



# **Virginia's Homeless Programs 2021-2022 Program Year**

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



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**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 Item 114 B of Chapter 2 of the 2022 Acts of Assembly Special Session I.**

B. The department shall report to the Chairs of the Senate Finance and Appropriations, 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, (iv) homeless intervention programs, (v) homeless prevention programs, and (vi) the number of homeless individuals supported by the permanent housing state funding on a locality and statewide basis and the accomplishments achieved by the additional state funding provided to the program. 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.

## **Executive Summary**

Virginia is a recognized national leader in ending homelessness. The Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) plays an integral role in Virginia's response to homelessness. DHCD continues to be a crucial resource to communities across the commonwealth allowing persons who are homeless to access resources with the goal of obtaining permanent housing as quickly as possible.

During Fiscal Year 2022, DHCD continued working with and providing resources to Continuums of Care (CoCs) to address needs related to COVID-19 as well as re-establishing normal protocols for post-COVID-19. DHCD continued to manage federal COVID relief funds and will do so into 2024. With these additional resources, more people have been able to access the Crisis Homeless Response System; however, the need for these services has also increased. Virginia saw a 12% increase in overall number of people experiencing homelessness in the Point-in-Time count (based on preliminary reporting). This is the first year since 2020, that a full Point-in-Time count was conducted (sheltered and unsheltered), which may have resulted in higher numbers than 2021.

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will not release the official Point-in-Time count until later in 2022 or early 2023.

Based on evidence from the National Low-Income Housing Coalition, access to affordable housing is the most significant reason for homelessness. The reason for homelessness becomes a supply and demand issue in the national housing market that is also evident in Virginia.

Across the commonwealth, 241,874 renter households are extremely low income (ELI), meaning they have incomes under 30% of the median income. This makes up about 22% of all renters, including those who are experiencing homelessness. For Virginians making 30% of AMI, there were only 39 affordable and available homes per 100 renters, and cost burden was extremely high as a result. Eighty-five percent of all ELI renters were cost-burdened, and 71% were severely cost-burdened, paying more than 50% of their income on rent. Of these ELI renters, 39% were in the labor force, 27% were seniors, 17% had disabilities, 5% were enrolled in school full-time, and 2% were single caregivers (<https://nlihc.org/housing-needs-by-state/virginia>).

DHCD administers the Commonwealth of Virginia's homeless assistance resources. These resources include approximately \$17 million annually in state and federal funding as well as the State Housing Trust Fund Homeless Reduction Grant and the remainder of the COVID Relief Funds.

In the spring of 2021, DHCD released the renewal application process for the Virginia Homeless Solutions Program (VHSP). The grant application combined state and federal funding sources (HUD's 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 update their 2021 community-based applications that demonstrate an effective crisis response system designed to make homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring.

### **What the Data Shows**

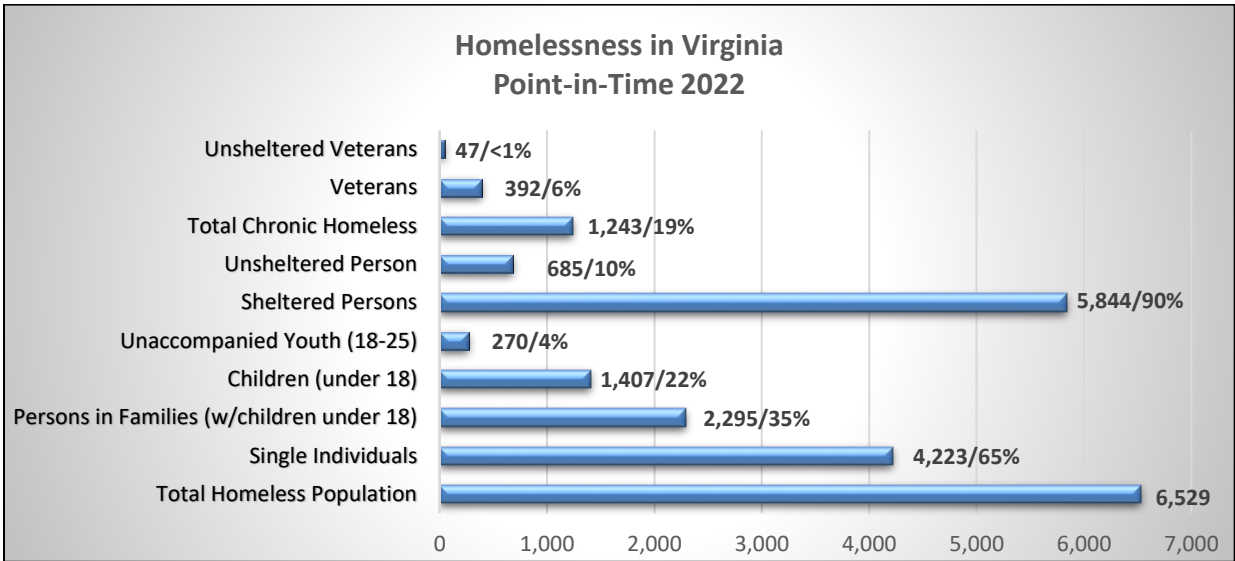
DHCD's strategies continue to show measured success. Currently, the rate of homelessness per 10,000 on average in Virginia is 7, and remains the fourth lowest including all 50 states and territories (Homelessness in America, National Alliance to End Homelessness Report, 2022). This is compared with a national average rate of 17 per 10,000 (State of Homelessness in the United States, Policy Advice Report, 2022).

Each year during the last ten days in January, Virginia participates in a national point-in-time (PIT) count to identify the number of individuals who are sheltered and unsheltered. 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 (including children and unaccompanied youth) are sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, abandoned buildings, or on the street.

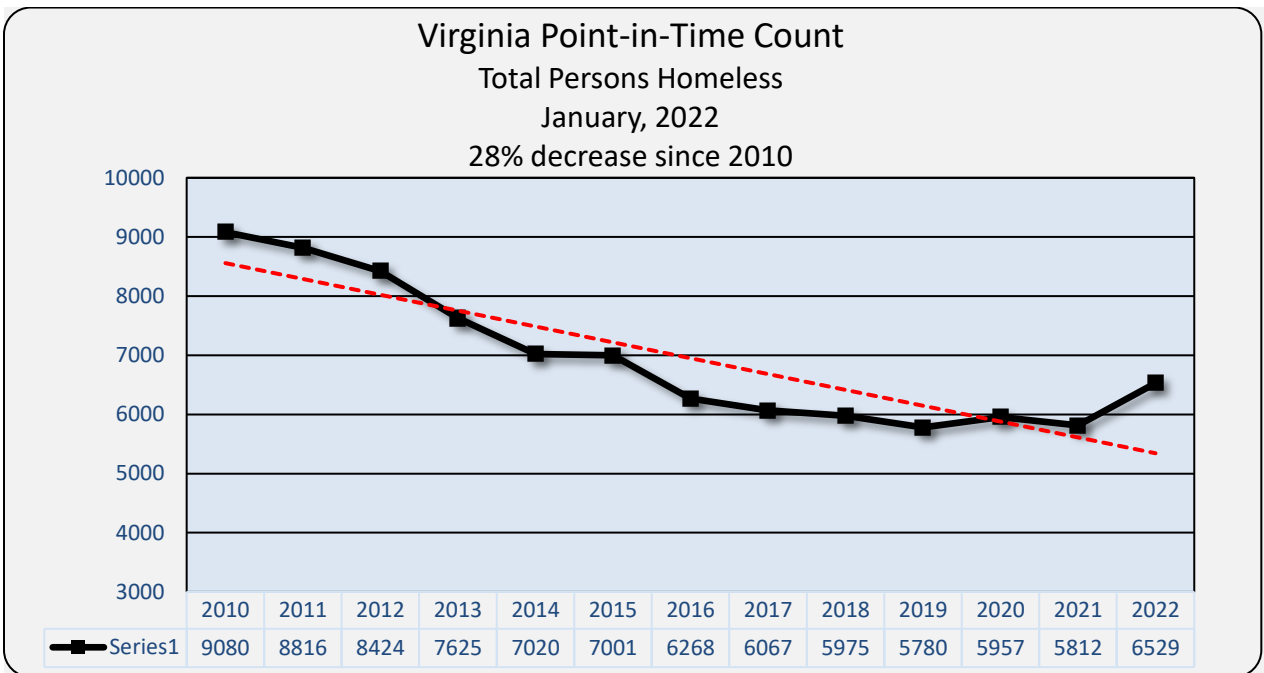
This count provides a 24-hour snapshot of people who are experiencing homelessness in Virginia. DHCD collects, aggregates, and analyzes state-level PIT data to inform grant-making decisions, best practices, and trends across the commonwealth.

Historically, addressing homelessness has drawn focus on specific populations and subpopulations. For example, decision-makers are often concerned about children and young people due to their developmental needs and the potential life-long consequences of hardships in early in life. People in families with children make up 35 percent of the homeless population. Unaccompanied youth (under age 25) account for four percent of the larger group.

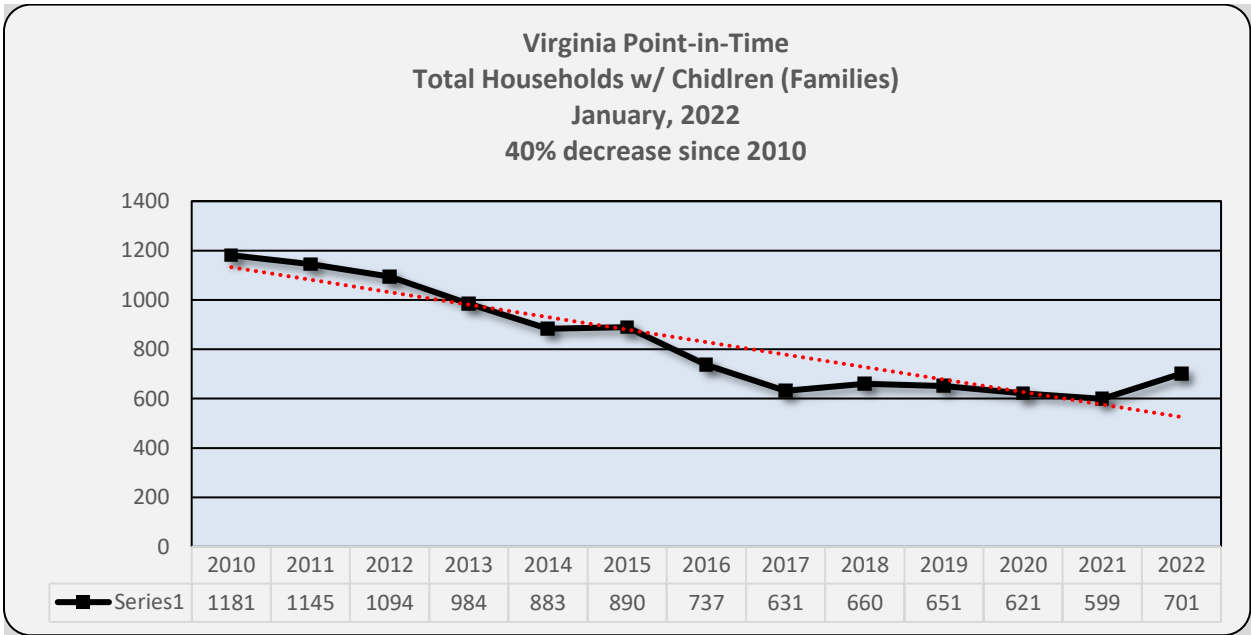
Below are some other special populations and subpopulations that make up the total homeless population.



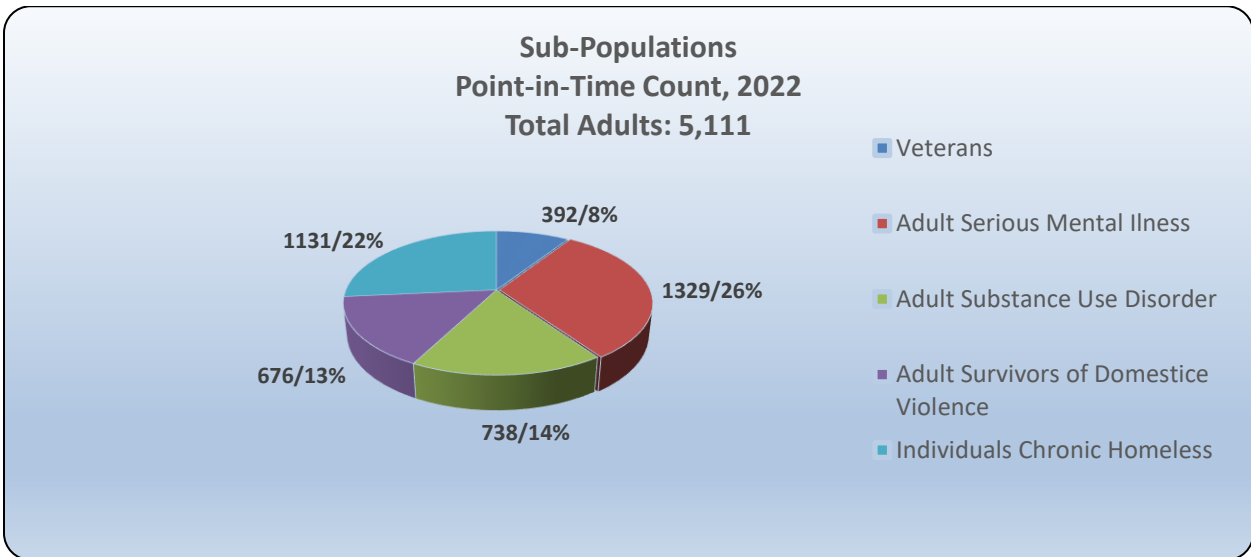
Point-in-Time data is also used to analyze trends over time.



PIT data for 2022, shows a 12 percent increase since 2021, and since 2010, there has been a 28 percent decrease.



The year 2022 also saw an increase in families experiencing homelessness (17%). However, since 2010, there has been a 40 percent decrease in households with children experiencing homelessness.



Sub-population data is only captured on the adult population in the PIT count annually. In the 2022 PIT count, there were 5,111 adults. Of these adults, 22% were chronically homeless, eight percent were veterans, 13% were survivors of domestic violence, 14% had a substance use disorder, and 26% has a serious mental illness.

Individuals may fall into multiple subpopulations. For example, an individual may be a veteran who also experiences serious mental illness.

### System Performance Measures

DHCD promotes the importance of homeless services being a coordinated system as opposed to homeless assistance programs that operate independently. To facilitate this perspective, HUD and DHCD require communities to measure performance as a coordinated system. Below are the aggregated outcomes for Virginia from October, 2020 through September, 2021. These outcomes include projects not funded by DHCD.

1. Length of Time Homeless (from point of entry to move-in date) – The average number of days a household stays homeless in Virginia is 410 days. This is an increase of 17% from the previous year.
2. Returns to Homelessness (after 2 years) – Of the 9,333 persons who exited homelessness to permanent housing, 1,202 ( 13%) returned to homelessness over a two-year period.
3. Annual Homeless Count - There were 17,585 individuals who entered into the homeless services system. This is a less than one percent increase from the previous year.
4. First Time Homeless -There were 13,537 individuals were experiencing homelessness for the first-time, which is a four percent increase from the previous year. Of all individuals who entered into the homeless services system, 74 percent were experiencing homelessness for the first time.
5. Exits to Permanent Housing – Of all the individuals who exited the homeless services system, 40.5 percent exited to a permanent housing solution. This is a one percent decrease from the previous year.

### **Homeless Data Integration Project (HDIP)**

The work of the development and implementation of the HDIP continued during 2021-2022 Several significant decisions and approvals were made and received during the fiscal year. In November 2021, it was determine the best way to move the HDIP forward was to partner with DHCD's policy department. This partnership resulted in all of the legal agreements being approved by the Attorney General's Office in June 2022.

DHCD has benefitted from the HIDP during FY22 in the following ways:

- HOME ARP allocation plan – data from eight of 16 CoCs' data was reviewed in order to assess needs for targeted HOME American Rescue Plan (ARP) dollars
- Upon request, provided intersectional data to the FY 22 BOS Workgroup dedicated to serving Individuals and Families with Severe Service Needs for the current community-based approaches to addressing unsheltered, rural homelessness CoC Notice of Funding Opportunity for the Balance of State CoC.
- Local Planning Groups that make up the BoS CoC were able to receive their own performance scores on the VHSP competitive application

- This allowed for the HSNH team to create a more equitable performance evaluation process of mainly rural communities within the BoS CoC.
- Upon request, provided intersectional data to DBHDS to assist with planning for the Permanent Supportive Housing need assessment.

### Homeless Programs

DHCD administered approximately \$25 million annually for homeless assistance programs during FY22. This includes approximately \$13 million in state general funds and \$8 million in state Housing Trust Fund that leverage approximately \$4 million in federal funds to address the issues and needs of those experiencing homelessness in Virginia.

DHCD received \$2.4 million in federal funding from HUD’s Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program and \$1.3 million in Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program. The federal ESG program is leveraged along with the State General Funds to support the homeless services system 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.

DHCD continued to manage funding for the state’s homeless crisis response system through the federal COVID relief funds. These funds were allocated in FY20 and FY21; however, the grant end dates range from September of 2022 to January of 2024. While many of the non-congregate COVID related shelters closed during the calendar year 2022, a few communities have continued the use of Federal funds for increased capacity of non-congregate shelters. The additional COVID relief funds have been used to increase rapid re-housing and provide homelessness prevention services.

<b>Administered Homeless Programs 2021-2022 Program Year Allocation</b>			
<b>Programs</b>	<b>Sources</b>	<b>Allocation to DHCD</b>	<b>Grant End Date</b>
HSNH-Virginia Homeless Solutions Program	Federal- HUD and State-General Funds	\$15,891,182.32	7/15/2022
- <i>General Homeless Services Funds</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>\$9,633,337.47</i>	
- <i>General Homeless Prevention Funds</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>\$2,831,859.52</i>	
- <i>Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)</i>	<i>Federal</i>	<i>\$2,430,083.00</i>	
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS/HIV (HOPWA)	Federal	\$1,333,803.00	06/30/2023
Housing Trust Fund –Homeless Reduction Grant	State	\$8,264,804.00	1/31/2023
CHERP (ESG-CV)	Federal	\$31,465,325.00	1/30/2024
CHERP- (CDBG) Non-Congregate Shelter	Federal	\$17,830,380.00	12/31/2022
<b>Total</b>	<b>Federal/State</b>	<b>\$73,789,591.99</b>	

### **Virginia Homeless Solutions Program**

The Virginia Homeless Solutions Program (VHSP) is just under \$16 million, comprised of a



combination of state and federal funding for emergency shelter operations, rapid re-housing and housing stabilization, homeless prevention, coordinated assessment/entry, outreach services, community planning costs, Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) costs and administration. VHSP funds require a 25 percent match.

<b>VHSP Service Providers</b>		
<b>Service Providers</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Awards 2021 – 2022</b>
Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission	Accomack	\$27,109.00
ACTS - Action In Community Through Service	Prince William	\$228,461.21
AIDS Response Effort, Inc.	Winchester	\$190,487.00
ARCH Roanoke	Gate City	\$104,577.56
Arlington County Government	Arlington	\$34,914.00
PathForward	Arlington	\$184,615.00
Bay Aging	Urbana	\$180,639.98
Bridges to Independence	Arlington	\$93,295.00
CARITAS	Richmond	\$309,300.00
Carpenter's Shelter	Alexandria	\$569,237.00
Choices, Council on Domestic Violence for Page Co., Inc.	Luray	\$67,477.00
City of Alexandria, a municipal corporation of Virginia	Alexandria	\$313,651.69
City of Charlottesville	Charlottesville	\$680,333.00
City of Hampton	Hampton	\$787,357.00
City of Roanoke	Roanoke	\$80,498.00
City of Portsmouth	Portsmouth	\$9,454.00
Clinch Valley Community Action, Inc.	Tazewell	\$30,785.00
Commonwealth Catholic Charities	Norfolk	\$387,461.00
Commonwealth Catholic Charities (CACH)	Petersburg	\$38,973.00
Cornerstones (formerly Reston Interfaith )	Reston	\$184,180.00
Council of Community Services	Roanoke	\$344,671.44
County of Loudoun	Loudoun	\$257,176.16
Culpeper Community Development Corp.	Culpeper	\$52,861.00
Doorways for Women and Families	Arlington	\$200,131.00
Eastern Shore of Virginia Housing Alliance	Accomack	\$130,972.00
Empowerhouse (formerly RCDV)	Fredericksburg	\$196,048.84
ESCADV	Accomack	\$69,329.00

Family Crisis Support Services, Inc.	Norton	\$414,083.00
Family Resource Center, Inc.	Wytheville	\$80,135.00
First Step: A Response to Domestic Violence	Harrisonburg	\$41,772.00
ForKids, Inc.	Portsmouth	\$21,600.00
ForKids, Inc.	Norfolk	\$717,792.00
George Washington Regional Commission	Fredericksburg	\$89,424.00
Gloucester United Emergency Shelter Team	Gloucester	\$47,966.00
Hanover Safe Place	Hanover	\$143,852.00
Harrisonburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority	Harrisonburg	\$63,391.00
Help and Emergency Response, Inc.	Portsmouth	\$200,611.00
Helping Overcome Poverty's Existence, Inc.	Wytheville	\$363,184.00
HomeAgain	Richmond	\$232,790.00
Homeward	Richmond	\$302,059.22
Housing Families First	Richmond	\$231,137.00
Judeo-Christian Outreach Center	Virginia Beach	\$121,406.00
LGBT Life Center	Norfolk	\$152,975.07
LGBT Life Center	Virginia Beach	\$74,838.00
Lynchburg Community Action Group	Lynchburg	\$194,534.00
Mercy House, Inc.	Harrisonburg	\$414,463.00
Micah Ecumenical Ministries	Fredericksburg	\$360,655.00
Miriam's House	Lynchburg	\$116,507.00
New Hope Housing, Inc.	Arlington	\$163,703.66
New Hope Housing, Inc.	Fairfax	\$236,791.16
New River Community Action, Inc.	Radford	\$266,770.00
New River Family Shelter	Christiansburg	\$55,563.00
Northern Virginia Family Service	Prince William	\$327,252.00
Northern Virginia Family Service	Fairfax	\$125,462.00
Operation Renewed Hope Foundation	Prince William	\$8,829.56
People Incorporated of Virginia	Abingdon	\$214,844.00
People Incorporated of Virginia	Culpeper	\$342,483.00
Portsmouth Volunteers for the Homeless, Inc.	Portsmouth	\$67,884.00
Project Horizon	Lexington	\$49,759.00
PWC DSS Homeless Services	Prince William	\$202,833.44
Quin Rivers, Inc. dba Thrive Virginia	New Kent	\$6,474.02
Rappahannock Refuge, Inc. dba Hope House	Fredericksburg	\$474,319.00

Rappahannock-Rapidan Regional Commission	Culpeper	\$91,250.00
Samaritan House, Inc.	Virginia Beach	\$198,726.00
Shelter House, Inc.	Fairfax	\$387,487.00
Shenandoah Alliance for Shelter	Shenandoah	\$171,856.00
Southside Survivor Response Center, Inc.	Martinsville	\$33,603.00
St. Joseph's Villa	Richmond	\$300,000.00
St. Joseph's Villa	Petersburg	\$120,000.00
StandUp For Kids, Hampton Roads	Virginia Beach	\$44,986.00
STEP, Inc.	Rocky Mount	\$196,689.00
STEPS, Inc.	Farmville	\$125,016.00
STOP INC.	Norfolk	\$106,374.21
STOP INC.	Portsmouth	\$43,370.00
StreetLight Community Outreach Ministries	Woodbridge	\$54,045.00
The Daily Planet	Richmond	\$51,668.00
The Improvement Association	Emporia	\$56,324.00
The Laurel Center	Winchester	\$68,017.00
The Planning Council	Norfolk	\$192,278.00
The Salvation Army of Central VA	Richmond	\$79,000.00
Tri-County Community Action Agency	South Boston	\$86,835.00
Valley Community Services Board	Staunton	\$57,255.90
Valley Mission, Inc.	Staunton	\$54,627.10
Virginia Supportive Housing	Norfolk	\$56,160.00
Volunteers Of America Chesapeake	Loudoun	\$188,751.00
Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley	Radford	\$166,144.00
YWCA Central Virginia	Lynchburg	\$25,750.00
YWCA Richmond	Richmond	\$84,700.00
YWCA South Hampton Roads	Norfolk	\$164,504.00
Total *Total does not include admin allocated to DHCD		\$15,402,315.06

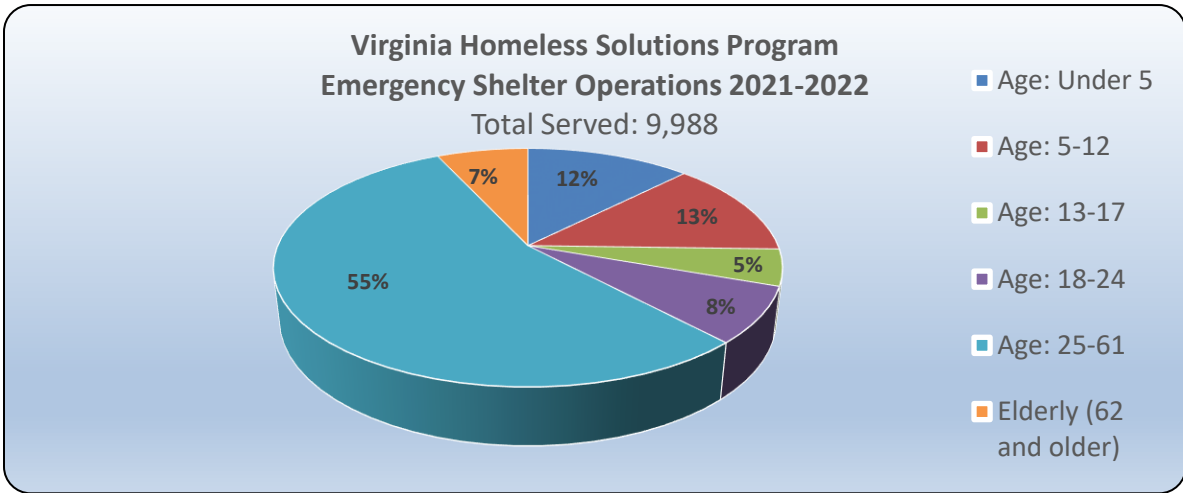
### Emergency Shelter

Funding for emergency shelter totaled approximately \$2.5 million through the VHSP renewal application process.

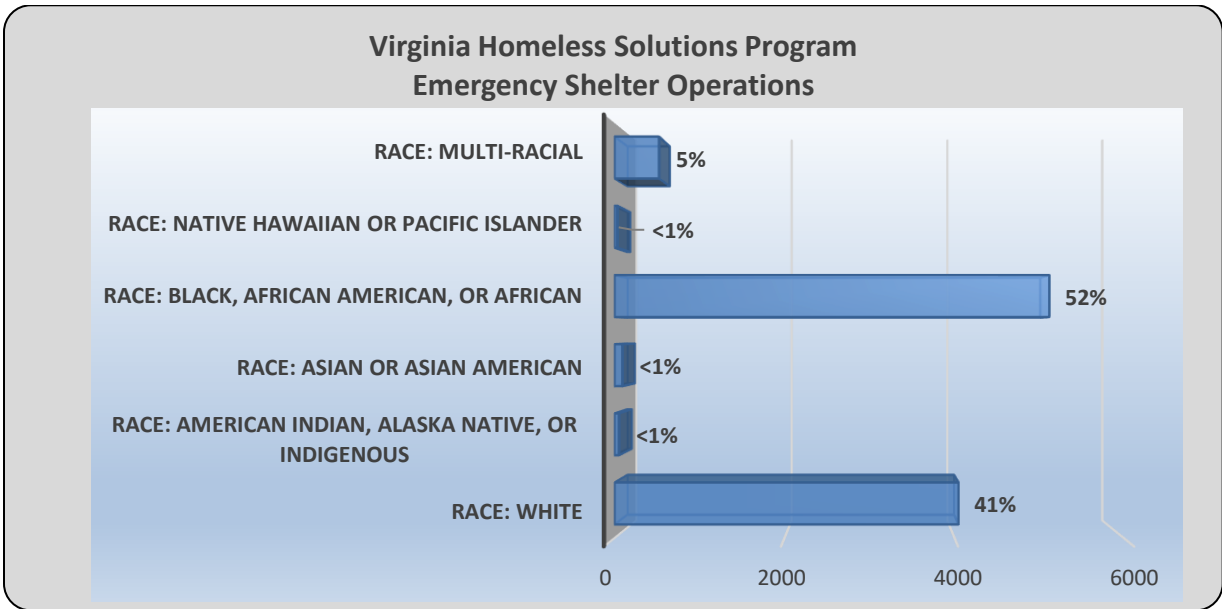
During 2021-22 program year, emergency shelter providers receiving VHSP served 9,988 persons (6,496 households) through emergency and seasonal shelters. Of the 6,496

households, twenty-three percent (23%) or 1,499 were households with children and seventy-four (74%) or 4,997 were households with only adults.

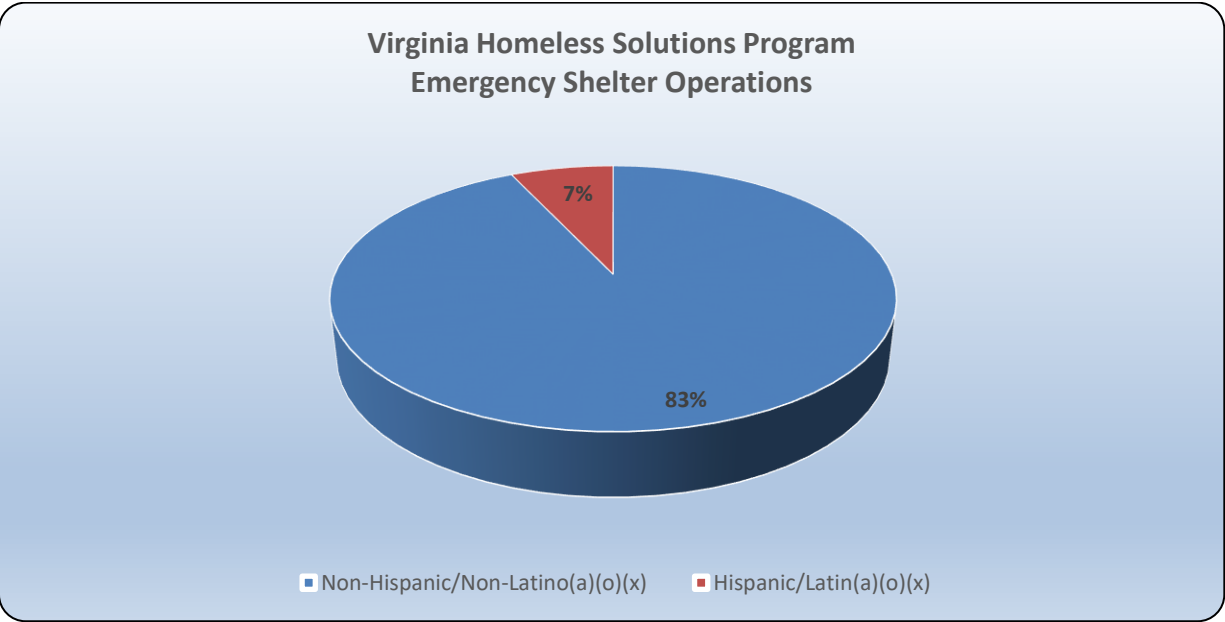
The table and charts below provide additional details on the populations served by emergency shelters.



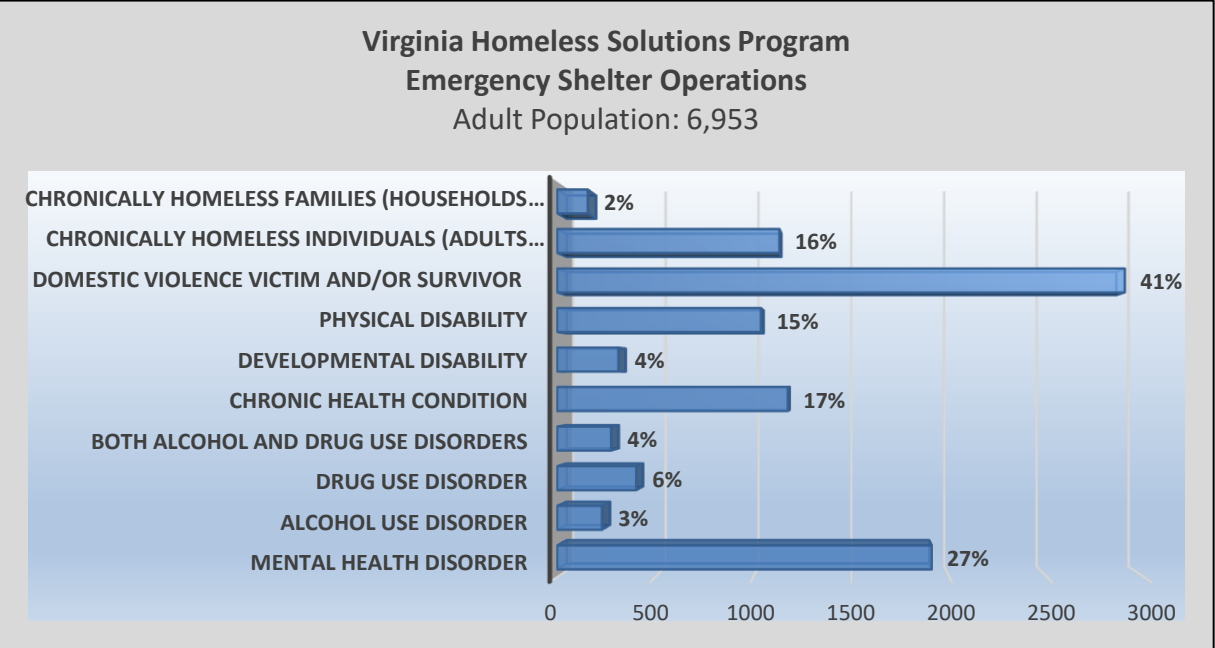
Thirty percent (30%) of persons in emergency shelter were children under the age of 18 and seven (7%) of those served were 62 or older.



The racial representation for those in emergency shelter stood at fifty-two percent (52%) Black or African American..., forty-one percent (41%) White, five percent (5%) Multi-racial, and less than one percent Native Hawaiian..., American Indian..., or Asian.



The ethnic make-up of those in emergency shelter stood at seven percent (7%) Hispanic or Latino/a/X.

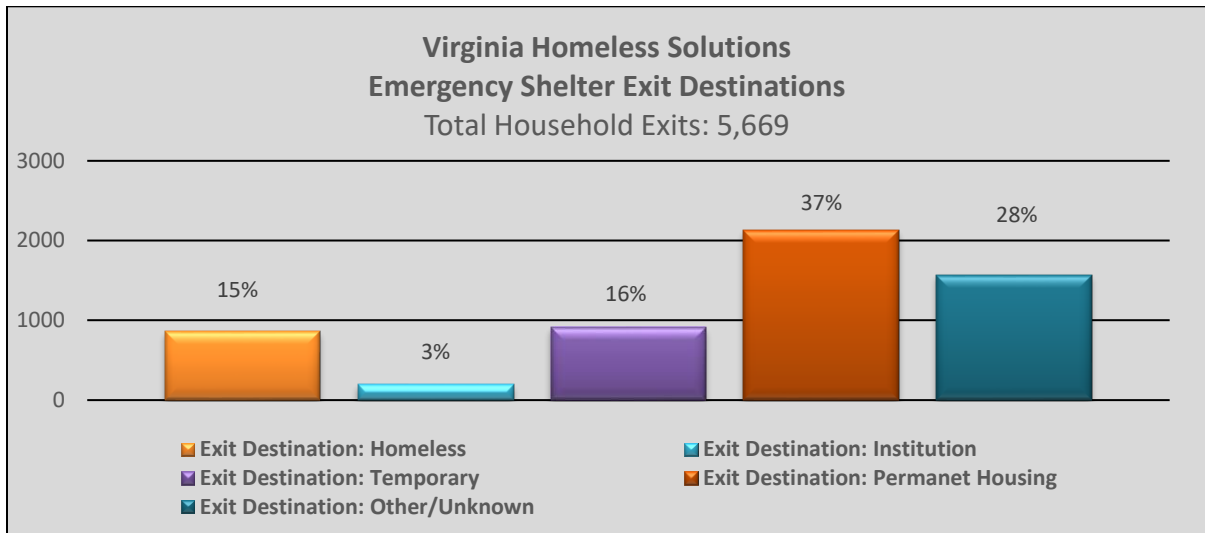


*\*Note sub-populations only include adults (except chronically homeless families) and are not unduplicated. An adult may be in one or more categories.*

Forty-one percent (41%) of adults are victims of domestic violence. Other significant challenges and barriers to housing include serious mental illness (27%), chronic substance abuse (alcohol 3%, drug abuse 6%, and both alcohol and drug 4%), and other chronic health conditions (17%), which are self-reported unless used as a documented disability for permanent supportive housing or other permanent housing that requires disability documentation. Of the households without children who were served in emergency shelter, sixteen percent (16%) were chronically homeless. And of the total individuals in

households' with children, two percent (2%) are chronically homeless (family chronic homelessness includes adults and children).

Six percent (6%) of adult individuals receiving VHSP-funded shelter services report veteran status.



Of households that exited shelter, thirty-seven percent (37%) exited to a permanent destination (market rate rental, Section 8, supportive housing, permanent placement with family and friends). Sixteen percent (16%) exited to a temporary destination (hotel or to temporary housing provided by family/friends). Three percent exited to an institution (prison/jail, hospital, or foster care). Fifteen percent (15%) exited to another homeless location, and twenty-eight percent (28%) exited to an unknown destination.

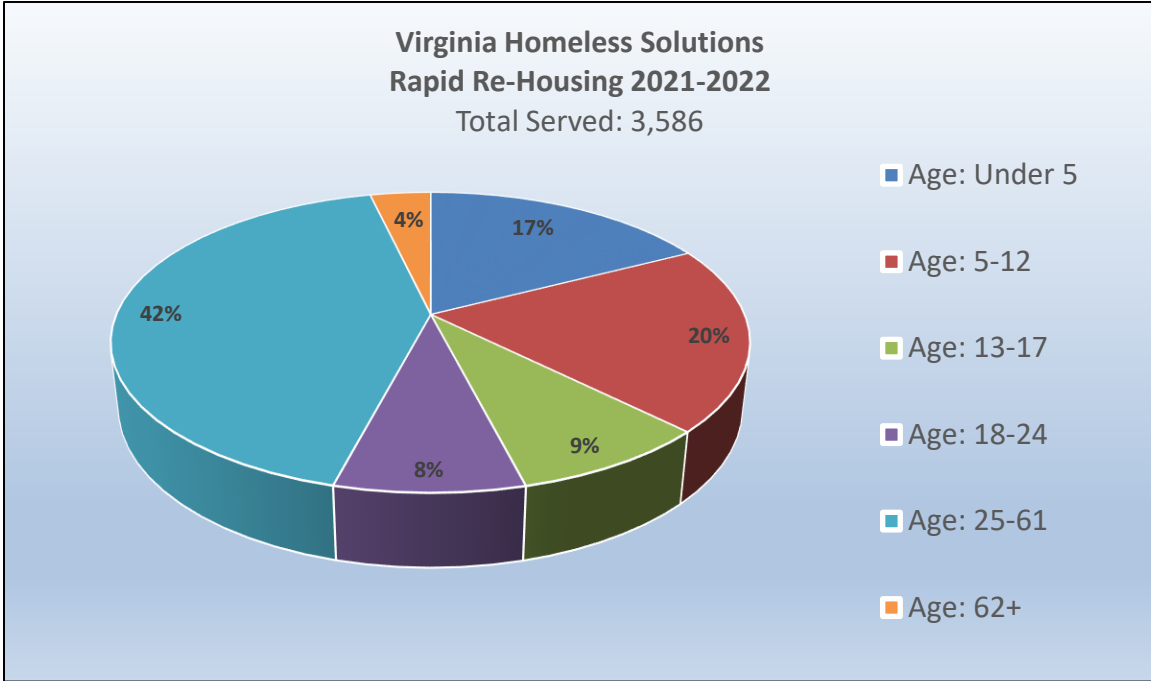
### Rapid Re-housing

Funding for rapid re-housing totaled approximately \$6.8 million through the VHSP application process. Rapid re-housing is a solution to homelessness designed to help individuals and families to quickly exit homelessness and return to permanent housing. It is offered without preconditions (such as employment, income, absence of criminal record, or sobriety) and the resources and services provided are tailored to the unique needs of the household.

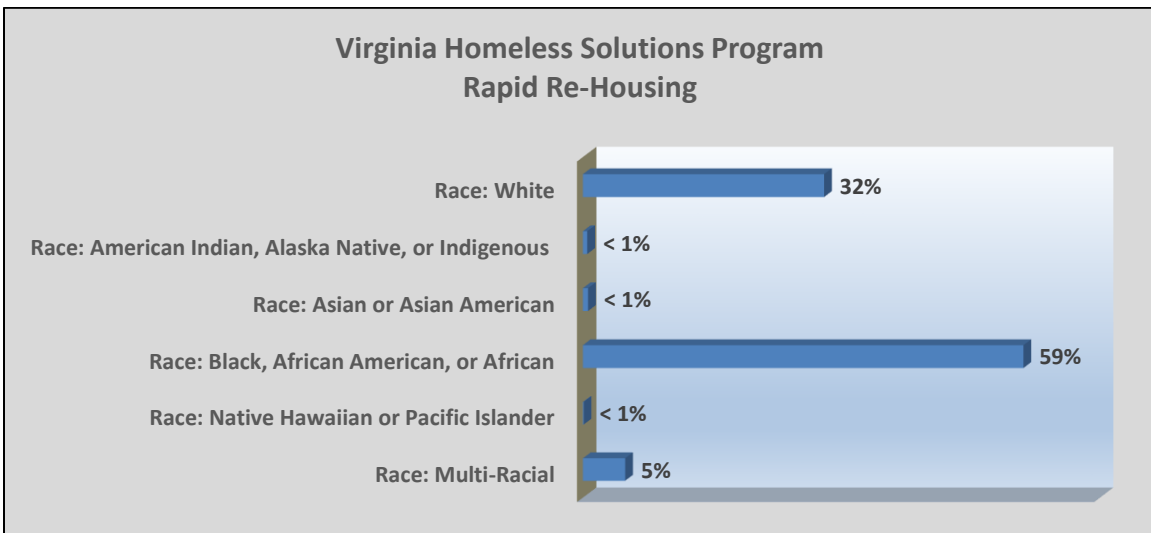
DHCD continues to promote rapid re-housing as an effective means to ending homelessness. By providing resources for the core components of rapid re-housing, such as housing identification, move-in and rent assistance up to 24 months, and stabilization case management and voluntary services, eighty-three percent (83%) of households exit to permanent housing including forty-five percent (45%) without any on-going subsidy.

Fifty-seven percent (57%) of households during fiscal year 2021-22 received up to three months of financial assistance. Another twenty-seven percent (27%) received between four and nine months of financial assistance and sixteen percent (16%) needed and received more than ten months of financial assistance. Eight percent (8%) only needed and received case management. Case management is an integral part of rapid re-housing.

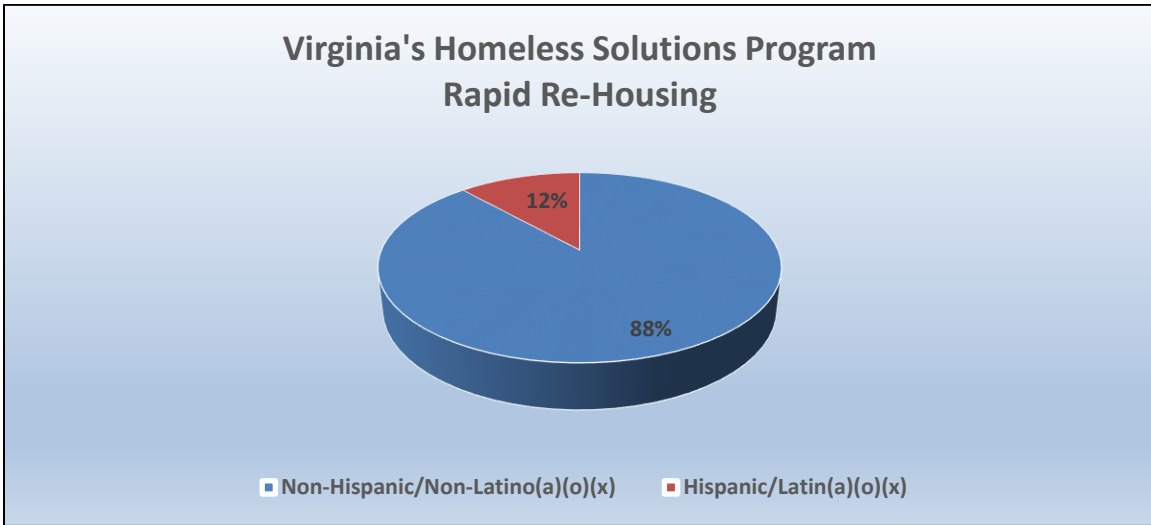
All households receive case management at least monthly and may continue to receive case management after financial assistance is no longer necessary. Forty-two percent (42%) received case management up to 3 months, while twenty-five percent (25%) needed and received case management for one year or more.



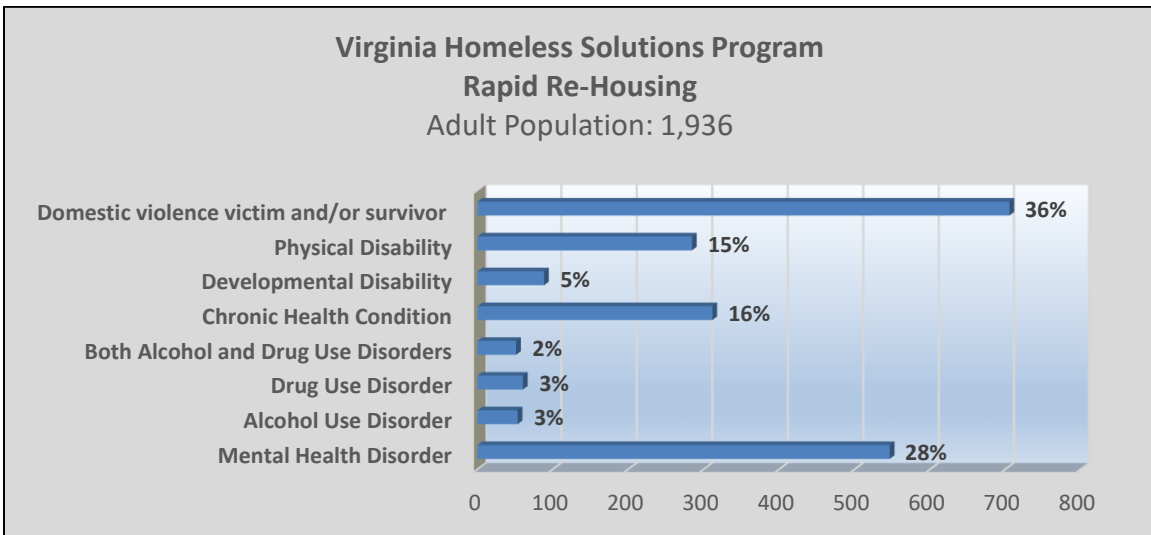
Forty-six percent (46%) of those who were rapidly re-housed were children under the age of 18.



The racial representation for those in rapid-rehousing stood at fifty-nine percent (59%) Black or African American..., thirty-two percent (32%) White, five percent (5%) Multi-racial, and less than one percent American Indian..., Native Hawaiian..., or Asian.



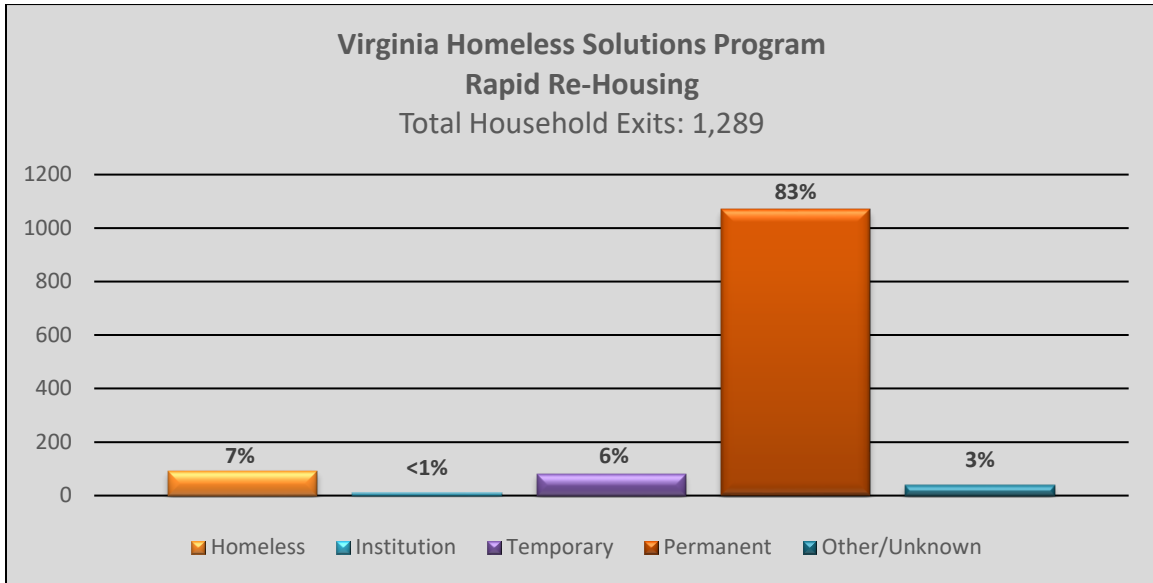
The ethnic make-up of those in rapid re-housing programs stood at twelve percent (12%) Hispanic or Latino/a/X.



*\*Note sub-populations only include adults (except chronically homeless families) and are not unduplicated. An adult may be in one or more categories.*

Thirty-six percent (36%) of adults in rapid re-housing are victims of domestic violence. Other significant challenges and barriers to housing include serious mental illness (28%), chronic substance abuse (alcohol 3%, drug abuse 3%, and both alcohol and drug 2%), and other chronic health conditions (16%), which are self-reported unless used as a documented disability for permanent supportive housing or other permanent housing that requires disability documentation.



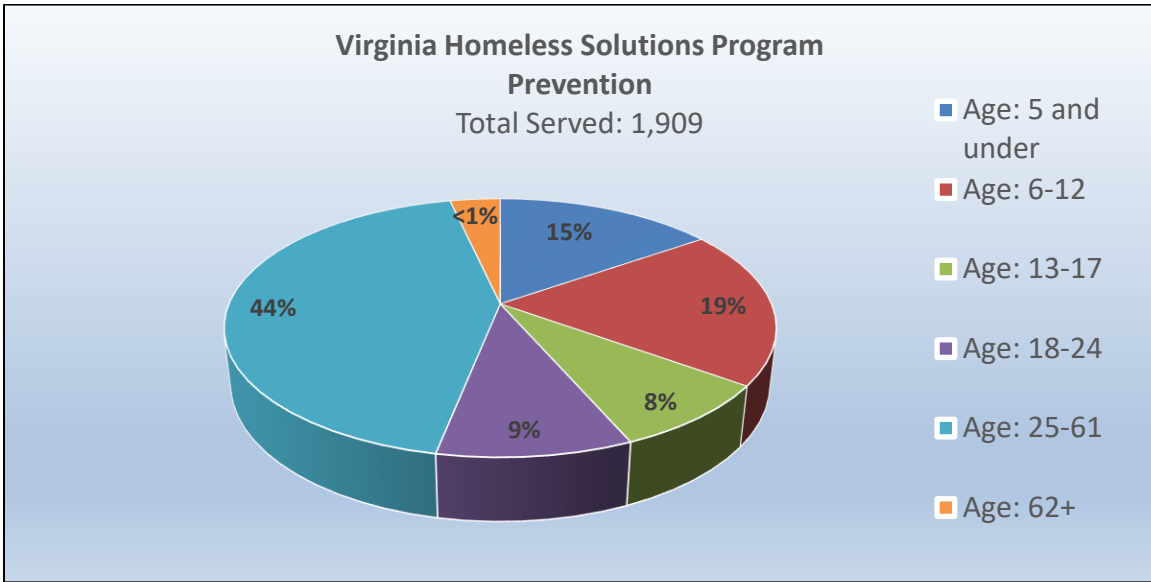


Of households who exited rapid re-housing, eighty-three percent (83%) exited to a permanent destination (market rate rental, Section 8, supportive housing, permanent placement with family and friends). Six percent (6%) exited to a temporary destination (hotel or to temporary housing provided by family/friends). Less than one percent to an institution (prison/jail or hospital). Seven percent (7%) exited to a homeless destination (other shelter or place not meant for human habitation) and three percent (3%) exited to an unknown destination.

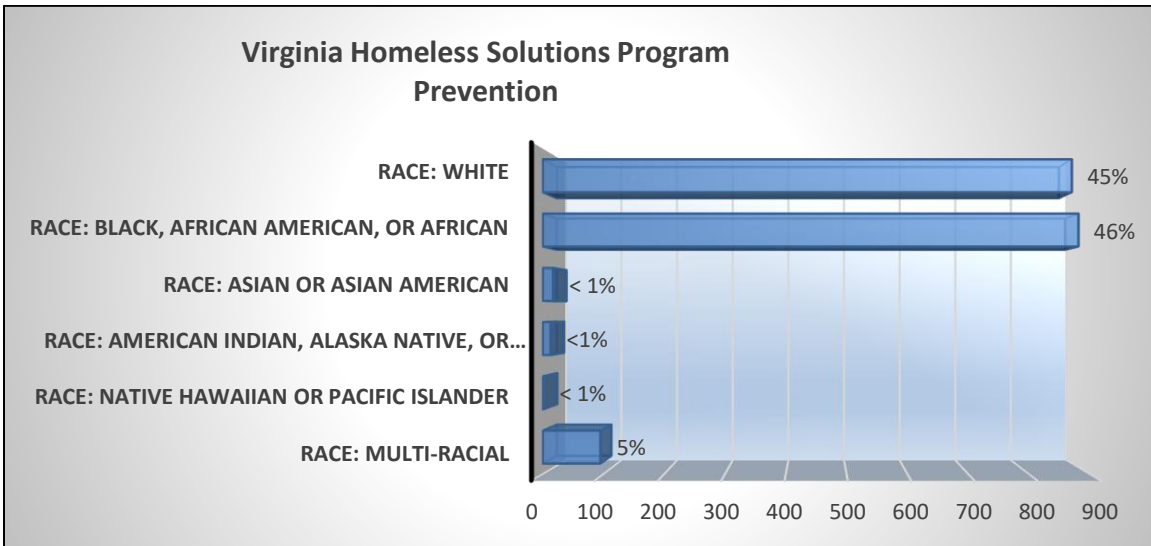
### Homeless Prevention

The purpose of VHSP’s prevention funding is to prevent homelessness by targeting resources to those households who will imminently (within 14 days) 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, and mediation.

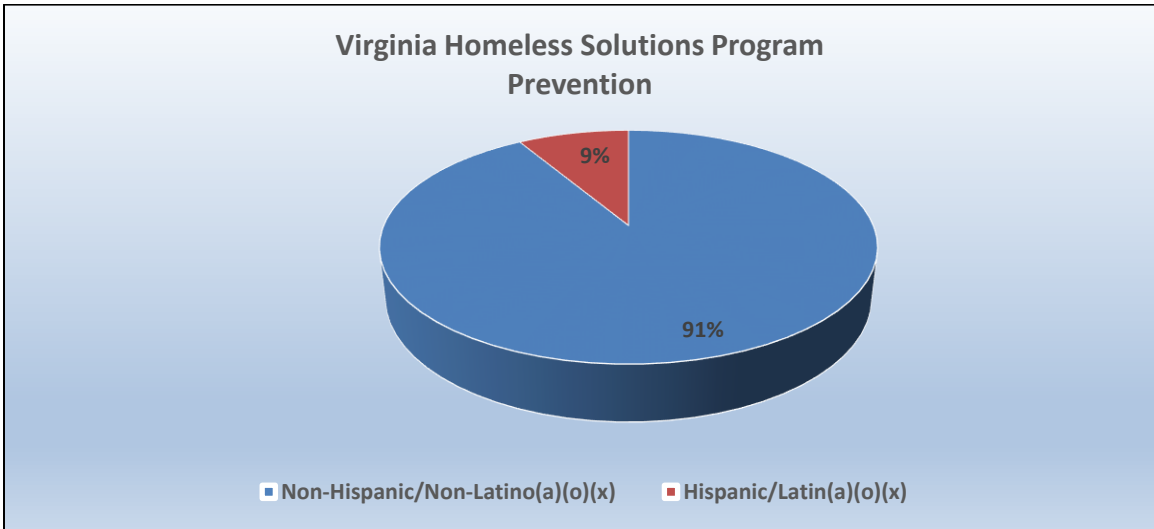
Through VHSP, \$4 million in state funds were distributed across the commonwealth for homeless prevention activities. During the 21-22 program year, prevention funding provided assistance to 1,909 individuals (851 households) including 386 households with children under the age of 18.



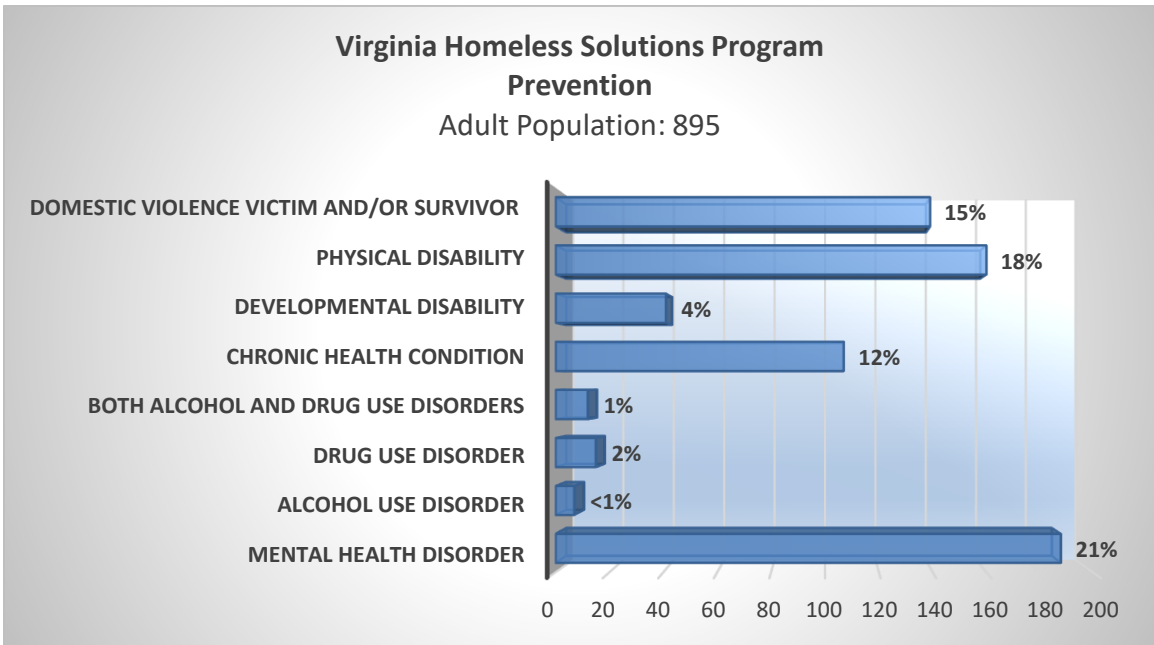
Forty-two percent (42%) of those who received homeless prevention services were under the age of 18.



The racial representation for those in homeless prevention stood at forty-six percent (46%) Black or African American..., forty-five percent (45%) White, five percent (5%) Multi-racial, and less than one percent American Indian..., Native Hawaiian..., or Asian.

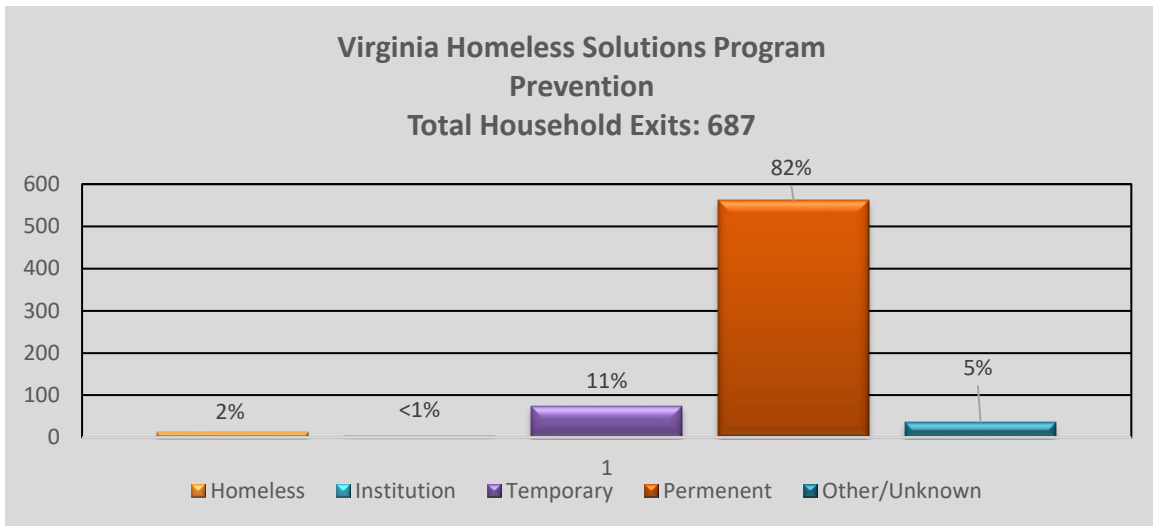


The ethnic make-up of those in Homeless Prevention programs stood at nine percent (9%) Hispanic or Latino/a/X.



*\*Note sub-populations only include adults (except chronically homeless families) and are not unduplicated. An adult may be in one or more categories.*

Fifteen percent (15%) of adults who received homeless prevention services were survivors of domestic violence or sexual assault. Twenty-one percent (21%) had a serious mental illness, and 30% had either a physical disability or a chronic health condition.



Of households who exited homeless prevention, eighty-two percent (82%) exited to a permanent destination (market rate rental, Section 8, supportive housing, permanent placement with family and friends). Eleven percent (11%) exited to a temporary destination (hotel or to temporary housing provided by family/friends). Less than one percent to an institution (prison/jail or hospital). Two percent (2%) exited to a homeless destination (shelter or place not meant for human habitation) and five percent (5%) exited to an unknown destination.

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

HOPWA funds are available to meet needed housing assistance for moderate- to low-income individuals with HIV/AIDS outside of Virginia’s entitlement metropolitan statistical areas (EMSAs). The funds through this program were focused on direct housing assistance and include supportive services for the individuals receiving housing assistance through the HOPWA program.

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

DHCD administered a federal allocation of \$1,113,731 in HOPWA funds through eight project sponsors across the Commonwealth of Virginia. The project sponsors served a total of 297 unduplicated households with housing assistance. The services they received included:

- Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance (STRMU) - 214 households
- Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) - 92 households
- Supportive services - 276 households

An additional 132 family members, of whom 14, also had HIV/AIDS benefited from HOPWA housing assistance.

Of those eligible households that received HOPWA assistance, 75 percent had extremely low incomes (0-30% AMI), 18 percent had very low incomes (31-50% AMI), and seven percent had low incomes (51-80% AMI).

<b>HOPWA Project Sponsors 2021-2022</b>				
<b>Sub-grantee (Project Sponsor)</b>	<b>Service Area(s)</b>	<b>Housing Activities</b>	<b>Support Services</b>	<b>Funded Amount</b>
AIDS Response Effort, Inc.	Page, Shenandoah, Winchester	Short term rent. Tenant based rental assistance	Case management/ Food bank	\$92,087.00
City of Charlottesville	Roanoke	Tenant based rental assistance, Short term rent, Support services, Permanent Housing Placement	Case management	\$288,172.00
Commonwealth Catholic Charities	Norton	Tenant based rental assistance, Short term rent, Support services	Case management	\$128,144.00
Council of Community Services	Roanoke, Covington, Salem, Clifton Forge, Vinton	Tenant based rental assistance, Short term rent, Support services, Permanent Housing Placement	Case management	\$265,000.00
Fredericksburg Area HIV/AIDS Support Services	Fredericksburg	Tenant based rental assistance, Short term rent, Support services, Permanent Housing Placement	Case management/ Transportation	\$140,000.00

Harrisonburg Community Health Center Care Management	Page, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Buena Vista, Lexington, Staunton, Waynesboro	Tenant based rental assistance, Short term rent, Support services, Permanent Housing Placement, Housing information Services	Case management	\$72,972.00
Lynchburg Community Action Group, Inc.	Lynchburg	Short term rent. Tenant based rental assistance, support services	Case management, Transportation, Food/Foodbank, Support Group	\$83,199.00
Pittsylvania Community Action Inc.	Pittsylvania	Tenant based rental assistance, Short term rent, Support services, Permanent Housing Placement	Case management	\$115,000.00
Total *Total does not include admin allocated to DHCD				\$1,184,574.00

**Housing Trust Fund - Homeless Reduction Grant**

At least 80 percent of the funds allocated to the Virginia Housing Trust Fund must be used to provide loans that reduce the costs of affordable rental housing and homeownership. Up to 20 percent may be used for grants to reduce homelessness. Eligible activities of the Homeless Reduction Grant (HRG) include rapid re-housing, rental assistance and support services for permanent supportive housing for persons experiencing chronic homelessness, innovative and pilot projects focusing on addressing the permanent housing needs of older adults and youth experiencing homelessness, and pre-development of permanent supportive housing projects for individuals and families experiencing chronic homelessness.

Fifty-one applications were submitted by 34 organizations under FY22 Housing Trust Fund Homeless Reduction Grant competitive cycle and awards totaling over \$8.2 million were

funded. The applications were reviewed, evaluated, ranked and scored according to the requirements of the program.

Awards follow:

RRH – Rapid Re-Housing

PSH – Permanent Supportive Housing

UPIP – Underserved Populations Innovation Project (Innovative projects for specific groups experiencing homelessness who have been historically underserved including Older Adults and Youth)

<b>Housing Trust Fund – Homeless Reduction Grant – (CY 22)</b>				
<b>- Funds made available January 2022</b>				
<b>Organization</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Project/ Activity</b>	<b>Award</b>	<b>Communities Served</b>
Virginia Commonwealth University	Shared Housing Program for LGBTQ+ youth, pregnant and parenting youth, and youth at the intersection	UPIP	\$ 883,014.00	Counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, New Kent, and Powhatan, and the City of Richmond
Bridges to Independence	Bridges to Independence-RRH-22	RRH	\$625,630.00	County of Arlington
LGBT Life Center	LGBT Life Center RRH- Homeless Older Adults 2022	UPIP	\$467,706.00	Counties of Isle of Wight and Southampton, and cities of Chesapeake, Franklin, Norfolk, and Suffolk.
Shelter House	Housing Trust Fund Homeless Reduction Grant 2022	RRH	\$400,000.00	County of Fairfax, cities of Fairfax and Falls Church
LGBT Life Center	LGBT Life Center Youth HOME 2022	UPIP	\$369,614.00	Counties of Isle of Wight and Southampton, and cities of Chesapeake, Franklin, Norfolk, and Suffolk.
Micah Ecumenical Ministries	FY22 Fredericksburg Continuum of	PSH	\$380,070.00	Counties of Caroline, King George,

	Care (CoC) Permanent Supportive Housing Program (Micah)			Spotsylvania, and Stafford, and the City of Fredericksburg
St. Joseph's Villa	Flagler Youth RRH & Outreach – HRC	UPIP	\$341,549.00	Counties of Dinwiddie, Greensville, Prince George, Surry, and Sussex and the cities of Colonial Heights, Emporia, Hopewell, and Petersburg
Virginia Supportive Housing	FY22 Virginia Supportive Housing Greater Richmond Continuum of Care (CoC) PSH Services	PSH	\$300,000.00	City of Richmond
Family Crisis Support Services, Inc.	Housing Trust Fund Youth Innovation Project	UPIP	\$267,670.00	Counties of Dickenson, Lee, Scott, and Wise, and the City of Norton
Valley Community Services Board	Rapid Re-Housing Youth	UPIP	\$220,387.00	Counties of Augusta, Bath, Highland, and Rockbridge and the cities of Buena Vista, Lexington, Staunton, and Waynesboro
Homeward	Homeward, Greater Richmond CoC Homeless Older Adults Coalition, 2022	UPIP	\$212,200.00	Counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, New Kent, and Powhatan and the City of Richmond
Loudoun County	Loudoun County Department of Family Services PSH2 2021-22	PSH	\$201,777.00	County of Loudoun



Cornerstones	Cornerstones Housing Trust Fund FY22 RR	RRH	\$200,000.00	County of Fairfax, cities of Fairfax and Falls Church
Commonwealth Catholic Charities	Commonwealth Catholic Charities (CCC) Youth Street Outreach 2022	UPIP	\$177,000.00	Counties of Dinwiddie, Greensville, Prince George, Surry, and Sussex and the cities of Colonial Heights, Emporia, Hopewell, and Petersburg
Family Crisis Support Services	Family Crisis Support Services PSH Project 2022	PSH	\$173,266.00	Counties of Dickenson, Lee, Scott, and Wise, and the City of Norton
Arlington Street People Assistance Network Inc.	The Arlington Street Peoples Assistance Network (A-SPAN) Supportive Housing Project	PSH	\$175,000.00	County of Arlington
Micah Ecumenical Ministries	FY22 Fredericksburg Continuum of Care (CoC) Partnerships for Health Innovation Project (Micah)	UPIP	\$154,500.00	Counties of Caroline, King George, Spotsylvania, and Stafford, and the City of Fredericksburg
Council of Community Services	Council of Community Services (CCS) RRH 2022	RRH	\$150,000.00	Counties of Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig, and Roanoke, and the cities of Covington, Roanoke, and Salem
Miriam's House	Miriam's House, Community First, 2022	RRH	\$150,000.00	Counties of Amherst, Appomattox, and Bedford, and the City of Bedford

Williamsburg House of Mercy	Older Adults Returning to Stability (OARS)	UPIP	\$149,510.00	Counties of James City and York and the City of Williamsburg
St. Joseph's Villa	St. Joseph's Villa RRH HRC	RRH	\$135,000.00	Counties of Dinwiddie, Greensville, Prince George, Surry, and Sussex and the cities of Colonial Heights, Emporia, Hopewell, and Petersburg
Equality Virginia	Equality Virginia, Underserved Populations Innovation Project, 2022	UPIP	\$132,145.00	Counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, New Kent, and Powhatan, and the City of Richmond
Micah Ecumenical Ministries	FY22 Fredericksburg Continuum of Care (CoC) Rapid Rehousing Program (Micah)	RRH	\$118,450.00	Counties of Caroline, King George, Spotsylvania, and Stafford, and the City of Fredericksburg
Virginia Supportive Housing	FY22 VSH Cloverleaf and Crescent Square - Virginia Beach	PSH	\$ 110,000.00	City of Virginia Beach
The Planning Council	The Planning Council Homeless Elders Innovation Planning Project 2022	UPIP	\$ 109,638.00	Cities of Norfolk and Suffolk, Counties of Isle of Wight, Southampton and Chesapeake
New River Community Action, Inc.	New River Community Action Housing Trust Fund RRH FY2022	RRH	\$107,850.00	City of Radford, Counties of Floyd, Giles, Montgomery and Pulaski, Town of Blacksburg and Christiansburg

Virginia Supportive Housing	FY22 VSH Gosnold and Church Street - Norfolk	PSH	\$ 105,000.00	City of Norfolk
New Hope Housing, Inc.	Arlington PSH Projects 2022	PSH	\$103,000.00	County of Arlington
Mercy House Inc.	Mercy House Rapid Re-housing	RRH	\$100,000.00	Counties of Clarke, Frederick, Page, Rockingham Shenandoah and Warren, and the cities of Harrisonburg, and Winchester
Northern Virginia Family Service	Northern Virginia Family Service Prince William Area Rapid Re-Housing Program	RRH	\$100,000.00	Prince William County and the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park
Samaritan House	Samaritan House Housing Trust Fund Homeless Reduction Grant 2022	RRH	\$100,000.00	City of Virginia Beach
St. Joseph's Villa	St. Joseph's Villa PSH Richmond	PSH	\$97,983.00	Counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, New Kent, and Powhatan and the City of Richmond
YWCA South Hampton Roads	YWCA – Housing Trust Fund and Rapid Re-Housing – FY22	RRH	\$96,202.00	Counties of Isle of Wight and Southampton, and the cities of Chesapeake, Franklin, Norfolk, and Suffolk
People Inc.	People Inc. Housing Trust Fund Homeless Reduction Grants Foothills Housing	PSH	\$90,808.00	Counties of Culpeper, Fauquier, Madison, Orange, and Rappahannock

	ng Network PSH 2022			
People Inc.	People Inc. Cumberland Plateau – Housing Trust Fund PSH 2022	PSH	\$83,639.00	Counties of Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, Tazewell, and Washington and the City of Bristol
ForKids Inc.	ForKids RRH for Parenting Youth 2022	UPIP	\$80,000.00	Counties of Isle of Wight and Southampton and the cities of Chesapeake, Franklin, Norfolk, and Suffolk
Doorways for Women and Families Homes	2022 Doorways Housing Trust Fund	RRH	\$76,642.00	County of Arlington
New Hope Housing, Inc.	Fairfax PSH Projects 2022	PSH	\$75,000.00	Fairfax County and the cities of Fairfax and Falls Church
Williamsburg House of Mercy	Colonial Area Supportive Housing	PSH	\$71,749.00	Counties of James City and York and the City of Williamsburg
New Hope Housing, Inc.	Alexandria City PSH 2022	PSH	\$69,000.00	City of Alexandria
Virginia Supportive Housing	FY22 Virginia Supportive Housing Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium (GVPHC) PSH Pilot	PSH	\$ 365,000.00	Counties of James City and York and the cities of Hampton, Newport News, Poquoson, and Williamsburg
Miriam's House	Miriam's House, Central Virginia Supportive Housing, 2022	PSH	\$ 61,800.00	Counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, and Campbell and the cities of Bedford and Lynchburg

Virginia Supportive Housing	FY22 VSH GVPHC PSH Pilot	PSH	\$ 65,000.00	Cities of Hampton, Newport News and Williamsburg, Counties of James City and York
Virginia Supportive Housing	FY22 Virginia Supportive Housing South Bay Apartments - Portsmouth	PSH	\$ 60,000.00	City of Portsmouth
HomeAgain	HomeAgain – RRH- 2022	RRH	\$59,672.00	Counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, New Kent, and Powhatan and the City of Richmond
Council of Community Services	Council of Community Services (CCS) Innovation 2022	UPIP	\$50,000.00	Counties of Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig, and Roanoke and the cities of Covington, Roanoke, and Salem
HomeAgain	HomeAgain - PSH – 2022	PSH	\$23,363.00	Counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, New Kent, and Powhatan and the City of Richmond
*Total does not include admin allocated to DHCD			TOTAL:	\$8,264,804.00

### **Housing Trust Fund - Pilot Projects to Stably House Youth**

#### Petersburg Youth and Family Housing Stabilization

DHCD has partnered with the City of Petersburg, Petersburg City Public Schools, and St. Joseph’s Villa to implement a pilot project as part of the Challenged Schools Initiative. This project began by targeting students experiencing homelessness (and their families) who are enrolled in Petersburg City High School and who are chronically absent from school. Due to COVID-19 the pilot project has adjusted to include Vernon Johns Middle School along with Petersburg High School and Blandford Academy. The pilot project connects youth and their families to permanent housing with the goal of increasing school

attendance, improving student performance, and increasing chances of graduation once they achieve housing stability.

Due to report timing of the Annual Homeless Report, 2021-2022 outcomes are not available. However, during the 2020-2021 grant year, 69 individuals (17 households) were served and 41 (10 households) exited the program to permanent housing. To date the Petersburg Pilot Project has assisted 163 individuals in 44 households, of which 118 individuals (34 households) have secured permanent housing.

The Petersburg Pilot Project, which is now funded as HTF Underserved Population Innovation Project (UPIP) has continued connecting households with permanent housing and much needed stabilization supports. This project set part of the ground work for the submission and award of the HUD Youth Innovation Demonstration Project grant, which has a significant component of youth leadership. The Crater Area (Petersburg, Hopewell, Colonial Heights, Southern Chesterfield, Prince George, Dinwiddie, Sussex, Greenville, Emporia, and Surry) received approximately \$1.5 million to plan and implement a youth led vision to end homelessness for those under the age of 25.

#### Moving From Foster Care to Adulthood

In 2016, the Virginia General Assembly established the Fostering Futures program to provide extended foster care supports for up to three years for those aging out of foster care. While transitioning to adulthood, in addition to other supports, participants in the Fostering Futures program receive \$720/month to cover basic living expenses. Program participants may choose to remain in the foster family home or live independently while working on school/employment goals. In 2019, DHCD established Moving from Foster Care to Adulthood Rental Assistance Pilot to provide up to three years of tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) to Fostering Futures program participants. This pilot was implemented in two high cost markets (City of Richmond and City of Charlottesville/Albemarle County) to help stabilize housing options for participants during this critical transition period.

In Charlottesville, the Department of Social Services and The Haven partnered to administer the Moving from Foster Care to Adulthood pilot. The Charlottesville project has served 11 individuals to date. One youth recently achieved a positive outcome in the Pilot Project as the client had previously held a Fostering Futures stipend for a year at their initial housing location. However, due to difficulties in the living situation, the client spent a vast majority of their time at their mother's home where their relationship suffered. The Moving from Foster Care to Adulthood Pilot Project was able to assist the client in locating and securing permanent housing where the client feels safe.

In Richmond, St. Joseph's Villa partners with the Department of Social Services to administer the Moving from Foster Care to Adulthood Pilot Project. To date the project has served 12 individuals (11 households). One client has successfully obtained permanent housing through the pilot project and has since been able to pursue higher education. The project participant entered the Moving from Foster Care to Adulthood Pilot Project just weeks before their 21<sup>st</sup> birthday in December 2020. Program staff were

able to quickly locate the project participant permanent housing within two days. After being housed the project participant was accepted into a four-year university where the client is pursuing a degree in engineering. The client plans to renew their lease as they have secured an exciting job opportunity that will provide increased financial independence. The Moving from Foster Care to Adulthood Pilot Project provided the project participant with the gift of peace of mind through a stable home where they no longer had to worry about where they would be sleeping each night, but rather has time to focus on his future.

### **COVID-Related Funding**

The Homeless and Special Needs Housing unit administered the COVID Homelessness Emergency Response Program (CHERP) to first ensure all individuals and households experiencing homelessness have access to safe, 24/7, emergency shelter during this health pandemic. The second goal of the COVID Homelessness Emergency Response Program helps households maintain or obtain permanent housing and receive the housing-focused supportive services necessary to retain permanent housing.

DHCD supported CoC/LPG strategies and homeless service programs aligning with state and federal goals to ensure communities and individual service providers meet the needs of those experiencing homelessness during the COVID-19 pandemic. Funding sources supporting CHERP include State COVID-Relief funding and the Emergency Solutions Grant stimulus funding (ESG-CV), authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act. This federal funding is used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) among individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or receiving homeless assistance. The funds also supported additional homeless assistance and homelessness prevention activities to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19. No matching funds were required.

<b>CoC</b>	<b>Localities</b>	<b>CDBG CV</b>	<b>ESG CV</b>
Greater Richmond	Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, New Kent, Powhatan, and the City of Richmond	\$2,675,000	\$2,11,362.45
Southeastern Virginia Homeless Coalition	City of Chesapeake, City of Franklin, Isle of Wight, City of Norfolk, Southampton, and the City of Suffolk	\$2,500,232	\$1,960,165
Blue Ridge	Alleghany, Botetourt, City of Covington, Craig, Roanoke (City	\$72,661	\$471,173

	and County), and the City of Salem		
Virginia Beach	City of VA Beach	\$50,000	\$2,310,822.22
Fredericksburg Regional	Caroline, City of Fredericksburg, King George, Spotsylvania, and Stafford	\$921,000	\$1,879,449.76
Central Virginia	Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford (City and County), Campbell, and City of Lynchburg	\$385,380	\$348,143
Thomas Jefferson Area Coalition for the Homeless	Albemarle, City of Charlottesville, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, and Nelson	\$1,131,079	\$806,594
Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Coalition	City of Hampton, James City, City of Newport News, City of Poquoson, City of Williamsburg, York	\$74,538	\$2,313,718
Portsmouth	City of Portsmouth	\$291,514	\$707,177
Western Virginia	City of Harrisonburg, City of Winchester, Rockingham, Clarke, Frederick, Page, Shenandoah, and Warren	\$442,425	\$1,322,518.91
Arlington	City of Arlington	\$110,173	\$2,423,580
Fairfax	Fairfax (City and County), City of Falls Church	\$2,700,000	\$3,074,093
Loudoun	Loudoun County	\$13,808	\$443,158
Alexandria	City of Alexandria	\$0	\$1,688,106
Prince William	Prince William County	\$550,000	\$2,625,944
BoS –Local Planning Groups			
LENOWISCO	Lee, Scott, Wise, City of Norton	\$798,160	\$133,176
Cumberland Plateau	Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, Tazewell,	\$339,822	\$759,651



	Washington, and City of Bristol		
Hope Inter-Agency Council on Homelessness	Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, and City of Galax	\$268,756	\$499,847
New River Valley Housing Partnership	Giles, Floyd, Montgomery (including Christiansburg and Blacksburg), Pulaski, and City of Radford	\$90,000	\$210,288
Foothills Housing Network	Culpeper, Fauquier, Madison, Orange, and Rappahannock	\$1,711,191.60	\$1,053,011
Valley Homeless Connection	Augusta, Highland, Bath, Rockbridge, cities of Staunton, Waynesboro, Lexington, Buena Vista	\$1,350,171	\$1,937,473
West Piedmont Better Housing Coalition	City of Danville, Franklin, Henry, Martinsville, Patrick, and Pittsylvania	\$ 0	\$204,901
Southside	Brunswick, Charlotte, Halifax, and Mecklenburg	\$127,247	\$100,000
Heartland	Amelia, Buckingham, Cumberland, Lunenburg, Nottoway, and Prince Edward	\$659,457	\$323,805
Northern Neck/Middle Peninsula Housing Partnership	Lancaster, Westmoreland, Northumberland, Richmond County, Essex, Gloucester, Mathews, Middlesex, King and Queen, King William	\$405,000	\$567,948
Crater Area Coalition on Homelessness	City of Colonial Heights, Dinwiddie, City of Emporia, Greensville, City of Hopewell, City of	\$112,270	\$500,596.49

	Petersburg, Prince George, Surry, and Sussex		
Community Partners of the Eastern Shore	Accomack and Northampton	\$26,543	\$14,017.41
*Total does not include admin allocated to DHCD		\$17,830,380	31,410,828.24

Much of the early COVID-relief funds were used for non-congregate sheltering. Due to differing grant cycles, all funds have not been spent or reported on at this time. Based on a final reporting of early funding, 4,573 households (6,367 individuals) received non-congregate shelter. Of these 13% (603) households were sheltered directly from a place not meant for human habitation via street outreach.

Early funds were also used in congregate shelters to implement COVID-19 safety protocols in order to maintain or expand the congregate shelter. Funds were used for meals, cleaning supplies, PPE, no-touch sanitizer and soap dispensers, opening seasonal shelters, reducing capacity of shelters, testing kits and other testing costs, thermometers, essential staff salaries, portable barriers, personal storage bins, hospital grade cleaning services, and transportation.

### Conclusion

DHCD's Homeless and Special Needs Housing unit continues to work to make homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring. To that end, the unit administers state- and federally-funded homeless service programs to address housing and stabilization services for individuals and families at-risk of or experiencing homelessness in the commonwealth. To administer these funds, partnerships are maintained with communities and an array of service providers including nonprofits, units of local government, and housing authorities. It is paramount for ensuring comprehensive homeless services are provided effectively and efficiently in accordance with best-practice models to maximize limited resources.

These efforts have been successful. Since 2010, the increased focus on ending homeless in the Commonwealth of Virginia has achieved significant results:

- ✓ Overall homelessness decreased by 28 percent
- ✓ Family homelessness decreased by 40 percent
- ✓ Veteran homelessness decreased by 51 percent (since 2011)
- ✓ Youth homelessness decreased by 50 percent (since 2013)
- ✓ Chronic homelessness decreased by 16 percent

With continued state leadership, innovation, funding, and increased affordable housing, ending homelessness is possible in Virginia.