



Consolidated Plan
Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report
2024 – 2025

Program Year: July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)

This report is the second CAPER for the 2023-2027 five-year Consolidated Plan. The state has made significant progress toward establishing priorities specific to the development of affordable housing units that are accessible and targeted to special needs housing. These efforts have resulted in state housing policy development, coordinated efforts to provide community-based housing and services for individuals with intellectual/developmental disabilities, serious mental illness and dedicated state resources for affordable housing, permanent supportive housing, and rapid re-housing.

Between July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025, DHCD’s HUD-funded programs yielded the following notable outcomes:

- 3,304 individuals receiving Rapid Re-Housing services
- 585,149 persons benefiting from public services projects
- 2,155 jobs created or retained
- 222 Extremely Low- and Low-Income households provided affordable housing units

In addition, the state has worked to develop in coordination with Virginia Continua of Care (CoCs) standard performance measures. Ongoing coordination and the restructuring of funding priorities have resulted in a 1% reduction in homelessness in Virginia between 2024 and 2025.

Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)

The Commonwealth far exceeded expectations for the 2024-2025 Program Year in all seven outcome measures associated with the goal to create competitive and sustainable communities. For six of these outcome measures, Virginia has already met the five-year objective set forth in the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan. This significant achievement can be attributed to the completion of projects funded with CDBG-CV resources. For the remaining outcome measure, Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit, DHCD is on track to meet the five-year objective.

DHCD surpassed its expectations for the outcome measures associated with the goal to increase access to affordable housing—Rental Units Constructed and Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers. The number of rental housing units rehabilitated fell short of the program year

objectives, which may be partially attributed to compliance with the changing rehabilitation standards following the NSPIRE final rule. Finally, while the Commonwealth added less homeowner housing than expected, DHCD anticipates meeting the five-year objective for this outcome measure. For more details, please see the following table:

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	25000	10393	41.57%	400	5802	1450.5%
Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	1000	3202	320.20%	300	1694	564.7%
Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	5000	1115106	22302.1%	100	585149	595149%
Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	135	1050	777.78%	20	1043	5215%

Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	535	2210	413.08%	100	2155	2155%
Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	100	144	144.00%	25	36	144.0%
Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	100	203	203.00%	10	184	184.0%
Increase access to affordable housing	Affordable Housing	HOME / HTF	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	550	240	43.64%	90	127	141.1%
Increase access to affordable housing	Affordable Housing	HOME / HTF	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	755	57	7.55%	90	50	55.56%
Increase access to affordable housing	Affordable Housing	HOME / HTF	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	100	64	64.00%	20	14	70.0%
Increase access to affordable housing	Affordable Housing	HOME / HTF	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	450	0	--	100	0	--

Increase access to affordable housing	Affordable Housing	HOME / HTF	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	350	115	32.86%	70	86	122.86%
Reduce homelessness	Homeless	ESG / HOPWA	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	10650	3359	31.54%	2100	1638	78.00%

Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

Assess how the jurisdiction’s use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

The Virginia CDBG program makes funding available to local governments for planning and implementing community development projects in non-entitlement localities. By regulation, every project and activity supported with CDBG funding must meet at least one of three national objectives. Those objectives are benefit to low- and moderate-income individuals and households; prevention or elimination of slums and blight; and activities which meet an urgent need due to extreme conditions posing a serious and immediate threat to the community.

Localities submitting applications for assistance are expected to provide their methodology for prioritizing the highest community development needs within the locality. CDBG planning grants may include that effort as part of the planning activities. Competitive grant applications include activities that address the locality’s highest identified community development needs. Similarly, open submission projects are also funded based on the locality’s ability to determine the community’s highest priority needs.

Virginia has been fortunate to be able to utilize CDBG-CV resources to target and respond to urgent needs presented by the COVID-19 pandemic.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	HOPWA	ESG	HTF
White	1,054	51	129	692	25
Black or African American	506	126	158	2,025	49
Asian	14	1	0	54	5
American Indian or American Native	1	1	0	17	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0	0	6	0
Total	1,576	179	287	2,794	79
Hispanic	4	7	8	337	6
Not Hispanic	37	179	340	2,937	77

Table 2 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

Narrative

Please note, the ESG numbers shared reflect the racial demographics of persons (both adults and children) served during the 2024-2025 program year. Many of multi-racial demographic categories were not included in the table. The HOME program served 7 individuals identifying as multi-racial and had one vacant unit. The NHTF program served 4 individuals identifying as multi-racial and had 4 vacant units.

The ESG program served 28 persons served who identify as Middle Eastern or North African and 452 persons who identify as multi-racial. Please note that the table above includes all individuals who identify as Hispanic; 120 of these individuals identify as Hispanic only, and there were an additional 217 persons served by the ESG program whose multi-racial identity includes Hispanic. Similarly, the ESG program served 18 persons whose racial and ethnic data was not collected and 12 persons who declined to provide this information.

Notably, ethnic data was not provided by a significant portion of families assisted with CDBG funding. This is likely attributable to differences in reporting requirements between programs.

HOPWA data above includes only the individuals qualifying the household for assistance and does not include individuals identifying as Multiple Races. There are an additional 61 individuals who identify as multi-racial. Please see the HOPWA CAPER report for more details.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	23,107,637	13,251,796.74
HOME	public - federal	11,362,902	6,271,205.78
HOPWA	public - federal	1,660,100	1,501,647.13
ESG	public - federal	3,069,615	2,715,718.05
HTF	public - federal	3,937,748	7,448,093.27

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

Virginia is a diverse state, where funding is allocated based on a method of distribution. Please see each method of distribution in the Annual Action Plan for any geographic targeting details.

HOME Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
\$1,969,880.16	\$802,891.46	\$900,000.00	\$0	\$1,872,771.62

Leveraging

Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.

DHCD's program designs are regularly updated to provide opportunities for recipients to layer federal funding sources with additional funds made available to them outside of the agency. For example, DHCD works closely with Virginia Housing, the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit and state housing tax credit administrator, to ensure program thresholds and scoring rubrics have similar considerations for awards to rental developments. Rental developments also leverage private permanent financing (first mortgages) and state housing trust funds into their final capital stacks.

DHCD's Homeownership Assistance Program (HOME DPA) and construction grant funding available to developers of for-sale affordable units typically leverage private mortgages at final sale, and applications for construction grants are also scored on the percentage of outside funds completing the project.

Additionally, the commonwealth uses a combination of state, private sector and other federal funds to address aspects of homelessness and also accounts for a sizable amount of the funding leveraged by the HUD annual allocations.

Community providers leverage federal, state and private funds for the delivery of homeless services in the Commonwealth. Providers are able to access funding for activities related to homeless street outreach, emergency shelter operations, targeted homelessness prevention and rapid rehousing services through the Virginia Homeless Solutions Program, 79% of which is funded with state general funds. For the 2024 – 2025 program year, ESG match requirements were met with state general fund dedicated to rapid re-housing, which is the primary activity of the ESG federal allocation.

HOME: HOME has a 25% match requirement that was met using state funds administered through the Affordable and Special Needs Housing program.

CDBG: CDBG does not have a match requirement. With escalating costs, however, it is increasingly uncommon that an ambitious and transformational project can be fully funded with CDBG funds. Implementation grant applicants are expected to document the availability and commitment of sufficient outside funds to complete projects, and failure to do so may delay or cancel a funding offer.

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	1,800	1,531
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	290	277
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	300	345
Total	2,521	2,153

Table 4 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	2,100	1,638
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	110	141
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	91	50
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	70	86
Total	2,451	1,945

Table 5 – Number of Households Supported

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

While materials costs were high at the time of DHCD's previous CAPER, as anticipated programmatic adjustments and generally less development market interruptions resulted in more units being placed into service year over year. DHCD continues to meet with partners and developer applicants to ensure that our programs and technical assistance are proactively addressing problems meeting goals and outcomes.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

As anticipated, DHCD's proactive approach to evaluating the need for changes to individual Methods of Distribution assisted in meeting goals and outcomes during the program year. Further, DHCD forecasts fewer delays in the completion and placement into service of both new construction and rehabilitated units based on surveys of awarded developments currently in construction.

Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual	HTF Actual
Extremely Low-income	11	23	83
Low-income	36	116	0
Moderate-income	58	47	0
Total	105	186	83

Table 6 – Number of Households Served

CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)

Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

All Virginia Continuum of Care (CoCs) and individual service providers across the Commonwealth are required to utilize a coordinated assessment system. The coordinated assessment system ensures that all persons experiencing homelessness are assessed using a standardized tool and receive appropriate services to return to permanent housing. The coordinated assessment system ensures access to appropriate services for households experiencing homelessness including individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness through a coordinated, community approach.

Additionally, the Commonwealth of Virginia provides resources to support targeted homeless outreach. During the state fiscal year, grantees engaged 1,504 unsheltered person.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Commonwealth of Virginia leverages both state and federal resources to address the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness in need of shelter services. Through state resources, the Commonwealth supports organizations that provide emergency shelter operations to ensure households are able to access emergency shelter. While the Commonwealth does not provide resources to support transitional housing programs, Virginia DHCD provides opportunities for communities to access technical assistance and training that can support the implementation of transitional housing programs. All households who are connected to either emergency shelter services or transitional housing resources are also supported in their efforts to access permanent housing quickly.

With state resources provided by the Commonwealth, a total of 8,386 persons were served with emergency shelter during state fiscal year 2025. Of those who exited during the fiscal year, 40% exited to a permanent housing destination.

The Commonwealth uses a community-based application process for the allocation of both state and federal homeless assistance that include support for emergency shelter programs. Applications are completed through a Continuum of Care (CoC) or a Virginia Balance of State Continuum of Care - Local Planning Group (LPG) community application and funding awards are based on the local alignment with state goals.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after

being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

The Commonwealth of Virginia's main strategy to assist low-income individuals and families from entering the homelessness system is to divert households to mainstream and natural resources. Programs administered by DHCD require that providers conduct problem-solving conversations with program participants to explore a household's ability to connect with mainstream and natural supports prior to entering the homelessness system. Additionally, the Commonwealth of Virginia leverages state resources to divert low-income individuals and families from homelessness through targeted homelessness prevention projects funded through the Virginia Homeless Solutions Program. The state's program requires that homeless prevention providers participate in coordinated assessment systems and that prevention resources are targeted to those seeking homeless assistance in order to better target those most likely to become homeless.

With state and federal resources provided by the Commonwealth, a total of 1,813 persons were served with homeless prevention services during state fiscal year 2025. Of those who exited during the fiscal year, 94% exited to a permanent housing destination.

Additionally, Virginia DHCD staff participate in a number of statewide initiatives dedicated to addressing the needs of those who are being discharged from publicly-funded institutions, including health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions who are at the greatest risk of experiencing homelessness. Information gathered from these initiatives support the planning and implementation of federal and state funding to ensure that all persons experiencing homeless are able to access the appropriate resources to return to permanent housing.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

Once households are enrolled in a homeless services program funded by the Commonwealth, service providers administer individualized person-centered case management services. This ensures that services cater to the needs of the household to ensure stability once they are connected to permanent housing and independent living. Barriers in maintaining housing are addressed during case management meetings, which are offered at least monthly to households to prevent households from entering

homelessness again. If additional case management provision is required for a household, a provider will collaborate with a household to determine additional meetings that will be required to prevent additional experiences of homelessness.

For households who are at risk of experiencing homelessness again, the Commonwealth of Virginia leverages state resources to provide case management services and in some cases, financial assistance to those households to prevent their return to homelessness.

CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

DHCD works through public forums and through participation in statewide initiatives to address barriers to affordable housing. DHCD, along with other key partners, such as the Virginia Housing Alliance and Housing Opportunities Made Equal, work to help identify and encourage the removal of public policies that serve as a barrier to affordable housing.

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

DHCD's HOME-funded Affordable and Special Needs Housing program, a development financing program for affordable rental and homebuyer developments, requires applicants to complete narrative questions regarding the targeting of deep subsidy compared to the surrounding area, and a threshold requirement for application includes a market study to demonstrate need for the proposed housing unit typology and income targeting. The application requests additional information about the overall community surrounding proposed developments including the availability of job opportunities or amenities such as medical offices, pharmacies and groceries. Projects receive scoring preferences for including more than the minimum 504/UFAS units, and for utilizing Universal Design principles or otherwise offering accessibility or optional services to residents.

Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

DHCD reduces lead-based paint hazards in rehabilitation or adaptive reuse projects awarded funds through the Affordable and Special Needs Housing (ASNH) program by requiring projects to identify risks related to lead-based paint by determining original property construction date and performing and then submitting a Phase I contamination report. Projects receiving ASNH investments are required to maintain the property to assure continued lead-based paint hazards compliance and are monitored through routine inspections. In addition, sub-recipients are required to give notice, conduct visual inspections, and require mediations for all homeowner rehabilitation and direct homebuyer assistance programs.

DHCD was awarded a grant from the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes in 2024. The Lead Hazard Reduction program (LHR) funds lead-based paint remediation, administration, and capacity building activities across the Commonwealth. DHCD has used this opportunity to develop or strengthen relationships with local health departments, other state agencies (i.e., Department of Health, Department of Social Services), and our existing network of housing rehab providers to implement the program statewide. DHCD has also forged new relationships with for-profit lead remediation contractors

and companies. Children with elevated blood lead levels are the priority population for service under the LHR program.

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

DHCD's goals, programs, and policies benefit families in Virginia by providing homeless assistance and prevention services that seek to either keep families in their homes or help them find permanent housing. These programs address barriers to housing and focus on leveraging mainstream resources whereby families may access resources reducing their level of poverty.

Housing development activities seek to provide affordable housing to moderate- to very low-income households. These activities also include homeownership assistance and Individual Development Accounts (IDA) that help families build financial assets and improve their overall personal wealth, as well as a demonstration project to help move residents from areas of highly concentrated poverty to neighborhoods with lower poverty concentrations. Other programs managed through DHCD work to improve overall economic conditions. In these cases, DHCD provides assistance for the development of needed infrastructure, as well as technical assistance that helps communities to be competitive and sustainable.

Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

DHCD works with many different organizations, both public and private, to carry out the Consolidated Plan. The community economic development activities are carried out through contractual agreements with units of local government. Please note that while individual localities are not listed, a total of nearly 300 localities are considered a part of the institutional delivery system. The housing activities, both production and preservation activities, are accomplished through partnerships with units of local government, non-profits, housing developers, and specifically through partnerships with state-certified Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs). ASNH staff provide technical assistance to organizations working to become CHDO certified for DHCD applications, and during the program year referred CHDOs and organizations on the path to certifications towards capacity building and predevelopment or planning grants administered by Virginia Housing to support them in advance of an application to DHCD for development funding. All CHDO-involved developments applying for HOME funds through the ASNH program receive preference points in their score.

Appropriate service coverage and the logistics of getting the funding and activities to the areas of need within Virginia are ongoing challenges. The solution in many cases is long-term and evolving. DHCD works with community-based organizations to develop local assets for meeting local needs.

Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) are components in the statewide system for the delivery of affordable housing. Local housing authorities are established through the auspices of local government, subject to state enabling legislation. Neither the state nor DHCD specifically has direct oversight over local PHAs,

however we may partner with these entities through a grantee or project sponsor relationship to complete local projects or activities.

Finally, DHCD leverages relationships with Continua of Care (CoCs) and Virginia Balance of State Local Planning Groups (LPGs), which includes non-profit service providers, victim service providers, emergency shelter providers, and units of local government, to address the needs of individuals experiencing homelessness, individuals with HIV/AIDS, and other vulnerable populations across the Commonwealth. Issues raised among these entities include addressing the barriers to the development of affordable housing.

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

DHCD's community-based funding structure encourages the coordination of public, private, and social services agencies through collaboration with CoCs and LPGs. Community partners including public and private landlords and social service agencies participate in the planning and delivery of homeless services across the commonwealth. These partners are also included around the individualized coordination of services for those experiencing homelessness to promote access to permanent stable housing. This coordination includes a focus on addressing housing needs of people with serious mental illness, individuals experiencing chronic homelessness, and other special needs populations.

Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)

DHCD identified that limited availability and access to quality affordable housing constrained fair housing choice across the state, and survey results identified disability and elderliness as some of the protected classes most likely to experience barriers to fair housing choice in Virginia. DHCD's HOME-funded Affordable and Special Needs Housing program preferences developments that provide a greater number of accessible units than federally required, and provides scoring preferences for developments which incorporate Universal Design into all common areas and units which further provides for greater access for those with current physical impairments or impairments that may develop as a household ages in place.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and used to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

All programs have standards and procedures that grantees/awardees must adhere. Grantees/awardees are monitored based on established programmatic policies and procedures that include risk assessments, onsite file reviews and desk reviews as appropriate to the program.

Where applicable, grantees are required to comply with minority business outreach, Section 3, 504 and fair housing. Awardees are monitored in these regards where appropriate.

DHCD uses a standardized risk assessment tool across all programs and funding sources.

Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.

For performance reports, notices are published in several newspapers across the Commonwealth. All notices included the address, phone number, TDD and time for submitting comments. The draft CAPER information is published online and made available in hard copy as requested. DHCD provides translation copies and accessible copies of the performance reports upon request. Written comments may be submitted through the close of business on September 24, 2025.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.

DHCD has augmented its program structure to simplify the project categories and improve subgrantees' ability to complete projects and meet national objectives. The new project types and maximum awards for each are as follows:

- **Public Infrastructure:** \$2,000,000 for single-locality projects / \$3,500,000 for regional projects
- **Housing Rehabilitation:** \$1,250,000 per project
- **Public Services:** \$250,000 for single-locality projects / \$500,000 for regional projects
- **Economic Development:** \$1,250,000 for single-locality projects / \$1,500,000 for regional projects
- **Urgent Need:** \$1,500,000 per project
- **Planning Grants:** \$40,000 for Activation Planning Grants / \$75,000 for Project-Driven Planning Grants

DHCD increased or maintained the maximum awards for each project type to assist with the goal of the Virginia CDBG Program, which is to improve the economic, social, and physical environments in Virginia's communities through implementation of activities which primarily benefit LMI persons, prevent or eliminate slums and blighting conditions, or meet urgent needs which threaten the welfare of citizens. This change recognizes and seeks to account for the increased costs of construction and associated materials industry-wide. Please note that DHCD decreased the maximum awards for planning grants in order to fund a larger number of these projects.

DHCD continues to examine the need for additional increases to project caps in order to compensate for rising costs. DHCD acknowledges that raising cost limits may decrease the number of projects that can be funded and that rewarding projects that bring in leverage may create incentives for localities to seek other funds when applying for CDBG grants.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?

Virginia DHCD does not have any open BEDI grants.

[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

Not applicable.

CR-50 - HOME 24 CFR 91.520(d)

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in 24 CFR §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.

For the July 1, 2024 - June 30, 2025 program year, DHCD compliance staff completed on-site inspections for the following listed properties/activity numbers, and will continue to follow a scheduled inspection process for HOME-assisted properties and units throughout the year. Any deficiencies identified will be reported in next year's CAPER.

Of the 66 inspected properties, 26 units were found in compliance and 40 units were found with deficiencies. Deficiencies included: bug infestation, heating and cooling systems, electrical socket/GFCI, Smoke detector, mold exposed wire nuts, windows and components and all 24 hour deficiencies were corrected within the appropriate timeframe to DHCD's satisfaction. Some moderate and low graded deficiencies are in progress due to delayed maintenance and service providers' availability. All work orders have been submitted with anticipated completion within reasonable extended timeframes.

IDIS 16295 – Omni Park Place
IDIS 15912 – North Hill Bond 47
IDIS 15910 – North Hill Bond 94
IDIS 13823 – Angelwood @ Caroline
IDIS 10415 – Arlington31 / Fort Meyers
IDIS 14517 – Overlook Terrace
IDIS 14841 – Tranquility @ The Lakes
IDIS 14520 – Crescent Square Apartments
IDIS 11038 – West Lake Judeo Christian
IDIS 13467 – Cedar Grover Apartments
IDIS 12268 – South Bay Apartments
IDIS 15504 – Whittaker Place
IDIS 14864 – Cypress Terrace
IDIS 14838 – Oyster Point
IDIS 14527 – New Phoenix Village
IDIS 10229 – Clairborne Run / Home Road

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 24 CFR 91.520(e) and 24 CFR 92.351(a)

Applicants for the Affordable and Special Needs Housing (ASNH) program (which includes the HOME

program that develops affordable rental units) must submit affirmative marketing plans. These plans are reviewed by DHCD staff at the time of application. Affirmative marketing plans are threshold requirements for ASNH funding. Any project selected through the application process must implement the approved affirmative marketing plan. Onsite compliance reviews monitor for compliance with the affirmative marketing plan.

Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics

HOME program income is used in Affordable and Special Needs HOME-funded projects. These are primarily affordable rental but can also include homebuyer projects.

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 24 CFR 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 24 CFR 91.320(j)

DHCD targets its HOME funds toward the development and preservation of affordable housing in the Commonwealth. Approximately 85 percent of projects funded through the HOME program between 2024-2025 have LIHTC commitments. The LIHTCs are administered through a sister agency, Virginia Housing. DHCD and Virginia Housing have mechanisms in place to share project information. Virginia Housing is the servicer of the ASNH loans on most projects funded through the ASNH program.

CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

Identify the number of individuals assisted and the types of assistance provided

Table for report on the one-year goals for the number of households provided housing through the use of HOPWA activities for: short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments to prevent homelessness of the individual or family; tenant-based rental assistance; and units provided in housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds.

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments	200	232
Tenant-based rental assistance	100	107
Units provided in transitional housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	-	-
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	-	33
Total	300	372

Table 7 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

DHCD served 345 unduplicated households during the 2024 - 2025 program year through 8 subgrantees (project sponsors). Please see the HOPWA CAPER for more reporting details.

CR-56 - HTF 91.520(h)

Describe the extent to which the grantee complied with its approved HTF allocation plan and the requirements of 24 CFR part 93.

DHCD has obligated and/or made preliminary offers on all prior years of the National Housing Trust Fund (HTF). 8 HTF projects were completed during the program year, averaging 7.5 HTF units each, an increase from 5.8 units per project in the previous program year. Additional units are in the process of being completed in the 2025-2026 program year.

Tenure Type	0 – 30% AMI	0% of 30+ to poverty line (when poverty line is higher than 30% AMI)	% of the higher of 30+ AMI or poverty line to 50% AMI	Total Occupied Units	Units Completed, Not Occupied	Total Completed Units
Rental	83	0	0	83	7	90
Homebuyer	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 15 - CR-56 HTF Units in HTF activities completed during the period

CR-58 – Section 3

Identify the number of individuals assisted and the types of assistance provided

Total Labor Hours	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Total Number of Activities	42	0	0	0	0
Total Labor Hours	23,074	0	0	0	0
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	0	0	0	0	0
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8 – Total Labor Hours

Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Public Housing Targeted Workers	0	0	0	0	0
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.	0	0	0	0	0
Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).	0	0	0	0	0
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.	0	0	0	0	0
Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).	0	0	0	0	0
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.	25	0	0	0	0
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.	0	0	0	0	0
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.	0	0	0	0	0
Provided or connected residents with assistance in seeking employment including drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, finding job opportunities, connecting residents to job placement services.	0	0	0	0	0
Held one or more job fairs.	0	0	0	0	0
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.	0	0	0	0	0
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that provide one or more of the following: work readiness health screenings, interview clothing, uniforms, test fees, transportation.	0	0	0	0	0
Assisted residents with finding childcare.	0	0	0	0	0
Assisted residents to apply for or attend community college or a four-year educational institution.	0	0	0	0	0
Assisted residents to apply for or attend vocational/technical training.	0	0	0	0	0
Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.	0	0	0	0	0
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.	0	0	0	0	0
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.	0	0	0	0	0
Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.	0	0	0	0	0
Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.	0	0	0	0	0
Other.	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

No HOME nor NHTF projects were completed during the program year that triggered this reporting requirement. No ESG or HOPWA funding is used for construction programs that would trigger this reporting requirement.



Submission Overview: ESG: CAPER

Report: CAPER Period: 7/1/2024 - 6/30/2025 Your user level here: Data Entry and Account Admin

Step 1: Dates

7/1/2024 to 6/30/2025

Step 2: Contact Information

First Name	Catherine
Middle Name	
Last Name	Farnsler
Suffix	
Title	
Street Address 1	600 E. Main St.
Street Address 2	
City	Richmond
State	Virginia
ZIP Code	23219
E-mail Address	catherine.farnsler@dhcd.virginia.gov
Phone Number	(804) 516-1088
Extension	
Fax Number	

Step 4: Grant Information

Emergency Shelter Rehab/Conversion

Did you create additional shelter beds/units through an ESG-funded rehab project	No
Did you create additional shelter beds/units through an ESG-funded conversion project	No

Data Participation Information

Are there any funded projects, except HMIS or Admin, which are <u>not listed on the Project, Links and Uploads form</u> ? This includes projects in the HMIS and from VSP	No
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Step 5: Project Outcomes

Project outcomes are required for all CAPERS where the program year start date is 1-1-2021 or later. This form replaces the narrative in CR-70 of the eCon Planning Suite.

From the Action Plan that covered ESG for this reporting period copy and paste or retype the information in Question 5 on screen AP-90: "Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG."

Performance measures are evaluated on both the grantee and CoC level. Specifically, DHCD's goals are to reduce the number of individuals experiencing homelessness, to shorten the length of time people experience homelessness, and to reduce the number of individuals returning to homelessness.

DHCD has each CoC and local planning group provide an annual project end of year report. DHCD evaluates aggregate HUD CoC System Performance Measures Data for the evaluation of CoC systems and the homeless crisis response system in Virginia. This report aligns with HUDs System Performance Measures report and is used to rate the performance of each CoC/LPG's crisis system and impacts state funding decisions including ESG.

Based on the information from the Action Plan response previously provided to HUD:

1. Briefly describe how you met the performance standards identified in A-90 this program year. *If they are not measurable as written type in N/A as the answer.*

Virginia saw a 1% decrease in the overall number of people experiencing homelessness during the Point-in-Time count (based on preliminary reporting) between January 2024 and January 2025. Additional highlights for the Point-in-Time count included an 8% decrease in households with children, an 11% decrease in veteran homelessness, and a 41% decrease in unsheltered veteran homelessness.

Virginia calculates and evaluates state level System Performance Measure which show the following:

- Length of Time Homeless: 221 day (average median)
- Returns to Homelessness in 12 months: 11%
- Annual Homeless Count - 18,173 (2.9% increase from 2024)
- First Time Homeless - 14,194 (2.8% decrease from 2024)
- Leavers Increased Income - 33.8%
- Exits to Permanent Housing - 34%

ESG funding is used primarily for Rapid Re-Housing Projects. With both ESG and State funding, Virginia served 3,730 individuals (1,662 households). Of these households, 799 were households with children and 863 were adult only households. Subpopulations included 293 (25%) household were chronically homeless and 733 (37%) were Adult Domestic Violence Survivors. Disabilities included a mental health disorder (36%), substance use disorder (11%), chronic health conditions (24%), physical disability (19%), and developmental disability (11%). Of households who exited rapid re-housing, seventy-eight percent (78%) exited to a permanent destination.

2. Briefly describe what you did not meet and why. *If they are not measurable as written type in N/A as the answer.*

All performance standards were met.

OR

3. If your standards were not written as measurable, provide a sample of what you will change them to in the future? *If they were measurable and you answered above type in N/A as the answer.*

NA

Step 6: Financial Information

ESG Information from IDIS

As of 8/15/2025

FY	Grant Number	Current Authorized Amount	Funds Committed By Recipient	Funds Drawn	Balance Remaining	Obligation Date	Expenditur
2024	E24DC510001	\$3,069,615.00	\$2,819,925.00	\$2,819,925.00	\$249,690.00	9/13/2024	9/13/2026
2023	E23DC510001	\$3,205,897.00	\$3,205,897.00	\$3,205,897.00	\$0	6/30/2023	6/30/2025
2022	E22DC510001	\$3,048,024.00	\$3,048,024.00	\$3,048,024.00	\$0	8/18/2022	8/18/2024
2021	E21DC510001	\$3,007,657.00	\$3,007,657.00	\$3,007,657.00	\$0	8/11/2021	8/11/2023
2020	E20DC510001	\$3,008,913.00	\$3,008,913.00	\$3,008,913.00	\$0	6/9/2020	6/9/2022
2019	E19DC510001	\$2,885,391.00	\$2,885,391.00	\$2,885,391.00	\$0	7/12/2019	7/12/2021
2018	E18DC510001	\$2,771,457.00	\$2,771,457.00	\$2,771,457.00	\$0	8/7/2018	8/7/2020
2017	E17DC510001	\$2,902,036.78	\$2,902,036.78	\$2,902,036.78	\$0	9/12/2017	9/12/2019
2016	E16DC510001	\$2,754,274.00	\$2,754,274.00	\$2,754,274.00	\$0	8/3/2016	8/3/2018
2015	E15DC510001	\$2,752,294.00	\$2,752,294.00	\$2,752,294.00	\$0	7/22/2015	7/22/2017
Total		\$34,324,318.78	\$34,074,628.78	\$34,074,628.78	\$249,690.00		

Expenditures	2024 Yes	2023 No	2022 No	2021 No	2020 No	2019 No	2018 No
	FY2024 Annual ESG Funds for						
Homelessness Prevention	Non-COVID						
Rental Assistance							
Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance							
Relocation and Stabilization Services - Services							
Hazard Pay <i>(unique activity)</i>							
Landlord Incentives <i>(unique activity)</i>							
Volunteer Incentives <i>(unique activity)</i>							
Training <i>(unique activity)</i>							
Homeless Prevention Expenses	0.00						
	FY2024 Annual ESG Funds for						
Rapid Re-Housing	Non-COVID						
Rental Assistance	1,235,507.50						
Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	349,466.94						
Relocation and Stabilization Services - Services	1,234,950.56						
Hazard Pay <i>(unique activity)</i>							
Landlord Incentives <i>(unique activity)</i>							
Volunteer Incentives <i>(unique activity)</i>							
Training <i>(unique activity)</i>							
RRH Expenses	2,819,925.00						
	FY2024 Annual ESG Funds for						
Emergency Shelter	Non-COVID						
Essential Services							
Operations							
Renovation							
Major Rehab							
Conversion							
Hazard Pay <i>(unique activity)</i>							
Volunteer Incentives <i>(unique activity)</i>							
Training <i>(unique activity)</i>							
Emergency Shelter Expenses	0.00						
	FY2024 Annual ESG Funds for						

Temporary Emergency Shelter	Non-COVID
Essential Services	
Operations	
Leasing existing real property or temporary structures	
Acquisition	
Renovation	
Hazard Pay <i>(unique activity)</i>	
Volunteer Incentives <i>(unique activity)</i>	
Training <i>(unique activity)</i>	
Other Shelter Costs	
Temporary Emergency Shelter Expenses	
	FY2024 Annual ESG Funds for
Street Outreach	Non-COVID
Essential Services	
Hazard Pay <i>(unique activity)</i>	
Volunteer Incentives <i>(unique activity)</i>	
Training <i>(unique activity)</i>	
Handwashing Stations/Portable Bathrooms <i>(unique activity)</i>	
Street Outreach Expenses	0.00
	FY2024 Annual ESG Funds for
Other ESG Expenditures	Non-COVID
Cell Phones - for persons in CoC/YHDP funded projects <i>(unique activity)</i>	
Coordinated Entry COVID Enhancements <i>(unique activity)</i>	
Training <i>(unique activity)</i>	
Vaccine Incentives <i>(unique activity)</i>	
HMIS	19,469.00
Administration	230,221.00
Other Expenses	249,690.00
	FY2024 Annual ESG Funds for
	Non-COVID
Total Expenditures	3,069,615.00
Match	3,069,615.00
Total ESG expenditures plus match	6,139,230.00

Total expenditures plus match for all years

Step 7: Sources of Match

	FY2024	FY2023	FY2022	FY2021	FY2020	FY2019	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016	FY2015
Total regular ESG plus COVID expenditures brought forward	\$3,069,615.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total ESG used for COVID brought forward	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total ESG used for regular expenses which requires a match	\$3,069,615.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Match numbers from financial form	\$3,069,615.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Match Percentage	100.00%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Match Source	FY2024	FY2023	FY2022	FY2021	FY2020	FY2019	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016	FY2015
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds										
Other Federal Funds										
State Government	3,069,615.00									
Local Government										
Private Funds										
Other										
Fees										
Program Income										
Total Cash Match	3,069,615.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non Cash Match										
Total Match	3,069,615.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Step 8: Program Income

Program income is the income received by the recipient or subrecipient directly generated by a grant supported activity. Program income is defined in 2 CFR §200.307. More information is also available in the ESG CAPER Guidebook in the resources tab above.

Did the recipient earn program income from any ESG project during the program year?