Holdings)

Property management: Roscoe Property Management

Lender: City of Fort Worth (CARES CRF) – structured as 20 year forgivable loan



Onsite Services

- 3 case managers (Presbyterian Night Shelter)
- 1 licensed chemical dependency counselor (MHMR)
- 1.5 community health workers (JPS Health)

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Casa de Esperanza Transformation



18



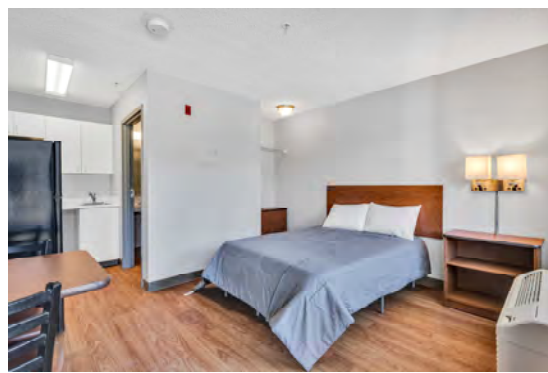
Casa de Esperanza Transformation



19



Casa de Esperanza Transformation



20



New Leaf Community Services

4444 Quail Trail



- 48 units of permanent supportive housing
- New construction of one-story pin-wheel quadplexes, community room and laundry room
- Close to retail and transportation
- Under \$100,000 per newly constructed unit
- Status: Anticipated leasing July - September

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New Leaf Tenants

- Homeless longer than one year
- Have disability

All referrals through Coordinated Entry



22



New Leaf Roles and Services

Owner: New Leaf Community Services, a 501(c)3

Board Members: Members of First Presbyterian Church, Paulos Foundation

Property management: Pride

Lender: City of Fort Worth (HOME) and FWHFC – structured as 20 year forgivable loans



Onsite Services

2 case managers from DRC Solutions

1 behavioral health case manager through MHMR

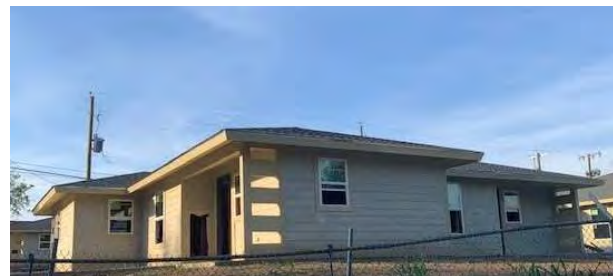
Part-time activity/volunteer coordinator

23



New Leaf Progress

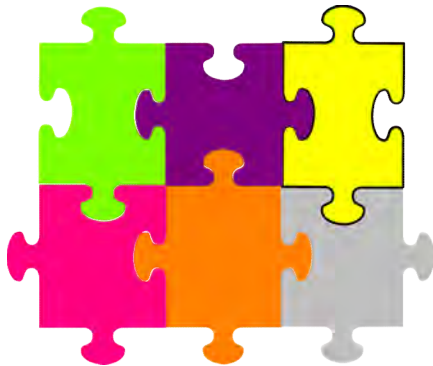
14 Buildings



24



Two Capital Funding Models



Public/private partnership

- Fort Worth Housing Finance Corporation Funds require \$1 for \$1 match from local foundations

Leveraging one time federal funds

- Able to move quickly with 100% funding

25

Funding Comparison: Capital

Casa de Esperanza

\$9.25 million of Coronavirus Relief Funds in CARES

Advantage: No fundraising = Fast Development



New Leaf

CAPITAL PUBLIC FUNDS	
Fort Worth Housing Finance Corporation	\$1,200,000
HOME from City of Fort Worth	\$500,000
CAPITAL PRIVATE FUNDS	
First Presbyterian Church	\$1,000,000
Foundations: Morris, Sid Richardson, Amon Carter, Ryan, Paulos	\$2,000,000
Other Private	\$45,500
TOTAL	\$4,745,500



Advantage: Leveraged Private Funds

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Funding Comparison: Operating

Casa de Esperanza

- Project based vouchers- (mainstream and Housing Choice Vouchers) from Fort Worth Housing Solutions
- Term: 20 years
- Renewal: Can be renewed once for another 20 years

New Leaf

- Rental assistance to DRC Solutions from the Continuum of Care (HUD)
- Term: 1 year
- Renewal: Annually (historically projects that perform well get renewed year after year)



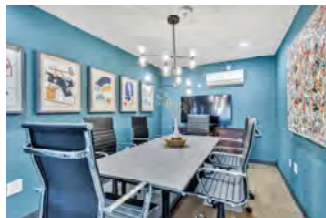
27

Funding Comparison: Services

Casa de Esperanza

\$350,000 annually through Directions Home

In the future, services will be paid for by revenue from vouchers.



New Leaf

Funded by rental assistance revenue



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City's Proposal for HOME-ARP

USES	FUNDING
Development of at least 125 units of permanent supportive housing	\$8,956,476
Administration	\$1,580,554
TOTAL	\$10,537,030

Utilize HOME-ARP to develop at least 125 units of permanent supportive housing to best meet system needs and end chronic homelessness

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Plan for Development of PSH

Capital Funding Sources for PSH	
Directions Home Capital	\$1,262,801
Fort Worth Housing Finance Corporation	\$2,550,000
Foundation Match to Fort Worth Housing Finance Corporation Funds	\$2,550,000
HOME-ARP	\$8,956,476
TOTAL	\$15,319,277

Combine Strengths of Funding Approaches:

- Offer all funding eliminating fundraising time
- Include some private funds to leverage FWHFC \$1 for \$1 match
- Have one RFP for all funding sources to streamline application and enable units to be delivered faster

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Timeline

September 23, 2021 – Received HUD Grant for HOME-ARP

October - Consultation Meetings/Letters

- Tarrant County Homeless Coalition
- Veterans Committee on Continuum of Care (CoC)
- Homeless Community Advisory Committee
- Improvement, Coordination, Training Committee on CoC



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Next Steps

October 24 – Public Notice

November 10 – Community Development Council – Presentation and Public Hearing

November 16 – Anticipated Informal Report on HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

December/January – Anticipated Issuance of Request for Proposals

February/March– Scoring of Proposals

March/April – Mayor & Council Communication regarding winners



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Input Requested

What is best system use of HOME-ARP funds?

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Thank you





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CoC Number: TX-601

CoC Name: Fort Worth, Arlington/Tarrant County CoC

Summary of all available beds reported by Continuum of Care:

	Family Units ¹	Family Beds ¹	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Total Yr-Round Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
								Chronic Beds ²	Veteran Beds ³	Youth Beds ³
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	204	756	1,002	20	1,778	26	108	n/a	92	46
Emergency Shelter	167	629	894	20	1,543	26	108	n/a	32	20
Safe Haven	0	0	20	0	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Transitional Housing	37	127	88	0	215	n/a	n/a	n/a	60	26
Permanent Housing	382	1,215	1,609	0	2,824	n/a	n/a	n/a	699	7
Permanent Supportive Housing*	163	500	1,347	0	1,847	n/a	n/a	1,703	646	0
Rapid Re-Housing	190	656	160	0	816	n/a	n/a	n/a	53	7
Other Permanent Housing**	29	59	102	0	161	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Grand Total	586	1,971	2,611	20	4,602	26	108	1,703	791	53

Available CoC beds reported by Program Type:

*HUD's point-in-time count does not include persons or beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as currently homeless.

**Other Permanent Housing (OPH) - consists of PH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and PH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2020 HMIS Data Standards.

¹Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

²Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons.

³Veteran Beds and Youth Beds, respectively, include beds dedicated to serve homeless veterans and their families, and include beds dedicated to housing homeless youth age 24 and younger.



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Emergency Shelter

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units ¹	Family Beds ¹	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
									Chronic Beds ²	Veteran Beds ³	Youth Beds ³
ACH Child and Family Services	Emergency Youth Shelter	0	0	0	20	0	0	20	n/a	0	20
Arlington Life Shelter	Inclement Weather	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	n/a	0	0
Arlington Life Shelter	Arlington Life Shelter	1	10	20	0	0	0	30	n/a	0	0
Center for Transforming Lives	Emergency Shelter	0	0	20	0	0	0	20	n/a	0	0
Day Resource for the Homeless	Room In The Inn	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	n/a	0	0
Presbyterian Night Shelter	Moving Home	0	0	289	0	0	0	289	n/a	0	0
Presbyterian Night Shelter	Veteran's Voice	0	0	32	0	0	0	32	n/a	32	0
Presbyterian Night Shelter	Community Based Rapid Exit	0	0	35	0	0	0	35	n/a	0	0
Presbyterian Night Shelter	Family Service Program	40	125	0	0	0	0	125	n/a	0	0
Presbyterian Night Shelter	PNS Overnight Beds	0	0	134	0	0	100	234	n/a	0	0
SafeHaven of Tarrant County	SafeHaven of Tarrant County	25	62	10	0	0	0	72	n/a	0	0
SafeHaven of Tarrant County	SafeHaven of Tarrant County	33	92	10	0	0	0	102	n/a	0	0
The Salvation Army Arlington	Family Center	14	60	0	0	0	0	60	n/a	0	0
The Salvation Army Fort Worth	SIMON ES	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	n/a	0	0
The Salvation Army Fort Worth	The Salvation Army Fort Wor	1	60	0	0	0	0	60	n/a	0	0
The Salvation Army Fort Worth	First Choice	13	26	0	0	0	0	26	n/a	0	0
The Salvation Army Fort Worth	S.T.A.R.T.	4	9	60	0	0	0	69	n/a	0	0
Union Gospel Mission	UGM Women's Center	0	0	74	0	0	0	74	n/a	0	0
Union Gospel Mission	Family Center	36	185	0	0	0	0	185	n/a	0	0
Union Gospel Mission	UGM Men's Center	0	0	196	0	0	8	204	n/a	0	0
Total		167	629	894	20	26	108	1677	n/a	32	20

Safe Haven

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units ¹	Family Beds ¹	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
									Chronic Beds ²	Veteran Beds ³	Youth Beds ³
Presbyterian Night Shelter	Safehaven	0	0	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	20	n/a	0	n/a
Total		0	0	20	0	n/a	n/a	20	n/a	0	n/a

¹HUD's point-in-time count does not include persons or beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as currently homeless.

²Other Permanent Housing (OPH) - consists of PH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and PH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2020 HMIS Data Standards.

³Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

⁴Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons.

⁵Veteran Beds and Youth Beds, respectively, include beds dedicated to serve homeless veterans and their families, and include beds dedicated to housing homeless youth age 24 and younger.

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Transitional Housing

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units ¹	Family Beds ¹	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
									Chronic Beds ²	Veteran Beds ³	Youth Beds ³
ACH Child and Family Services	Families Together\VOCA	8	32	0	0	n/a	n/a	32	n/a	0	0
Center for Transforming Lives	CTL\VOCA	5	16	10	0	n/a	n/a	26	n/a	0	0
CitySquare	OnTRAC TH	0	0	6	0	n/a	n/a	6	n/a	0	6
MHMR of Tarrant County	Liberty House	0	0	30	0	n/a	n/a	30	n/a	30	0
Presbyterian Night Shelter	Veteran Transitional Living	0	0	30	0	n/a	n/a	30	n/a	30	0
SafeHaven of Tarrant County	SH\VOCA	19	68	3	0	n/a	n/a	71	n/a	0	0
Seasons of Change	SOC Transitional Housing Pr	3	5	4	0	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	0	9
Seasons of Change	Transitional Housing Progra	2	6	5	0	n/a	n/a	11	n/a	0	11
Total		37	127	88	0	n/a	n/a	215	n/a	60	26

¹HUD's point-in-time count does not include persons or beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as currently homeless.

²Other Permanent Housing (OPH) - consists of PH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and PH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2020 HMIS Data Standards.

³Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

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Permanent Supportive Housing

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units ¹	Family Beds ¹	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
									Chronic Beds ²	Veteran Beds ³	Youth Beds ³
Arlington Housing Authority	SPC Expansion	13	29	19	0	n/a	n/a	48	48	0	0
Arlington Housing Authority	HCV Veterans Reserved	0	0	10	0	n/a	n/a	10	0	10	0
Day Resource for the Homeless	Palm Tree	1	2	26	0	n/a	n/a	28	28	0	0
Fort Worth Housing Solutions	Directions Home	15	45	70	0	n/a	n/a	115	115	0	0
Fort Worth Housing Solutions	FWHA S+C 1	8	24	156	0	n/a	n/a	180	153	0	0
Fort Worth Housing Solutions	HHSP PSH	10	60	58	0	n/a	n/a	118	118	0	0
Fort Worth Housing Solutions	FWHA S+C 6	0	0	19	0	n/a	n/a	19	19	0	0
Fort Worth Housing Solutions	CHANGE SPC8	2	7	10	0	n/a	n/a	17	17	0	0
Fort Worth Housing Solutions	FWHA S+C 2	2	6	121	0	n/a	n/a	127	127	0	0
MHMR of Tarrant County	MHMR - TBLA 13	6	13	7	0	n/a	n/a	20	17	0	0
MHMR of Tarrant County	TBLA 17 - MHMR Addictio	15	38	2	0	n/a	n/a	40	40	0	0
MHMR of Tarrant County	Gateway to Housing	5	16	21	0	n/a	n/a	37	37	0	0
Presbyterian Night Shelter	Housing Solutions Combined	8	32	104	0	n/a	n/a	136	128	0	0
Recovery Resource Council	Project New Hope	1	2	20	0	n/a	n/a	22	22	0	0
Recovery Resource Council	Project New Start	0	0	43	0	n/a	n/a	43	43	0	0
SafeHaven of Tarrant County	SafeHaven SafeTomorrows	7	21	1	0	n/a	n/a	22	22	0	0
Samaritan Housing of Tarrant County	Genesis	7	21	15	0	n/a	n/a	36	0	0	0
Samaritan Housing of Tarrant County	Grace Villages	6	18	0	0	n/a	n/a	18	18	0	0
Samaritan Housing of Tarrant County	Samaritan House - TBLA 15	6	13	9	0	n/a	n/a	22	22	0	0
Samaritan Housing of Tarrant County	SRO 307	0	0	60	0	n/a	n/a	60	0	0	0
Tarrant County	Tarrant County Housing Offi	0	0	8	0	n/a	n/a	8	8	0	0
The Salvation Army Fort Worth	Salvation Army Housing First	0	0	29	0	n/a	n/a	29	29	0	0
The Salvation Army Fort Worth	Salvation Army S.A.V.E.	0	0	28	0	n/a	n/a	28	28	28	0
The Salvation Army Fort Worth	Salvation Army Housing First	0	0	16	0	n/a	n/a	16	16	0	0
The Salvation Army Fort Worth	Salvation Army SIMON PSH	0	0	40	0	n/a	n/a	40	40	0	0
Veterans Administration	VASH	51	153	455	0	n/a	n/a	608	608	608	0
Total		163	500	1347	0	n/a	n/a	1847	1703	646	0

*HUD's point-in-time count does not include persons or beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as currently homeless.

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Rapid Re-Housing

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units ¹	Family Beds ¹	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
									Chronic Beds ²	Veteran Beds ³	Youth Beds ³
Aids Outreach Center	TBLA 114 - AOC	0	0	1	0	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	0	0
Arlington Housing Authority	Arlington Nurse Family Partn	0	0	1	0	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	0	1
Arlington Housing Authority	Arlington RRH	11	33	6	0	n/a	n/a	39	n/a	0	0
Center for Transforming Lives	TBLA 114 - CTL	9	28	2	0	n/a	n/a	30	n/a	0	0
Center for Transforming Lives	Rapid Rehousing Combined	46	154	2	0	n/a	n/a	156	n/a	0	0
CitySquare	OnTRAC RRH	0	0	6	0	n/a	n/a	6	n/a	0	6
Community Enrichment Center	CEC\3CP	18	56	0	0	n/a	n/a	56	n/a	0	0
Community Enrichment Center	Rapid Rehousing Combined	5	14	3	0	n/a	n/a	17	n/a	0	0
Endeavors	SSVF Rapid Rehousing	0	0	5	0	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	5	0
Hearts Full of Love	HFOL Rapid Rehousing	2	9	3	0	n/a	n/a	12	n/a	0	0
MHMR of Tarrant County	Healthy Community Collabor	3	13	90	0	n/a	n/a	103	n/a	0	0
Presbyterian Night Shelter	TDHCA/State ESG Rapid Re	0	0	5	0	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	0	0
Recovery Resource Council	SSFV Rapid Rehousing	5	23	25	0	n/a	n/a	48	n/a	48	0
SafeHaven of Tarrant County	SafeFoundations for RRH	18	65	0	0	n/a	n/a	65	n/a	0	0
SafeHaven of Tarrant County	Arlington ESG RRH	1	5	0	0	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	0	0
SafeHaven of Tarrant County	SafeSolutions for Rapid Reho	12	41	1	0	n/a	n/a	42	n/a	0	0
SafeHaven of Tarrant County	TDHCA ESG RRH	6	25	0	0	n/a	n/a	25	n/a	0	0
SafeHaven of Tarrant County	TBLA 114 - SafeHaven	27	95	3	0	n/a	n/a	98	n/a	0	0
Tarrant County	TBLA 114 - TCCD	19	70	1	0	n/a	n/a	71	n/a	0	0
The Salvation Army Fort Worth	TDHCA ESG RRH	2	5	3	0	n/a	n/a	8	n/a	0	0
The Salvation Army Fort Worth	TBLA 114 - TSA	6	20	3	0	n/a	n/a	23	n/a	0	0
Total		190	656	160	0	n/a	n/a	816	n/a	53	7

¹HUD's point-in-time count does not include persons or beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as currently homeless.

²Other Permanent Housing (OPH) - consists of PH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and PH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2020 HMIS Data Standards.

³Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

⁴Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons.

⁵Veteran Beds and Youth Beds, respectively, include beds dedicated to serve homeless veterans and their families, and include beds dedicated to housing homeless youth age 24 and younger.



HUD 2020 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care in the 2020 Continuum of Care application and has not been independently verified by HUD. CoCs were instructed to collect data for a point-in-time during the last week of January 2020. The data presented in this report are limited to beds available for occupancy on the night of the count (beds under development are excluded). For inquiries about data reported by a specific Continuum of Care, please contact that jurisdiction directly. CoC contact information can be found on the HUD Exchange web site (<https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/>). In some cases, a community may have listed a program in the Housing Inventory Count but did not provide sufficient information/detail for HUD to understand the number of beds/units available and the target population served. Those programs have been removed for the purposes of this report.

Other Permanent Housing

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units ¹	Family Beds ¹	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
									Chronic Beds ²	Veteran Beds ³	Youth Beds ³
Fort Worth Housing Solutions	FWHA HCV HP - MHMR Pr	0	0	15	0	n/a	n/a	15	n/a	0	0
Fort Worth Housing Solutions	FWHA HCV HP - FWISD	8	20	0	0	n/a	n/a	20	n/a	0	0
Fort Worth Housing Solutions	FWHA HCV HP - TCC Visio	0	0	5	0	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	0	0
Fort Worth Housing Solutions	FWHA HCV HP - Workforce	1	4	1	0	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	0	0
Fort Worth Housing Solutions	FWHA HCV HP - SPC Movi	20	35	81	0	n/a	n/a	116	n/a	0	0
Total		29	59	102	0	n/a	n/a	161	n/a	0	0

^{*}HUD's point-in-time count does not include persons or beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as currently homeless.

^{**}Other Permanent Housing (OPH) - consists of PH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and PH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2020 HMIS Data Standards.

¹Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

²Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons.

³Veteran Beds and Youth Beds, respectively, include beds dedicated to serve homeless veterans and their families, and include beds dedicated to housing homeless youth age 24 and younger.



December 6, 2021

RE: City of Fort Worth HOME-ARP Funding Allocation Plan

Dear Community Partner:

The City of Fort Worth is in the process of preparing its HOME Investment Partnerships Program – American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP) funding allocation plan, which will be available for public comment from December 1, 2021 to December 15, 2021. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires the City to submit an Allocation Plan in order to receive funding. In accordance with HUD guidelines, we are soliciting input from representatives of a wide variety of community organizations, including yours.

The City has been approved for HOME-ARP grant funding in the amount of \$10,537,030.00 for eligible activities through September 30, 2030. HOME-ARP eligible activities include the following:

- Production or Preservation of Affordable Housing
- Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
- Supportive Services, Homeless Prevention Services and Housing Counseling
- Purchase and Development of Non-Congregate Shelter

The HOME-ARP Funding Allocation Plan proposes to allocate funds to eligible entities through a competitive Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) application process for the development of approximately 125 Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) units. The draft plan will be available during the comment period, and can be viewed on the City's website at: <https://www.fortworthtexas.gov/departments/neighborhoods/services/grants>. A public hearing will be held on December 8, 2021 at a meeting of the Community Development Council in City Hall, 200 Texas Street, Council Conference Room 2020, Fort Worth, Texas 76102.

We appreciate any comments that you would like to make regarding the HOME-ARP Funding Allocation Plan. Written comments can be submitted to Sharon A. Burkley, MBA, Senior Planner, Neighborhood Services Department, City of Fort Worth, 200 Texas Street, Fort Worth, Texas, 76102, by phone at (817) 392-5785, by fax at (817) 392-2558, or by email at Sharon.Burkley@fortworthtexas.gov by Wednesday, December 15, 2021.

Neighborhood Services Department

The City of Fort Worth ★ 200 Texas Street ★ Fort Worth, Texas 76102
817-392-7540 ★ Fax 817-392-7328

Agency Type	Agency Name	Contact Person	Title	Phone #	E-Mail Address
Disability Service Provider	Aging and Disability Resource Center of Tarrant County	Beth Noah	Coordinator	817-822-5602	tarrantcountyadrc@gmail.com
HOPWA Service Provider	AIDS Outreach Center, Inc.	Stephanie Cagle	Director of Client Services	817-335-1994 817-916-5228	stephanicc@aoc.org
Housing	Apartment Association of Tarrant County	Perry Pillow	Executive Director /CEO	817-284-1121	ppillow@aatacnet.org
Senior Services	Area Agency on Aging of Tarrant County (AAATC)	Kelley Kaiser	Resource Center Housing Navigator	817-258-8125 817-569-5618	kelley.kaiser@unitedwaytarrant.org
Faith-Based	Catholic Charities Fort Worth	Paul Boyd	Acting CEO	817-289-3624 817-534-0814 817-602-4148	pboyd@ccdofw.org
Addiction Recovery	Cenikor Foundation	Bill Bailey	President/CEO	817-921-2771	bbailey@cenikor.org
Homeless Service Provider	Center for Transforming Lives	Carol Klocek	CEO	817-332-6191 817-484-1535 817-484-1531	cklocek@transforminglives.org
Municipal Government	CFW Human Relations Unit	Angela Rush	Human Relations Administrator	817-392-7525 817-392-6155	Angela.Rush@fortworthtexas.gov
Municipal Government	City of Arlington Community Development & Planning Department	Nikky Lewis	Grants Manager	817-459-6502	Nikky.Lewis@arlingtontx.gov
Municipal Government	City of Burleson Development Services Department	Mandy Clark	Director of Development Services	817-426-9684	mclark@burlesontx.com
Municipal Government	City of Crowley Community Development Department	Rachel Roberts	Director of Community Development	817-297-2201 ext. 3030	rroberts@ci.crowley.tx.us
Municipal Government	City of Forest Hill Community & Economic Development	Venus Wehle	Director	817-806-4701 817-568-3000	vwehle@foresthilltx.org
Municipal Government	City of Lake Worth Planning and Zoning Department	Suzanne Meason	Planning and Zoning Administrator	817-237-1211	smeason@lakeworthtx.org
Municipal Government	City of Richland Hills Neighborhood Services Department	Stephanie Martinez (Scott Mitchell)	Director of Neighborhood Services (Director)	817-427-6650 817-616-3771	smitchell@richlandhills.com
Municipal Government	City of River Oaks Zoning Department	Marvin Gregory	Zoning Administrator	817-626-5421	mgregory@riveroakstx.com
Municipal Government	City of Sansom Park Community Development Department	Ron Douglas	Director of Community Development	817-626-3791 ext. 104	rdouglas@sansompark.org
Municipal Government	City of Weatherford Development and Neighborhood Services	Kaleb Kentner	Director	817-598-4338	kkentner@weatherfordtx.gov

Agency Type	Agency Name	Contact Person	Title	Phone #	E-Mail Address
Municipal Government	City of White Settlement Economic Development Corporation	Kyle Reeves	Economic Development Coordinator	817-246-49741 ext. 225	kreeves@wstx.us
Municipal Government	City Wide Community Development Corporation	Sherman Roberts	President & CEO	217-371-0888	shermanlr@yahoo.com
Housing Service Agency	Cleburne Housing Agency	Sallie Watson	Housing Manager	817-645-0938	sallie.watson@cleburne.net
Boards/Committees/ Commissions	Community Action Partners Council	Roxanne Martinez	CAP Board Rep, District 2	817-296-6586	roxannemartinez@gmail.com
Boards/Committees/ Commissions	Community Action Partners Council	Jesse Taylor	CAP Board Rep, District 5	817-798-5153	jessetaylor1297@gmail.com
Boards/Committees/ Commissions	Community Action Partners Council	Kelly Rodriguez	CAP Board Alternate	817-548-3900	kdrodriguez@tarrantcounty.com
Boards/Committees/ Commissions	Community Action Partners Council	Jeanette Martinez	CAP Board Alternate	817-370-4500	jmartinez3@tarrantcounty.com
Boards/Committees/ Commissions	Community Action Partners Council	Leon Polk	CAP Board Alternate	817-370-4500	lpolk@tarrantcounty.com
Boards/Committees/ Commissions	Community Action Partners Council	Jerome Johnson	CAP Board Rep, District 8	817-887-9716	
Boards/Committees/ Commissions	Community Action Partners Council	Nakia Cole	CAP Board, Chair	817-946-4933	nakia.cole@fwisd.org
Boards/Committees/ Commissions	Community Action Partners Council	Maria Love	CAP Board Rep, Neighborhood Representative	817-719-7928	marie-love@att.net
Boards/Committees/ Commissions	Community Action Partners Council	Julie Parks	CAP Board Representative	817-531-5641	jkparks@tarrantcounty.com
Boards/Committees/ Commissions	Community Action Partners Council	David Johnson	CAP Board Representative	817-258-8071 x1071	david.johnson@unitedwaytarrant.org
Boards/Committees/ Commissions	Community Action Partners Council	Mervil Johnson	CAP Board Representative	817-413-4438	mervil.johnson@workforcesolutions.net
Boards/Committees/ Commissions	Community Action Partners Council	Brenda Harris	CAP Board Alternate	817-413-4438	brenda.harrist@workforcesolutions.net
Boards/Committees/ Commissions	Community Action Partners Council	Scott Sheppard	CAP Board Rep.	817-944-3989	scottksheppard@gmail.com
Resident	Community Advocate	Willie Starr			swd.starr@yahoo.com
Community Organization	Community Frontline	Dante Williams	President		dwilliams@communityfrontline.com
Social Service Agency	Cornerstone Assistance Network	Denise Crawford	Admin Assistant	817-632-6000	dcrawford@canetwork.org

Agency Type	Agency Name	Contact Person	Title	Phone #	E-Mail Address
Disability Service Provider	Deaf Action Center	Heather Hughes	Executive Director	214-521-0407	heather.hughes@dactexas.org
Housing	ES Squared LLC	Albert Mitchell		972-325-1929	nash@es2consulting.com
Disability Service Provider	Expanco, Inc.	David Dodson	President	817-293-9486	david.dodson@expanco.com
Chamber	Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce	Bill Thornton	President	817-336-2491 817-338-3300	bthornton@fortworthchamber.com
Chamber	Fort Worth Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	Annette Landeros	President and CEO	817-625-5411	anette.landeros@fwhcc.org
Social Service Agency	Fort Worth HOPE Center	Joann Reyes	President	817-451-6288	joann.reyes@fwhope.org
Public Housing Authority	Fort Worth Housing Solutions	Mary-Margaret Lemons	President and CEO	817-333-3400	mmlemons@fwhs.org
Boards/Committees/Commissions	Fort Worth Human Relations Commission	Reed Bilz	Board Member	817-292-7974	reed.bilz@gmail.com
Boards/Committees/Commissions	Fort Worth Human Relations Commission	Melissa Canas	Board Member	918-381-8518	melissahcanas@aol.com
Boards/Committees/Commissions	Fort Worth Human Relations Commission	Arturo Martinez	Board Member	817-360-2042	arturo.martinez94@gmail.com
Boards/Committees/Commissions	Fort Worth Human Relations Commission	Carla McKenzie	Board Member	817-909-5290	carlamckenzie@msn.com
Boards/Committees/Commissions	Fort Worth Human Relations Commission	Michael Wyss	Board Member	817-239-8689	mikewyss@sbcglobal.net
Boards/Committees/Commissions	Fort Worth Human Relations Commission	Eva Bonilla	Board Member	817-360-1256	evabonilla@att.net
Boards/Committees/Commissions	Fort Worth Human Relations Commission	Carmen Castro	Board Member	817-239-8061	carmencastrotx@gmail.com
Boards/Committees/Commissions	Fort Worth Human Relations Commission	Kimberly Porter	Board Member	414-467-7063	kimberly.porter@healthways.com
Chamber	Fort Worth Metropolitan Black Chamber of Commerce	Barbara Bolden	Office Manager	817-871-6538 817-871-6537	bbolden@fwmbcc.org
Housing	Fort Worth Mortgage Banker's Association	Amanda Lewis (Dallas Rivera)	President (New President)		dallas@ppdocs.com
Community Organization	FW League of Neighborhoods	Gene Bill	President		president@fwlنا.org
Employment/Job Training	Goodwill Industries of Fort Worth, Inc.	David Cox	CEO	817-332-7866	dcox@goodwillfw.org

Agency Type	Agency Name	Contact Person	Title	Phone #	E-Mail Address
Public Housing Authority	Granbury Housing Authority	Julia Richardson	Executive Director	817-573-1107	julia@granburyhousing.org
Housing	Greater Fort Worth Association of REALTORS®	Debbi Findley	Exeutive Assistant	817-336-5165	d.findley@gfwar.org
Housing	Greater Fort Worth Builder's Association	Kimberly Eaton-Pregler	Executive VP	817-284-3566 817-284-3566	kimberly@fortworthbuilders.org
Social Service Agency	Harvest House	Jennifer Woods	Director	817-295-6252	jennifer@yourharvesthouse.org
Social Service Agency	Hopeful Arms Foundation	Demira Devoil	CEO/Executive Director	225-333-8864	info@hopefularmsfoundation.org
Housing	Housing Channel	Donna VanNess	President	817-924-5091	donna@housingchannel.org
Social Service Agency	Johnson County Salvation Army	Elizabeth Aranguren	Director	817-558-1296	elizabeth.aranguren@uss.salvationarmy.org
Disability Service Provider	JPS Healing Wings	Victoria Langston	Clinic Manager	817-927-3701	wecare@jpshealth.org
Community Organization	LVTRise	Willie Rankin	Executive Director		wrankin@lvtrise.org
Senior Services	Meals on Wheels, Inc. of Tarrant County	Carla Jutson	President/CEO	817-336-0912	carla@mealsonwheels.org
Disability Service Provider	Mental Health Housing Development Corp	Norbert White	Executive Director		nwhite@samaritanhouse.org
Disability Service Provider	MHMR of Tarrant County	Susan Garnett	Chief Executive Officer	817-335-3022 817-569-4300	ceo@mhmrtc.org
Disability Service Provider	Mission Granbury	Jean Cate	Interim Executive Director	817-579-6866	jeancate@missiongranbury.org
Disability Service Provider	NAMI Tarrant County	Turquoise Banks	President	817-332-6677	turquoise@namitarrant.org
Housing	National Association of Women in Construction	Crissy Ingram	Executive Administrator	817-877-5551 ext. 12	crissyi@nawic.org
Government Organization	North Central Texas Council of Governments	Monte Mercer	Executive Director's Office (Deputy Executive Director)	817-640-3300 817-695-9121	mmercerc@nctcog.org
Homeless Service Provider	Presbyterian Night Shelter	Toby Owen	Chief Executive Officer	817-632-7400	towen@journeyhome.org
Disability Service Provider	REACH, Inc.	Charlotte A. Stewart	Executive Director	817-870-9082	cstewart@reachcils.org

Agency Type	Agency Name	Contact Person	Title	Phone #	E-Mail Address
Homeless Service Provider	SafeHaven of Tarrant County	Kathryn Jacob	President/CEO	817-536-5496 817-502-7125	kjacob@safehaventc.org
Senior Services	Sixty and Better	Becky Orander	CEO	817-413-4949	borander@sixtyandbetter.org
Municipal Government	Tarrant County Community Development and Housing Division	James A. McClinton	Director	817-850-7940	JAMcClinton@tarrantcounty.com
Community Organization	Tarrant County Homeless Coalition	Lauren King	Executive Director	817-509-3635	lauren@ahomewithhope.org
Municipal Government	Tarrant County Housing Assistance Office	Wayne Pollard	Director	817-531-7640 817-531-7654	wpollard@tarrantcounty.com
Community Organization	Tarrant County Lesbian and Gay Alliance Inc.	David Reed	President	817-877-5544	info@tclga.org
Homeless Service Provider	Tarrant County Samaritan Housing, Inc.	Kim Robinson	President/CEO	817-332-6410	krobinson@samaritanhouse.org
Boards/Committees/Commissions	Texas Council for Developmental Disabilities	Beth Stalvey	Executive Director	512-437-5432	tcdd@tcdd.texas.gov
Housing	Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs	Michael De Young	Community Affairs Division Director	512-475-3800	michael.deyoung@tdhca.state.tx.us
Community Service Organization	Texas Neighborhood Services - Wise County	Liz (Sunny) Erwin	Community Services Director	940-626-4277	serwin@txns.org
Disability Service Provider	Texas Ramp Project - Fort Worth Chapter	John Laine	Executive Director	214-675-1230	info@texasramps.org
Disability Service Provider	The Health Education Learning Project	DeeJay Johannessen	Executive Director	817-332-7722	DeeJay@HELPfw.org
Housing	The NRP Group	Debra Guerrero	VP of Government Affairs	210-487-7878	dguerrero@nrpgroup.com
Social Service Agency	The Salvation Army	Beckie Wach	Executive Director	817-344-1831	beckie.wach@uss.salvationarmy.org
Women's Services	The Women's Center of Tarrant County	Laura Hilgart	President & CEO	817-927-4040	lhilgart@womenscentertc.org
Housing	Trinity Habitat for Humanity	Michelle Kennedy	Senior Director of Operations	817-926-9219	michelle.kennedy@trinityhabitat.org
Emergency Response	True Worth Place	Toby Owen	CEO	817-289-7475	towen@journeyhome.org
Community Organization	United Fort Worth	Pamela Young	President		info@unitedfw.com
Community Organization	United States Pan Asian American Chamber of Commerce	Grace McDermott	President	682-323-5869	justin@uspaacc-sw.org
Social Service Agency	United Way of Hood County	Melissa Brown	Operations	817-579-5100	becky@unitedwayhoodcounty.com
Social Service Agency	United Way of Johnson County	Aly Engstrom	Executive Director	817-645-9153	aly@uwjc.com

Agency Type	Agency Name	Contact Person	Title	Phone #	E-Mail Address
Social Service Agency	United Way of Parker County	Le'Anne Taylor	Director	817-596-5986	director@unitedwayofparkercounty.org
Social Service Agency	United Way of Tarrant County	Leah King	President/CEO	817-548-9595	leah.king@unitedwaytarrant.org
Social Service Agency	United Way of Wise County	Martin Woodruff	Executive Director	940-627-2111 940-627-3684	uwwise.ed@embarqmail.com
Community Organization	Unity In The Community	Michael Bell	President		unityinthecommunityfw@gmail.com
Public Housing Authority	Weatherford Housing Authority	Rosie Mucino	Executive Director	817-596-0300	rmucino@whaweatherford.com



“A PLACE TO CALL HOME”



Agenda

Project Name:	CoC Fort Worth HOME ARPA Meeting		
Date of Meeting: (MM/DD/YYYY)	October 12, 2021	Location:	Zoom
Agenda Prepared By:	Alex Dunn, Director of Planning	Next Meeting:	
1. Purpose of Meeting Discuss HOME ARPA funding needs in Fort Worth			
2. Meeting Agenda <i>(Brief Agenda of meeting)</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introductions2. HOME ARP Overview – City of Fort Worth3. Input and Advice on HOME- ARP Funds – Tarrant County Homeless Coalition, lead agency for the Continuum of Care4. Needs and Gaps Homeless data – City of Fort Worth and Tarrant County Homeless Coalition5. Next steps6.			
4. Meeting Notes			
5. Action Items <i>(Action Items for Team Members, Project Management, vendor or Upper Management must be Documented Here),</i>			
Action	Assigned to	Due Date	
6. Decisions <i>(Document all decisions made by individuals or as a project team)</i>			
Description	Owner	Date Decided	



“A PLACE TO CALL HOME”



Notes

Project Name:	Improvement, Coordination & Training		
Date of Meeting:	10/18/2021 12:00 PM	Location:	Only Zoom
Agenda Prepared By:	Anthony Hogg	Next Meeting:	11/15/2021
1. Purpose of Meeting			
Review and improve policies and procedures, coordination, training calendars, and programs for CoC service providers and programs.			
2. Attendees:			
3. Meeting Agenda (Brief Agenda of meeting)			
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. ICT Dashboard2. EHV Update/PSH Backfill Update: See attached numbers3. Housing Assessment Vote Vulnerability vs Days Homeless4. New Agency reports Examples5. City of Fort Worth HOME-ARP Tara Perez6. Housing Navigation/Volunteers Tara/Dee			
4. Meeting Notes			
5. Action Items (Action Items for Team Members, Project Management, vendor or Upper Management must be Documented Here),			
Action	Assigned to	Due Date	
6. Decisions (Document all decisions made by individuals or as a project team)			
Description	Owner	Date Decided	

HOME-ARP Consultation Notes

MHMR Homeless Community Advisory Committee

Oct. 14

Attending Organizations:

Presbyterian Night Shelter

MHMR (My Health, My Resources)

Samaritan House

Tarrant County

Tarrant County Homeless Coalition

True Worth Place

Union Gospel Mission

Salvation Army

DRC Solutions

Fort Worth Housing Solutions

Citizen, peer

General Notes:

System has goal housing 2200 in 2022 – would need to house 180 per month to meet goal

June 150 – September back down to 120

68 PSH doc ready/151 chronicity proven – 31 are assigned

True Worth changes – Program changes to support 2200 challenge, Beginning Nov. 29 – focus for action, things to happen. Mail, shower, meal 7am-10am. From 10am-3pm – access involved in housing and income connections – scan card, have to be involved case management. During cold weather trigger days – open to anyone.

TCHC changes – 2 benefits specialists – focus on project based PSH projects landlord engagement team expanding

Shared housing app/Housing Assessment – haven't started using housing new housing assessment

Union Gospel changes – Club 1401 (Cypress/Lancaster) – moving unsheltered to new location – meal services, Aretha doing orientations and socialization activities, skill development, large meeting training

and vocational training in apartment maintenance and warehouse fulfillment logistics positions – partnership with Apartment Association

Input/Reactions/Questions:

Presbyterian Night Shelter – strongly support PSH

MHMR – huge shortage of available units

Richard – question – vouchers or brick and mortar? Answer - proposing bricks and mortar – suggested saying that earlier

Tarrant County Homeless Coalition – 100% on board

Richard – supports proposal

HOME-ARP Consultation Notes from Oct. 14

Veterans Committee

Organizations Present:

- Tarrant County Homeless Coalition
- Tarrant County - Judge Whitley's office
- Veterans Administration
- Endeavors
- Texas Veterans Network
- Goodwill Central Texas
- HUD regional office
- Recovery Resource Council
- Continuum of Care Board (Artie Williams)

Will send out presentation to group

Reactions to Proposal/Preferences/Input:

Carlos (HUD) – HUD – question – are we talking to DRC? Yes – in other consultation meetings

Carlos (HUD) - Are we going to talk to VA? Yes – reason for this meeting. 2 people from VA on call

Artie – smaller amount of chronic homelessness among veterans – veterans don't have to be chronic to get VASH

Shanna – Have quite a bit of issue finding apartment for veterans to live in – sometimes apartments dangerous

Artie – story about a veteran – good rental history – but had bankruptcy – apartment wouldn't rent to her – had to get voucher extension – now has apartment but it isn't very safe– it hard for people with legal history, rental history to find units

Carlos – please send slides Carlos.c.borrego@hud.gov

Later in meeting:

151 veterans active in Coordinated Entry

108 enrolled in transitional or emergency shelter

54 enrolled in street outreach

8 vets pending CE match

49 veterans have been matched to programs

One of three goals is to “work to shorten the length of time it takes a veteran to enter permanent housing.’

(tara comment – adding more physical units will help shorten the time in line with their goals)

Barriers to Housing Updates for Veterans:

Lack of affordable housing

Rent seems to be creeping up – making it difficult for our veterans – to qualify for units

Assume less units available so landlords can increase their tenant criteria

Taking longer to house – and can’t house some because of income or credit or criminal background

Sometimes taking 3-5 months to house a veteran

A lot of times we get voucher and veteran can’t find a place and we have to get a voucher extension

Have done landlord fairs – but is it a landlord market

In addition to PSH also need more units for people qualifying for rapid rehousing

Having more veterans to “age in” to permanent supportive housing because they couldn’t find a unit that accepted rapid rehousing that veteran was able to qualify for until they have been homeless for 12 months

Question – for PSH projects, will there be case management?

Yes, organization has to provide case management.

Meeting Agenda

Project Name:	Veteran Leadership Taskforce		
Date of Meeting: (MM/DD/YYYY)	Thursday, October 14, 2021	Location:	Virtual-Zoom
Agenda Prepared By:	Stella Pratt	Next Meeting:	Thursday, January 13, 2022
1. Purpose of Meeting			
Provide leadership around efforts to end Veteran homelessness.			
2. Attendees:			
Veteran Leadership Taskforce Committee Members			
3. Meeting Agenda (<i>Brief Agenda of meeting</i>)			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Home ARP Funds-City of Fort Worth, Tara Perez (10-15 min) 2. Veteran 4th Quarter Dashboard-TCHC, Stella Pratt (10 min) 3. Coordinated Entry (CE) Update for Families-TCHC, Stella Pratt (10 min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Veterans Active in CE ○ Number of Veteran Matches ○ Veteran Pending Match 4. Meeting Changes, USICH Workgroup Update-TCHC, Stella Pratt (10 min) 5. Announcements (20 min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EHV/System Reset Update ○ FY21 CoC NOFA Update ○ Veteran Housing Services Provider Updates ○ Non-Housing Veteran Service Provider Updates ○ Barriers to Housing Updates 6. Request for Future Agenda Items-Chair(s) <p>Goal #1- Use inflow data and information to craft stronger prevention and diversion strategies.</p> <p>Goal #2-Ensure housing stability and closely monitor any returns to homelessness.</p> <p>Goal #3-Work to shorten the length of time it takes a Veteran to enter permanent housing.</p>			
4. Meeting Notes			
5. Action Items			
Action	Assigned to	Due Date	



CITY OF FORT WORTH
NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES DEPARTMENT

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
AND
NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD
REGARDING THE**

2020-2021 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION REPORT (CAPER)

FOR USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS UNDER THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS:

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)
HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS (HOME)
EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT (ESG)
HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS (HOPWA)**

Publication Date: December 1, 2021

Public Hearing Date: December 8, 2021

**Public Comment Period: December 1, 2021 through
December 15, 2021**

Each year the City of Fort Worth receives federal grant funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to promote affordable housing, suitable living environments, and to expand economic opportunities for persons with low and moderate incomes. The City reports on the use of these funds through the annual submission of the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). This Report's primary purpose is to inform the citizens of Fort Worth and HUD where and how federal dollars are being spent, by whom, and how the citizens are served with these funds.

In accordance with federal regulations at 24 CFR 91, the City of Fort Worth will be soliciting comments and public review of the 2020-2021 CAPER, covering investment and expenditure of CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds for the period from October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021. A description of each activity, along with the accomplishments achieved, will be provided in the CAPER.

The Fort Worth Community Development Council will conduct a public hearing on the CAPER on Wednesday, December 8, 2021 to solicit public comment on this Report prior to its submission to HUD. This hearing is proposed to be held at 6:30 p.m. at City Hall, Council Conference Room 2020, 200 Texas Street, Fort Worth, TX 76102. Beginning December 1, 2021, the draft CAPER will be available on the City's website at <http://www.fortworthtexas.gov/departments/neighborhoods/grants/>. Copies will also be available for public review at the following locations:

Neighborhood Services Department
City Hall Annex, 3rd Floor
908 Monroe Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

Como Community Center
4660 Horne Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76107

North Tri-Ethnic Community Center
2950 Roosevelt Avenue
Fort Worth, Texas 76106

Southside Community Center
959 East Rosedale Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76104

East Regional Library
6301 Bridge Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76112

Andrew 'Doc' Session Community Center
201 South Sylvania Avenue
Fort Worth, Texas 76111

Martin Luther King Jr. Community Center
5565 Truman Drive
Fort Worth, Texas 76112

Northside Community Center
1100 Northwest 18th Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76164

Worth Heights Community Center
3551 New York Avenue
Fort Worth, Texas 76110

Southwest Regional Library
4001 Library Lane
Fort Worth, Texas 76109

A fifteen-day public review and comment period will commence on Wednesday, December 1, 2021. All comments must be received no later than 5:00 pm on Wednesday, December 15, 2021. To submit comments or request additional information, please contact Sharon A. Burkley, Senior Planner, City of Fort Worth Neighborhood Services Department, 908 Monroe Street, Fort Worth, Texas 76102; or call Ms. Burkley at (817) 392-5785 or email at Sharon.Burkley@fortworthtexas.gov. Written comments may also be faxed to Ms. Burkley at (817) 392-7328.

Ayuda En español: para que le interpreten el anuncio en español, llame al (817) 392-2660.

CIUDAD DE FORT WORTH DEPARTAMENTO DE SERVICIOS PARA VECINDAD

**AVISO DE AUDICIÓN PÚBLICA
Y**

**ANUNCIO DE PERÍODO DE COMENTARIO PÚBLICO
CON RESPECTO AL**

2020-2021 INFORME CONSOLIDADO DE EVALUACIÓN Y RENDIMIENTO ANUAL (CAPER por sus siglas en inglés)

PARA EL USO DE FONDOS FEDERALES BAJO LOS SIGUIENTES PROGRAMAS:

SUBVENCIÓN EN BLOQUE PARA EL DESAROLLO COMUNITARIO (CDBG por sus siglas en inglés)

ASOCIACIONES DE INVERSIÓN DE VIVIENDA HOME (el programa HOME en inglés)

SUBVENCIÓN DE SOLUCIONES DE EMERGENCIA (ESG por sus siglas en inglés)

OPORTUNIDADES DE VIVIENDA PARA PERSONAS CON SIDA (HOPWA por sus siglas en inglés)

Fecha de Publicación: 1 de diciembre de 2021

Fecha de Audición Pública: 8 de diciembre de 2021

**Periodo de Comentario Público: 1 de Diciembre de 2021 hasta el
15 de Diciembre de 2021**

Cada año la Ciudad de Fort Worth recibe fondos federales del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de EE.UU. (HUD por sus siglas en inglés) para promover el costo de vivienda razonable, ambientes convenientes de vida y para promover oportunidades económicas para personas con ingresos bajos y moderados. La Ciudad quiere informarle sobre el uso de estos fondos por medio de una sumisión anual del Informe Consolidado de Evaluación y Rendimiento Anual (CAPER por sus siglas en inglés). El propósito primario del documento es de informar a los ciudadanos de Fort Worth y a HUD en dónde y en qué se gastaron los dólares federales, y cómo son servidos los ciudadanos con estos fondos.

De acuerdo con Los Códigos de Reglamentos Federales en 24 CFR 91, la Ciudad de Fort Worth estará solicitando comentarios sobre el informe CAPER 2020-2021, el cual cubre gastos sobre los programas de CDBG, HOME, ESG y fondos de HOPWA sobre el período del 1 de octubre de 2020 al 30 de septiembre de 2021. Una descripción de cada actividad, junto con los logros, será proporcionada en el CAPER.

El Concilio de Desarrollo Comunitario (CDC por sus siglas en inglés) de Fort Worth realizará una audición pública sobre el Informe CAPER el 8 de Diciembre de 2021, antes de entregar este Informe a HUD. Esta audición se llevará a cabo a las 6:30 en la siguiente localización: Ayuntamiento de La Ciudad de Fort Worth – Salón del Concejo Municipal – salón número 2020 – 200 Texas Street, Fort Worth, TX 76102.

A partir del 30 de noviembre de 2021, la versión preliminar del CAPER estará disponible en el sitio Web de la Ciudad en <http://www.fortworthtexas.gov/departments/neighborhoods/grants/>. Copias también estarán disponibles para examen público en las siguientes ubicaciones municipales:

Departamento de Servicios para Vecindad
El Anexo de la Municipalidad, Piso #3
908 Monroe Street
Fort Worth, TX 76102

Centro de Comunidad de Como
4900 Horne Street
Fort Worth, TX 76107

Centro Comunitario de North Tri-Ethnic
2950 Roosevelt Avenue
Fort Worth, TX 76106

Centro Comunitario de Southside
959 East Rosedale Street
Fort Worth, TX 76104

Biblioteca Regional Este
6301 Bridge Street
Fort Worth, TX 76112

Centro de Comunidad de Andrew 'Doc' Session
201 South Sylvania Avenue
Fort Worth, TX 76111

Centro de Comunidad de Martin Luther King, Jr.
5565 Truman Drive
Fort Worth, TX 76112

Centro Comunitario de Northside
1100 Northwest 18th Street
Fort Worth, TX 76164

Centro Comunitario de Worth Heights
3551 New York Avenue
Fort Worth, TX 76110

Biblioteca Regional Sudoeste
4001 Library Lane
Fort Worth, TX 76109

Los períodos de la revisión pública y comentario de quince días comenzarán el miércoles, 1 de diciembre de 2021. Todos los comentarios se deben recibir no más tarde que las 5:00 P.M. el miércoles, 15 de diciembre de 2021. Para someter comentarios, solicitar información adicional, o pedir una copia, escriba por favor a Sharon Burkley, Planificador Señorial, City of Fort Worth Neighborhood Services Department, 908 Monroe Street, Fort Worth, Texas 76102. Llame a Sharon Burkley al (817) 392-5785 o por correo electrónico a Sharon.Burkley@fortworthtexas.gov. Comentarios por escrito se pueden enviar por fax al (817) 392-7328.

Ayuda En español: para más información en español, llame al (817) 392-2660.

From: [wanda mckinney](#)
To: [Parker, Mattie](#); [Williams, Jared L](#); [Nettles, Chris](#); [Crain, Michael D.](#); [Bivens, Gyna M](#); [Moon, Cary](#); [Firestone, Leonard L](#); [Beck, Elizabeth M](#); [Flores, Carlos](#)
Cc: [Sturns, Robert](#); [Burkley, Sharon](#); [Sr. K.P. Tatum](#); [Cole Sultan](#)
Subject: ARPA Funds Allocation
Date: Thursday, December 2, 2021 12:35:40 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Fort Worth email system. Do not click any links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good Afternoon Mayor Parker and City Council Members,

I hope that you and your families had a Blessed Thanksgiving! I have two concerns regarding the allocation of ARPA funds:

1) I support the proposition to utilize ARPA funds for the development of 125 Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) units; however, you're a year late and \$9.3Mil short. Back in August 2020 Mayor Price and the then city council voted to snatch **\$9.3Mil** of the \$18Mil CARES funding allocated for 100 PSH units for the chronically and COVID vulnerable homeless citizens and re-allocated it to Preserve the Fort (businesses). Despite numerous requests to restore the funds it never happened. Then at the January 26, 2021 City Council Work Session it was reported that Preserve the Fort was returning **\$10Mil** of the \$60Mil allocated because it wasn't utilized. Needless to say, this \$10Mil **was not** reallocated to PSH because the time had expired for it to be utilized before the December 30, 2020 deadline. In light of this injustice to the homeless citizens of Fort Worth, I'm requesting that you allocated **an additional \$10MIL** of ARPA funds to build more PSH units. That is if you're really serious about eradicating homelessness in Fort Worth.

2) I **DO NOT** support using **\$52Mil** of ARPA funds to renovate the Fort Worth Convention Center which was provided to mitigate the devastation to humanity caused by COVID-19. **The recently passed federal infrastructure bill which Gov. Abbott did not support will send approximately \$30Bil to Texas. Use that monies to renovate and improve infrastructure in Fort Worth, NOT ARPA funds.** Hundreds of Fort Worth residents are getting evicted daily and joining the homeless. Please put more effort into mitigating homelessness and providing other much needed resources to the citizens of Fort Worth that have been depleted because of COVID.

PEOPLE OVER PLACES!!!

God Bless!
Wanda McKinney
District 8 Constituent



HOMELESSNESS IN OUR COMMUNITY

2017 NEEDS AND GAPS REPORT FORT
WORTH/ARLINGTON/TARRANT COUNTY

HOMELESSNESS IN OUR COMMUNITY

2017 NEEDS AND GAPS REPORT FORT WORTH/ARLINGTON/TARRANT COUNTY

ABOUT THE REPORT

As the lead agency of TX-601 Continuum of Care (CoC), Tarrant County Homeless Coalition (TCHC) has developed an analysis of the needs and gaps within the local community. We believe that homelessness is preventable by appropriately using existing community resources to provide a home for all. By examining the capacities and gaps, TCHC hopes to identify areas for improvement and development to meet the growing needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness throughout Tarrant and Parker Counties. With constant collaboration with partner organizations within the CoC, TCHC believes we can continue to embrace and drive change, leading the mission of ending homelessness and creating a home for all.

Due to the small number of homeless individuals in Parker County, this report will focus primarily on the needs and gaps in Tarrant County. While we recognize there is homelessness in Parker County, approximately 97% of homelessness in TX-601 is within Tarrant County.

For more information on homelessness in Fort Worth/Arlington/Tarrant County reference the [Community Briefing Report](#).

Acknowledgements

TCHC would like to thank all the individuals and organizations within Tarrant and Parker County who made this report possible by providing data, allowing us to utilize space for focus groups, volunteering for the Point in Time Count, and participating in service provider surveys.

DATA SOURCES

ANNUAL POINT IN TIME COUNT (PIT)

The PIT Count is a Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) required activity for communities receiving HUD funding.¹ The PIT Count provides a one day snapshot on the number of persons who are literally homeless. The 2017 PIT Count occurred on January 26, 2017.

HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT (HIC)

Like the PIT Count, the HIC is required by HUD and occurs on the same day. The HIC gives us a one day snapshot of the number of beds dedicated to serving the homeless in our community. Beds included in the HIC are emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, safe haven, and other permanent housing programs.²

HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS) REPORTING

Various HMIS data pulls were used throughout this report. Efforts to Outcomes (ETO) is the local HMIS system which is used to collect client-level data and statistics on the provision of housing and services provided to homeless individuals.

SERVICE PROVIDER SURVEY

Service providers throughout Tarrant and Parker County were asked to complete an anonymous survey created on Survey Monkey to assist with this analysis. The survey consisted of 21 questions relating to barriers that service providers may experience while providing housing or other supportive services.

The survey was completed by 47 individuals from 34 different organizations. Of the 47 participants, 49% provide direct client services in some capacity while 51% are in management positions including program managers and executive directors.

CLIENT-CENTERED FOCUS GROUPS

Staff from TCHC facilitated focus groups at five different locations providing services to homeless individuals and families. During these focus groups, approximately 56 participants shared their perspectives on capacities and gaps in Tarrant County homeless services, their current needs, and potential solutions.

Participants were 73% Female and 27% Male ranging in age from 14 to 68 with a mean of 38. Participants reported their length of time homeless as being less than 3 months (26%), 3-6 months (17%), 6-12 months (22%), 1-3 years (24%), and more than three years (11%).

THE VULNERABILITY INDEX – SERVICE PRIORITIZATION DECISION ASSISTANCE TOOL (VI-SPDAT)

The VI-SPDAT is a pre-screening and triage tool used by service providers to assess the needs of homeless individuals. This tool is used to match a person with the appropriate support and housing intervention based on their health and social needs³.

VI-SPDAT data for this report was pulled from our HMIS between 1/1/16-12/31/16 and consisted of 2,037 unduplicated client assessments.

¹ PIT Count information can be found on the HUD exchange <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/hdx/guides/pit-hic/#general-pit-guides-and-tools>

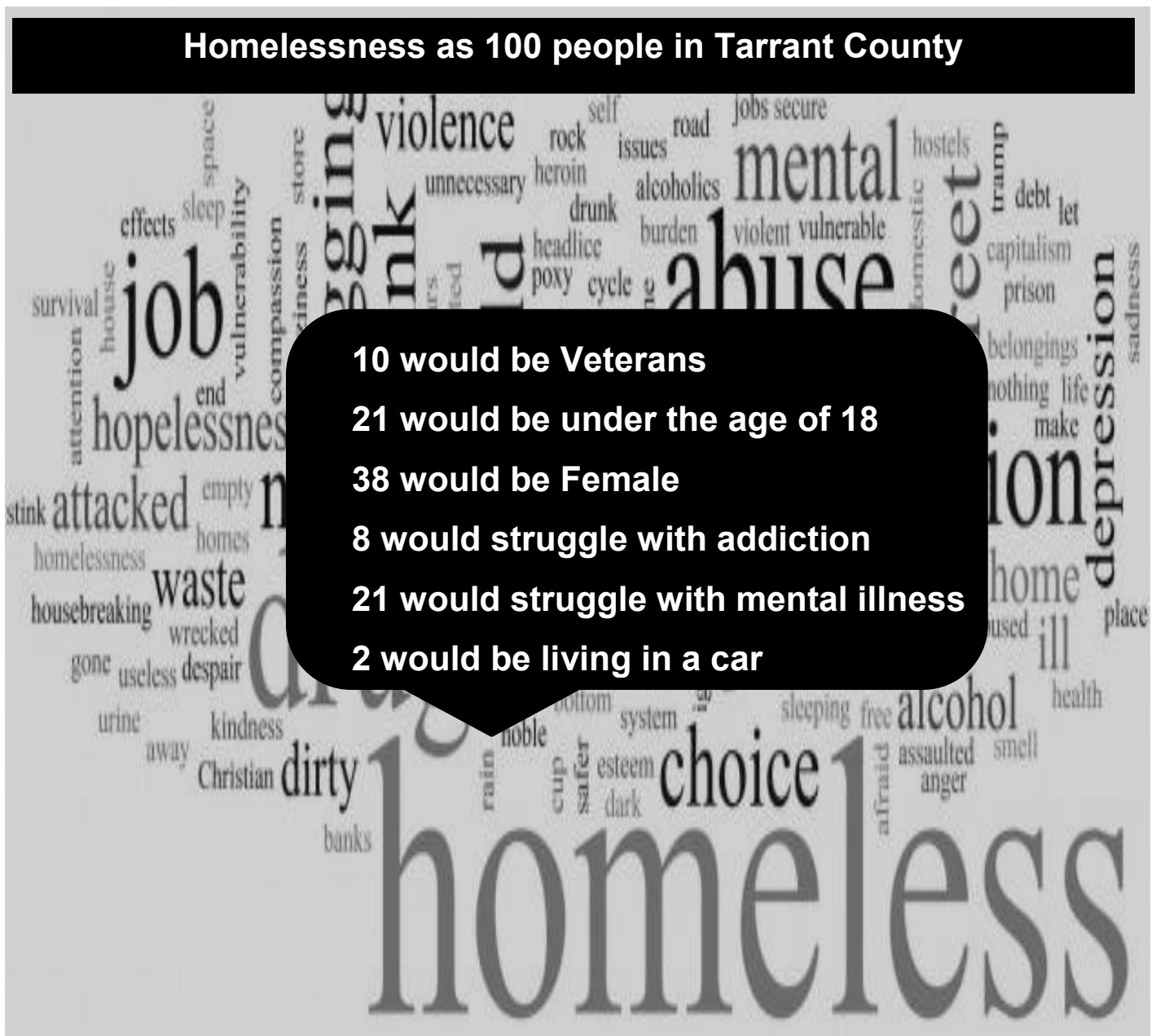
² Information on the HIC can be found at: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/hdx/guides/pit-hic/#general-pit-guides-and-tools>

³ Information on the VI-SPDAT comes from OrgCode

HOMELESSNESS DOES NOT DEFINE

No one can be defined by their experiences. Those experiencing homelessness are people just like you and I. Homeless individuals are mothers, fathers, children, friends, loved ones, professionals and much more.

The image below depicts common words used when describing the events of homelessness⁴. In reality, these words can be used to describe each one of us in some way. Do not be distracted by someone's situation, rather see them as the person they truly are. If there were only 100 people experiencing homelessness in Tarrant County, which would you be?

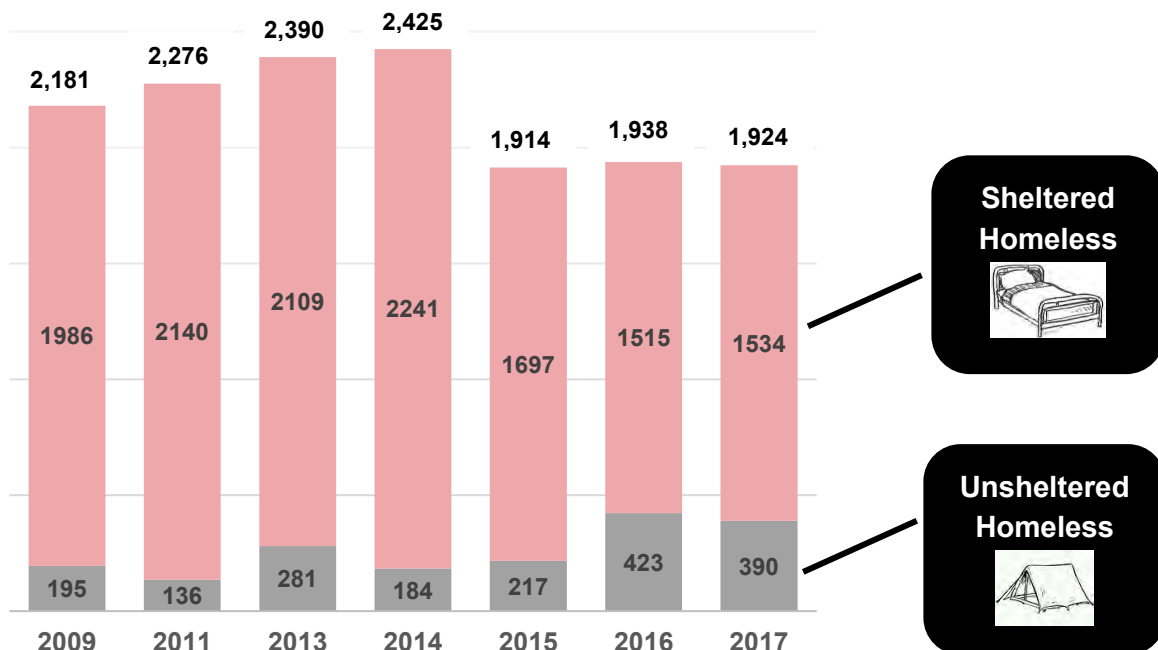


⁴ Word Cloud image retrieved from *TheJournal.ie*'s Homeless Series

HOMELESSNESS IN TARRANT AND PARKER COUNTIES

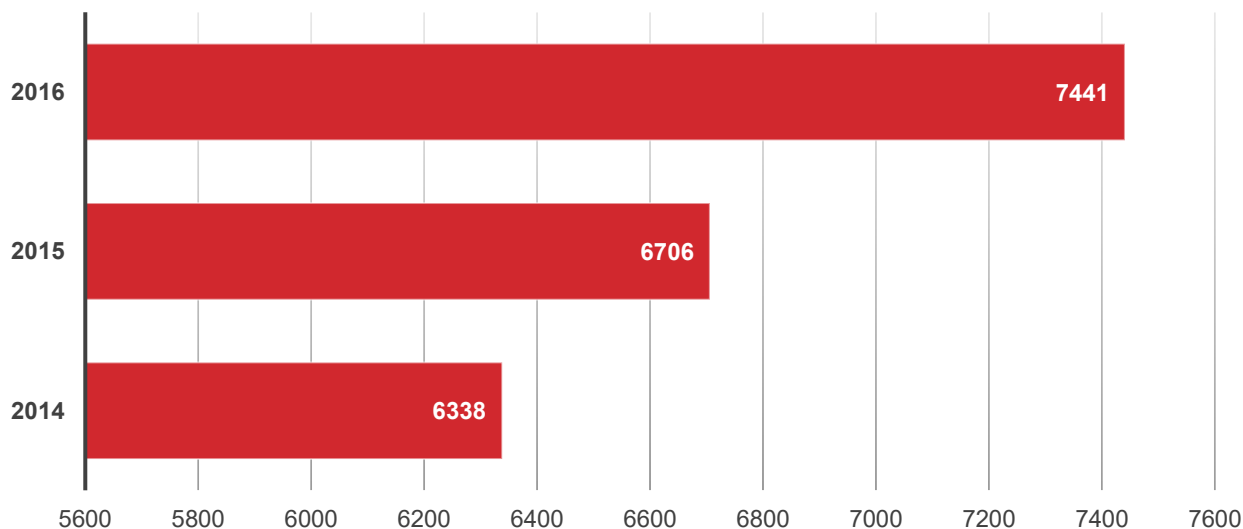
Homelessness over the years

*Snapshot of persons experiencing homelessness on any given day*⁵



****Significant drop from 2014-2015 can be attributed to the conversion of Transitional Housing to Rapid Rehousing****

*Snapshot of persons experiencing homelessness in any given year*⁶



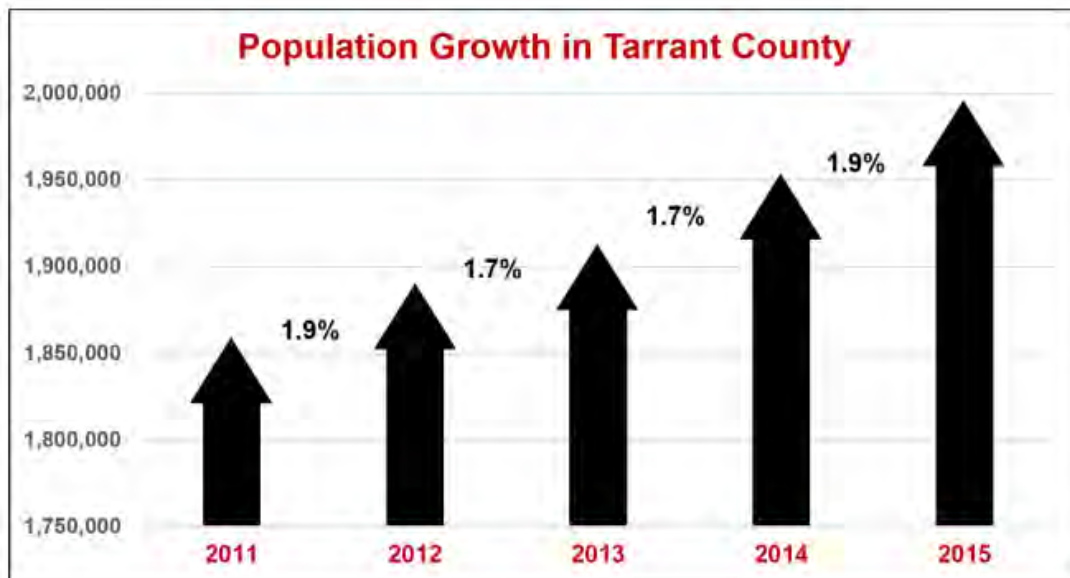
****Significant increase from 2015-2016 can be attributed to the change in reporting methodology to include unsheltered individuals****

⁵ 2017 PIT Data

⁶ HMIS Data

HOW DOES THE HOMELESS POPULATION COMPARE?⁷

Since 2011, Tarrant County has experienced a steady population increase⁸ with the population in 2020 for Tarrant County projected to be 2,620,060⁹. As more people move into Tarrant County, affordable housing and the ability to earn a living wage may become increasingly difficult to obtain, increasing the number of people living in poverty and at risk of becoming homeless. However, the homeless population in Tarrant County has decreased despite the population growth.



Per capita analysis¹⁰

Geography	2016 Homeless Population	2015 Total Population	Rate of Homelessness
Harris County	4,031	4,538,028	0.09%
Tarrant County	1,938	1,982,498	0.10%
Franklin County, OH	1,724	1,251,722	0.14%
Dallas County	3,810	2,553,385	0.15%
Travis County	2,138	1,176,558	0.18%
King County, WA	10,730	2,117,125	0.50%

⁷ First time experiences and returns to homelessness pulled from HMIS data

⁸ Population sources: ACS 5-year estimates: Tarrant County
<https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2015/demo/popest/counties-total.html>

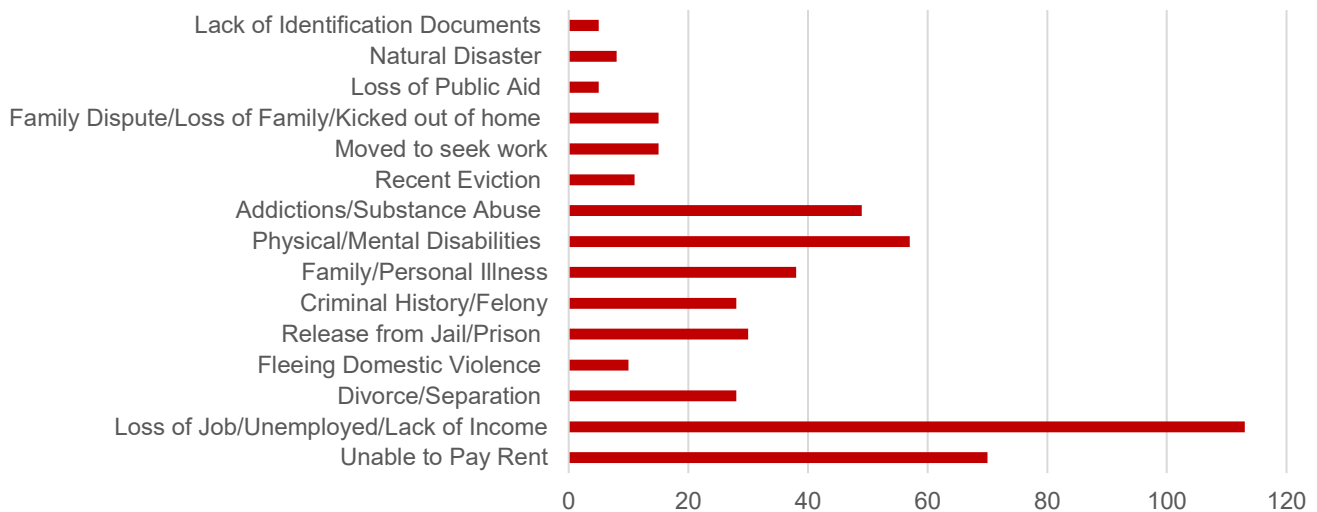
⁹ Texas Health and Human Services <https://www.dshs.texas.gov/chs/popdat/st2020.shtm>

¹⁰ Per capita information retrieved from census.gov and hud.gov

WHAT CAUSES HOMELESSNESS?

A large majority of our unsheltered individuals and families became homeless due to financial issues including inability to pay rent and unemployment as seen in the chart below.¹¹ There is also a significant amount of people who reported physical and/or behavioral health issues contributing to the cause of their homelessness. It is important to note that although these were the main causes, most people become homeless for multiple reasons.

Causes of Homelessness



A few thoughts from our Focus Groups

In the focus groups, the cause for some individuals was lack of transportation and childcare which led to the inability to find employment and subsequently the inability to pay rent.

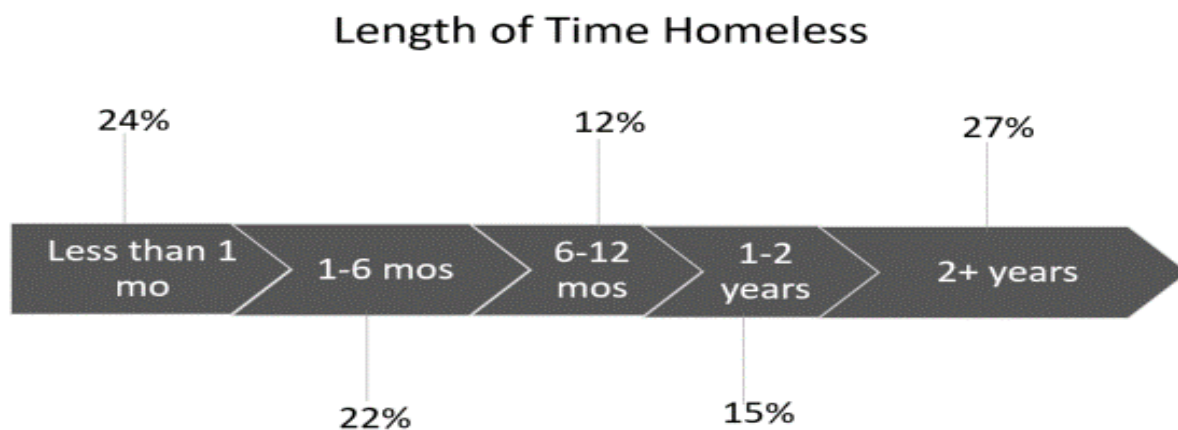
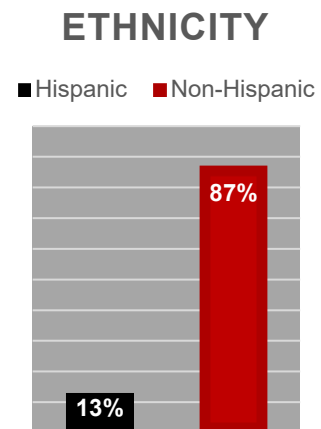
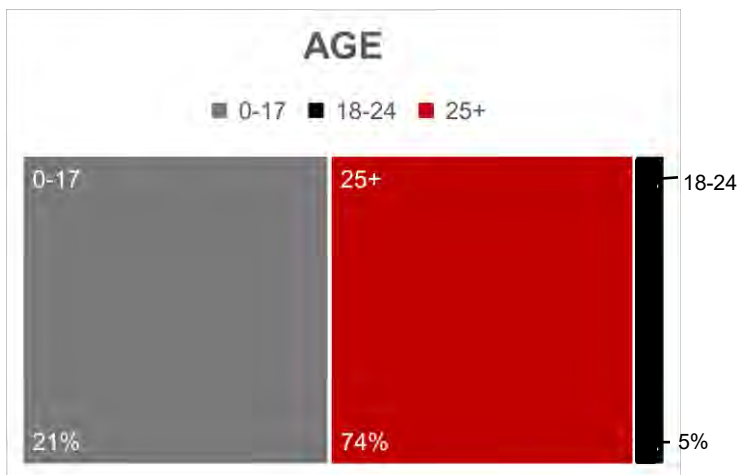
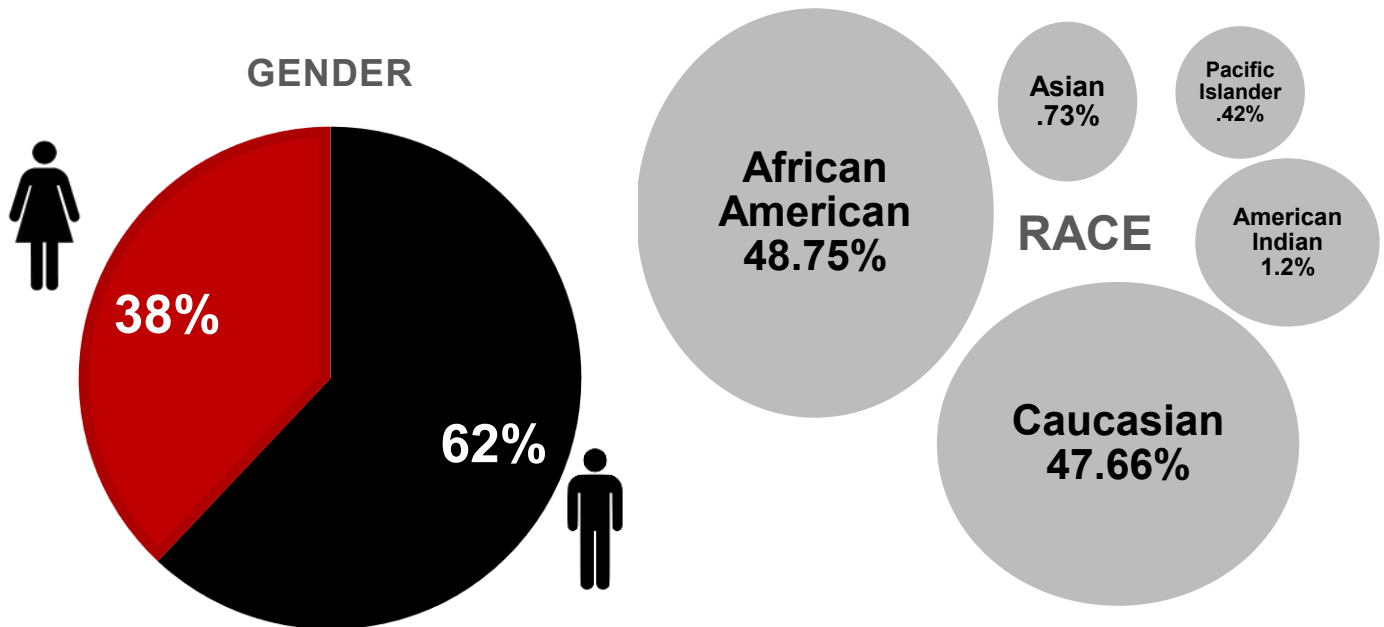
"We need childcare. We can't work if we don't have a place for our kids."

"We need an updated list of apartments. I visited nine apartments off the list I was given and was told they don't accept housing vouchers anymore. They should have a list that accepts the programs we are in. We need better options too. The apartments were filthy and not suitable for living."

"If we have a job, we will lose it because of curfew and we have to pay for our own transportation. How does that help us get back on our feet?"

¹¹ 2017 Unsheltered PIT count respondents - * Categories are not mutually exclusive. *

WHO IS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS? ¹²

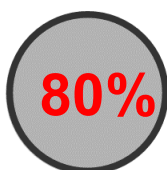


¹² Demographic Information from 2017 PIT data. Length of Time Homeless from 2017 Unsheltered PIT data.

Where are people sleeping?¹³

The graphic below shows percentages of people living in each location. Although a large percentage of people report having some sort of temporary shelter, our community can improve on providing shelter to the remaining 16% who report staying in places not meant for human habitation. The first step to improving this number is understanding the reasons behind someone avoiding the shelter system.

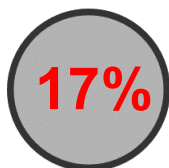
Shelter



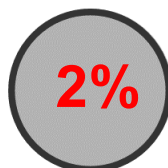
Emergency Shelter



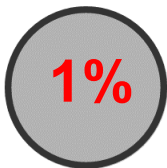
Places Not Meant for Human Habitation



**Outdoor
Encampment,
Street, Sidewalk,
Park**



Car, Van, RV



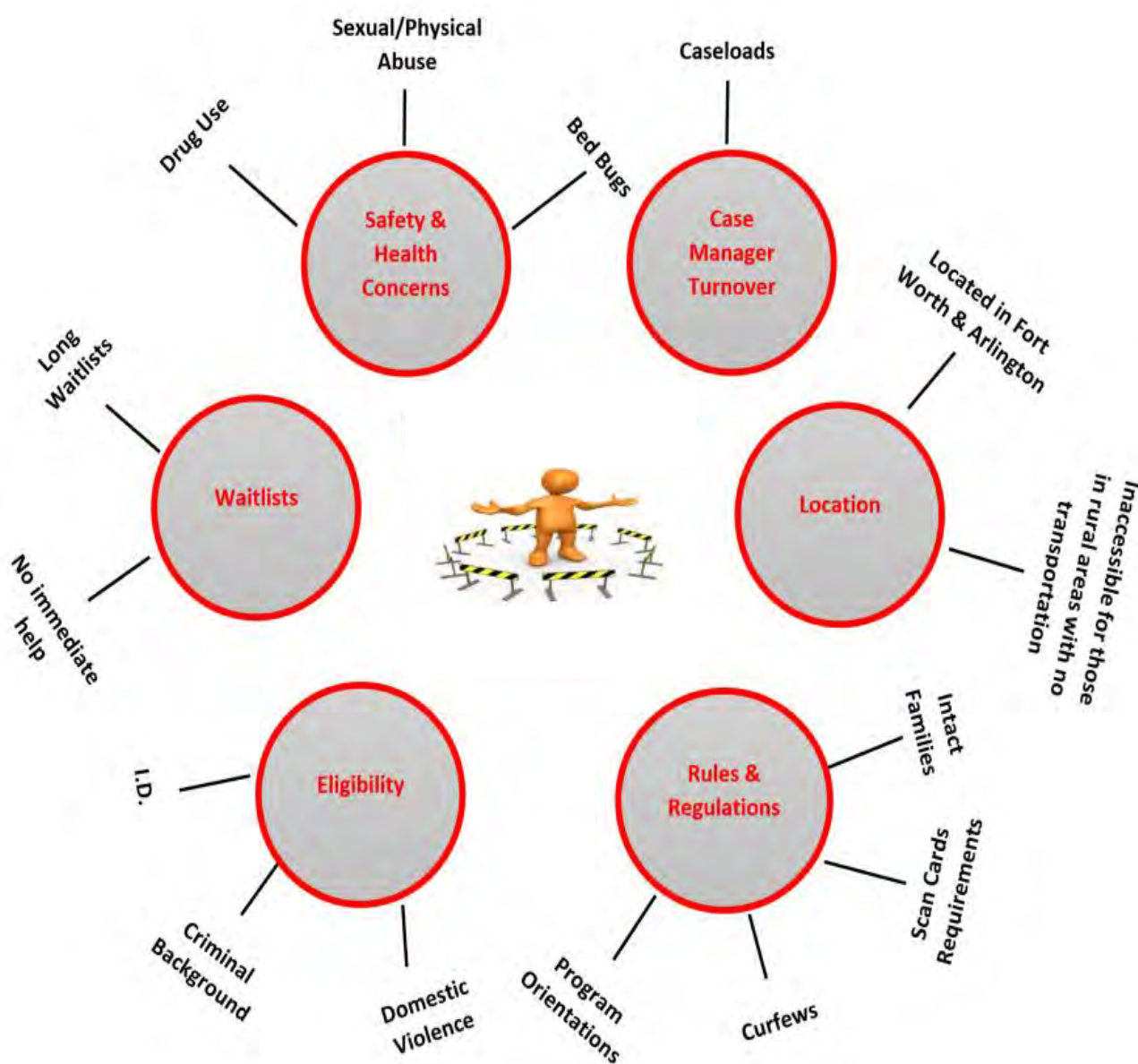
**Other
(bridge, abandoned
buildings, bus
station, etc.)**



¹³ 2017 PIT Data

Why are people staying in places not meant for human habitation?¹⁴

A common phenomenon seen within the homeless population across the country is alternative sleeping arrangements that do not involve shelter systems. This is no different with our local population. There are many reasons why a person may sleep in places such as a tent or vehicle, but some individuals prefer to stay in a shelter until permanent housing can be obtained. Although most participants were in shelters during the focus group, most had previous experiences sleeping in places not meant for human habitation. The chart below shows some of the barriers discussed by focus group participants. Long waitlists, rules, location, and health concerns ranked among the top reasons individuals did not stay in shelters.



¹⁴ Focus Group participant feedback

A SNAPSHOT OF HOMELESSNESS + HEALTH¹⁵

CHRONIC CONDITIONS

- **15.9%** report a history of heart disease, Arrhythmia or irregular heartbeat
- **12%** report a history of diabetes
- **16.2%** report a history of heat stroke and heat exhaustion
- **19.4%** report a history of asthma

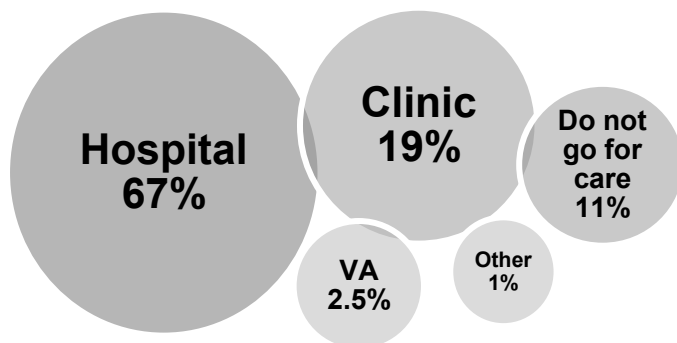
SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- **7.6%** report consuming drugs or alcohol almost every day for the past month

MENTAL HEALTH

- **21.2%** report having a current mental health issue
- **15.1%** report a history of hospitalization due to mental health reasons

WHERE DO THE HOMELESS GO FOR CARE?



59% Report having no health insurance



58% report having been in the emergency room in the past 6 months



34% report having been taken to the hospital in an ambulance in the past 6 months



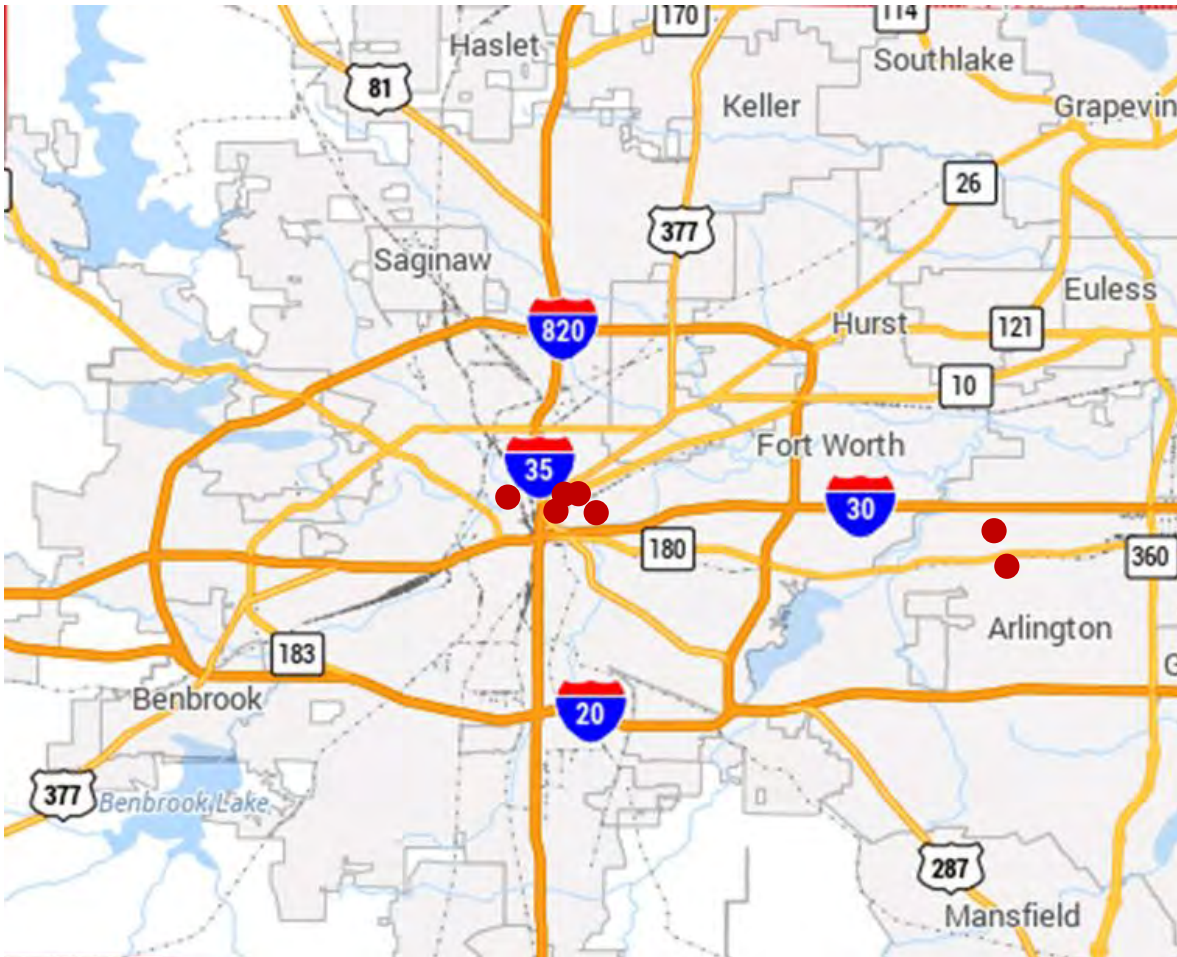
24.3% report having been hospitalized in the last 6 months

¹⁵ VI-SPDAT results pulled from HMIS 1/1/16-12/31/16. Categories are not mutually exclusive.

COMMUNITY ASSETS

WHERE ARE SHELTERS LOCATED?

The map shows the location of most homeless shelters in Tarrant County. As depicted, most shelter services in Tarrant County reside on East Lancaster.



WHAT'S CURRENTLY OFFERED?

Street Outreach

Tarrant County has five main street outreach teams: ACH Child and Family Services, Catholic Charities Street Outreach Services (SOS), Hands of Hope, Veterans Affairs, and MHMR PATH that cover the entire geographic area. ACH focuses primarily on homeless youth ages 14-20 while Catholic Charities and Hands of Hope serve adults and families. PATH accommodates those with behavioral health issues. Additionally, Fort Worth has other outreach programs such as JPS medical outreach which provides medical care for patients experiencing homelessness. These teams build relationships, assist clients with their needs, and connect them to resources including Coordinated Entry.

Coordinated Entry

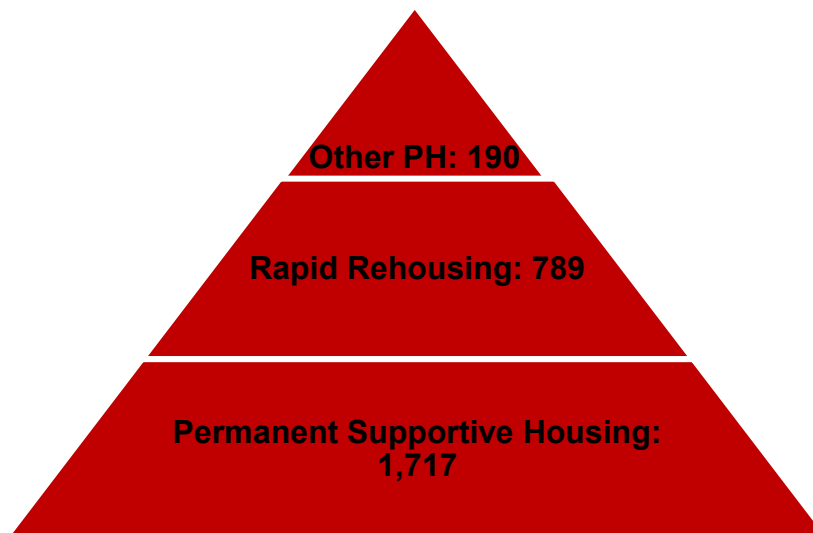
Coordinated entry processes help communities prioritize assistance based on vulnerability and severity of service needs to ensure that people who need assistance the most can receive it in a timely manner. Coordinated entry processes also provide information about service needs and gaps to help communities plan their assistance and identify needed resources.

Coordinated Entry is currently in process in Tarrant and Parker Counties. In July 2016, more than 20 partner agencies convened to redesign how a person enters the service system in our community, that is, they came up with a Coordinated Entry process that is tailored to our specific community. Robust participation from street outreach teams, emergency shelters, and housing providers has resulted in new standardized processes and shared performance measures.

The path a household takes to get from homelessness to housing starts with access to the Coordinated Entry System. Households can access the system from multiple locations in our community, which includes outreach teams, the TCHC helpline, and partner agencies. Once at the access point the household receives an assessment, and information gathered is used to determine the most appropriate housing solution to meet their needs.

Permanent Housing Unit Capacity¹⁶

Currently our community has approximately 2,700 permanent housing units with 1,717 dedicated to those individuals who are experiencing chronic homelessness. Our permanent housing capacity can be seen below.



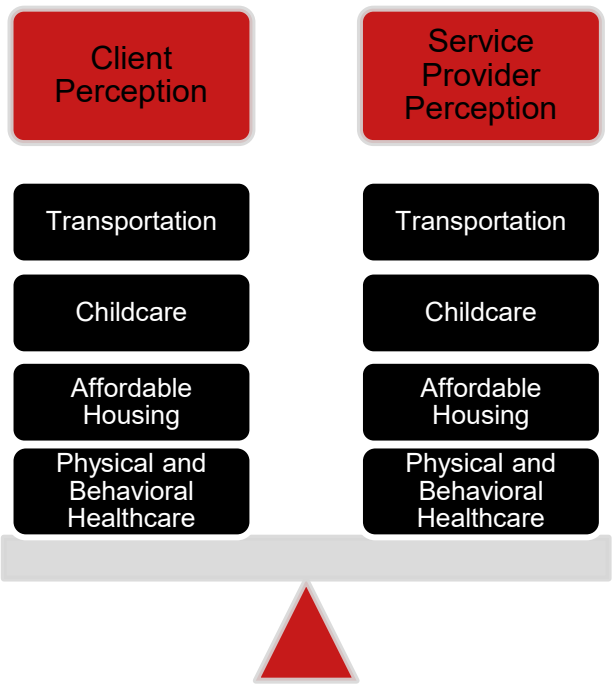
Additional Assets

There are many organizations and groups who assist in the efforts to end homelessness in Tarrant and Parker County. These organizations and groups include organizations such as churches, police departments, food pantries, and hospitals. They provide various supportive services such as financial assistance, vocational training, basic needs, and much more.

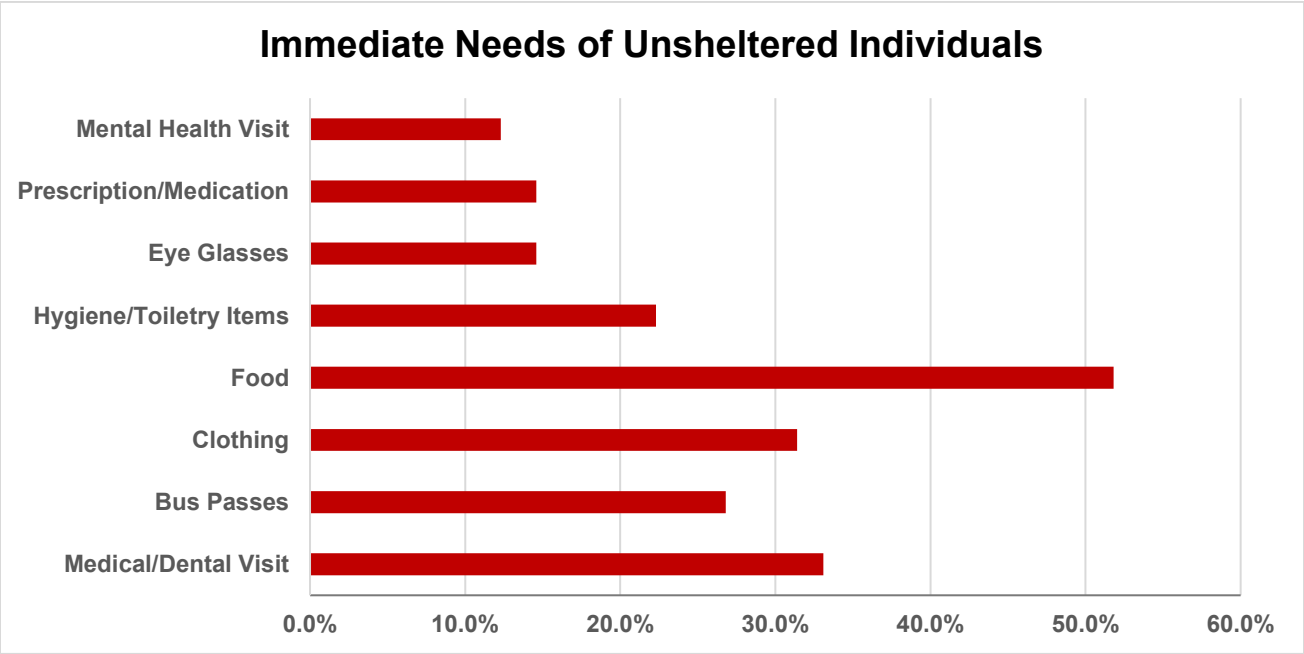
¹⁶ 2016 HIC. ** Other PH consists of PH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and PH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2014 HMIS Data Standards.

COMMUNITY NEEDS

In looking at data collected from focus groups and service provider surveys, it became evident that both clients and providers agree on the four major needs that are not currently being met.



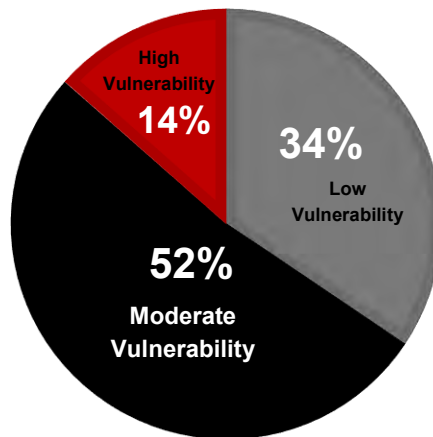
Unsheltered individuals reported lacking more basic needs such as food and clothing over those who are sheltered.¹⁷ Medical needs appear to be a large area of need seen in those individuals living in places not meant for human habitation and those who are sheltered as discussed earlier in the report.



¹⁷ 2017 Unsheltered PIT count respondents

Vulnerability Scores

Vulnerability scores were generated using the VI-SPDAT.¹⁸ The purpose of measuring vulnerability scores is to ensure resources are being used appropriately based on level of need. Less resources will be spent on lower levels of vulnerability while more will be spent on those with high levels of need. A large majority of the homeless population in Tarrant County fall into a moderate level of need. A potentially large majority of the 34% falling into low levels of vulnerability can be diverted from homeless services.



Shelter Gap¹⁹



Housing Gap

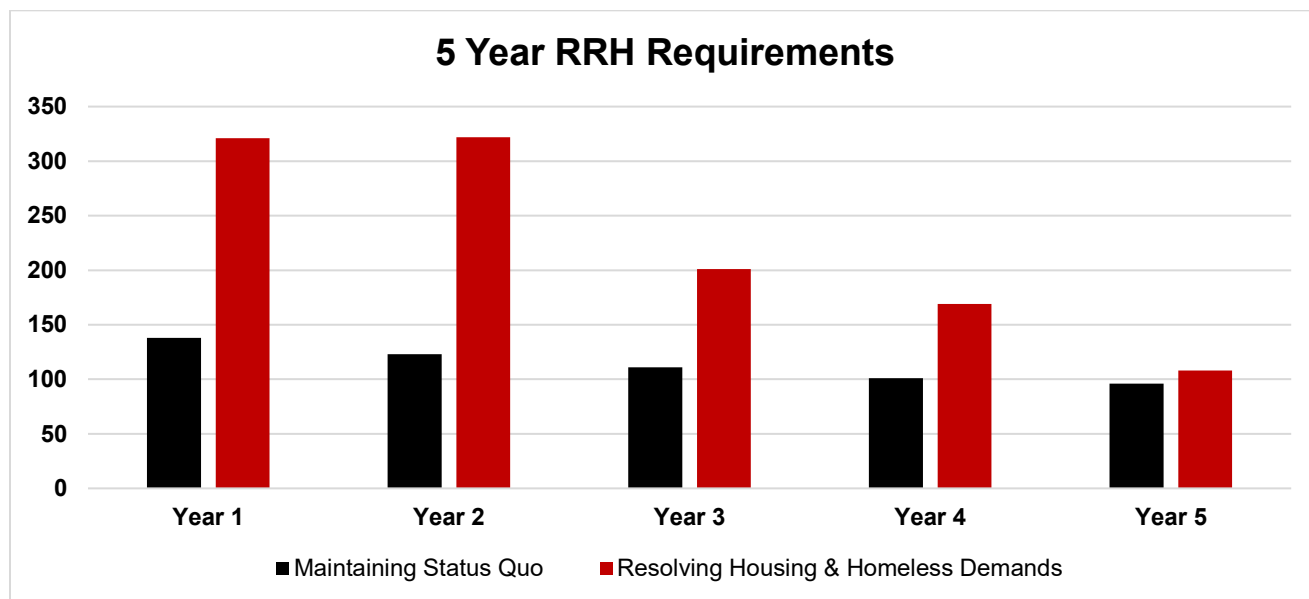
It is no secret that Tarrant County is lacking in permanent, affordable housing options and population increases create more competition for those existing options. A recent study conducted by OrgCode Consulting, Inc. shows that the housing need is continuously growing.

"The community requires 2,689 units across the spectrum of support and affordability options over the next 10 years simply to keep pace with the status quo. To avoid things getting any worse, 1,297 of those units are needed in the first five years. If the community is fully committed to tackling its housing needs in affordable and special needs housing, 4,972 units required over the next 10 years with 2,633 units needed in the next five years alone." – Housing Needs Forecast for Affordable Housing in Tarrant County, Texas 2017-2026

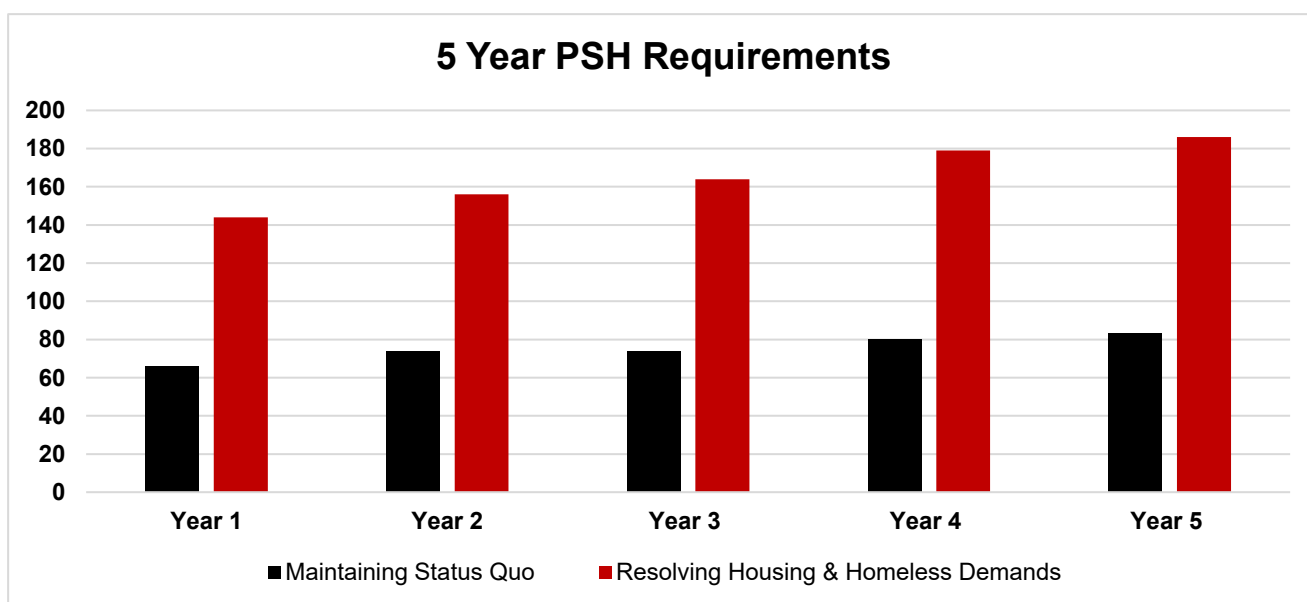
¹⁸ VI-SPDAT Results pulled from HMIS 1/1/16-12/31/16

¹⁹ 2017 PIT data and 2017 HIC Data

When it comes to housing provided through the CoC programs, it has been found that rapid rehousing (RRH) is the furthest behind. RRH is an intervention that is short-term and time-limited and is most appropriate for individuals and families showing a low to moderate level of need. RRH gives the community the ability to serve more individuals experiencing a housing crisis. To maintain the status quo, 569 units are needed. Resolving the housing demand would require 1120 total units.²⁰



Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is an intervention for individuals who have been identified as chronically homeless or show a high level of need. The 2017 Point in Time Count showed a total of 220 individuals, an increase of 38% from 2016²¹, who met the definition of chronically homeless. By definition, a person who is chronically homeless is someone who has been homeless for more than one year and has a disability. In order to meet the demands for PSH, 809 total units are needed while maintaining the status quo requires only 377 units.



²⁰ All PSH and RRH projections retrieved from *Housing Needs Forecast for Affordable Housing in Tarrant County, Texas* published by OrgCode Consulting, Inc.

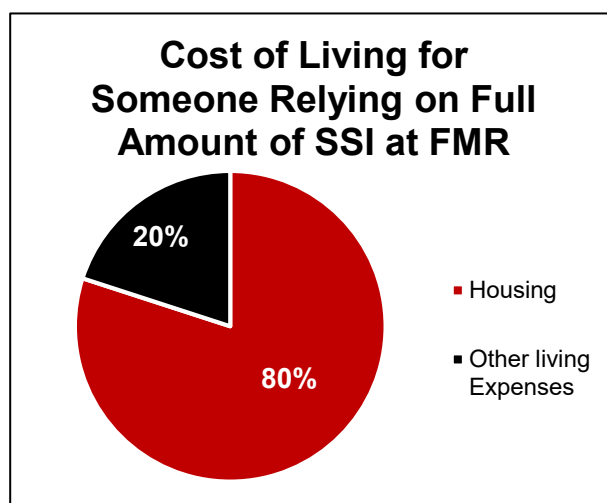
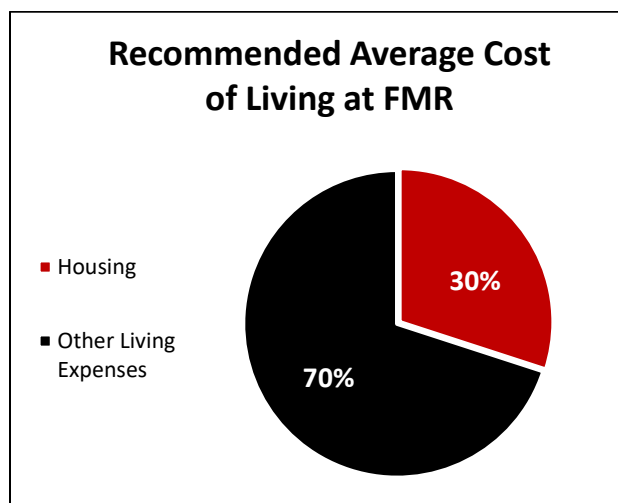
²¹ 2017 PIT data

What is Fair Market Rent? ²²

HUD sets fair market rent (FMR) for each community. FMRs are the amount that HUD deems appropriate for low-income families to pay for housing.

Final FY 2017 FMRs By Unit Bedrooms – Fort Worth-Arlington, TX HUD Metro					
	Efficiency	One-Bedroom	Two-Bedroom	Three-Bedroom	Four-Bedroom
Final FY 2017 FMR	\$671	\$770	\$973	\$1,338	\$1,702
Final FY 2016 FMR	\$624	\$718	\$913	\$1,249	\$1,562
Percentage Change	7.5% ↑	7.2% ↑	6.6% ↑	7.1% ↑	9.0% ↑

As seen in the table above, FMRs increase annually, making it more difficult for low income individuals and families to survive. A person making minimum wage of \$7.25/hr, working 30 hours per week would make approximately \$870/month gross income. Since the recommended amount to spend on housing is 30% of the gross income, that person would be able to afford only \$261 toward rent to ensure the ability to pay for other needs such as food, utilities, transportation, etc.²³ The Living Wage for one adult living in Tarrant County is approximately \$10.13. It is important to note that the living wage still does not guarantee an appropriate amount of income in today's competitive economy.



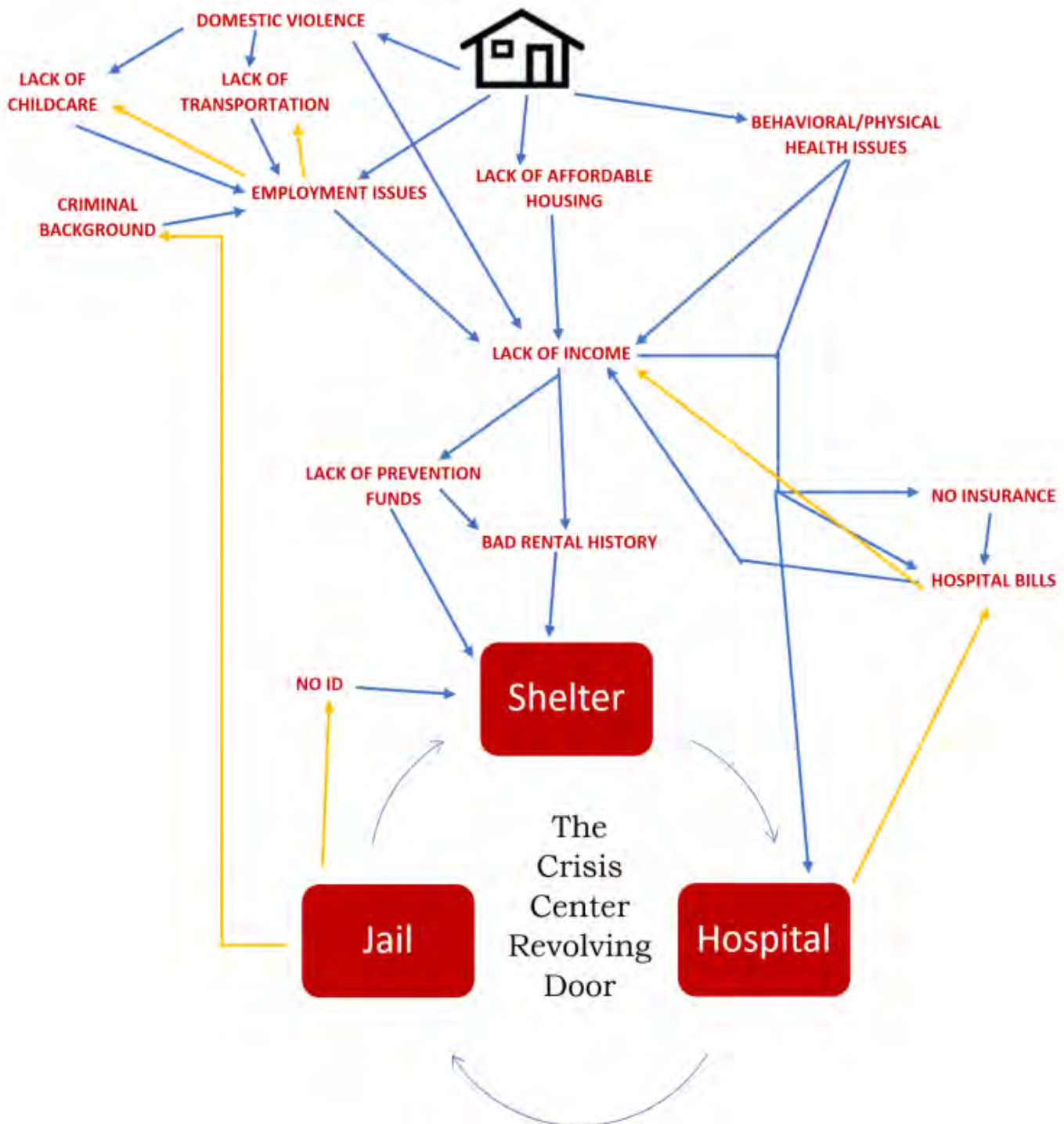
Affordability of rent is also difficult for individuals relying solely on Social Security Income (SSI/SSDI). Many chronically homeless individuals find themselves relying on the \$733 per month which leaves them spending at least 80% of their monthly income on housing alone.

²² FMR can be found on <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr.html>

²³ Information retrieved from *Housing Needs Forecast for Affordable Housing in Tarrant County, Texas* published by OrgCode Consulting, Inc.

WHAT HAPPENS TO SOME OF THE HOMELESS

The term “high utilizer” is becoming common in conversations and research surrounding homelessness. Persons experiencing homelessness often become frequent users of emergency rooms, jails, and other high cost public services due to the environment they are living in. For some, this becomes a cycle, or what some call a revolving door, which is difficult to escape from, especially if they remain homeless.



A CASE FOR HOUSING

How do we end the revolving door? Housing First.



As we all know, the only way to end someone's homelessness is a home. Housing First is an evidence-based intervention that allows a person to be housed without any preconditions of recovery. Individuals are unable to focus on mental health or substance abuse recovery if they are worried about where their next meal will come from or for their safety. Once the person is housed, they can be offered supportive services to address further needs. An overwhelming amount of evidence shows that stability in permanent housing can be achieved by all people experiencing homelessness when offered the appropriate level of services²⁴.

Is there a cost benefit to providing housing?

Stable housing, or lack thereof, has an impact on almost every social determinant of health. Many individuals experiencing homelessness have higher health costs than the general public due to the environment in which they are living. Another growing area of concern is the criminalization of homelessness that accrues a significant amount of costs. Based on the statistics below²⁵, it can be argued that providing housing is a cheaper option than arresting or providing shelter.

	Avg. Day in Jail \$82		Avg. Shelter Night \$36.19		Avg. Day in Permanent Housing \$19.40
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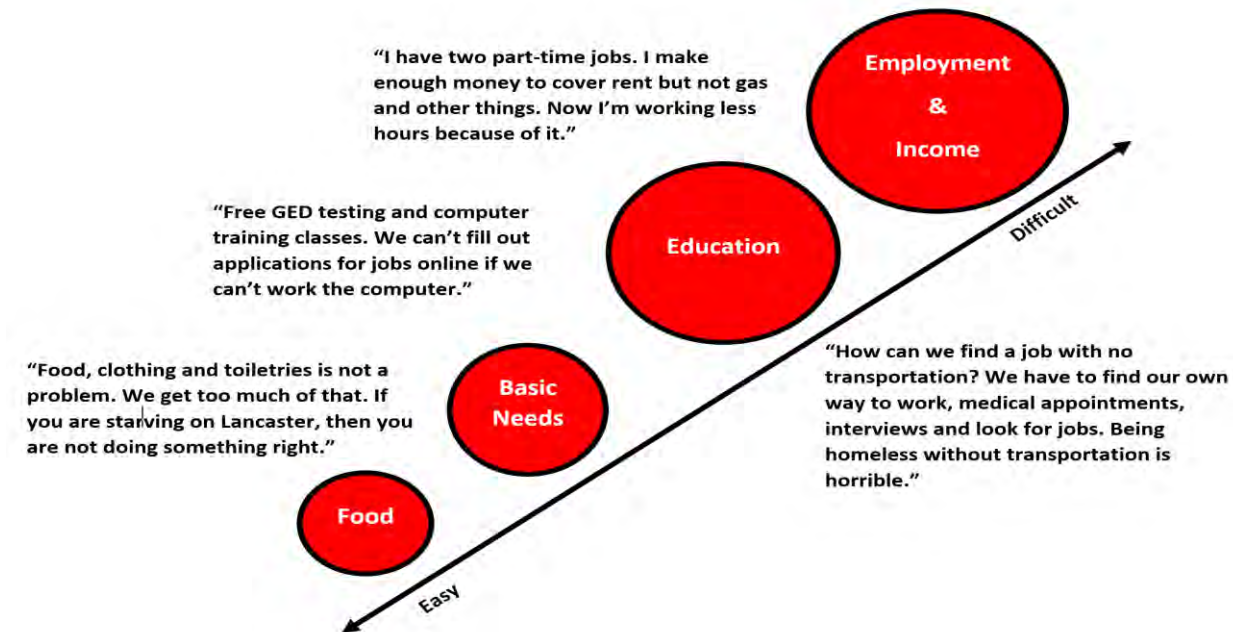
²⁴ Housing First Information gathered from the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness on <https://www.usich.gov/solutions/housing/housing-first>

²⁵ Jail Cost was gathered from Tarrant County News Update for March 2017 which can be found at http://www.tarrantcounty.com/content/dam/main/county-judge/Newsletters/Update_February_2017.pdf

SERVICE PROVIDER PERCEPTIONS ²⁶

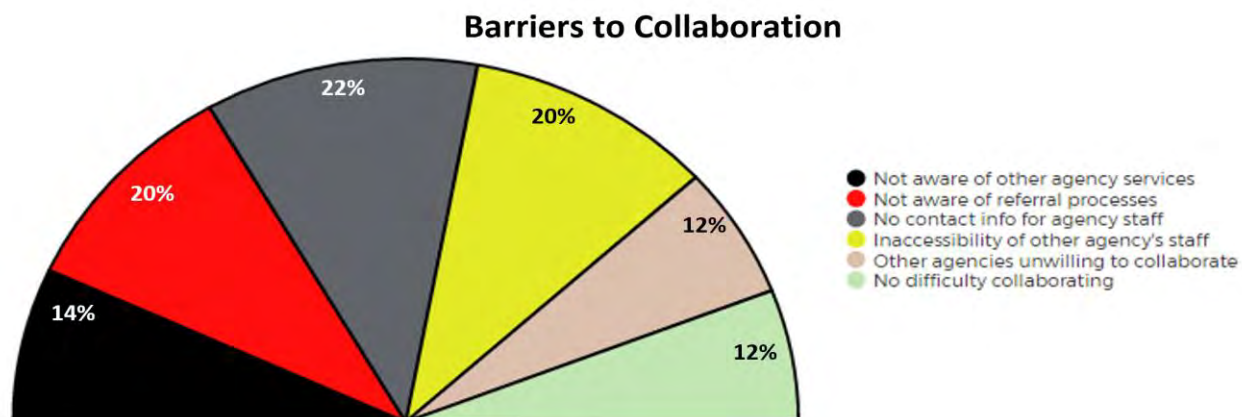
Connecting clients to services

In the survey conducted by TCHC, providers ranked various services based on the level of difficulty to connect clients. These results matched closely to client feedback gathered in focus groups. TCHC and the CoC will need to look at alternate ways of connecting clients to education, employment, and income.



Collaboration

To be successful in ending homelessness, it is vital that service providers work together. Clients often visit multiple service providers in hopes of finding the right fit. It is our responsibility to take the burden away from the client by connecting them to the appropriate resources. Our community should continue working toward collaborating more effectively.



²⁶ Data gathered from TCHC Service Provider Survey

MOVING FORWARD

On any given day, there are approximately 1,534 individuals living in shelters and 390 individuals living in places not meant for human habitation across Tarrant County. With the continuous growth of the population, affordable housing is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain for those in poverty and at-risk of becoming homeless. Although a large majority of individuals and families become homeless due to financial setbacks, we must also consider other causes of homelessness not discussed in detail in this report such as domestic violence, criminal background, and rental history.

“Affordable housing brings stability, economic diversity, and improves the physical quality of the neighborhood.” - John Woods

As discussed previously, Tarrant County needs many housing units to meet the growing need of our community. In pursuance of resolving the housing demands for the next year, the community needs an additional 321 units for RRH and 144 units for PSH. The implementation of Coordinated Entry will help ensure clients are connected to the appropriate interventions when implemented properly. A next step in resolving the housing needs is engaging with landlords and property owners to foster a community that “says yes.” If a landlord will say yes to just one client, a door could be opened for many more to follow. Although each organization has a responsibility to their clients, relationships with landlords must be shared throughout the continuum to ensure the greatest amount of success.

“You can’t develop effective treatment for chronically homeless unless they are stable in housing first. You know you have a broken system if you are spending large amounts of money on county health workers and nurses looking under bridges to treat them.” – Alonzo Plough

According to Focus Group participants, the major needs currently not being met in our community are:

- Transportation
- Childcare
- Affordable Housing
- Physical and Behavioral Healthcare

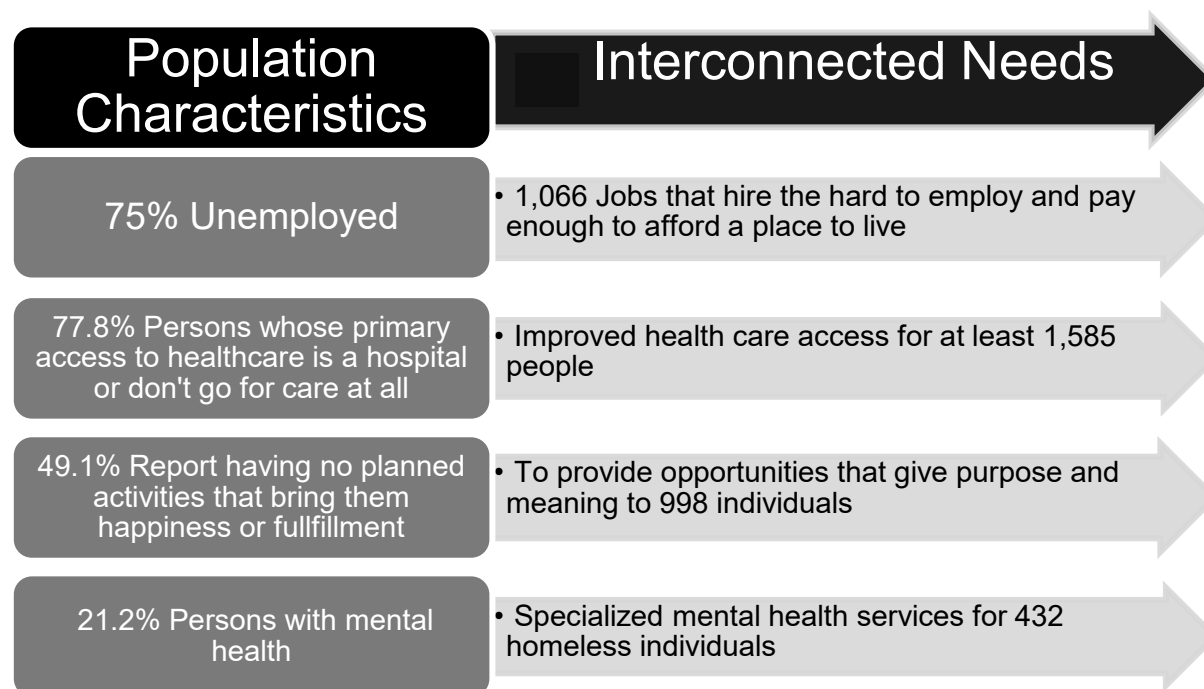
Availability of public transportation in Tarrant County is slim. Only clients living in close proximity to bus lines have access to public transportation which impedes some individual’s ability to maintain work,

attend appointments, or look for housing. The price of a one-way trip is \$1.75,²⁷ a price that many homeless individuals simply cannot afford.

Childcare for the general population is difficult to afford and next to impossible for someone in a housing crisis. The average cost of childcare in Texas is approximately \$729 per month.²⁸ Due to the high price, many families cannot seek or keep employment, hindering their ability to self-resolve.

Counseling services were discussed frequently during focus groups facilitated by TCHC. Clients made it known that they preferred talking to someone over being given drugs to cope with their traumas. 37.3% of sheltered individuals reported speaking to a mental health professional in the past 6 months. 49.1% report having no planned activities that bring them happiness or fulfillment.

To better address these needs, TCHC recommends that the continuum of care and the community at large consider options for transportation such as building partnerships with local transportation providers, utilizing facility vans/buses to assist clients in meeting their goals of self-sufficiency, and other creative options to fill the gap. Recommendations for childcare include enhanced collaboration with Child Care Management Services (CCMS), supervised on-site childcare, and connections to long-term childcare when housed. TCHC also urges providers to implement concurrent therapeutic interventions while working with clients to obtain housing.



****Numbers generated from VI-SPDAT results pulled from HMIS 1/1/16-12/31/16 for Adult Head of Households****

Most individuals say that insufficient income played some role in causing their homelessness. Although employment programs are available in Tarrant County, advanced assistance is required for individuals who are homeless, have limited education and skills, criminal histories, and disabilities. Individuals experiencing homelessness often struggle in the employment search for the simple fact that they do not

²⁷ Bus Fare retrieved from: <http://www.the-t.com/Fares/Information.aspx>

²⁸ Average Child Care Costs retrieved from <http://banks.credio.com/stories/12367/child-care-cost-every-state#19-Texas>

have an address. With the competitive workforce, limited education and skills hinders the ability to make a living wage. Employers often deny employment based off criminal backgrounds and work history.

Our community needs to identify additional employers willing to work with homeless individuals with all types of backgrounds and skill levels. It is also the responsibility of case managers to educate their clients on basic skills such as resume writing, online applications, and interviewing skills. The continuum can help by educating case managers on how to connect clients to employment, mainstream benefits, and education services.

A common theme often communicated is the shortage of training offered to CoC participants. TCHC is currently working diligently to address this concern through the creation of a year-long training plan. The training plan includes topics such as trauma-informed care, mental health first-aid, housing first, and safety planning which were all requested through our service provider survey. Although TCHC offered over 10 trainings in the past year, 26% of survey respondents report attending no training and an additional 32% attended 1-3 trainings. TCHC hopes to see a much larger attendance with the increased focus on training.

Another gap is the need for increased collaboration. Increased collaboration has been seen with the beginning stages of Coordinated Entry, but survey responses raise a significant concern. 14% said they are not aware of other agency services, 22% said they have no contact information for other agencies, and 20% said they are unaware of referral processes for other agencies. These numbers are unacceptable for a community working towards a common goal.

This report has covered some of the needs and gaps identified in our community. Through embracing and driving change, TCHC believes that we can begin to fill the gaps by “starting with yes.” Yes to acknowledging the work to be done, yes to housing our clients (no matter how difficult), yes to ending homelessness, and yes to changing our community from one that is surviving to one that is thriving. This is not an effort that only two or three organizations can assist with. As a community, we should leverage the existing partners and resources to more efficiently and effectively serve our clients. Support is needed from everyone in the continuum to create a home for all.

Questions or Comments?

For questions, comments or for more information on this report, please contact Otis Thornton, Executive Director, at tchc@ahomewithhope.org, or Lauren Helms, CoC Planning Manager, at lauren@ahomewithhope.org.



"Progress is impossible without change, and those who cannot change their minds cannot change anything." – George Bernard Shaw

ABOUT TCHC

Tarrant County Homeless Coalition serves those who serve the homeless, touching all populations impacted, including families with children, singles, runaway youth, domestic violence survivors, veterans, and those struggling with mental illness and/or addictions. Our mission is to lead, coordinate and develop strategies and resources to end homelessness. Our vision is "A Home For All."

Tarrant County Homeless Coalition

1201 E. 13th St.
Fort Worth, TX 76102

www.ahomewithhope.org

Main Line: 817-509-3635
Helpline: 817-996-8800



TARRANT COUNTY HOMELESS COALITION

STATE OF THE HOMELESS REPORT

2021

*"A vibrant community where individuals and families have
a place to call home and the resources to live their best life."*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2021 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.



TOTAL PEOPLE SERVED IN 2020: 10,268

2021 POINT IN TIME COUNT RESULTS

2021 TOTAL: 1,234

Emergency Shelter
652

Safe Haven
20

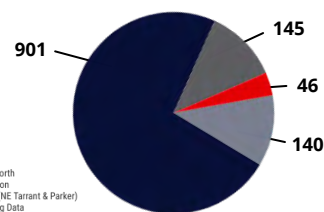
Unsheltered
479

Transitional Housing
83

ANNUAL TRENDS

- 42% overall decrease ↓
- 40% decrease in unsheltered ↓
- 23% decrease in Veterans homelessness ↓
- 46% decrease in Family homelessness ↓
- 32% decrease in Chronic homelessness ↓

WHERE?



**Due to COVID-19, surveys this year were "observation only" and did not include survey questions like location.*

WHO?



WHY?

Top reasons people become homeless:

1. Unemployment/No Income
2. Inability to pay rent
3. Physical/Mental Disability

SYSTEMS CHANGE

In 2018, we saw a year of **transformation** as we worked together to reshape what homeless services looked like for our community.

In 2020, we were focused on **problem solving**, **COVID-19 response**, and what comes next for our community.

In 2019, together we focused on the **implementation** of our new community strategic plan.

In 2021, we are **building on momentum** fueled by increased system investment and continued strengthening of partnerships.

INTRODUCTION

Tarrant County Homeless Coalition (the Homeless Coalition) is pleased to present the 2021 State of the Homeless Report. The 2021 State of the Homeless Report is a powerful resource for understanding the scope and intricacies of homelessness in Tarrant and Parker counties. This report contains the most current and accurate data and analysis available surrounding homelessness in Tarrant and Parker counties. The Homeless Coalition hopes to convey an understanding of how our system works together, the magnitude of the response, accomplishments and where we're headed next.

2021 is all about building on the incredible momentum we have after a year of protecting, responding, aligning and coordinating together to do the best work we could for our community. 2020 proved to be a year that no one expected. Our system of care was challenged in ways that we could have never predicted. However, we also responded together in incredible ways, keeping people safe and protecting the population that we work to care for every day. We continue to move forward working to better understand trends we're seeing, figure out how to best serve people, and start to move upstream to prevent people from ever becoming homeless. Despite the pandemic, committees picked back up on their work, conversations changed and progress continues to be made.

Thank you to all of our partners for coming alongside us on this journey. The Homeless Coalition is here to serve you and could not do our work without you.

VISION & MISSION

SHARED VISION

A vibrant community where individuals and families have a place to call home and the resources to live their best life.

MISSION

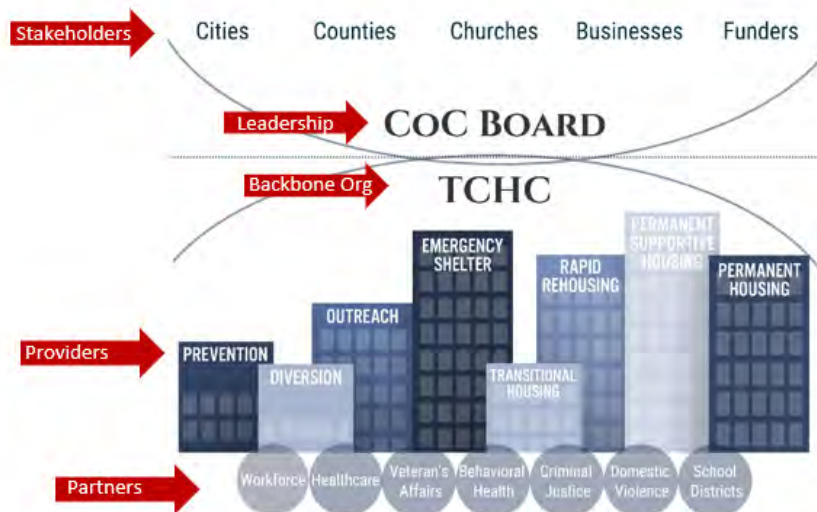
The CoC cultivates and creates partnerships to collectively impact effective and efficient community solutions for those experiencing homelessness.

With an agreed upon community-wide strategic plan, our housing crisis system of care has continued to move forward together, showing unity, especially during the pandemic. COVID-19 was a true stress test for our system and structure and it performed in an outstanding way. Significant systems changes were made, all coming from committees within the board structure. As the year went on, committees reemerged remaining committed to their goals and strategic actions for the year. Additionally, we continued to work on maximizing technology solutions to improve how our system functions. This allows us to not only look at homeless data, but also see our data with and compared to other data sources.

LEADERSHIP

Housing Crisis System of Care

Our Housing Crisis System of Care encompasses a wide array of services available to those in need. The System of Care not only includes organizations with the primary mission of addressing homelessness, but also includes community stakeholders, leadership and other partners who provide essential services.



The Continuum of Care Board of Directors

The Continuum of Care (CoC) Board of Directors is a community-based planning body committed to the goal of ending homelessness. The CoC is responsible for providing community leadership to guide Tarrant and Parker Counties toward the goal of providing a home for all, putting the mission into action to realize our community's vision. The Board's responsibilities are to:

- Understand the size and scope of the problem of homelessness in our community;
- Promote funding efforts by non-profit providers, for profit entities and state and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma caused by dislocation;
- Promote access to and effective utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families;
- Lead the collective purpose surrounding the issue of homelessness;
- Optimize the self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness; and
- Design effective strategies and solutions to address homelessness.

Board Structure

The CoC Board of Directors is made up of a five-member Leadership Council and a 28-member Membership Council. The Leadership Council meets three times annually; the Membership Council meets on the fourth Monday of every other month. Within the CoC structure there are also standing committees, ad-hoc committees, subcommittees and work groups, all of which meet on a monthly or quarterly basis.



Committee Purpose and Alignment

Allocations

Purpose: Allocation Committee's purpose is to align needs with resources, increase system dollars and improve performance across the continuum. Improving performance across the continuum includes prevention of homelessness and diversion all the way to emergency shelter and homeless response programs.

Strategic Plan Alignment: Goal 5: Committed Resources

Governance

Purpose: The Governance Committee conducts the annual nominations process for the CoC Board of Directors and oversees strategic recruitment of community members to the CoC Board and committees. Committee members must include representation from both the Leadership and Membership Councils.

HMIS Governance Committee

Purpose: The HMIS Governance Committee oversees the Homeless Information Systems Management, including planning, participation, selection, implementation and ongoing oversight of technology systems.

Strategic Plan Alignment: Goal 2: Data Driven Solutions

Housing Committee

Purpose: The Housing Committee makes recommendations to the CoC Board on the planning, CoC wide policies, procedures, implementation and oversight needed to ensure adequate housing stock and access for those at risk of or experiencing homelessness.

Strategic Plan Alignment: Goal 3: Housing Focused

Improvement, Coordination & Training Committee

Purpose: The ICT Committee oversees the development and implementation of CoC-wide policies, processes and training and oversees all intervention and population workgroups.

Strategic Plan Alignment: Goal: 1: Effective Response System

Subcommittees, Workgroups and Taskforces

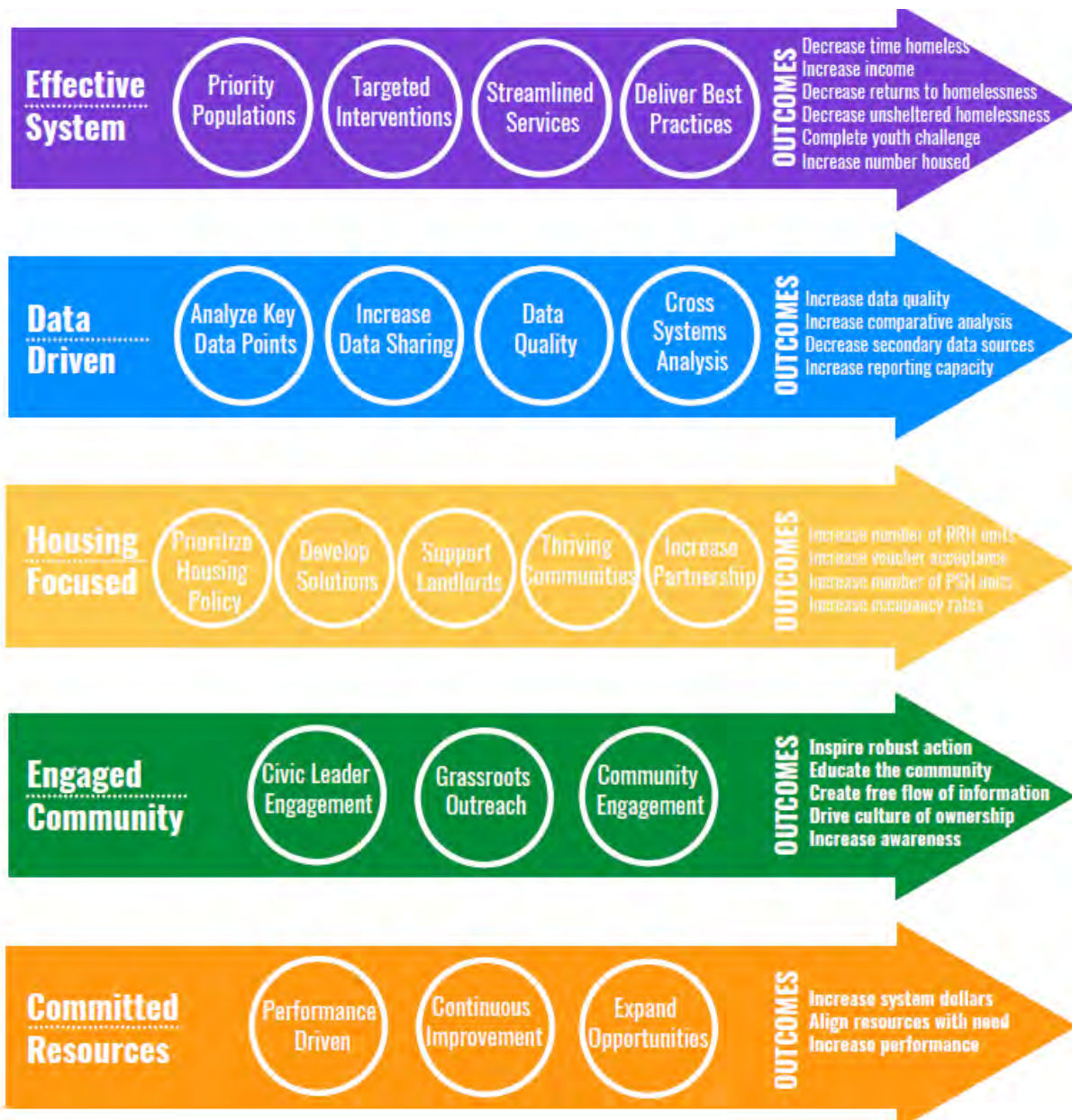
Emergency Shelter Strategy Committee, Family Committee, Youth Committee, Veterans Leadership Taskforce, Performance Workgroup, Ranking Workgroup, Outreach Leadership Committee; Case Conferencing Groups: Arlington, Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Rehousing, Veterans, Youth, Families, Unsheltered

2021: BUILDING ON MOMENTUM

Community Alignment

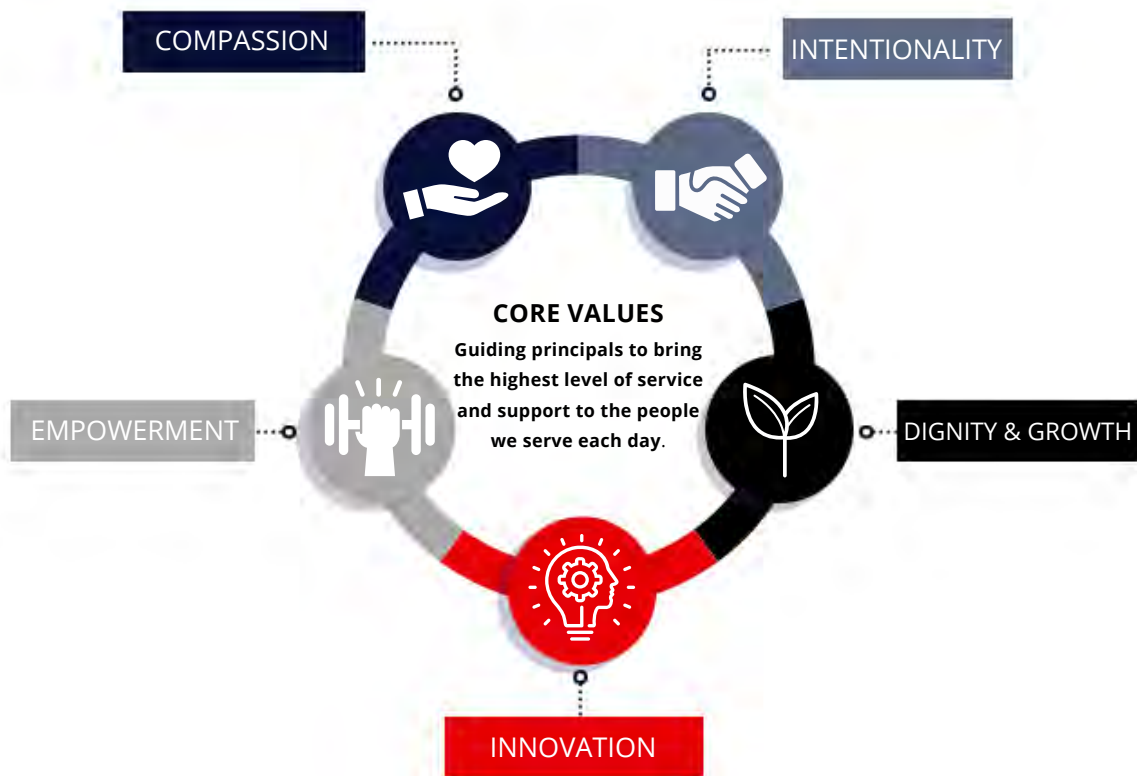
The Homeless Coalition and our partners serving people experiencing homelessness have committed to the CoC Strategic Plan to guide all planning and services within our housing crisis system of care. The strategies in the plan serve as the backbone of all efforts around homelessness, including planning and implementation of programs and services. The strategic plan was created with much thought and is designed to ensure the CoC is well prepared for growth, expansion, and new partnerships far into the future.

Working together, the vision of **a vibrant community where every individual has a place to call home and the resources to live their best life** will be realized.



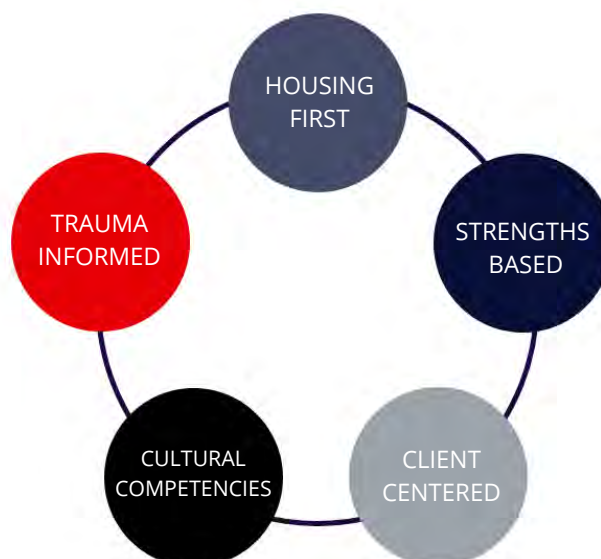
Core Values

Just as we have a shared community vision, our community of service providers also has shared core values that are embedded into our strategic plan and guide interventions in our system. Core values give us guiding principles to bring the highest level of service and support to people experiencing homelessness being served each day.



Core Competencies

Core competencies establish a community wide standard of care to ensure anyone who experiences homelessness receives consistent and high-quality services, regardless of where or what type of services they are seeking.



SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The CoC made significant progress on the strategic plan with the following major accomplishments:

- **Prioritized people susceptible to COVID-19 for housing.**
- Expanded housing resources, including **119 new Permanent Supportive Housing units** through the City of Fort Worth.
- **Housed 525 people in the Housing 500 Challenge** at the end of 2020.
- Used new COVID-19 federal funding to **expand outreach teams** and provide services to people who were unsheltered.
- Leveraged new COVID-19 federal funding along with landlord engagement and eviction prevention measures to **reduce homelessness in the CoC.**
- Implemented **new Leadership Academy trainings** in best practices.

COVID-19 RESPONSE

The CoC responded quickly to reduce infections and fatalities from the COVID-19 pandemic among people experiencing homelessness.

- Emergency Shelters enacted social distancing, COVID-19 screening, and cleaning protocols consistent with the Centers for Disease Control guidelines.
- The city of Fort Worth set up a series of resources as additional capacity for people experiencing homelessness, including the Fort Worth Convention Center as an overflow shelter and a later separate shelter for people experiencing homelessness who were COVID+ or COVID-exposed.
- The Homeless Coalition began regular "Homeless Huddle" meetings with Emergency Shelters, outreach teams, housing programs, city and county staff, Tarrant County Public Health, and JPS Health Network to assess and respond to emerging COVID-19 needs. This allowed for more uniform and coordinated responses across the CoC in social distancing, COVID screening protocols, and COVID testing and medical care protocols. Emergency Shelters also received temperature kiosks that can measure temperature without staff resources or staff risk.
- The Homeless Coalition served as a distribution center for COVID-19 supplies; generous funders relied on the Homeless Coalition to respond to emerging and ongoing system needs.
- Outreach teams expanded with new COVID-19 funding to ensure that people who were unsheltered were receiving resources and connected to housing.
- The Homeless Coalition established a separate emergency non-congregate shelter for people who were homeless and COVID+ in December 2020.

STRATEGY: PRIORITY POPULATIONS

Identifying and targeting priority populations has been recognized as a national best practice to address homelessness. Our community has identified four priority populations for 2018 to 2023:

- 2018: veterans
- 2019: youth (18-24)
- 2020: people most at risk with COVID-19
- 2021: families
- 2022: chronically homeless



With the recognition that COVID-19 had potentially disastrous impacts in the congregate settings serving people experiencing homelessness, the CoC Board approved a change in priority population for 2020, refocusing our efforts on people who were most at risk for negative outcomes from COVID-19. The decision was also made to delay targeted work on other populations to keep people safe and move vulnerable people out of congregate settings.

Each year we kick off efforts with the target population with a 100-Day Challenge, usually in the fall. During these Challenges our community brings providers serving specific populations together to get creative about their services, figure out how to serve complex cases within the population, and work together to make our system function the best it possibly can. Like many other things, the Challenge was different in 2020 and from October to December we embarked on the *Housing 500 Challenge*. This housing challenge had the goal of moving as many people as possible out of congregate settings and also getting the system of care moving again after experiencing significant slow downs due to the pandemic.

Our community responds well to challenges and this challenge was no exception. **Our system of care housed 525 people during the 2020 Housing 500 Challenge.** The Challenge helped us identify barriers people were having to moving into housing and allowed us to redirect resources where needed. Again, we have exceeded goals set and the challenges have helped propel us into long-term systems change.

People Susceptible to COVID-19

The Centers for Disease Control recognized that people experiencing homelessness were at great risk for COVID-19 infections and complications. People experiencing homelessness have increased risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and they cannot “shelter in place” at home of their own. Additionally, people experiencing homelessness have co-occurring health conditions at higher rates than the general population. These conditions put this population at higher risk of COVID-19 complications. Because of this, our community designated people susceptible to COVID-19 as the priority population for 2020.

The CoC worked with JPS Health Network to identify factors that would qualify a person experiencing homelessness as at greatest risk of COVID-19 complications. Through a partnership, JPS helped identify people experiencing homelessness who had these factors, which then facilitated them being prioritized for housing.

The CoC continues to work closely with medical and health professionals to ensure those most vulnerable to COVID-19 continue to be prioritized for housing as we move through the pandemic.

STRATEGY: PRIORITY POPULATIONS

Youth

Young adults, age 18 to 24 and those who are under 18 and unaccompanied, were identified as our community's priority population for 2019. Youth in this age range are especially vulnerable on the street and are often taken advantage of and exploited in different ways. Additionally, a subset of the population needs specialized services to help overcome barriers and past trauma. These youth include LGBT+ youth, foster care alumni, and trafficked youth.

As we embarked on the 100-Day Challenge in 2019, outside of housing, the most pressing needs identified by youth included transportation, driving lessons, housing locators and emotional support.

Youth homelessness decreased slightly in 2020. The percent of youth who moved into permanent housing increased from 32% in 2019 to 56% in 2020. Additionally, the percent of youth who returned to homelessness improved from 24% in 2019 to 18% in 2020. This means that the system was better at helping youth gain stability in 2020. However, youth who were homeless faced significant difficulties with employment during 2020, and the percent who retained or increased their employment income fell from 50% in 2019 to 22% in 2020. This decrease in employment income was likely due to the economic difficulties of the COVID pandemic, which have affected youth disproportionately.



Photos courtesy of Hands of Hope Street Outreach Team

Notable Trends

Percent of youth who moved into permanent housing:

2019: 32%

2020: 56%

Percent of youth who returned to homelessness:

2019: 24%

2020: 18%

Percent of youth who retained or increased their employment income:

2019: 50%

2020: 22%

536

youth served in 2020

92

youth found experiencing homelessness in the night of the 2021 count.

18%

youth returned to homelessness after two years

Veterans

Veterans experiencing homelessness remain a focus for our community. Veterans were the community's priority population in 2018, when we embarked on a 100-Day Challenge and a group of dedicated service providers began reviewing progress and determining a clear path forward to create a system in our community to reach functional zero- that is, when there are more veterans leaving homelessness than entering. Our community is committed to not only getting to functional zero, but also to maintaining it- an accomplishment not achieved by many.

During the COVID pandemic, veteran homelessness increased in our community. Building closures, long waits or the impossibility of receiving identifying documents, and shortages of affordable housing stock were barriers to reducing homelessness for veterans in 2020.

Our community has seen both positive and negative movement among our efforts to serve veterans experiencing homelessness during the pandemic. The percent of veterans moving into permanent housing fell from 65% in 2019 to 60% in 2020, indicating that fewer veterans attained stable housing out of homelessness. The percent of veterans who returned to homelessness after two years improved in 2020, decreasing to 29% from 35% in 2019. This means that veterans who received housing were better able to maintain it, as compared to 2019. The Veteran Leadership Taskforce is the group charged with continued efforts to address these barriers to end homelessness for veterans in Tarrant County.

639

Veterans served in 2020

100

Veterans found experiencing homelessness on the night of the 2021 count.

29%

Veterans returned to homelessness in 2 years

Notable Trends

Percent of veterans who moved into permanent housing

2019: 65%

2020: 60%

Percent of veterans who returned to homelessness:

2019: 35%

2020: 24%

Families

Our community is working very intentionally to address family homelessness. The Family Committee works strategically to address family homelessness through coordinated services, identifying barriers and ensuring that families can access services immediately. The Committee is aligned with the USICH benchmarks to end family homelessness and has begun working on the first goals to achieve benchmarks.

The Family Committee has seen great success in collaborating with new partners to address family homelessness including Early Childhood Intervention (ECI), Childcare Management Systems (CCMS), and ISD homeless liaisons. The Committee is also working to standardize how our community talks about and counts families experiencing homelessness.



Photography courtesy of Sara Liz Photography

Our system serves families exceptionally well and is able to quickly respond to their needs, primarily through the rapid exit and rapid rehousing interventions. Families spend less time on average in homelessness, move into housing faster than other populations, and have lower returns to homelessness. In 2020, the number of families experiencing homelessness decreased 46%, and the rate at which families return to homelessness after two years fell from 20% to 13%.

Notable Trends

Percent of families that moved into permanent housing:

2019: 92%

2020: 100%

Percent of families that returned to homelessness:

2019: 20%

2020: 13%

82

Households experiencing homelessness on the night of the 2021 point-in-time count.

268

People in families experiencing homelessness on the night of the 2021 count.

13%

Returns to homelessness after two years

Chronically Homeless

People experiencing chronic homelessness have been identified as our community's priority population for 2022. Chronically homeless individuals are people who have experienced homelessness for more than one year or more than four times in three years and have a disability. People experiencing chronic homelessness often face complex and long-term health conditions such as mental illness, substance abuse disorders, physical disabilities and other chronic diseases such as diabetes and heart disease.



Photo courtesy of Hands of Hope Street Outreach Team

People experiencing chronic homelessness are considered particularly vulnerable because they often live outdoors or in other living situations not meant for human habitation, which typically intensify or worsen any disabilities or ongoing medical conditions present. Additionally, chronically homeless individuals are often the most visible population experiencing homelessness and personify stereotypes about the homeless population.

We have started detailed work on understanding who is experiencing chronic homelessness, along with those who are the highest utilizers of homeless and public services. With our partners, the Homeless Coalition is determining what the goals for this 100-Day Challenge should be and what success would look like for our community.

CORE INTERVENTIONS

Our Housing Crisis System of Care is made up of core interventions designed to serve people who have experienced housing instability and homelessness. Services provided range from homeless prevention to crisis response services to longer term housing solutions. Each intervention is specifically designed to respond to meet people's needs and meet them where they are at that time.

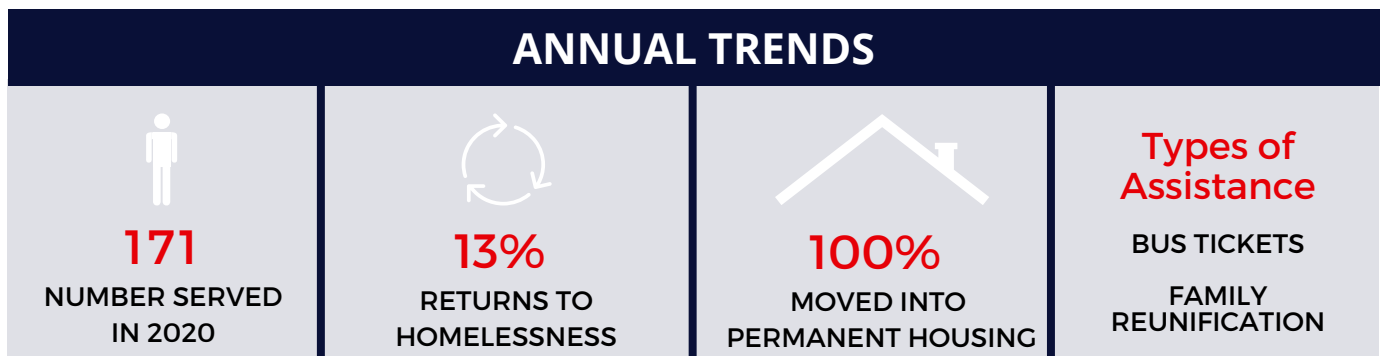
HOMELESS PREVENTION

Homeless Prevention services provide direct financial assistance to keep people from becoming homeless. Homeless Prevention is considered the most cost-effective way to help those who are at risk of losing their housing and can ultimately reduce a community's need for and reliance upon emergency solutions. In 2020, funding for Homeless Prevention greatly increased with additional federal funding due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



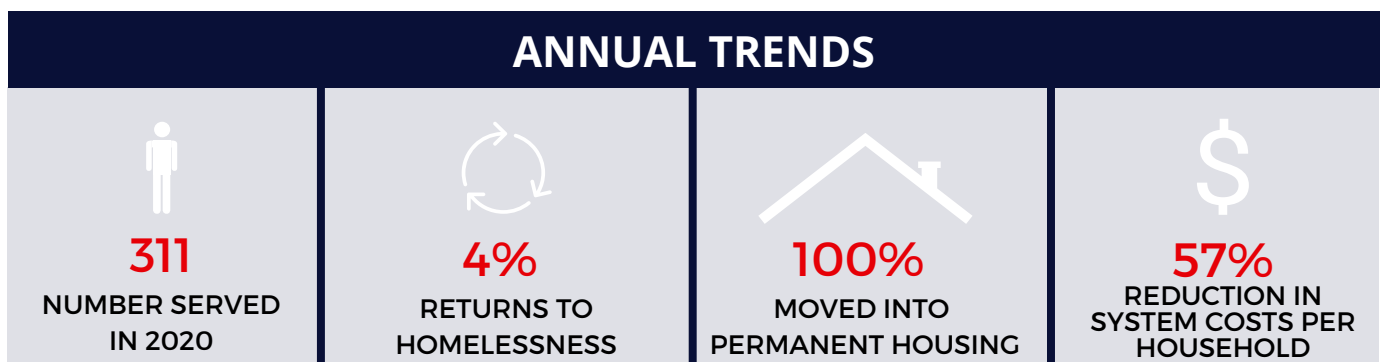
HOMELESS DIVERSION

Homeless diversion is an intervention strategy used to keep people from entering homelessness. Diversion happens after households have lost their housing and helps to identify immediate alternative housing arrangements to assist them in securing permanent place to live.



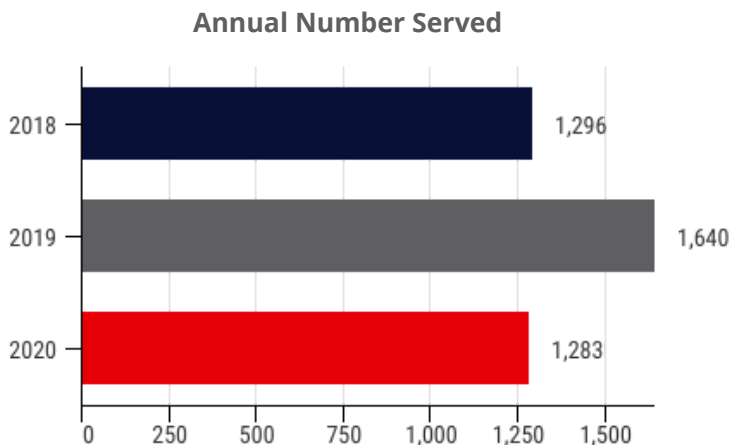
RAPID EXIT

Rapid Exit is a new intervention that reduces homelessness by quickly connecting employed clients with one-time move-in assistance including costs such as application fees, administrative fees, double deposits, and rental assistance. Rapid Exit has already begun to ease burdens on many other housing interventions. In 2020, Rapid Exit expanded with additional federal funding due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



STREET OUTREACH

Street Outreach teams work daily to make relationships with people, helping them take steps to staying inside and ultimately becoming housed again. As Tarrant and Parker counties have experienced explosive growth, unsheltered homelessness has become more visible to community members. **479 individuals were living outside** on the night of the count, a **decrease of 40 percent from the previous year.**



AGENCIES PROVIDING SERVICES

Hands of Hope
JPS
DRC Solutions
MHMR
FWPD H.O.P.E Team
Veteran's Affairs
Hearts Full of Love

ANNUAL TRENDS



320 Days

AVERAGE LENGTH OF TIME HOMELESS



16%

EXITING TO PERMANENT HOUSING



40%

DECREASE IN UNSHELTERED

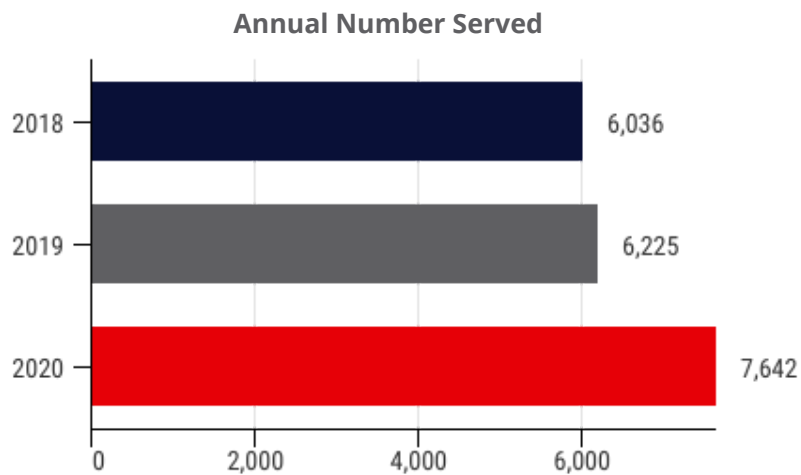


18%

RETURNS TO HOMELESSNESS

EMERGENCY SHELTER

Emergency shelters are intended for temporary shelter and crisis relief. Nine agencies in Tarrant County provide emergency shelter. On count night, 652 people were sleeping in emergency shelter. Emergency shelters are a critical component of our community's ability to respond to a person or family experiencing a housing crisis.



AGENCIES PROVIDING SERVICES

ACH Child & Family Services
Arlington Life Shelter
Center for Transforming Lives
DRC Solutions - Cold Weather
Presbyterian Night Shelter
SafeHaven of Tarrant County
The Salvation Army Arlington
The Salvation Army Fort Worth
Union Gospel Mission

ANNUAL TRENDS



67 Days

AVERAGE TIME SPENT HOMELESS



4%

INCREASE IN INCOME



22%

RETURNS TO HOMELESSNESS

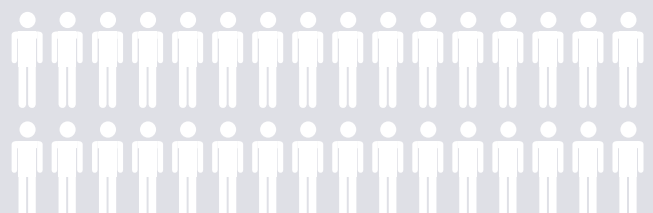


43%

EXITING TO PERMANENT HOUSING

652

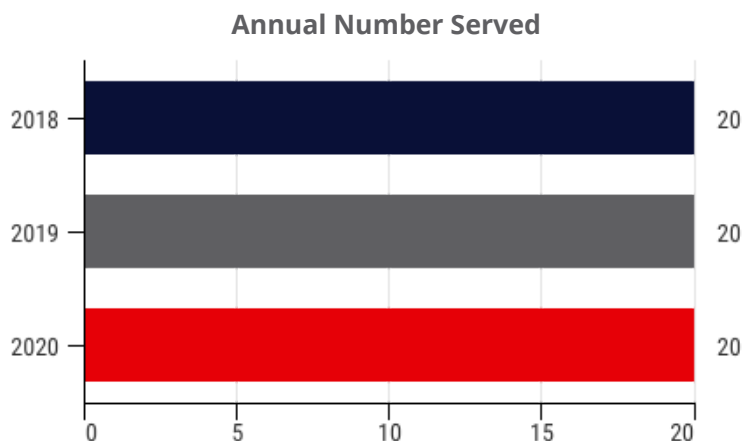
PEOPLE IN SHELTERS ON NIGHT OF 2021 PIT COUNT



SAFE HAVEN

Safe Havens are small facilities that provide permanent housing for persons with severe and persistent mental illness. Locally, the only Safe Haven facility is operated by Presbyterian Night Shelter and should not be confused with the organization SafeHaven of Tarrant County, which provides services for victims of domestic violence.

Safe Haven is designed to meet the immediate medical, emotional, psychological, and psychiatric needs of its guests. Long-term, the program also assists with identifying solutions to resolve legal concerns and substance dependency. While housing placement is an ideal outcome for the program, the main purpose of Safe Haven is to provide a safe and secure place for guests to reside while living with severe mental illness. Safe Haven serves 10 men and 10 women for a total of 20 guests at any given time.

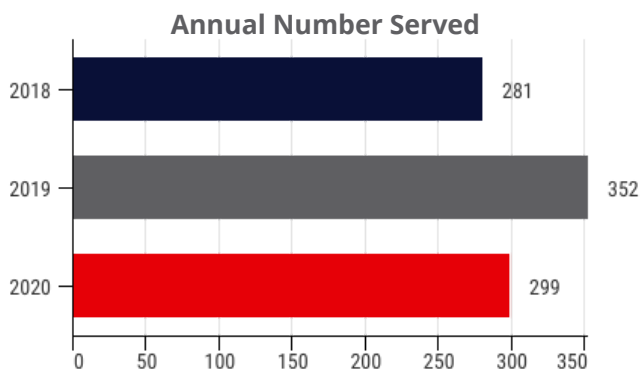


AGENCIES PROVIDING SERVICES

Presbyterian Night Shelter

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

Transitional housing (TH) programs provide time-limited housing assistance (2 years or less) and supportive services geared toward self-sufficiency and independence. The use of TH has proven effective for certain specialized populations including those experiencing domestic violence, youth aged 18 to 24, Veterans, and those dealing with chronic substance use. These recommendations are embraced by the Continuum of Care, as we strive to provide tailored interventions to populations with specific needs.



AGENCIES PROVIDING SERVICES

Presbyterian Night Shelter
DRC Solutions
SafeHaven

ANNUAL TRENDS



18%

INCREASE IN INCOME



26%

RETURNS TO HOMELESSNESS



115 Days

IN PROGRAM



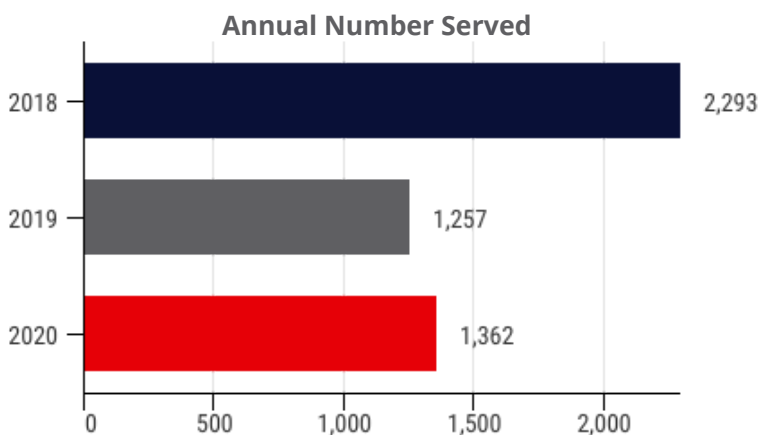
51%

EXIT TO PH

RAPID REHOUSING

Rapid Rehousing (RRH) quickly connects individuals and families experiencing homelessness to move-in and short-term rental assistance, coupled with case management to help people get back on their feet. These programs reduce the amount of time individuals and families experience homelessness, avoid a return to homelessness, and link them to community resources to achieve long-term housing stability.

Rapid Rehousing has been proven to be extremely effective with families and is more cost effective than other long-term interventions such as Transitional Housing. Rapid rehousing served more than 1,300 people in 2020, with nearly 60% completing the program and successfully retaining permanent housing.



AGENCIES PROVIDING SERVICES

Arlington Housing Authority
Center for Transforming Lives
City Square
DRC Solutions
Family Endeavors
MHMR
Presbyterian Night Shelter
Recovery Resource Council
RISE
SafeHaven
Tarrant County Community Devt
The Salvation Army- FW

ANNUAL TRENDS



10 MONTHS

AVERAGE TIME IN PROGRAM



53%

INCREASE IN INCOME



17%

RETURNS TO HOMELESSNESS



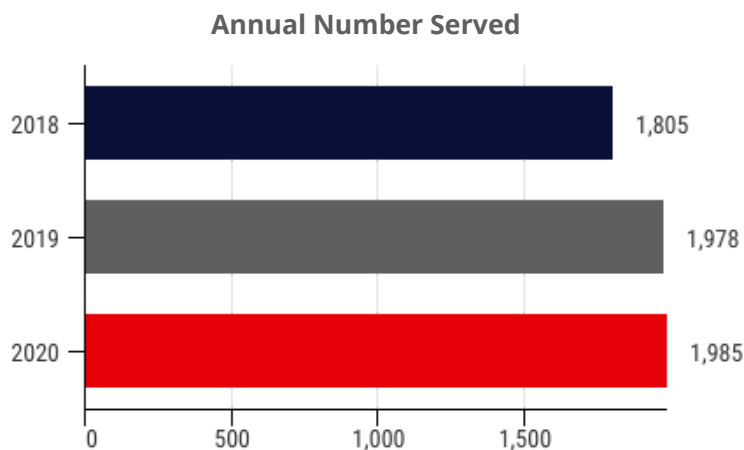
56%

EXITING TO PERMANENT HOUSING

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) combines long-term rental assistance and supportive services tailored to people with complex barriers to getting and keeping housing. PSH is designed for people with a disabling condition who need permanent support to live stably. PSH is a proven solution for people who have experienced chronic homelessness, including people leaving institutional and more restrictive settings.

There were 1,985 people served in community PSH programs last year. PSH is designed to be permanent and typically has a low turnover rate. PSH is best suited for approximately 10% of people experiencing homelessness in our community, and should be reserved for those with the most severe challenges to becoming and staying housed. In 2020, the city of Fort Worth added a new PSH program, Casa de Esperanza, with 119 units.



AGENCIES PROVIDING SERVICES

Arlington Housing Authority
DRC Solutions
Fort Worth Housing Solutions
MHMR
Presbyterian Night Shelter
Recovery Resource Council
SafeHaven
Samaritan House
Tarrant County Community Devt
The Salvation Army- FW
Veterans Administration

ANNUAL TRENDS



4 Years

AVERAGE TIME IN PROGRAM



12%

INCREASE IN INCOME



14%

RETURNS TO HOMELESSNESS



91%

EXITING TO PERMANENT HOUSING

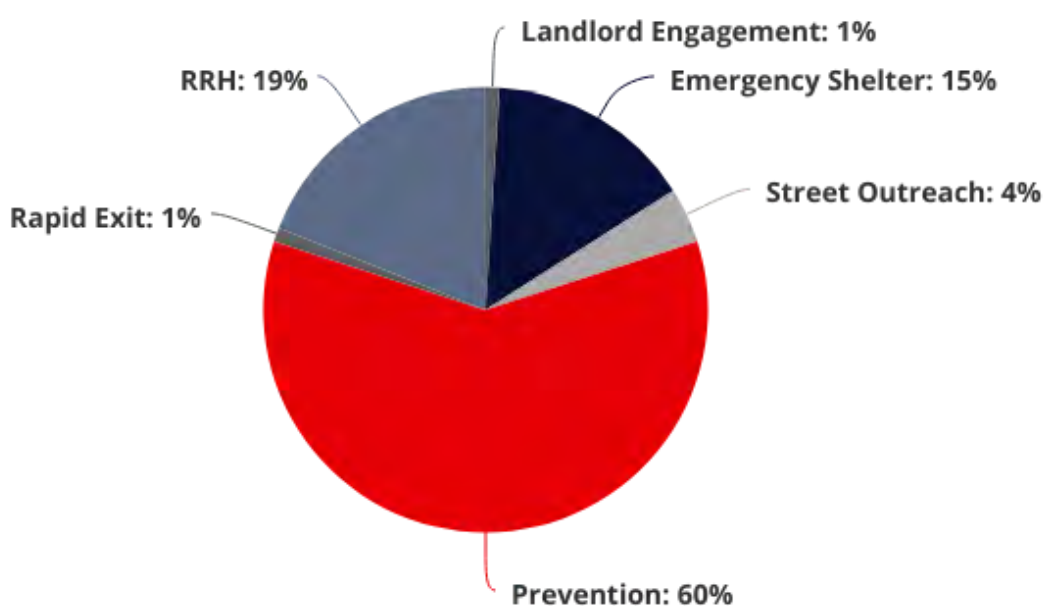
SYSTEM CAPACITY

In 2020, the System of Care saw a great increase in funding with legislation to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic impact of COVID-19, and people at-risk of homelessness because of COVID-19. Overall, the system saw an additional \$29 million dedicated to homelessness in response to COVID-19. This additional funding represented 58% of our system funding for 2020. The additional funding expanded capacity in Homeless Prevention, Rapid Exit, Rapid Rehousing (RRH), and Permanent Supportive Housing.

The COVID-19 funding increases have continued into 2021. Yet, this funding is not permanent funding to our system. It is a short-term infusion of funding to meet increased need from the pandemic. This funding must be leveraged to prevent and respond to homelessness, with an aim of long-term improvements to our system.

The Homeless Coalition completed an analysis of 2021 projected need and available resources for housing programs for people experiencing homelessness. The Homeless Coalition and municipal partners received guidance from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in this process and based projections on a model developed by HUD and consultants. The greatest need for 2021 is projected to be in Rapid Rehousing and/or short-term rental subsidies lasting up to 24 months. These projections do include the anticipated additional federal funding for COVID-19 which is not expected to continue in 2022.

COVID-19 Funding By Intervention

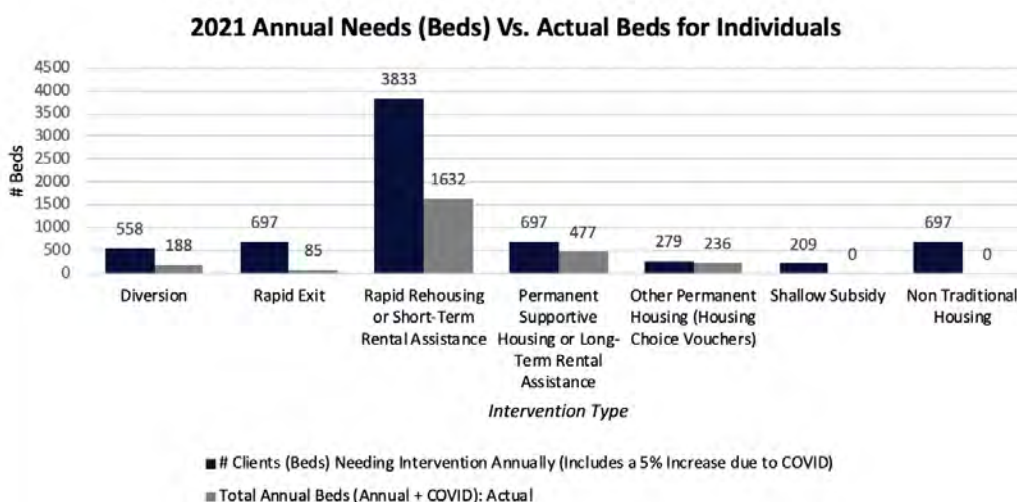
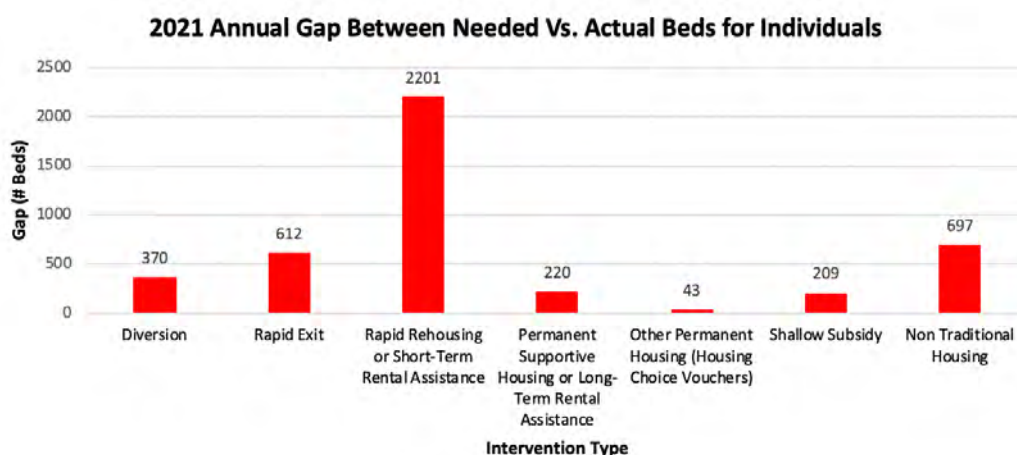


The analysis shows the largest gap between estimated need and available resources for rapid rehousing or short-term housing assistance. This is because most people who experience homelessness need short-term assistance (less than 24 months) to regain stability. In fact, the average stay in our rapid rehousing programs is about 10 months.

The analysis also predicted significant need above available resources for rapid exit and non-traditional housing. The continuum currently has no known resources for non-traditional housing for clients who need it. Non-traditional housing includes tiny homes or mobile homes, group homes, and shared housing. These forms of housing are necessary to help people whose best solution isn't independent living in an apartment.

Moderate need above available resources was also predicted for diversion and permanent supportive housing or long-term rental assistance. Another moderate need with no current available resources is shallow subsidies. Shallow subsidies provide 35% of rent to help people who just need additional financial support to maintain their housing. The need for shallow subsidies has grown as the average rent in the continuum of care has increased.

Additionally, the number one thing reported by people experiencing homelessness that they need is affordable rents or more income to pay rent. The continuum of care is exploring housing options that are more cost-effective in the rising rent rates of North Texas. Options that are more cost effective and could meet the need of many people experiencing homelessness are short-term or long-term rental subsidies without ongoing case management, shallow subsidies, group homes, mobile homes, and shared housing. While more than 50% of people experiencing homelessness benefit from our traditional pairing of apartment-style housing and case management, a significant amount of people experiencing homelessness could benefit from expanding new, more cost-effective options.



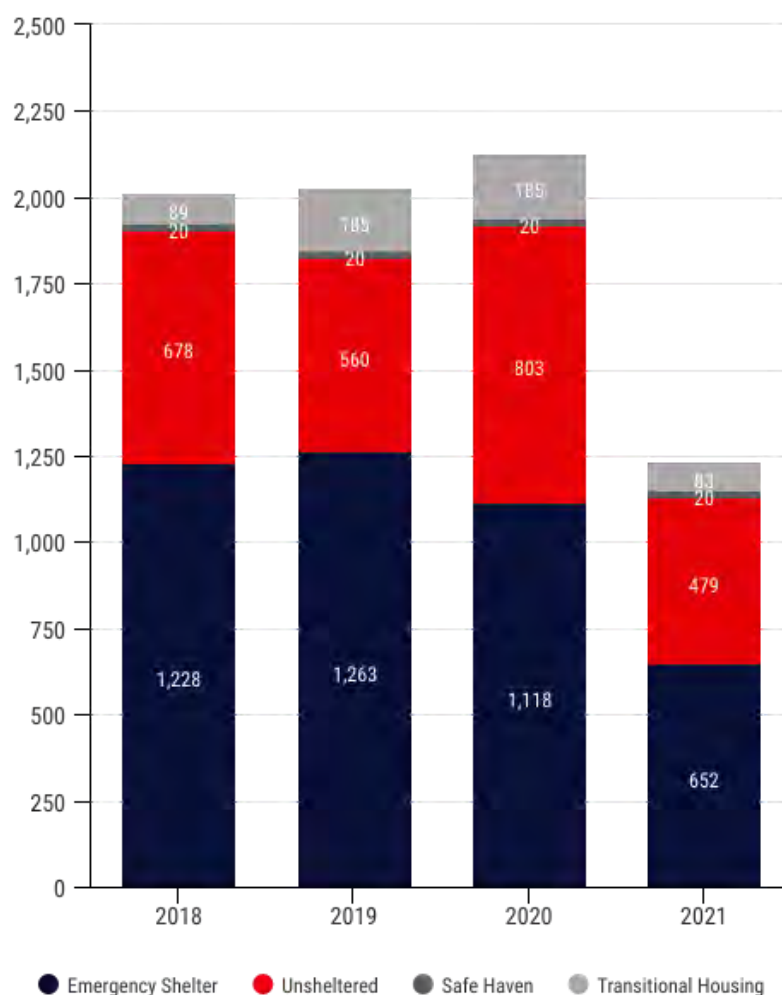
POINT IN TIME COUNT

2021 Point in Time Count

One way we understand what homelessness looks like on a given night is by conducting an annual Point in Time Count. The 2021 Homeless Count was held on Thursday, January 28, 2021, and included identifying and surveying those living outdoors along with using HMIS data to identify those living in emergency shelter or transitional housing.

The Point in Time Count was conducted differently in 2021 to protect the people experiencing homelessness from COVID-19 spread. Unfortunately, volunteers were not able to be mobilized this year and street outreach teams conducted the Point-in-Time Count over a two-week period from January 28 to February 11, 2021. During this time, street outreach teams asked people where they slept on the night of January 28 and asked them about their experiences. Street outreach teams gridded the CoC and counted all of Tarrant and Parker Counties.

On the night of the count a total of 1,234 people were identified as homeless in Tarrant and Parker counties. This was a 42% decrease in people experiencing homelessness on the night of the count, as compared to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, homelessness on count night had remained relatively static, hovering around 2,000 people.



The drop in the point-in-time count mirrors a decrease in both the number served and the new people that came into our system from June 2020 to January 2021. During this time, the CoC served 1,363 less people and had 1,100 fewer people enter into the homeless system compared to the same months in 2019. **This represented a 24% drop in people entering into the homeless system and a 21% decrease in total people served compared to the same timeframe in 2019.** While we do not know definitively what caused this decrease, there are a number of contributing factors that have impacted the system.

- The Centers for Disease Control eviction moratorium which prohibited landlords from evicting tenants due to nonpayment of rent related to COVID-19 in 2020;
- The great increase in homeless prevention and rent assistance funding during this time; currently the system has 49 times more eviction prevention funding available for people in need;
- New housing developments that were made possible by CARES Act funding and implemented during the last year;
- People have reported more fear around entering emergency shelter because of the COVID-19 infection risk in congregate settings;
- Greater coordination among local governments and service providers to more adequately meet the system need with CARES Act and other relief funding; and
- The significant increase in funding to address homelessness in 2020 has impacted the number of people the system is able to house.

Additionally, since the 2021 point-in-time count used different methods than the previous point-in-time counts, the numbers for 2021 are not directly comparable to prior years.

How do we compare?

Tarrant County is the 3rd most populous county in Texas and the 15th largest county in the United States, with an estimated population of 2.1 million in 2021. Homelessness as a percentage of the population continues to decline, which is movement in the right direction and a testament to how well our system works to move people quickly out of homelessness. The map below represents the latest nationally available point-in-time data from 2019. At that time, Tarrant County had the sixth lowest rate of homelessness per population among the 48 largest cities.



HOMELESS POPULATIONS IN THE 15 LARGEST CITIES ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

*2019 NATIONAL DATA AVAILABLE

YEAR TO YEAR

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Annual Change	+5%	+0.6%	+5%	-42%

Where people are sleeping

Understanding where people chose to sleep is critical in understanding how our system is functioning to meet the needs of people experiencing homelessness. 53% of people experiencing homelessness on Count night accessed emergency shelter, while 38% were staying in places not meant for human habitation.



SAFE HAVEN

Safe Havens are small facilities that provide permanent housing for persons with severe and persistent mental illness.



TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

Transitional Housing (TH) programs provide time-limited rental assistance (less than 2 years) and supportive services geared towards self-sufficiency.



UNSHELTERED

Individuals sleeping in places not meant for human habitation, including cars, vacant lots and buildings, under bridges or in the woods.



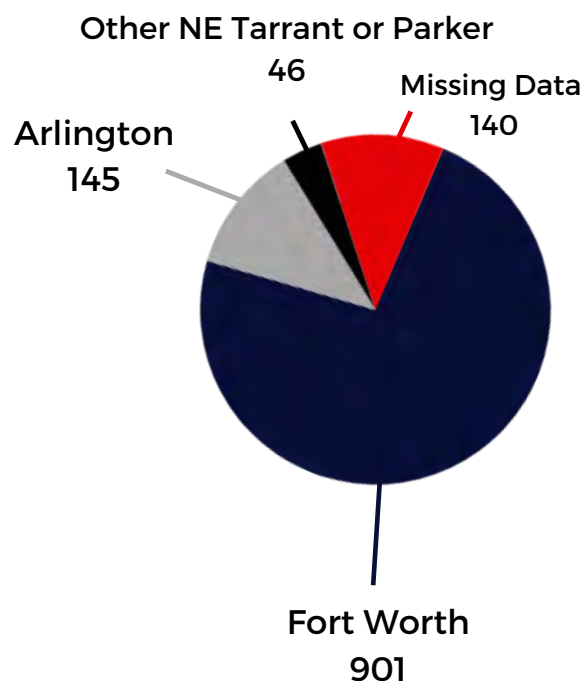
EMERGENCY SHELTER

Emergency shelters (ES) are intended for transitional or temporary shelter and crisis relief.

Geographic Distribution

The majority of those experiencing homelessness are located within the City of Fort Worth, as most homeless services are located in Fort Worth. Geographic distribution is similar to trends in previous years.

Additionally, knowing where our homeless population lived prior to experiencing homelessness and where they have resided since allows us to identify those who have entered our system of care from other regions. Of the unsheltered individuals surveyed during the 2021 Point in Time count about their residence prior to homelessness, 5% reported being from Dallas or somewhere else in Texas and only 4% report being from outside of Texas.



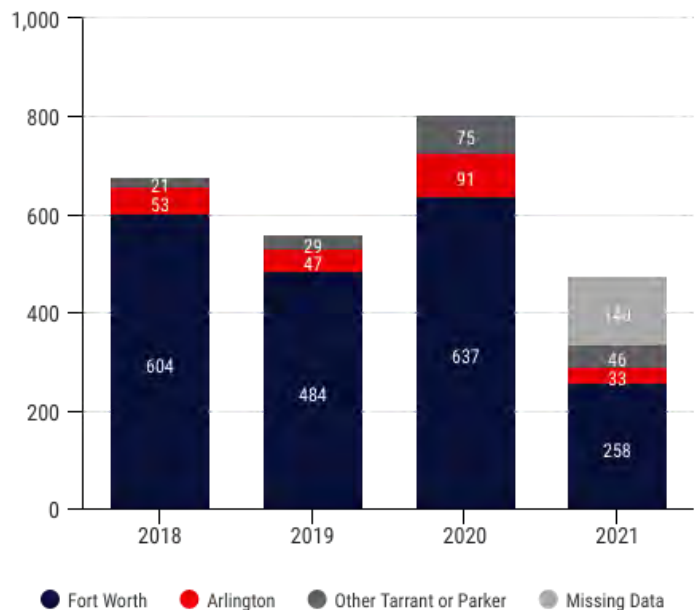
Unsheltered Homelessness & Sleeping Outside

Unsheltered homelessness increased from 2017 to 2020, and decreased in 2021. The previous increase is a national trend that cities and communities across the U.S. have grappled with in recent years.

In Tarrant and Parker counties unsheltered homelessness increased by 43% from 2019 to 2020, and decreased by 40% from 2020 to 2021.

On the night of our 2021 Point in Time Count we asked, "If given the option for shelter, would you go?" **66% said they would not enter shelter, while 34% said they would sleep in shelter.**

There are many reasons someone might choose to live in an unsheltered setting, but **the primary answers given for not entering shelter are due to safety concerns and to avoid large crowds.**



WHO IS SLEEPING OUTSIDE?



73%
Men



27%
Women

WHERE DID PEOPLE LIVE BEFORE BECOMING HOMELESS?

91%
TARRANT & PARKER
COUNTIES

2%
DALLAS

3%
ELSEWHERE IN TEXAS

4%
OUT OF STATE

WHY PEOPLE BECOME HOMELESS?

An important insight we get from the Count data collected is why people become homeless. For more than five years, people have consistently reported **two primary reasons for experiencing homelessness:**

- 1) A lack of income**
- 2) Inability to pay rent.**

NEW SOLUTIONS AND DIRECTIONS

The Continuum of Care is exploring new approaches to respond to homelessness, including:

- **Shared Housing.** In shared housing, two or more people live in one apartment or home and share the costs of living there, such as rent and utilities. This provides low-cost housing in high-rent markets. Shared housing also has other benefits, including the potential to share housing maintenance and cleaning responsibilities, social support, and sometimes child care support. In addition to being an option for reducing homelessness, shared housing is also an intervention to allow senior citizens to remain in their homes as they age.
- **Alternative Housing.** Alternative housing includes campers, trailer homes, Recreational Vehicles (RVs), and tiny homes. Alternative housing has a lower cost than building traditional low-rent housing, and can be sustained with lower monthly payments than traditional building rents. Alternative housing can also appeal to people who do not want to live in larger communities and want more privacy, space, and autonomy. The Continuum of Care estimates that about 10% of people experiencing homelessness in our continuum could benefit from alternative housing.
- **Shallow Subsidies.** Shallow subsidies provide a small payment to families to help them cover rent. This amount is much less than traditional housing assistance and is meant to meet the smaller gap between income and rent for people with employment or sustainable income. Shallow subsidies are ideal for people that just need a little help each month to make ends meet and keep people from returning to homelessness. The Continuum of Care estimates that about 3% of people experiencing homelessness in our continuum could benefit from a shallow subsidy.
- **Asset Building.** TCHC is launching a controlled, randomized trial research study with the Lab for Economic Opportunities at the University of Notre Dame in 2021. As part of this study, some households in Rapid Rehousing will receive financial coaching and a savings matching program. Participants can increase their savings to prevent returns to homelessness and increase their future housing stability. The Homeless Coalition was selected in a national competition for this program.
- **Bringing Back Partners.** During the Obama Administration, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) shifted funding priorities away from transitional housing. The continuum of care followed that HUD guidance at that time and shifted funding away from transitional housing. However, we recognize that transitional housing is a valuable resource and intervention to help some people experiencing homelessness get out of emergency shelter or off the streets and begin to gain stability. The continuum of care is working to increase coordination with transitional housing programs to help people experiencing homelessness move quickly into housing.

APPENDICES

History, Scope, and Geography

The McKinney-Vento Act was signed into law by President Reagan in 1987 and was the first of its kind, on a national level, to address homelessness. Twenty-two years later, the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (HEARTH Actxi) was signed into law in 2009 by President Obama to provide additional resources and opportunities for communities to address the issue of homelessness. The HEARTH Act expanded the definition of homelessness and combined several HUD (Housing and Urban Development) programs into a single Continuum of Care program. The HEARTH Act mandates that communities quantify the level of need in their area and the effectiveness of community-wide interventions. The Point-in-Time Count (PIT Count) accomplishes both of these tasks.

Reports have been issued on the extent and characteristics of the homeless population in Tarrant County since 1994. Early reports were published by Tarrant County Homeless Coalition with staffing support provided by Tarrant County Community Development Division. These reports relied on counts conducted inside shelters, limited canvassing of the unsheltered by volunteers, and estimation methods.

Counts and surveys have been completed in:

1994	2006	2014	2019
1997	2007	2015	2020
2000	2009	2016	2021
2002	2011	2017	
2004	2013	2018	

The 2007 count was the first to utilize the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and include a robust “street count” in Arlington. Parker County has been included in the PIT count since 2014. The cities of Arlington and Fort Worth both utilized the 2007 count as baseline data for their respective ten-year plans. Subsequent PIT counts have utilized both HMIS to enumerate people sleeping inside shelters and volunteers to canvas areas within Tarrant and Parker Counties to count people who were sleeping unsheltered.

Terms used in Report

Bed Utilization

An indicator of whether shelter beds are occupied on a night or over a period of time.

Consumer

An individual or family or has or is currently experiencing homelessness.

Continuum of Care

The work of ending homelessness in a community is carried out by a Continuum of Care—the collective networks, institutions, and organizations that provide housing and services to people who are experiencing homeless. Each Continuum of Care (or, “CoC”) serves a designated geography and is responsible for: operating the Continuum of Care, administering an HMIS (Homeless Management Information System); 3) planning for the CoC; and, 4) applying for competitive CoC Program funding from HUD.

Each Continuum of Care appoints an entity (or entities) to lead its strategic, administrative, and information technology efforts. Locally, the Fort Worth/ Arlington/ Tarrant County Continuum of Care (also known by its HUD designation, “TX-601”) has selected Tarrant County Homeless Coalition to serve as its “Lead Agency”, “HMIS Administrator”, and “Collaborative Applicant”. The service area of TX-601 includes Tarrant and Parker Counties.

Continuum of Care Strategic Plan

A plan identifying the CoC goals and objectives, action steps, performance targets, etc. and serves as a guide for the CoC development and performance improvement related to preventing and ending homelessness. This may be the same as or different than a community's "Ten Year Plan" or other community-wide plan to prevent and end homelessness and may be generated by the CoC lead decision making group or another community-planning body. If the CoC follows a regional or statewide 10 year or other plan to prevent and end homelessness, the CoC strategic plan would be the CoC's specific goals and objectives, action steps and timelines to support the regional or statewide plan.

Chronic Homelessness

HUD defines chronic homelessness as an individual with a disabling condition who has lived in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven or an emergency shelter and has been homeless for at least 12 months or on at least 4 separate occasions in the past 3 years as long as the combined occasions equal at least 12 months. xii

Unaccompanied Youth

Minors up to the age of 24 not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian, including those in inadequate housing such as shelters, cars or on the streets. Includes those who have been denied housing by their families and young mothers with no housing options of their own.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

The Federal agency responsible for national policy and programs that address America's housing needs that improve and develop the Nation's communities and enforce fair housing laws. HUD's business is helping create a decent home and suitable living environment for all Americans and it has given America's cities a strong national voice at the Cabinet level.

Definitions of Homelessness

The Federal Government has five definitions of homelessness that approach living situations in different ways. This report primarily relies on Categories 1 and 4 of the HEARTH Act definition of homelessness. Included in these definitions are families living in places not intended for human habitation, emergency shelters, transitional housing, and those fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The table below has detailed descriptions of each category.

Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Literally Homeless	Imminent Risk of Homelessness	Homeless Under Other Federal Statutes	Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence
<i>Living in a place not meant for human habitation, in emergency shelter, transitional housing, or exiting an institution where they temporarily resided if they were in shelter or a place not meant for human habitation before entering the institution</i>	<i>Losing primary nighttime residence, including a motel or hotel or a doubled-up situation, within 14 days and lack resources or support networks to remain in housing</i>	<i>Families with children or unaccompanied youth who are unstably housed and likely to continue in that state</i>	<i>Fleeing or attempting to flee DV, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening situations related to violence; have no other residence; and lack the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing</i>
January 24, 2019 Tarrant and Parker County 2,028	2018 Tarrant and Parker County 1,593	2017-2018 School Year Tarrant and Parker County 4,908	January 24, 2019 Tarrant and Parker County 252
PIT Count	Prevention and Diversion	McKinney-Vento (cite TEA)	PIT Count

Housing Types

This report employs HUD terminology to describe where people were sleeping on the night of the count. A distinction is drawn between persons sleeping in permanent housing that is operated by the Continuum of Care—where the tenant typically has a lease in their name—and other places people sleep that fit the definition of homelessness. The housing types include:

Housing Type	Description	Homeless or Permanent Housing
Unsheltered (UN)	Includes people living in places not intended for human habitation, such as in cars, vacant lots/ buildings, under bridges, or in the woods	Homeless
Emergency Shelter (ES)	Are intended for short-term lodging and crisis relief; TX-601 ES include: ACH Child & Family Services, Arlington Life Shelter, Center for Transforming Lives, Presbyterian Night Shelter, <u>SafeHaven</u> of Tarrant County, The Salvation Army – Arlington, The Salvation Army <u>Mabee</u> Center, Union Gospel Mission	Homeless
Transitional Housing (TH)	Programs provide time-limited rental assistance (≤ 2-years) and supportive services geared toward self-sufficiency and independence	Homeless
Rapid Exit (RE)	Rapid Exit provides one time, limited financial assistance to those with income potential and minimal barriers to quickly exit homelessness and return to permanent housing	Permanent Housing
Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)	PSH combines rental assistance and a package of robust supportive services tailored to the needs of tenants with complex and often compound barriers to getting and keeping housing	Permanent Housing
Rapid Re-housing (RRH)	RRH provides short- and mid-term rental assistance intervention to help people quickly exit homelessness and return to permanent housing	Permanent Housing
<u>Safe Haven</u> (SH)	Safe Havens are small facilities that provide permanent housing for persons with severe and persistent mental illness. Locally, the only Safe Haven facility is operated by the Presbyterian Night Shelter—and should not be confused with the organization, <u>SafeHaven</u> of Tarrant County which provides ES for victims of domestic violence.	Permanent Housing
Permanent Housing (PH)	<p>The HUD definition of Permanent Housing (PH) is defined as community-based housing without a designated length of stay in which formerly homeless individuals and families live as independently as possible. The <u>CoC</u> Program funds two types of permanent housing: RRH & PSH</p> <p>PH may also be defined as community-based housing without a designated length of stay in which formerly homeless individuals and families live as independently as possible. This housing includes a rental subsidy but does not include supportive services. PH is often administered by local Public</p>	Permanent

	Housing Authorities in the form on Housing Choice Vouchers dedicated to serving homeless populations.	
Shared Housing	Consists of a single housing unit occupied by an assisted family sharing a unit with other persons assisted under the housing choice voucher program or with other unassisted persons. The unit contains both a common space for use by the occupants of the unit and separate private space for each assisted family. For example, People who have a roommate are said to be living in "shared housing."	Permanent
Other Permanent Housing (OPH)	OPH is long-term housing not considered as permanent supportive housing or rapid rehousing. OPH consists of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) PH: Housing with Services providing long-term housing and supportive services for homeless persons, but no disability is required for entry 2) PH: Housing Only providing long-term housing for homeless persons, but do not offer supportive services as part of the project. 	Permanent

Point in Time Count

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development requires that local Continuums of Care conduct an annual point-in-time count of the homeless in the last ten days of the month of January. The local count was held from January 28, 2021 to February 11, 2021. "PIT Count" requirements derive from the HEARTH Act and are described in the Continuum of Care Program Interim Rule (CoC Interim Rule xiii). Further guidance for local Continuums is provided in HUD Methodology Guides xiv and Notices xv. Tarrant County Homeless Coalition developed the 2019 PIT Count methods to conform with HUD requirements and align with best practices.

Methodology

Sheltered PIT Count Methods

The TX-601 Homeless Management Information System was used to conduct the sheltered PIT count of homeless individuals and families who were spending the night of January 28, 2021 in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program. The data was reviewed to the client record level to ensure de-duplication with personal identifiers. Additionally, bed stays, enrollments and exit data is reviewed for accuracy for the night of the PIT Count. HMIS data meets the required HUD data standards and produces comprehensive PIT Count data.

Organizations that are not "Contributing HMIS Organizations" (CHOs) are provided templates to gather all required PIT Count data. Each non-CHO has an HMIS-equivalent data system that can provide universal data elements and de-duplication methods to ensure an accurate count. This methodology was selected due to its HUD compliance and reliability. HMIS staff review HUD guidance to ensure the data is at the highest quality and is compared against prior year data to ensure consistency and accuracy.

Unsheltered PIT Count Methods

During the nights of the unsheltered PIT Count, TX-601 canvassed the complete CoC geography with the available street outreach teams. TX-601 produces PIT Count maps based on major highways and distributed the outreach teams to serve the whole continuum. TX-601 held three meetings with street outreach teams and created a survey for street outreach teams to gather feedback and plan prior to the count.

A web-based form was created for outreach teams to complete the PIT survey. The form was accessible over outreach teams' mobile devices or tablets. The form allowed for collecting surveys and also observational data. The form also allowed for GIS location which can be used for further outreach, connecting people to housing, and future PIT counts.

Outreach teams were assigned territories to avoid duplication. Teams were trained and the survey language included asking people where they were sleeping on the night of the count (January 28, 2021). The count survey language also began with a question on if the person had been asked the survey questions before, and outreach teams were instructed to not complete a survey for anyone who said they had slept in an emergency shelter on the night of January 28. Data was de-duplicated after the count completion starting on February 12, using clients' identifying information.

Limitations

While significant efforts were undertaken to ensure the 2021 PIT count was as comprehensive and accurate as possible, limitations include but are not limited to concerns about the completeness of the dataset. Tarrant and Parker Counties total 1,807 square miles (1.16M acres). Although the continuum was divided by major highways, was completed over two weeks, and utilized all of our street outreach teams, geographic coverage was not 100%. Outreach teams may have missed people especially who were not along major roads.

Because 2021's PIT count required different methods due to COVID-19, it cannot be directly compared to historical PIT data. Additionally, in the week prior to the PIT count, the city conducted a "clean up" of the main corridor of homeless services in Fort Worth and many campers who would have been easily found in that corridor moved on to other parts of the city. Another factor that may have impacted 2021's PIT number was that cold weather moved in in the second week of the PIT count. People may have gone inside during this week and would not have been found by street outreach teams. Additionally, this count was completed immediately before Winter Storm Uri, which was a historic winter storm. Outreach teams were focused on moving people into shelter or providing them with life-saving materials in the days prior to the major storm arriving and in the final days before the end of the PIT count.

Data captured in the HMIS and in the street count relies on self-reports from the person being surveyed and has not necessarily been verified by an expert such as a clinician in the case of a mental illness or an official with the VA in the case of Veteran status. While training is provided to everyone who has access to HMIS and to the volunteers who conduct the surveys, implementation is not uniform. Participation in the unsheltered count is voluntary; therefore, not all data elements were captured for each person counted.

Periodic changes in regulations, programs, definitions, and HMIS software mitigate absolute year-to-year comparisons of some data. For example, the definition of chronic homelessness changed in both 2010 and 2016; however, the data published, retained and assessed by HUD and presented in this report reflect the definitions in place at the time that the counts were taken.

Lastly, point-in-time counts are a snapshot of a single, January night. Weather conditions alone can impact both volunteer turnout and the number of people sleeping outside in both positive and negative directions. While imperfect, the PIT count remains a requirement for federal funding and has utility as a national and local benchmark.

Data Sources for Report

Annual Point in Time Count (PIT)

The PIT Count is a Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) required activity for communities receiving HUD funding.^{xvi} The PIT Count provides a one day snapshot on the number of persons who are literally homeless. The 2019 PIT Count occurred on January 23, 2020.

Housing Inventory Count

Like the PIT Count, the HIC is required by HUD and occurs on the same day. The HIC gives us a one day snapshot of the number of beds dedicated to serving the homeless in our community. Beds included in State of the Homeless Report 2020 from the HIC are emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, safe haven, and other permanent housing programs.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Reporting

Various HMIS data pulls were used throughout this report. Efforts to Outcomes (ETO) is the local HMIS system which is used to collect client-level data and statistics on the provision of housing and services provided to homeless individuals.

Client Focus Groups

During the months of December and January, Homeless Coalition staff conducted client focus groups at emergency shelters and outreach locations. 12 focus groups were completed and consisted of standard questions for each group. Groups ranged in size, but generally had fewer than 12 participants in each group to facilitate meaningful discussion. Responses were recorded and used to assist in community analysis of needs and gaps.

ABOUT THE HOMELESS COALITION

Shared Community Vision

A vibrant community where every individual has a place to call home and the resources to live their best life.

Mission

Tarrant County Homeless Coalition leads the community solution to homelessness in Greater Tarrant and Parker counties by serving as a catalyst for community transformation.

TCHC Board Members

Matt Canedy, Chair
Nathan Davis, Vice-Chair
Tiffany Kutch, Secretary
Tolbert Greenwood, Treasurer
Devan Allen
John Avila
Amanda Cooper
Christie Eckler
Krystle Gandhi
Paul Harral
Katie Jacobs
Deborah Kratky
Dr. Frank Lonergan
Sergio Martinez
Dr. DiAnn Sanchez

ABOUT THE CONTINUUM OF CARE

Mission

The CoC cultivates and creates partnerships to collectively impact effective and efficient community solutions for those experiencing homelessness.

Leadership Council

Mayor Betsy Price | Mayor Jeff Williams | Judge Glen Whitley | Mayor Brian Johnson | Judge Pat Deen

CoC Board of Directors

Steve Montgomery, Chair
Beckie Wach, Vice-chair
Cassandra Walker, Secretary
Artie Williams, Allocations Chair
Eddie Broussard, Governance Chair
Dierdre Brown, ICT Committee Chair

Judge Brent Carr
Dr. Bill Coppola
Pat Jacob
Leah King
Lieutenant Amy Ladd
Mary-Margaret Lemons

Tori Sisk
Shannon Spriggs
Beckie Wach
Cassandra Walker
Kristin Camareno
Matthew Vrugink

Robyn Michalove
Tara Perez
Toby Owen
Whitney Boyd
Tod Liles
Dr. Barbara Odom Wesley

Gage Yager
Joy Parker
Dr. Victoria Farrar-Myers
Matt Canedy



Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 1. Type of Submission:**

- ☐ Preapplication
☒ Application
☐ Changed/Corrected Application

*** 2. Type of Application:**

- ☒ New
☐ Continuation
☐ Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify):

* 3. Date Received:

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

M21-MP480204

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name:

City of Fort Worth

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):

75-6000528

* c. UEI:

0731704580000

d. Address:

* Street1:

200 Texas Street

Street2:

* City:

Fort Worth

County/Parish:

* State:

Texas

Province:

* Country:

USA: UNITED STATES

* Zip / Postal Code:

76102-6311

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:

Neighborhood Services

Division Name:

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:

Mr.

* First Name:

Victor

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Turner

Suffix:

Title:

Director

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number:

817-392-7540

Fax Number:

817-392-7428

* Email:

Victor.Turner@fortworthtexas.gov

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

* 10. Name of Federal Agency:

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14-239

CFDA Title:

HOME Investment Partnerships Program

* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:

* Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:

HOME-ARP (2021-2022 Program Year)

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**16. Congressional Districts Of:*** a. Applicant **12th*** b. Program/Project **12th**

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:* a. Start Date: **10/01/2021*** b. End Date: **09/30/2030****18. Estimated Funding (\$):**

* a. Federal	10,537,030.00
* b. Applicant	
* c. State	
* d. Local	
* e. Other	
* f. Program Income	
* g. TOTAL	10,537,030.00

*** 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

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

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 218, 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: **Fernando**

Middle Name:

* Last Name: **Costa**

Suffix:

* Title: **Assistant City Manager*** Telephone Number: **817-392-6122** Fax Number: **817-392-6134*** Email: **Fernando.Costa@fortworthtexas.gov**

* Signature of Authorized Representative:


Fernando Costa (Dec 22, 2021 19:03 CST)

* Date Signed: **Dec 22, 2021**

ASSURANCES - NON-CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

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 the 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 (0348-0040), 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 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 cost) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of the project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, through any authorized representative, access to and the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the award; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. 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.
4. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
5. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards for 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).
6. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to nondiscrimination. 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, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681-1683, and 1685-1686), 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 Office 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 dd-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.
7. 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 or federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
8. Will comply, as applicable, with 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.

9. 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.
10. Will comply, if applicable, 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.
11. 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 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (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).
12. 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.
13. 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.).
14. Will comply with P.L. 93-348 regarding the protection of human subjects involved in research, development, and related activities supported by this award of assistance.
15. Will comply with the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-544, as amended, 7 U.S.C. §§2131 et seq.) pertaining to the care, handling, and treatment of warm blooded animals held for research, teaching, or other activities supported by this award of assistance.
16. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
17. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
18. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
19. 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  Fernando Costa (Dec 22, 2021 19:03 CST)	TITLE Assistant City Manager
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION City of Fort Worth	DATE SUBMITTED Dec 22, 2021

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number: 4040-0009
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 the 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.


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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).
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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 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (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).
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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  Fernando Costa (Dec 22, 2021 19:03 CST)	TITLE Assistant City Manager
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION City of Fort Worth	DATE SUBMITTED Dec 22, 2021

HOME-ARP CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing --The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing pursuant to 24 CFR 5.151 and 5.152.

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 will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements contained in the HOME-ARP Notice, including the revised one-for-one replacement requirements. It has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under 24 CFR Part 42, which incorporates the requirements of the HOME-ARP Notice. It will follow its residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the HOME-ARP program.

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 and program requirements.

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 75.

HOME-ARP Certification --It will use HOME-ARP funds consistent with Section 3205 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) and the CPD Notice: *Requirements for the Use of Funds in the HOME-American Rescue Plan Program*, as may be amended by HUD, for eligible activities and costs, including the HOME-ARP Notice requirements that activities are consistent with its accepted HOME-ARP allocation plan and that HOME-ARP funds will not be used for prohibited activities or costs, as described in the HOME-ARP Notice.


Fernando Costa (Dec 22, 2021 19:03 CST)

Signature of Authorized Official

Dec 22, 2021

Date

Assistant City Manager

Title