

# **Virginia's Homeless Programs for FY 2005**

**A Report to the  
House Appropriations  
and  
Senate Finance Committees**



**Department of Housing and  
Community Development**

**November 4, 2005**



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report was prepared in accordance with Budget Item 110 D (see Appendix 1) to provide elected officials with information on the sheltered homeless in Virginia during FY 2005. *Virginia's Homeless Programs for FY 2005: A Report to the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees* highlights the efforts of the Commonwealth to provide financial support to nonprofit and local government providers of homeless prevention services, emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent housing for the homeless. Although state and federal funds are allocated to numerous state agencies, these funds benefit specific homeless initiatives, such as education, health and mental health care, or domestic violence. This report includes only those programs administered by the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD). It is our hope that it will continue to inform lawmakers and staff as to the number of Virginians who were at risk of homelessness, the number and characteristics of homeless individuals sheltered, the costs associated with shelter facility operations and the provision of supportive services to that population. Financial data will illustrate the allocation of state and federal resources administered by DHCD to sustain these efforts.

### **Provision of Shelter**

- During FY 2005, the 114 participating emergency, domestic violence, transitional and winter shelters served 19,537 households representing 27,546 persons.
- Providers denied 55,000 requests for shelter, primarily because of a lack of bed space.
- Almost 25 percent of all persons sheltered in funded programs were under the age of 18.
- Over 35% of all households, including families and single adults, were placed in permanent housing upon leaving shelters or transitional housing. The success rate is significant when the vulnerable nature of the population is considered.
- The Shelter Support Grant and/or Federal Shelter Grant funded a total of 5,577 beds in FY 2005. Of these 2,422 were emergency shelter beds, 2,387 were transitional housing, 742 were domestic violence emergency shelter, 183 were winter shelter, and 43 were day shelter programs.

### **Cost of Providing Shelter and Services**

- The total cost of providing shelter and supportive services to homeless individuals and families in fiscal year 2005 was \$53,480,762 including the Shelter Support Grant, Federal Shelter Grant and local financial support.
- The cost of providing each bed of shelter for the fiscal year was \$8,514; state-administered funds (SSG, FSG, and TANF) provided approximately 12%.

- SSG and TANF provided \$803 per bed to 5,577 beds and FSG provided an average of \$548 per bed to 2,771 beds during the year.
- Project sponsors reported 497,391 volunteer hours with a value of \$4,973,910 (\$10.00 per hour), and donated goods and services valued at \$6,827,390.
- DHCD allocated \$3,200,237 in Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds to Shelter Support Grant recipients, which accounted for 6% of the total budget for emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities. Excluding TANF funds, the SSG accounted for 3%. The Federal Shelter Grant accounted for 3%.
- Local governments provided 28% of the financial support for shelter and transitional housing.
- Providers estimated that \$13.9 million would be required to increase, expand and/or enhance supportive services to address the needs of the homeless.

### **Homeless Prevention Services**

- Twenty-seven (27) Homeless Intervention Program (HIP) grantees provided homeless prevention services. In fiscal year 2005, citizens in every jurisdiction in Virginia continued to have access to program funds and services.
- The Homeless Intervention Program provided rent, mortgage and security deposit assistance to 2,028 households representing 5,405 persons.
- Rental assistance accounted for almost 76% of the total, mortgage assistance for 14%, and deposits and fees the remaining 10%.
- Over forty-seven percent (47.2%) of the heads of household were employed on a full time basis, 15% on a part time basis, 21.3% were unemployed, 2.5% were retired, and 14% were disabled.
- Just over fifty percent (50.2%) of the persons in households receiving assistance were under the age of 18.
- In fiscal year 2005, \$4.5 million in general funds were awarded to the 27 HIP grantees.
- State funds were supplemented by \$812,687 from the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program.
- Local programs received \$484,320 in loan repayments from households formerly assisted through HIP, one-half of which could be used to offset administrative costs with the remainder available to provide client services.

### **Coordinators of Services for Homeless Children**

- In FY 2005, child service coordinators assisted 6,619 homeless children in 68 emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities.
- In FY 2005, an appropriation of \$360,000 in state general funds and an allocation of \$620,750 in Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds supported the program.

- Homeless children received services related to health, mental health, and education. In addition, they were screened for evidence of abuse and may have benefited from interventions and training provided to parent(s).

### **Child Care for Homeless Children**

- In fiscal year 2005, DSS provided DHCD with \$300,000 (\$285,000 for services and \$15,000 to cover administrative costs) from its block grant to support the Child Care for Homeless Children Program.
- 390 children received child care during the year at a per child cost of approximately \$731.
- Two-thirds of the households receiving child care assistance had at least one parent employed at the time they exited the shelter.





## INTRODUCTION

The Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) administers five programs providing financial support to local government and nonprofit providers of housing and supportive services to the homeless. The **Shelter Support Grant (SSG)** is a state funded program. In FY 2005, \$2,768,052 in Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds were allocated to supplement the \$1,709,120 in general funds available to support this program. The **Federal Shelter Grant (FSG)** receives funding from the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, which is awarded by formula to the Commonwealth by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Providers of emergency shelter and transitional housing receive grants through these two programs. The state-funded **Homeless Intervention Program (HIP)** provides grants to local administrators who use them for temporary rental, mortgage, and/or security deposit assistance to households that are either homeless or are in imminent danger of becoming homeless. In FY 2005, an allocation of \$807,495 in TANF funds enhanced the HIP program.

The fourth and fifth programs address the special needs of children living within the shelter environment. The state funded **Child Services Coordinator Grant (CSCG)** program provides shelters with grants supporting coordinators of children's services. TANF funds provided \$658,430 for this program in FY 2005 as a supplement to the general fund appropriation of \$360,000. The final program, **Child Care for Homeless Children Program (CCHCP)**, receives funding through the federal Child Care and Development Block Grant, administered by DSS. DHCD has an interagency contract with DSS to provide child care services through the providers of shelter and transitional housing for homeless children. Homeless families in shelter facilities may receive assistance for the cost of child care while working, participating in an educational or job training program or--on a limited basis--seeking employment.

## METHODOLOGY

This report compiles data and information from multiple sources. Information regarding the number of emergency shelter and transitional housing beds was collected from the applications for fiscal year 2005 SSG and FSG programs. A survey of shelter providers established the total cost of the programs, which includes the estimated funds for additional, expanded, and/or enhanced supportive services. All 114 SSG and/or FSG recipients have responded to the survey. Annual reports submitted by recipients of HIP, SSG, FSG, CSCG and/or CCHCP program support were the source of demographic information.

## AWARD PROCESS

DHCD allocated FY 2005 Shelter Support Grant (SSG) and Federal Shelter Grant (FSG) programs on a per bed basis. Available funds were divided by the number of eligible emergency shelter and transitional housing beds to determine the per bed amount. DHCD retained five percent of the federal award to offset the administrative costs of implementing the program.

Homeless Intervention Program funds were allocated to the network of providers funded in FY 2004.

Child Services Coordinator Grants were awarded competitively based on the average number of children in the shelter per month, as well as the total number of children in the facility during the previous fiscal year.

For FY 2005, Child Care for Homeless Children Program awards were based on the prior year's use of available funds.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THE REPORT

Several different types of programs provided data used in this report. The following program types and definitions will be used throughout this document:

Day Shelter: a facility providing an array of supportive services such as meals, bathing facilities and minor medical assistance to the homeless. They do not provide overnight accommodations.

Emergency Shelter: any facility for which the primary purpose is to provide short-term shelter for the homeless or for specific sub-populations of the homeless. Each project sponsor (facility) determines restrictions placed upon the length of a stay. Domestic violence shelters or facilities for runaway youth are examples of emergency shelters targeting particular sub-populations.

Fiscal Year: the State fiscal year runs from July 1 through June 30 (e.g., FY 2005).

Household: a household may represent a single adult, an adult couple, or a family of any size.

Persons: the number of persons is the number of individuals of any age.

Transitional Housing: a facility designed to address the longer-term housing and human services needs of the homeless, in which the typical stay is normally at least six months and less than two years.

Winter Emergency Shelter: a seasonal facility open during inclement months of the year, providing, at a minimum, beds and food to homeless persons. Besides these basic services, it may also offer additional supportive services.

## PROGRAM INFORMATION

### *The Shelter Support Grant and Federal Shelter Grant*

The Shelter Support Grant (SSG) program helps homeless families and individuals by providing state funding to emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities. The primary use of SSG funds is to provide for the rehabilitation, repair, and improvements needed to bring homeless facilities into compliance with state and local health and building codes. After these primary objectives have been achieved, funds can be used to defray operating costs such as salary support, administration, maintenance, rent, utilities, insurance, supplies and furnishings. SSG funds may also be used to support the delivery of essential human services addressing employment, substance abuse, education or health needs. These services cannot duplicate or displace existing services.

The Department of Social Services has made additional funds from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Program (TANF) program available to SSG grantees for the purpose of addressing TANF objectives.

Similarly, the Federal Shelter Grant (FSG) program helps the homeless by providing shelter and services at emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities. Grant recipients may use funds to meet the costs of operations, maintenance and administration including limited staff costs.

DHCD allocated both SSG and FSG grant funds based on the number of beds available to serve the homeless. Seasonal facilities (winter shelters), received DHCD-administered funding on the average daily bed count prorated by the number of months the shelter was in operation. FSG awards for day shelters were based on 50% of the average daily attendance by persons for whom the provider has documented homelessness.

Many grantees receive both SSG and FSG funding for each bed in their facility. However, grantees in the federal Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) FFY 2004 entitlement cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke and Virginia Beach, and the entitlement counties of Arlington, Fairfax and Prince William are not eligible for FSG funding. The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development provides funds directly to entitlement localities. The entitlement localities then make them available to emergency shelter and transitional housing providers within their jurisdictions.

## PROVISION OF SHELTER

### *Number of Persons Sheltered*

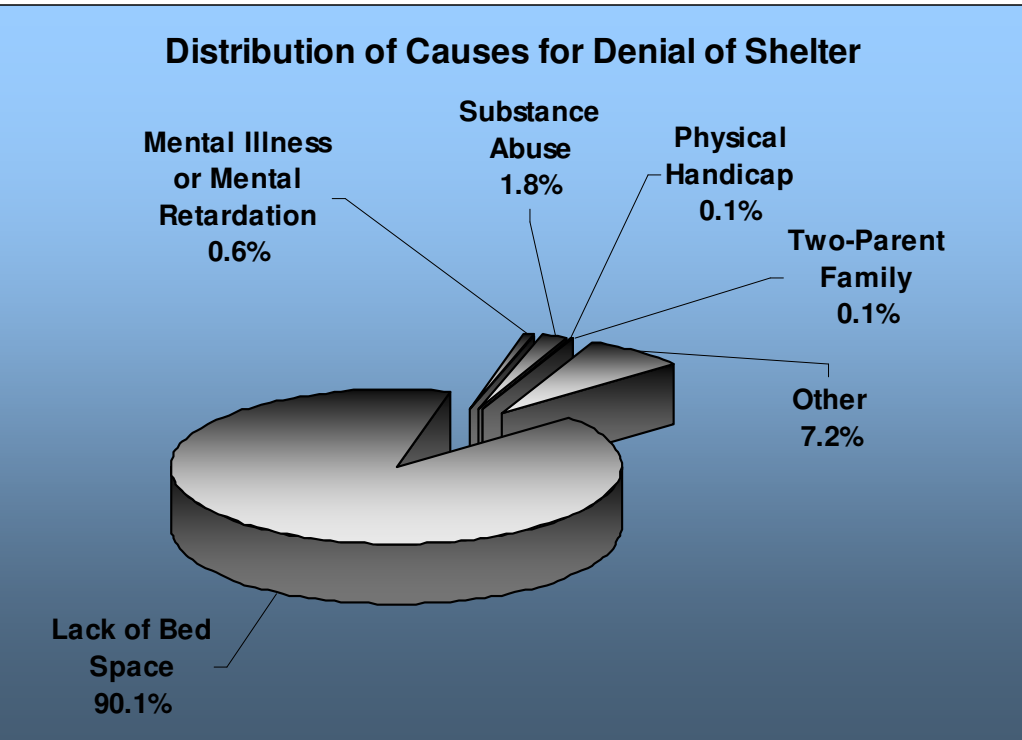
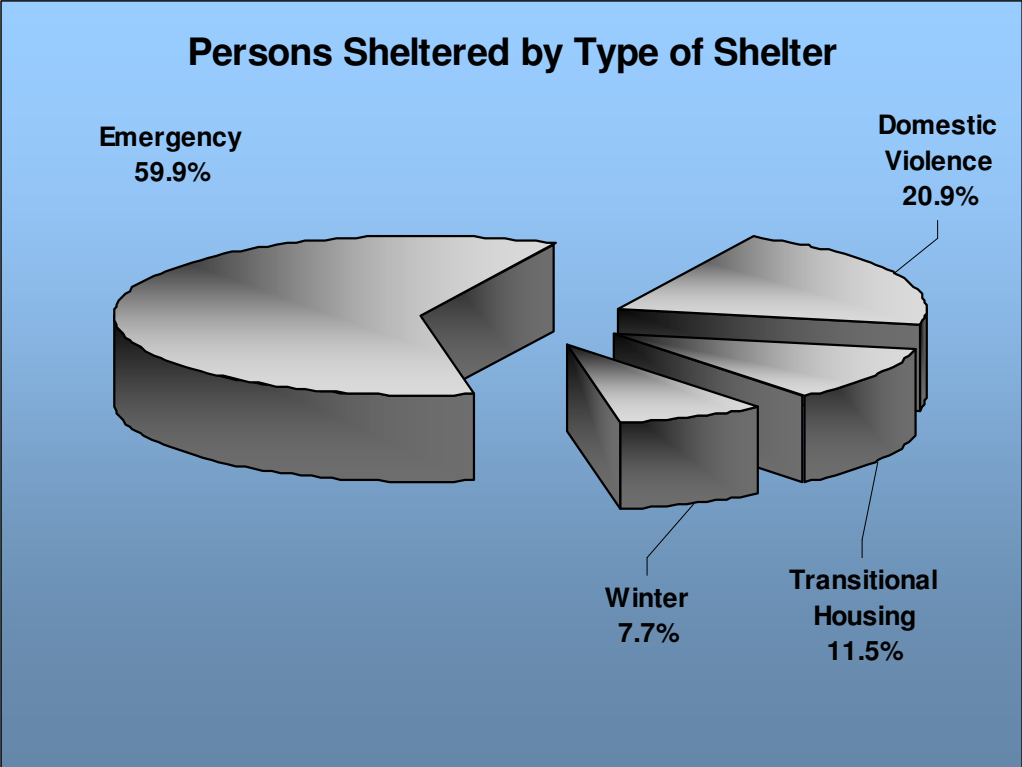
Shelter providers receiving SSG and FSG funds served 27,546 persons through emergency, transitional and winter shelters during fiscal year 2005. The table and charts below provide additional details on the count and percentage distribution served by the primary types of shelters as well as the number who could not be served.

Shelter Demand and Turnaways	Emergency Shelter	Domestic Violence	Transitional Housing	Winter Shelter	Total All Facilities
<b>Lack of Bed Space</b>	37,473	4,453	3,201	945	46,398
<b>Mental Illness or Mental Retardation</b>	256	135	25	1	427
<b>Substance Abuse</b>	766	132	105	50	1,095
<b>Physical Handicap</b>	37	7	10	0	54
<b>Two-Parent Family</b>	34	28	44	56	162
<b>Other</b>	3,002	2,098	2,193	59	7,358
<b>Total Turnaways-Not persons<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>41,568</b>	<b>6,853</b>	<b>5,578</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>55,494</b>
<b>Number of persons served<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>16,600</b>	<b>5,796</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>27,546</b>
<b>Total Request for Shelter</b>	<b>58,168</b>	<b>12,649</b>	<b>8,753</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>83,040</b>

<sup>1</sup>This can be the same person on different night or shelters – duplicative.  
<sup>2</sup>This is a non-duplicative count of persons served.

### *The Homeless Turned Away*

Shelters throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia frequently must turn away homeless persons seeking accommodations. Limited space in shelter facilities is the most common reason for this decision. In fiscal year 2005, of an estimated 83,040 requests for shelter, 55,494 (66.8%) could not be granted. Some requests may be duplicated. It is not known whether those turned away found shelter in another facility.



***Age and Gender***

Of the 27,546 homeless persons sheltered by SSG and FSG grantees, 12.4% were age four or younger. Over 17.4% were between the ages of five and

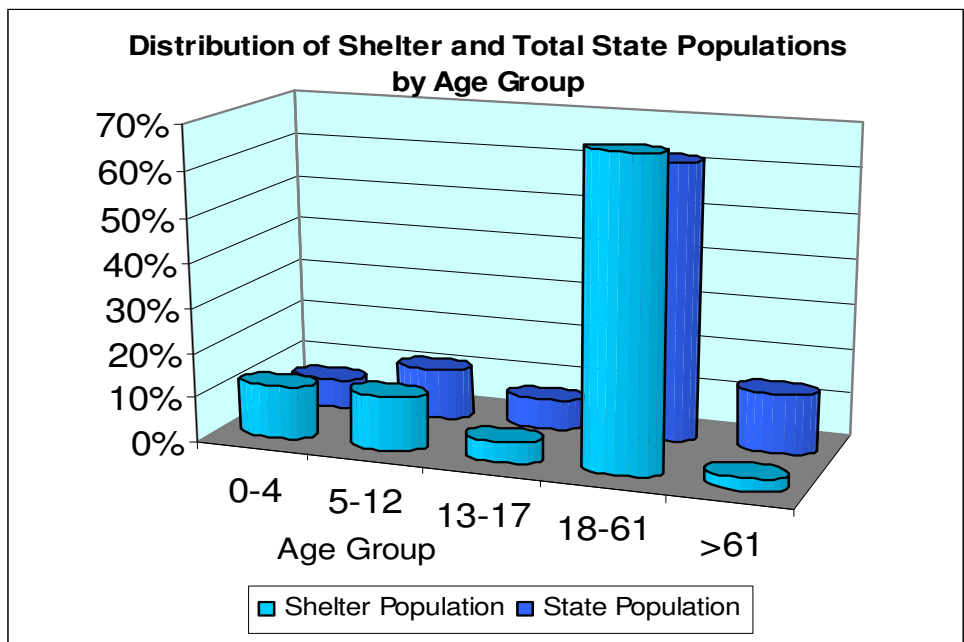
seventeen. Nearly one-third of the sheltered population was under the age of eighteen.

Homeless persons between the ages of eighteen and sixty-one constituted 67.8% of the sheltered population. Persons aged sixty-two or older represented over two percent of the total sheltered population, significantly lower than their proportion of the overall state population.

As the table and accompanying chart show, very young children continued to be the most overrepresented age group among those persons served by emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities receiving assistance through SSG and/or FSG during fiscal year 2005.

Age Category	Count	Percentage Distribution	
		Shelter Population	State Population
0-4	2853	12.0	6.5
5-12	2782	12.2	11.3
13-17	1209	4.9	6.8
18-61	16911	68.3	62.0
≥ 62	717	2.7	13.4

In addition, males were also somewhat overrepresented in the sheltered population assisted through these programs. Although males constitute only 49% of the total state population, 53.2% of the population receiving assistance was male in FY 2005.



## ***Race and Ethnicity***

Shelter providers also reported on the racial and ethnic identity of the heads of households for shelter clients. The nine racial categories included White; Black/African-American; Asian; American Indian/Alaskan Native; American Indian/Alaskan Native and White; Asian and White; Black/African-American and White; American Indian/Alaskan Native and Black; and Other/Multi-racial. In addition, shelter providers also reported on the number of Hispanic heads of households.

Whites accounted for 41.3% of all household heads served by funded facilities. African-Americans represented 53.8%, Hispanics 4.5%, Asians 0.7%, American Indian 0.2% and Other 2.9%.

The table below shows the racial and ethnic classification of the head of the households served by emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities receiving assistance through SSG and/or FSG in FY 2005. Each is compared with the population distribution by the same categories for the state as a whole.

Racial or Ethnic Classification of Head of Household	Count	Percentage Distribution	
		Shelter Population	State Population
White	8,064	41.3	72.3
Black/African American	10,505	53.8	19.6
Asian	140	.7	3.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	76	.4	.7
American Indian/Alaska Native and White	30	.2	.2
Asian and White	29	.2	.4
Black/African American and White	105	.5	.3
American Indian/Alaska Native and Black/African American	20	.1	.1
Other/Multi-Racial	568	2.9	2.7
Non-Hispanic	18,656	95.5	95.3
Hispanic	881	4.5	4.7

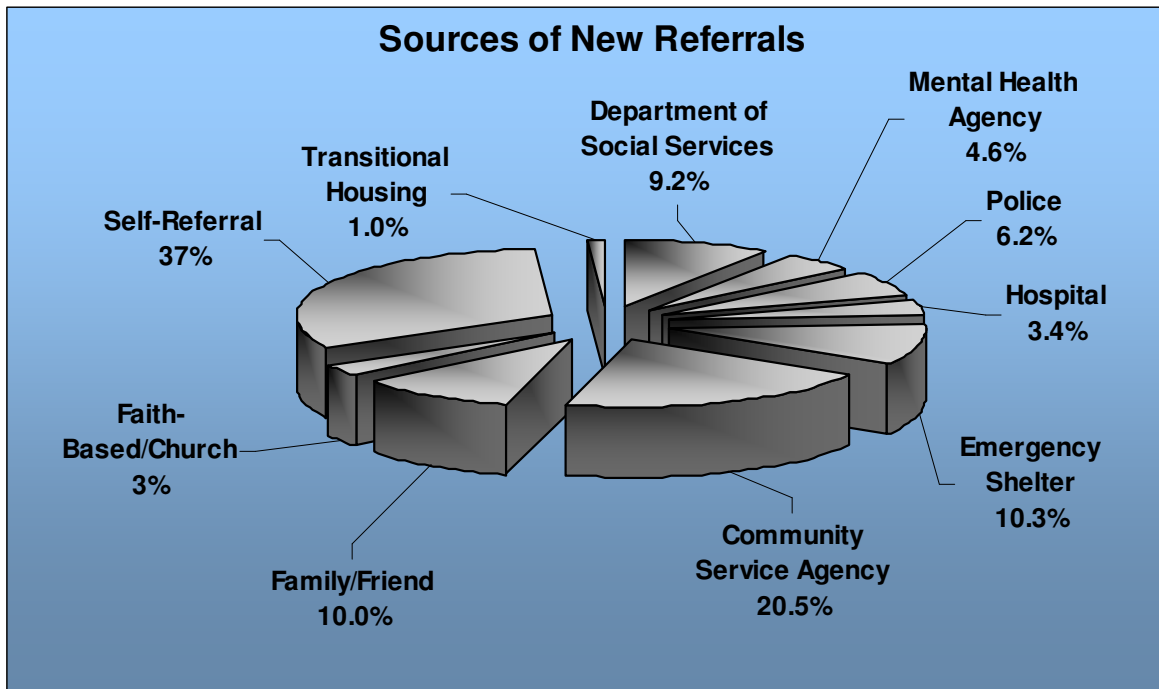
## ***Sources of Referrals***

Homeless individuals and families make their ways to shelter locations by different means. The leading method of finding shelter appears to be through self-referral. In fiscal year 2005, 33.2% of all households in shelter facilities were self-referred.

A variety of community representatives were responsible for the referrals of the remaining individuals and families served. These include state and local

departments of social services, mental health agencies, public and nonprofit community service organizations, churches, other faith-based organizations and family or friends. Other sources of referrals came from other shelters, police departments, sheriffs, and hospitals.

Sources of Referrals	Shelter Type				Total
	Emergency	Domestic Violence	Transitional	Winter	
Households Referred	12,585	3,015	1,930	2,007	19,537
Department of Social Services	1,306	269	133	92	1,800
Mental Health Agency	639	119	93	57	908
Police	602	401	84	119	1,206
Hospital	253	126	208	87	674
Emergency Shelter	844	384	627	161	2,016
Community Service Agency	3,054	297	403	251	4,005
Family / Friend	1,116	352	100	380	1,948
Faith-Based / Church	431	50	21	71	573
Self-Referral	4,189	1,003	235	782	6,209
Transitional Housing	151	14	26	7	198





## Housing Placement

Of the 19,537 households served in DHCD –funded facilities, 15,075 households (three-quarters of the total sheltered) exited shelter facilities during fiscal year 2005. Of those leaving shelter facilities, 27.3% (5,231 households) moved into permanent housing. Over four percent (844 households) exited to transitional housing, 6.1% went to another shelter and 12.6 % percent went to family or friends. Almost 27% of the households went to other or unknown destinations.

As the following table illustrates, emergency and domestic violence shelters had varying degrees of success in connecting households to temporary or permanent housing. However, as might be expected, transitional housing providers—themselves destinations for temporary housing placements--had relatively more success than emergency shelters in connecting households with permanent housing.

Housing Placement of Shelter Recipients	Shelter Type				Total
	Emergency	Domestic Violence	Transitional	Winter	
Households Served	12,585	3,015	1,930	2,007	19,537
<b>Temporary</b>					
<i>Other Homeless Shelter</i>	533	317	104	235	1,189
<i>Transitional Housing</i>	664	100	48	32	844
<i>Family/Friends</i>	1235	843	279	114	2,471
Subtotal	2,432	1,260	431	381	4,504
Subtotal as % of Households Leaving	24.1%	44.7%	31.7%	47.9%	29.9%
<b>Permanent</b>					
<i>Supportive Housing</i>	286	135	87	12	520
<i>Housing Choice Vouchers</i>	174	43	48	1	266
<i>Public Housing</i>	290	88	56	1	435
<i>Market Rate Rental</i>	1,427	534	361	9	2,331
<i>Other</i>	1,196	413	137	42	1,788
Subtotal	3,373	1,213	689	65	5,340
Subtotal as % of Households Leaving	33.4%	43.1%	50.7%	8.2%	35.4%
Unknown or N/A	4,298	344	240	349	5,231
Total Leaving Shelter	10,103	2,817	1,360	795	15,075

## HOMELESS PROGRAM FINANCES

### ***Beds Funded***

The number of beds fluctuates from year to year. In FY 2005, SSG and/or FSG funded a total of 5,577 beds. Of these, 2,422 were emergency shelter beds, 2,307 were transitional housing beds, 742 were domestic violence emergency shelter beds, 183 were winter shelter beds, and day shelters with a daily average attendance of 43 (50% of average daily attendance). SSG provided funding for 5,577 beds and FSG for 2,806 beds.

### ***Cost of Providing Shelter and Services***

DHCD surveyed project sponsors requesting the total budget, financial support from local governments, value of volunteer hours (using the allowable FSG rate of \$10.00 per hour), value of donated goods and services, services that would be provided if there were adequate funds, and a reasonable estimate of the amount of funds needed. All of the 114 project sponsors provided information.

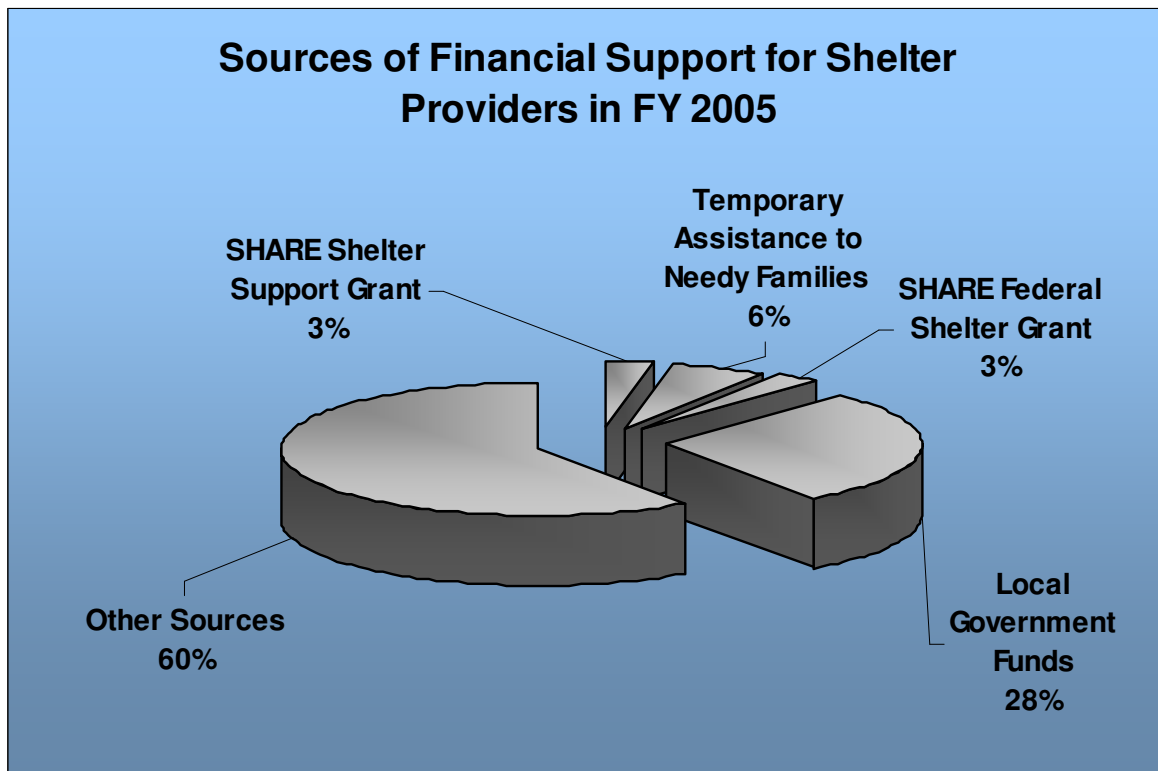
The total cost of providing shelter and supportive services to homeless individuals and families in FY 2005 was \$47,484,386, which was 13% above the previous year's total. This included SSG, FSG and financial support from local governments. The SSG, including \$3,200,237 in Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds, accounted for about 9% of the total budget for emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities. Thus TANF was the largest single source of state controlled funds dedicated to shelter support. Excluding TANF funds, the SSG accounted for 3%. FSG accounted for only three percent. Local governments provided 28% of the financial support for the total operating budget. Other sources accounted for the remaining balance.

Both SSG and FSG require a dollar-for-dollar match, which may take the form of cash, volunteer hours, or in-kind services. Project sponsors reported 497,391 volunteer hours with a value of \$4,973,390 and donated goods and services valued at \$6,827,390. Although their contribution to the total operating budget is recognized, it should be understood that these two sources of support are not audited and are not known at the time operating budgets are being developed. Volunteers and donations enhance shelter programs, but they are not a source of cash for their operation.

Providers of emergency shelter and transitional housing who responded to the survey estimated that \$13,912,646 in additional funding was needed to provide additional, expanded and/or enhanced supportive services to meet fully the needs of the homeless populations served.

The total cost of providing each bed of emergency and transitional shelter for the year was \$8,514. The state provided \$803 per bed (5,577 beds) in combined SSG and TANF funding during the year. State-administered FSG provided \$541 per bed (2,806 beds) during the year.

The chart shows the relative contributions of SSG, including state and TANF funds, and FSG to the total cost of providing shelter and services in emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities receiving assistance through either or both programs in FY 2005.



Appendix 2 - Shelter Support Grant and Federal Shelter Grant Financial Information shows individual grantees, jurisdictions where grantee is based, number of beds funded through SSG and FSG, total budgets, SSG and FSG awards, financial support, volunteer hours, and donated goods and services.

## EXPANSION PROGRAM: SHELTER AND HOUSING MINOR REHABILITATION

Using funds generally designated for shelter expansion activities, DHCD created the Shelter and Housing Minor Rehabilitation Program to respond to the expressed needs of shelter and transitional housing facilities for funding to repair or complete facility-related projects. Emergency shelters and transition housing providers could receive up to \$25,000 per eligible facility to complete general property rehabilitation, make accessibility improvements, perform energy efficiency upgrades, or mitigate lead-based paint hazards. The following service providers, who documented the necessity for repairs and their impact on the health and safety of residents, received funding through this program.

Organization	Locality	Funding
<b>ACTS (Facility 1)</b>	Prince William	\$ 24,900
<b>ACTS (Facility 2)</b>	Prince William	\$ 21,131
<b>Christian Relief Services Charities</b>	Alexandria	\$ 25,000
<b>Emergency Shelter Inc.</b>	Richmond City	\$ 25,000
<b>First Step: A Response</b>	Harrisonburg	\$ 25,000
<b>Genieve Shelter (Facility 1)</b>	Franklin	\$ 11,513
<b>Genieve Shelter (Facility 2)</b>	Isle of Wight	\$ 9,908
<b>Hilliard House</b>	Richmond	\$ 3,900
<b>Hope House of Scott County</b>	Gate City	\$ 16,600
<b>Laurel Shelter</b>	Gloucester	\$ 13,000
<b>Loudoun County Social Services</b>	Leesburg	\$ 7,041
<b>Miriam's House</b>	Lynchburg	\$ 25,000
<b>Northern VA Family Service (Facility 1)</b>	Fairfax	\$ 18,396
<b>Northern VA Family Service (Facility 2)</b>	Fairfax	\$ 5,359
<b>People Incorporated</b>	Abingdon	\$ 23,900
<b>Safehome Systems</b>	Covington	\$ 24,300
<b>Trust House, Roanoke Valley Trouble Center</b>	Roanoke	\$ 7,120
<b>Virginia Beach CDC (Facility 1)</b>	Virginia Beach	\$ 12,268
<b>Virginia Beach CDC (Facility 2)</b>	Virginia Beach	\$ 10,912
<b>Virginia Beach CDC (Facility 3)</b>	Virginia Beach	\$ 17,650
<b>Virginia Beach CDC (Facility 4)</b>	Virginia Beach	\$ 7,166
<b>Warren County Council on Domestic Violence</b>	Front Royal	\$ 14,084
<b>YWCA-Women in Crisis</b>	Norfolk	\$ 25,000

## HOMELESS INTERVENTION PROGRAM

The Homeless Intervention Program (HIP) is a major component of Virginia's broader efforts to go beyond simply ameliorating the effects of homelessness. Virginia was among the earliest of several states and localities that have developed programs directing federal and state resources to the prevention of homelessness that may occur as a result of eviction or foreclosure.<sup>1</sup>

Although few of these programs have undergone extensive evaluations, a recent comprehensive review found, "The most prudent conclusion . . . may be that programs to prevent evictions or foreclosures are likely of substantial benefit to some households at risk of homelessness and to the communities in which they live."<sup>2</sup> The initial (1993) evaluation of the Virginia program concluded that it offered significant benefits to persons on the edge of homelessness. What it had not addressed, and what became the focus of subsequent initiatives, was the more difficult case of the chronically homeless.<sup>3</sup> What was most important was to recognize that broader approaches were also necessary.<sup>4</sup>

- During fiscal year 2005, twenty-seven (27) grantees provided Homeless Intervention Program (HIP) assistance and services to 130 jurisdictions of the Commonwealth. Intervention/prevention services are currently available in every jurisdiction in Virginia.
- The Homeless Intervention Program provided rent, mortgage and security deposit assistance to 2,028 households representing 5,405 persons—in each case a reduction from the previous year. However, the amount of per-household assistance increased in 2005. At the time they were accepted into the program, 216 households owned their home, 1,307 were renters, 102 were residing in either a homeless or domestic violence shelter, 55 were unsheltered, and 333 had other living arrangements.
- Rental assistance accounted for almost 76% of the total, mortgage assistance for 14%, and deposits and fees for 10%. The chart shows financial assistance by type of assistance.
- Forty-seven percent (47.2%) of the heads of household were employed on a full time basis, 15.0% on a part time basis, 21.3% were unemployed, 2.5% were retired, and 14.1% were disabled. These figures were generally comparable with those of previous years, with the percentage of employed

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<sup>1</sup> Gary T. Johnson and R. S. Hambrick, "Preventing Homelessness: Virginia's Homeless Intervention Program," *Journal of Urban Affairs*, Vol. 15 (1993), 473-489.

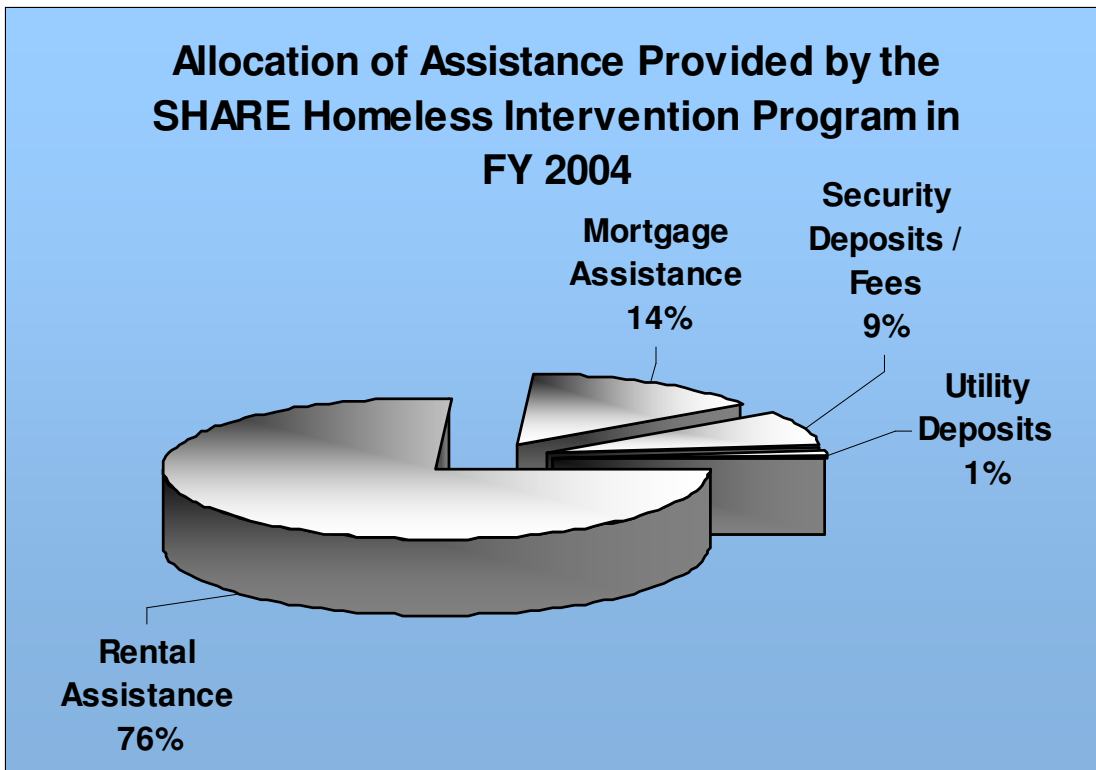
<sup>2</sup> Marybeth Shinn, Jim Baumol, and Kim Hopper, "The Prevention of Homelessness Revisited," *Analysis of Social Issues and Public Policy* (2001), p. 111.

<sup>3</sup> Johnson and Hambrick, "Preventing Homelessness," 488-89.

<sup>4</sup> Martha R. Burt, "What Will It Take To End Homelessness," Urban Institute brief (September 2001), 5-6

household heads slightly higher than in FY 2004 and the percentage of unemployed slightly lower.

- Just over fifty percent (50.2%) of the persons in households receiving assistance were under the age of 18.
- In fiscal year 2005, \$4.5 million in general funds were awarded to the 27 HIP grantees.
- An additional \$812,687 in Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program funding was also allocated to local programs.
- A total of \$484,320 in loan repayments was collected from households formerly assisted through HIP. Up to one-half of these funds could be used for local program administration with the remaining balance available to provide client services.



Appendix 3 - Homeless Intervention Program Local Administrators shows each local administrator, jurisdictions served, and state fund and TANF awards.

## CHILD SERVICES COORDINATOR GRANT

The Child Services Coordinator Grant (CSCG) program contributes salary support for the provision of coordinating services to children. Nonprofit organizations and local governments providing emergency shelter and transitional housing are eligible recipients of CSCG funds. However, applicants must document a minimum average monthly census of at least four homeless children, who have remained in the facility an average of eight consecutive days in the last fiscal year.

The CSCG program addresses the needs of homeless children by:

- Insuring that professional child service resources are available to homeless families with children through linkages in the community.
- Improving service delivery to homeless children through increased information sharing, collaborative planning, and analysis and referral to existing resources.
- Emphasizing parental choice and participation in the coordination of services for children.

*Child service coordinators assisted 6,619 homeless children in 68 emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities.*

*Fiscal year 2005 funding included an appropriation of \$360,000 in state general funds and \$678,205 in TANF program funds allocated by DHCD.*

### **Selected Outcomes**

- 4,329 children received health assessments by medical professionals, including follow-up treatments, immunizations, and inoculations.
- 3,280 children received mental health screenings, including assessments with professionals as needed.
- 4,223 children received educational services delivery, including transportation.

NOTE: Selected outcome numbers may represent duplication, because a homeless child may need a variety of services and assistance. Also, some children may have entered the shelter in one fiscal year and received the service in a subsequent year.

## CHILDCARE FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN

The Child Care for Homeless Children Program (CCHCP) receives funding through the federal Child Care and Development Block Grant, which the Department of Social Services (DSS) administers. DHCD has an interagency contract with DSS to provide child care services through the providers of shelter and transitional housing for homeless children. Homeless families in shelter facilities may receive assistance for the cost of child care while working, participating in an educational or job training program or--on a limited basis--seeking employment.

- In fiscal year 2005, DSS provided DHCD with \$300,000 (\$285,000 for services and \$15,000 to cover administrative costs) from its block grant to support the Child Care for Homeless Children Program.
- 390 children received child care during the year at a per child cost of approximately \$1038.
- Over two-thirds of households receiving child care assistance had at least one parent employed at the time they exited the shelter.

## SINGLE ROOM OCCUPANCY FACILITIES (SRO)

Single Room Occupancies (SRO) were once a major source of affordable low cost housing for very low income, transient populations, or persons experiencing mental illness or substance abuse. Experts on homelessness often point to the loss—or in some cases the disappearance--of this option as having been a major factor in increasing the level of homelessness in many cities.<sup>5</sup>

The loss was particularly notable in larger cities during the 1970s and 1980s. New York lost 87 percent of its SRO stock; Chicago eliminated its cubicle hotels, Los Angeles lost half of its downtown SROs; while San Francisco, Portland, and Denver experienced similar reductions. Although comparable information about SROs in Virginia's cities is not available, it is generally believed that there was a significant net loss in this form of affordable housing.

During the early 1990s, DHCD provided funding for the acquisition or rehabilitation of SRO facilities developed in Richmond and Newport News. SRO facilities continue to be among the types of housing eligible for assistance through the HOME Investment Partnership Program administered by DHCD.

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<sup>5</sup>National Coalition for the Homeless, "America's Housing Crisis," <http://www.nationalhomeless.org/housingcrisis.html>



With interest rising in the role of SROs, the 2005 General Assembly session appropriated \$300,000 for predevelopment costs. The SRO Predevelopment Grant Fund targets up-front costs for the development of these facilities. Each grant will provide up to \$50,000 in financial assistance for SRO facilities. The funds are available on a statewide basis. These predevelopment funds will be disbursed based on actual invoices for services performed (i.e. Architectural, Legal, Consultation, Environmental Services, etc.).

## VIRGINIA INTER-AGENCY COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS

In July 2003, Governor Warner directed agencies serving Virginia's homeless population to represent Virginia at a Policy Academy on Chronic Homelessness. The academy is part of a national initiative to implement a plan to end chronic homelessness in 10 years. The Governor subsequently approved the action plan, *Virginia: A Common Wealth to End Homelessness*, which was then submitted for comment to the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness in January 2004. A copy of the updated plan, as well as other resource material, can be found at [www.endhomelessnessva.org](http://www.endhomelessnessva.org).

The Policy Academy evolved into the Policy Committee of the existing Virginia Inter-Agency Council on Homelessness (VIACH). Its mission is to implement the established action plan; its vision is of an integrated, community-based system of individualized opportunities, services, and housing ending homelessness in Virginia. The plan incorporates the following priorities:

1. Affordable continuum of suitable and appropriate housing options
2. Accessible supportive services
3. Prevention initiatives that reduce homelessness
4. Sufficient financial resources for meeting housing and other needs
5. An understanding of chronic homelessness at all levels
6. Identification card available to all who need them

*Virginia: A Common Wealth to End Homelessness* represents the most comprehensive initiative to-date in combating chronic homelessness and ensuring coordinated services for Virginia's homeless or those at risk of becoming homeless.

VIACH members include policy level representatives from governmental, non-profit organizations, and associations that can influence the plan's success. State agencies include the Virginia Departments of Housing and Community Development, Medical Assistance Services, Corrections, Health (Vital Records), Rehabilitative Services, Division of Motor Vehicles, Social Services, Juvenile Justice Services, Employment, Veterans' Services, and Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services. Other representatives include a

previously homeless individual, the Virginia Coalition for the Homeless, Virginia Municipal League, Virginia Supportive Housing, Virginia Sheriff's Association, Virginia Interfaith Center for Public Policy, Virginia Hospital and Healthcare Association, Virginia Housing Development Authority, and Homeward, a local Continuum of Care.

VIACH successes in 2005 included:

- Submission of Balance of State Continuum of Care application that could increase federal funds available to housing for the homeless by almost \$1 million.
- Implementation of the VIACH web-site, <http://www.endhomelessnessva.org/> with links to eligibility criteria for benefits to all agencies serving the homeless
- Collaboration with the State's Prisoner Reentry Policy Academy in a successful summit on meeting the housing needs of ex-offenders in metropolitan areas.
- Progress toward addressing and removing the barriers unique to this population in meeting the identification and residency requirements for valid state-issued identification documents.

## APPENDIX 1: BUDGET ITEM 110 D

### Item 110

D. The Department shall report to the Chairmen of the Senate Finance, the House Appropriations Committees, and the Director, Department of Planning and Budget by November 4 of each year on the state's homeless programs, including, but not limited to, the number of (i) emergency shelter beds, (ii) transitional housing units, (iii) single room occupancy dwellings, and (iv) homeless intervention programs supported by state funding on a locality and statewide basis. The report shall also include the number of Virginians served by these programs, the costs of the programs, and the financial and in-kind support provided by localities and nonprofit groups in these programs. In preparing the report, the Department shall consult with localities and community-based groups.



**APPENDIX 2: SHELTER SUPPORT GRANT & FEDERAL SHELTER GRANT FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

<i>Project Sponsor</i>	<i>Number of Funded Beds</i>	<i>Total Budget</i>	<i>SSG Award</i>	<i>FSG Award</i>	<i>Financial Support from Local Government</i>	<i>Volunteer Hours @ \$10 per hour</i>	<i>Value of Donated Goods &amp; Services</i>	<i>Additional Funds Needed</i>
Action in Community Through Service of Prince William, Inc.	75	\$543,775	\$60,000	\$0	\$252,177	\$12,050	\$28,500	95,000
Alive, Inc.	14	\$99,313	\$11,200	\$7,843	\$48,000	\$21,250	\$11,020	5,000
The Arlington Community Temporary Shelter (TACTS)	57	\$920,570	\$45,600	\$0	\$350,936	\$0	\$0	500,000
Arlington County	17	\$250,443	\$13,600	\$0	\$79,233	\$37,700	\$119,910	50,000
Arlington-Alexandria Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.	215	\$1,470,170	\$172,000	\$22,409	\$460,116	\$30,000	\$10,800	112,000
Avalon: A Center for Women and Children	49	\$162,319	\$39,200	\$27,451	\$37,288	\$36,380	\$22,000	85,000
Bedford County Dept. of Social Services-Dom. Violence	12	\$81,594	\$9,600	\$7,059	\$24,914	\$0	\$48,159	4,000
CARES, Inc.	20	\$389,148	\$16,000	\$11,204	\$60,474	\$7,000	\$90,000	25,000
CARITAS	188	\$1,017,000	\$150,400	\$0	\$125,400	\$828,860	\$658,082	0
Carpenter's Shelter	126	\$1,330,628	\$100,800	\$70,588	\$109,000	\$160,000	\$198,087	0
Christian Relief Services	36	\$162,150	\$62,150	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	0
Citizens Against Family Violence, Inc.	34	\$78,247	\$27,200	\$19,047	\$32,000	\$0	\$0	110,000
City of Alexandria Office of Community Services	65	\$677,192	\$52,000	\$38,235	\$548,249	\$0	\$38,708	0
Clinch Valley Community Action, Inc.	12	\$50,914	\$9,600	\$6,723	\$0	\$10,000	\$3,000	40,000
Community Housing Partners	33	\$44,887	\$26,400	\$18,487	\$0	\$0	\$0	0
Community Lodgings	45	\$83,200	\$36,000	\$25,210	\$45,000	\$4,340	\$2,500	42,000
Community Resource Network of Chesapeake, Inc.	10	\$111,477	\$8,000	\$5,602	\$87,477	\$1,800	\$13,912	145,000
Council on Domestic Violence for Page County	18	\$273,529	\$14,400	\$10,084	\$7,600	\$8,510	\$9,063	125,000
Crossroads Shelter, Inc.	24	\$204,580	\$17,280	\$12,325	\$6,000	\$2,500	\$12,000	565,000
Culpeper Community Development Corporation	20	\$63,901	\$16,000	\$11,204	\$10,000	\$2,500	\$8,000	6,000
DOVES, Inc.	16	\$376,117	\$12,800	\$8,964	\$0	\$207,290	\$155,262	100,000
Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence	16	\$60,595	\$12,800	\$8,964	\$0	\$67,010	\$26,830	100,000
Ecumenical Family Shelter, Inc./The Dwelling Place	56	\$527,666	\$44,800	\$0	\$44,926	\$69,930	\$50,000	100,000

<i>Project Sponsor</i>	<i>Number of Funded Beds</i>	<i>Total Budget</i>	<i>SSG Award</i>	<i>FSG Award</i>	<i>Financial Support from Local Government</i>	<i>Volunteer Hours @ \$10 per hour</i>	<i>Value of Donated Goods &amp; Services</i>	<i>Additional Funds Needed</i>
ESI Connections	158	\$1,950,000	\$126,400	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$50,000	0
F.O.R. kids, Inc.	74	\$386,467	\$59,200	\$0	\$42,525	\$0	\$0	52,000
Fairfax County Department of Family Services	270	\$4,926,777	\$216,000	\$0	\$4,085,979	\$180,000	\$444,798	50,000
Family Crisis Support Services, Inc.	52	\$210,635	\$41,600	\$29,131	\$5,000	\$120,000	\$135,000	35,000
Family Resource Center	20	\$188,393	\$16,000	\$11,204	\$15,831	\$22,690	\$23,575	56,240
Fauquier Family Shelter Services, Inc.	92	\$634,593	\$92,800	\$64,985	\$109,019	\$10,000	\$70,000	55,000
First Step: A Response to Domestic Violence, Inc.	16	\$57,734	\$12,800	\$8,964	\$21,000	\$10,670	\$4,300	100,000
Franklin County Family Resource Center	34	\$282,350	\$27,200	\$19,999	\$16,519	\$16,000	\$300,000	58,000
Freedom House	74	\$855,294	\$59,200	\$0	\$28,000	\$118,440	\$0	40,000
Friends of Guest House	9	\$71,492	\$7,200	\$5,042	\$54,750	\$4,500	\$0	5,150,000
Friends of the Homeless, Inc.	50	\$65,500	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$25,000	523,186
Genvieve Shelter	18	\$350,000	\$14,400	\$10,084	\$46,000	\$5,000	\$25,000	150,000
The Good Shepherd Alliance, Inc.	44	\$750,000	\$35,200	\$24,650	\$179,000	\$15,000	\$5,000	36,500
Greater Orange Community Development Corporation, Inc.	62	\$258,827	\$49,600	\$34,734	\$18,800	\$12,000	\$15,000	2,500
Hampton Ecumenical Lodgings and Provisions, Inc.	47	\$158,898	\$36,800	\$25,770	\$31,838	\$300,000	\$25,000	35,000
Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board	8	\$55,420	\$6,400	\$4,482	\$0	\$0	\$0	45,000
Hanover Safe Place (Hanover Domestic Violence Task Force)	6	\$52,700	\$4,800	\$3,361	\$7,500	\$8,840	\$5,000	115,000
The Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.	16	\$350,000	\$12,800	\$8,964	\$9,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	45,000
Help and Emergency Response, Inc.	42	\$308,740	\$33,600	\$0	\$200,140	\$45,000	\$30,000	12,000
Hilliard House	40	\$122,322	\$32,000	\$0	\$60,000	\$17,520	\$12,802	77,000
Homestretch	208	\$1,515,277	\$166,400	\$0	\$484,400	\$0	\$0	15,000
Hope House of Scott County, Inc.	22	\$209,783	\$17,600	\$12,325	\$4,415	\$96,000	\$0	1,500
Hostel of the Good Shepherd	20	\$33,615	\$16,000	\$11,204	\$0	\$1,500	\$1,981	5,000
Judeo-Christian Outreach Center	50	\$514,083	\$40,000	\$0	\$27,900	\$0	\$0	30,000
Laurel Shelter	19	\$380,000	\$15,200	\$10,644	\$10,000	\$6,000	\$125,000	15,000

<i>Project Sponsor</i>	<i>Number of Funded Beds</i>	<i>Total Budget</i>	<i>SSG Award</i>	<i>FSG Award</i>	<i>Financial Support from Local Government</i>	<i>Volunteer Hours @ \$10 per hour</i>	<i>Value of Donated Goods &amp; Services</i>	<i>Additional Funds Needed</i>
LINK of Hampton Roads, Inc.	50	\$110,000	\$40,000	\$28,011	\$19,000	\$172,940	\$7,000	15,000
Loudoun Abused women's Shelter	15	\$165,341	\$12,000	\$8,403	\$47,908	\$97,030	\$0	0
Loudoun County Housing Services	31	\$374,022	\$24,800	\$18,235	\$322,315	\$2,000	\$6,672	0
Lynchburg Community Action Group, Inc.	56	\$52,657	\$44,800	\$31,372	\$0	\$28,160	\$38,577	45,000
Lynchburg Daily Bread	30	\$625,420	\$0	\$50,420	\$0	\$500,000	\$75,000	75,000
Menchville House Ministries, Inc.	59	\$292,061	\$47,200	\$33,053	\$0	\$19,620	\$30,768	25,000
Mercy House, Inc.	48	\$286,500	\$38,400	\$26,891	\$11,000	\$19,680	\$41,362	534,500
Miriam's House, Inc.	31	\$82,281	\$28,782	\$0	\$32,000	\$3,535	\$17,964	0
Monticello Area Community Action Agency (MACAA)	20	\$39,106	\$16,000	\$11,204	\$5,652	\$1,250	\$5,000	30,000
Mother Seton House, Inc.	22	\$987,500	\$17,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	30,000
New Directions Center, Inc.	23	\$439,908	\$18,400	\$12,885	\$35,240	\$6,000	\$20,000	125,000
New Hope Housing, Inc	204	\$2,647,468	\$163,200	\$0	\$1,864,268	\$120,000	\$500,000	500,000
New Land Samaritan Inns	23	\$99,668	\$36,800	\$0	\$22,500	\$30,368	\$10,000	50,000
New River Family Shelter	26	\$78,000	\$20,800	\$14,566	\$5,149	\$21,240	\$5,000	20,000
Northern Virginia Family Service	36	\$74,593	\$28,800	\$0	\$32,463	\$6,020	\$7,310	150,000
Office on Women/Battered Women's Shelter (Alexandria)	14	\$325,000	\$11,200	\$8,235	\$295,000	\$38,470	\$9,500	100,000
On Our Own, Charlottesville, VA, Inc.	16	\$47,164	\$2,400	\$8,964	\$0	\$20,800	\$15,000	40,000
People Incorporated of Southwest Virginia	168	\$497,323	\$134,400	\$94,117	\$0	\$100,000	\$500,000	250,000
Portsmouth Area Resources Coalition, Inc. (PARC)	60	\$231,936	\$48,000	\$0	\$56,000	\$4,000	\$100,000	30,000
Prince William County Department of Social Services	14	\$82,989	\$11,200	\$0	\$34,267	\$9,660	\$27,862	8,500
Prince William County Office of Housing & Comm. Dev.	35	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	50,000
Project Horizon, Inc.	16	\$265,000	\$12,800	\$8,964	\$13,653	\$30,000	\$14,000	4,000
Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence	22	\$576,496	\$17,600	\$12,325	\$91,304	\$11,180	\$0	85,000
Rappahannock Refuge, Inc./Hope House	26	\$390,972	\$20,800	\$14,566	\$72,162	\$19,600	\$71,628	28,000
Region Ten Community Services Board	15	\$188,403	\$12,000	\$8,403	\$163,000	\$0	\$5,000	10,000

<i>Project Sponsor</i>	<i>Number of Funded Beds</i>	<i>Total Budget</i>	<i>SSG Award</i>	<i>FSG Award</i>	<i>Financial Support from Local Government</i>	<i>Volunteer Hours @ \$10 per hour</i>	<i>Value of Donated Goods &amp; Services</i>	<i>Additional Funds Needed</i>
Response, Inc.	28	\$59,086	\$22,400	\$15,686	\$7,500	\$9,000	\$4,500	80,000
Reston Interfaith, Inc.	60	\$1,676,013	\$48,000	\$0	\$1,040,594	\$26,000	\$270,000	100,000
Roanoke Valley Interfaith	14	\$119,429	\$11,200	\$0	\$14,000	\$30,800	\$0	0
Safehome Systems, Inc.	28	\$246,838	\$22,400	\$15,686	\$16,500	\$2,000	\$5,000	200,000
Salvation Army - Alexandria	18	\$74,835	\$14,400	\$10,084	\$0	\$0	\$8,500	2,000
Salvation Army - Charlottesville	101	\$230,885	\$80,800	\$56,582	\$49,596	\$82,500	\$232,202	0
Salvation Army-Fredericksburg	30	\$47,400	\$10,400	\$0	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$7,000	0
Salvation Army - Harrisonburg	70	\$125,000	\$56,000	\$39,215	\$15,000	\$500	\$120,000	0
Salvation Army - Lynchburg	22	\$160,365	\$17,600	\$12,325	\$0	\$30,000	\$11,000	1,000
Salvation Army - Norfolk	44	\$894,543	\$35,200	\$0	\$115,450	\$0	\$0	0
Salvation Army - Peninsula Command	12	\$123,647	\$9,600	\$0	\$26,400	\$0	\$2,000	34,320
Salvation Army - Petersburg	48	\$535,206	\$38,400	\$26,891	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$32,400	0
Salvation Army - Richmond	55	\$88,000	\$44,000	\$0	\$0	\$44,000	\$0	0
Salvation Army - Roanoke	150	\$769,000	\$120,000	\$0	\$28,000	\$0	\$0	350,000
Salvation Army - Williamsburg	25	\$95,000	\$20,000	\$14,005	\$0	\$4,500	\$2,000	100,000
Salvation Army - Winchester	48	\$350,000	\$38,400	\$26,891	\$400	\$60,000	\$155,000	95,000
Samaritan House	100	\$1,713,998	\$80,000	\$0	\$46,300	\$9,000	\$70,000	285,000
SERVE, Inc.	86	\$560,000	\$68,800	\$0	\$161,470	\$75,000	\$80,000	35,000
Services to Abused Families, Inc.	24	\$407,000	\$19,200	\$13,445	\$20,400	\$40,000	\$100,000	240,000
Shelter for Abused Women	19	\$40,344	\$15,200	\$10,644	\$9,500	\$2,000	\$3,000	25,000
Shelter for Help in Emergency	25	\$712,256	\$16,000	\$11,204	\$208,000	\$80,000	\$0	154,000
Shenandoah Alliance for Shelter	22	\$81,046	\$17,600	\$12,325	\$45,250	\$450	\$5,421	20,000
Southside Center for Violence Prevention	33	\$169,967	\$23,760	\$16,807	\$32,200	\$49,200	\$48,000	35,000
St. Joseph's Villa	85	\$937,688	\$68,000	\$47,619	\$48,000	\$10,000	\$36,000	45,000
Suffolk Shelter for the Homeless, Inc.	42	\$114,258	\$33,600	\$23,529	\$57,129	\$0	\$0	0



<i>Project Sponsor</i>	<i>Number of Funded Beds</i>	<i>Total Budget</i>	<i>SSG Award</i>	<i>FSG Award</i>	<i>Financial Support from Local Government</i>	<i>Volunteer Hours @ \$10 per hour</i>	<i>Value of Donated Goods &amp; Services</i>	<i>Additional Funds Needed</i>
Thurman Brisben Homeless Shelter, Inc.	40	\$441,885	\$32,000	\$22,409	\$87,086	\$90,000	\$54,900	45,000
Total Action Against Poverty	65	\$52,000	\$52,000	\$0	\$80,000	\$9,800	\$8,607	0
Transitional Housing BARN, Inc.	36	\$228,300	\$28,800	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$184,500	30,000
Transitions Family Violence Services	90	\$163,003	\$72,000	\$50,420	\$145,175	\$179,050	\$271,928	45,000
Trust-Roanoke Valley Trouble Center	25	\$51,400	\$18,000	\$0	\$18,800	\$9,600	\$5,000	66,000
Virginia Beach Community Development Corp	13	\$14,047	\$10,400	\$0	\$3,647	\$0	\$0	25,000
VOA Chesapeake - Hilda Barg Homeless Prevention Center	30	\$439,810	\$24,000	\$0	\$424,680	\$87,950	\$75,000	80,000
VOA Chesapeake - Loudoun Transitional Housing Program	66	\$52,800	\$52,800	\$0	\$237,020	\$3,600	\$15,000	40,000
VOA Chesapeake-Residential	44	\$793,006	\$35,200	\$0	\$718,056	\$3,250	\$36,500	130,000
VOA Chesapeake - Virginia Beach	39	\$156,830	\$31,200	\$0	\$144,854	\$13,200	\$250,500	60,000
Warren County Council on Domestic Violence	47	\$571,000	\$37,600	\$26,330	\$15,000	\$50,000	\$246,000	89,000
Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley	54	\$500,000	\$43,200	\$30,252	\$47,000	\$80,000	\$42,000	50,000
YWCA of Central Virginia	50	\$256,718	\$40,000	\$28,011	\$142,417	\$21,790	\$24,500	175,000
YWCA of Richmond	38	\$211,460	\$30,400	\$21,288	\$137,982	\$3,790	\$18,000	68,400
YWCA of South Hampton Roads	43	\$500,000	\$34,400	\$0	\$67,500	\$1,600	\$64,000	60,000
YWCA of the Roanoke Valley	39	\$64,200	\$31,200	\$0	\$5,000	\$20,000	\$8,000	30,000
<b>Column Totals</b>	<b>5577</b>	<b>\$47,484,386</b>	<b>\$4,477,172</b>	<b>\$1,519,204</b>	<b>\$15,250,193</b>	<b>\$4,973,913</b>	<b>\$6,827,390</b>	<b>\$13,912,646</b>



**APPENDIX 3: HOMELESS INTERVENTION PROGRAM LOCAL ADMINISTRATORS**

Local Administrator	Service Areas	State Funds	TANF Allocation	Total
Alexandria Department of Human Services	City of Alexandria	\$224,031	\$49,517	\$273,548
Commonwealth Catholic Charities	Counties of Goochland, Powhatan, Prince George, and Dinwiddie	\$129,900	\$0	\$129,900
Culpeper Community Development Corporation	Counties of Culpeper, Fauquier, Madison, Orange and Rappahannock	\$156,075	\$57,492	\$213,567
Eastern Shore Area Agency on Aging/Community Action Agency (Currently administered by the Accomack-Northampton Regional housing Authority)	Counties of Accomack and Northampton	\$117,715	\$0	\$117,715
First Step: A Response to Domestic Violence, Inc.	City of Harrisonburg and Counties of Rockingham and Page	\$110,000	\$0	\$110,000
Friends of the Homeless	Cities of Newport News, Counties of Gloucester, Lancaster, Matthews, Middlesex, Northumberland, Poquoson, Richmond, Westmoreland and York	\$221,101	\$0	\$221,101
Hampton Department of Social Services	City of Hampton	\$110,000	\$27,527	\$137,527
H.O.P.E Community Services, Inc.	Counties of Amelia, Buckingham, Cumberland, Lunenburg, Nottoway and Prince Edward	\$189,089	\$48,994	\$238,083
Housing Opportunities Made Equal	Counties of Chesterfield, Hanover, Henrico, and Cities of Colonial Eights, Hopewell, Petersburg and Richmond	\$233,683	\$32,582	\$266,265
James City County Office of Housing and Community Development	James City County, York County and City of Williamsburg	\$110,000	\$0	\$110,000

Local Administrator	Service Areas	State Funds	TANF Allocation	Total
Loudoun County Office of Housing Services	County of Loudoun	\$137,000	\$0	\$137,000
Lynchburg Community Action Group	Cities of Bedford and Lynchburg, Counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford and Campbell	\$142,650	\$20,963	\$163,613
Mountain Shelter	City of Galax, Counties of Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth and Wythe	\$133,937	\$63,054	\$196,991
New River Community Action	City of Radford and Counties of Floyd, Giles, Montgomery and Pulaski	\$118,021	\$72,635	\$190,656
Northern Virginia Family Services	County of Arlington and Fairfax, City of Falls Church	\$349,000	\$95,906	\$444,906
People, Inc.	Cities of Bristol and Norton, and the Counties of Buchanan, Dickenson, Lee, Russell, Scott, Tazewell, Washington, and Wise	\$154,068	\$47,116	\$201,184
Prince William County Department of Social Services	County of Prince William and Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park	\$215,500	\$95,730	\$311,230
Quin Rivers Agency for Community Action	Counties of Charles City, Essex, King and Queen and New Kent	\$286,751	\$48,994	\$335,745
The Improvement Association	Sussex, Surry, Greenville, and Emporia	\$103,657	\$0	\$103,657
The Planning Council	Cities of Suffolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk and Chesapeake and Counties of Franklin, Isle of Wright and Southampton	\$201,091	\$81,135	\$282,226
The Salvation Army in Charlottesville	City of Charlottesville and Counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa and Nelson	\$446,682	\$1,138	\$447,820

Local Administrator	Service Areas	State Funds	TANF Allocation	Total
The Salvation Army in Martinsville	Martinsville, Franklin, Danville, Pittsylvania, and Patrick			
The Salvation Army in Winchester	City of Winchester and Counties of Clarke, Frederick, Shenandoah and Warren			
Tri-County Community Action Agency	Cities of South Boston and Counties of Brunswick, Halifax and Mecklenburg	\$150,192	\$64,712	\$214,904
Total Action Against Poverty	Cities of Buena Vista, Clifton Forge, Covington, Lexington, Roanoke, and Salem and the Counties of Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig, Roanoke and Rockbridge	\$287,366	\$0	\$287,366
Virginia Beach Department of Social Services	City of Virginia Beach	\$142,500	\$0	\$142,500
Waynesboro Redevelopment and Housing Authority	Counties of Augusta, Highland and Bath and Cities of Staunton and Waynesboro	\$120,600	\$0	\$120,600
<b>Column Totals (rounded to nearest \$)</b>		\$4,590,609	\$807,495	\$5,398,104