



**The Commonwealth of Virginia's Department of Housing and
Community Development**

HOME-ARP (American Rescue Plan) Allocation Plan

December 2022

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 percent 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 percent of all Virginians were cost-burdened in 2021.
- For Virginians making 30 percent 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 percent were severely cost-burdened.
- Those making 50 percent of AMI only had 63 affordable and available homes per 100 renters; 78 percent of very low-income (VLI) renters were cost-burdened and 29 percent were severely cost-burdened.
- The Household Pulse Survey (HPS), which measures the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic found that between 20 and 30 percent 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 percent domestic violence imminent danger; four percent sexual assault imminent danger; 29 percent domestic violence homeless; 25 percent sexual assault homeless and 11 percent homeless.
- The number of individuals experiencing homelessness that were able to obtain permanent housing decreased from 2020 to 2021 by 22 percent. The average time it is taking to secure housing for people increased 40 percent 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 percent, 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 percent 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.

<p>City of Alexandria</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 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.</p>
<p>Tiny House Marketing</p>	<p>Local Government/CoC</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 in their community. They most need increased organizational capacity, and they would be most likely to apply for TBRA.</p>

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 Fredericksburg 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>

Pathway Homes	Homeless Service Provider	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	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.
Southside Survivor Response Center	Domestic Violence Service Provider	Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)	None

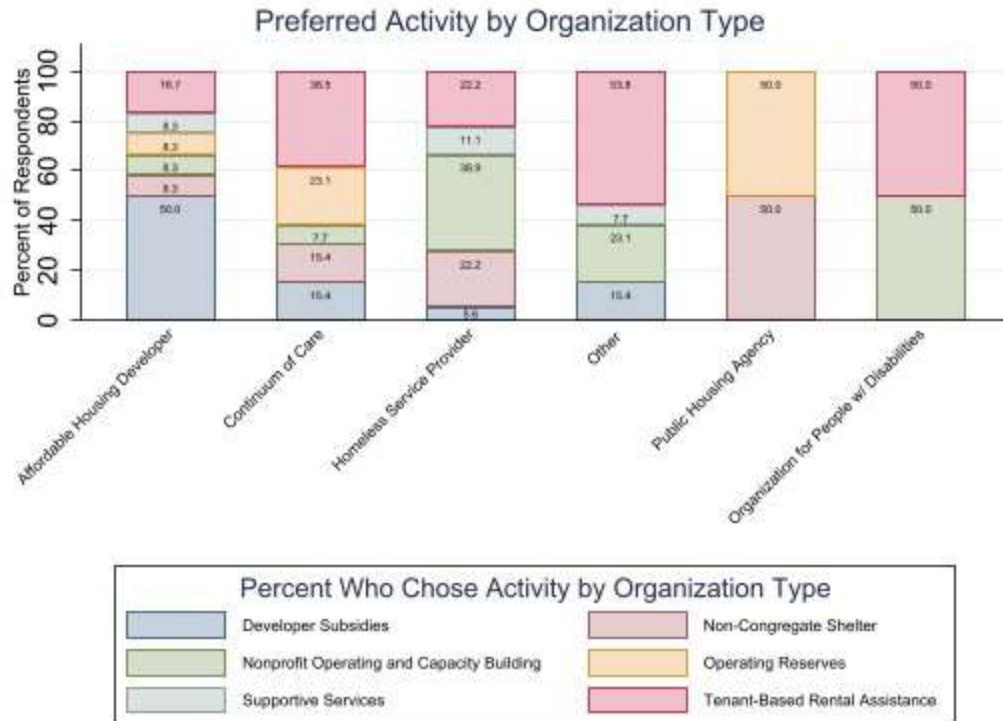
<p>Evans Home</p>	<p>Homeless Service Provider</p>	<p>Virtual Meeting (Polling Questions)</p>	<p>Other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent the family's homelessness are the demographic with the greatest need, and foster youth face the greatest barriers to obtaining 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 hearing 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 percent of respondents from Central Virginia, 13 percent from Southwestern Virginia, 12 percent from Northern Virginia, 10 percent from the Hampton Roads region, nine percent Southside Virginia, seven percent from the Shenandoah Valley, seven percent from West Central Virginia, six percent from Eastern Virginia, 11 percent serving clients statewide, and three percent 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 percent 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 percent) said that those with substance abuse disorder or mental health conditions faced the most barriers to obtaining permanent housing, followed by 23 percent 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 percent said that supportive services were the greatest need. When asked about the largest barrier to housing, nearly all participants (82 percent) said either “access to affordable housing units” or “insufficient income and affordability”. A plurality of participants (30 percent) said they would be most likely to apply for funding for TBRA, while 22 percent said they would apply for developer subsidy and 20 percent said they would apply for nonprofit operating and capacity building support. The other eligible activities were less often cited, with 13 percent saying they would be interested in applying for non-congregate shelter, and seven percent 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: October 25, 2022

Public comment period: October 25-December 15, 2022

Date(s) of public hearing: November 2, 2022

Describe the public participation process: On October 25, 2022, DHCD published notice that its draft allocation plan for public and stakeholder review was available immediately on its web site (<https://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/consolidated-plan>). In accordance with DHCD's Citizen Participation Plan, the organization published the HOME-ARP public comment period notice in various publications across the Commonwealth including a minority-owned newspaper. An example of an affidavit for submission to a publicly available newspaper is included as a supplement to the allocation plan.

On Wednesday, November 2, DHCD held a public hearing at 2pm to share its allocation plan progress, answer questions, and receive comments. DHCD then made available to the public a survey that accepted comments until December 15, 2022, a period that well exceeds HUD's requirement of no less than 15 days. Public comments from both the hearing and the survey are included in the subsequent sections.

Describe efforts to broaden public participation:

1. As outlined in DHCD's Citizen Participation Plan, public notice was published in multiple newspapers across the state, including a minority-owned newspaper. Public notices included the web location of the draft allocation plan and the length of the comment period.
2. The length of DHCD's public comment period (October 25 to December 15, 2022).
3. DHCD directly invited 264 groups and individuals to its November 2 public hearing, and approximately 100 attended. Discussion during the hearing prompted many clarifying questions and a few constructive comments.
4. Following the hearing, DHCD made public its [feedback survey](#), running through December 15, 2022.
5. The draft allocation plan is hosted on the same page as DHCD's consolidated plan, making it convenient for the public to review the planning process in a larger context and provide useful feedback.

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

Members of the public contributed feedback on DHCD’s draft allocation plan throughout the public comment period. More than 100 stakeholders attended a public input session in April 2022. Two-thirds of participants at this session said the greatest need is permanent affordable housing units. Thirty percent said they intend to apply for TBRA funding, 22 percent for developer subsidies, and 20 percent for nonprofit operating and capacity building support. On November 2, 2022, DHCD held a virtual public hearing. DHCD received 32 public comments on its HOME-ARP allocation plan draft during the public comment period between October 25 and December 15, 2022.

Org. or Locality	Comment
Powhatan Community Action Agency	Powhatan doesn't have any apartments or affordable housing units.
<i>DHCD Response: DHCD proposes using HOME-ARP funding for developer subsidies to create new affordable units.</i>	
Industrial Development Authority of Brunswick County VA	As I mentioned during the session. We would benefit from help applying for grants and a user-friendly guide to available funds. Thank you for asking (for) my (input).
<i>DHCD Response: DHCD will hold how-to-apply workshops and provide detailed written materials.</i>	
Habitat for Humanity of the Roanoke Valley	Habitat-Roanoke wants to build low-to-moderate income tenants and/or homebuyer housing units in the Roanoke Valley area.
<i>DHCD Response: HOME-ARP eligible activities are exclusively for qualifying populations (QPs). The funds may not be used for homebuyer assistance or homeownership in any capacity. There is likely overlap with QPs and low-income thresholds, but income cannot be used as a qualifying metric with HOME-ARP funds.</i>	
Rush Homes	Local stakeholder meetings regarding local ARP funds indicate nearly 100% that housing is needed.
<i>DHCD Response: Housing construction was recognized as an urgent need throughout HOME-ARP stakeholder consultation. DHCD proposes using HOME-ARP funding for developer subsidies to create new affordable units.</i>	
Town of Blacksburg Housing and Neighborhood Services	We would hope to combine with our local ARP allocation for developer subsidy.
<i>DHCD Response: HOME-ARP developer subsidies from DHCD are available statewide and can be combined with local HOME-ARP funds.</i>	
City of Roanoke	I wish there was a better way to align our planning with DHCD. We also have received a small amount of HOME-ARP funds as an entitlement community. We would be better suited to leverage our small award with other streams, such as what is coming through DHCD. Better coordination between state and localities would be nice.
<i>DHCD Response: HOME-ARP developer subsidies from DHCD are available statewide and can be combined with local HOME-ARP funds.</i>	
Virginia Supportive Housing	(Blank)
<i>DHCD Response: N/A</i>	
Southside Outreach Group	Funds needed to assist families in underserved/ unserved rural communities.
<i>DHCD Response: HOME-ARP funding for TBRA will be allocated with an application process based on local needs.</i>	

Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board	Unknown at this time
<i>DHCD Response: N/A</i>	
Rebuilding Together DC Alexandria	Rarely do funders cover operating or capacity expenses, so I'm in favor of that!
<i>DHCD Response: DHCD's HOME-ARP allocation plan includes funds for operating assistance and capacity-building activities.</i>	
Fluvanna-Louisa Housing Foundation	As stated in the Public Hearing, NP Operating costs are the most difficult to find funding for and are quite rare. We are a small org and would benefit from increased manpower and capacity.
<i>DHCD Response: DHCD's HOME-ARP allocation plan includes funds for operating assistance and capacity-building activities.</i>	
Hope Community Builders	New Construction
<i>DHCD Response: The allocation plan includes \$21M of HOME-ARP funding for the construction of approximately 100 new units.</i>	
United Way of the Virginia Peninsula	I think the broadness of the target populations provides a great opportunity to bridge the programs related to HSNH and VERP and fill situational gaps, maybe through TBRA.
<i>DHCD Response: HOME-ARP funding for TBRA will be allocated with an application process based on local needs.</i>	
Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board	I really support DHCD decision to not fund Support Services with one-time funds. I would love to apply for development support but am not likely to have the opportunity – but hope that these one-time funds generate a lot of new units! I am hoping that there might be an opportunity to apply for Operating Reserves for existing rental projects. We have a couple of complexes that are underfunded and we have been keeping the rents at 2018 levels in order to keep them affordable. Being able to apply for some funds to help replace HVAC systems or other improvements can help keep these units affordable. Just a request for consideration. Thank you.
<i>DHCD Response: The allocation plan includes \$21M of HOME-ARP funding for the construction of approximately 100 new units. We are also including nonprofit capacity building as an eligible activity. Based on input received, DHCD is not considering operating support at this time.</i>	
Eastern Shore Area Agency on Aging Community Action Agency	Supportive Services for Utilities, Rental and Mortgage to prevent Homelessness
<i>DHCD Response: HOME-ARP funding for TBRA will be allocated with an application process based on local needs Mortgage assistance is not an eligible activity.</i>	
Appalachian Community Action and Development Agency, Inc.	???
<i>DHCD Response: N/A</i>	
Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Learning more at this time

<i>DHCD Response: Following HUD's acceptance of DHCD's HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, DHCD will host informational sessions to help with applications.</i>	
Portsmouth Redevelopment and Housing Authority	We are a public housing authority.
<i>DHCD Response: N/A</i>	
Lynchburg Community Action Group, Inc.	We could check every box on this survey as there is such a need in this area. We need operating and capacity building funds. We had to close our homeless shelter a few months ago due to the low level of support financially for operating it, as well as its being overly full and the building was in desperate need of renovation and there was no money to do it. We get calls every day from clients needing rental assistance and most of them need other supportive services.
<i>DHCD Response: HOME-ARP funding for TBRA will be allocated with an application process based on local needs. DHCD's HOME-ARP allocation plan includes funds for operating assistance and capacity-building activities. Based on input received, DHCD is not considering support services at this time.</i>	
TCB	Please allow the funds to be structured as a loan and to be offered via the ASNH funding application round
<i>DHCD Response: DHCD will develop the program design and take your suggestion under consideration.</i>	
York County	I believe non-entitlement communities should receive priority.
<i>DHCD Response: HOME-ARP funds from DHCD are available statewide and will be allocated based on local need.</i>	
[Blank]	Try to have whatever system is set up nothing like DHCD rental assistance customer service.
<i>DHCD Response: TBRA assistance will be allocated through local service providers.</i>	
City of Charlottesville	The presenter mentioned that developer subsidy will be loan at zero interest; after the 15-year compliance period, will the money be paid back?
<i>DHCD Response: We are developing the program design and taking your suggestion under consideration.</i>	
The Rescue Mission of Roanoke, Inc.	As I understood the presentation, our organization would not be considered eligible because we are not already an award recipient with a TBRA program. Meanwhile, we serve approximately 80 percent of the homeless population within our CoC. Historically, we never applied for DHCD funding due to requiring our shelter guest attendance at chapel services. We have discontinued this policy during covid, so it would be disappointing to still be deemed ineligible. I also wonder at what that restriction means for more rural areas and venues. Does requiring that an org already operate a TBRA program concentrate the availability of these funds primarily in large cities and/or within the Golden Crescent & Hampton Roads?
<i>DHCD Response: The allocation of TBRA funds will be done through an application process that examines and weighs local need and provider capacity regardless of location.</i>	
Blue Ridge Independent Living Center	Preference to developers and shelter providers who provide more than the minimum percentage of ADA/504 accessible units and rooms is extremely important. Above and beyond that all other units/rooms should use Universal Design.
<i>DHCD Response: DHCD will develop the program design and take your suggestion under consideration.</i>	

Piedmont Housing Alliance	[C]onsider allowing applications for project subsidy before LIHTC applications are due - it would help with LIHTC scoring and help projects happen. This would be a change for DHCD - typically ASNH wants LIHTC first.
<i>DHCD Response: DHCD will develop the program design and take your suggestion under consideration.</i>	
Virginia CARES Inc	As an offender reentry agency, we experience the many challenges for returning citizens to obtain housing and home ownership. We would like to add additional staff at our sites to provide housing services to our population.
<i>DHCD Response: HOME-ARP allocation plan includes capacity building and TBRA for qualifying populations. Mortgage assistance is not an eligible activity.</i>	

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

DHCD received a handful of thoughtful comments on pressing issues such as zoning reform and homeowner assistance. These were noted as non-eligible HOME-ARP activities.

Town of Scottsville	<p>The plan has a commendable focus on construction. Much of the professional literature finds that the solution to homelessness is, simply, to build homes.</p> <p>However, \$39 million is not much in terms of construction. The plan ought to shift some focus towards structural barriers on the supply side of housing, which could create opportunities to build a much larger number of homes.</p> <p>The word supply appears 11 times in the draft document, but the words zoning and land use do not appear at all. The planning profession has increasingly shown how obsolete and ineffective zoning ordinances limit housing supply and increase cost. My neighbor zoning administrator in Charlottesville frankly described his ordinance as, “a wastebasket of errors,” and the same is true of many localities. We need help. To my knowledge, there exists nothing like a Virginia New Model Zoning Ordinance to guide local reform efforts.</p> <p>I urge and recommend that zoning reform be a specific priority within the roughly \$10 million of operating, capacity building, administration, and planning expenses. I offer the following specific amendment for page 65 of the document.</p> <p>“Acknowledging the negative effect of obsolete zoning and poor land use policies on the supply of affordable housing, priority in the competitive application process will be given to nonprofit organizations researching and drafting new model zoning ordinances which are freely available to localities for adoption.”</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration, and please contact me if you wish to discuss further.</p>
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<i>DHCD Response: This is not an eligible use for HOME-ARP funds.</i>	
SERCAP, Inc.	Additional support for Housing Counseling staff to provide more resources to homeowners/renters at risk of homelessness
<i>DHCD Response: HOME-ARP eligible activities do not include provisions for homeowner assistance. Renters at risk of homelessness are eligible for TBRA as a qualifying population.</i>	
Habitat for Humanity of the Roanoke Valley	Habitat-Roanoke wants to build low-to-moderate income tenants and/or homebuyer housing units in the Roanoke Valley area.
<i>DHCD Response: HOME-ARP eligible activities do not include provisions for homeowner assistance. Renters at risk of homelessness are eligible for TBRA as a qualifying population.</i>	
CAPSAW	Wrap around supportive services are essential to the success of our community members.
<i>DHCD Response: Support services are not included in DHCD's HOME-ARP allocation plan based on input received.</i>	
Virginia Supportive Housing	street outreach
<i>DHCD Response: Support services are not included in DHCD's HOME-ARP allocation plan based on input received.</i>	

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

Point-in-Time homelessness count for Virginia

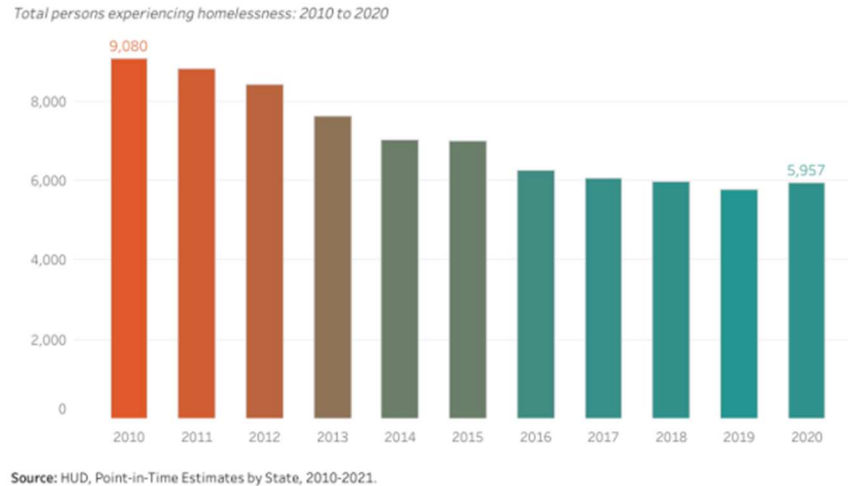


Figure 17.7: Point-in-Time homelessness count for Virginia

experiences serious mental illness.

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 percent of these individuals were in emergency shelters, 12 percent were in transitional housing or safe-haven shelters, and 16 percent were unsheltered at the time of the count. Approximately 34 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness were in households with at least one dependent child. Of families with children, 74 percent were in emergency shelter, and 25 percent were in transitional housing or safe-haven programs. About one percent of individuals in households with children were experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

Approximately 60 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness in Virginia were male, and men were more likely to be unsheltered than women (19 percent of men are unsheltered; 12 percent of women are unsheltered). Black Virginians were disproportionately more likely to experience homelessness of all kinds, making up 53 percent of the total homeless population despite being only 19 percent of the state population. Of Black individuals experiencing homelessness, 74 percent were in emergency shelter, 14 percent were in transitional housing or safe-haven shelters, and 12 percent were unsheltered. White individuals made up 37 percent of the population experiencing homelessness, with 68 percent in emergency shelters, eight percent in transitional housing, and 23 percent unsheltered. The remaining 10 percent of the population experiencing homelessness is comprised of Asians (two percent of total population), American Indian or Alaska Native (one percent of total population), Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (0.2 percent of total population), and individuals who identify as multiracial (six percent of total population). Approximately eight percent of individuals experiencing homelessness are ethnically Hispanic or Latino. Of individuals experiencing homelessness in Virginia in 2020, 13 percent were chronically homeless, 17 percent were experiencing serious mental illness, 11 percent were experiencing chronic substance abuse, seven percent were veterans, nine percent were victims of domestic violence,

one percent had HIV/AIDS, four percent were unaccompanied youth, one percent were parenting youth, and two percent were the children of parenting youth.

Those At-Risk of Homelessness

HUD defines those at risk of homelessness as individuals and families who have an income below 30 percent of the area median income (AMI), do not have sufficient resources or support networks to

Point-in-Time homelessness count by race

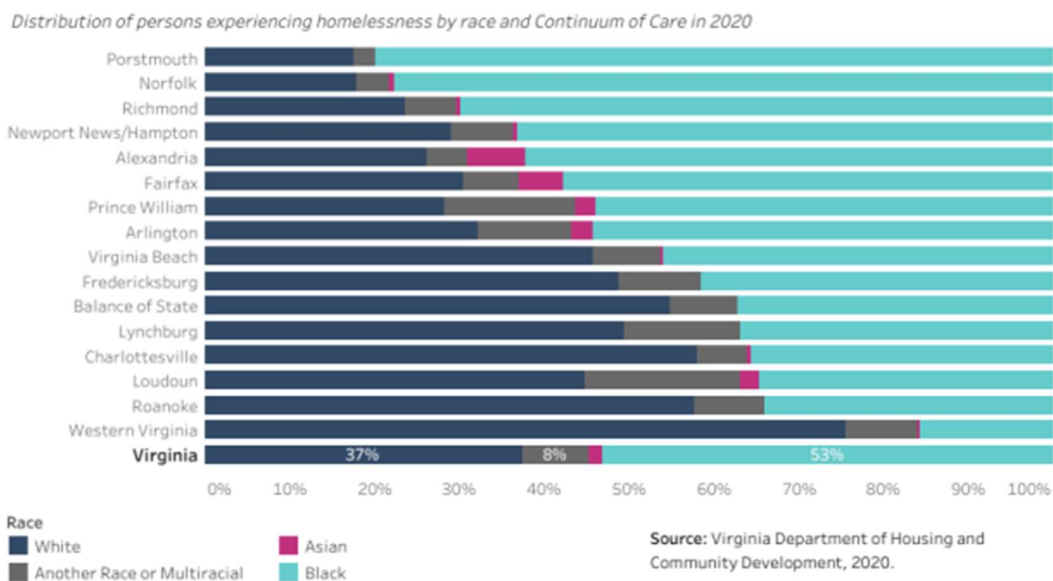
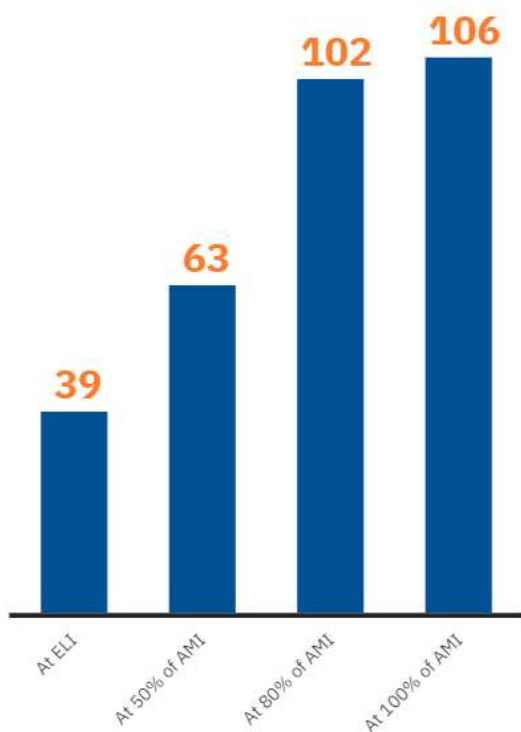


Figure 17.8: Point-in-Time homelessness count by race

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.

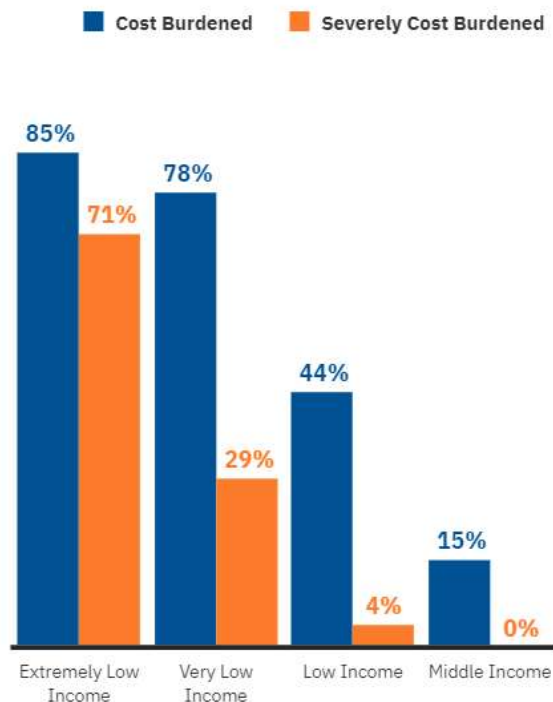
Across the commonwealth, 241,874 renter households are extremely low income (ELI), meaning they have incomes under 30 percent of the median income. This makes up about 22 percent of all renters. Of these ELI renters, 39 percent were in the labor force, 27 percent were seniors, 17 percent had disabilities, five percent were enrolled in school full-time, and two percent 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 percent 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 percent were severely cost-burdened, paying more than 50 percent 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 percent 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 percent.

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 percent had incomes at 30 percent of AMI or lower, 16 percent had incomes between 31 percent and 50 percent of AMI, and 10 percent had incomes between 51 percent and 80 percent of AMI. Recipients were 61 percent Black, 20 percent white, and nine percent 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 percent were below 30 percent AMI, 12 percent were between 31 and 50 percent AMI, and eight percent were between 51 percent and 80 percent AMI. Two thirds of youth households were Black, 16 percent were white, and seven percent were Hispanic or Latino of any race. About 20 percent 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 percent were female, 16 percent were male, and the remaining two percent identified as “other.” Sixty-seven percent were adults 25 years or older, 20 percent are youth ages 18-24, and approximately 13 percent were children under the age of 18. Forty-eight percent identified as Caucasian, 30 percent identified as Black, and 15 percent were Latino(a,x) or Hispanic. In addition to these general demographics, 12 percent (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 percent domestic violence imminent danger; four percent sexual assault imminent danger; 29 percent domestic violence homeless; 25 percent sexual assault homeless and 11 percent homeless. These categories were self-reported.

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 percent of these requests were met and are included in the advocacy services above. The reasons for not receiving emergency shelter/housing included: 10 percent shelter full, 28 percent outside service area, and 62 percent does not meet criteria.

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 percent of AMI and are experiencing severe cost burden or have an income less than 50 percent 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 percent of all Virginians are cost-burdened, meaning they pay 30 percent or more of their income on housing costs. Housing cost burden is rising for nearly all households with incomes below the statewide average income, and it 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 types. 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 percent of AMI only had 63 affordable and available homes per 100 renters; 78 percent of very low-income (VLI) renters (those making between 30 and 50 percent AMI) were cost-burdened and 29 percent were severely cost-burdened. There were sufficient affordable and available homes for those making between 80 and 100 percent 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 percent AMI) were cost-burdened and four percent were severely cost burdened. Even 15 percent of renters earning between 80 and 100 percent of AMI were cost-burdened. Between 2010 and 2017, the share of low-income renters (under 80 percent AMI) who were cost-burdened increased by six percent, and the share of cost-burdened moderate-income renters (80-100 percent AMI) increased by four percent.

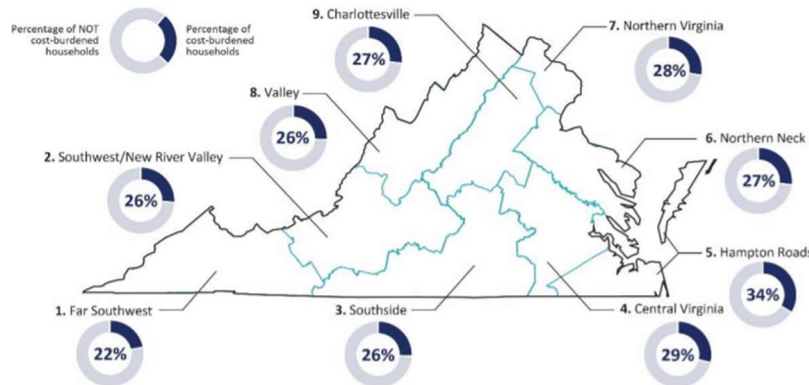
Cost burdened households have lower incomes and are more likely to rent

	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 percent of households cost-burdened. The chart above provides demographic information on cost-burdened households in Virginia over the years 2015-2019, while the map below shows cost burden in the distinct regions across Virginia from the same period of time.

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 percent female and 85 percent male), which is the seventh largest population of veterans in the country. Virginia Veterans unemployment is four percent, and 29 percent 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. Then 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 monitor and report ongoing housing placements for veterans across Virginia.

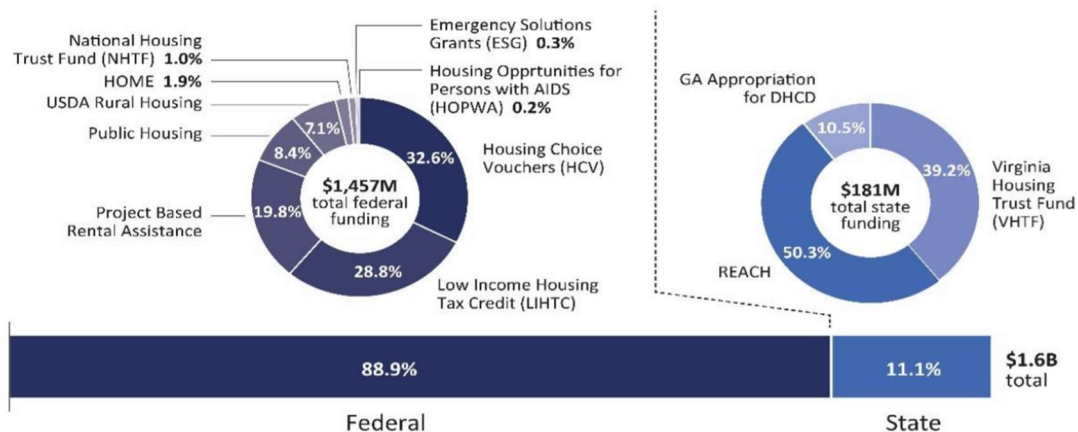
Identify and consider the current resources available to assist qualifying populations, including congregate and non-congregate shelter units, supportive services, TBRA, and affordable and permanent supportive rental housing:

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 rehousing 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, 1,195 (19 percent) were households with children and 4,970 (81 percent) 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 percent exit to permanent housing and 22 percent exit to temporary housing. Meanwhile 22 percent exit to

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



homelessness and 11 percent are unknown.

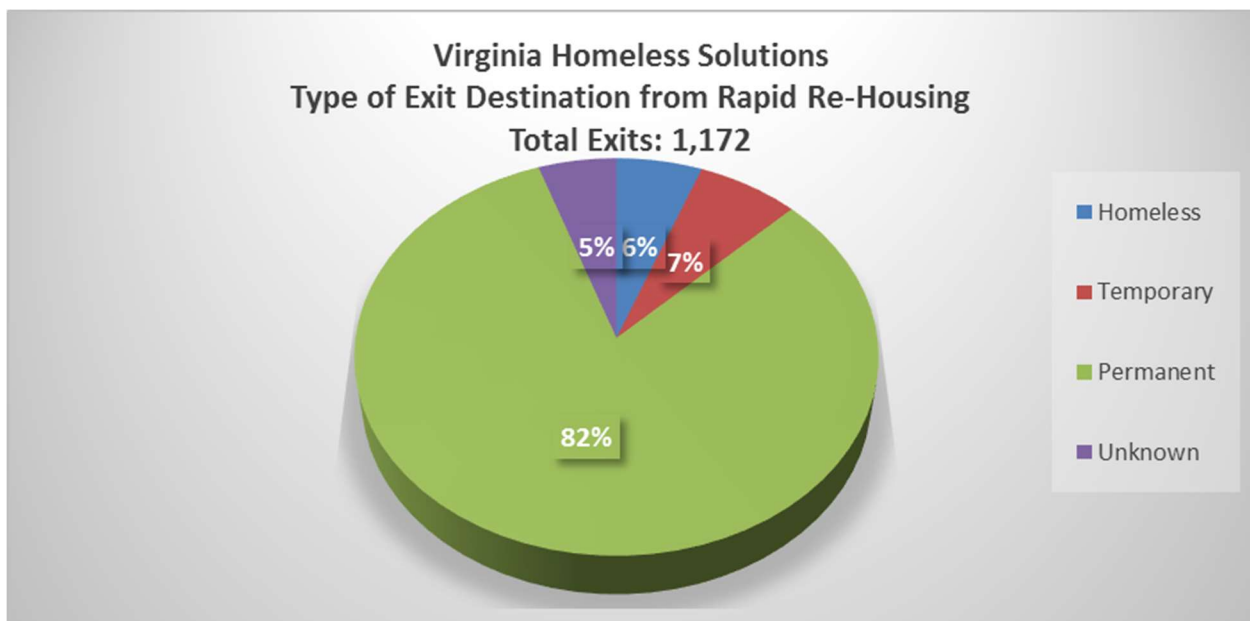
Established in 2012, the Virginia Housing Trust Fund (VHTF) creates and preserves affordable housing and reduces homelessness in the Commonwealth. At least 80 percent of the funds is to be used for short, medium, and long-term loans to create and preserve affordable housing. The loans are administered 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 data (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 rental assistance up to 24 months, and stabilization case management and services, 82 percent of households exit to permanent housing including 74 percent without any ongoing 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 shelters 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 continued to serve as a resource for landlords and tenants through October 14, 2022, when funding was exhausted statewide. RRP was designed to support and ensure housing stability across the Commonwealth during the coronavirus pandemic. RRP provided financial assistance for rent payments to eligible households. Eligibility was met when a household income was less than 80 percent AMI.

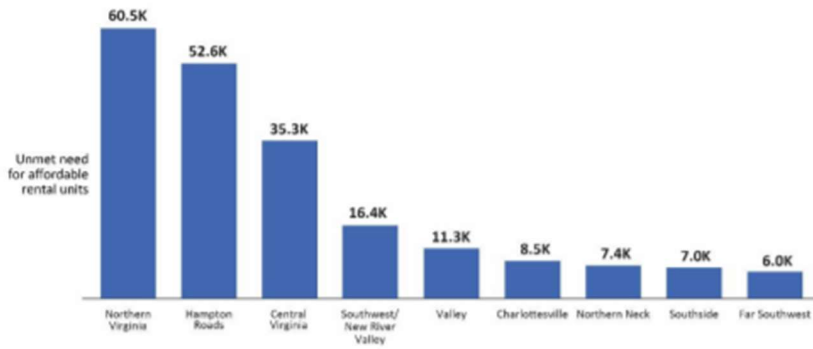
Administered Homeless Programs 2020-2021 Program Year Allocation			
Programs	Sources	Allocation to DHCD	Grant End Date
HSNH- Virginia Homeless Solutions Program	Federal- HUD and State- General Funds	\$16,060,733	06//2021
- <i>General Homeless Services Funds</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>\$9,001,820.00</i>	

- General Homeless Prevention Funds	State	\$4,050,000.00	
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)	Federal	\$3,008,913.00	
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:

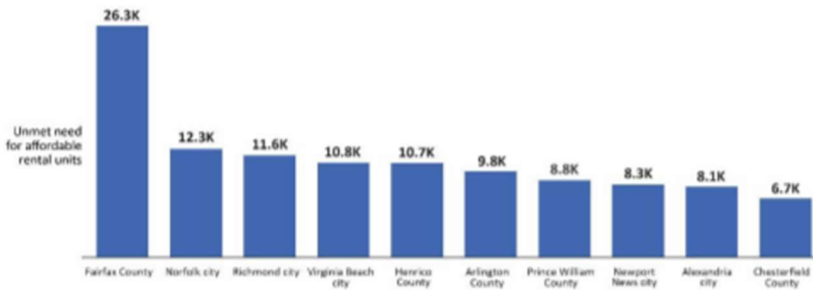
In general, Virginia’s supply of shelter beds is meeting demand. There were 5,726 in the commonwealth in 2021; the PIT count was 5,794. While individuals experiencing homelessness may not always be geographically aligned with the bed they need or have access to specific services, shelter beds are not 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 percent. The average time it is

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.

taking to secure housing for people increased 40 percent 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.

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 this projected 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 grown by only 8.8 percent. Most 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 upward, 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; the number of 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 seven to five percent in the past decade. By the second quarter of 2021, Virginia’s rental vacancy rate was 4.4 percent, 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 percent 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, “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, subrecipients, 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 toward the development of affordable housing, subsidizing units up to 80 percent 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 percent of rental assistance, security deposit payments, and utility deposit assistance. Households would be expected to pay 30 percent 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 a 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 percent 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 percent 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 percent of all Virginia renters are cost-burdened, and 85 percent of ELI renters are cost-burdened. During public input sessions, 38 percent of respondents said that low incomes and affordability are the biggest barrier to securing housing for QPs, while 30 percent 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 percent 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. The complementary referral systems will provide access for all Qualifying Populations.

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 spent 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.

HOME-ARP CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing --The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing pursuant to 24 CFR 5.151 and 5.152.

Uniform Relocation Act and Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan --It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4601-4655) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24. It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements contained in the HOME-ARP Notice, including the revised one-for-one replacement requirements. It has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under 24 CFR Part 42, which incorporates the requirements of the HOME-ARP Notice. It will follow its residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the HOME-ARP program.

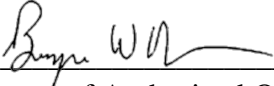
Anti-Lobbying --To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction --The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations and program requirements.

Section 3 --It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 75.

HOME-ARP Certification --It will use HOME-ARP funds consistent with Section 3205 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) and the CPD Notice: *Requirements for the Use of Funds in the HOME-American Rescue Plan Program*, as may be amended by HUD, for eligible activities and costs, including the HOME-ARP Notice requirements that activities are consistent with its accepted HOME-ARP allocation plan and that HOME-ARP funds will not be used for prohibited activities or costs, as described in the HOME-ARP Notice.



Signature of Authorized Official

12/16/22
Date

Director
Title

ASSURANCES - NON-CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0040), Washington, DC 20503.


PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the awarding agency. Further, certain Federal awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project cost) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of the project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, through any authorized representative, access to and the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the award; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
4. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
5. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards for merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
6. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to nondiscrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681-1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee-3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and, (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.
7. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal or federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
8. Will comply, as applicable, with provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.

9. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333), regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
10. Will comply, if applicable, with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
11. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) Implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93- 205).
12. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
13. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq.).
14. Will comply with P.L. 93-348 regarding the protection of human subjects involved in research, development, and related activities supported by this award of assistance.
15. Will comply with the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-544, as amended, 7 U.S.C. §§2131 et seq.) pertaining to the care, handling, and treatment of warm blooded animals held for research, teaching, or other activities supported by this award of assistance.
16. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
17. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
18. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
19. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL 	TITLE Director
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION DHCD	DATE SUBMITTED 12/16/22

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 1. Type of Submission:**

- Preapplication
- Application
- Changed/Corrected Application

*** 2. Type of Application:**

- New
- Continuation
- Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify):

* 3. Date Received:

Completed by Grants.gov upon submission.

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name:

Virginia Department of Housing & Community Development

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):

54-1083047

* c. Organizational DUNS:

Q85SYD73U1A5

d. Address:

* Street1:

600 East Main Street

Street2:

Suite 300

* City:

Richmond

County/Parish:

* State:

Province:

* Country:

USA: UNITED STATES

* Zip / Postal Code:

23219 - 2430

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:

Division Name:

Division of Housing & Community Development

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

Prefix:

* First Name:

Lyndsi

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Austin

Suffix:

Title:

Associate Director

Organizational Affiliation:

Department of Housing & Community Development

* Telephone Number:

(804) 334-5602

Fax Number:

* Email:

lyndsi.austin@dhcd.virginia.gov

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

State Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14.239

CFDA Title:

Home Investment Partnership

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

* Title:

HOME APR

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

HOME APR

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant

* b. Program/Project

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

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date:

* b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="\$39,724,473"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text"/>
* c. State	<input type="text"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="\$39,724,473"/>

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

- a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on .
- b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
- c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

Yes No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

**** I AGREE**

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:
Middle Name:
* Last Name:
Suffix:

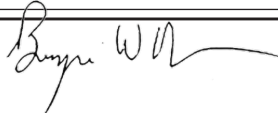
* Title:

* Telephone Number: Fax Number:

* Email:

* Signature of Authorized Representative:

* Date Signed:



12/06/22

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

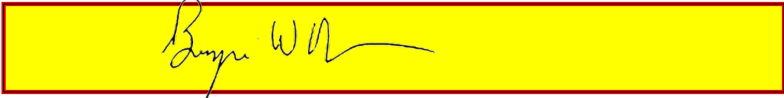
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2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
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18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
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SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL 	TITLE Director
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development	DATE SUBMITTED 12/06/22

The Roanoke Times

**Roanoke, Virginia
Affidavit of Publication**

Account Number

2159386

Date

December 12, 2022

VA DEPT OF HOUSING DEV AUTH
Attn ACCOUNTING
601 S BELVIDERE ST
RICHMOND, VA 23220

Date	Category	Description	Ad Size	Total Cost
11/03/2022	Legal Notices	HOME-ARP ALLOCATION PLAN PUBLIC NOTICE The draft c	2 x 12 L	169.44



**Publisher of the
Roanoke Times**

**I, (the undersigned) an authorized representative of the
Roanoke Times, a daily newspaper published in Roanoke, in the
State of Virginia, do certify that the annexed notice HOME-ARP
ALLOCATION PLAN was published in said newspapers on the
following dates:**

10/25/2022

The First insertion being given ... 10/25/2022

Newspaper reference: 0001376543

Brenda Bruce

Billing Representative

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th Day of December 2022

Kimberly Kay Harris

Notary Public

**State of Virginia
County of Hanover
My Commission expires _____**

**Kimberly Kay Harris
NOTARY PUBLIC
Commonwealth of Virginia
Reg. No. 366753
Commission Exp. Jan. 31, 2025**