

# City of Dallas

## HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

### March 2022

#### Table of Contents

##### Allocation Plan

Consultation.....	1
Public Participation.....	10
Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis.....	13
HOME-ARP Activities.....	37
HOME-ARP Production Housing Goals.....	40
HOME-ARP Preferences.....	40
HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines.....	42

##### Attachments

SF-424 Form.....	43
SF-424B Form.....	46
SF-424D Form.....	48
HOME-ARP Certifications.....	50
Public Notice.....	52

## HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

**Participating Jurisdiction:** City of Dallas

**Date:** 3/28/2022

### Consultation

#### *Summarize the consultation process:*

With the enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act (“ARPA” or “ARP”) on March 11, 2021, the City of Dallas became aware of the availability of HOME Investment Partnerships Program (“HOME”) for the Homelessness Assistance and Supportive Services (“HASS”) Program. On or about April 28, 2021, the City of Dallas received written notification of its HOME-ARP allocation award for \$21,376,123, and promptly began a process to engage the community in identifying and prioritizing the housing and service needs of persons experiencing homelessness and other qualifying populations.

The City’s Office of Homeless Solutions (OHS), the lead department for HOME-ARP funding, largely facilitated the consultation process, which included the following activities. A summary of feedback is provided in or after the table below.

- Direct One-On-One Consultation: Beginning in April 2021, the City of Dallas engaged in one-on-one consultation with leadership at several organizations, including but not limited to, the Continuum of Care (CoC) lead agency, Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance (MDHA), Dallas County and other local governments, Dallas Housing Authority and other local public housing agencies, and other stakeholder organizations. One-on-one consultation also included key staff in the City of Dallas Office of Equity Inclusion Fair Housing and Human Right Divisions.
- Provider Survey and ARPA Provider Listening Sessions: Between April 26 and May 3, 2021, the City of Dallas solicited feedback from homeless and social service providers through a survey tool designed to identify gaps in the homeless services system and prioritize discussion topics for listening sessions on anticipated ARPA funding. On May 21, 2021 and May 25, 2021, the City held listening sessions with homeless and social service providers. About 30 organizations participated.
- Community Resident and Unsheltered Homeless Listening Sessions: Between August 3, 2021 and August 11, 2021, the City of Dallas held listening session with community residents, which included an overview of the HUD HOME-ARP funds allocated to the City for use in housing and homelessness. A total of 135 residents attended, across 6 sessions. At the same time, the City of Dallas also held similar listening sessions with unsheltered and recently unsheltered homeless persons at The Bridge. A total of 100 unsheltered residents attended

- Dallas Area Partnership to End and Prevent Homelessness – At its meeting on August 5, 2021, the City of Dallas shared information regarding proposed use of HOME-ARP funds with the members of the Dallas Area Partnership to End and Prevent Homelessness.

In the list of organizations below, the reference to “homeless and social service providers” refers to an organization that serves both persons experiencing homelessness as well as persons who are at-risk of homelessness or are unstably housed.

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

Agency/Org Consulted	Type of Agency/Org	Method of Consultation	Feedback
Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance (MDHA)	Continuum of Care TX-600 Lead Agency, Collaborative Applicant, and Lead Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Agency; and Convener of the Continuum of Care Board, Assembly, and Workgroups	Direct one-on-one consultation & ARPA provider listening sessions	MDHA expressed a critical need for large-scale rapid re-housing with case management support for persons experiencing homelessness.  See also Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions in which MDHA also participated.
The Family Place	Domestic violence service provider	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Austin Street Center	Homeless service provider (emergency shelter, housing, and services)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Bridge Steps	Homeless service provider (emergency shelter, housing, and day services)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Dallas Life Foundation	Homeless service provider (emergency shelter, transitional housing, and services)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions

<b>Agency/Org Consulted</b>	<b>Type of Agency/Org</b>	<b>Method of Consultation</b>	<b>Feedback</b>
Family Gateway, Inc.	Homeless service provider (emergency shelter, housing, and service for families)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
The Salvation Army	Homeless and social service provider (emergency shelter, housing, and services)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Union Gospel Mission	Homeless service provider (emergency shelter, housing, and services)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Our Calling	Homeless service provider (outreach & day services)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
The Stewpot	Homeless service provider (day services)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
After 8 to Educate	Homeless service provider (youth day services)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Promise House	Homeless service provider (youth shelter and services)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Outlast Youth	Homeless service provider (youth services)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Vogel Alcove	Homeless service provider (childcare)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Turtle Creek Recovery	Homeless service provider (residential substance use services)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Abounding Prosperity	Homeless and social service provider (including LGBTQ+ populations)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Catholic Charities of Dallas	Homeless and social service provider (housing and support services)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions



<b>Agency/Org Consulted</b>	<b>Type of Agency/Org</b>	<b>Method of Consultation</b>	<b>Feedback</b>
CitySquare	Homeless and social service provider (housing and support services)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Under 1 Roof	Homeless and social service provider (housing and support services)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Mission Oak Cliff	Homeless and social service provider (support services)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Interfaith Family Services	Homeless service provider and social service provider (housing and services)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Faith Forward Dallas at Thanksgiving Square	Coalition of interfaith leaders with several faith-based organizations	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Cornerstone Baptist Church & Cornerstone Ministries	Faith-based organization providing homeless and social services	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Catholic Diocese of Dallas	Faith-based organization providing homeless and social services	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Oak Lawn United Methodist Church	Faith-based organization providing homeless and social services	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Downtown Dallas, Inc.	Community organization that provides outreach and referral for homeless in	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Community Residents & Unsheltered Homeless Residents	Community stakeholders and persons with lived experience with homelessness	Community resident & unsheltered homeless listening sessions	See Summary below on Community Resident & Unsheltered Homeless Listening Sessions

<b>Agency/Org Consulted</b>	<b>Type of Agency/Org</b>	<b>Method of Consultation</b>	<b>Feedback</b>
United Way	Private philanthropic organization funding homeless and social services	DAP meeting	See Summary below on DAP Meeting
Communities Foundation of Texas	Private philanthropic organization funding homeless and social services	DAP meeting	See Summary below on DAP Meeting
The Real Estate Council (TREC)	Private organization for housing providers	DAP meeting	See Summary below on DAP Meeting
Apartment Association of Greater Dallas	Private organization for housing providers	DAP meeting	See Summary below on DAP Meeting
North Texas Behavioral Health Authority	Quasi-public agency (mental health and substance use services)	DAP meeting	See Summary below on DAP Meeting
U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs (Dallas)	Public agency (veteran services)	DAP meeting	See Summary below on DAP Meeting
Parkland Health and Hospital System	Public hospital	ARPA provider listening sessions and DAP meeting	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions & DAP Meeting
Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART)	Public agency (transportation)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
City of Dallas – Library Services (Downtown Public Library)	Local government (homeless services)	ARPA provider listening sessions	See Summary below on Provider Listening Sessions
Dallas County	Local government	Direct one-on-one consultation	Dallas County expressed the need for a regional collaborative approach and the need for large-scale housing initiatives. Dallas County also expressed its commitment to partner with the City of Dallas.

Agency/Org Consulted	Type of Agency/Org	Method of Consultation	Feedback
Dallas County Housing Assistance Program	Public housing agency	Direct one-on-one consultation	Dallas County Housing Assistance Program expressed a commitment to collaborate with the City and the Continuum of Care in making Emergency Housing Vouchers available.
Dallas Housing Authority	Public housing agency	Direct one-on-one consultation	Dallas Housing Authority expressed a commitment to collaborate with the City and the Continuum of Care in a regional effort and in making Emergency Housing Vouchers available and facilitating large-scale housing efforts.
City of Mesquite Housing Division	Local government & public housing agency	Direct one-on-one consultation	The City of Mesquite Housing Division expressed a commitment to collaborate with the City and Continuum of Care in making Emergency Housing Vouchers available.
City of Plano	Local government & public housing agency	Direct one-on-one consultation	The City of Plano expressed a commitment to collaborate with the City and Continuum of Care in a regional effort and in making Emergency Housing Vouchers available.

Agency/Org Consulted	Type of Agency/Org	Method of Consultation	Feedback
City of Dallas Office of Equity & Inclusion (Fair Housing Division)	Public organization that addresses civil rights and fair housing	Direct one-on-one consultation	The City's Fair Housing Division pointed out considerations around limited English proficiency, accessibility, accommodations, criminal backgrounds, local fair housing ordinances (in addition to federal and state), client choice, and families with children.
City of Dallas Office of Equity & Inclusion (Human Rights Division)	Public organization that addresses human rights (including the needs of persons with disabilities, veterans, domestic violence, human trafficking, and LGBTQ+)	Direct one-on-one consultation	The City's Human Rights Division pointed out considerations for disability modifications, physical and cognitive disabilities, refugees, cultural shelter resistance, and transgender persons.

### Summary of Feedback:

ARPA Provider Listening Sessions: Between April 26 and May 3, 2021, the City of Dallas solicited feedback from direct service providers through a survey tool designed to identify gaps in the homeless services system and prioritize discussion topics for listening sessions on anticipated ARPA funding. Based on the survey results, topics for the listening sessions were broken down in three areas: shelter, housing, and supportive services.

On May 21, 2021 and May 25, 2021, the City held three-hour listening sessions with homeless and social service providers. Representatives from 30 organizations attended the sessions. Regarding shelters, participants discussed the following needs and challenges:

- Additional emergency shelter space (particularly low-barrier shelter for singles, families, youth, LGBTQ-specific youth with trauma-informed care, and transgender)
- Shelter space for people unable to ambulate or use facilities without assistance (i.e., need for medical respite)

- Shelter opportunities in the Southern sector, for formerly incarcerated, and for domestic violence survivors (particularly single women without children)

Regarding housing, providers in the listening sessions indicated that:

- Additional rapid re-housing is needed, particularly for veterans and chronically unsheltered populations
- Transitional housing is needed for those unready or unable to sign a lease (e.g., victims of domestic violence, youth with no credit history, or pregnant teens), but supportive services are critical.
- More affordable housing is needed, particularly in high opportunity areas.
- Case management and supportive services (in conjunction with shelter and/or housing) are critical.

Relating to supportive services, providers pointed to the following gaps:

- More mental health services, particularly at homeless encampments, but also to help people stay housed.
- Lack of support for transition to sober living upon release from treatment
- More diversion services for youth

Other issues or needs identified in the listening sessions include:

- Increases in tenant evictions and need for legal services and credit restoration
- Need for landlord incentivization
- Payee program to teach residents to pay rent and save money
- Affordable childcare
- Dental care
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) in Texas being far below Fair Market Rent (FMR)
- More data for accountability and stewardship of funds
- Increased infrastructure, training and appreciation for employees at service providers
- Opportunities for faith organizations

Briefing memos relating to the ARPA provider listening sessions were provided to Dallas City Council, and posted on the City's website on May 7, 2021 and June 4, 2021

Community Resident and Unsheltered Listening Sessions: Between August 3, 2021 and August 11, 2021, the City of Dallas held listening session with community residents, with a total of 135 residents attended, across 6 sessions. At the same time, the City of Dallas also held similar listening sessions with unsheltered and recently unsheltered homeless persons at The Bridge, with 100 unsheltered residents attending. Residents expressed concerns around the need for solutions to homeless encampments and panhandling, the potential impact of placing homeless persons in neighborhoods on property values and schools, zoning laws affecting the development of homeless housing, and community resistance to new homeless housing development. Participants also wanted to know how the need for mental health and substance use services for persons experiencing homelessness was being addressed, how homeless services could be spread across the city rather than concentrated in a few areas, what happens when unsheltered residents refuse services, how racial equity is being incorporated into addressing

homelessness, how mobility or transportation needs to access jobs and services were being addressed, and how the new state camping law interacts with city ordinances.

Dallas Area Partnership to End and Prevent Homelessness: At its meeting on August 5, 2021, the City of Dallas shared information regarding proposed use of HOME-ARP funds with the members of the Dallas Area Partnership to End and Prevent Homelessness (Partnership). Attendees expressed support for rapid re-housing to provide housing for a significant number of sheltered and unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness, but had some questions around sustainability (for those needing additional assistance), eviction assistance, substance abuse services, and wrap-around services (like work training and development).

## Public Participation

*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: December 5, 2021

End date: January 11, 2022

Public Hearing;

Date: January 12, 2022

In accordance with the City of Dallas Citizen Participation Plan, on October 27, 2021, the Dallas City Council authorized preliminary adoption of Substantial Amendment No. 2 to the FY 2021-22 Action Plan to accept HOME Investment Partnerships Program ("HOME") American Rescue Plan Act ("ARPA") Grant Funds for the Homelessness Assistance and Supportive Services ("HASS") Program, and called a public hearing, by Council Resolution 21-1751.

Notice was published in the newspaper of general circulation (Dallas Morning News) on November 7, 2021, to inform the public of the opportunity to provide comments on HOME-ARP Funds and the proposed allocations, and inform the public of the public hearing scheduled for December 8, 2021. The date of the public hearing was subsequently postponed from December 8, 2021 to January 12, 2022, due to a change in the proposed allocations. The notice was re-published in the newspaper on December 5, 2021, to inform the public of the opportunity to provide comments on HOME-ARP Funds and the revised proposed allocations, and inform the public of the public hearing scheduled for January 12, 2022.

On January 12, 2022, a public hearing was held before the Dallas City Council on Substantial Amendment No. 2 to the FY 2021-22 Action Plan for HOME-ARP Grant Funds under the HASS Program. There were no speakers at the public hearing. At the close of the public hearing, Dallas City Council authorized final adoption of Substantial Amendment No. 2 to the FY 2021-22 Action Plan, with final appropriations, by Council Resolution 22-0200.

*Describe any efforts to broaden public participation:*

In addition to the required public notices published in the newspaper of general circulation, information regarding HOME-ARP Funds and proposed allocations was made publicly available on the City of Dallas website with City Council agenda information.

- Materials for the October 27, 2021 meeting of Dallas City Council relating to preliminary adoption were published on the City's website twice: first, on October 15, 2021 (as draft copy) and again on October 22, 2021 (as final copy). This information included the background for HOME-ARP funds, a description of qualifying populations, a list of eligible activities, and a description of the approval process.
- Materials for the January 12, 2022 meeting of Dallas City Council relating to the public hearing and final adoption were published also on the City's website twice: first, on December 29, 2021 (as draft copy) and again on January 7, 2022 (as final copy). This

again included information on the background for HOME-ARP funds, a description of qualifying populations, a list of eligible activities, and a description of the approval process.

Further, in addition to the formal process required under the Citizen Participation Plan, additional public meetings were held to address HOME-ARP funds - and solicit input and encourage public participation.

- City of Dallas Citizen Homelessness Commission – At a special called meeting on June 7, 2021, the Office of Homeless Solutions (OHS) shared feedback that it received on HOME-ARP funds at the provider listening sessions (referenced above) with the members of the City of Dallas Citizen Homelessness Commission and solicited their input. The Citizen Homelessness Commission is a 15-member advisory body, which includes residents of the City of Dallas, with at least two members having past or present experience as a homeless person and a member representing a faith-based organization. Notice of the meeting was publicly posted, and the meeting was open to the public and public speakers.
- City Council Housing and Homeless Solutions Committee Meeting – At a meeting on June 8, 2021, OHS shared feedback that it received on HOME-ARP funds at the provider listening sessions (referenced above) with the members of the City Council Housing and Homelessness Committee, and solicited their input for this funding. Notice of the meeting was publicly posted, the meeting was open to the public and public speakers, and the meeting was broadcast on the City of Dallas website. The presentation was also publicly posted on the City of Dallas website.
- Dallas Area Partnership to End and Prevent Homelessness Meeting – As described above, at a meeting on August 5, 2021, OHS shared information regarding proposed use of HOME-ARP funds with the members of the Dallas Area Partnership to End and Prevent Homelessness, and solicited their input. The Dallas Area Partnership is a local government corporation established by the City of Dallas and Dallas County, whose 13-member Board of Directors includes representatives from Dallas City Council, Dallas County Commissioner's Court, U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, Dallas Housing Authority, Real Estate Council, Apartment Association of Greater Dallas, two local philanthropic organizations, local Continuum of Care Board, Parkland Health & Hospital System (local public hospital), North Texas Behavioral Health Authority, local independent school district, local public safety organization. Notice of this meeting was publicly posted on the City of Dallas website, and the meeting was open to the public and public speakers.
- City Council Housing and Homeless Solutions Committee Briefing Memo - On August 20, 2021, OHS presented a briefing memo to the Dallas City Council Housing and Homeless Solutions Committee summarizing the feedback received at the August 2021 listening sessions. This memo was publicly posted on the City of Dallas website.



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

There were no written comments submitted, and no speakers at the public hearing. However, please refer to the Consultation section regarding considerable earlier feedback received from the community.

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

There were no written comments submitted, and no speakers at the public hearing. However, please refer to the Consultation section regarding considerable earlier feedback received from the community.

## Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis

**Table 1 - Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis**

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	424	155	1,322	1,322	78								
Transitional Housing & Safe Haven	404	114	360	360	91								
Permanent Supportive Housing	446	173	1,523	1,523	882								
Rapid Re-Housing	658	199	450	450	150								
Other Permanent Housing	473	160	27	27	0								
Sheltered Homeless						198	2,562	298	133				
Unsheltered Homeless						0	1,420	72	64				
Current Gap										254	71	(2,314)	(2,300)

**Data Sources:** 2021 Point in Time Count (PIT) (TX-600); 2021 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) (TX-600)

- Gap Analysis (Family Beds) = Family Beds (828), less Homeless Persons in Households with at least 1 child (574 – see Table 3) = 254 beds
- Gap Analysis (Family Units) = Family Units (269), less Homeless Family Households (198) = 71 units
- Gap Analysis (Adult Beds) = Adult Beds (1,682), less Homeless Adult Persons (3,996 – see Table 3) = (2,314) beds
- Gap Analysis (Adult Units) = Adults Units (1,682), less Homeless Adult Households (3,982) = (2,300) units

**Table 2 - Housing Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis**

Non-Homeless			
	Current Inventory	Level of Need	Gap Analysis
	# of Units	# of Households	# of Households
Total Rental Units	297,475		
Rental Units Affordable to HH at 30% AMI (At-Risk of Homelessness)	15,455		
Rental Units Affordable to HH at 50% of AMI (Other Populations)	9,830		
0%-30% AMI Renter HH w/1 or more severe housing problems (At-Risk of Homelessness)		51,550	36,095
30%-50% AMI Rent HH w/ 1 or more severe housing problems (Other Populations)		45,515	35,685
Current Gaps			71,780

**Data Source:** Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data (2014-2018 ACS), City of Dallas

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

This information supplements the City of Dallas Five-Year Consolidated Plan (FY 2019-20 through FY 2023-24) and FY 2021-22 Annual Action Plan, which is incorporated by reference herein.

***Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Populations:*** Sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations are key qualifying populations for this funding. The City of Dallas is part of Continuum of Care TX-600 (Dallas City & County, Irving CoC), which includes the geographic area of both Dallas and Collin Counties. Locally, Continuum of Care TX-600 is referred to as The Homeless Collaborative of Dallas & Collin Counties (hereinafter referred to in this plan as the “Dallas Continuum of Care” or the “Dallas CoC”).

The Dallas Continuum of Care, through Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance (“MDHA”) as its lead agency, conducts the annual Homeless Point-In-Time (PIT) Count. The latest available PIT Count data is from 2021. The official night for the local PIT Count was February 18, 2021, with the count of those experiencing unsheltered homelessness taking place from February 18 until March 3, 2021, through street outreach workers rather than volunteers, in accordance with HUD waivers and flexibilities caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which first presented in our community on or about March 12, 2020.

Two competing factors impacted the results of the 2021 PIT Count like no other year. First, most Dallas emergency shelter were operating at reduced bed capacity to allow for social distancing guidelines required by the COVID-19 pandemic. This caused a greater number of persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness relative to those living in shelters. However, second, between February 13-20, 2021, Dallas and Collin Counties experienced Winter Storm Uri, which necessitated the opening of warming stations to protect unsheltered homeless from bitter cold temperatures and precipitation. These individuals had to be categorized as residing in emergency shelters for the 2021 PIT Count, causing local emergency shelter numbers, in fact, to be higher than in previous years. The Dallas CoC estimates that as many as 600 of those counted in warming shelters would have been counted among the unsheltered homeless. In addition, some transitional housing facilities had to close their doors due to storm damage and relocate residents to other locations or with family members.

With those factors in mind, the 2021 PIT Count (as shown in Table 3 below) reflects 4,570 persons experiencing homelessness in the local area, with 3,138 of those residing in emergency shelter or transitional housing (about two-thirds) and 1,432 (about one-third) unsheltered living on the streets, in encampments, or other places not meant for human habitation. These numbers comprise 4,180 homeless households, with 2,760 of those households sheltered and 1,420 unsheltered. As mentioned earlier, the Dallas CoC estimates that as many as 600 persons of those counted as sheltered would have been unsheltered if it had not been for subzero temperatures during the winter storm. This is estimated to have caused the sheltered count to be 13 percentage points higher with a corresponding lower unsheltered count.

**Table 3 – Persons and Households Experiencing Homelessness**

Overall Persons	Sheltered Persons	Unsheltered Persons	Total	Percent
Individuals	2,564	1,432	3,996	87.5%
Families	574	0	559	12.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,138</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Percent	68.7%	31.3%	100.0%	-

**Data Source:** 2021 Point in Time Count (PIT) (TX-600)

Overall Households	Sheltered Households	Unsheltered Households	Total	Percent
Individuals	2,562	1,420	3,982	95.2%
Families	198	0	198	4.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>4,180</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Percent	66.0%	34.0%	100.0%	-

**Data Source:** 2021 Point in Time Count (PIT) (TX-600)

As shown in Table 4 below, the overwhelming majority of persons experiencing homelessness in the Dallas Continuum of Care are individuals (87.5%) who are predominantly male (70.2%) and represent the Black race (55.2%). This data shows the significant disproportionate impact of homelessness on Black persons in the community, who make up just under 20% of the total population of Dallas and Collin Counties, but represent over 55% of the homeless population.

**Table 4 – Demographics of Persons Experiencing Homelessness**

Gender	Sheltered Persons	Unsheltered Persons	Total	Percent
Male	2,149	1,060	3,209	70.2%
Female	978	364	1,342	29.4%
Transgender	8	7	15	0.3%
Neither Male/Female	3	1	4	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,138</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Data Source:** 2021 Point in Time Count (PIT) (TX-600)

Race	Sheltered Persons	Unsheltered Persons	Total	Percent
Black	1,899	624	2,523	55.2%
White	1,076	746	1,822	39.9%
Asian	45	13	58	1.3%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	31	20	51	1.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	6	8	14	0.3%
Multiple Races	81	32	102	2.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,138</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Data Source:** 2021 Point in Time Count (PIT) (TX-600)

Ethnicity	Sheltered Persons	Unsheltered Persons	Total	Percent
Non-Hispanic	2,815	1,203	4,018	87.9%
Hispanic	323	229	552	12.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,138</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Data Source: 2021 Point in Time Count (PIT) (TX-600)

**Table 5 – Subpopulations of Persons Experiencing Homelessness**

Other Sub-Populations	Sheltered Persons	Unsheltered Persons	Total	Percent of Total Persons
Veterans	298	72	370	8.1%
Survivors of Domestic Violence	133	64	197	4.3%
Unaccompanied Youth	185	49	234	5.1%
Parenting Youth	51	0	51	1.1%
Chronically Homeless	333	176	509	11.1%
Adults with Severe Mental Illness	458	218	676	14.8%
Adults with Substance Use Disorder	363	151	514	11.2%

Data Source: 2021 Point in Time Count (PIT) (TX-600)

As shown in Table 5, some sheltered and unsheltered homeless are chronically homeless (11.1%) and/or are living with severe mental illness (14.8%) and/or substance use disorder (11.2%), but this is only a small portion of persons experiencing homelessness. In addition, approximately 8.1% of the homeless population are veterans (about 370 veterans).

***Populations Fleeing or Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking:*** Individuals and families who are fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, are included in the qualifying homeless population addressed above. As shown in Table 5, approximately 4.3% of the homeless population represents survivors of domestic violence (or about 197 persons). In addition, persons who are fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, may also be included in the at-risk and other unstably housed populations described below. Local data would certainly indicate that the at-risk group of those fleeing or attempting to flee abuse situations is larger than those reporting as homeless. Consultation noted that women from some cultures are resistant to seeking shelter assistance.

Based on data provided by a local domestic violence provider (The Family Place), in 2020, the Dallas County District Attorney's Office screened 4,115 persons for protective orders. This number was up from 3,057 in 2019. This group can include physical abuse or threat from a spouse or ex-spouse, but also other persons in dating relationships, being stalking, and who are victims of sexual assault. This represents over 4,000 persons who are looking to flee their situations and may become precariously housed. Further, in 2020, the Dallas Police Department Family Violence Unit Crime Report reported 15,712 domestic violence related offenses, with 35

intimate partner or family violence deaths in Dallas County.<sup>1</sup> This may include an additional number of persons who could flee in the future. It is important to note that not all of those who are fleeing or attempting to flee abusive situations are women; some are men. Shelters for men experiencing abuse (particularly men with children) are few.

The number of those experiencing human trafficking is more difficult to estimate. In December 2016, the *Human Trafficking by the Number Report* estimated that approximately 79,000 minors or youth were being trafficking in Texas. The report also indicated that approximately 23.6% of human trafficking tips or reports came from the Dallas/Fort Worth area.<sup>2</sup> Based on this data, as many as 18,000 minors or youth may be experiencing human trafficking in the area. These numbers do not include those who are being trafficked for labor. That number is considerably larger. If any of these victims were to flee their situations, they more than likely would experience homelessness or become unstably housed.

**At-Risk Populations:** For purposes of this Plan, at-risk populations and other populations needing prevention assistance or with the greatest risk of housing instability (or unstably housed) are considered under the same heading in each section of the Plan because they share near the same or very similar characteristics, as shown in the chart below based on the definition of qualifying populations set forth in the HOME-ARP Notice.

At-Risk Population	Other Populations Needing Prevention Assistance or With Greatest Risk of Housing Instability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual income below 30% of median family income, AND</li> <li>• Insufficient resources and support networks AND</li> <li>• Having at least 1 of 7 risk factors:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Multiple moves</li> <li>– Doubled-up</li> <li>– Facing eviction with 21 days</li> <li>– Living in hotel/motel at own expense</li> <li>– Overcrowded living situation</li> <li>– Exiting institutional setting</li> <li>– Other characteristics of instability</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child or youth (and their families) at risk under other federal statutes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formerly homeless who are currently housed but needing additional assistance to avoid returning to homelessness,</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual income at or below 30% of median family income and severe housing cost burden,</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual income at or below 50% of median family income, AND</li> <li>• Having at least 1 of 7 risk factors:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Multiple moves</li> <li>– Doubled-up</li> <li>– Facing eviction with 21 days</li> <li>– Living in hotel/motel at own expense</li> <li>– Overcrowded living situation</li> <li>– Exiting institutional setting</li> <li>– Other characteristics of instability</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> <https://familyplace.org/aboutus/about-domestic-violence>

<sup>2</sup> Human Trafficking by the Numbers, University of Texas at Austin, School of Social Work, Institute on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (IDVSA), December 2016, found at <https://sites.utexas.edu/idvsa/research/human-trafficking/statewide-human-trafficking-mapping-project-for-texas/> (cited on Mosaic Family Services website at <https://mosaicfamily.org/who-we-serve/trafficking-survivors/>)

As discussed here, at-risk populations include individuals and families who are currently housed but at risk of becoming homelessness, other families requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness, and those at greatest risk of housing instability or in unstable housing situations, including veterans who are at risk of becoming homeless. This includes individuals and families who may have or have had a lease or mortgage, but are unable to pay for their housing because they are living in poverty due to, for example:

- Unemployment or underemployment, including loss of income due to job loss, curtailment of hours, business closure, illness, or other loss or reduction in employment, as well as being employed in jobs that do not pay a living wage or being absent from the labor force altogether (e.g., single mothers);
- Living on Social Security or other fixed income source (e.g., seniors); or
- High rental rates in the local housing market or rents rising faster than incomes.

This also includes individuals and families who do not have their own lease, but are doubled up or living with family or friends in an effort to avoid falling into homelessness due to, for example:

- Living in poverty or not having enough income to live independently as noted above
- Poor credit
- Recent criminal history
- Poor rental history, including prior eviction and money owed to property managers
- Experiencing domestic violence
- Being a non-resident, refugee, and one dealing with immigration challenges

These households are at risk of homeless due to circumstances (including, but not limited to, the COVID-19 pandemic) and/or because they are living in poverty. Data shown in the Table 6 below from the 2019 American Community Survey indicates that a significant number of people may be at risk of becoming homeless, need help to prevent homelessness, or be experiencing housing stability. It is important to note that this data pre-dates the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Table 6 – Characteristics of At-Risk and Other Unstably Housed Populations**

<b>Characteristics of At-Risk and Other Unstably Housed Populations</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>Unemployment</b>		
Unemployed	33,431	3.2%
Not in Labor Force	329,084	31.5%
<b>People Living in Poverty</b>		
Total Persons Living in Poverty	235,124	17.5%
People in Families in Poverty	219,001	16.3%
<b>Families Living in Poverty</b>		
Families Living in Poverty	40,460	14.2%
Female Head of Household Families Living in Poverty	12,219	30.2%
<b>Living on Fixed Income</b>		
Households Receiving Social Security	106,395	20.5%
Households Receiving Supplemental Security Income	18,165	3.5%
Households Receiving Cash Public Assistance	5,709	1.1%
Households Receiving Retirement Income	66,432	12.8%
Households Receiving Food Stamps/SNAP Benefits	60,204	11.5%
<b>Housing Cost Burden</b>		
Households Paying More Than 30% of Income to Housing	136,094	26.2%
<b>Living with Others</b>		
Persons Living with Relatives or Other Nonrelatives	188,099	14.0%

Data Source: 2019 American Community Survey, City of Dallas

These at-risk and unstably housed populations would not qualify for resources available to those experiencing homelessness, e.g., because they are not living in a shelter or on the streets). Yet, they may have to sacrifice their health and safety in order to live in a home they can afford. Lack of availability of subsidized housing, as well as aging housing stock being converted to higher-end homes, makes securing and retaining housing difficult for these households.

The City of Dallas has not identified an exact number for the at-risk and other unstably housed populations, but there are characteristics that identify those households who have a propensity for being at risk of homelessness and unstably housed due to experiencing one or more housing problems, as shown in the Tables 7 and 8 below based on CHAS Data (2014-2018).



**Table 7 – All Renters with Housing Problems**

<b>All Renter Households with Housing Problems</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent of Total Households (505,815)</b>
<b>Housing Problems</b>		
Renter Households with at least 1 of 4 Housing Problems	143,920	28.4%
Renter Households with at least 1 of 4 Severe Housing Problems	85,400	16.9%
<b>Cost Burden</b>		
Renter Households with Cost Burden Greater than 30% of Income	66,215	13.1%
Renter Households with Severe Cost Burden Greater than 50% of Income	61,265	12.1%

**Data Source:** Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data (2014-2018 ACS), City of Dallas

**Table 8 – Extremely Low and Very-Low Income Renters with Housing Problems**

<b>Extremely-Low and Very-Low Income Renter Households with Housing Problems</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent of Total Households (505,815)</b>
<b>Housing Problems</b>		
Extremely Low and Very Low Renter Households with at least 1 of 4 Housing Problems	97,065	19.2%
<b>Cost Burden</b>		
Extremely Low and Very Low Renter Households with Cost Burden Greater than 30% of Income	92,910	18.4%
Extremely Low and Very Low Renter Households with Severe Cost Burden Greater than 50% of Income	56,615	11.2%

**Data Source:** Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data (2014-2018 ACS), City of Dallas

Based on the data shown in Tables 7 and 8 above, as many as 143,920 renter households in the City of Dallas (about 28.4%) may be at risk of becoming homeless and experiencing housing instability, with as many as 97,065 being extremely low or very-low income and at high risk of becoming homeless. This number represents households that are experiencing one or more housing problems (to include incomplete kitchen/plumbing, overcrowding, or cost burden paying more than 30% of income toward housing or severe cost burden paying more than 50% of income toward housing). In fact, almost 93,000 very-low and extremely-low income households are estimated to be paying more than 30% of income toward housing, with over 56,000 being severely cost burdened paying more than 50% of their income toward housing.

This data, while the latest available, is likely understated in light of the financial impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Some residents will have lost employment or wages due to job loss, curtailment of hours, business closure, illness, or other loss or reduction in employment, as a result of the lingering economic impacts of the pandemic.

***Other Populations Needing Prevention Assistance or With Greatest Risk of Housing***

***Instability:*** As noted above, for purposes of this Plan, the size and demographic composition of other populations needing prevention assistance or with the greatest risk of housing instability (or unstably housed) are discussed above under At-Risk Populations, because these two groups share near the same or very similar characteristics and data for the two populations is intertwined.

***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:***

***Unmet Housing and Service Needs of Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Populations:***

Sheltered and unsheltered homeless population in the Dallas Continuum of Care have an immediate and urgent need for housing and a path through which they can gain access to available housing units in the community and exit homelessness. On the whole, landlords can be reluctant to rent to individuals or families experiencing homelessness where supports are not in place or where the landlord is not protected from loss. With current rental housing vacancy rates at historic lows (6.6% as of February 2022) and rental rates rising (over 21% in the last 12 months),<sup>3</sup> homeless populations have to compete with other renters in the market for available units.

- First and foremost, persons experiencing homelessness need help finding a landlord who is willing to rent to them. They need help navigating the rental market and securing a housing unit without delay.
- Second, they need resources to pay the upfront costs needed to move into housing (e.g., application fee, deposit, maybe a landlord incentive, and basic furnishings and household items).
- Third, persons experiencing homelessness need financial assistance to pay rent (at least for a period of time) if only to allow time to improve their situation (e.g., improving their health, employment, training or education, long-term rental subsidies opportunities, etc.). Landlords who are willing to lease to those experiencing homelessness will want assurance that there is a rental subsidy available to assist the tenant in maintaining their housing. It is only after they have acquired a stable home that persons experiencing homelessness can pursue and address other needs.

While some sheltered and unsheltered homeless are chronically homeless (11.1%) and/or are living with severe mental illness (14.8%) and/or substance use disorder (11.2%), this is a very small part of the population. The overwhelming majority of the persons experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness (as much as 89% or about 3,700 households) represent situational or circumstantial homelessness, where individuals and families have lived only one paycheck (or

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<sup>3</sup> Market Report (Dallas/Fort Worth) dated February 2022, published at ApartmentData.com

one pandemic) away from homelessness, lost their housing, and fell into homelessness due to financial circumstances.

Once housing is secured and housing assistance is in place, those who have experienced homelessness need support to maintain their housing.

- Case management services are crucial for homeless persons placed into housing - to help them acclimate to a new community and address barriers that they face in maintaining their housing. Case management and client-centered care provides an individualized housing and service plan that includes identifying, securing, and coordinating needed services, including providing information and referrals to community providers to assist the resident in maintain their housing.
- Depending on each person's circumstances, they may need help in addressing their psychosocial and economic needs, including:
  - Food and nutritional needs;
  - Other basic necessities (like clothing, personal care items, phone, laundry etc.)
  - Transportation, including help to navigate public transportation;
  - Employment, training, workforce, and/or education needs;
  - Criminal history and other legal needs;
  - Health care and dental care services;
  - Affordable childcare for families with children;
  - Life skills management, like budgeting, money management, working with the landlords and neighbors, household management, conflict resolution, shopping, nutrition, and other critical skills that may have been lost or abandoned due to homelessness;
  - Access to and obtaining mainstream benefit and mainstream housing programs;
  - Broadband and internet access, an increasing need post-pandemic;
  - Assistance for persons with physical disabilities to pay for unit modifications at move-in and restoration at move-out; and
  - Other needs
- In addition, for some (though not all), the trauma of experiencing homelessness may have created, perpetuated, and/or exacerbated behavioral health challenges (mental health and substance use issues) that need to be addressed to maintain stable housing. This requires trauma-informed care and may require counseling. Some veterans may have particularly difficult mental health needs when suffering with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Depending on their service era, anywhere from 11% to 15% of veterans suffer from PTSD.<sup>4</sup> This is likely more prevalent among homeless veterans, as PTSD can contribute to homelessness.

***Unmet Housing and Service Needs of Persons Fleeing or Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking:*** Housing and service needs of persons fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking would largely mirror those of homeless persons (described above) or at-risk and unstably housed persons (described below) – depending on their situation. However, as explained in the Consultation section, homeless providers indicate that

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<sup>4</sup> [https://www.ptsd.va.gov/understand/common/common\\_veterans.asp](https://www.ptsd.va.gov/understand/common/common_veterans.asp)

this population has some unique needs. For example, providers advocate for more transitional housing or shelter for this population because they have difficulty obtaining a lease in their own name due to lack of credit or bad/damaged credit. Also, particularly important for this population would be the need for mental health services and counseling, due to the trauma experienced by the individual and their family.

***Unmet Housing and Service Needs of At-Risk Populations:*** Unlike persons experiencing homelessness, at-risk and other unstably housed populations are housed, and typically do not need help to secure or move into new housing – rather they are at risk of losing their housing and need help to maintain their housing so that they do not fall into homelessness. So, typically at-risk and other unstably housed populations do not need housing navigation or housing placement help, rather they are precariously housed and need rental assistance to help them keep their housing, like help paying rental arrears and forward rents while they get back on their feet.

Previously presented Tables 7 and 8 show that there are large numbers of households in Dallas are cost burdened (where their housing costs exceed 30 percent of their gross income) or severely cost burdened (where their housing costs exceed 50 percent of their gross income). These residents are vulnerable to eviction and even homelessness if they experience, for example, increased costs for food, transportation, healthcare, and other expenditures; a sudden reduction in income for any reason (like the COVID-19 pandemic); or an unexpected and unplanned major expense (medical emergency, major car repair, etc.).

In fact, at-risk and other unstably housed populations face the very real threat of eviction – either because the eviction case has already been filed and the landlord has started the eviction process. Based on data published by the North Texas Eviction Project, a project of the Child Poverty Action Lab (CPAL), while evictions filings are down relative to pre-COVID numbers, over the past year (from January 2021 to February 2022), there were 19,097 eviction filings in the City of Dallas, or 63 filings for every 1,000 renter households.<sup>5</sup>

At the same time, while they may not have lost their housing yet or fallen into homelessness, at-risk and unstably housed populations have many of the same needs as those experiencing homelessness, resulting from their financial situation. These include:

- Case management - also important for at-risk and unstably housed persons to help to address barriers that they face with maintaining their housing;
- Help paying for:
  - Food and nutrition
  - Other basic necessities (like clothing, personal care items, phone, laundry, etc.)
  - Transportation
  - Childcare
  - Broadband and internet access (particularly post-pandemic)

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<sup>5</sup> Child Poverty Action Lab, North Texas Eviction Project Dashboard (City of Dallas), published at: <https://northtexasevictions.org/#/map/cities/efr/mhi/2021-01-01/2022-02-22/12/32.816/-96.785?locations=4819000&group=avg7>

- Employment, training, workforce, and/or education needs;
- Legal needs;
- Health care and dental care services;
- Access to and obtaining mainstream benefit and mainstream housing programs; and
- Other needs

While most who are at risk of becoming homeless or who are in unstable situations are actually housed (albeit precariously), this is not always the case. Some at-risk and other unstably housed populations are living in overcrowded situations or in housing of inferior quality or living in temporary housing (like hotels or motels). In those and similar situations, at-risk and unstably housed populations (like those experiencing homelessness may also need help to relocate to other suitable housing. If they have poor credit histories, past evictions, or criminal history, they may need help finding a landlord who is willing to rent to them (including a possible landlord incentive). Due to limited or no income, they may also need help paying upfront costs needed to move into other housing, like application fee or deposit)

***Unmet Housing and Service Needs for Other Populations Needing Prevention Assistance or With Greatest Risk of Housing Instability:*** Unmet housing and service needs for other populations needing prevention assistance or with the greatest risk of housing instability (or unstably housed) are discussed above under At-Risk Populations, because these two groups share near the same or very similar characteristics and similar housing and service needs. As well, feedback relating to these two populations is not differentiated to fit the HOME-ARP definitions.

***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:***

***Current Resources Available for Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Populations:*** In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, a considerable amount of resources has come into the Dallas CoC to assist sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. However, it is important to keep in mind that many of these resources are not ongoing sources of assistance, they each have their own restrictions on eligible uses and expenditure deadlines, some have already been obligated, and some have expired, are set to expire, or have been expended.

Following is a list of the resources available to support the homeless response system in the Dallas CoC. This list is not exhaustive.

- Continuum of Care (CoC) Program Grant Funds – These CoC funds are awarded annually to homeless housing projects in the Dallas CoC through the CoC competition. They support the permanent supportive housing and rapid re-housing project units included in the Housing Inventory Chart as detailed in Table 1. The FY2021 CoC awards for the Dallas CoC totaled \$18,595,353 for 24 projects (including HMIS and Coordinated Access System (CAS) projects). The FY2022 CoC awards for the Dallas CoC total \$18,960,056 for 25 projects (including HMIS and CAS projects).

- City of Dallas Bond Funds – In November 2017, City of Dallas residents approved Proposition J to issue up to \$20 million in general obligation bonds for permanent, supportive and transitional housing facilities for the homeless. Most of these funds (almost \$18 million) have been used or obligated for projects dedicated to serving sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons.
  - In January 2021, City Council approved \$3.3 million for renovation costs for the St. Jude Park Central hotel conversion project as a collaboration with Dallas County and Catholic Charities of Dallas. The project provides 180 units of housing for homeless persons and is currently operating. In November 2020, the hotel was purchased using Coronavirus Relief Funds (CRF) from the City and the County and was initially used for persons impacted by COVID-19.
  - In June 2021, City Council approved \$2.8 million for renovation costs for two additional hotels. A 65-unit hotel has been converted to a family homeless shelter and is currently operating, but will undergo minor renovations. A 74-unit hotel requires major renovations, which are underway. It is expected to be used for temporary housing in the short-term and may be converted to long-term housing. A source for ongoing operational support for these shelters is under development, as the City understands that HOPWA-ARP funds are not available for this purpose. Both hotels were purchased in December 2020 with other funds.
  - In January 2022, City Council approved \$6.5 million to purchase a former hospital and medical building to be used for affordable and supportive housing, homeless services, and medical respite facilities.
  - In February 2022, City Council approved \$5.0 million to acquire another hotel to be used for affordable and supportive housing with opportunities for referral based supportive services and facilities.
- Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV) – Several local housing authorities have received an allocation of Emergency Housing Vouchers under ARPA to assist individuals and families who are homeless, at-risk of homelessness, fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, or were recently homeless or have a high risk of housing instability. A total of 758 EHV vouchers will be available in the community to provide housing for qualifying populations. As of February 2022, approximately 269 vouchers (35%) are issued or leased up. MDHA and the Dallas CoC are working with the housing authorities for homeless housing placements (including meet and lease events to match voucher holders with landlords). The vouchers are listed below:
  - Dallas Housing Authority – 490 EHV vouchers
  - Dallas County Housing Assistance Program – 124 EHV vouchers
  - Grand Prairie Housing & Neighborhood Services – 103 EHV vouchers

- City of Mesquite Housing Office – 41 EHV vouchers
- Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) Program Vouchers – Several local housing authorities has received VASH housing vouchers to provide housing assistance for veterans experiencing homelessness. Based on data from the HUD website, from 2008 to 2020, these vouchers include:
  - Dallas Housing Authority – 784 VASH vouchers
  - Dallas County Housing Assistance Program – 60 VASH vouchers
  - City of Mesquite Housing Office – 5 VASH vouchers
  - City of Plano Housing Authority – 50 VASH vouchers

MDHA and the Dallas CoC have a targeted initiative currently underway to end veteran homelessness within the coming year.

- Emergency Solutions Grant CARES (ESG-CV) Grant Funds (City of Dallas) – The City of Dallas was awarded just over \$21 million in ESG-CV funds – with \$19.2 million supporting projects assisting homeless populations and the remaining \$1.8 million for homeless prevention serving at-risk populations. Of the \$19.2 million being used to assist homeless populations, approximately \$9.0 million is budgeted for emergency shelter, \$9.3 million for rapid re-housing, and remainder for administration. As of February 2022, the City has expended 48.4% of these funds and allocated the remainder to other projects. At this time, ESG-CV funds are set to expire as of September 30, 2022, so these are not considered an ongoing resource to serve this population.
- Emergency Solutions Grant CARES Act (ESG-CV) Grant Funds (Other Sources) – While these funds were not passed through the City of Dallas, we are aware that other ESG-CV funding was made available in the Dallas CoC to assist homeless populations. About \$8.1 million in ESG-CV funds were awarded to other jurisdictions in the Dallas CoC (including Dallas County, the City of Garland, and the City of Irving). As well, the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (TDHCA) awarded almost \$12.5 million in State ESG-CV funds for 24 providers in the Dallas CoC through a competition process administered by MDHA. ESG-CV funds are set to expire as of September 30, 2022, and are not considered an ongoing resource.
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Formula Grant Funds (City of Dallas) – The City of Dallas received approximately \$1.3 million in ESG formula funds for FY 2021-22. FY 2022-23 awards are pending appropriation, but the City is assuming level funding in its budget development. Up to 60% of this amount can be used for operations and essential services at emergency shelter. This is one of the few resources available for emergency shelters, as CoC funds and these HOME-ARP funds cannot be used for this purpose. The City typically allocates the 60% to emergency shelter and street outreach, 19% of this grant to homeless prevention, 14% to rapid re-housing, and 7% to program administration.
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Formula Grant Funds (Other Sources) – Again, while these funds are not passed through the City of Dallas, we are aware that other ESG

formula funding is made available in the Dallas CoC to assist homeless populations. For FY 2021-22, almost \$600,000 in ESG formula funds was awarded to Dallas County, the City of Garland, and the City of Irving. As well, for FY 2021-22, the State of Texas through TDHCA awarded almost \$1.3 million in State ESG-CV funds to 7 providers in the Dallas CoC. FY 2022-23 awards are pending appropriation.

- Other State Homeless Funding – The City of Dallas also receives other homeless funding through the State of Texas. This includes the TDHCA Homeless Housing and Services Program (HHSP) funding of just over \$1 million (with a general allocation of \$818,966 that is typically used to support the City-owned shelter at The Bridge and the youth set-aside allocation of \$261,530. This also includes a small amount of just over \$51,000 under the TDHCA Ending Homelessness Fund (EHF).
- City of Dallas General Funds – The City of Dallas Office of Homeless Solutions receives almost \$12 million from the City’s General Fund in support of the homeless response system. These funds go toward City’s staffing and other costs for street outreach, encampment resolution, inclement weather or other temporary sheltering, and homeless services administration. Approximately \$4.7 million supports the operations of the City-owned emergency shelter at The Bridge (including support from Dallas County General Funds). Some goes toward other City homeless initiatives, including the landlord subsidized leasing program and supportive housing for homeless seniors, system enhancements (like homeless diversion and transportation services for homeless), and HMIS support.

As discussed further in the City’s City of Dallas Five-Year Consolidated Plan (FY 2019-20 through FY 2023-24) and FY 2021-22 Annual Action Plan, the Office of Homeless Solutions has deployed City of Dallas Bond Funds and General Funds primarily in support its four-track strategy:

- **Track 1 (Increase Shelter Capacity)** is designed to increase shelter capacity through additional pay-to-stay shelter beds that would provide shelter stays of up to 90 days to bring unsheltered persons off the streets and engage them in homeless services.
- Under **Track 2 (Temporary Homeless Centers)**, OHS provides and coordinates the operation of temporary inclement weather shelters or other critical temporary sheltering to bring unsheltered persons off the street during bad weather and other emergencies.
- **Track 3 (Master Lease/Landlord Incentive)** includes a master leasing/landlord participation program to assist homeless persons to obtain housing and provide risk mitigation for participating landlords.
- Under **Track 4 (New Developments)**, OHS has deployed public bond funding described above with a goal to develop 100 to 1,000 new housing units over the next three to five years.

This four-track immediate solutions strategy and other projects are intended to fill gaps and strengthen the overall homeless response system.



***Current Resources Available for Populations Fleeing or Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking:*** Current resources available to serve persons fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking would include those for homeless persons (described above) or at-risk and unstably housed persons (described below) – depending on their situation at the time. This population is eligible for all services available to homeless and at-risk/unstably housed populations.

However, there are some resources that are uniquely available to assist this population. For example:

- U.S. Department of Justice - Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)  
Transitional Housing Assistance for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, or Sexual Assault  
Mosaic Family Services (Dallas) - \$475,000 (10/1/2021 to 9/30/2024)
- U.S. Department of Justice – Office of Justice Programs  
Services for Trafficking Victims  
Mosaic Family Services (Dallas) - \$600,000 (10/1/2021 to 9/30/2024)

As with funding housing and services for other populations, other resources may also be available to support this population.

***Current Resources Available for At-Risk Populations:*** An extraordinary amount of resources has come into the Dallas Continuum of Care to assist at-risk and unstably housed populations to retain their housing while dealing with the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Following is a list of the resources available to serve at-risk populations in the Dallas CoC. This list is not exhaustive and focuses primarily on housing assistance.

- U.S. Department of Treasury Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA) Grant Funds (City of Dallas) – The City of Dallas was awarded ERA funding (approximately \$90.8 million) to assist households impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic to pay rent and utilities to retain and maintain housing.
  - \$40.6 million under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (almost fully expended) (referred to as ERA1)
  - \$50.2 million under ARPA (first tranche of \$20 million almost fully expended, second tranche forthcoming, and third tranche pending) (referred to as ERA2)
- U.S. Department of Treasury ERA Grant Funds (Other Sources) – Other jurisdictions in the Dallas CoC were also awarded ERA funding (approximately \$142.3 million) to assist households impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic to pay rent and utilities in order to retain and maintain housing. It is also important to note that State of Texas ERA funding (\$1.7 billion) was made available statewide (including residents within the Dallas CoC), but the application portal for that program has now closed.
  - Collin County - \$17.4 million (ERA1) and \$13.8 million (ERA2)
  - Dallas County - \$27.0 million (ERA1) and \$31.9 million (ERA2)

- City of Frisco - \$6.0 million (ERA1) and \$4.8 million (ERA2)
  - City of Garland - \$7.2 million (ERA1) and \$5.7 million (ERA2)
  - City of Irving - \$7.2 million (ERA1) and \$5.7 million (ERA2)
  - City of Plano - \$8.7 million (ERA1) and \$6.9 million (ERA2)
- Community Development Block Grant CARES Act (CDBG-CV) Grant Funds (City of Dallas) – The City of Dallas has deployed approximately \$3.0 M for emergency assistance, \$1.95 million to address drivers of poverty and childcare needs, and \$500,000 for eviction assistance.
  - Emergency Solutions Grant CARES Act (ESG-CV) Grant Funds (City of Dallas) – As mentioned earlier, the City of Dallas was awarded just over \$21 million in ESG-CV funds – with \$1.8 million being used for homeless prevention serving at-risk populations. At this time, ESG-CV funds are set to expire as of September 30, 2022, so these are not considered an ongoing resource to serve the at-risk population
  - Emergency Solutions Grant CARES Act (ESG-CV) Grant Funds (Other Sources) – As mentioned earlier, TDHCA awarded almost \$12.5 million in State ESG-CV funds for projects in the Dallas CoC through a competition process administered by MDHA. A portion of these funds were awarded to 10 homeless prevention projects to serve at-risk populations. ESG-CV funds are set to expire as of September 30, 2022, so these are not considered an ongoing resource to serve this population.
  - Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Formula Grant Funds (City of Dallas) – The City of Dallas received approximately \$1.3 million in ESG formula funds for FY 2021-22. FY 2022-23 awards are pending appropriation. The City typically allocates about 19% of this grant to homeless prevention.
  - Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Formula Grant Funds (Other Sources) – As mentioned earlier, the State of Texas through TDHCA awarded almost \$1.3 million in State ESG-CV funds to 7 providers in the Dallas CoC. A portion of these funds were awarded to 2 homeless assistance providers. FY 2022-23 awards are pending appropriation.

Throughout the pandemic and beyond, other resources are made available for at-risk and unstably housed populations, including enhancements to mainstream benefit (like SNAPs, TANF, and WIC). Additional federal resources (passed through the State of Texas) include utility assistance through Comprehensive Energy Assistance Program (CEAP) funding to Dallas County and Low-Income Water Assistance Program (LIWAP), as well as a range of services designed to eliminate poverty and foster self-sufficiency through Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funding to Community Council of Greater Dallas.

***Current Resources Available for Other Populations Needing Prevention Assistance or With Greatest Risk of Housing Instability:*** Current resources available for other populations needing prevention assistance or with the greatest risk of housing instability (or unstably housed) are discussed above under At-Risk Populations, because these two groups share near the same or very similar characteristics and are eligible to access the same types of resources.

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

**Gaps for Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Populations:** In terms of shelter and housing resources for persons experiencing homelessness, the Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis (Table 1) included above compares the temporary housing options (like shelter) to the homeless point-in-time count to determine the excess capacity or deficit in capacity that would be needed to house those experiencing homelessness, as reflected in the point-in-time count. For this purpose, the Gap Analysis does not include permanent housing beds/unit because those counts are not included in the point-in-time count, since they are no longer homeless by definition.

Based on the data in Table 1 for families, the Dallas CoC has 828 beds (or 269 units) in emergency shelter, transitional housing, and safe haven housing for families, serving 574 homeless persons in families (or 198 homeless family households). This seems to indicate a surplus of 254 beds (or 71 shelter units) available for homeless families; however, this number is misleading because as mentioned earlier, some transitional housing providers (in particular, a domestic violence provider) had to temporarily close their doors during Winter Storm Uri and relocate residents to other locations or with family members – so beds were included in the inventory but relocated residents could not be included in the point-in-time count.

Based on the data in Table 1 for individual adults, the Dallas CoC has 1,682 beds/units in emergency shelter, transitional housing, and safe haven housing, and yet the homeless count shows 3,996 persons (or 3,982 households) experiencing homelessness. This is a deficit of 2,314 beds (2,300 units) for homeless individuals who have no place to seek shelter (whether temporary housing or permanent housing). As mentioned earlier, emergency shelters had to decrease their capacity due to COVID-19 social distancing. From 2020 to 2021, this resulted in a loss of about 429 shelter beds. As well, Winter Storm Uri caused some skewing of the sheltered vs. unsheltered counts at the time of the PIT Count. However, overall, there is still a deficit of about 2,300 shelter beds (or, alternatively and more desirable, housing options) for homeless individuals. This data shows a significant lack of housing options for individuals experiencing homelessness, with over 1,400 of those being unsheltered living in places not meant for human habitation. That number may be as high as 2,000 being unsheltered when the impact of Winter Storm Uri is factored into the timing of the count. Housing (units and resources to pay for those units) is a critical need for those experiencing homelessness. The City's goal is not to house people through emergency shelter, but rather to provide permanent housing options.

Few resources are available to homeless persons when it comes to help finding housing units and landlords willing to lease to homeless persons. As mentioned earlier, with low vacancy rates and rising rental rates, homeless populations have to compete (often unsuccessfully when on their own) with other renters in the market for available units. They have difficulty finding a landlord that will lease to them, sometimes even with support or backing from a homeless service provider. Some landlords require incentives or risk mitigation fees, particularly where a homeless person has poor credit history, little/no rental history, or a criminal history. For this

reason, the Dallas CoC lead agency, Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance (MDHA), has recently realigned its organizational structure to dedicate critical staffing resources for landlord engagement relations to line up units for the CoC that can be made available to homeless persons.

Likewise, there are few resources available to homeless persons to pay upfront costs needed to move into housing, like application fees, deposits, landlord incentives or risk mitigation fees, and basic furnishings and household items. Some grant sources (like Emergency Solutions Grant CARES Act funds) will and have been being used to assist to some extent with application fees, deposits, and landlord incentives, but it is very difficult to use grant sources for furnishings and household items, which are critical for maintaining housing. Again, MDHA has stepped in to fill this gap through its Flex Fund, which is funded through foundations and other philanthropic funding and private donations.

The additional gap or challenge for sheltered and unsheltered homeless is being able to afford housing once placed in a unit. As shown in the Housing Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis (Table 2), there is a gap of at least 36,095 units that would be affordable to extremely-low income households (which would typically include persons experiencing homelessness). They will need some form of rental assistance (at least for a period of time) to make the unit affordable to them.

Lastly, homeless service providers provide a number of support services for homeless persons residing in the Dallas CoC. Below is a list (though not comprehensive). While there are few, if any, gaps in terms of the range of services available, providers do not have the capacity to take on and serve significant numbers of additional homeless individuals or families without additional funding.

- Case Management (through emergency shelter and housing providers) – Austin Street Center, CitySquare, Family Gateway (for families), Shared Housing Center, The Bridge, The Salvation Army, Stewpot, Under 1 Roof, and Union Gospel Mission
- Veteran Services – Veteran’s Administration Health Care, Homeless Veteran Services of Dallas, Veterans Resource Center - Dallas, Dallas County Veteran Services, and others
- Street Outreach – City of Dallas, CitySquare, Metro Relief, and Our Calling
- Food and Nutritional Needs – Catholic Charities of Dallas, CitySquare, Crossroads Community Services, Stewpot Meal Services, and others
- Basic Necessities (e.g., furnishings and household items) – Dallas Furniture Bank, Hope Supply Co, and others
- Transportation – Dallas Connector (operated by Austin Street Center) and Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART) System (with bus or rail pass)
- Employment, Training, and Education – Texas Workforce Commission, Goodwill Industries, Jewish Family Services, Wilkinson Center
- Legal Needs – Legal Aid of Northwest Texas
- Offender Re-entry - Texas Offender Reentry Initiative (TORI) and Unlocking Doors
- Health Care and Dental Care – Parkland Health and Hospital System (including Parkland Homeless Outreach Mob , CitySquare Community Clinic, Community Dental Care, Texas A&M College of Dentistry

- Child Care and Children/Youth Services – DISD Homeless Education Program, Fannie C. Harris Youth Center, Promise House, Rainbow Days, Transition Resource Action Center (TRAC), Vogel Alcove
- Broadband and Internet Access - City of Dallas Public Library, City of Dallas Wi-Fi Services, Federal Affordable Connectivity Program, Texas Lifeline (phone)
- Mainstream Benefits - Social Security Administration, Texas Department of Health and Human Services (Your Texas Benefits – Medicaid, SNAPs, and TANF)
- Mental Health Services & Substance Use Services - Homeward Bound, Integrated Psychotherapeutic Services (IPS), Metrocare Services, Nexus Recovery Center, North Texas Behavioral Health Authority, Turtle Creek Recovery Center, and others

This list in no way implies that the service needs of all those experiencing homelessness are being met at the present time. The gap in services comes because providers do not have the capacity to upsize service delivery to meet the need without additional funding.

***Gaps for Persons Fleeing or Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking:*** In terms of housing resources for persons fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, gaps would again largely mirror those of homeless persons (described above) or at-risk and unstably housed persons (described below) – depending on their situation.

Shelter, case management, other support services, and housing placement are also available to those fleeing or attempting to flee abusive situations through providers dedicated to serving this population, including:

- Local Domestic Violence Providers (such as Brighter Tomorrows, The Family Place, Genesis Women’s Center, Hope’s Door/New Beginning Center, and others)
- Local Human Trafficking Providers (such as Mosaic Family Services, New Friends New Life, and others)

As mentioned earlier, homeless providers indicate that this population uniquely needs more transitional housing or shelter because of the difficulty obtaining a lease in their own name due to lack of credit or bad/damaged credit. Sometimes, though, this barrier can be ameliorated through housing navigation and placement support (particularly with private landlords), landlord incentives, and ongoing support from case management. As well, providers note that one of the primary reasons that victims stay with their abusers is lack of safe sheltering or housing options available to them when they flee (including those cultural resistant to shelters). This can also particularly be the case for abused men, as there are few domestic violence shelter resources available for that population.

***Gaps for At-Risk Populations:*** In terms of housing resources for at-risk and unstably housed populations, the Housing Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis (Table 2) included above compares the number of rental units (25,285 total units) that are affordable (though not necessarily currently available) to extremely-low and very-low income households to the number of extremely-low and very-low income households with severe housing problems (97,065 total households), demonstrating a gap of 71,780 affordable units. As shown in Table 8, most at-risk

populations are cost burdened (92,910) or severely cost burdened (56,615), and are simply not able to afford their rent and utilities.

The key gap for at-risk and unstably housed populations is the affordability of housing. They need some form of rental assistance (at least for a period of time) to help them stay in their housing. This includes individuals and families who may have or have had a lease or mortgage, but are unable to pay for their housing because they are living in poverty due to unemployment or underemployment; living on fixed income (e.g., seniors); or experiencing rent increases in the Dallas housing market that outpace income. It also includes at-risk person who may not have their own lease, but are doubled up or living with family or friends in an effort to avoid falling into homelessness, e.g., due to poor credit, criminal history, poor rental history, or experiencing domestic violence. However, as mentioned earlier, right now, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there is a significant amount of rental assistance resources available for at-risk and unstably housed populations to help them keep or even move into housing.

Beyond help with paying rents, at-risk and unstably housed populations also have many of the same social service needs as those experiencing homelessness, including case management to help them maintain housing stability, as outlined in the preceding section. Most all of the services and providers listed above (except for emergency shelter and street outreach services) would also serve to meet the supportive services needs of extremely-low and very-low income households who may not be homeless but are at-risk of homelessness or unstably housed. As mentioned earlier, there are few, if any, gaps in terms of the range of services available to at-risk and unstably housed populations; however, providers do not have the capacity to take on and serve significant numbers of additional at-risk and unstably individuals or families without additional funding.

***Gaps for Other Populations Needing Prevention Assistance or With Greatest Risk of Housing Instability:*** Gaps for other populations needing prevention assistance or with the greatest risk of housing instability (or unstably housed) are discussed above under At-Risk Populations, because these two groups share near the same or very similar characteristics and experience similar gaps in resources.

***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:***

There are several characteristics often associated with housing instability, which put individuals or families at risk of becoming homeless or of being unstably housed. These factors are identified in the City of Dallas Five-Year Consolidated Plan (FY 2019-20 through FY 2023-24), and they continue to persist today. These include:

- Households with incomes less than 30 percent of area median income (AMI) (extremely-low income) or 50 percent of AMI (very-low income)
- Cost burdened households and severely cost burdened households
- Residing in substandard housing that could result in displacement at any time
- Overcrowding, including low income families with a large family size

- Elderly, frail, or other individuals living on a fixed income incapable of absorbing increased housing costs
- Persons leaving institutions (e.g., health care facilities, behavioral health facilities, and jails and prisons)
- Unemployment with a resulting loss of income available for housing
- Single parent households who are unemployed or underemployed with lower paying jobs, seasonal work, or erratic work histories
- Those persons and/or families fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence situations
- Lack of assets available for emergencies or for relocation costs (like deposits)
- Young adults aging out of the foster care system
- Long waiting lists for both public housing units and Section 8 vouchers
- Homeowners facing foreclosure or renters facing eviction
- Persons with behavioral health issues (mental health, substance use or dual disorders) potentially causing homelessness due to lack of wrap-around supportive services
- Special needs populations, such as persons living with HIV/AIDS and/or other disabilities

*Identify priority needs for qualifying populations:*

***Priority Needs for Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Populations:*** Priority needs for individuals and families experiencing homelessness are directly focused on housing. As mentioned earlier, the City’s goal is not to house people through emergency shelter, but rather to provide permanent housing options to help people exit homelessness.

Based on that goal, the priority needs for sheltered and unsheltered homelessness populations are:

1. **Housing Navigation** – help finding a housing unit and landlord who is willing to rent to them without delay.
2. **Housing Placement** – help to pay the upfront costs of moving into housing (e.g., application fee, deposit, landlord incentive or risk mitigation, and basic furnishings and household items)
3. **Rent/Utility Assistance** – financial assistance to help pay rent/utilities for a period of time if only to allow time to improve their situation. As mentioned earlier, the vast majority of homelessness in Dallas is due to financial circumstances. Many homeless just need the chance to get back on their feet again.
4. **Support Services for Housing Stability** – primarily case management to help the homeless individual or family connect to resources in the community to recover from homelessness and address specific challenges or barriers that they have, but it may also include other services as needed.

While these are the priority needs for the homeless population, these are by no means the only needs.

***Priority Needs for Persons Fleeing or Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking:*** Priority needs for persons fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, gaps would again include those of homeless persons (described above) or at-risk and unstably housed persons (described below) – depending on their situation. Persons fleeing or attempting to flee would be eligible for the same services as other homeless or at-risk/unstably housed population, although there may be additional challenges in securing a lease for this population (which may require a landlord incentive). Based on feedback from providers, additional priority needs may also include additional transitional housing and supportive services, in particular mental health services.

***Priority Needs for At-Risk Populations:*** Priority needs for at-risk and unstably housed populations also focus on housing, since it is typically the challenge of paying for housing and put the individual or family at risk of becoming homeless. Here the City’s goal is to keep the at-risk and unstably housed individual or family in their home or another suitable home, so that they never enter the homeless response system and do not experience the trauma of becoming homeless.

1. **Rent/Utility Assistance** – financial assistance to help pay rent/utilities for a period of time if only to allow time to improve their situation.
2. **Support Services for Housing Stability** – primarily case management to help the individual or family who is at-risk connect to resources in the community to address any specific challenges or barriers that they have, but it may also include other services as needed.

Similarly, while these are priority needs for at-risk and unstably population, they are not the only needs, particularly when considering the individual’s or family’s circumstances.

***Priority Needs for Other Populations Needing Prevention Assistance or With Greatest Risk of Housing Instability:*** Priority needs for other populations needing prevention assistance or with the greatest risk of housing instability (or unstably housed) are discussed above under At-Risk Populations, because these two groups share near the same or very similar characteristics and have the same priority needs.

***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:***

The level of need and gaps in shelter and housing inventory and service delivery system were determined based on the data presented in the tables listed below. Data sources are cited with each table, and the narrative above explains how the data informs this plan.

- Table 1 - Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis
- Table 2 - Housing Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis
- Table 3 – Persons and Households Experiencing Homelessness



- Table 4 – Demographics of Persons Experiencing Homelessness
- Table 5 – Subpopulations of Persons Experiencing Homelessness
- Table 6 – Characteristics of At-Risk and Unstably Housed Populations
- Table 7 – All Renters with Housing Problems
- Table 8 – Extremely Low and Very-Low Income Renters with Housing Problems

In addition to the data included in the plan, the level of need and gaps were also informed by feedback from homeless providers, homeless residents, and other community stakeholders during the extensive Consultation process describe above, as well as by the experience and expertise of City of Dallas staff who work with sheltered and unsheltered homeless people and direct service providers on a daily basis and staff who provide support for the local homeless response system.

For this plan, the City of Dallas is particularly focused on the projected 2,300-unit deficit in shelter/housing option for the persons experiencing homelessness as shown in Table 1. It is important to note that this is only a point-in-time count (which likely accounts for the surplus shown in family units), that the point-in-time count was impacted by severe weather conditions at the time of the count, and that it does not reflect homelessness over time in the Dallas CoC.

## 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:*

The City of Dallas expects to make HOME-ARP funding available in the community through several avenues.

- First, the City of Dallas may administer activities directly through City staff as needed in order to accomplish the goals of the HASS program. At this time, the City has not identified specific activities that it will administer (other than the administration and planning activity), but would provide direct service delivery through City staff if the need arises.
- Second, the City of Dallas expects to make HOME-ARP funding available through an Interlocal Agreement with the local public housing authority and through a sole source agreement with the lead agency for the Continuum of Care, consistent with City of Dallas procurement standards and Federal/State procurement laws.
- Lastly, the City of Dallas expects to make some HOME-ARP funding available through the competitive bidding process to allow community-based organizations to apply for funding to provide services in the community. This competitive bidding process will follow City of Dallas procurement standards and Federal/State procurement laws.

*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:*

The City of Dallas does not expect to contract with a subrecipient or contractor to be responsible for the administration of its entire HOME-ARP grant, and no HOME-ARP administrative funds have been provided for that purpose. The City of Dallas expects to administer the HOME-ARP grant directly through City of Dallas staff. However, HOME-ARP administrative funds may be made available by contract to one or more subrecipient(s) or contractor(s) in connection with funded projects or programs administered by the subrecipient or contract.

**Use of HOME-ARP Funding**

	<b>Funding Amount</b>	<b>Percent of the Grant</b>	<b>Statutory Limit</b>
Supportive Services	\$8,075,021		
Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters	\$0		
Tenant Based Rental Assistance	\$10,126,120		
Development of Affordable Rental Housing	\$0		
Non-Profit Operating	\$0	0%	5%
Non-Profit Capacity Building	\$0	0%	5%
Administration and Planning	\$3,174,982	14.9%	15%
<b>Total HOME-ARP Allocation</b>	<b>\$21,376,123</b>		

*Additional narrative, if applicable:*

Recognizing that it is not possible to address all needs with this funding simultaneously, the City of Dallas intends to use HOME-ARP funds for four purposes:

- First, the City of Dallas will use the majority of these HOME-ARP funds for the **Dallas R.E.A.L. Time Rapid Rehousing Initiative** (DRTRR Initiative) to meet the urgent housing needs of those experiencing homelessness in the Dallas Continuum of Care - to place over 2,700 homeless persons in housing, provide ongoing tenant based rental assistance (TBRA) for 12 to 24 months and provide ongoing case management and other support services to maintain housing. The DRTRR Initiative will directly address the most critical housing navigation, housing placement, rent/utility assistance, and support service needs for persons experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness in the Dallas CoC.

The DRTRR Initiative is a regional partnership among the City of Dallas, Dallas County, Dallas Housing Authority, Dallas County Housing Assistance Program, City of Mesquite through the Mesquite Housing Authority, City of Plano, and Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance (MDHA). Through public funding, the Initiative includes rental subsidies, deposits, case management, housing navigation to assist participants in finding and securing housing, and administration. Public funding (\$48.9 million) includes, in addition to HOME-ARP funds allocated in this plan, U.S. Department of Treasury Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Funds from the City of Dallas and Dallas County (\$25.1 million) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) CARES Act funds (\$4.4 million). Through private funding (\$10 million) raised by MDHA, the Initiative will provide landlord incentives to encourage landlords to provide housing, move-in kits to provide basic supplies needed at move-in, and support for data systems.

- Second, the City of Dallas intends to use a portion of these HOME-ARP funds for its existing **Landlord Subsidized Leasing Program** providing tenant based rental assistance and case management for homeless persons (as a priority) and at-risk and other qualifying populations (as needed). Currently, this program is funded through the City of Dallas General Fund; however, the City's Office of Homeless Solutions anticipates that

General Funds will be needed to pay operating costs at one or more of the hotels that have been acquired by the City to provide temporary shelter (as described earlier), which is not an eligible under for HOME-ARP funds, where subsidized leasing is.

- Third, the City of Dallas intends to use a portion of these HOME-ARP funds to provide funding for one or more eligible **Supportive Services** for sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons (as a priority) and at-risk and other qualifying populations (as needed). These support services may be provided on a standalone basis (separate from shelter or housing), in conjunction with housing assistance, or in a shelter or other homeless facility setting.
- Lastly, HOME-ARP funds allocated for **Administration and Planning** will support the administrative costs associated with funded projects outlined above, as well as administrative costs incurred by the City of Dallas in managing/administering the grant and contracts with subrecipients.

*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:*

As described earlier, the critical and most urgent need for individuals and families experiencing homelessness in the Dallas Continuum of Care is housing – a place to live that is not a shelter, not a tent, not in an encampment, not under a bridge, or other such places. Homeless residents need housing now, not a year or two or three years from now. As such, the City of Dallas’ goal is to use HOME-ARP funds primarily for rapid rehousing for sheltered and unsheltered homeless now, in lieu of acquisition/development of non-congregate shelter or development of affordable rental housing.

The City of Dallas has used, and continues to use, other funding sources (including \$20 million in local general obligation bonds) for the acquisition and development of homeless facilities (including non-congregate shelter). Several development projects are in the pipeline and/or have been approved, and will need ongoing operating commitments for the future. At this time, the City is not able to add additional homeless shelter or housing development projects to the portfolio without the necessary operating funds to sustain them. The City expects to use some HOME-ARP funds to provide supportive services at non-congregate shelter developments, but understands that HOME-ARP funds cannot be used for operating costs. Also, while these developments hold promise for future units, they take time to yield occupancy, which is time that our homeless residents do not have right now.

While there is a general lack of affordable housing in the City of Dallas right now, the City of Dallas has decided not to use these HOME-ARP funds for the development of affordable rental housing for homeless populations. Past efforts in this area have faced local challenges, including minimal developer interest and lack of community support. They also take time to yield occupancy, and do not meet the immediate and urgent needs of homeless for housing now. As

well, development of affordable rental housing typically must include a mix of household incomes and/or rental subsidies to be sustainable, which tends to minimize the number of units made available to serve homeless households with extremely low incomes. This approach will not yield the volume of units needed to house homeless residents.

## 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:*

Not Applicable - The City of Dallas does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds to produce or support affordable housing units.

*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:*

Not Applicable - The City of Dallas does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds to produce or support affordable housing units.

## 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.

The City of Dallas will establish a preference for sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons within the qualifying populations. This includes households that transfer from other projects to HOME-ARP projects who maintain their homelessness status for purposes of eligibility, in accordance with HUD guidance on program transfers.

In terms of referral methods for HOME-ARP assistance, the City of Dallas will use the local Continuum of Care coordinated entry system with other referral methods, consistent with HOME-ARP requirements. Dallas has a community-wide process to address the needs of the qualifying populations. Through the local Continuum of Care coordinated entry system, referred to as the Coordinated Access System (or CAS) that is managed by Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance (MDHA), individuals and families experiencing a housing crisis are assessed for need, prioritized, and matched to appropriate housing and support in the community.

- *Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Populations:* Those who are experiencing homelessness can access the CAS system through multiple access points, including the 800 Homeless Crisis Help Line. The CAS system intake documents the household's

homeless status, records the VI-SPDAT assessment, and places the household on the prioritization or housing priority list.

- *Populations Fleeing or Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking:* For safety and privacy reasons, there is a separate but equal CAS process for domestic violence providers through a dedicated DV specialist at MDHA who prioritizes survivors to a housing priority list that uses de-identified data and unique tracking numbers to maintain client confidentiality.
- *At-Risk Populations:* Households who are at-risk of homelessness can also access the CAS system through multiple access points, including the 800 Homeless Crisis Help Line. The CAS intake process (through a diversion assessment) works to divert those households from becoming homeless by connecting them with diversion and/or prevention resources.
- *Other Populations Needing Prevention Assistance or With Greatest Risk of Housing Instability:* As with at-risk populations, households who are experiencing housing instability or in need of prevention assistance can also access the CAS system through the multiple access points, including the 800 Homeless Crisis Help Line, and the CAS intake process helps to divert them from becoming homeless by connecting them with diversion and/or prevention resources.

The City of Dallas will approve the preferences or prioritization criteria applied by the CAS system or other referral sources, provided that those are consistent with HOME-ARP requirements and this allocation plan.

*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:*

The City intends to prioritize sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations because they need immediate placement in housing. As stated earlier, the bulk of HOME-ARP funding (together with other resources described above) is expected to be used to place over 2,700 sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals and families in housing and provide supports for them to maintain their housing placement.

*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:*

The preference for serving persons experiencing homelessness with HOME-ARP funds is not meant to exclude at-risk and other unstably housed populations, particularly those who need to help to relocate to other suitable housing. This includes those fleeing or attempting to flee abusive situations. However, it is anticipated that individuals and families who are at-risk of homelessness or members of other qualifying populations needing homeless prevention assistance or who are at risk of housing stability will have their needs most appropriately met through other federal, state, and local resources that are supporting rental assistance for those populations, as described earlier.

## 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*

Not Applicable - The City of Dallas does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily rental housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME-ARP funds.

- *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.*

Not Applicable - The City of Dallas does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily rental housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME-ARP funds.

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

Not Applicable - The City of Dallas does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily rental housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME-ARP funds.

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

Not Applicable - The City of Dallas does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily rental housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME-ARP funds.

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

Not Applicable - The City of Dallas does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily rental housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME-ARP funds.

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

Not Applicable - The City of Dallas does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily rental housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME-ARP funds.



**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:**

09/20/2021

**4. Applicant Identifier:****5a. Federal Entity Identifier:****5b. Federal Award Identifier:**

M21-MP480203

**State Use Only:****6. Date Received by State:****7. State Application Identifier:****8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:****\* a. Legal Name:** City of Dallas**\* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):**

756000508

**\* c. UEI:**

XP53F2W6RLF4

**d. Address:****\* Street1:**

1500 Marilla Street

**Street2:**

Room 4FS

**\* City:**

Dallas

**County/Parish:****\* State:**

TX: Texas

**Province:****\* Country:**

USA: UNITED STATES

**\* Zip / Postal Code:**

75201-6390

**e. Organizational Unit:****Department Name:**

Budget &amp; Management Services

**Division Name:**

Grant Administration

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

Ms.

**\* First Name:**

Chan

**Middle Name:****\* Last Name:**

Williams

**Suffix:****Title:** Assistant Director**Organizational Affiliation:****\* Telephone Number:** 214-670-5544**Fax Number:** 214-670-0741**\* Email:** chan.williams@dallascityhall.com



## 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:

U.S. Development of Housing and Urban Development

### 11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14.239

CFDA Title:

HOME Investment Partnerships Program

### \* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:

N/A

\* Title:

N/A

### 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 Investment Partnerships Program - American Rescue Plan

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 TX-30

\* b. Program/Project TX-30

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

Texas\_US\_Congressional\_District\_30\_(since

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

**17. Proposed Project:**

\* a. Start Date: 09/20/2021

\* b. End Date: 09/30/2030

**18. Estimated Funding (\$):**

* a. Federal	21,376,123.00
* b. Applicant	0.00
* c. State	0.00
* d. Local	0.00
* e. Other	0.00
* f. Program Income	0.00
* g. TOTAL	21,376,123.00

**\* 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: Mr. \* First Name: T. C.

Middle Name:

\* Last Name: Broadnax

Suffix:

\* Title: City Manager

\* Telephone Number: 214-670-3297 Fax Number:

\* Email: tc.broadnax@dallascityhall.com

\* Signature of Authorized Representative: \* Date Signed:

**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.

<b>SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	<b>TITLE</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">City Manager</div>
<b>APPLICANT ORGANIZATION</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">City of Dallas</div>	<b>DATE SUBMITTED</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">02/15/2022</div>

Standard Form 424B (Rev. 7-97) Back

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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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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.
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<b>SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL</b>	<b>TITLE</b>
  	City Manager
<b>APPLICANT ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>DATE SUBMITTED</b>
City of Dallas	02/15/2022

SF-424D (Rev. 7-97) Back

## 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.

---

Signature of Authorized Official

---

Date

---

City Manager

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Title



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## Legal Notices

**NOTICE TO BIDDERS**  
Sealed bids and request for proposals will be accepted via the InWave Technologies, Inc. bidding system <https://corralbids.com> by the City of Carrollton, or the Office of the City Purchasing Manager, City Hall Building, 1465 Jackson Road, Carrollton, TX 75006-1796, until the hour as specified below, at which time bids will be delivered and submitted will be considered for supplying the items listed below.  
Further information may be obtained by calling the Purchasing Manager at (972) 466-3115 or visiting the City's purchasing website at: [www.cityofcarrollton.com/buying](https://www.cityofcarrollton.com/buying).  
Description: 02-001 Center Lease and Maintenance Services Publication Dates: 12/03/21 & 12/05/21 Opening Date: January 05, 2022 Opening Time: 2:30 PM

### LEGAL BIDS & NOTICES

- Bankruptcy, Court Sales
- Bids and Proposals
- Legal Notices

### Bids & Proposals

### NOTICE TO PROPOSERS

### DALLAS

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### LEGAL BIDS & NOTICES

### Bids & Proposals

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