



# **Virginia's Homeless Programs 2015-16 Program Year**

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



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## Executive Summary

The Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) administers the Commonwealth of Virginia's homeless assistance resources (state and federal). These resources include approximately \$15.8 million in state and federal annual funding:

- To reduce the number of individuals/households who become homeless;
- To shorten the length of time an individual or household is homeless; and
- To reduce the number of individuals/households that return to homelessness

In the spring of 2015, DHCD released a renewal grant application that combined state and federal funding sources (HUD Emergency Solutions Grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS/HIV along with State General Funds for homeless assistance and homeless prevention). In order to apply and receive these funds, communities were required to submit updated community-based applications that outlined a local spending plan where specific activities and grantees were identified. DHCD continued to contract with individual organizations that provide assistance to each community's homeless crisis response system.

Virginia continues to make substantial progress toward the aforementioned goals. Each year during the last ten days in January, Virginia participates in a national point-in-time (PIT) count to identify the number of homeless persons who are sheltered and unsheltered. This count provides a 24-hour snapshot of those who are homeless in Virginia. The Department of Housing and Community Development collects, aggregates, and analyzes state level PIT data to inform grant making, best practices, and trends across the Commonwealth of Virginia.

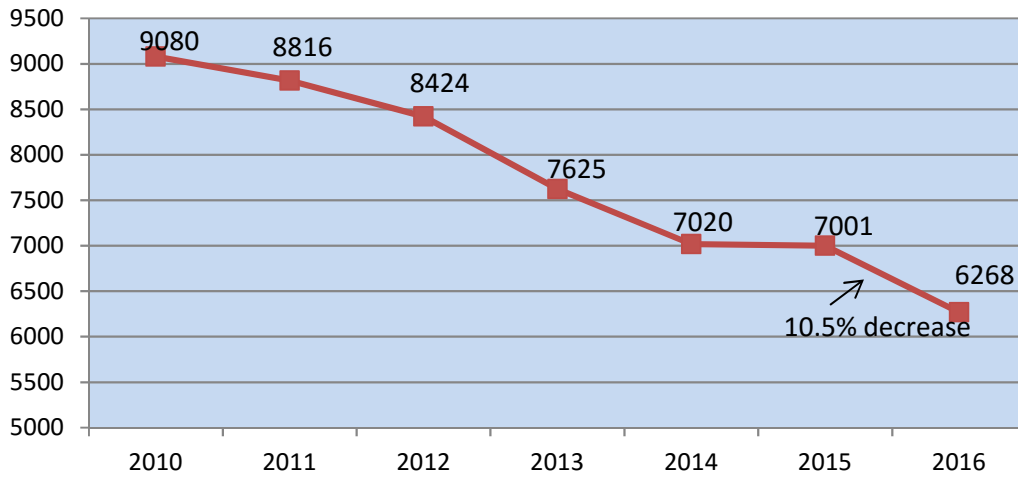
The 2016 PIT count <sup>(1)</sup> on January 27, identified 6268 persons (adults and children) who were homeless. Since 2010, there has been a 31 percent decrease in the number of homeless persons, a 37.6 percent decrease in households with children, and a 51 percent decrease in chronic homeless identified during the PIT count. In addition since 2011, there has been a 44.6 percent decrease in veteran homelessness with a 53 percent decrease in unsheltered veteran homelessness.

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(1) 2016 PIT count numbers are preliminary

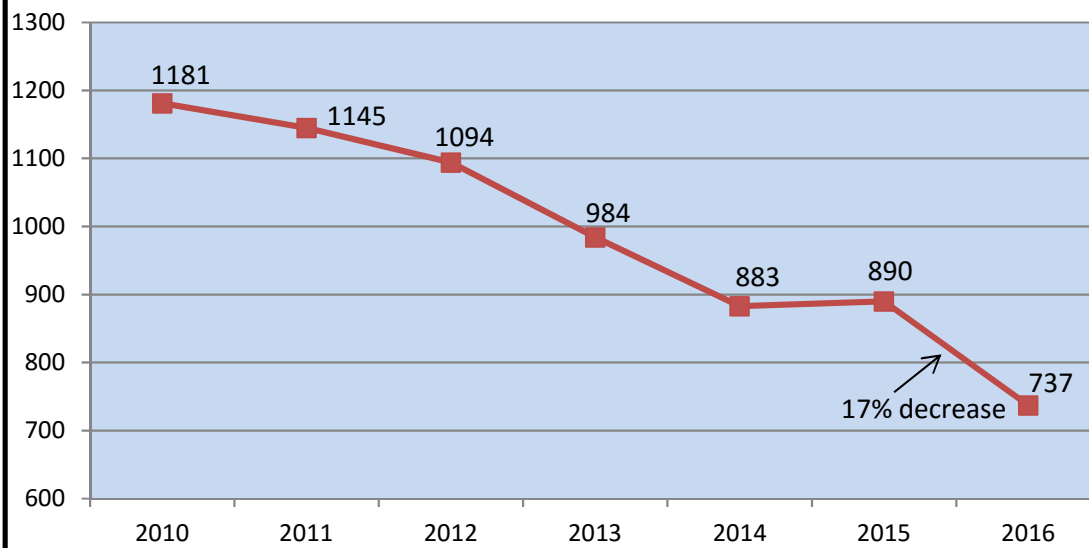
## Total Homeless Persons

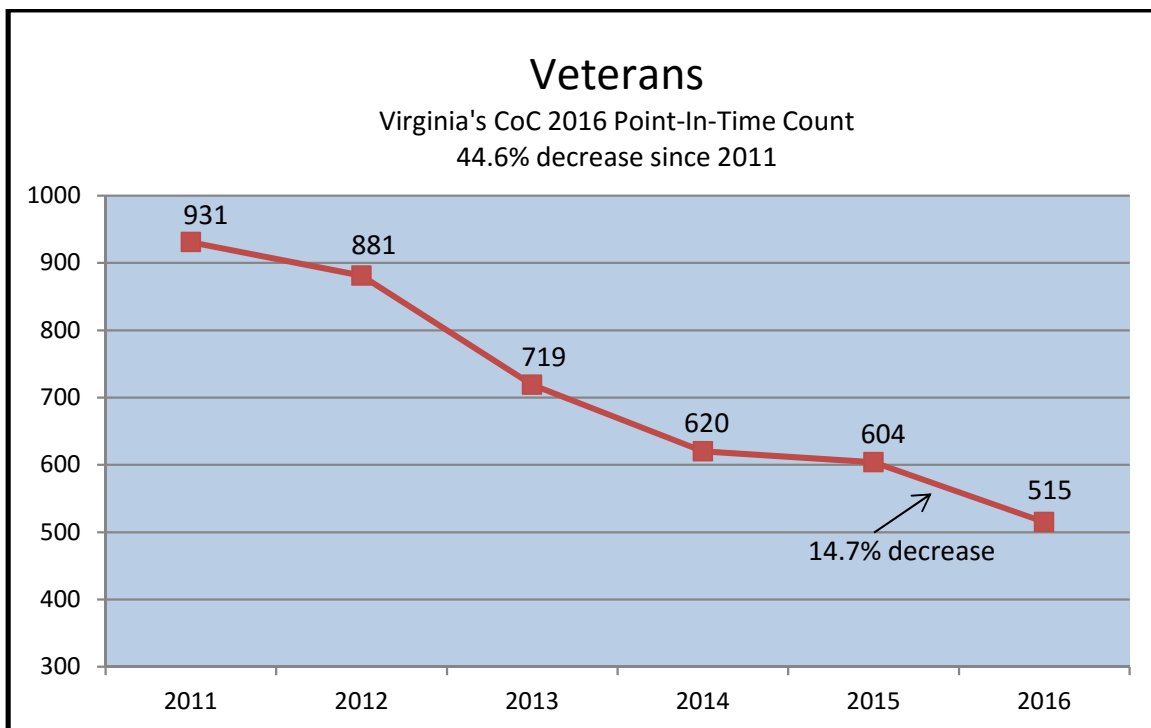
Virginia's CoC January 2016 Point-In-Time Count  
31% decrease from 2010 to 2016



## Households with Adults and Children

Virginia's CoC January 2016 Point-In-Time Count  
37.6% decrease from 2010 to 2016





The Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) directly addresses the problems associated with homelessness by administering several funding sources. During the 2015-16 program year DHCD administered the following:

- **Child Care for Homeless Children Program (CCHCP)**
  - A \$292,500 block grant to provide child care for homeless children
  - 123 children received child care through the program
  
- **Virginia Housing Solutions Program (VHSP)**
  - A \$14.7million grant comprised of State General Funds and HUD Emergency Solution Grant funds
  - Eligible activities include homeless prevention, rapid re-housing, emergency shelter, Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), coordinated access/entry, and Continuum of Care (CoC) planning
  
- **Housing Opportunities to Persons with AIDS/HIV (HOPWA)**
  - \$743,273 in federal funds through HUD
  - Funding was distributed through seven project sponsors across the state to serve 248 unduplicated households with HIV/AIDS through housing subsidy assistance
  - 110 households received supportive services, including case management, transportation, and food assistance

This report serves as a means to report overall conditions and progress made related to the administration of the State's homeless programs in compliance with HB 30, Budget Item 108 B of Virginia Acts of Assembly, 2016 Chapter 780:

DHCD must report to the Chairmen of the Senate Finance (SFC), House Appropriations Committees (HAC), and the Director of the Department of Planning and Budget (DPB) on the activities and accomplishments of the State's homeless programs. Programs subject to the report include emergency shelter beds, transitional housing units, single room occupancy (SRO) dwellings, homeless intervention programs, homeless prevention programs, and the number of homeless individuals supported by permanent housing state funding on a locality and statewide basis and the accomplishments achieved by the additional state funding provided to the program in the first year. The report also addresses other activities including 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.

## **Conditions**

Every year each continuum of care across the state participates in an annual point-in-time count of sheltered and unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness. Sheltered persons are individuals (including children and unaccompanied youth) sleeping in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or using a hotel/motel voucher paid for by an organization. Unsheltered individuals are (including children and unaccompanied youth) sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, abandoned buildings, or on the street.

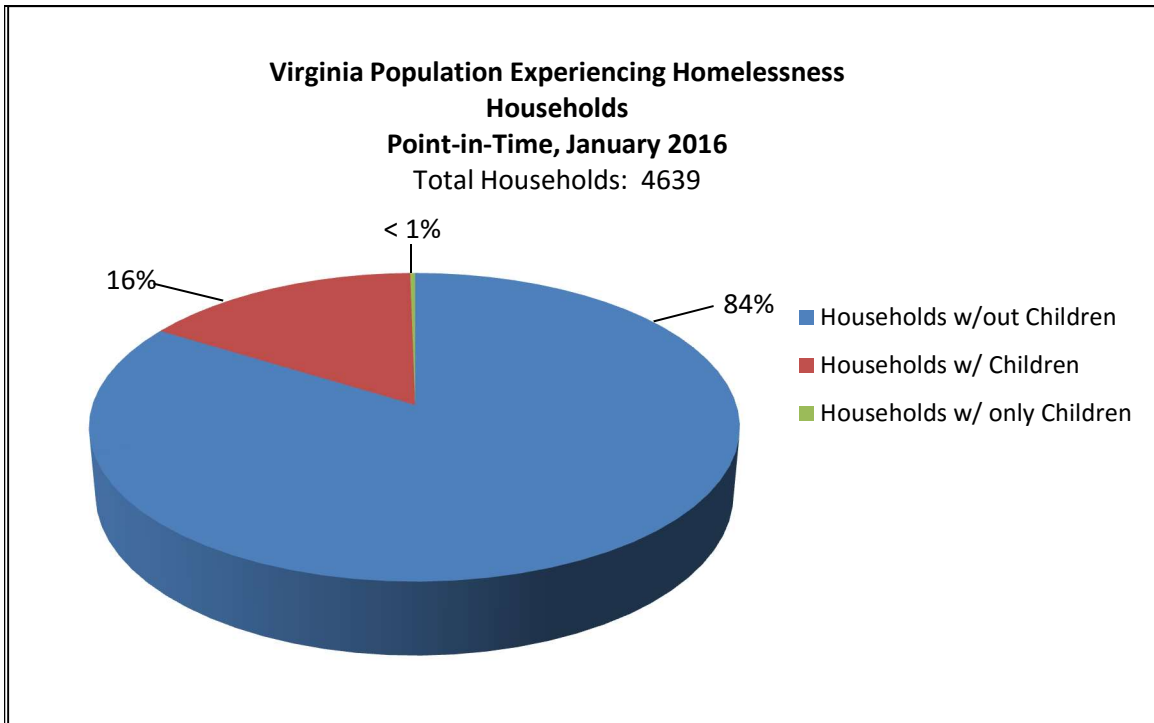
The January 2016 point-in-time count identified 6,268 individuals (4,639 households) as experiencing homelessness (2). Approximately, 62 percent of these individuals were in emergency shelters, 25 percent were in transitional shelter programs, one percent were in safe haven shelters, and 12 percent were unsheltered at the time of the count.

The number of individuals experiencing homelessness over an entire year is typically four to five times the point-in-time count total. In this case, an estimated 28,000 individuals in Virginia experienced homelessness at some point throughout the year.

Approximately, 16 percent of households experiencing homelessness during the point-in-time count included households with dependent children.

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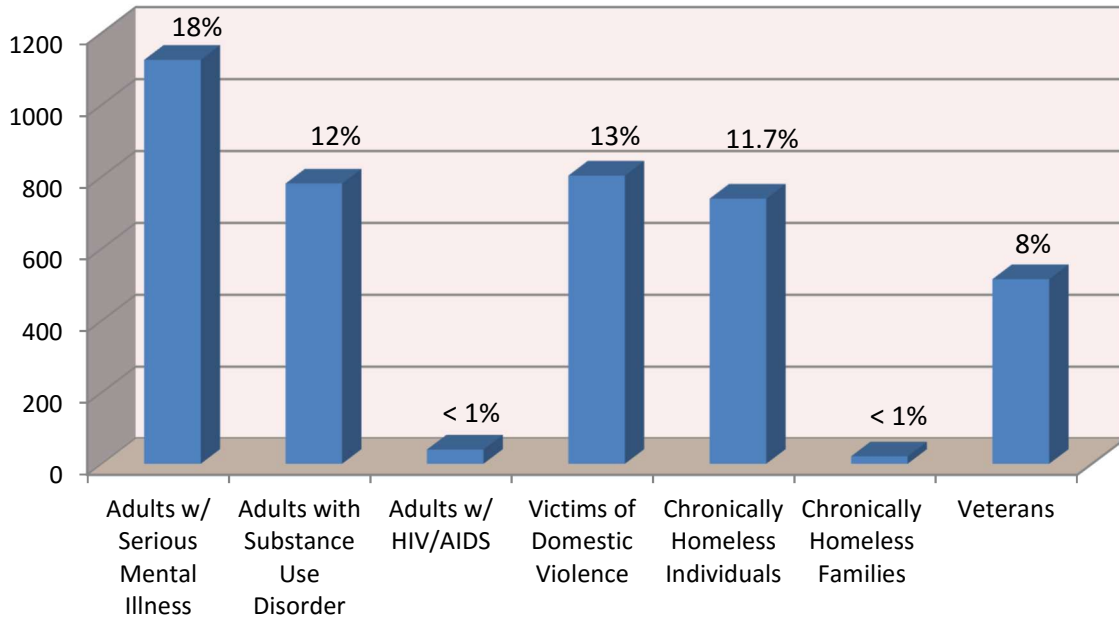
(2) 2016 PIT count numbers are preliminary



Based on data reported from the 2016 point-in-time count, 11.7 percent (739) individuals were chronically homeless. This is based on the HUD definition of chronic homelessness published in December 2015 as “a homeless individual with a disabling condition or family where the head of household has a disabling condition and who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness that equal a year’s time in the past three years.”

Notably, eight percent of the homeless population in Virginia were reportedly veterans, and 13 percent were victims of domestic violence. In addition, 18 percent were severely mentally ill and 12 percent were reported as experiencing chronic substance abuse.

**Virginia Population Experiencing Homelessness**  
**Sub-Population as Percent of Total Number of Homeless Persons**  
**Point-in-Time, January 2016**  
 Total Individuals: 6268



\* An individual may be respresented in more than one sub-population. The percentages are not unduplicated

The Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development has provided technical assistance and guidance to CoCs throughout Virginia to help establish a systemic approach to ending homelessness. Through these efforts, Virginia’s CoCs have developed coordinated intake/entry, stronger partnerships with veteran specific organizations, new connections with healthcare and criminal justice systems, and housing first policies and procedures. This systemic approach to a the homeless crisis response system has led to a 31 percent decrease in homelessness since 2010.

## Virginia’s Homeless Plan

In April 2010, Governor Bob McDonnell signed Executive Order 10 for a Housing Policy Framework that called for a focus on addressing the needs of homeless Virginians, and housing and services for those with very low incomes. As part of this effort, the Governor laid out the following task: to develop a plan to leverage state resources more effectively; maximize the effectiveness of State services and resources for individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness; and realize efficiencies through enhanced coordination and shared resources among State agencies.



The resulting work identified five primary goals to meet the challenge of reducing homelessness by 15 percent by 2013. This goal was surpassed – overall, homelessness decreased by 16 percent from 2010 to 2013.

The McAuliffe administration continued to support the work of the Governor’s Coordinating Council on Homelessness and its on-going efforts. In October 2014, Governor Terry McAuliffe issued Executive Order 32 which continues the commonwealth’s focus on a housing policy agenda that includes specific strategies adopted by the Governor’s Coordinating Council on Homelessness (GCCH) to address homelessness. Those strategies include:

1. Promote the use of rapid re-housing as an effective intervention for many experiencing homelessness;
2. Promote the expansion of permanent supportive housing units to address those experiencing chronic homelessness;
3. Prevent and end youth and young adult homelessness (strategic plan adopted);
4. End veteran homelessness statewide by achieving the criteria and benchmarks outlined by the US Interagency Council on Homelessness published on October 1, 2015;
5. Increase access to substance abuse and mental health treatment;
6. Assess and improve discharge policies and procedures for hospitals, mental health, and correctional facilities.

In November 2015, Virginia became the first state to functionally end veteran homelessness by creating a system that meets the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness criteria and ensures homelessness is prevented whenever possible, or is otherwise a rare, brief, and non-recurring experience. Ending veteran homelessness does not mean that there will never be another homeless veteran. Rather, that there is a system in place that ensures veterans are quickly re-housed and connected to stabilization services.

Governor McAuliffe has approved and adopted the GCCH’s goal of reducing chronic homelessness by 40 percent by 2018. It should be noted that unlike the campaign to end veteran homeless, there has not been an increase in federal or state funds to reduce or end chronic homelessness.

The GCCH continues to work towards establishing goals and metrics on reducing overall homelessness, and family and youth homelessness by 2018. In FY16, DHCD had each CoC provide a system report (including homeless and domestic violence providers) that mirrors the performance measurements approved by the GCCH. This baseline data will be used to set these additional metrics and to guide future funding toward CoCs that are having the greatest impact in making homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring.

The coordinating council continues to focus on several initiatives that reinforce or are in alignment with the strategies described above to include:

- Addressing the intersection of housing and healthcare - an approach to develop statewide plan to stabilize housing by addressing healthcare needs. A summit is being planned for the spring of 2017.

- Addressing the intersection of housing and criminal justice - an approach to meet the needs of persons who have involvement in the criminal justice system and experience a homeless crisis. A summit was held in the spring of 2016 hosted by the coordinating council, the Virginia Department of Corrections, and the Virginia Housing Alliance. The following outcomes were achieved:
  - a) Introduced stakeholders to one another and educate each on the criminal justice system and the homeless assistance system;
  - b) Identified mainstream resources that can assist with stabilization housing for those involved in or previously involved in the criminal justice system;
  - c) Identified policies that create barriers to stable housing
  - d) Developed or strengthen relationships of those working within the criminal justice system and those working in the homeless assistance system.
- Addressing the needs of the chronically homeless by increasing the number of permanent supportive housing beds. Between 2014 and 2016, the inventory of permanent supportive housing units increased by 126 (507 beds). Currently, the commonwealth has 3,012 permanent supportive housing units (4,089 beds).

The coordinating council will continue to work with the continua of care and local planning groups across the commonwealth to implement proven strategies and achieve the goal of reducing homelessness statewide.

## **Homeless Programs**

DHCD administers approximately 15.8 million annually for homeless assistance programs. This includes approximately \$12.2 million in state general funds that leverage approximately \$3.5 million in federal funds to address the issues and needs of those experiencing homelessness in Virginia.

Federal resources include \$292,500 from Health and Human Services (HHS), which is allocated to DHCD through the Virginia Department of Social Services (DSS) for a childcare services program serving children in homeless assistance programs within the commonwealth. In addition to the federal funding allocated to the Department through DSS, DHCD also received \$2.5 million in federal funding from HUD's Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program and approximately \$740,000 in Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program. The federal Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program is leveraged along with the State General Funds to support homeless assistance across the commonwealth through the Virginia Homeless Solutions Program (VHSP). The HOPWA program prevents homelessness among low-income individuals with HIV/AIDS and their families.

<b>DHCD-Administered Homeless Programs 2015-2016 Program Year</b>		
<b>Program</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>2015-2016 Allocation</b>
Child Care for Homeless Children Program (CCHCP)	Federal –HHS (DSS)	<b>\$292,500</b>
Virginia Homeless Solutions Program (VHSP)	Federal- HUD and State-General Funds	<b>14,799,617</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>General Homeless Service Funds</i></li> </ul>	<i>State</i>	<i>\$12,250,914</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)</i></li> </ul>	<i>Federal -HUD</i>	<i>\$2,548,703</i>
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)	Federal -HUD	<b>\$743,273</b>

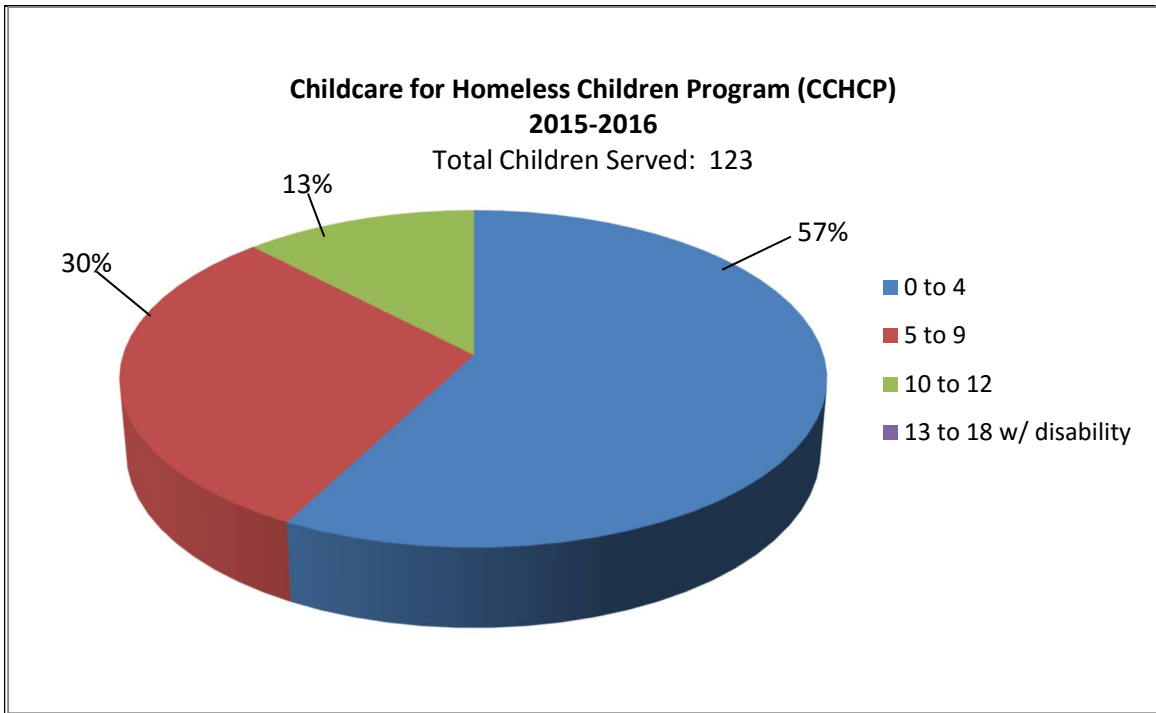
### ***Child Care for Homeless Children Program***

The Child Care for Homeless Children Program (CCHCP) receives funding through the federal Child Care and Development Block Grant from the Department of Health and Human Services, which the Virginia Department of Social Services (DSS) administers. DHCD has an interagency agreement with DSS to provide for the payment of childcare services for children in DHCD funded homeless assistance programs. Homeless families may receive assistance for the cost of child care while working or participating in an educational or job training program.

In the 2015-16 program year, DHCD awarded \$223,166 to support the Child Care for Homeless Children Program (CCHCP). CCHCP can provide childcare funding for children up to age 12 and those who are 13 to 18 with a disabling condition. As a result, 123 children received childcare during the year allowing parents to work toward developing economic self-sufficiency.

Note: This funding has not been available for the 2017 fiscal year.

Over half of the children receiving childcare were four years old or younger.



<b>Child Care for Homeless Children Program 2015-16</b>		
<b>Service Provider</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Funding</b>
ForKids, Inc.	Norfolk	\$110,744
Help and Emergency Response	Portsmouth	\$6,765
Housing Families First	Richmond	\$21,562
HomeAgain (formerly Emergency Shelter, Inc.)	Richmond	\$35,875
Mercy House, Inc.	Harrisonburg	\$4,492
Northern Virginia Family Service	Fairfax	\$11,625
Samaritan House, Inc.	VA Beach	\$32,103
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$223,166</b>

## ***Virginia Homeless Solutions Program***

The Virginia Homeless Solutions Program (VHSP) is approximately \$14.8 million, a combination of state and federal funding for shelter operations, rapid re-housing and housing stabilization, homeless prevention, coordinated assessment/entry, community planning costs, Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) costs and administration. VHSP funds require a 2 percent match of local government or private funds.

**Virginia Homeless Solutions Program (VHSP)  
2015-2016**

<b>Service Provider</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Award</b>
Accomack – Northampton PDC	Accomack	\$24,344.00
Action in Community Through Service of Prince William, Inc.	Prince William	\$204,243.00
AIDS Response Effort	Winchester	\$93,360.00
Appalachian Community Action	Gate City	\$103,752.00
Arlington County, VA	Arlington	\$116,565.00
Arlington Street People's Assistance Network, Inc.	Arlington	\$186,980.00
Bridges to Independence	Arlington	\$130,841.00
CARITAS	Richmond	\$158,675.00
Carpenter's Shelter	Alexandria	\$291,333.00
Central Virginia Housing Coalition	Fredericksburg	\$324,310.00
Choices, Council on Domestic Violence for Page County	Luray	\$66,997.00
Citizens Against Family Violence, Inc.	Martinsville	\$36,333.00
City of Alexandria	Alexandria	\$514,333.00
City of Charlottesville	Charlottesville	\$464,686.00
City of Roanoke	Roanoke	\$90,685.00
Clinch Valley Community Action	Tazewell	\$39,964.00
Commonwealth Catholic Charities	Richmond	\$277,804.00
Council of Community Services	Roanoke	\$212,306.00
Cornerstones	Reston	\$218,241.00
Culpeper Community Development Corporation	Culpeper	\$52,860.00
Doorways	Arlington	\$206,662.00
Eastern Shore of Virginia Housing Alliance	Accomack	\$182,453.00
Empowerhouse	Fredericksburg	\$164,217.00

ESCADV, Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Accomack	\$34,376.00
Family Crisis Support Services, Inc	Norton	\$150,446.00
Family Resource Center	Wytheville	\$78,680.00
Fauquier Co.	Fauquier	\$329,953.00
First Step: A Response to Domestic Violence, Inc.	Harrisonburg	\$40,465.00
ForKids, Inc.	Norfolk	\$583,320.00
George Washington Regional Commission	Fredericksburg	\$24,803.00
Good Shepherd Alliance, Inc.	Loudoun	\$160,159.87
Hampton Department of Human Services	Hampton	\$999,460.00
Hanover Safe Place (Hanover Domestic Violence Task Force)	Hanover	\$153,381.00
Harrisonburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority	Harrisonburg	\$53,473.00
Help and Emergency Response	Portsmouth	\$120,313.00
Helping Overcome Poverty's Existence, Inc.	Wytheville	\$322,808.00
Housing Families First	Richmond	\$149,414.00
HomeAgain	Richmond	\$271,420.00
Homeward	Richmond	\$12,460.00
Judeo Christian Outreach Center	VA Beach	\$109,491.00
Loudoun County Department of Family Services	Leesburg	\$205,495.00
Lynchburg Community Action Group, Inc.	Lynchburg	\$263,909.00
Mercy House, Inc.	Harrisonburg	\$366,090.00
Micah Ecumenical Ministries, Inc.	Fredericksburg	\$271,337.00
Miriam's House	Lynchburg	\$67,360.00
New Hope Housing, Inc.	Alexandria	\$154,960.00
New Hope Housing, Inc	Fairfax	\$218,449.00
New River Community Action, Inc	Radford	\$274,464.00
New River Family Shelter	Christiansburg	\$43,293.00
Northern Virginia Family Service	Fairfax	\$175,077.00

Northern Virginia Family Service	Prince William	\$408,297.00
Operation Renewed Hope Foundation	Prince William	\$103,805.00
People Incorporated of Virginia	Abingdon	\$237,896.00
Portsmouth Area Resources Coalition, Inc.	Portsmouth	\$129,766.00
Portsmouth Volunteers for the Homeless	Portsmouth	\$37,673.00
Prince William County	Prince William	\$128,274.34
Project Horizon, Inc.	Lexington	\$75,400.00
Quin Rivers	New Kent	\$177,634.00
Rappahannock Refuge, Inc./Hope House	Fredericksburg	\$94,574.00
Rappahannock-Rapidan Regional Commission	Culpeper	\$29,558.00
Response, Inc.	Shenandoah	\$36,870.00
ARCH Roanoke – formerly Roanoke Valley Student Trouble Center, Inc/ Trust House	Roanoke	\$45,000.00
Salvation Army - Tri Cities Service Center	Petersburg	\$46,358.00
Salvation Army of Central Virginia	Richmond	\$41,677.00
Samaritan House, Inc.	Virginia Beach	\$153,250.00
Shelter House, Inc.	Fairfax	\$189,989.00
Shenandoah Alliance for Shelter	Shenandoah	\$163,533.00
St. Joseph's Villa (CACH)	Petersburg	\$148,301.00
St. Joseph's Villa (Flagler)	Richmond	\$284,626.00
STEP, Inc.	Rocky Mount	\$228,823.00
STEPS, Inc.	Farmville	\$159,146.00
The Daily Planet	Richmond	\$36,268.00
The Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.	Warsaw	\$40,345.00
The Healing Place	Richmond	\$136,007.00
The Improvement Association	Emporia	\$63,987.00
The Laurel Center	Winchester	\$56,224.00
The Planning Council, Inc.	Norfolk	\$655,398.00



The Planning Council, Inc. (BEACH)	VA Beach	\$34,500.00
The Planning Council, Inc. (Portsmouth)	Portsmouth	\$20,450.00
Thurman Brisben Homeless Shelter, Inc.	Fredericksburg	\$130,138.00
Total Action Against Poverty	Roanoke	\$152,482.00
Transitional Housing Barn, Inc	Prince William	\$80,584.00
Tri-County Community Action	South Boston	\$118,788.00
Volunteers of America Chesapeake	Arlington	\$33,757.00
Volunteers of America Chesapeake	Loudoun	\$164,182.00
Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley	Radford	\$164,174.00
YWCA of Central VA	Lynchburg	\$25,749.00
YWCA of Richmond	Richmond	\$49,869.00
YWCA of South Hampton Roads	Norfolk	\$119,464.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$14,799,617.21</b>

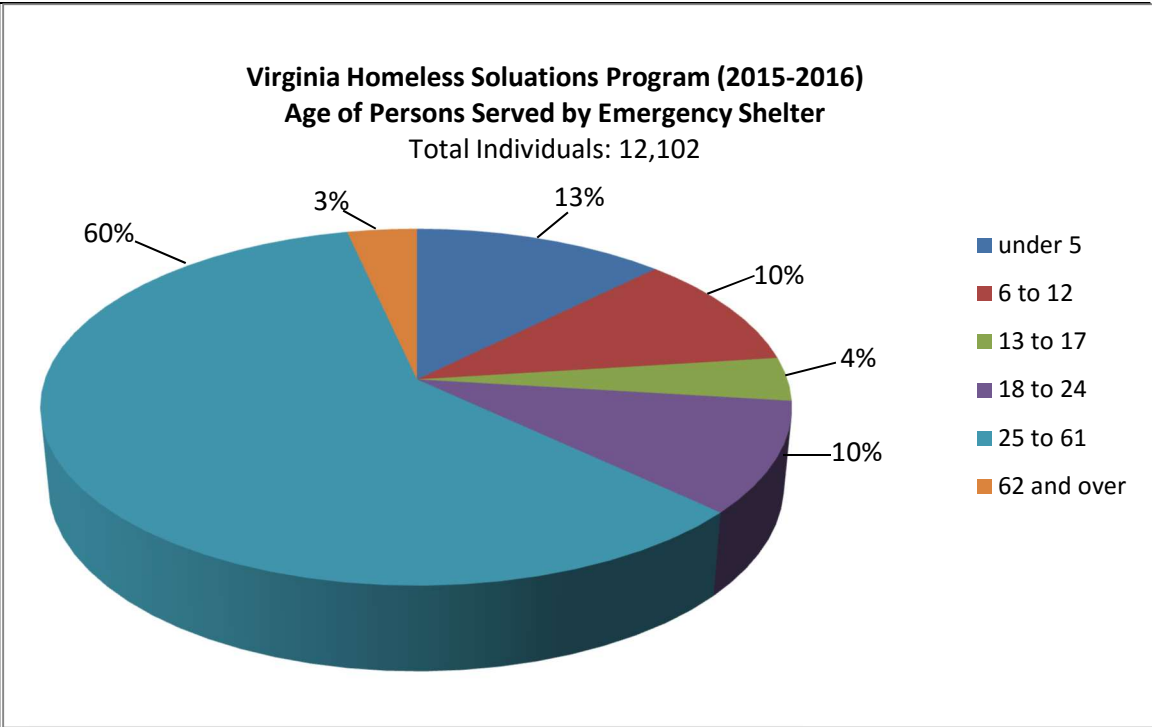
### Emergency Shelter

Funding for emergency shelter totaled \$2.4 million through the VHSP competitive application process.

Shelter providers receiving VHSP served 12,102 persons (8,578 households) through emergency and seasonal shelters during 2015-16 program year. Of the 8,578 households, 20 percent or 1,700 were households with children and 80 percent or 6,878 were households with only adults.

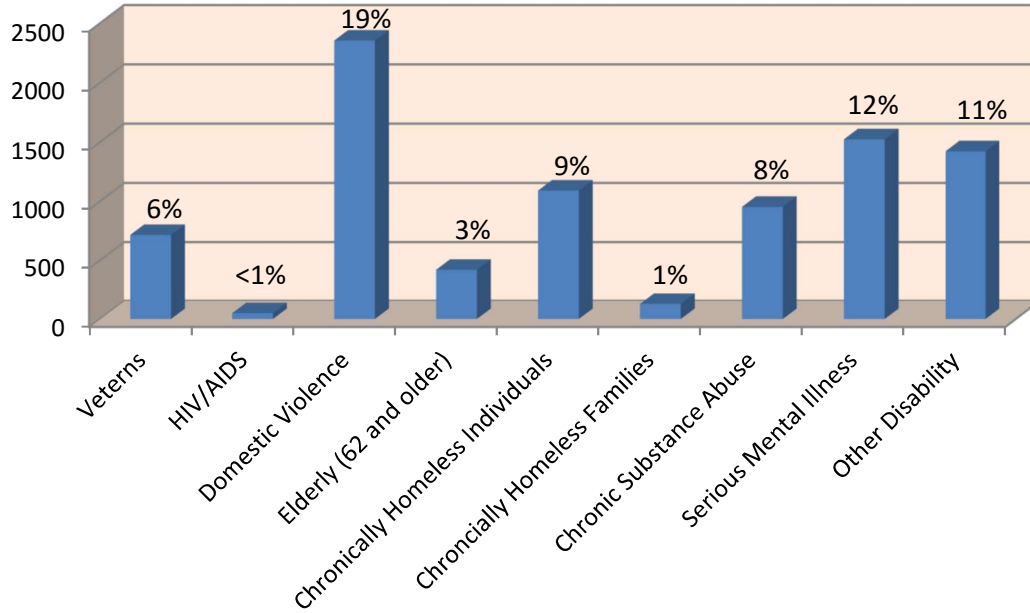
The table and charts to follow provide additional details on the percentage distribution served by emergency shelters.

Twenty-seven percent (3,259) of persons in emergency shelter were children under the age of 18.



Six percent of individuals receiving VHSP-funded shelter services report veteran status. Nineteen percent are victims of domestic violence. Other significant challenges and barriers to housing include serious mental illness, chronic substance abuse, and other disabilities.

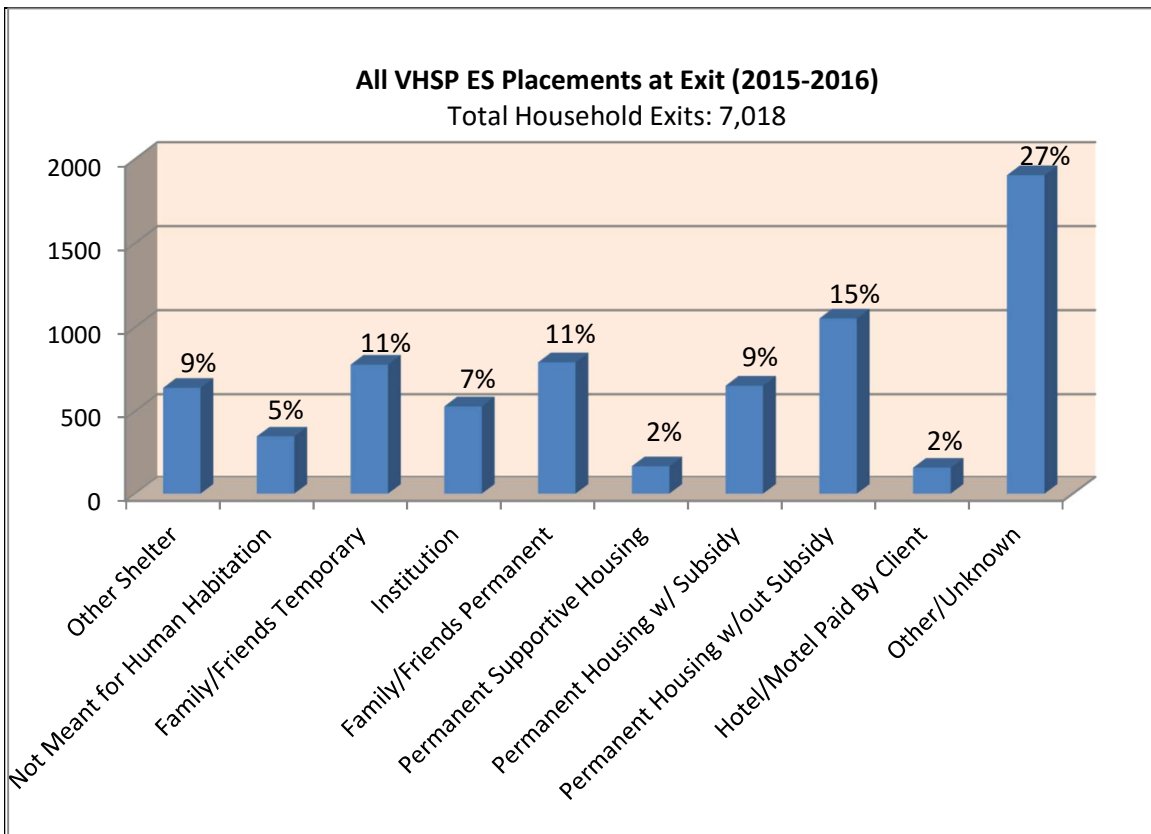
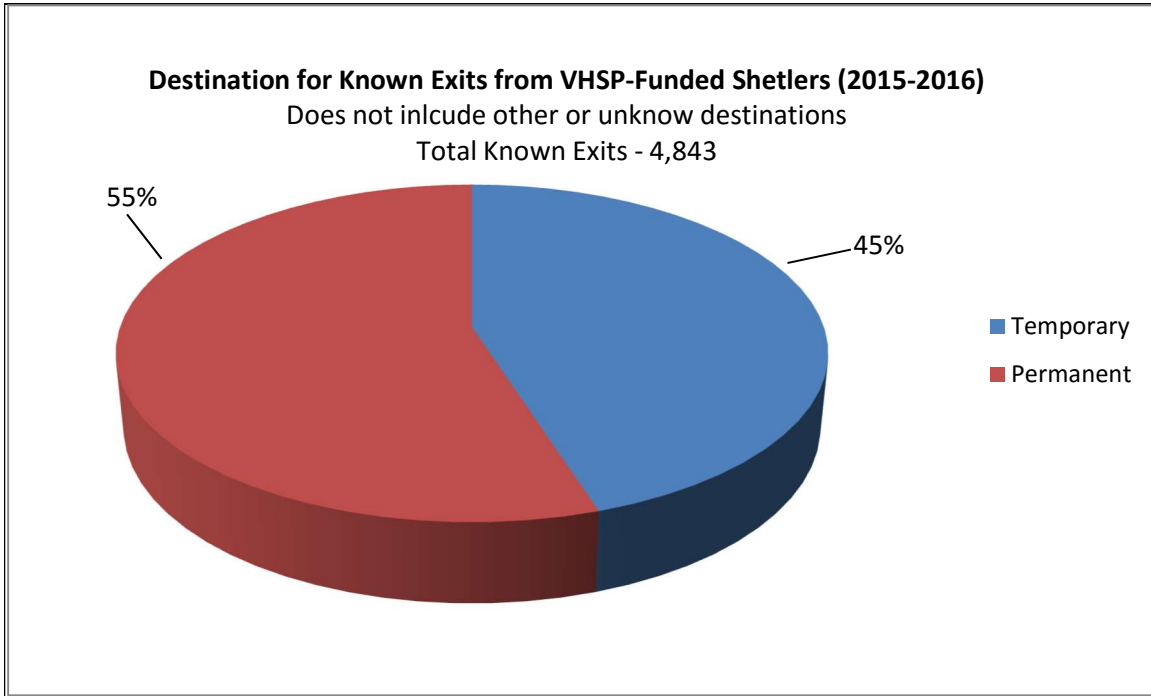
**Virginia Homeless Solutions Program (2015-2016)**  
**Subpopulations Served by Emergency Shelter**  
 Total Individuals: 12,102



\* An individual may be represented in more than one category. The percentages are not unduplicated.

Of households that exited shelter to a known location, 55 percent exited to a permanent destination (market rate rental, Section 8, supportive housing, permanent placement with family and friends). The remaining 45 percent exited

to a temporary destination (other shelter or place not meant for human habitation, institution, or to temporary housing provided by family/friends).

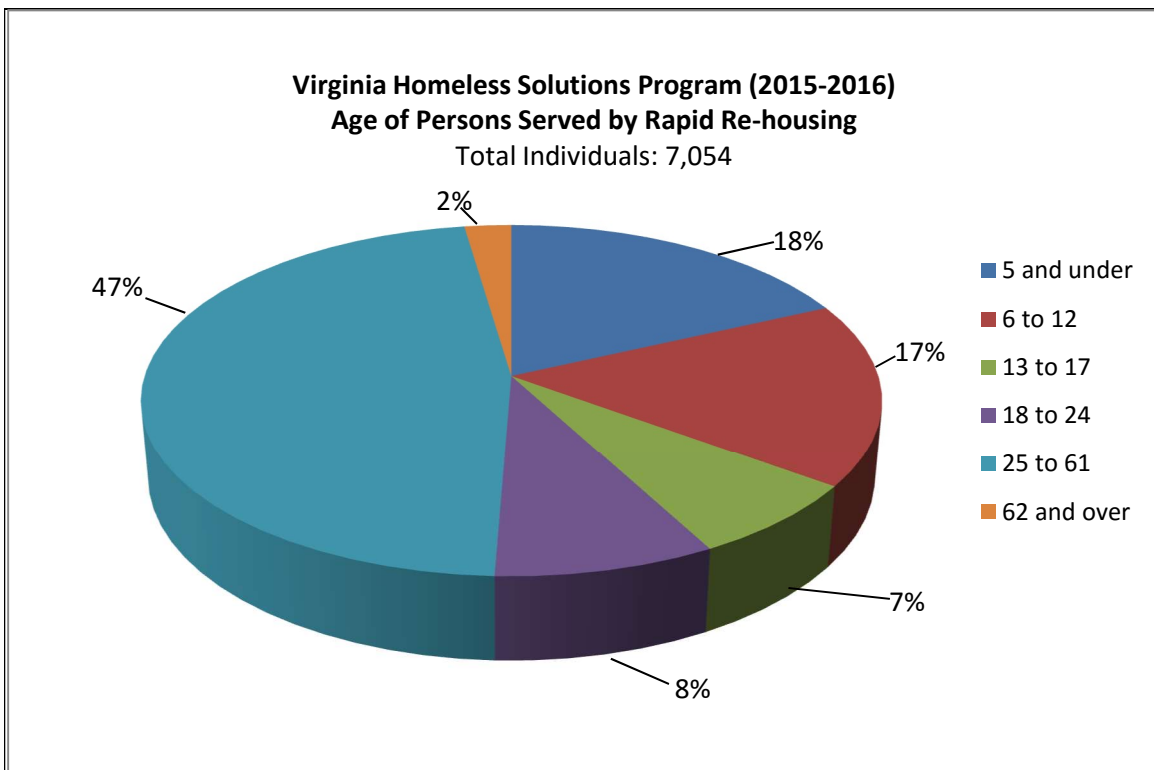


### Rapid Re-housing

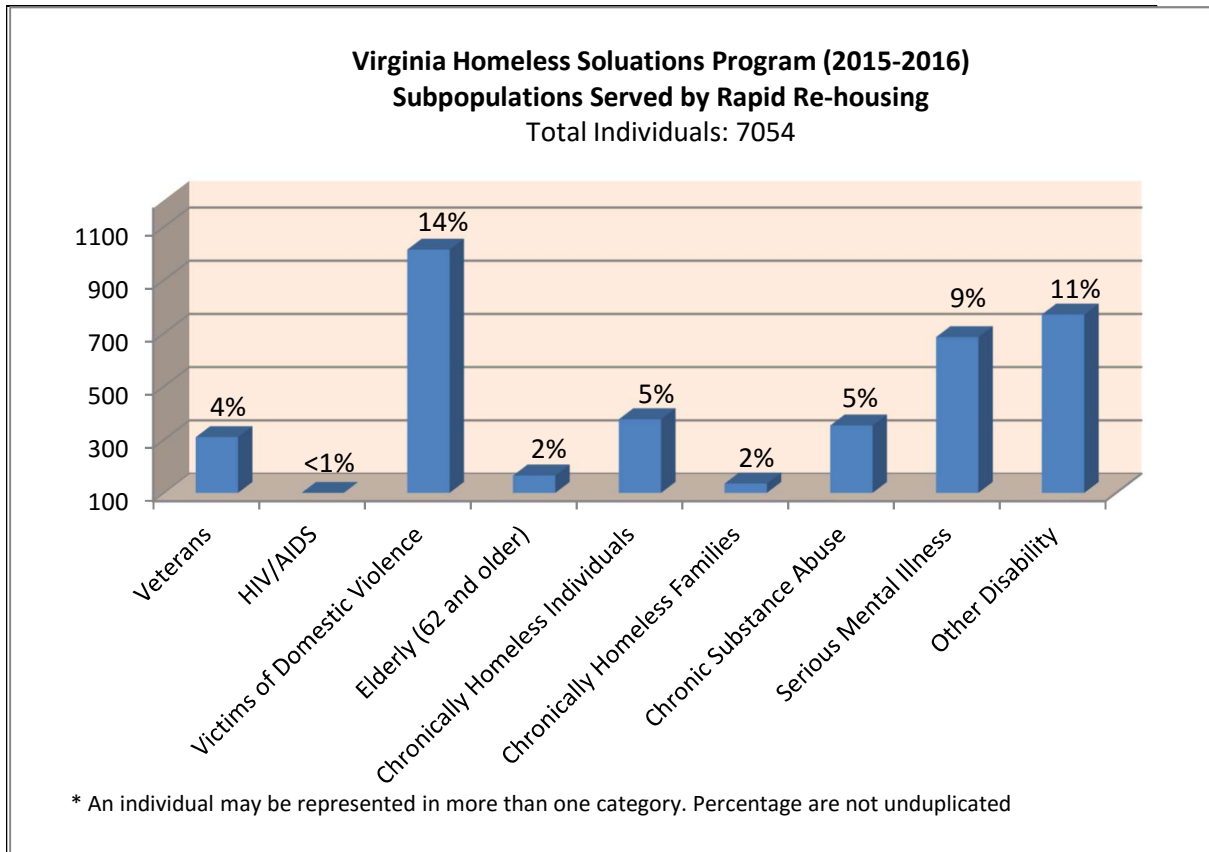
Funding for rapid re-housing totaled \$7.2 million through the VHSP competitive application process. Rapid re-housing continues to be a best practice model for ending homelessness. Rapid re-housing uses a housing first approach that centers on providing persons experiencing homelessness with housing quickly and then providing services as needed. What differentiates a housing first approach from other strategies is that there is an immediate and primary focus on helping individuals and families quickly access and sustain permanent housing (National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2006).

DHCD continues to promote rapid re-housing as an effective means to ending homelessness. By providing the core components of rapid re-housing: housing identification, rent and move-in assistance, and stabilization case management and services, 84 percent of households exit to permanent housing including 54 percent without any on-going subsidy.

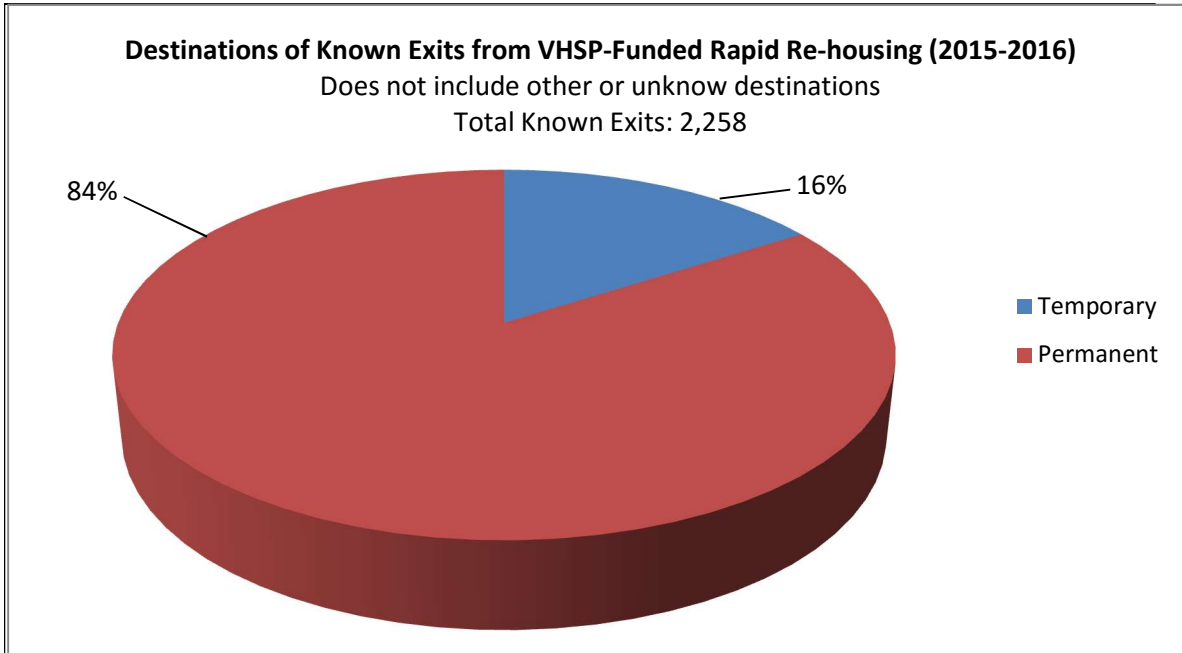
Forty-two percent of those who were rapidly re-housed where children under the age of 17.

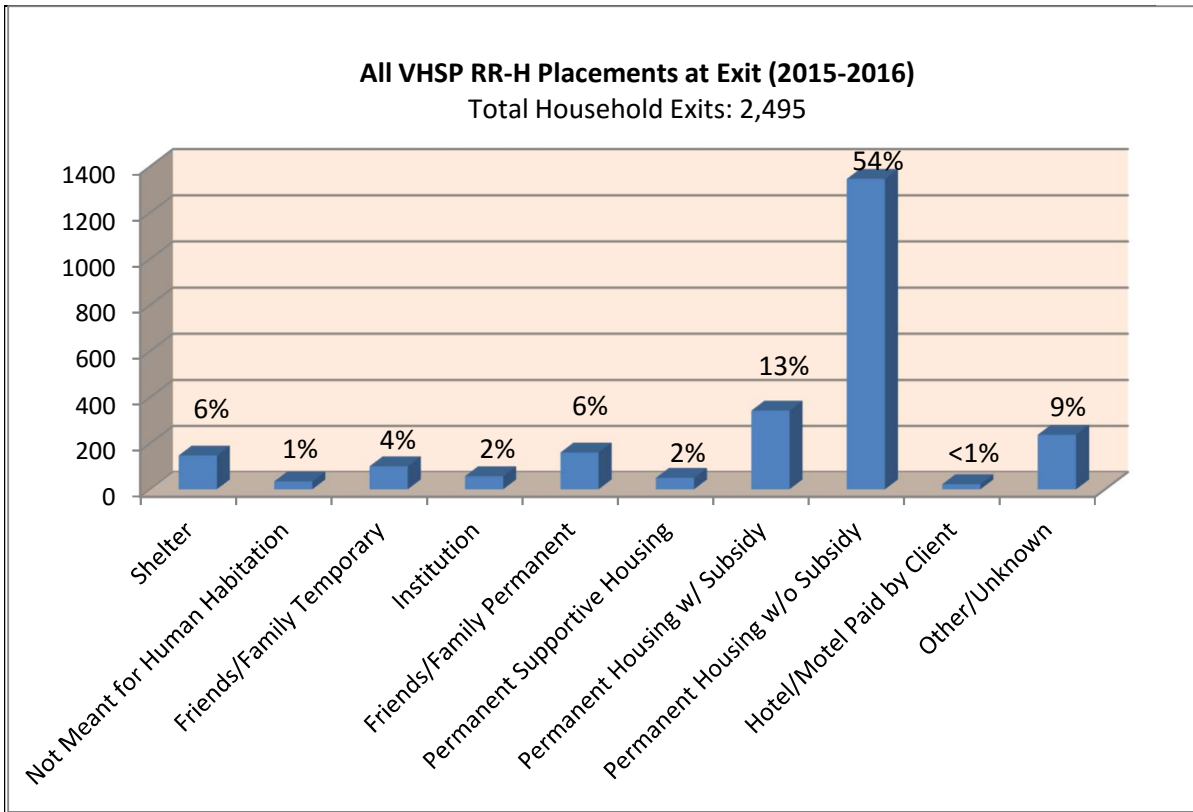


Fourteen percent of adults served by rapid re-housing programs are victims of domestic violence. Nine percent are affected by serious mental illness, five percent by chronic substance abuse, and 11 percent by other disabilities.



Of households that exited rapid re-housing to a known location, 84 percent exited to a permanent destination (market rate rental, Section 8, supportive housing, permanent placement with family and friends). The remaining 16 percent exited to a temporary destination (other shelter or place not meant for human habitation, institution, or to temporary housing provided by family/friends).





## Homeless Prevention

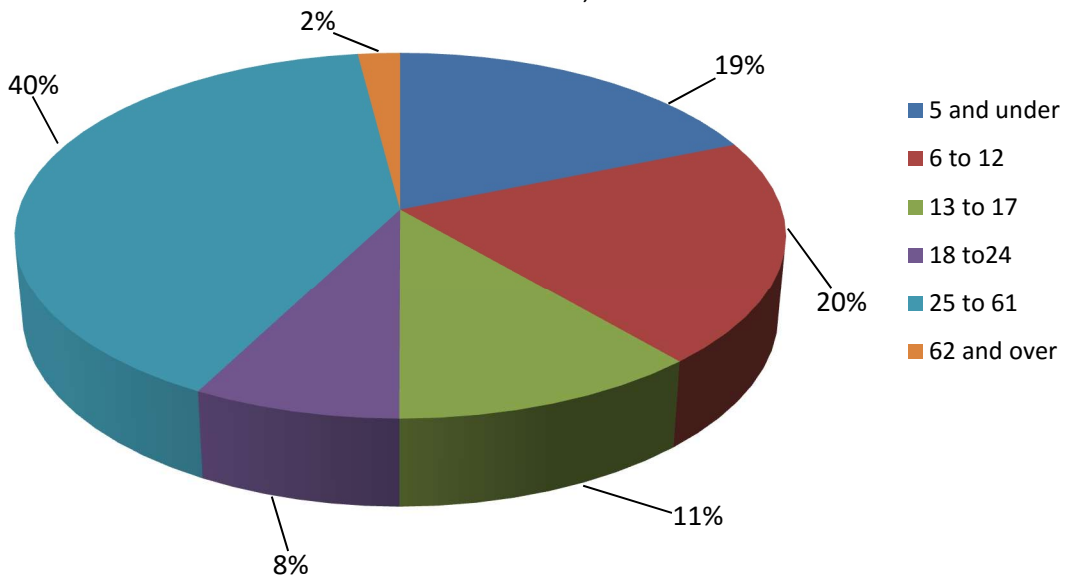
The purpose of VHSP's prevention funding is to prevent homelessness by targeting resources to those households who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence and have incomes below 30 percent area median income. Eligible homeless prevention activities include rent and housing stabilization financial assistance, housing search and placement, stabilization case management and services, mediation, and credit repair.

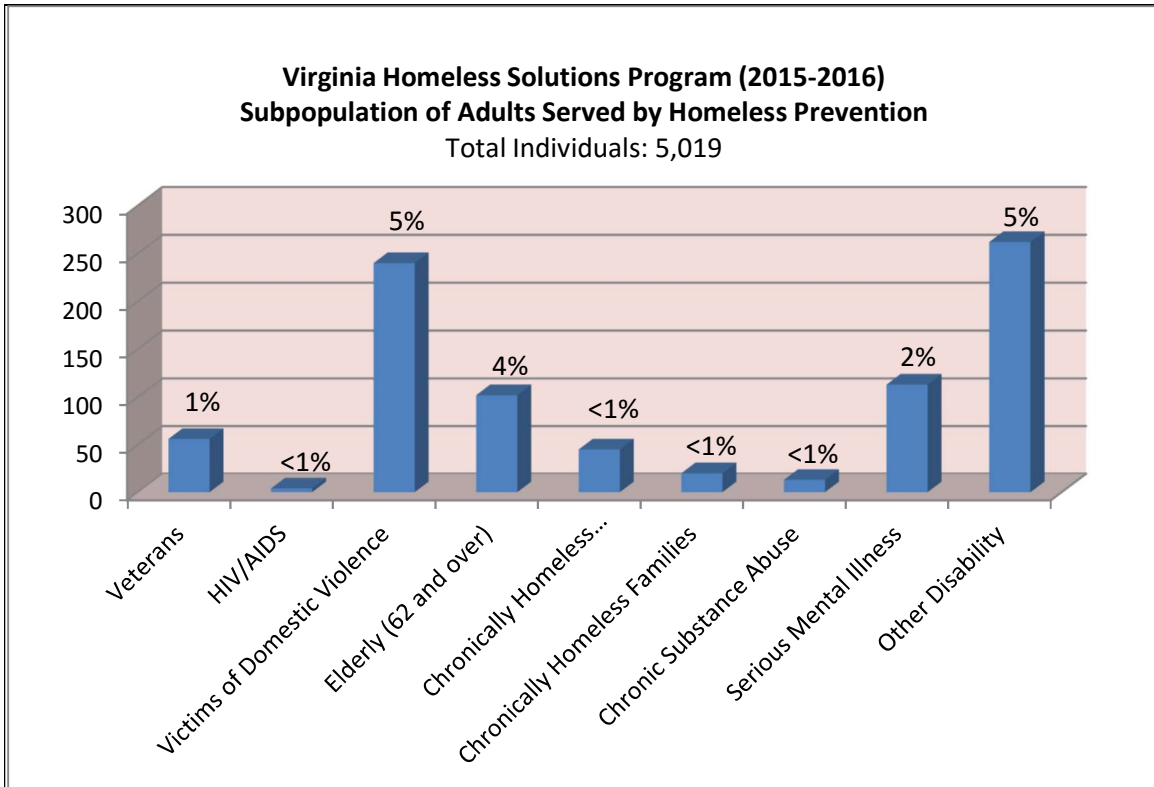
Through VHSP, \$3.9 million in state funds were distributed across the commonwealth for homeless prevention activities. During the 2015-16 program year, prevention funding provided assistance to 5,019 individuals (1,898 households).

Fifty percent of those who received homeless prevention services were children under the age of 17. Of the 1,898 households that received services, 1,167 (61 percent) were households with at least one child.



**Virginia Homeless Solutions Program (2015-2016)**  
**Persons served by Homeless Prevention**  
Total Individuals: 5,019





### ***Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS/HIV (HOPWA)***

Significantly limited funds are available to meet all the needed housing assistance for moderate to low income individuals with HIV/AIDS in Virginia's non-eligible metropolitan statistical areas (EMSAs). As a result, the funds through this program were focused on direct housing assistance as needed and supportive services as a last resort only for the individuals receiving housing assistance through the HOPWA program. Project sponsors are strongly encouraged to partner with other service providers (both public and private) to coordinate client services and fully leverage available resources in their particular service areas. At least 65 percent of the total HOPWA grant to any one grantee must be expended on direct housing assistance and no more than 35 percent can be expended on supportive services.

DHCD awards HOPWA funds to eligible project sponsors (that operate outside the state's EMSAs) following a competitive application process. Currently, the state HOPWA programs encompass 31,749 square miles.

## HOPWA Project Sponsors 2015-2016

Subgrantee (Project Sponsor)	Service Area(s)	Housing Activities	Supportive Services	Funded Amount
Council of Community Services	Counties of Roanoke, Botetourt, Craig, Alleghany, Montgomery, Pulaski, Giles and Floyd and Cities of Roanoke, Salem, Covington and Radford.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> <li>Short-term rent, utility and mortgage payments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case Management</li> </ul>	\$146,818
Lynchburg Community Action Group, inc.	Counties of Appomattox, Amherst, Bedford, Prince Edward, Charlotte, and Campbell and Cities of Lynchburg and Bedford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term rent, utility and mortgage payments</li> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> <li>Permanent housing placement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management</li> <li>Transportation</li> <li>Food/food bank</li> <li>Support Group</li> </ul>	\$62,502
AIDS Response Effort, Inc.	Counties of Shenandoah, Page and Frederick and City of Winchester	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term rent, utility and mortgage payments</li> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management</li> <li>Food/food bank</li> </ul>	\$75,263
City of Charlottesville	Counties of Albemarle, Greene, Nelson and Fluvanna and the City of Charlottesville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term rent, utility and mortgage payments</li> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management</li> </ul>	\$193,444
Fredericksburg Area HIV/AIDS Support Services	Counties of King George, Madison, Orange, Rappahannock, Westmoreland, and Culpeper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> <li>Short-term rent, utility and mortgage payments</li> <li>Permanent housing placement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management</li> <li>Transportation</li> </ul>	\$84,308
Valley AIDS Network	Counties of Rockingham, Bath, Rockbridge, Augusta, Highland, Page and Shenandoah and the Cities of Lexington, Staunton, Waynesboro, and Harrisonburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term rent, utility and mortgage payments</li> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> <li>Permanent housing placement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management</li> </ul>	\$66,065
Pittsylvania Community Action Inc.	Pittsylvania, Danville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tenant-based rental assistance</li> <li>Short-term rent, utility and mortgage payments</li> <li>Permanent housing placement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case Management</li> </ul>	\$114,873

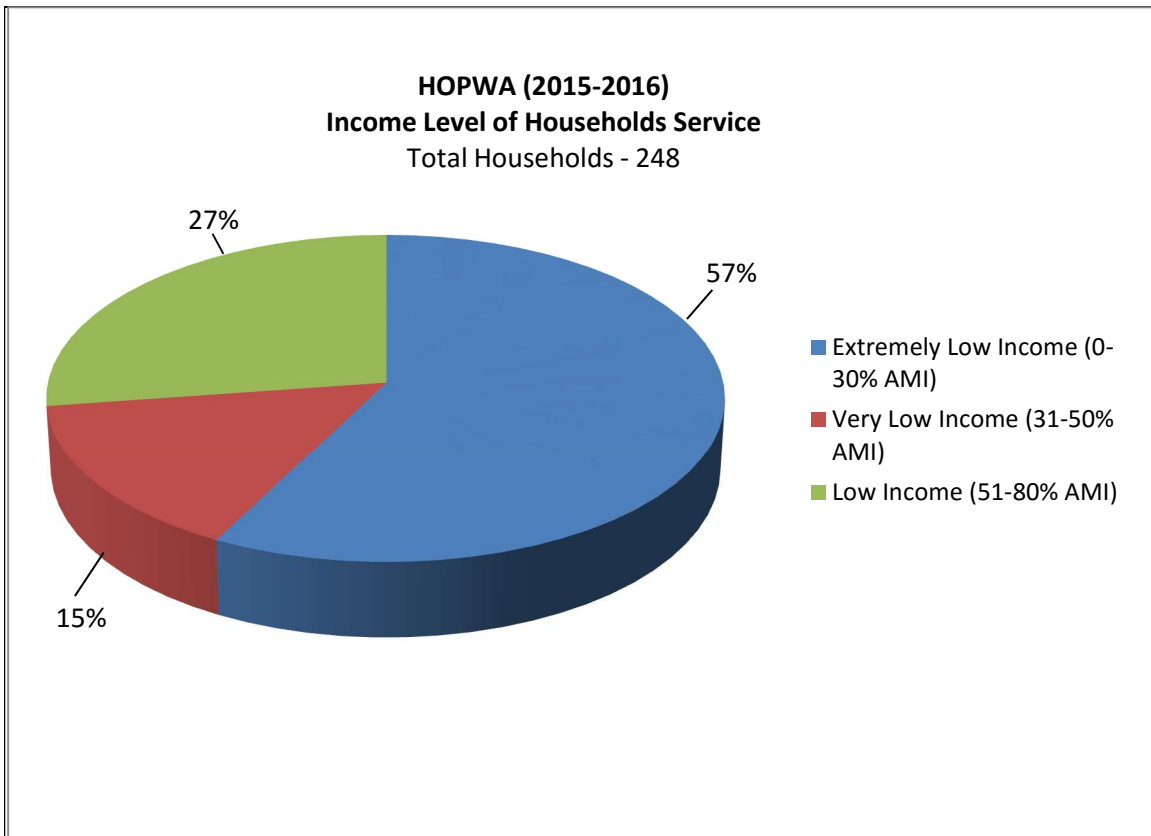
In 2015-2016, DHCD administered a federal allocation of \$743,273 in HOPWA funds through seven project sponsors across the state of Virginia. The project sponsors served a total of 248 unduplicated households with housing assistance. The serviced they received included:

- Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance (STRMU) - 188 households
- Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) - 69 households
- Housing placement services - 91 households

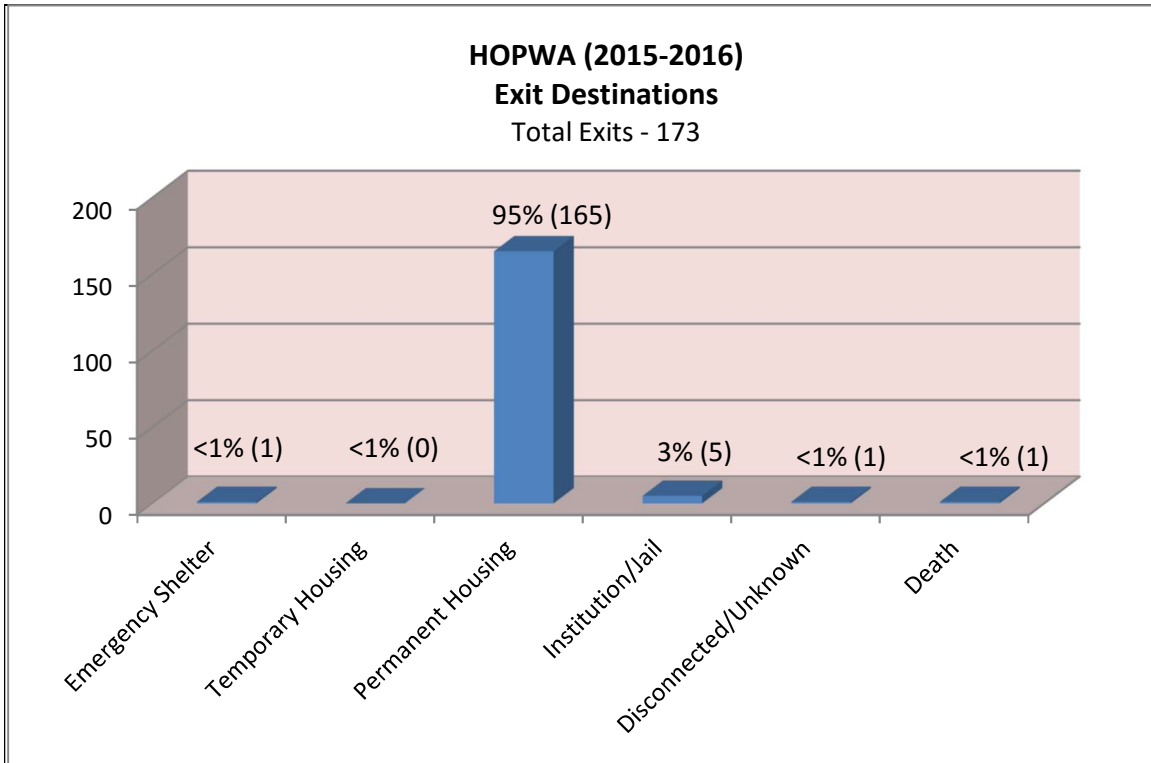
- Supportive services - 110 households

An additional 133 family members of whom 9 also had HIV/AIDS benefited from HOPWA housing assistance.

Of those eligible households that received HOPWA assistance, 57 percent had extremely low incomes (0-30% AMI), 15 percent had very low incomes (31-50% AMI), and 27 percent had low incomes (51-80% AMI).



Of those who exited the HOPWA program, 95 percent exited to permanent housing.



## Housing Trust Fund - Homeless Reduction Grant

In addition to VHSP funding, DHCD also administered just under \$1 million for the Virginia Housing Trust Fund Homeless Reduction Grants program. The program achieves the goal of reducing homelessness by providing assistance in the form of grants to projects that address service gaps and support state housing policy. Eligible project types include:

- Rapid Re-housing programs
- Permanent Supportive Housing (housing stabilization services)
- Predevelopment (permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless)

Grant funds were awarded in January of 2016 and the grant year will expire December of 2016.

Housing Trust Fund – Homeless Reduction Grant Pool			
Organization	Project Type	Award	Service Locality
3 E Restoration	Rapid Re-housing	\$100,000	Hampton, James City, Newport News Poquoson, Williamsburg, York

ForKids, Inc.	Rapid Re-housing	\$81,265	Norfolk, Chesapeake, Suffolk
HomeAgain	Rapid Re-housing	\$100,000	Richmond, Henrico, Hanover, Chesterfield, Charles City, New Kent
Micah Ecumenical Ministries	Rapid Re-housing	\$100,000	Fredericksburg, Caroline, King George Spotsylvania, Stafford
New River Community Action	Rapid Re-housing	\$30,000	Giles, Floyd, Montgomery, Pulaski, Radford
Northern VA Family Services	Rapid Re-housing	\$100,000	Manassas, Manassas Park, Prince William
People Incorporated of VA	Predevelopment	\$47,400	Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, Tazewell, Washington, Bristol
Samaritan House, Inc	Rapid Re-housing	\$100,000	City of Virginia Beach
St. Joseph's Villa	Rapid Re-housing	\$50,000	Petersburg, Colonial Heights, Dinwiddie, Emporia, Greenville, Hopewell
St. Joseph's Villa	Rapid Re-housing	\$50,000	Richmond, Henrico, Hanover, Chesterfield, Charles City, New Kent
The Planning Council	Rapid Re-housing	\$99,935	Norfolk, Chesapeake, Suffolk
Virginia Supportive Housing	Predevelopment	\$100,000	Richmond, Henrico, Hanover, Chesterfield, Charles City, New Kent
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$958,600</b>	

## Conclusion

During the 2015-2016 program year DHCD administered approximately \$15.8 million (amount does not include carryover funds from previous years) for homeless services through grants and allocations to nonprofits and units of local government across the state of Virginia. This included over \$12.2 million in state general funds that leveraged an additional \$2.5 million in federal funds to address the critical needs of homelessness in the commonwealth.

Funds were utilized in the administration and leveraging of the state's core homeless service programs:

- Child Care for Homeless Children Program (CCHCP)
- Virginia Homeless Solutions Program (VHSP)
  - Combination of federal Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and State General Funds for homeless assistance.
- Housing Opportunities for Person with AIDS (HOPWA)
- Housing Trust Fund- Homeless Reduction Grant

The Governor's Coordinating Council on Homelessness continued to meet on a quarterly basis and received strategic plans, recommendations, and formal progress reports from committees assigned to implement strategies to effectively address homelessness. These committees included: the performance and impact committee, solutions committee, ending veteran homelessness committee, and interagency partnership to prevent and end youth homelessness.

Since 2010, the increased focus on ending homeless in the Commonwealth of Virginia has achieved significant results:

- ✓ Overall homelessness decreased by 31 percent
- ✓ Family homelessness decreased by 37.6 percent
- ✓ Veterans homelessness decreased by 44.6 percent (since 2011)
- ✓ Chronic homelessness decreased by 51 percent

With continued state leadership, willingness, innovation, and funding, ending homelessness is possible in Virginia. Other philanthropic, national, community, and private sector partners are in place and the Governor's Coordinating Council on Homelessness is poised to advance the goals and strategies to promote rapid re-housing; expand permanent supportive housing; prevent and end youth homelessness; end veteran homelessness; and improve discharge policies and procedure for hospitals, mental health, and correctional facilities. Together these efforts will ensure homelessness is rare, brief, and nonrecurring.