

Executive Summary

The Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) has been allocated \$39,724,473 of HOME American Recovery Plan Act (HOME-ARP) funding from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). To receive the HOME-ARP allocation, DHCD must develop a HOME-ARP Allocation Plan that will become part of the Commonwealth's HUD Annual Action Plan as a substantial amendment.

To ensure broad input into the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan from stakeholders and the public, DHCD engaged in consultations, including multiple virtual consultation sessions with poll questions, direct contact with HUD-required organizations that did not participate in a virtual session, a 15-day public comment period, and a public hearing.

The needs assessment and gap analysis identified the following needs and gaps that may be addressed using HOME-ARP funds:

- The most recent PIT count in January 2021 identified 5,812 individuals (4,191 households) as experiencing homelessness.
- Across the Commonwealth of Virginia, 241,874 renter households have incomes under 30% of the median income.
- 166,590 renter households statewide are both extremely low-income and experience at least one of the housing problems defined by HUD, including cost burden, lacking complete kitchens or plumbing facilities, and overcrowding.
- 29% of all Virginians were cost-burdened in 2021.
- For Virginians making 30% of AMI, there were only 39 affordable and available homes per 100 renters. Eighty-five percent of all ELI renters were cost-burdened, and 71% were severely cost-burdened.
- Those making 50% of AMI only had 63 affordable and available homes per 100 renters; 78% of very low-income (VLI) renters were cost-burdened and 29% were severely cost-burdened.
- The Household Pulse Survey (HPS), which measures the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic found that between 20 and 30% of Virginians have consistently reported that it has been somewhat or very difficult to pay their regular household expenses.
- Virginia's eviction rate, as calculated by The Eviction Lab at Princeton University, has remained above five percent since 2000, several points higher than the national average.
- In the last year 3,816 adults and 2,448 children accessed shelter or emergency housing services through the Virginia Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Action Alliance (Action Alliance). 8,352 persons who received in-person services from the Action Alliance noted they needed shelter for the following reasons: 52% domestic violence imminent danger; four percent sexual assault imminent danger; 29% domestic violence homeless; 25% sexual assault homeless and 11% homeless.
- The number of individuals experiencing homelessness that were able to obtain permanent housing decreased from 2020 to 2021 by 22%. The average time it is taking to secure housing for people increased 40% from 97 days to 137 days, and the number of days it is taking to obtain permanent housing has increased on average 40 days.

- Virginia will need to build approximately 25,000 more homes each year than it is currently building in order to accommodate growth.
- In many parts of the state, as few as 1 in 5 renters are able to afford a median-priced rental home.
- Rental vacancy rates are dropping throughout Virginia. By the second quarter of 2021, Virginia's rental vacancy rate was 4.4%, the 14th lowest rate in the country.
- Based on recent data published in a report to the Virginia General Assembly, nearly 300,000 low-income Virginia renter households occupied a home that was not affordable to them in 2017.

To address these needs and gaps, DHCD will utilize HOME-ARP funds for rental housing, tenant-based rental assistance, nonprofit operating and capacity building assistance, and planning and administration.

DHCD will solicit applications from developers, service providers, and/or subrecipient organizations to administer eligible activities and/or develop housing. A HOME-ARP Notice of Funds Available (NOFA) will be issued.

Introduction

The Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) has been allocated \$39,724,473 of HOME American Recovery Plan Act (HOME-ARP) funding from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). To receive the HOME-ARP allocation, DHCD must develop a HOME-ARP Allocation Plan that will become part of the Commonwealth's HUD Annual Action Plan as a substantial amendment. The HOME-ARP Allocation Plan must include:

1. A summary of the consultation process and results of consultation;
2. A summary of comments received through the public participation process and a summary of any comments or recommendations not accepted and the reasons why;
3. A description of HOME-ARP qualifying populations within the jurisdiction;
4. An assessment of unmet needs of each qualifying population;
5. An assessment of gaps in housing and shelter inventory, homeless assistance and services, and homelessness prevention service delivery system;
6. A summary of the planned use of HOME-ARP funds for eligible activities based on the unmet needs of the qualifying populations;
7. An estimate of the number of housing units for qualifying populations the State will produce or preserve with its HOME-ARP allocation;
8. A description of any preferences for individuals and families in a particular qualifying population or a segment of a qualifying population;
9. HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines; and
10. Certifications and SF-424, SF-424B and SF-424D Forms.

Consultation

In accordance with Section V.A of the Notice (page 13), before developing its HOME-ARP allocation plan, at a minimum, a PJ must consult with:

- CoC(s) serving the jurisdiction's geographic area,
- homeless service providers,
- domestic violence service providers,
- veterans' groups,
- public housing agencies (PHAs),
- public agencies that address the needs of the qualifying populations, and
- public or private organizations that address fair housing, civil rights, and the needs of persons with disabilities.

State PJs are not required to consult with every PHA or CoC within the state's boundaries; however, local PJs must consult with all PHAs (including statewide or regional PHAs) and CoCs serving the jurisdiction.

Describe the consultation process including methods used and dates of consultation:

The consultation process involved multiple virtual meetings with polls included in order to solicit feedback from participants. An input session for affordable housing developers was held on March 30, 2022, a session for Continuums of Care was held on April 4, 2022, and two sessions that were open to the public were held on April 6 and 7. An input session for domestic violence service providers was held on April 29, 2022 and one for Native American tribes was held on May 12, 2022.

List the organizations consulted:

Agency/Organization Consulted	Type of Agency/Organization	Method of Consultation	Feedback
Piedmont Housing Alliance	Nonprofit Affordable Housing Developer	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	The population with the most need is those who are at risk of homelessness, and justice-involved persons experience the most barriers to housing. Access to permanent housing is the greatest need, and PHA would be most likely to apply for non-congregate shelter funding.

<p>Virginia Supportive Housing</p>	<p>Nonprofit Affordable Housing Developer</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>The populations with the most need are homeless and those who are at risk of homelessness, and chronically homeless persons experience the most barriers to housing. Access to permanent housing is the greatest need, and VSH would be most likely to apply for developer subsidies or supportive services.</p>
<p>Better Housing Coalition</p>	<p>Nonprofit Affordable Housing Developer</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Persons with mental health conditions or substance use disorders face the most barriers to housing, and BHC would be most likely to apply for developer subsidies.</p>
<p>Arlington Partnership for Affordable Housing</p>	<p>Nonprofit Affordable Housing Developer</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Those at risk of homelessness and those fleeing domestic violence are the populations with the greatest need, and those with mental health conditions or substance use disorder face the most barriers to housing. Access to permanent housing units is the greatest need.</p>

<p>People Incorporated of Virginia</p>	<p>Nonprofit Affordable Housing Developer/CoC</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>The population with the greatest need is those at risk of homelessness, and those with mental health conditions or substance use disorders face the most barriers to housing. Access to permanent units is the biggest need for qualifying populations, and People, Inc. would be most likely to apply for developer subsidies or non-congregate shelter.</p>
<p>Rappahannock Tribe</p>	<p>Tribal Government</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Valley Community Services Board</p>	<p>Public agencies that address the needs of the qualifying populations</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>The population with the greatest need is individuals experiencing homelessness, and those with mental health conditions or substance use disorders face the most barriers to housing. VCSB would be most likely to apply for supportive services.</p>

<p>Bay Aging</p>	<p>Nonprofit Organization/CoC</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>The population with the greatest need is other populations for whom assistance could prevent homelessness, and seniors face the most barriers to finding housing. Access to permanent housing units is the greatest need, and they would be most likely to apply for operating reserves for rental projects.</p>
<p>Fairfax County</p>	<p>Local Government/CoC</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Individuals who are homeless have the greatest need, and those with mental health conditions or substance use disorders and those who are chronically homeless face the most barriers to housing. Access to permanent housing units is the greatest need, and insufficient income and unaffordability are also significant barriers. They would be most likely to apply for developer subsidies.</p>

Western Virginia Continuum of Care	CoC	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Persons with disabilities face the most barriers to obtaining housing, and access to permanent housing is the greatest need.
Alexandria Department of Community and Human Services	Local Government/CoC	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	The population with the greatest need is those who are homeless, and those with mental health conditions or substance abuse disorders face the greatest barriers to housing. Access to permanent housing is the greatest need. Insufficient income and unaffordability are the greatest barriers, and the Alexandria CoC would be most likely to apply for TBRA.
Rappahannock-Rapidan Regional Commission	Local Government/CoC	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Those at risk of homelessness are the population with the greatest need, and those with substance use disorders or mental health conditions face the greatest barriers to housing. Access to permanent housing units is the greatest need, and they would be most likely to apply for non- congregate shelter.

<p>New River Community Action</p>	<p>Nonprofit Organization</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Those at risk of homelessness have the greatest need in their community, and justice-involved persons face the most barriers to housing. Access to permanent housing is the greatest need, and they would be most likely to apply for TBRA.</p>
<p>Miriam’s House</p>	<p>Homeless Services Provider</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Those who are homeless have the greatest need, and chronically homeless persons and those with mental health conditions or substance use disorders face the most barriers to housing. Access to permanent housing is the greatest need, and Miriam’s House would be most likely to apply for operating reserves for rental projects.</p>

<p>St. Joseph's Villa</p>	<p>Nonprofit organization/CoC</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>The demographic with the greatest need is those other populations where assistance could prevent homelessness, and persons with mental health conditions or substance abuse disorders face the most barriers to housing. Poor rental history, including evictions and arrears, is the greatest barrier to housing, and St. Joseph's Villa would be most likely to apply for TBRA.</p>
<p>Family Crisis Support Services</p>	<p>Nonprofit Organization</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>The population with the greatest need is the homeless population, and those with mental health conditions or substance use disorders face the greatest barriers to housing. Development of non-congregate shelter is their greatest need, and lack of insufficient income or unaffordability is the greatest barrier. They would be most likely to apply for non-congregate shelter.</p>

City of Roanoke	Local Government/CoC	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Individuals who are homeless have the greatest need, and those with mental health conditions or substance use disorders face the most barriers to housing. Access to permanent units is the greatest need, and they would be most likely to apply for operating reserves for rental projects.
Prince William County	Local Government/CoC	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	None
Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Alliance	Domestic Violence Service Provider	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Individuals experiencing domestic violence have the greatest need. Those who are justice-involved, individuals with substance use disorders or mental health conditions, and those experiencing domestic violence all face enormous barriers. Often the same person fits into all of those populations. Access to permanent units is the biggest barrier. The requirement that incomes be three times the rent is a significant

			<p>problem for many, and in some parts of the state, there is no housing stock. Bringing units up to housing quality standards in rural areas is a necessity. Housing for individuals with criminal backgrounds is also a major concern. TBRA is the best use of funds, and units should be funded at 100% of cost.</p>
Upper Mattoponi Tribe	Native American Tribal Government	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	<p>Seniors are particularly in need of help with finding housing. They would be interested in converting some old buildings into non-congregate shelter or permanent housing units. Ensure that tribes can access the funds and continue consultation throughout process.</p>

<p>THRIVE Peninsula</p>	<p>Nonprofit Organization</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness have the greatest need, and individuals fleeing domestic violence face the most barriers to housing. Insufficient income or unaffordability are the greatest barriers, and they would be most likely to apply for funding for TBRA.</p>
<p>Southside Community Development and Housing Corporation</p>	<p>Nonprofit Affordable Housing Developer</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Those at-risk of homelessness have the greatest need, and persons with substance abuse or mental health conditions individuals face the most barriers to housing. Access to permanent units is the biggest problem.</p>

<p>Salvation Army of Central Virginia</p>	<p>Homeless Service Provider</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>The group with the most need is those who are homeless, and persons with mental health conditions or substance use disorders face the greatest barriers to housing. Access to permanent units is the greatest challenge, and they would be most likely to apply for supportive services.</p>
<p>Virginia Housing</p>	<p>Affordable Housing Developer</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness have the greatest need, and chronically homeless populations and those with substance use disorders or mental health conditions face the greatest barriers to housing. Access to permanent housing units is the greatest challenge, and they would be most interested in applying for TBRA or developer subsidies.</p>

Greenville County	Local Government	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness have the greatest need. Persons with substance abuse disorders or mental health conditions have the greatest barriers to housing. Their community most needs access to permanent units and funding for services, but poor rental history and insufficient income/unaffordability are the biggest barriers to housing. They would be most interested in applying for TBRA.
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<p>Helping Overcome Poverty's Existence</p>	<p>Homeless Service Provider</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Those who are at-risk of homelessness and other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness have the greatest need, and persons with substance use disorders or mental health conditions and those with disabilities face the most serious barriers to obtaining housing. Access to permanent units is the greatest need in their community, and they would be most likely to apply for non-congregate shelter funding or TBRA.</p>
<p>Virginia Housing Alliance</p>	<p>Nonprofit Organization</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Access to permanent units is the greatest need.</p>
<p>ReEstablish Richmond</p>	<p>Nonprofit Organization</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>None</p>

<p>Winchester Rescue Mission</p>	<p>Homeless Service Provider</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Those who are homeless have the greatest need in their community, and the population with the most significant barriers to housing are persons with mental health conditions and substance use disorders. Their greatest need is organization capacity, and the biggest barrier to housing is insufficient income or unaffordability. They would be most likely to apply for nonprofit operating and capacity building support.</p>
<p>Albemarle County</p>	<p>Local Government</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness have the greatest need, and justice-involved individuals have the greatest barriers to obtaining housing. Access to permanent units is the greatest need in their community, and insufficient income or unaffordability are the biggest barriers to obtaining housing.</p>

Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority	Public Housing Agency	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Those who are at-risk of homelessness have the greatest need.
Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services	Public agencies that address the needs of the qualifying populations	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	None
Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission	Public Housing Agency.	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Those who are fleeing domestic violence have the greatest need, and justice-involved persons face the most significant barriers to housing. Access to permanent housing units is the greatest need, and they would be most likely to apply for operating reserves for rental projects.
Homeward	Nonprofit Organization/CoC	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Homeless individuals have the greatest need, and chronically homeless individuals face the most barriers to housing. Access to permanent housing units is the greatest problem, and they would be most likely to apply for developer subsidies.

<p>Habitat for Humanity in the Roanoke Valley</p>	<p>Nonprofit Affordable Housing Developer</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Chronically homeless individuals face the most significant barriers to housing, and access to permanent housing is the greatest need in their community. Insufficient income or unaffordability are the greatest barriers, and they would be most likely to apply for developer subsidies.</p>
<p>STEP, Inc.</p>	<p>Homeless Services Provider</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Access to affordable units is the greatest barrier to obtaining housing, but lack of organizational capacity is the greatest need in order to serve their clients. They would be most likely to apply for nonprofit operating and capacity building support.</p>
<p>City of Harrisonburg, VA</p>	<p>Local Government</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Homeless individuals have the greatest need, and persons with substance use disorders or mental health conditions face the greatest barriers to obtaining housing.</p>
<p>Housing Partnerships, Inc.</p>	<p>Nonprofit Affordable Housing Developer</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting</p>	<p>None</p>

		(Polling Questions)	
Virginia Beach Community Development Corporation	Nonprofit Organization	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Access to permanent housing units is the greatest need in their community, and they would be most likely to apply for supportive services.
LDG Development	Affordable Housing Developer	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	None
Richmond Metropolitan Habitat for Humanity	Nonprofit Affordable Housing Developer	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	None
Northern Virginia Family Service	Homeless Service Provider	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Those who are at-risk of homelessness have the greatest need, but chronically homeless individuals face the greatest barriers to obtaining housing. Access to permanent housing is the greatest need in their community, and poor rental history is the greatest barrier to housing. They would be most likely to apply for TBRA.

<p>Habitat for Humanity Virginia</p>	<p>Nonprofit Affordable Housing Developer</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness have the greatest need, and persons with substance use disorder or mental health conditions face the most significant barriers to obtaining housing. The greatest barrier to obtaining housing is insufficient income/affordability, but the greatest needs in the community is organizational capacity and non-congregate shelter. They would be most likely to apply for developer subsidies.</p>
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First Home Alliance	Nonprofit Organization	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Those who are at risk of homelessness have the greatest need, and individuals with substance use disorder or mental health conditions face the most significant barriers to obtaining housing. The greatest barrier is insufficient income or unaffordability, and the greatest need is access to permanent housing units. They would be most likely to apply for nonprofit operating or capacity building support.
County of Henrico	Homeless Service Provider	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Those who are homeless have the greatest need, and individuals who have substance use disorder or mental health conditions face the most significant barriers to housing. Access to permanent housing is the greatest need, and they would be most likely to apply for TBRA.
Local Initiatives Support Corporation	Nonprofit Organization	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	None

City of Danville	Local Government	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Those who are homeless have the greatest need, and seniors face the most significant barriers to obtaining housing. Access to permanent housing is the greatest need, and they would be most likely to apply for nonprofit operating and capacity building support.
Freedom First Credit Union	Bank or Credit Union	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Individuals experiencing homelessness have the greatest need, and insufficient income and unaffordability are the greatest barriers to housing.
City of Norfolk	Local Government	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	The population with the greatest need is those who are at-risk of homelessness, and justice-involved and chronically homeless persons face the most barriers. Access to permanent housing is the greatest need, and poor rental history and insufficient income/ unaffordability are the most significant barriers. They would be most likely to apply for developer subsidies or TBRA.

City of Alexandria	Local Government	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness have the greatest need, and persons with substance use disorder or mental health conditions have the most significant barriers to obtaining housing. Access to permanent housing is the greatest need in their community, and insufficient income and unaffordability are the greatest barriers to housing. They would be most interested in applying for funding for operating reserves for rental projects.
Tiny House Marketing	Local Government/CoC	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness have the greatest need in their community. They most need increased organizational capacity, and they would be most likely to apply for TBRA.

York County	Local Government Affordable Housing Developer	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness are the population with the greatest need. The largest barrier to obtaining housing is insufficient income and unaffordability, and their greatest need is funding for services.
City of Roanoke	Local Government	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	The population with the greatest need is individuals experiencing homelessness, and those with substance use disorders or mental health conditions face the most barriers to obtaining housing. Access to permanent housing units is the greatest need, and they would be most likely to apply for nonprofit operating and capacity building support.

<p>Legal Aid Society of Roanoke Valley</p>	<p>Civil Rights and Fair Housing Organization</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>The population with the greatest need is those at-risk of homelessness, and persons with substance use disorder or mental health conditions face the most barriers to obtaining housing. Insufficient income and unaffordability are the greatest barriers, and they would be most likely to apply for TBRA.</p>
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<p>Greater Fredricksburg Habitat for Humanity</p>	<p>Nonprofit Affordable Housing Developer</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness have the greatest need, and persons with substance abuse disorders or mental health conditions face the most significant barriers to housing. Access to permanent units is the greatest need in their community, and income insufficiency and unaffordability is also a major barrier. They would be most likely to apply for nonprofit operating and capacity building support or developer subsidies.</p>
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<p>Commonwealth Catholic Charities</p>	<p>Homeless Service Provider</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>The population with the greatest need is individuals experiencing homelessness, and those who are chronically homeless face the most barriers to accessing housing. Lack of access to permanent units and insufficient income/unaffordability are major barriers. They would be most likely to apply for TBRA.</p>
<p>United Way of Henry County and Martinsville</p>	<p>Nonprofit Organization</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Those who are at-risk of homelessness have the largest need, and persons with substance use disorder or mental health conditions face the most barriers to accessing housing. Access to permanent housing units is the greatest need in their community, and they would be most likely to apply for developer subsidies.</p>

<p>Commonwealth Regional Council</p>	<p>Local Government</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>The population with the greatest need is individuals experiencing homelessness, and those dealing with chronic homelessness face the most significant barriers to accessing housing. The greatest barrier to obtaining housing is access to permanent units, but the greatest community need is new non-congregate shelter. They would be most likely to apply for non-congregate shelter.</p>
<p>Nelson County Community Development Foundation</p>	<p>Public Housing Agency</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Seniors face the most significant barriers to accessing housing. Access to permanent units is the greatest need, and they would be most likely to apply for non-congregate shelter.</p>
<p>Virginia Fundraising Consultants</p>	<p>Homeless Service Provider</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Chronically homeless individuals face the most significant barriers to obtaining housing, and they would be most likely to apply for nonprofit operating and capacity building support.</p>

<p>Woda Cooper Communities</p>	<p>Private Affordable Housing Developer</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Chronically homeless individuals face the most significant barriers to obtaining housing, and funding for services is the greatest need.</p>
<p>LGBT Life Center</p>	<p>Homeless Service Provider</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Access to permanent housing units is the greatest need, and insufficient income and unaffordability are the greatest barriers to obtaining housing. They would be most likely to apply for developer subsidies.</p>
<p>Senior Services of Southeastern Virginia</p>	<p>Homeless Service Provider</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>The populations with the greatest need is individuals experiencing homelessness and those at-risk of homelessness, and seniors face the most barriers to obtaining housing. Access to permanent housing is the greatest need, and they would be most likely to apply for developer subsidies or nonprofit operating and capacity building support.</p>

<p>Southside Planning District Commission</p>	<p>Regional Government Entity</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness have the greatest need, and justice-involved individuals face the most significant barriers to obtaining housing. Funding for services is the greatest need, and insufficient income and unaffordability are the greatest barriers.</p>
<p>Brain Injury Services of Southwest Virginia</p>	<p>Public or private organization addressing the needs of persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Persons with substance use disorders and mental health conditions face the most significant barriers to accessing housing, and they would be most likely to apply for TBRA.</p>
<p>Baker Tilly US</p>	<p>Private Affordable Housing Developer</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>None</p>

Our Community Place	Homeless Service Provider	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Those who are at-risk of homelessness have the greatest need, and those who are chronically homeless face the most significant barriers to accessing housing. Access to permanent housing units is the greatest need in the community, and they would be most likely to apply for non-congregate shelter.
Virginia Community Development Corporation	Nonprofit Organization	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	None
Compass Counseling	CoC	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	The population with the greatest need is those who are experiencing homelessness, and persons with substance use disorders or mental health conditions face the most significant barriers to accessing housing. Access to permanent housing units is the greatest barrier for clients to obtain housing, and funding for services is the greatest need. They would be most likely to apply for TBRA.

<p>Lynchburg Community Action Group: The Gateway House</p>	<p>Nonprofit Organization</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>The population with the greatest need is individuals who are experiencing homelessness, and persons with substance use disorder and mental health conditions face the most significant barriers to accessing housing. They would be most likely to apply for TBRA.</p>
<p>S.L. Nusbaum Realty Co.</p>	<p>Commercial Real Estate Organization</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Individuals experiencing homelessness are the population with the greatest need, and persons with substance use disorders or mental health conditions face the most significant barriers to securing housing. Access to permanent housing units is the greatest need, and they would be most likely to apply for developer subsidies.</p>

<p>Suffolk Christian Fellowship Center</p>	<p>Homeless Service Provider</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>The population with the greatest need is individuals experiencing homelessness, and seniors face the greatest barriers to obtaining housing. Access to permanent housing units is the greatest barrier to securing housing, and development of new non-congregate shelter is the largest need in the community. They would be most likely to apply for non-congregate shelter.</p>
<p>Wesley Housing</p>	<p>Nonprofit Affordable Housing Developer</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness have the greatest needs, and seniors face the most barriers to accessing housing. Access to permanent housing is the greatest barrier to securing housing, and funding for services is the greatest need. They would be most likely to apply for operating reserves for rental projects.</p>

HOME of Virginia	Fair Housing Organization	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	None
Council of Community Services	Homeless Service Provider	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	None
Independence Center	Public or private organization addressing the needs of persons with disabilities	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Individuals who are homeless have the greatest need, and those who are chronically homeless and those with substance use disorders or mental health conditions face the most significant barriers to obtaining housing. Access to permanent units is the greatest need in their community, and insufficient income/unaffordability is the greatest barrier to housing access. They would be most likely to apply for TBRA.

<p>Brain Injury Association of Virginia</p>	<p>Public or private organization addressing the needs of persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness face the greatest need, and people with disabilities face the most significant barriers to accessing housing. Insufficient income and unaffordability are the biggest barriers to securing housing, and they would be most likely to apply for nonprofit operating and capacity building support.</p>
<p>Department on Aging and Rehabilitative Services</p>	<p>Public agencies that address the needs of the qualifying populations</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness have the greatest need, and persons with disabilities face the greatest barriers to accessing housing. Access to permanent units is the biggest challenge in their community, and they would be most likely to apply for TBRA.</p>

<p>Catholic Charities of Eastern Virginia</p>	<p>Homeless Service Provider</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>The population with the greatest need is individuals experiencing homelessness, and chronically homeless individuals face the most barriers to homelessness. Access to permanent units is the greatest need, and insufficient income/unaffordability is the biggest barrier. They would be most likely to apply for TBRA.</p>
<p>Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission</p>	<p>Local Government</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>They would be most likely to apply for developer subsidies.</p>

<p>Harrisonburg-Rockingham Community Services Board</p>	<p>Homeless Service Provider</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>The population with the greatest need is individuals experiencing homelessness, and the population facing the most significant barriers to housing is individuals with substance use disorders or mental health conditions. Access to permanent housing units is the greatest challenge in their community, and they would be most likely to apply for nonprofit operating and capacity building support.</p>
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<p>STEPS, Inc.</p>	<p>Homeless Service Provider</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Individuals experiencing homelessness are the population with the greatest need, and persons with substance abuse disorder or mental health conditions face the most significant barriers to accessing housing. Insufficient income and affordability are the main barriers to obtaining housing, and the greatest community need is development of non-congregate shelter. They would be most likely to apply for non-congregate shelter.</p>
<p>Total Action for Progress</p>	<p>Nonprofit Organization</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>None</p>

<p>Central Virginia Alliance for Community Living</p>	<p>Nonprofit Organization</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness, and persons with substance abuse disorders or mental health conditions face the greatest barriers to obtaining housing. Access to permanent housing is the greatest need, and insufficient income and unaffordability are the greatest barriers to securing housing. They would be most likely to apply for nonprofit operating and capacity building support.</p>
<p>Spark Point Fundraising</p>	<p>Homeless Service Provider</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Those at risk of homelessness have the greatest need in their community, and persons with substance abuse disorders or mental health conditions face the most significant barriers to obtaining housing. Insufficient income and unaffordability are the greatest barriers, and the largest need is funding for services. They would be most likely to apply for TBRA.</p>

Thomas Jefferson Area Coalition for the Homeless	Nonprofit Organization/CoC	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	The population with the greatest need is individuals experiencing homelessness, and persons with substance use disorders or mental health conditions face the most significant barriers to housing. Access to permanent housing units is the greatest need, and they would be most likely to apply for nonprofit operating and capacity building support.
Shelter House	Homeless Service Provider	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Individuals who are homeless have the most need, and access to permanent units is the most significant need in their community.
Spotsylvania County	Local Government	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	None
Technical Assistance Collaborative	Nonprofit Organization	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	None
Coalition to Support America's Heroes	Veteran's Group	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	Seniors face the most barriers to obtaining housing.

<p>Northwestern Community Services</p>	<p>Nonprofit Organization</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Those who are experiencing homelessness have the greatest need, and those with mental health conditions or substance use disorders face the most significant barriers to obtaining housing. Access to permanent housing is the greatest need in their community, and poor rental history is the greatest barrier to housing. They would be most likely to apply for developer subsidies.</p>
<p>Rushmere Community Development Corporation</p>	<p>Public or private organization addressing the needs of persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Persons with disabilities face the greatest barriers to obtaining housing; criminal backgrounds are often the biggest barrier. Organizational capacity is the greatest need, and they would be most likely to apply for nonprofit operating and capacity building support.</p>

<p>Pathway Homes</p>	<p>Homeless Service Provider</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>The population with the most need is individuals experiencing homelessness, and people with substance use disorders or mental health conditions face the most significant barriers to housing. Access to permanent housing units is the greatest need, and they would be most likely to apply for nonprofit operating and capacity building support.</p>
<p>Southside Survivor Response Center</p>	<p>Domestic Violence Service Provider</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>None</p>

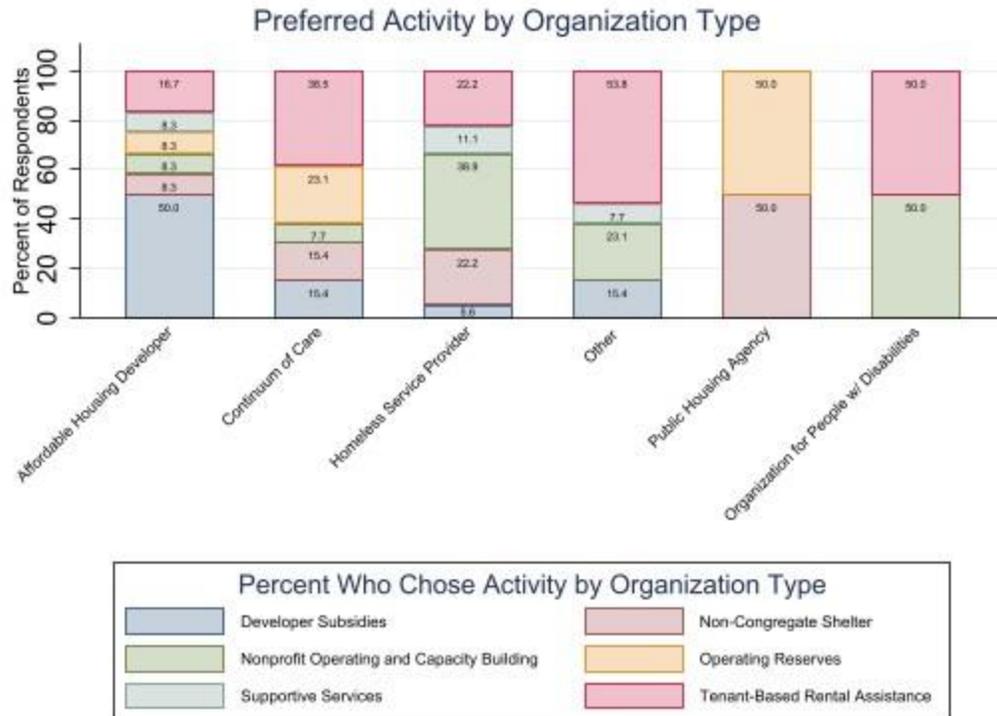
<p>Evans Home</p>	<p>Homeless Service Provider</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness are the demographic with the greatest need, and foster youth face the greatest barriers to obtaining housing. Insufficient income and unaffordability are the greatest barriers to obtaining housing, and funding for services is the greatest need. They would be most likely to apply for nonprofit operating and capacity building support.</p>
<p>City of Hampton VA</p>	<p>Local Government</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Those who are at-risk of homelessness are the population with the greatest need, and foster youth face the most barriers to securing housing. Access to permanent housing units is the most significant need in their community, and insufficient income and unaffordability are the major burdens to accessing housing.</p>

<p>Urban League of Hampton Roads</p>	<p>Civil Rights Organization</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Seniors face the most significant barriers to accessing housing, and criminal backgrounds are the largest barrier. They would be most likely to apply for TBRA.</p>
<p>West Piedmont Planning District Commission</p>	<p>Local Government</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Those who are at risk of homelessness are the population with the greatest need, and veterans face the most barriers to obtaining housing. Access to permanent housing is the greatest need in their community, and they would be most likely to apply for TBRA.</p>
<p>Humanities Foundation</p>	<p>Affordable Housing Developer</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Individuals experiencing homelessness have the greatest need, and individuals who are chronically homeless face the greatest barriers to securing housing. Access to permanent housing is the greatest need in their community, and insufficient income and unaffordability are the greatest barriers. They would be most likely to apply for developer subsidies.</p>

<p>Virginia Department of Professional and Occupational Regulation, Virginia Fair Housing Office</p>	<p>Fair Housing Organization</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>There is an immediate need for rental assistance; households are receiving rent relief, but the process takes time and is ending. Some landlords have chosen to not renew a lease instead of waiting for rent relief. TBRA will need an educational piece to help with marketing the program. They are seeing a lot of housing insecurity in Tidewater area and hHearing lots of complaints about source of income violations. Lots of small localities and organizations need more staffing support.</p>
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Summarize feedback received and results of upfront consultation with these entities:

All regions of the state were represented in the consultation process, with 21% of respondents from Central Virginia, 13% from Southwestern Virginia, 12% from Northern Virginia, 10% from the Hampton Roads region, 9% Southside Virginia, 7% from the Shenandoah Valley, 7% from West Central Virginia, 6% from Eastern Virginia, 11% serving clients statewide, and 3% other. Local and regional government entities, tribal governments, private organizations, nonprofit organizations, homeless service providers, Continuums of Care, domestic violence service providers, public housing agencies, civil rights and fair housing organizations, organizations serving individuals with disabilities, affordable housing developers, public agencies that address the needs of the qualifying populations, and veterans’ groups were all well-represented.



About half of participants in consultations were not familiar with HOME-ARP prior to consultations, and about a third of participants knew that they would also have HOME-ARP funding available to them through their locality. 43% of participants said that the qualifying population with the greatest need was individuals experiencing homelessness, followed by other populations who need support in order to prevent homelessness and those at risk of homelessness. Nearly half of participants (47%) said that those with substance abuse disorder or mental health conditions faced the most barriers to obtaining permanent housing, followed by 23% who said those who are chronically homeless face the most significant barriers. When asked about the greatest need for qualifying populations in their community, two-thirds of participants said the greatest need was permanent housing units; 13% said that supportive services were the greatest need. When asked about the largest barrier to housing, nearly all participants (82%) said either “access to affordable housing units” or “insufficient income and affordability”. A plurality of participants (30%) said they would be most likely to apply for funding for TBRA, while 22% said they would apply for developer subsidy and 20% said they would apply for nonprofit operating and capacity building support. The other eligible activities were less often cited, with 13% saying they would be interested in applying for non-congregate shelter, and 7% apiece for supportive services and operating reserves for rental projects.

Public Participation

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

Date(s) of public notice: August 4 (tentative)

Public comment period: ?-August 19 (tentative)

Date(s) of public hearing: August 18 (tentative)

Describe the public participation process: TBD

Describe efforts to broaden public participation: TBD

Summarize the comments and recommendations received through the public participation process either in writing, or orally at a public hearing: TBD

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

Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis

This Allocation Plan describes how the Commonwealth of Virginia intends to utilize funds appropriated under section 305 of the American Rescue Plan (P.L. 117-2) (“ARP”) for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) to provide homelessness assistance and supportive services. The following section of this Allocation Plan describes the Qualifying Populations in Virginia, their current needs, and the housing and service gaps that prevent them from finding safe, stable, permanent housing.

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

Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless

Point-in-Time (PIT) counts show a gradual decline in the number of homeless Virginians. However, that number increased in 2020 for the first time in years. The most recent PIT count in January 2021 identified 5,812 individuals (4,191 households) as experiencing homelessness. This was a 36 percent decrease from the total number in 2010, when the Virginia PIT count had its highest count at 9,080 persons. Since 2010, the number of persons experiencing homelessness in Virginia captured by the PIT counts has been on a steady decline, with a slight uptick from 2019 to 2020.

Approximately, 82% of the individuals experiencing homelessness in 2021 were in emergency shelters, 9% were in transitional housing programs, 1% were in safe haven shelters, and 8% were unsheltered at the time of the count. Approximately 33% of households experiencing homelessness identified during the PIT count included households with dependent children. Of the 4,496 adults in the PIT count, 21% were chronically homeless, 7% were veterans, 11% were survivors of domestic violence, 11% had a substance use disorder, and 20% had a serious mental illness. Individuals may fall into multiple subpopulations. For example, an individual may be a veteran who also experiences serious mental illness.

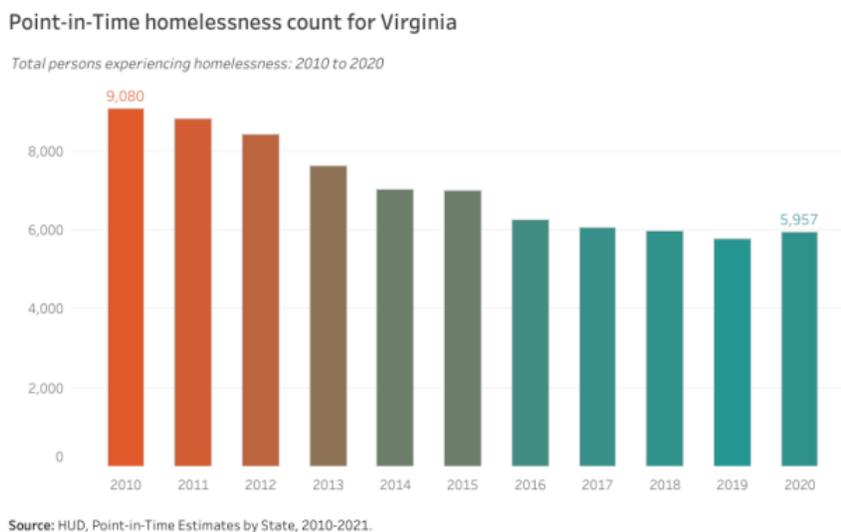


Figure 17.7: Point-in-Time homelessness count for Virginia

Because data collection efforts for the 2021 PIT count were somewhat hampered by the Covid-19 pandemic, demographic data from the 2020 PIT count is also included here. In January 2020, Virginia reported a total of 5,957 individuals (4,551 households) as experiencing homelessness. Approximately 72% of these individuals were in emergency shelters, 12% were in transitional housing or safe haven shelters, and 16% were unsheltered at the time of the count. Approximately 34% of individuals experiencing homelessness were in households with at least one dependent child. Of families with children, 74% were in emergency shelter, and 25% were in transitional housing or safe haven programs. About 1% of individuals in households with children were experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

Approximately 60% of individuals experiencing homelessness in Virginia were male, and men were more likely to be unsheltered than women (19% of men are unsheltered; 12% of women are unsheltered). Black Virginians were disproportionately more likely to experience homelessness of all kinds, making up 53% of the total homeless population despite being only 19% of the state population. Of Black individuals experiencing homelessness, 74% were in emergency shelter, 14% were in transitional housing or safe haven shelters, and 12% were unsheltered. White individuals made up 37% of the population experiencing homeless, with 68% in emergency shelters, 8% in transitional housing, and 23% unsheltered. The remaining 10% of the population experiencing homelessness is comprised of Asians (2% of total population), American Indian or Alaska Native (1% of total population), Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

(0.2% of total population), and individuals who identify as multiracial (6% of total population). Approximately 8% of individuals experiencing homelessness are ethnically Hispanic or Latino. Of individuals experiencing homelessness in Virginia in 2020, 13% were chronically homeless, 17% were experiencing serious mental illness, 11% were experiencing chronic substance abuse, 7% were veterans, 9% were victims of domestic violence, 1% had HIV/AIDS, 4% were unaccompanied youth, 1% were parenting youth, and 2% were the children of parenting youth.

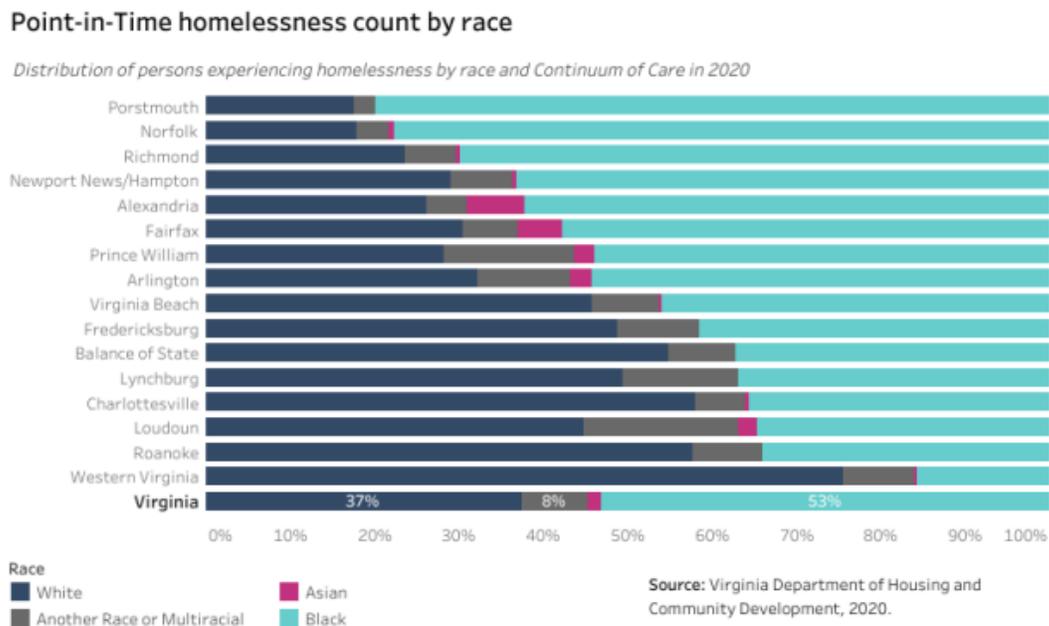


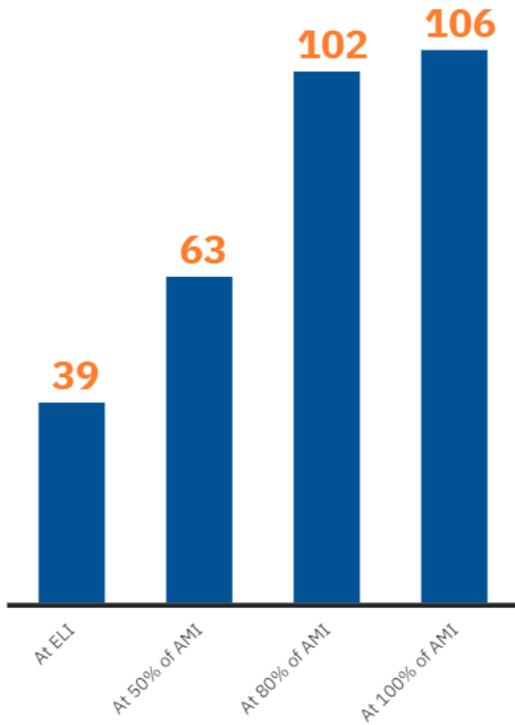
Figure 17.8: Point-in-Time homelessness count by race

Those At-Risk of Homelessness

HUD defines those at risk of homelessness as individuals and families who have an income below 30% of the area median income (AMI), do not have sufficient resources or support networks to prevent them from becoming homeless, or live with instability (e.g., moving two or more times during the last 60 days due to economic reasons). Financial difficulty is not evenly spread across the Commonwealth. Compared to the overall poverty rate of Virginia, many people of color experience poverty at a much higher rate. The poverty rate statewide was 11 percent but the poverty rate of Black Virginians in 2019 was 18 percent, more than twice that of white, non-Hispanic Virginians (8 percent) and Asian Virginians (7 percent). Hispanic and Latino Virginians also experienced high poverty rates at 14 percent. Additionally, people under 24 years of age are more likely to experience poverty in Virginia.

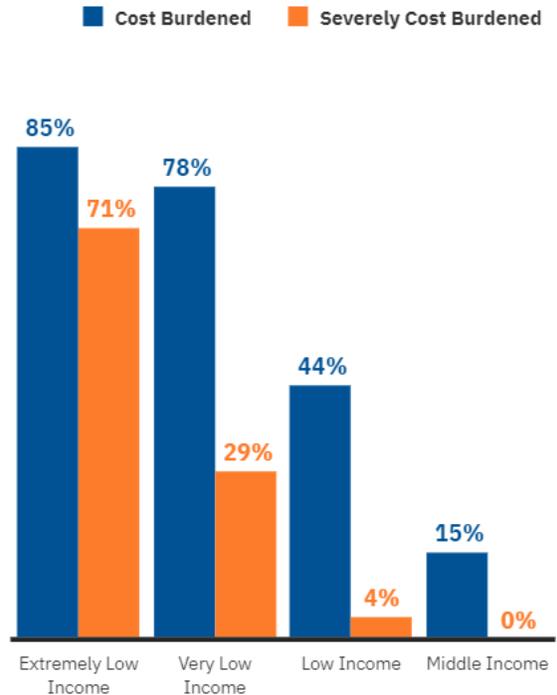
Across the commonwealth, 241,874 renter households are extremely low income (ELI), meaning they have incomes under 30% of the median income. This makes up about 22% of all renters. Of these ELI renters, 39% were in the labor force, 27% were seniors, 17% had disabilities, 5% were enrolled in school full-time, and 2% were single caregivers. 166,590 renters statewide are both extremely low-income and experience at least one of the housing problems defined by HUD, including cost burden, lacking complete kitchens or plumbing facilities, and overcrowding.

AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOMES PER 100 RENTER HOUSEHOLDS



Source: NLIHC tabulations of 2019 ACS PUMS

HOUSING COST BURDEN BY INCOME GROUP



Note: Renter households spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs and utilities are cost burdened; those spending more than half of their income are severely cost burdened.

Source: NLIHC tabulations of 2019 ACS PUMS

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.

In May 2020, the U.S. Census Bureau began the Household Pulse Survey (HPS) to measure the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The HPS began asking residents about housing insecurity in late August, and between 20 and 30% of Virginians have consistently reported that it has been somewhat or very difficult to pay their regular household expenses. Meanwhile, Virginia's eviction rate, as calculated by The Eviction Lab at Princeton University, has remained above five percent since 2000, several points higher than the national average. As of 2016 (the most recent statewide annual data currently available), the Commonwealth's eviction rate was 5.1%.

Difficulty paying for usual household expenses during COVID-19

Percentage of Virginia adults living in households where it has been somewhat or very difficult to pay for usual household expenses in the last 7 days



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Household Pulse Survey.

Note: Vertical lines show margin of error.

Among households that applied for rent relief from DHCD during the Coronavirus pandemic, 73% had incomes at 30% of AMI or lower, 16% had incomes between 31% and 50% of AMI, and 10% had incomes between 51% and 80% of AMI. Recipients were 61% Black, 20% white, and 9% Hispanic or Latino of any race. Nine percent of the households that applied were youth households, meaning that there were no individuals over the age of 24 in the household. Of youth households, 80% were below 30% AMI, 12% were between 31 and 50% AMI, and 8% were between 51% and 80% AMI. Two thirds of youth households were Black, 16% were white, and 7% were Hispanic or Latino of any race. About 20% of all applicants were under eviction at the time in which they applied to receive rent relief.

Those Fleeing, or Attempting to Flee, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking

Based on data provided by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (Action Alliance), services for persons who are accessing DV/SA services are grouped into two main categories - those receiving advocacy (in-person) services and those accessing services by the Action Alliance Hotline. Due to the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), the following numbers are not deduplicated and may have the same person receiving services in one or more instance.

During calendar year 2021, 30,619 people received advocacy (in-person) services. Of this population, 82% were female, 16% were male, and the remaining 2% identified as “other.” Sixty-seven percent were adults 25 years or older, 20% are youth ages 18-24, and approximately 13% were children under the age of 18. Forty-eight percent identified as Caucasian, 30% identified as Black, and 15% were Latino(a,x) or Hispanic. In addition to these general demographics, 12% (3,793) were reported as being homeless at the time of service.

Of those receiving advocacy (in-person) services, 3,816 adults and 2,448 children accessed shelter or emergency housing services while there were 8,352 persons who noted they needed shelter for the following reasons: 52% domestic violence imminent danger; four percent sexual assault imminent

danger; 29% domestic violence homeless; 25% sexual assault homeless and 11% homeless. These categories were self report.

In addition to advocacy services, many people contact the Hotline and may or may not receive further services. The hotline received 77,369 contacts during the same 2021 calendar year. Of these, 7,747 identified that they were homeless at the time of their contact. Additionally, 11,648 requested emergency shelter/housing and approximately 50% of these requests were met and are included in the advocacy services above. The reasons for not receiving emergency shelter/housing included: shelter full - 10%, outside area - 28%, does not meet criteria - 62%.

Those at Risk of Housing Instability

HUD defines those at greatest risk of housing instability as households that have an annual income less than 30% of AMI and are experiencing severe cost burden or have an income less than 50% of AMI and meet a certain condition, like living in someone else's home or living in a hotel due to an economic hardship. Approximately 29% of all Virginians are cost-burdened, meaning they pay 30% or more of their income on housing costs. Housing cost burden is rising for nearly all households with incomes below the statewide average income but disproportionately affects non-white households, female-headed households, and seniors. Seniors living alone are more likely to be severely cost-burdened than any other household type. In 2017, over half of elderly non-family households (56 percent) were severely cost-burdened. Nearly half of Black and Hispanic renters were cost-burdened in 2017.

Those making 50% of AMI only had 63 affordable and available homes per 100 renters; 78% of very low-income (VLI) renters (those making between 30 and 50% AMI) were cost-burdened and 29% were severely cost-burdened. There were sufficient affordable and available homes for those making 80% and 100% AMI, but some of these renters still experienced cost-burden, likely because of geographic mismatch in availability. Forty-four percent of low-income (between 50 and 80% AMI) were cost-burdened and 4% were severely cost burdened. Even between 80 and 100% of AMI, 15% of renters were cost-burdened. Between 2010 and 2017, the share of low-income renters (under 80% AMI) who were cost-burdened increased 6%, and the share of cost-burdened moderate-income renters (80-100% AMI) increased by 4%.

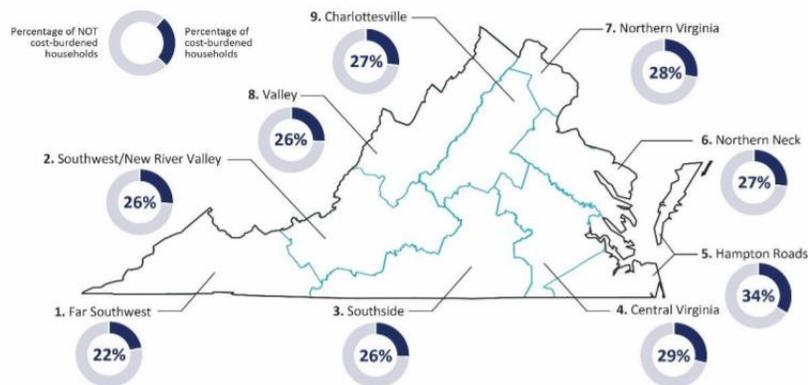
Cost burdened households have lower incomes and are more likely to rent

	Cost-burdened households	Not cost-burdened households
Median income	\$32,000	\$101,000
Median percentage of income spent on housing	46%	16%
Housing type		
renter	53%	27%
owner	47%	73%
Median age of householder	50	52
Race of householder		
white	62%	75%
Black	26%	16%
Asian	6%	5%
other races	6%	4%
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	90%	95%
Hispanic	10%	5%
Gender of householder		
male	42%	54%
female	58%	46%
Median number of people in household	2	2

SOURCE: JLARC analysis of American Community Survey, 5 year data, 2015–2019.

Across regions of the state, the percentage of households that are cost-burdened is fairly similar. However, Hampton Roads is home to a significantly higher proportion of cost-burdened households than other parts of the state, with 34% of households cost-burdened. The chart above provides demographic information on cost-burdened households in Virginia over the years 2015-2019.

Households in Hampton Roads are more likely to be cost burdened than in other regions



SOURCE: JLARC analysis of American Community Survey, 5 year data, 2015–2019.

Veterans

Virginia currently has 731,344 veterans (15% female and 85% male), which is the seventh largest population of veterans in the country. Virginia Veterans unemployment is 4%, and 29% of Virginia veterans are considered to have some level of disability.

Between October 2014 and December 2021, 6,961 veterans experiencing homelessness have obtained housing through the Continuum of Care systems across Virginia. In the most recent fiscal year, 643 veterans were permanently housed (see details below).

Permanent Housing Solutions	Number of new veteran households served (signed a new lease during the FY21)
HUD VASH	135
Other PSH	18
Veteran Specific R-RH (SSVF or State Vet R-RH)	194
Other RR-H (CoC, ESG, VHSP, other)	113
Self-Resolve (may include permanent housing with friends and family, acquiring lease without assistance)	183
Total New Veteran Households in PH	643

In 2013, Virginia convened a state summit on veteran homelessness. The summit launched a year of research and a robust 100-Day Challenge to End Veteran Homelessness in four communities. The Challenge evolved into a statewide effort that made Virginia the first state to reach a functional end to homelessness among veterans. The Governor Terry McAuliffe convened a Coordinating Council on Homelessness to direct the work on ending veteran homelessness. He committed to ending veteran homelessness in Virginia by the end of 2015, and achieved this commitment in November of 2015. This commitment was based on the Coordinating Council's State Action Plan on Veteran Homelessness. The plan included rapid re-housing strategies employed in a previous partnership (with the National Alliance to End Homelessness and the Virginia Housing Alliance) to reduce family homelessness in the state. The state also signed on to the Mayors Challenge to End Veteran Homelessness.

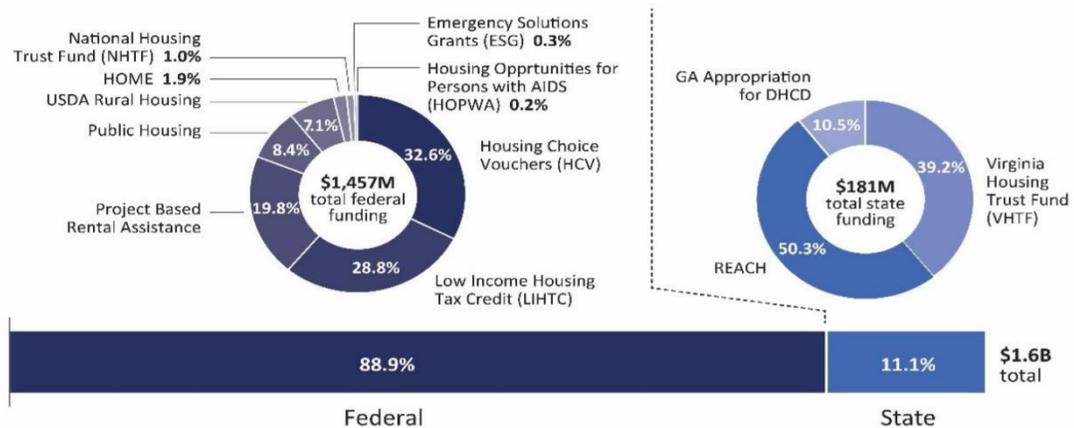
Virginia used the most effective strategies for ending veteran homelessness: a commitment to reaching functional zero from federal and state leaders; local leadership from Virginia Veteran Medical Centers (VAMCs) and mayors in communities with the highest levels of homelessness; and collaboration among local, state, and federal agencies laser-focused on ending veteran homelessness. To maintain functional zero, the commonwealth continues to report on-going housing placements on veterans across Virginia.

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

Both state and federal resources are available in Virginia to assist the qualifying populations. The Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) administers approximately \$17 million annually for homeless assistance programs. This includes approximately \$13 million in state general funds that leverage approximately \$4 million in federal funds to address the issues and needs of those experiencing homelessness in Virginia.

The Virginia Homeless Solutions Program (VHSP) is the primary program DHCD administers to assist households experiencing homelessness. The program provides assistance 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. The goals of VHSP are to assist households experiencing homelessness to quickly regain stability in permanent housing and to prevent households from becoming homeless. VHSP funds are allocated through a community-based competitive application process. The funding is administered based on a two-year funding cycle; DHCD issues one-year grants to grantees as a result of an application process. These grants are renewable based on performance, compliance and available funds for a second year of funding. Emergency shelter providers receiving VHSP served 8,757 persons (6,165, households) through emergency and seasonal shelters. Of the 6,165 households, nineteen percent (19%) or 1,195 were households with children and eighty-one percent (81%) or 4,970 were households with only adults. Of the subpopulations, VHSP most commonly serves victims of domestic violence, and individuals with mental or physical disabilities or illnesses. Of individuals experiencing homelessness who are served by the Virginia Homeless Solutions Program, about 45% exit to permanent housing and 22% exit to temporary housing. Meanwhile 22% exit to homelessness and 11% are unknown.

A variety of state and federal programs provide funding for affordable housing

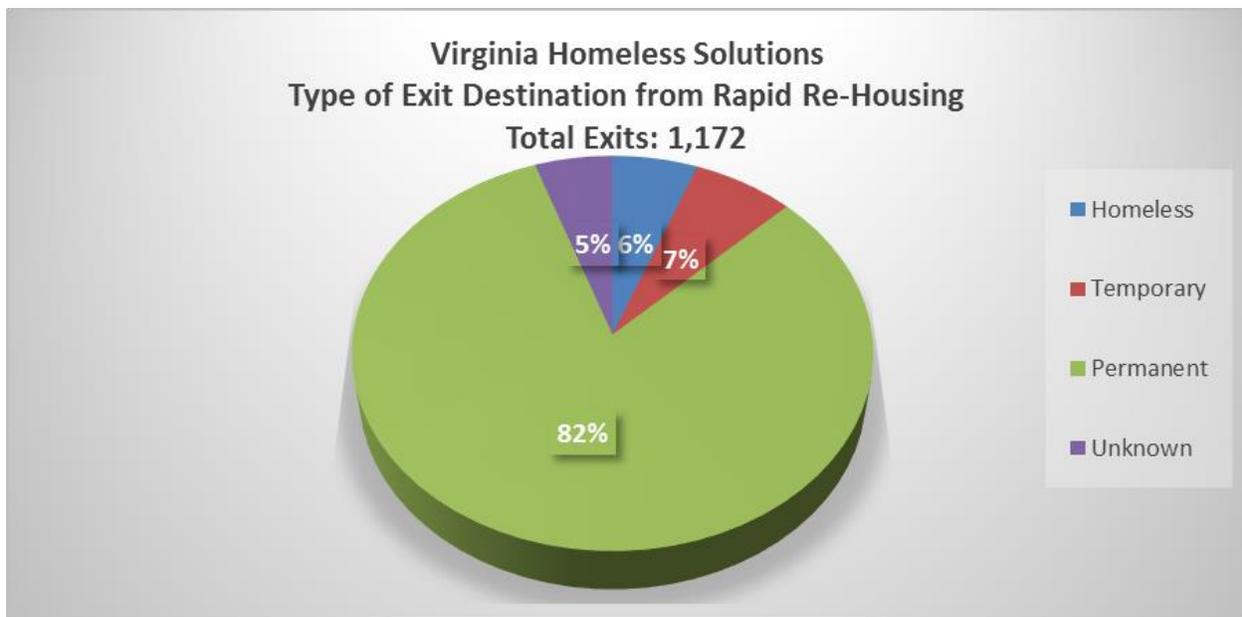


Established in 2012, the Virginia Housing Trust Fund (VHTF) creates and preserves affordable housing and reduces homelessness in the Commonwealth. At least 80 percent of the funds is to be used for short, medium, and long-term loans to create and preserve affordable housing. The loans are administered through the Affordable and Special Needs Housing Program. Up to 20 percent may be used for grants to reduce homelessness. Eligible activities of the Homeless Reduction Grant include rapid-rehousing, rental assistance, and support services for permanent supportive housing for persons experiencing chronic homelessness, innovating 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. Approximately \$500,000 each year is dedicated to funding pre-development activities for permanent supportive housing projects. The predevelopment funding was designed to help incentivize developers to increase units designated for permanent supportive housing within their developments. The annual allocations of the Virginia Housing Trust Fund are subject to change depending on state budget decisions.

In addition to VHSP and VHTF, Virginia was awarded \$34,386,093 in CoC Program Competition funding based on the most recent (FY21). These funds include support for permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing, transitional housing, coordinated entry, and HMIS.

In 2019, DHCD established Moving from Foster Care to Adulthood Rental Assistance Pilot to provide up to three years of tenant based rental assistance to individuals aging out of foster care who are part of the Fostering Futures program administered by the Virginia Department of Social Services (DSS). The pilot was administered in the City of Richmond and City of Charlottesville/Albemarle County. The pilot is in its final year of implementation.

Rapid re-housing continues to be 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 services, eighty-two percent (82%) of households exit to permanent housing including seventy-four percent (74%) without any on-going subsidy.



COVID Funding

Notably, DHCD has received unprecedented funding to support housing stability as part of the federal recovery packages in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result of additional state and federal resources, DHCD developed the COVID Homelessness Emergency Response Program (CHERP) to ensure all individuals and households experiencing homelessness have access to safe, 24-7, emergency shelter during the pandemic. Funding sources supporting CHERP included 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 was used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus pandemic among individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or

receiving homeless assistance. ESG-CV was specifically used for the following activities: emergency shelter operations, rapid-rehousing, and homeless prevention.

DHCD has also utilized federal and state funding to increase non-congregate shelter options. Of note, much of the early COVID-relief funds were used for non-congregate sheltering. DHCD has also utilized ESG-CV and CDBG-CV funding to support non-congregate sheltering.

In addition to the CHERP program, DHCD has utilized state and federal funding to implement the Virginia Rent Relief Program (RRP). With an initial \$50 million in federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act funding, Virginia was able to launch the Rent and Mortgage Relief Program (RMRP) on June 29, 2020 to help households facing eviction and foreclosure due to COVID-19. The application process was originally designed for use by tenants and homeowners. Coinciding with the use of federal Emergency Rental Assistance, in February 2021, the program evolved to no longer offer mortgage assistance and was subsequently renamed the Rent Relief Program (RRP). RRP will continue to serve as a resource for landlords and tenants through 2022 as funding allows. RRP is designed to support and ensure housing stability across the Commonwealth during the coronavirus pandemic. RRP provides financial assistance for rent payments to eligible households. To be eligible, a household must be earning less than 80 percent of the Area Median Income.

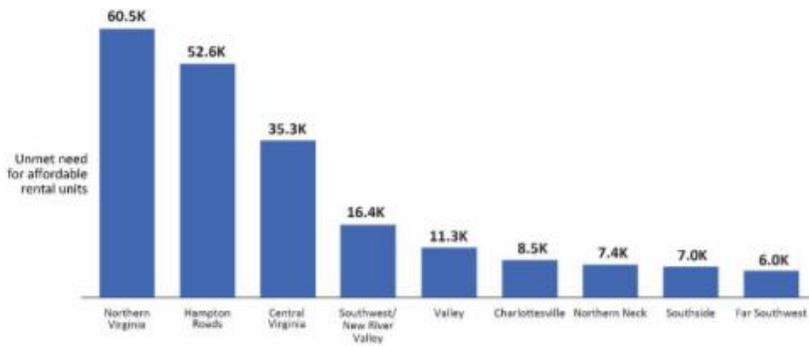
Administered Homeless Programs 2020-2021 Program Year Allocation			
Programs	Sources	Allocation to DHCD	Grant End Date
HSNH- Virginia Homeless Solutions Program	Federal- HUD and State-General Funds	\$16,060,733	06//2021
- <i>General Homeless Services Funds</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>\$9,001,820.00</i>	
- <i>General Homeless Prevention Funds</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>\$4,050,000.00</i>	
- <i>Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)</i>	<i>Federal</i>	<i>\$3,008,913.00</i>	

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS/HIV (HOPWA)	Federal	\$1,087,223	06/2021
Housing Trust Fund – Homeless Reduction Grant	State	\$8,300,000	12/2021
CHERP (ESG-CV)	Federal	\$30,977,115.00	09/2022
CHERP- Non-Congregate Shelter	State	\$8,800,000.00	12/2021
CHERP- (CDBG) Non-Congregate Shelter	Federal	\$20,000,000.00	3/2022
Total	Federal/State	\$81,642,114.00	

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

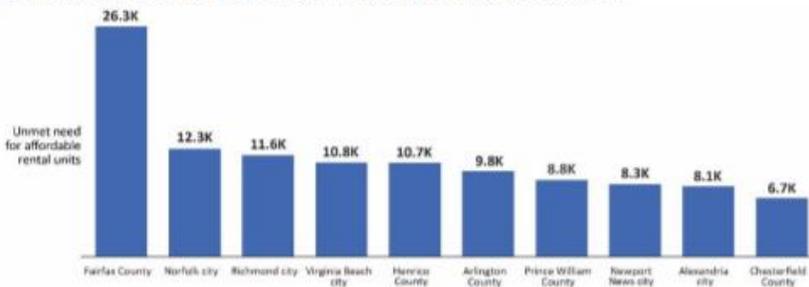
In general, Virginia’s supply of shelter beds is meeting demand. There were 5,726 in the commonwealth in 2021; the PIT count was 5,794. While individuals experiencing homelessness may not always be geographically aligned with the bed they need or have access to specific services, shelter beds are not the most urgent for Virginia. However, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness that were able to obtain permanent housing decreased from 2020 to 2021 by 22%. The average time it is taking to secure housing for people increased 40% from 97 days to 137 days, and the number of days it is taking to obtain permanent housing has increased on average 40 days. This indicates that a supply of permanent units for those exiting homelessness is a more significant problem than the number of shelter beds.

Majority of affordable rental units are needed in Urban Crescent



SOURCE: JLARC analysis of American Community Survey, 5 year data, 2015–2019.
NOTE: All figures are rounded to the nearest 100. Figures may not add because of rounding.

FIGURE 2-9 Most unmet need for affordable rental units is in 10 localities



SOURCE: JLARC analysis of American Community Survey, 5 year data, 2015–2019.
NOTE: All figures are rounded to the nearest 100. Figures may not add because of rounding.

The lack of supply of affordable housing units is a growing issue across the Commonwealth. Virginia’s population has grown by more than 10 percent since the Great Recession, with the most rapid growth occurring in Northern Virginia, the Northern Valley, Richmond, and Charlottesville. The most recent projections from the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at the University of Virginia estimate that the Commonwealth will reach a total population near 9.9 million by 2040. Virginia will need to build approximately 25,000 more homes each year than it is currently building in order to accommodate growth. Population growth is expected to be fastest in large urban areas, while smaller markets will see slower growth. On the other hand, rural areas are likely to lose 14 percent of their population by 2040. These shifts in population will have major consequences that will influence housing demand across Virginia.

The segment of the population expected to expand most rapidly is Virginians over age 65, which is expected to double over the next two decades. At the same time, immigration from other countries has fueled growth in population in some parts of the state. Both the aging of the population and the trend of younger people putting off household formation until later in life result in generally smaller households. Housing production in Virginia has not kept up with population growth, and the shortage in homes is further exacerbated by the decrease in household size. Since 2008, housing production has only grown by 8.8%. Most of the population growth has occurred in the large markets of the Urban Crescent, including Northern Virginia, Richmond, and Hampton Roads. At the same time, populations have declined in more rural parts of the state and increased only very slowly in smaller markets. This has resulted in a mismatch between population distribution and housing units, squeezing the supply and

pushing prices upwards, especially in communities that have seen significant growth. While all regions of the state need more affordable rental units, the most unmet need is within the Urban Crescent.

Fewer renters are able to afford a median priced home

	Percentage of renters who could afford a median priced house at:	
	2016 prices	2021 prices
Northern Virginia	18%	12%
Charlottesville	22	15
Northern Neck	27	17
Valley	29	17
Central Virginia	30	19
Hampton Roads	30	22
Southwest/New River Valley	33	24
Far Southwest	49	31
Southside	45	32
Statewide	28%	19%

SOURCE: JLARC analysis of American Community Survey, 5 year data, 2015–2019, and Monthly Median Sales Prices by County/Independent City, 2016–present, Virginia REALTORS, updated July 15, 2021.

Both the prices of homes for sale and for rent have increased significantly over the past decade. Apartments are becoming more expensive in every part of the state. The number of apartments with gross rents below \$700 has decreased across Virginia in the last decade—especially in large markets—and apartments with higher gross rents have increased substantially. Small markets have seen the most growth in higher-cost units; units with rents between \$1,250 and \$2,000 more than doubled from 2010 to 2019. High-cost rental units have increased even in rural markets. In many parts of the state, as few as 1 in 5 renters are able to afford a median-priced rental home.

Rental vacancy rates are dropping throughout Virginia. Large markets are experiencing the most significant decline in vacant units, dropping from 7% to 5% in the past decade. By the second quarter of 2021, Virginia’s rental vacancy rate was 4.4%, the 14th lowest rate in the country.

Homelessness Rates, Vacancy Rates, and Units Available to VLI and ELI Population by CoC

Continuum of Care	Homelessness Rate	Vacancy Rate (Total)	Vacancy Rate (Multifamily)	Units Restricted to Under 50% AMI	Units Restricted to Under 30% AMI
Alexandria CoC	6.60%	6.12%	6.50%	471	11
Arlington County CoC	7.20%	7.70%	7.50%	1727	1139
Charlottesville CoC	6.90%	11.23%	3.40%	1044	0
Community Partners of the Eastern Shore	9.10%	34.10%	2.80%	94	0
Crater Area Coalition on Homelessness	3.50%	12.16%	2.60%	1439	9
Cumberland Plateau	6.80%	13.55%	4.05%	204	0

Fairfax County CoC	10.30%	3.84%	6.00%	1705	267
Foothills Housing Network	12.90%	7.80%	1.60%	865	15
Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania, Stafford Counties CoC	5.20%	7.39%	1.90%	1208	62
Harrisonburg/Winchester CoC	7.10%	9.04%	2.50%	873	0
Heartland	1.80%	15.13%	2.20%	141	0
HOPE Inter-Agency Council on Homelessness	3.10%	18.47%	2.35%	180	15
Housing Partnership for the New River Valley	3.30%	10.77%	2.90%	804	24
Lenowisco	3.50%	16.54%	3.05%	250	0
Loudon County CoC	1.90%	3.26%	7.20%	759	0
Lynchburg CoC	1.80%	10.83%	3.70%	1093	156
Newport News/Hampton/Virginia Peninsula CoC	6.60%	7.52%	4.20%	2321	157
Northern Neck/Middle Peninsula Housing Partnership	4.10%	18.79%	2.10%	264	0
Norfolk, Chesapeake, Suffolk CoC	10.20%	6.47%	2.50%	3201	241
Portsmouth CoC	9.70%	8.38%	3.00%	1394	0
Prince William County CoC	5.30%	2.97%	2.60%	879	46
Richmond/Henrico, Chesterfield, Hanover Counties CoC	7.50%	5.36%	4.35%	5968	192
Roanoke City & County/Salem CoC	9.00%	8.54%	3.00%	1449	378
Southside	3.55%	22.75%	2.30%	294	0
Waynesboro CoC	7.60%	10.99%	3.90%	797	0
Virginia Beach CoC	7.70%	6.16%	2.20%	1531	260
West Piedmont	0.90%	15.56%	2.55%	518	0

Sources: HMIS Data, 2021; American Community Survey 5-Year Data, 2017-2021; Virginia Housing Multifamily Data, 2021

Based on recent data published in a report to the Virginia General Assembly, nearly 300,000 low-income Virginia renter households occupied a home that was not affordable to them in 2017. This spotlights a shortfall of roughly 300,000 units affordable to households making less than 80 percent AMI and an inadequate housing supply for households making more than 80 percent AMI.

While ELI and VLI households most urgently need affordable rental housing, the increasing number of low- and moderate-income renter households that are cost-burdened signals an advancing crisis demanding attention.

Identify priority needs for qualifying populations:

As described earlier, the most pressing need for qualifying populations is the supply of affordable housing. Available data suggests that there are sufficient shelter beds to provide immediate, temporary housing options to the majority of individuals experiencing homelessness. However, significant challenges exist with identifying permanent housing solutions for individuals experiencing homelessness largely due to the inadequate supply of affordable housing. Moreover, the supply of affordable housing for individuals earning less than 30% of AMI is most dire, with an estimated 39 units available for every 100 persons (NLIHC). The information available strongly suggests increasing the supply of affordable housing is critical to ending and mitigating homelessness.

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

Data was compiled from multiple different sources in order to produce this needs assessment. Sources include:

- PIT count data and other homelessness program from DHCD
- Data from the rent relief program at DHCD
- Data from the Virginia Eviction Reduction Pilot program at DHCD
- Data from RVA Eviction Lab at Virginia Commonwealth University and from the Eviction Lab at Princeton University
- Data from Virginia’s Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission’s December 2021 report entitled “Affordable Housing in Virginia”
- Data from the Virginia Housing Policy Advisory Council’s November 2017 report, “Addressing the Impact of Housing for Virginia’s Economy”
- Data from Virginia’s January 2022 Statewide Housing Study commissioned by the legislature as HB854
- Data from the state housing finance organization, Virginia Housing, on existing affordable units
- State level data from the National Low Income Housing Coalition
- Data from the American Community Survey, a product of the US Census Bureau, on vacancy rates

HOME-ARP Activities

Describe the method(s) that will be used for soliciting applications for funding and/or selecting developers, service providers, subrecipients and/or contractors:

DHCD will solicit applications from developers, service providers, subrecipient, and/or contractors to administer eligible activities and/or develop housing. A Notice of Funds Available (NOFA) will be issued. The NOFA will, at a minimum, specify eligible applicants, eligible activities, minimum and maximum

funding amounts, application thresholds and underwriting criteria, and will provide instructions on how to submit an application.

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

DHCD will not directly administer HOME-ARP activities beyond program administration and planning, and no subrecipients or contractors are responsible for program administration and planning on behalf of the state.

	Funding Amount	Percent of the Grant	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services	\$ 0		
Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters	\$ 0		
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	\$ 8,100,000		
Development of Affordable Rental Housing	\$ 21,765,803		
Non-Profit Operating	\$ 1,950,000	5 %	5%
Non-Profit Capacity Building	\$ 1,950,000	5 %	5%
Administration and Planning	\$ 5,958,670	15 %	15%
Total HOME ARP Allocation	\$ 39,724,473		

Describe how the PJ will distribute HOME-ARP funds in accordance with its priority needs identified in its needs assessment and gap analysis:

Given the overall shortage of housing supply and the unaffordability of rental units across the commonwealth, especially for the most vulnerable residents, the Commonwealth of Virginia will utilize HOME-ARP funds for three eligible activities: the development of affordable rental housing, tenant based rental assistance (TBRA), and non-profit operating and capacity building support.

Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development will distribute \$21,765,803 towards the development of affordable housing, subsidizing units up to 80% of cost. In the Urban Crescent where units are most in need, this amount could supply 100 units of affordable housing spread across anywhere from 9 to 19 total projects. DHCD would implement a cap of \$1 million of subsidy per project. Funding would be provided as a no-interest loan to nonprofit or for-profit developers, CHDOs, and/or housing authorities who must meet the 15 year mandatory compliance period with the option for an additional 15 year affordability period in order to make the loan coterminous with other funding. Sponsor structures would be permitted only for approved CHDOs. Grantees would submit applications for development funding through a competitive application process, which will require them to demonstrate capacity through a proven track record and will assign points for projects that will serve high-impact areas of the commonwealth.

The Commonwealth will additionally provide \$8.1 million for TBRA. Funding would be granted to units of local government including tribal governments, non-profit organizations, CHDOs, and single purpose organizations in order to administer vouchers to approximately 200 households. Each household could receive a voucher for a maximum of three years, and funding could be used to cover up to 100% of rental assistance, security deposit payments, and utility deposit assistance. Households would be expected to pay 30% of their income, which would be recertified on a yearly basis. Grantees would submit applications for TBRA funding through a competitive application process, which will require them to demonstrate capacity through a proven track record and will assign points for projects that will serve high-impact areas of the commonwealth.

Nonprofit organizations that are providing either affordable housing development or TBRA would additionally be eligible for nonprofit operating and capacity building funds through a competitive application process.

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

As described in the needs assessment, there is dearth of affordable housing units across the commonwealth. Virginia's population has grown by more than 10 percent since the Great Recession, but housing production has increased less than the 9 percent in the same time period. Virginia will need to build approximately 25,000 more homes each year than it is currently building in order to accommodate this growth. Extremely low income (ELI) individuals, who are most likely to be served by HOME-ARP funding, are particularly in need of more affordable housing units, with an estimated 39 affordable units

available for every 100 ELI persons. The average time it takes to secure housing for people experiencing homelessness increased 40% in the past year from 97 days to 137 days, and the number of days it is taking to obtain permanent housing has increased on average 40 days. During public input sessions, 66 percent of participants said that permanent housing units were the greatest need for HOME-ARP Qualifying Populations (QPs) and 44% said access to units was the greatest barrier to housing QPs. This lack of units, particularly for homeless and ELI individuals, justifies the need for affordable housing production tailored towards QP individuals.

In some places there are housing units, but QPs cannot afford them, justifying need for TBRA support. Both the prices of homes for sale and for rent have increased significantly over the past decade. About 29% all Virginia renters are cost-burdened, and 85% of ELI renters are cost-burdened. During public input sessions, 38% of respondents said that low incomes and affordability are the biggest barrier to securing housing for QPs, while 30% of respondents in public input sessions said they would be most interested in applying for TBRA, the highest percentage of all the eligible uses. In order to effectively run the TBRA program and plan for continuity after 2030, organizations will need operating and capacity support. About 20% of public input session respondents would be most interested in applying for nonprofit operating and capacity building.

HOME-ARP Production Housing Goals

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

DHCD will produce and support approximately 100 units of affordable housing using HOME-ARP funds.

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

The development of 100 affordable housing units across the state will help to address the dearth of existing affordable housing units that is illustrated both by the needs assessment above and by the comments received from partner organizations and the public during public input sessions and consultation.

Preferences

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

Virginia will give preference to individuals who meet the McKinney-Vento definition of homeless, but all qualifying populations will be eligible to access the projects funded by HOME-ARP.

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

More than 4,000 households are experiencing homelessness in Virginia on any given day, most of them in emergency shelters. These are the individuals in the most dire housing situation in the Commonwealth, and the time it takes to place individuals who are experiencing homelessness into permanent housing has been increasing. The number of units that are available for individuals who are experiencing homelessness is limited, and the plurality of participants in consultations stated that those experiencing homelessness have the greatest need in their community. Prioritizing those meeting the McKinney-Vento criteria will ensure that individuals with the most significant need for assistance will receive that assistance first.

Referral Method

Identify the referral methods that the PJ intends to use for its HOME-ARP projects and activities. PJ's may use multiple referral methods in its HOME-ARP program. (Optional):

Referrals for both available affordable housing units and for TBRA would be managed through multiple systems. Individuals who are experiencing homelessness and those who are fleeing domestic violence will continue to utilize the existing CoC system to access resources. Those who are at risk of homelessness and other populations will instead use the Unite Virginia system.

If the PJ intends to use both a CE process established by the CoC and another referral method for a project or activity, describe any method of prioritization between the two referral methods, if any. (Optional):

Those who are experiencing homelessness will be prioritized within the referral system, and they will be referred through the CE system. The existing CE system used by CoCs in Virginia prioritizes internally on the basis of length of time homeless and a vulnerability score. If there is no qualifying individual to fill a unit or receive a voucher, then individuals from the Unite Virginia referral system will be considered for placement.

Limitations in a HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS project

The Commonwealth of Virginia does not intend to limit eligibility for HOME-ARP rental housing.

HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines

The Commonwealth of Virginia will not utilize HOME-ARP funds for refinancing of properties.