



Department of Housing & Community Development

Main Street Station, 1500 East Main Street, Suite 300, Richmond VA 23219

**PY 2024/FY 2025
Consolidated Annual
Performance Evaluation Report
(CAPER)**

For Review and Public Comment

*Community Development Block Grant,
HOME Investment Partnerships, Emergency Solutions Grant, and
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Programs*

September 10, 2025

Preface

This version of the PY 2024/ FY 2025 (Federal Program Year 2024 / City of Richmond Fiscal Year 2025) Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) was created using final figures from the City's Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and the Department of Finance for expenses. All vouchers for expenditures that occurred between July 1, 2024, and June 30, 2025 (PY24) have been submitted to the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) but have not yet been approved. Additionally, HCD staff is reviewing data for outcomes in IDIS to ensure that all information is captured in a way that mirrors the City's Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

HCD staff have used **red text** to indicate figures and information that may be revised after HCD finalizes all financial figures in IDIS and makes needed corrections to outcome data elements. The final version of the PY24/FY25 CAPER will be submitted electronically to HUD through the e-Con Planning Suite within the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). The final submission will be available on HCD's website, and by contacting HCD's office using the information outlined in this document.

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CR-00 – Executive Summary

In accordance with the Federal Regulations found in 24 CFR Part 570, the City of Richmond, Virginia, has prepared this **DRAFT** Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for the period of July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025. The purpose of the CAPER is to describe the activities undertaken during this period using funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, the HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program, the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program, and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program. The projects/activities and the accomplishments described in the CAPER principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons. The following is the overall program narrative based on the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans, as amended.

The Consolidated Plan serves as a five-year road map with comprehensive goals and coordinated strategies to address housing and community needs of low- and moderate-income residents. This unified, coordinated vision is a result of input from citizens, community development partners, and extensive research to determine needs. The City partners with nonprofit and for-profit organizations, neighborhood groups, and other local governments to undertake specific actions with the strategies developed. Each year, the City of Richmond must submit an Annual Action Plan to show how those needs will be addressed in the coming year and a CAPER to show how those needs were met within the past year. The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) of the City of Richmond administers and supports ongoing community development programs.

HUD requires that cities receiving federal housing and community development funds submit this report every year within 90 days of the end of each fiscal year. The Citizen Participation Plan, part of the Five Consolidated Plan, includes the federal requirement that the City seek public comment on the Draft CAPER for 15 days before submitting it to HUD.

Programs described in the CAPER are funded by both federal entitlement money and other sources. The federal funds include:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- HOME Investment Partnership (HOME)
- Emergency Solution Grant (ESG)
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids (HOPWA)
- Community Development Block Grant - Cares Act (CDBG-CV)

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

The Program Year 2024 (PY24) Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) evaluates the City of Richmond's performance for its Program Year 2024/City Fiscal Year 2025 Annual Action Plan, which is the fourth annual plan of the City's 2021-2025 Five-Year Consolidated Plan. This CAPER is for the period from July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025. The City made progress toward meeting the goals identified in the annual action plan through its programming and coordination with subrecipient, using over \$6.7 million in federal entitlement funds granted for the year, including CARES Act and carryover funds from prior years.

The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) carries out the City's federally financed housing and community development programs. Throughout PY24, the City continued to augment Section 3 opportunities and deliver technical assistance to commercial clients. The HCD also allocated federal funds to sub-recipients for affordable housing development. HCD and the City as a whole remain committed to revitalizing the City's neighborhoods and increasing economic opportunity.

The CDBG Programs and activities outlined in this PY24 CAPER principally benefited low- and moderate-income persons, and funding was targeted to neighborhoods where there is the highest percentage of low- and moderate-income residents. The HOME, ESG, and HOPWA Programs and activities outlined in this CAPER and additional separate CAPERS are also primarily focused on low-and moderate-income residents, both in the City of Richmond, and for HOPWA, the Richmond MSA.

The City of Richmond, during this CAPER, addresses the following priority needs and goals from its FY 2021-2025 Five-Year Consolidated Plan:

- Ensure sustainable, safe, and healthy affordable housing is located throughout the city.
- Increase the supply of affordable rental housing, especially for households earning at or below 50% of AMI.
- Provide affordable rental housing and services for special needs and homeless populations.
- Increase homeownership for lower-income working households.
- Economic empowerment opportunities that assist in reducing poverty.
- To administer federal grant money efficiently and effectively in order to connect the community to housing and community development needs.
- Provide programs and resource connections for low-income residents.

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)

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee's program year goals.

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Econ. empowerment opportunities to reduce poverty	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	50	0	0.00%	0		
Econ. empowerment opportunities to reduce poverty	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	400	0	0.00%	0		
Econ. empowerment opportunities to reduce poverty	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0	0	2000	0	0%

Econ. empowerment opportunities to reduce poverty	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	470	4	0.85%	845	0	0%
Increase homeownership for working LMI households	Affordable Housing	CDBG HOPWA HOME ESG	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	200	618	309.00%	0		
Increase homeownership for working LMI households	Affordable Housing	CDBG HOME	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	156	73	46.79%	0		
Increase homeownership for working LMI households	Affordable Housing	CDBG HOPWA HOME ESG	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	300	88	29.33%	41	26	63.41%
Increase homeownership for working LMI households	Affordable Housing	CDBG HOPWA HOME	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	5	0	0.00%	0		

Increase supply of affordable rental units 50% AMI	Affordable Housing	CDBG HOPWA HOME ESG	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0		0		
Increase supply of affordable rental units 50% AMI	Affordable Housing	CDBG HOPWA HOME ESG	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	200	1	0.50%	5	0	0%
Increase supply of affordable rental units 50% AMI	Affordable Housing	CDBG HOPWA HOME	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	100	0	0.00%	0		
Increase supply of affordable rental units 50% AMI	Affordable Housing	CDBG HOME	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	1		0		
Increase supply of affordable rental units 50% AMI	Affordable Housing	HOPWA HOME ESG	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	140	0	0.00%	0		

Manage grant funds efficiently and effectively	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG HOPWA HOME ESG	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%	3	3	100%
Programs and Resources for LMI households	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG HOPWA HOME ESG	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0	0	1222	1212	99.18%
Programs and Resources for LMI households	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG HOPWA HOME ESG	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	9025	0	0.00%	0		
Provide Housing & Services for SN & Homeless Pop.	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG HOPWA HOME ESG	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	900	718	79.78%	0		
Provide Housing & Services for SN & Homeless Pop.	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG HOPWA HOME ESG	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	515	179	34.76%	50	19	38%

Provide Housing & Services for SN & Homeless Pop.	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG HOPWA HOME ESG	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	5125	636	12.41%	660	813	123.18%
Provide Housing & Services for SN & Homeless Pop.	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG HOPWA	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	1000	313	31.30%	278	268	96.4%
Sustainable, safe & healthy housing Citywide	Affordable Housing	CDBG HOME	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	533	270	50.66%	75	41	54.67%
Sustainable, safe & healthy housing Citywide	Affordable Housing	CDBG HOPWA HOME ESG	Other	Other	0	0		0		

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.

During the PY24 CAPER, the City did not meet all of its goals for expected units of measurement. Due to the delays in funding and the later start this year, the City did not reach its projected goals and some projects requested contract extensions to meet their deliverables. However, these

activities are still in progress, and the City should meet its goals in the PY25 CAPER.

The City of Richmond's FY 2021-2025 Five-Year Consolidated Plan goals are the following:

1. Ensure sustainable, safe, and healthy affordable housing is located throughout the city.

The City proposed to rehabilitate 75 owner-occupied housing units and to assist three organizations. The City was able to rehabilitate 41 homes during the period of performance, and the three organizations awarded funds have until December 31, 2025, to reach their original goals. Additional accomplishments between July 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025, will be captured on the PY25 CAPER.

2. Increase the supply of affordable rental housing, especially for households earning at or below 50% of AMI.

The City proposed to construct 306 rental units as part of its PY23 CAPER. The City did not meet this goal during this CAPER period. This project/activity is still ongoing, and once the project is completed, the City will meet this goal in the PY25 CAPER.

3. Provide affordable rental housing and services for special needs and homeless populations.

The City proposed to assist 50 households through TBRA/Rapid-Re-Housing, 660 persons through overnight shelter stays, and 278 households with HIV/AIDS Operations. During this CAPER period, the City surpassed one goal by assisting 813 persons through overnight shelters. The City was unable to meet its goal of assisting households through TBRA/Rapid-Re-Housing (19) and Households with HIV/AIDS Operations (268). The unmet TBRA/Rapid Re-Housing goal resulted from an organization that, after being awarded ESG funds, changed its operations midway through PY24. The City has since recaptured the Rapid Re-Housing funds. It will submit a Substantial Amendment to the PY25 Annual Action Plan to award the recaptured funds to a new agency that will provide Rapid Re-Housing services.

4. Increase homeownership for lower income working households.

The City proposed to assist 41 households through direct financial assistance. The City assisted 26 households during the period of performance, and the two organizations awarded funds have until December 31, 2025, to reach their original goal. This extension came at the request of the organizations, as high housing costs impacted their clients' abilities to identify affordable homes for purchase, even with the down payment assistance. As these projects/activities are still ongoing, once the projects are completed, the City will meet this goal in the PY25 CAPER.

5. Economic empowerment opportunities that assist in reducing poverty.

The City proposed to assist 845 businesses through technical assistance and assist 2,000 people with a Public Service/Employment program. During this CAPER period, the City did not meet these goals. These projects/activities are still ongoing, and once the projects are completed, the City will meet this goal in the PY25 CAPER.

6. To administer federal grant money efficiently and effectively in order to connect the community to housing and community development needs.

The City proposed to assist three organizations, and it successfully met this goal.

7. Provide programs and resource connections for low-income residents.

The City proposed to assist 1,222 low/mod households with public service activities. During this CAPER period, the City narrowly missed its goal by serving only 1,212.

Greatest Needs

The greatest need for the City of Richmond is affordable housing. The City used its CDBG funds to assist with this need. The City rehabilitated 41 owner-occupied housing units. Additionally, 1,127 households received assistance through renter and homebuyer training and counseling, and 41 first-time homebuyers were supported with down payment and closing cost assistance to purchase a home. The City of Richmond used its HOPWA funds to assist 54 households with Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance Payment; 56 families were assisted with Tenant-based Rental Assistance (TBRA) across the Richmond MSA; and 56 units were provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds. The City of Richmond spent 7.93% of its PY24 CDBG allocation to assist public service agencies in aiding the City's low- and moderate-income residents. The City of Richmond allocated its CDBG funds to benefit low- and moderate-income persons principally. The City has a multi-year public benefit ratio of 100% of its funds, which principally benefited low- and moderate-income persons.

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)

Describe the clients assisted (including the racial and/or ethnicity of clients assisted with CDBG)

	CDBG
American Indian or Alaska Native	23
American Indian or Alaska Native & White	1
Asian	25
Black or African American	2,396
Black or African American & White	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5
White	610
Other Multi-Racial	181
Total	3,245
Hispanic	165
Not Hispanic	3,080

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

Describe the clients assisted (including the racial and/or ethnicity of clients assisted with CDBG-CV)

	CDBG-CV
American Indian or Alaska Native	1
Asian	1
Black or African American	163
White	36
Other Multi-Racial	10
Total	211
Hispanic	22
Not Hispanic	189

Table 2b – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds – CDBG-CV

Describe the clients assisted (including the racial and/or ethnicity of clients assisted with HOME)

	HOME
Black or African American	1
White	5
Total	6
Hispanic	0
Not Hispanic	6

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

Describe the clients assisted (including the racial and/or ethnicity of clients assisted with ESG)

	HESG
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	9
Asian or Asian American	1
Black, African American, or African	618
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	26
White	138
Black, African American, or African & American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	2
Hispanic/Latina/e/o & American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	1
White & American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	4
Hispanic/Latina/e/o & Black, African American, or African	9
White & Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1
Multiracial – more than 2 races/ethnicity, with one being Hispanic/Latina/e/o	5
Multiracial – more than 2 races, where no option is Hispanic/Latina/e/o	2
Client doesn't know / Client prefers not to answer	5
Data not collected	1
Total	856

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

Describe the clients assisted (including the racial and/or ethnicity of clients assisted with HOPWA)

	HOPWA
Asian	0
Asian & White	0
Black/African American	216
Black/African American & White	3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2
American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African American	3
American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	0
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1
Other Multi-Racial	17
White	26
Total	268
Hispanic	12
Not Hispanic	256

Table 2d – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds - HOPWA**Narrative**

The City of Richmond's CDBG program benefitted 610 (18.8%) White families, 2,396 (73.84%) Black or African American families, 181 Other Multi-Racial families (5.58%), and the remaining 58 (1.79%) families represented five additional categories. Also, 86 families (5.08%) of the families were Hispanic, which is an increase from PY23.

The City of Richmond's HOME program benefitted one (16.66%) White family and five (83.33%) Black or African American families. No other families were represented in this small group.

Based on the SAGE / ESG CAPER Report, the City of Richmond's ESG program benefitted 138 (16.12%) White families, 618 (72.20%) Black families, and 26 (3.04%) Hispanic/Latina/e/o families. The remaining 50 (5.84%) families represent 13 additional categories. Further detailed information can be found in the SAGE / ESG CAPER Report.

Based on the HOPWA CAPER Report, the City of Richmond's HOPWA program benefitted 26 (9.70%) White families, 216 (80.59%) Black or African American families, and 17 (6.64%) Other Multi-Racial families. The remaining 9 (3.51%) families represent four additional categories. Also, 12 families (4.47%) were Hispanic. Further detailed information can be found in the HOPWA CAPER section.

All tables include a combination of individual persons served and households served.

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	5,198,742	4,110,943.68
HOME	public - federal	1,358,980.93	\$431,287.24
HOPWA	public - federal	2,641,755.00	\$1,672,830.49
ESG	public - federal	385,287.00	\$324,530.65

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

Table 3 – “Resources Made Available” reflects PY24 allocation plus prior year funds brought forward.

The “Amount Expended” column for CDBG reflects the actual expenditures during PY24, which include expenses for activities awarded funds as a part of the PY24/FY25 Annual Action Plan, and costs from activities awarded funds in PY23/FY24 that received an approved contract extension by the City of Richmond to maximize prior year awards. Sources expended do not include CDBG-CV funds, which totaled \$176,265.99.

The “Amount Expended” column for HOME reflects the actual expenditures during PY24 on the City’s awarded funds in PY23/FY24 under two-year contracts, and administrative expenses.

The “Amount Expended” column for ESG reflects the actual expenditures during PY24, which were solely for activities awarded funds as a part of the PY24/FY25 Annual Action Plan. The City of Richmond will submit a Substantial Amendment to its PY25/FY26 Annual Action Plan to reflect the recapture of unused ESG funds, which will be allocated to a new activity.

The “Amount Expended” column for HOWA reflects the actual expenditures during PY24, which include expenses for activities awarded funds as a part of the PY24/FY25 Annual Action Plan, and costs from activities awarded funds in PY23/FY24 that received an approved contract extension by the City of Richmond to maximize prior year awards.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Citywide	70	71	61% of the City of Richmond meets the low-and moderate-income area percentage requirement for CDBG eligibility.
Highland Park	0	0	The boundaries for this area are 2nd Ave on the north, E Brooklyn Park Boulevard on the west, Detroit Ave on the south, and the CSX railroad on the east. This target area is in part of North Highland Park neighborhood and falls in census tract 109. PY 2024/FY 2025, the City did not fund any specific projects in this Target Area.
Hull Street - Lower Corridor	0	0	This mixed-use corridor stretches along Hull Street from the train tracks just south of Southside Plaza to the corporate limit/Chippenham Parkway intersection and includes the adjoining and nearby residential blocks. As U.S. It includes portions of Census Tracts 706.01, 707, and 708.01. PY 2024/FY 2025, the City did not fund any specific projects in this Target Area
Hull Street - Swansboro Corridor	28	3	This mainly residential corridor extends along Hull Street from Cowardin Avenue/Richmond Highway to Broad Rock Road and includes the adjoining and nearby residential blocks. It includes portions of Census Tracts 604, 605, and 610.
Richmond Highway- North	0	0	This mainly retail/commercial corridor extends along Richmond Highway from its intersection with Hull Street south to its intersection with Hopkins Road/Harwood Street and includes the adjoining and nearby residential blocks. It includes portions of Census Tracts 602 and 610. PY 2024/FY 2025, the City did not fund any specific projects in this Target Area.
Richmond Highway- South	0	0	This mainly retail/commercial corridor extends along Richmond Highway from its intersection with Hopkins Road/Harwood Street south to its intersection with Bellemeade Road and includes the adjoining and nearby residential blocks to the east of the corridor and the Hillside Court public housing complex on the

			far eastern edge of the corridor. It includes portions of Census Tracts 608 (a Racial/Ethnic Concentration of Poverty) and 607. PY 2024/FY 2025, the City did not fund any specific projects in this Target Area.
Richmond MSA	3	25	The Richmond MSA is made up of the Cities of Richmond, Colonial Heights, Hopewell and Petersburg. The MSA includes the following counties: Amelia, Caroline, Charles City, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, King William, New Kent, Powhatan, Prince George, and Sussex.

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The PY24/FY25 Annual Action Plan contained a data entry error in the AP-50 section. The “Planned Percentage” for the Hull Street – Swansboro Corridor should have read 3%, and the Richmond MSA “Planned Percentage” should have read 28%. With those corrections, the “Actual Allocations” of CDBG funding in the Hull Street–Swansboro Corridor area and the HOPWA “Actual Allocations” in the Richmond-MSA would have been close to the target.

The HOPWA funds were used for housing-related and supportive services for those with HIV/AIDS, such as tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA), emergency short-term mortgage assistance, utility assistance, and information referrals. The disbursement was based on the needs of each agency to address their client outreach goal, not by geographic area. These funds serve the Richmond MSA, which covers the cities of Colonial Heights, Hopewell, Petersburg, Richmond, as well as the counties of Amelia, Caroline, Charles City, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, King William, New Kent, Powhatan, Prince George, and Sussex. Actual allocations were lower in PY24 than planned due to challenges subrecipients experienced after the discontinuation of Ryan White funding, and fewer qualifying clients receiving supportive services.

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.

The following CDBG subrecipients leveraged the following from other funds:

- **Housing Opportunities Made Equal of VA, Inc.** - leveraged \$160,000
- **Southside Community Development and Housing Corporation** - leveraged \$277,084
- **Metropolitan Business League** – leveraged \$272,644
- **CARITAS** – leveraged \$775,000

The attached HOPWA CAPER also shows that subrecipients that leveraged funds, mainly from Ryan White funding.

Program Income

- The City received \$46,283.09 in CDBG Program Income during this CAPER period.
- The City received \$69,987.13 in HOME Program Income during this CAPER period.

Match Requirements

- The PY24 HOME Program Match was \$1,450,000. The HOME Match was satisfied through AHTF Development projects under the Equitable Affordable Housing Program, plus excess match carryover from previous program years.
- The PY24 ESG Program match was \$717,106.00. The ESG Match was satisfied through funds from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Commonwealth of Virginia, Henrico County, Chesterfield County, private foundations, individual donations, company donations, United Way, etc.

The City of Richmond does not have any publicly owned land or property within the jurisdiction that was part of the CDBG program. This question does not apply to the City of Richmond.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	2,161,988
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	1,450,000
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	3,611,988
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	53,125
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	3,558,863

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

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Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
Genesis 101 West Commerce	07/30/2025	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
MWCLT 1903 Semmes Ave	07/30/2023	450,000	0	0	0	0	0	450,000

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

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 \$
568,106.06	69,987.13	65,999.00	0	572,049.19

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Contracts						
Number	46	0	1	7	16	22
Dollar Amount	22,857,509	0	347,900	2,076,645	11,262,951	9,170,013
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			
Number	0	0	0			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	46	7	39			
Dollar Amount	22,857,509	1,155,221	21,702,288.0			

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted						
	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired		0		0		
Businesses Displaced		0		0		
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0		0		
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		0		0		
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

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	418	164
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	121	67
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	539	231

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	418	164
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	5	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	75	41
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	41	26
Total	539	231

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

Based on the PR23 IDIS Report, in PY24, the City of Richmond proposed to assist 418 households with rental assistance but was only able to assist 164 households during this CAPER period. The City proposed to develop 121 new housing units through the production of new housing units, but the City brought no new units online in PY24 using Federal funding. The City proposed to assist 75 housing units through the rehab of existing units, and the City actually assisted in the rehab of 41 housing units during the period of performance. Although these goals were not met during this performance period, the contracts for rehabbed units are set to expire on December 31, 2025. Additional units constructed between July 2025 and December 2025 will be captured on the PY25 CAPER.

City proposed to assist 41 households with the acquisition of existing units, and the City assisted 26 first-time homebuyers in purchasing a home. These contracts have also been extended until December 31, 2025, at the request of the subrecipients. Both agencies cited the lack of affordable housing and high interest rates as significant challenges in assisting households with down payment assistance.

The City of Richmond's goal was to assist 539 households, but the City missed this goal and only assisted 231 households. Additional challenges during the period of performance were the impact of the loss of Ryan White funding and the consolidation of Ryan White services for HOPWA providers. HOPWA providers also noted the continued increase in rental costs and the need to modify their award to accommodate higher TBRA costs.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The City of Richmond is working toward achieving its goal of providing decent, safe, sound, and affordable housing for its low- and moderate-income residents. The City is providing funds for for-sale housing, housing rehabilitation, and the development of new affordable housing in the City of Richmond. The City of Richmond's goal was to assist 539 households, but the City missed this goal and only assisted 231 households.

The City will submit a Substantial Amendment to its PY25/FY26 Annual Action Plan to award recaptured ESG funds to a new project. These funds were returned to the City after one of the awarded agencies changed its operation plans for the year and no longer offered rapid re-housing services. The same agency also closed its low-barrier men's shelter. These two changes affected the City's ability to meet its stated goals and impacted the operational capabilities of other Greater Richmond Continuum of Care agencies.

HOME funding, which was underutilized in PY24, has already been allocated to major projects for the PY25/FY26 Annual Action Plan. While the units will not come online in time for the PY25 CAPER, the City residents will have access to roughly 377 new affordable rental units and seven new affordable single-family homes.

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
Extremely Low-income	454	1
Low-income	275	1
Moderate-income	475	4
Total	1,204	6

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

Based on the PR23 Summary Reports for the CDBG and HOME Programs, the following accomplishment data is noted for occupied housing units:

- CDBG funds were used to assist 41 owner-occupied households, 26 families with down-payment assistance, and provide 1,082 households with housing and rental counseling, of which 37.70% were extremely low-income, 22.84% were low-income, and 39.45% were moderate-income.
- HOME funds were used to assist 6 households with down-payment assistance, of which 16.66% were extremely low-income, 16.66% were low-income, and 66.66% were moderate-income.

The City of Richmond continued to use its limited CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds to address its numerous housing, community development, and economic development needs. The City also continued to work towards addressing the City's affordable housing needs using CDBG and HOME funds.

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

Outreach to chronically homeless and unsheltered individuals:

Since 2013, outreach workers from the City of Richmond DSS, the Richmond Police, the Richmond Behavioral Health Authority, The Daily Planet Health Services, Commonwealth Catholic Charities, the McGuire VA Medical Center, the state Virginia Veteran and Family Support (VVSF) program, and SupportWorks Housing meet to coordinate outreach and engagement strategies for chronically homeless and unsheltered individuals. The Coordinated Outreach team, through the Greater Richmond Continuum of Care (GRCoC), participates in bi-weekly case conferencing meetings, which connect chronically homeless and unsheltered individuals to permanent housing and other resources.

In addition to coordinated street outreach efforts, the City of Richmond opened the Office of Homeless Services Community Resource and Training Center in October 2024. This new resource provides onsite case management, access to community services, and increases the number of connection point organizations in the city to five. Connection point locations provide light-touch assistance to individuals who are experiencing or are at imminent risk of homelessness.

Reaching homeless families:

Homeless service providers in the Greater Richmond Continuum of Care (GRCoC), including all ESG recipients, coordinate resources with Richmond Department of Social Services and other community-

based providers. Homeless family shelter providers partner with the Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority (RRHA) and the Richmond Behavioral Health Authority (RBHA) to access public housing units when this option is the best option to end a family's homelessness. A family case conferencing team meets bi-weekly to coordinate permanent housing resources for families with high barriers experiencing homelessness. The Coordinated Entry System (CES) is the system in which all programs within the GRCoC work together to ensure that services are accessible and well-targeted to the immediate needs of the client. The primary Access Point for the GRCoC's CES is the Homeless Connection Line; however, individuals can also access services through the EmpowerNet Hotline, which is a 24/7 hotline for those seeking assistance due to domestic and sexual violence.

Public and private service providers coordinate to publish resources and information to assist individuals and families experiencing homelessness. These resources include 2-1-1 (phone and website), Homeward's Street Sheet, and the City's 3-1-1 information line. Homeward maintains a Continuum of Care list-serve and a CoC website (www.endhomelessnessrva.org) to share information among providers.

Barriers to reaching homeless individuals and families:

The CoC implemented Coordinated Entry Policies and procedures in line with HUD requirements and as a way to coordinate and prioritize housing resources. The CoC has a high number of turnaways for emergency shelter and a waiting list for shelter and other resources for homeless families with minor children. In 2015, the GRCoC board passed a resolution prioritizing unsheltered households with minor children for emergency shelter and other resources. This prioritization reflects an ongoing capacity need within the community. The COVID-19 pandemic also presented new challenges for shelter capacity, as traditional congregate shelters reduced capacity to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. The need for greater capacity was offset by the GRCoC operating a non-congregate shelter program through hotels and motels in the region; this is a temporary solution, as funding for non-congregate shelter programs is only temporary.

The GRCoC providers continue to report the lack of affordable housing and connections with landlords as a barrier to quickly resolving homelessness. The City of Richmond has a very low rental vacancy rate, which makes finding affordable rental properties to re-house individuals and families an even more arduous process.

Homeless shelter agencies have served more people with fewer community resources and will continue to need operating support. The GRCoC will need to work together to ensure the stability of crisis-oriented services, especially as we increase the efficiency and effectiveness of rapid re-housing.

The GRCoC has identified and practiced diversion as a promising strategy to assist families experiencing homelessness; the GRCoC has begun to implement diversion at the first point of contact with the homeless services system through the Homeless Connection Line.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The emergency shelter and transitional housing system in Richmond has been working to focus its efforts on reducing the length of stay and targeting resources to those most in need of assistance.

The number of homeless individuals and families in the Greater Richmond region has increased drastically during the COVID-19 Pandemic, straining our region's emergency shelter system to its capacity, as emergency shelter providers have been faced with challenging financial times. According to the January 2025 Point in Count, 517 individuals were reported in the GRCoC's seasonal shelter and year-round shelters. This is an increase from January 2024, which showed only 477 individuals utilizing emergency shelters the year prior.

The GRCoC is working to enhance access to services through the implementation of coordinated entry, and Homeward has sought philanthropic support for this work. The GRCoC reallocated family transitional housing programs to rapid re-housing (and has seen an increase in the annual number of households with minor children served). Grant and Per Diem programs for homeless veterans and a peer-led recovery housing transitional program provide program options for single adults experiencing homelessness.

The GRCoC is working to reduce the need for emergency shelter by assisting individuals to exit to permanent housing more quickly through the coordination of housing resources with the case conferencing teams. Households with the longest histories of homelessness are targeted and prioritized for these resources.

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 Continuum of Care coordinates services and resources with the Richmond City Community Criminal Justice Board on the needs of people experiencing homelessness who have been involved with the criminal justice system and with the Central Region Independent Living Advocates for Youth on the needs of youth aging out of foster care. The Coordinated Outreach team works with area hospitals (including McGuire VA Medical Center) on the needs of those exiting hospitals. Homeward and other GRCoC stakeholders participate in the statewide Interagency Partnership to Prevent and End Youth Homelessness. The Daily Planet Health Services' Healthcare for the Homeless Clinic provides medical services to this population and other free clinics also offer medical services.

The Continuum of Care participates in the Governor's Coordinating Council on Homelessness Solutions Committee through Homeward's Executive Director. In addition to the work of the Coordinating Council,

Homeward is participating in a pilot project funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that seeks to connect data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) with other community systems in order to better serve clients who are cycling in and out of these systems.

The CoC coordinates services with McKinney-Vento school liaisons through the Family and Children's Homeless Workgroup.

The CoC works with the Navigators and The Daily Planet Health Services to assist individuals experiencing homelessness to access healthcare. Homeward partners with healthcare providers to better coordinate resources for patients experiencing homelessness. A member of the Care Coordination team at Virginia Commonwealth University Health Systems (VCUHS) serves on the Greater Richmond Continuum of Care board. Additionally, in a partnership between VCUHS, The Daily Planet Health Services, and Homeward, outreach staff worked in the emergency department to assist clients with a history of housing instability access resources. Though the scope of the pilot was limited, it suggested that partnerships such as these will be critical to providing services to people who are currently or formerly homeless in the future.

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

The Continuum of Care implemented a robust Coordinated Entry System (CES) in order to address the needs of those facing imminent homelessness. The CES coordinator at Homeward collaborates with community-based organizations serving individuals at high risk of homelessness to facilitate connections and ensure these partners have access to accurate and timely information on available resources.

A crucial component of the Continuum's housing network is a partnership between the homeless shelters, the Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority (RRHA), and the Richmond Behavioral Health Authority (RBHA) to prioritize homeless families for public housing units. RBHA provides housing-focused assistance and home-based supportive services. The supportive services in this partnership are funded through a CDBG public services grant.

CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

RRHA's development communities were built between 1940 and the 1970s. RRHA's developments suffer from extensive capital repair needs and high concentrations of poverty. Although maintained for the physical safety of families, generally, the public housing communities are physically obsolete and cost-ineffective to rehabilitate due to outdated electrical, plumbing, heating, and air systems. Public housing communities, by today's standards, are poorly designed and separate our families from vital resources and amenities.

RRHA's goal is to transform its entire public housing portfolio into quality affordable housing by offering a variety of housing options, both on and off-site of public housing communities.

For well over twenty-five (25) years, RRHA's Real Estate and Community Development Department (RECD) has been responsible for redeveloping challenged neighborhoods that have faced neglect and a lack of critical investment. RRHA and/or its subsidiary entity(s) plans to either partner with other developers or self-develop its properties using HUD repositioning strategies as well as private and other public funding resources.

RRHA envisions employing a range of options to achieve its goal to transform its portfolio, which may include but not be limited to modernization of existing public housing units; demolition, disposition, and redevelopment of public housing communities; introduction of affordable and market-rate rental and for-sale units; acquisition and development of new units in, around, and outside of RRHA properties.

RRHA plans to utilize HUD repositioning strategies, including Section 18, Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD), RAD/Section 18 Blend, Section 18, and Choice Neighborhoods. These strategies will allow RRHA to provide families with better-maintained units while creating opportunities to leverage public and private resources, easing administrative and financial burdens, and preserving affordable housing. Repositioning moves families from a public housing platform to other forms of HUD rental assistance, such as providing Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPV), Project-Based Vouchers (PBV), or project-based rental assistance (PBRA). This change will help RRHA preserve affordable housing units, address rehabilitation and physical needs, and place properties on a more stable financial foundation to achieve long-term viability of affordable housing.

Other affordable housing transactions (via acquisition or new construction or both) may be implemented commensurate with the RRHA Strategic Business Plan. Financing may include use of regular Capital Funds or HUD's Capital Fund Financing Program (CFFP). CFFP involves borrowing against future flow of annual Capital Funds.

RRHA plans to pursue public housing development activities and may utilize other subsidiary entities for development, financing, and the formation of a variety of ownership structures, as well as utilize subsidiary entities for the operation of public and non-public housing programs.

RRHA intends to use Capital Funds and other public and private funds to redevelop its entire ACC portfolio, including and not limited to Creighton Court, Hillside Court, Fairfield Court, Whitcomb Court, Mosby South, Gilpin Court, Townes at River South, as well as other family and elderly developments. RRHA may procure development partners or self-develop its community properties, which may include Creighton, Gilpin, Fairfield, Hillside, Mosby, and Whitcomb Courts. RRHA will conduct development through a community engagement process, which will assist RRHA in arriving at a master plan for redevelopment. RRHA selected The Community Builders for the development of Creighton Court. Known as the Church Hill North/Armstrong Renaissance residential development initiative, this landmark public-private redevelopment endeavor is informed by comprehensive resident engagement and planning. The goal of this project is to transform the existing Creighton Court public housing complex and the surrounding neighborhood into a mixed-income, vibrant community of choice. Delivering on the promise of turning Community Plans into action, the first “Build First” phase of redevelopment at the former Armstrong High School, in which four (4) of the five (5) phases are complete. The build-out of this new community, known as Armstrong Renaissance, includes 256 rental and homeownership units. RRHA also intends to use Capital Funds and other funds to acquire and redevelop properties in and around its public housing communities. In addition, RRHA plans to utilize project-based vouchers for additional affordable housing initiatives, redevelopment projects, replacement housing options and relocation options for residents affected by redevelopment and disposition plans.

RRHA’s strategy to address the housing needs of these individuals/families include:

Maximizing the number of affordable units available:

- 1) Employ effective management practices and policies to minimize off-line public housing units with an occupancy goal of 98%;
- 2) Maintain at least 92% lease-up rate or 100% budget authority for the Housing Choice Voucher Program by establishing effective payment standards, occupancy standards, and manageable practices;
- 3) Undertake measures to ensure access to affordable housing among families within RRHA Public Housing Developments and waiting list applicants.

Increasing the number of affordable housing units by applying for additional voucher subsidy and special programs available through Notice of Funding Availability.

Increase the awareness of RRHA resources by providing marketing information to local social service agencies, advocacy groups, partners, residents and applicants; advertise in available publications, RRHA website and radio campaigns.

Conduct activities to affirmatively further fair housing:

- a. Further encourage a positive partnership with HOME Inc. to encourage and counsel HCVP participants to locate units outside of areas of poverty or minority concentration.
- b. RRHA has engaged in a regional Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing choice, with other nearby jurisdictions to guide future practices and eliminate housing barriers for low, very low-

and moderate-income households. This research analyzed barriers, impediments, and/or discriminatory practices that may hinder a person's right to Fair Housing Choice.

The AI, conducted by Root Policy Research, examined structural and historical barriers to fair housing choice and access to opportunity for members of historically marginalized groups protected from discrimination by the Federal Fair Housing Act (FHA). The AI was a collaborative effort among participating jurisdictions. The analysis examines the issue at a regional level resulting in a comprehensive research document.

The following are action items RRHA will undertake, recommended by Root Policy Research, in response to the City's Impediments to Fair Housing Choice:

1. Working with regional partners, strengthen funding for eviction mediation and diversion programs, building on effective programs in place in the region;
2. Fair Housing Education and Outreach programs for public housing residents, HCVP participants and landlords;
3. Improving the environment of persons with disabilities in public housing (increasing the number of handicap accessible units) HCVP and PBV programs;
4. RRHA will continue to offer programs that build self-sufficiency and job readiness among residents; including employment and training opportunities through the Section 3 Program;
5. Adopt best practices for crime-reduction, economic self-sufficiency, and good tenant programs;
6. RRHA will continue its relationship with HOME Inc. and enhance its relationship with area landlords to strengthen client resources for relocating to high-opportunity areas;
7. RRHA will fully support the City of Richmond in developing a program that offers landlords resources to ensure affordable housing units are made available;
8. Provide comprehensive tenant transitional programs for redeveloped public housing; and
9. Support state and federal regulatory reform to address rental housing disparities.

These strategies will be influenced by funding, staffing availability, housing needs, and consultation with residents, the Resident Advisory Board, and advocacy groups.

Actions taken to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

RRHA supports the Resident Advisory Board (RAB), which is comprised of its public housing residents and Housing Choice Voucher participants from the City of Richmond and surrounding areas, to assist and make recommendations regarding the development of the agency's Annual and Five-Year plans, and any significant amendments or modifications to the plans.

RRHA continues its efforts to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management by volunteering with their community resident councils designed to serve the needs of the community and communicate those needs and concerns to RRHA management.

RRHA will create a plan to organize residents to promote participation in resident services by:

- A. Creating and sustaining successful partnerships with resident councils and neighborhood organizations and service providers.

The RRHA Resident Services staff meets at quarterly with Resident Councils, service providers and community organizations to explore and to improve service delivery and provisional practices. Staff collaborates with organizations to coordinate events, workshops, and meaningful experiences that support our department priority areas – Education and Training, Employment, Health and Wellness, and Quality of Life.

The FSS Program Coordinating Committee (PCCO) meets quarterly to discuss resources in the community to leverage partnerships and create pathways that align with the needs of the FSS participant family. Meetings have been held within a virtual platform due to the COVID-19 pandemic. We are continuing to re-evaluate several means of facilitation to maintain effectiveness and engagement.

- B. Developing Self-Sufficiency for housing choice voucher participants and public housing residents.

In Progress: In order to effectively support motivated families through the process of becoming self-sufficient, the following indicators are being tracked: The number of participants who obtain GED or High School diploma (goal – 15%); or industry specific certifications, college degrees or higher (goal- 20%); the number of participants obtaining transportation (goal-15%); or participants obtaining gainful and suitable employment (goal-20%).

1. Train Resident Services Coordinators in the Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program. Currently, 8 of the 14 personnel serving in the Resident Services department is a Certified Specialist in Family Self-Sufficiency. We intend to enroll 3-5 new RSC's in next season's FSS training.
2. Fill mandated FSS Program slots. RRHA's FSS program has met and exceeded the FSS mandatory minimum participation requirement.
3. Achieve a 10 percent increase in the FSS Program beyond mandated slots. RRHA is currently enrolling new FSS participants. FSS orientations are underway. After attending a mandatory orientation, motivated families will have the opportunity to enroll.
4. Implement the Section 8 Homeownership Program. In collaboration with the Housing Choice Voucher Program, the initial planning and draft modeling for the operation of

the Homeownership Program in connection with the FSS program has taken place. A summary of the Homeownership Program Implementation Plan was presented to the RRHA Board and Program planning is underway.

- C. Examine and redesign the Resident Services Programs and establish metrics that will promote sustainability among our residents.
- D. Create an Individualized Services plan to meet resident needs.

In Progress -The Resident Services department has enhanced its program structure with the implementation of a new resident-focused case management system (TAAG) that also serves as a comprehensive documentation, assessment, data collection, and service coordination tool. Residents are currently being assessed to evaluate self-sufficiency, from which metrics can be established.

Resident Services is performing outreach in the form of surveys, in-person meetings, and events, to identify residents who are interested in receiving service coordination and to reach realistic and attainable goals, and to gain access to services.

- E. Examine the needs and available services for residents under 18 years of age and develop partnerships and programs to support them. Resident Services continues to work to improve access to needed resources for youth. However, employment opportunities for youth continue to be remote and inaccessible to many of the youth living within our communities. We have also experienced inadequate staffing for after-school programming.

This challenge has been addressed by the deployment of the RRHA Summer Youth Leadership and Employment Academy (YLEA).

YLEA provides jobs, financial empowerment skills, and workplace readiness training to benefit young people between the ages of 8 to 21. Participation in YLEA offers young people the opportunity to:

- Develop the skills needed to be successful and obtain jobs in the real world.
- Discover and explore their talents
- Acquire new skills
- Set career goals and earn money
- Learn how to save and budget for the future properly
- Develop effective and appropriate workplace behaviors
- Gain solid work experience
- Improve confidence, self-advocacy, and individualism

Current Partnerships and Programming to Support Youth:

- VCU - Healthy Communities for Youth
- Code VA, Apple, and Verizon - STEM Lab
- Parks and Recreation - After-School Programs and Sports
- Mayor's Youth Academy - Summer Employment and Leadership
- Tomorrow's Promise Scholarship - College funding
- RRHA Youth Employment and Leadership Academy
- Boys and Girls Club of Metro Richmond - After After-school programs

Participation in Homeownership

RRHA has a successful record of providing homeownership opportunities for residents of Richmond. In the past several years, RRHA has collaborated with the City of Richmond, neighborhood residents, various non-profits, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and private investors, builders, and developers to build over several hundred new housing units and rehabilitate over 1,000 deteriorated structures in more than twenty-five conservation and redevelopment areas for the purposes of homeownership. Several of RRHA's more notable programs were the Homestead, 5(h), Hope VI, Section 32, Section 8 (HCVP) and Greenwalk, Homeownership Programs that were successfully implemented.

RRHA continues various program initiatives to encourage families to purchase houses by providing first-time homeownership incentives and down payment and closing cost assistance. Moreover, RRHA continues to work with the City to buy derelict properties to incentivize neighborhood revitalization. We partner with developers/builders in neighborhoods throughout the city to rehabilitate, market, and sell houses. The following are homeownership projects currently being administered by RRHA and development partners:

- Hope VI Homeownership Project is a mixed-income project of the sale of fifty-five (55) houses in the Blackwell Community.-
- Greenwalk is a 100% affordable homeownership project for families earning less than 80% AMI. The project is the sale of twenty (20) scattered-site houses in the Randolph and Blackwell communities.
- Neighborhood Homeownership Initiative (NHI) is the sale of 73 scattered houses in neighborhoods around the City of Richmond. Houses are 100% affordable to families earning less than 80% AMI.
- Armstrong Homeownership is a mixed-income homeownership project for the sale of 36 single-family homes in the Church Hill North community. Eight (8) of the houses are designated affordable.
- The Jackson Place and West End Homeownership project is the sale of eight (8) single-family houses, three (3) of which are Affordable.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

The Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority is not classified as "troubled" by HUD and is

performing satisfactorily according to HUD guidelines and standards. Therefore, no assistance is needed to improve the operations of this Public Housing Authority.

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)

As noted in the 2021 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, Richmond has a variety of residential zoning districts that allow varying density, unit sizes, and unit types throughout the city. The flexibility provided in the City of Richmond's zoning ordinance encourages a mix of housing types that promotes affordability as well as infill development.

Based on the above analysis, the City will continue to support the development of projects that provide decent and affordable rental housing for all income ranges, especially low- and moderate-income residents. The City will continue to provide financial support to Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority (RRHA), as they are preparing to create communities of choice by demolishing existing public housing developments. Plans have already begun to reimagine Creighton Court, home to over 500 units, which is entering phase one of the onsite demolition, as families have already been relocated to a mixed-income development just south of the existing community. The RAD platform allows RRHA to pursue funding sources for affordable housing investment. RAD allows public housing agencies to leverage public and private debt and equity to reinvest in the public housing stock. The program ensures that the units remain permanently affordable to low-income households. RRHA utilized the RAD program and City CDBG funds to rehab the former Baker School to create 50 units to be occupied by residents from RRHA's existing public housing complexes.

To address the barriers to affordable housing, an Equitable Affordable Housing Plan (EAHP) was adopted by the City Council. This plan provides guiding principles, necessary policy changes, and new programs to address the needs of Richmond's very low-, low-, and moderate-income residents across the full spectrum of housing. The five areas of focus include Homeless Prevention, Shelter and Services, Affordable Housing and Supportive Services for Residents with Special Needs, Housing for Residents Facing Displacement, Affordable Rental Housing for Very-Low and Low-Income Households, and Affordable Housing for Public Housing Residents and Moderate-Income Households Seeking Homeownership. In PY24, the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) , which staffs the Affordable Housing Trust Fund, assisted the Board with its recommendation of over \$7 M in funding for the EAHP project.

Additionally, in September 2023 the City amended its Master Plan, "Richmond 300, A Guide for Growth", which now identifies both the "Re-Write(ing of) the Zoning Ordinance" and "Expanding Housing Opportunities" as "Big Moves" topics that are essential to providing affordable housing and a variety of

housing choices throughout the city, and not just in concentrated areas of the city.

One of the implementation strategies outlined in both plans is to allow for the development of affordable rental housing units through the partial tax exemption program. The details for the City to use the tax abatement program to fund affordable rental housing are illustrated in CR-05 Goals and Outcomes. This program allows owners of single and multifamily units to reserve 30% of their units for individuals and families earning income less than 80% of the AMI of the MSA. In addition, the program has a rent maximum of no more than 30% of the person's income for these units.

In the summer of 2019, the City of Richmond also adopted the Strategic Action Plan to End Homelessness with an implementation strategy of amending the zoning ordinance to remove barriers for persons seeking temporary, transitional, and permanent housing. The proposed approach involves revising definitions of terms outside the industry and HUD guidelines for shelters, group homes, and facilities for persons with special needs within the zoning ordinance. In addition to amending the definition, the plan calls for an expansion of housing for persons experiencing homelessness to be permitted by right in several residential and commercial zoning districts.

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

The most significant challenge in addressing undeserved needs is the lack of consistent annual funding and resources. The City will continue to work on the long-term financing of its Affordable Housing Trust Fund (AHFT), and late in PY24 made strides to draft an ordinance to define ongoing funding more clearly. This fund will assist in the rehabilitation and construction of affordable units.

The overall purpose of the AHTF is to provide financial resources to address the affordable housing needs of individuals and families who live or work in the City by promoting, preserving, and producing quality long-term affordable housing. Specifically, the purpose of all expenditures from the fund was to accomplish the following goals:

- Leveraged funds from other sources to accomplish all of the purposes set forth in this section.
- Promoted the development of mixed-income neighborhoods in the City.
- Provided funding for the rehabilitation of vacant buildings for residential purposes or the rehabilitation of residential properties in communities with high foreclosure rates or blighted properties, including owner-occupied blighted properties.
- Supported the productive reuse of properties declared surplus by the City for residential purposes.
- Implemented universal design principles and accessibility for disabled persons.
- Provided for the Chief Administrative Officer or the designee thereof to administer the fund and the programs for which the fund pays.

During PY24, the City of Richmond worked with Henrico County and Chesterfield County to release a joint Notice of Funding Availability and select a project to invest all or a portion of the localities' combined HOME-ARP funding. At the time of the drafting of the PY24 CAPER, the project is expected to create 72 additional project-based voucher units in PY26. While the HOME-ARP funds are a one-time investment, the

project provides opportunities for the localities to demonstrate further that affordable housing is a regional issue and will require a regional solution.

The City of Richmond has also looked for ways to expand access to resources when funding is available. HCD undertook outreach efforts in PY24 to identify additional HOPWA subrecipients and expand access to the program, as the increase in funding from HUD over the last five years had not resulted in significantly more clients being assisted. Staff met with local providers to discuss the HOPWA program, exploring ways to connect eligible clients to current services and opportunities for new agencies to provide housing services to their clients. This outreach resulted in a new agency applying for PY25 funding and will be the first expansion in HOPWA programming in the Richmond MSA area in over five years.

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

The Richmond City Health District (RCHD) has a Lead-Safe and Healthy Homes Initiative (LSHHI) Program, which takes a comprehensive approach to prevention and intervention to promote healthy and safe homes in Richmond. The RCHD employs an integrated, multi-component approach to investigate, case manage, educate, and offer intervention not only to residents on lead poisoning prevention and hazard control, but also on other home environments that can exacerbate existing health conditions or lead to other health or safety hazards. Areas commonly receiving assistance from RCHD are pest infestation control, indoor air quality associated with allergies and respiratory illnesses, elderly safety, promotion of housekeeping/maintenance using low-toxic products, fire and burn prevention, and landlord-tenant education. This comprehensive approach has assisted the most vulnerable members (low-income, young children, and the elderly) of our community.

During this CAPER period, the City did not run a lead-based paint program. Still, there is a lead clearance required as a part of the CDBG and HOME-funded Owner-Occupied moderate and substantial Rehabilitation Programs.

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

The City's used its PY24 CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds to reduce the number of persons living in poverty and to improve the quality of life for low- and moderate-income residents either through direct or indirect programs. The City continued to improve its working relationship with the various social service and housing agencies in the area. The City supported Super NOFA applications for funds in PY 2024. The City continued to support economic development to provide new job opportunities for unemployed and underemployed persons in the City. The City funded economic development loans to create new job opportunities, which helped provide employment and lessen the number of persons living below the poverty level.

According to the 2023 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates, the number of Richmond residents living in poverty is 17.1%, which is a decrease from the 2018-2022 American Community Survey with approximately 19.5%. The poverty rate for the City of Richmond remains significantly higher than the state's overall poverty rate, at 10.0%, and is also higher than that of Henrico County (9.4%) and Chesterfield County (6.6%). The City's goal is to reduce the extent of poverty by 5%, based on actions the City can control and work with other agencies/organizations.

The City also continued to exercise Section 3 as a means to provide employment opportunities to those citizens living below the poverty level. The City requires all sub-recipients to comply with Section 3 and to provide, to the greatest extent feasible, opportunities for the recruitment of and training of low-income and very low-income workers and recruitment of businesses from the project area (the area of the City served by the project). In case the project has a city-wide focus, the services and workers should be sought from all of the City's Community Development Block Grant eligible areas. The City's Department of Housing and Community Development works with our Office of Minority Business to supply developers of our CDBG and HOME development projects with access to our database of SWaM-certified business owners and tradesmen to help developers fill labor voids on their funded projects.

The City's Office of Community Wealth Building (OCWB) has opened a call for applications for its fourth cohort of the Richmond Resilience Initiative, which provides a guaranteed basic income of \$500 per month for 24 months. OCWB found that residents participating in the RRI program have used their monthly payments to meet essential needs, pay down debt, invest in education, and create stability for their families. This is just one example of how the City of Richmond is committed to advancing anti-poverty efforts.

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

The City continues to be the major provider of affordable, public-assisted, and special needs housing for the region. However, during the past decades, a significant housing change has occurred in the Richmond region, as non-profit CDCs formed and expanded their production of affordable housing in Henrico and Chesterfield Counties. Utilizing CDBG and HOME entitlement funds from these two counties, along with continued support from the City, several CDCs have grown and significantly increased their housing production capacity in the region.

The City does not act as a developer of housing, but instead sets policy, funds specific projects to implement our Consolidated Plan, and facilitates revitalization efforts. The City also works to create synergy and to foster partnerships in the regional housing delivery system to see the potential for the development of affordable housing throughout the region expand.

The housing delivery system for the City of Richmond is made up of four principal groups - the City's Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), the Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority (RRHA), the Richmond Community Development Alliance (RCDA), an umbrella group for the region's community development corporations (CDCs), and the private sector. The State plays a limited role in the production of affordable housing in the City - the Virginia Housing Development Authority and the state Department of Housing and Community Development provide some funding and tax credits to City residents and housing providers for homeownership and rehabilitation programs.

The City's primary function in the delivery of housing is as a source of funding and as a monitor to ensure that federal regulations are met. The City is involved in the planning of development activities of many of the CDCs and CHDOs, especially since the inception of the HOME program. As a result, planning and development have improved dramatically. There was a centralized development process through

the Neighborhood in Bloom program and through the founding of the Richmond Community Development Alliance (RCDA). Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority carried out the majority of the City's development activities up to the mid-1990s. In recent years, many of the CDCs and CHDOs have been increasing their development capacity with the assistance of the RCDA and the Local Initiative Support Corporation (LISC). The RCDA meets quarterly and provides a more unified voice for the CDCs, RRHA, Chesterfield County, Henrico County, Hanover County, and the City to plan and implement housing activities. During this CAPER period, the City certified one CHDO organization in preparation for funding for PY25.

RRHA was created in 1940 as the City's official agency for the production of public and affordable housing. The Authority was instrumental in the provision of the majority of the City's affordable housing as either the developer or by providing land and/or funding for a project through the sale of tax exempt bonds. Since 1940, RRHA has been responsible for the development of over 50 conservation, rehabilitation and housing project areas. RRHA continues to be a partner with the City centered their public housing redevelopment.

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

The City of Richmond is committed to pursuing solutions jointly with the resources at the disposal of the various city departments and agencies. A high priority is placed on the concept that their best efforts are realized through their ownership of both problems and solutions. Over the years, the City has promulgated its leadership, vision, and direction in the implementation of programs and services that promote the well-being of its residents and the prevention of problems and circumstances that mitigate health and self-sufficiency.

Moving forward, the City will continue to make considerable efforts to ensure that assistance will be available to provide affordable housing for low-income families and individuals as an integral part of the City's plan to reduce the number of households with incomes below the poverty line. A significant component of this strategy will be the linkage of necessary support services to the provision of affordable housing. An essential objective of this approach is to transition as many households to self-sufficiency as possible, thereby freeing publicly assisted housing for others in need.

HCD staff continue to participate as an active partner in the Greater Richmond Continuum of Care, which works to address homeless issues in the metropolitan area, and holds representation on the GRCoC's Ranking Committee

The City will also aggressively pursue routes that will result in the development of a cooperative arrangement with the surrounding counties to ensure a coordinated effort for the provision of affordable housing on a regional basis. The City will also strive to coordinate the development programs of various housing providers throughout the City. The City of Richmond established its own Affordable Housing Trust Fund (AHTF) to develop affordable housing within the city.

The City recognized the Maggie Walker Land Trust as a way to create permanent affordable housing in the City of Richmond. As part of the agreement with the Maggie Walker Land Trust, the City has transferred tax delinquent properties that have been and will be developed into permanent affordable housing.

HCD continues to prioritize funding for multifamily rental developments for persons earning 60% and less of the AMI. HCD promotes and encourages homeownership by providing funding for the development of single-family residential units to be offered for sale to persons earning less than 80% of AMI. In addition to providing funding for the construction, HCD also offers down payment assistance to persons earning less than 80% of AMI. The alignment of City funds includes federal and local funding that allows rental units to be rented to families earning less than 80% and ensures that the monthly rent doesn't exceed a tenant's monthly income by 30%. Other incentives offered at the local level are layered with federal and local funding to provide very low- and low-income residents with affordable rental opportunities throughout the city.

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

The City Analysis of the Impediments to Fair Housing (2017-2021) in October 2017 was used for the 2020 AAP. The City's fair housing initiatives are designed to ensure that people have equal access to housing of their choice. An analysis of impediments to fair housing evaluates the extent to which people are able to gain access to a wide range of housing choices in their community and identifies the barriers that limit those choices.

The Analysis of the Impediments to Fair Housing serves as an update to the City's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. Following the Assessment of Fair Housing process, the analysis serves as a basis for future fair housing planning. Much of the analysis is an examination of data that paints a picture of segregation, racially/ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, disparities in access to a variety of opportunity factors, including jobs, proficient schools, and transportation, and disproportionate housing needs in the City of Richmond. The analysis identifies factors that contribute to fair housing issues. These factors, including private market discrimination, inadequate regional transportation, limited housing and employment options for city residents, and economic and social isolation, contribute to fair housing issues and are being addressed. The goals outlined in the analysis form the basis of actions that the city will take to affirmatively further fair housing and ensure that all residents have equitable access to opportunity.

The summary of goals in the analysis includes:

1. Increase access to accessible housing for persons with disabilities
2. Decrease racial/ethnic disparities in access to opportunities
3. Decrease disproportionate housing needs among minority and low-income households
4. Expand Fair Housing Capacity

5. Reduce concentrated areas of racial/ethnic poverty
6. Decrease residential segregation

The City allocated CDBG and HOME funds to housing providers so that down payment and closing cost assistance could be given to low-income homebuyers earning not more than 80% of the area median family income.

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

The City of Richmond Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) is responsible for monitoring CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG subrecipients. The intent is to conduct a complete program and financial monitoring either annually or biannually.

HCD administers CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG grants on a reimbursement basis. This practice enables comprehensive desk reviews to be conducted before the utilization of Federal funds for any program or project. Further, subrecipients are required to submit quarterly reports and annual reports to capture challenges and outcomes with reaching contract objectives, which are reviewed by HCD staff. Additional technical assistance, site inspection, and monitoring are provided as needed.

In PY24, HCD implemented a risk analysis tool to evaluate the risk associated with each project funded during the year based on five factors and numerically ranked each project. Between May 2025 and June 2025, HCD performed on-site monitoring of the projects with the 13 highest risk scores. Each selected subrecipient was provided with 30-day notices and a copy of the exhibits to be used. Upon completion, HCD staff provided the subrecipient with a monitoring report and requested a response to identified corrective actions, if needed. **As of the drafting of the PY24 CAPER, HCD staff continue to respond to follow-up on corrective actions and provide technical assistance as needed.**

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.

The City of Richmond placed the “Draft” PY 2024 CAPER document on public display for a period of 15 days beginning on Wednesday, September 10, 2025, through 4:00 PM on Thursday, September 25, 2024. A Notice was published on Wednesday, September 10, 2025, a copy of which is attached in the Citizen Participation Section of this CAPER document.

The “Draft” PY 2024 CAPER was on display on the City’s website (<https://www.rva.gov/housing-and-community-development/public-documents>), as well as at the following locations:

- **Main Library** - 101 E. Franklin Street;

- **North Avenue Branch** - 2901 North Avenue;
- **East End Branch** - 1200 N. 25th Street;
- **Hull Street Branch** - 1400 Hull Street; and
- **Westover Hills Branch** - 1408 Westover Hills Boulevard.

No comments were received during the period the "Draft" FY 2024 CAPER was on public display.

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.

The City of Richmond has not made any changes to the FY 2021-2025 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and its program objectives during this reporting period. As needs arise, and the City assesses subrecipient performance via the CAPER process, the City is prepared to amend its Annual Action Plans to meet urgent needs and or repurpose funds to meet an objective.

During this CAPER period, all of the CDBG funds were used to meet a National Objective. The City of Richmond did not fund any projects that involved displacement and/or relocation with CDBG funds during this CAPER period. The City did not make any lump sum agreements during this CAPER Period. The City did not make any prior year adjustments during this CAPER period.

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

No

[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 provide 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.

The City of Richmond Department of Housing and Community Development performs on-site inspection reports of HOME-funded projects in accordance with the HOME Program regulations. Based on the City of Richmond's HOME Rental Monitoring Schedule, there were no housing units due for inspection during the CAPER period.

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

The City of Richmond requires all HOME Program applicants proposing to develop more than five housing units to submit marketing plans. These marketing plans must provide information on each residence within projects assisted with HOME funds. The City monitors all HOME rental housing projects to ensure that projects are in compliance with affirmative marketing policies and meet minimum housing quality standards. Each property owner receiving HOME funds must also provide annual reports to the City. Reports outline the status of the overall project, including a qualitative summary of its progress, the percentage of the project completed, and the anticipated closing date.

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.

During this CAPER period, the City received \$135,986.13 in HOME Program Income (PI). It used a total of \$92,009.00 towards one home rehabilitation and two down payment assistance for low- and moderate-income households. The IDIS activity numbers for the two down payment assistance and owner characteristics for those projects are as follows:

- IDIS #5366 HOME Inc. Down Payment Assistance: Black or African American, 60-80% AMI, two or more unrelated individuals using \$33,000 of HOME PI funds.
- IDIS #5367 HOME Inc. Down Payment Assistance: Black or African American, 60-80% AMI, Single, One-Person Household using \$32,999 of HOME PI funds.

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)

The City provided CDBG and HOME funds that were used to develop or rehabilitate affordable housing in the City. The results are from the activities completed during this CAPER period:

CAPER

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- **Production of new owner-occupied housing units – 0 households**
- **Production of new renter-occupied housing units – 0 households**
- **Rehabilitation of rental-occupied housing units - 0 households**
- **Rehabilitation of existing owner-occupied units - 41 households**
- **Homebuyer Training/Counseling – 1,082 households**
- **First-Time Homebuyers Assisted - 26 households**

In PY24, the City of Richmond and its subrecipients continued to utilize other funds to provide affordable housing opportunities to low- and moderate-income families.

American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Funding

The City of Richmond Department of Housing and Community Development utilized funds from the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) to pilot an internal housing rehabilitation program called Healthy Homes. In total, HCD staff coordinated to provide emergency rehabilitation services to 81 qualifying households who made at or below 300% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

HCD also made substantial investments using ARPA funding in affordable multi-family and single-family new construction and preservation projects, adding roughly 2,135 affordable housing units to the city's housing supply. Most of these units are expected to come online in 2026.

Affordable Housing Trust Funds (AHTF)

The City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund (AHTF) was created by Section 58-101 of the code of the City of Richmond in 2004 and amended by Richmond City Council Ordinance No. 2012-156-125 in July 2012. The overall purpose of the AHTF is to provide financial resources to address the affordable housing needs of individuals and families who live or work in the City by promoting, preserving, and producing quality long-term affordable housing.

Just after the close of PY24, the AHTF Board awarded eight projects a combined total of roughly \$7 M from the Equitable Affordable Housing Program to leverage toward the construction, rehabilitation, and adaptive reuse of 579 units. Two of these projects were identified as a part of the City's PY24 HOME Match.

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 using 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 to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	140	54
Tenant-based rental assistance	56	56
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	62	56
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	8	8

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

The City of Richmond Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) provides oversight for the city's Federal Entitlement programs, which include the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA). The HOPWA grant award provides funding for the Richmond MSA, which covers the cities of Colonial Heights, Hopewell, Petersburg, Richmond, as well as the counties of Amelia, Caroline, Charles City, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, King William, New Kent, Powhatan, Prince George, and Sussex. The City of Richmond traditionally funds TBRA, STRMU, PHP, Supportive Services, and Facility-based Housing Assistance with the locality's annual HOPWA allocation. In PY24, HCD partnered with three agencies to operate as project sponsors and provide these activities to HOPWA-eligible individuals. They include Commonwealth Catholic Charities, which administers TBRA, STRMU, PHP, and Supportive Services; Serenity Inc., which administers STRMU, PHP, and Supportive Services; and Virginia Supportive Housing, now known as SupportWorks Housing, which administers Facility-based Housing Assistance and Supportive Services. HCD also partners with Homeward, which manages the local Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS) to provide training and reporting support to HCD's HOPWA project sponsors.

HCD's HOPWA Project Sponsors faced new challenges in PY24, which affected their ability to meet their projected goals, specifically in the STRMU category. In the spring of 2024, two HOPWA Project Sponsors experienced a decrease in Ryan White funding and a consolidation of Ryan White services in the Richmond MSA. This impacted the agency's ability to continue normal operations and maintain connections with potential clients as service providers changed. HOPWA Project Sponsors also

experienced staff turnover and delayed hiring, which affected the agency's ability to respond quickly to inquiries about STRMU services. A HOPWA Project Sponsor also noted that clients seeking short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance were presenting with higher numbers than in years past. This reflects the rising cost of housing in the Richmond MSA and new cash flow challenges for agencies when multiple clients with high rental arrears present at one time. HCD will continue to support HOPWA Project Sponsors through funding transitions and work collaboratively to identify ways to adjust to the changing housing landscape.

DRAFT

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	1	4	0	0	
Total Labor Hours	3,873.00	47,506.98	0	0	
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	0	17,053.28	0	0	
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	0	13,847.78	0	0	

Table 15 – 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	5	0	0	
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.	0	0	0	0	
Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).	0	0	0	0	
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.	0	13	0	0	
Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).	0	0	0	0	
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.	0	2	0	0	
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.	0	0	0	0	
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.	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	
Held one or more job fairs.	0	2	0	0	
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.	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	
Assisted residents with finding child care.	0	0	0	0	
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend community college or a four year educational institution.	0	0	0	0	
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend vocational/technical training.	0	0	0	0	
Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.	0	0	0	0	
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.	0	0	0	0	
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.	0	0	0	0	
Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.	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	
Other.	0	0	0	0	

Table 16 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

The CDBG program had one (1) activity with 3,873 labor hours. The HOME Program had four (4) activities with 47,506.98 total labor hours, 17,053.28 Section 3 worker hours, and 13,847.78 Targeted Section 3 worker hours. The HOME Program activities included two (2) phases of the Creighton Court redevelopment underway by the Richmond Redevelopment Housing Authority and The Community Builders.

In PY24, the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) hosted trainings with Better Housing Coalition, CARITAS, and Enterprise Community Development to educate new staff on Section 3 compliance and reporting for funded projects. The City of Richmond continues to look for opportunities to support Section 3 businesses, Women-Owned Businesses, and Minority Owned Businesses when possible.



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 Amanda
Middle Name
Last Name Wrinkle
Suffix
Title Senior Manager, Federal Entitlement
Street Address 1 1500 E. Main St
Street Address 2
City Richmond
State Virginia
ZIP Code 23219
E-mail Address amanda.wrinkle@rva.gov
Phone Number (804)646-1876
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 not listed on the Project, Links and Uploads form? This includes projects in the HMIS and from VSP No

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."

The City of Richmond established performance standards and measures based on performance measures established in the HEARTH Act. Performance standards and outcomes are agreed upon in the contract and grant agreement between the City of Richmond and the homeless service provider. Client data is uploaded and tracked into the GRCoC's HMIS database, which is used to produce output reports quarterly. ESG dollars used to fund domestic violence organizations utilize a comparable but different database, but the performance measures are still aggregated in quarterly report forms. The GRCoC Performance Measurement Committee meets regularly and develops performance standards for each program type and activity.

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.*

The City of Richmond's Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) funded five emergency shelter operations projects and one rapid re-housing project with ESG funds in Program Year 2024 (City Fiscal Year 2025). The emergency shelter projects provided men, women, and families experiencing homelessness with safe spaces to sleep and case management services to assist them in addressing barriers to securing safe, affordable housing. Emergency shelter providers collectively assisted 813 individuals (592 households).

In PY24, the funded emergency shelters had limited success in meeting their performance measures outlined in their grant agreements. One example of a success was CARITAS, which was able to move 100 clients to a positive exit destination in less than 90 days from shelter intake. To accomplish this, CARITAS' emergency shelter case managers connected clients to needed resources such as project-based vouchers, rapid re-housing assistance, and transitional programming for individuals with substance abuse challenges. HomeAgain, another organization providing emergency shelter, also exceeded its anticipated number of families, assisting 86 households instead of its goal of 60. This was due in part to the City of Richmond awarding HomeAgain with flexible ARPA funds that HomeAgain could use to address barriers that households faced to exiting shelter, which ultimately allowed the organization to serve more clients during the program year. These performance measure falls in line with the GRCoC's performance standards.

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

The City of Richmond's ESG subrecipients experienced a new challenge in PY24 that collectively impacted their ability to meet their performance measures in their Item Plans. In early fall, HomeAgain notified HCD that it would be shutting down its men's shelter and reducing its rapid re-housing program. The organization noted financial strains as the reason for the change in operations and chose to return funding to HCD that had been awarded for its rapid re-housing project. This operational change impacted other ESG subrecipients and the Greater Richmond Continuum of Care's (GRCoC) coordinated entry system, as there were fewer resources to assist clients. HomeAgain has indicated that it plans to increase its rapid re-housing program in Program Year 2026.

Emergency shelter and rapid re-housing providers also continued to express challenges helping clients transition to permanent housing destinations due to a lack of available, affordable housing in Richmond. This led to emergency beds being filled for longer, and community members reported longer wait times to gain access to emergency beds through the Greater Richmond Continuum of Care's (GRCoC) coordinated entry line known as the Homeless Connection Line.

Additionally, the YWCA, which was the only rapid re-housing provider funded by HCD in PY24, noted that they did not meet their Item Plan goal of assisting 20 households because they chose to help families with additional rental support to ensure household stability and reduce the likelihood of returning to homelessness. As a result, the organization served 17 households instead of the projected 20.

In all, these challenges lead to housing providers serving 14 fewer individuals than forecasted in the Annual Action Plan. It also caused some agencies to see their length of time in shelter increase compared to other agencies that were able to leverage additional funds outside of their ESG award for financial assistance to clients.

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.*

N/A

Step 6: Financial Information

ESG Information from IDIS

As of 8/29/2025

FY	Grant Number	Current Authorized Amount	Funds Committed By Recipient	Funds Drawn	Balance Remaining	Obligation Date	Expenditure
2024	E24MC510019	\$381,608.00	\$334,621.00	\$311,850.90	\$69,757.10	9/23/2024	9/23/2026
2023	E23MC510019	\$393,268.00	\$393,268.00	\$393,268.00	\$0	7/11/2023	7/11/2025
2022	E22MC510019	\$384,355.00	\$384,355.00	\$384,355.00	\$0	8/17/2022	8/17/2024
2021	E21MC510019	\$389,042.00	\$389,042.00	\$389,042.00	\$0	8/11/2021	8/11/2023
2020	E20MC510019	\$392,068.00	\$392,068.00	\$392,068.00	\$0	8/19/2020	8/19/2022
2019	E19MC510019	\$376,954.00	\$376,954.00	\$376,954.00	\$0	8/27/2019	8/27/2021
2018	E18MC510019	\$366,794.00	\$366,794.00	\$366,794.00	\$0	9/12/2018	9/12/2020
2017	E17MC510019	\$367,565.00	\$367,565.00	\$367,565.00	\$0	9/22/2017	9/22/2019
2016	E16MC510019	\$375,498.00	\$375,498.00	\$375,498.00	\$0	8/3/2016	8/3/2018
2015	E15MC510019	\$374,421.00	\$374,421.00	\$374,421.00	\$0	7/22/2015	7/22/2017
Total		\$4,434,356.00	\$4,387,369.00	\$4,364,598.90	\$69,757.10		

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 (unique activity)							
Landlord Incentives (unique activity)							
Volunteer Incentives (unique activity)							
Training (unique activity)							
Homeless Prevention Expenses	0.00						
	FY2024 Annual ESG Funds for						
Rapid Re-Housing	Non-COVID						
Rental Assistance	55,031.00						
Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance							
Relocation and Stabilization Services - Services	25,305.00						
Hazard Pay (unique activity)							
Landlord Incentives (unique activity)							
Volunteer Incentives (unique activity)							
Training (unique activity)							
RRH Expenses	80,336.00						
	FY2024 Annual ESG Funds for						
Emergency Shelter	Non-COVID						
Essential Services	197,753.65						
Operations	31,210.35						
Renovation							
Major Rehab							
Conversion							
Hazard Pay (unique activity)							
Volunteer Incentives (unique activity)							
Training (unique activity)							
Emergency Shelter Expenses	228,964.00						
	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	8,248.00
Administration	6,982.65
Other Expenses	15,230.65
	FY2024 Annual ESG Funds for
	Non-COVID
Total Expenditures	324,530.65
Match	717,106.00
Total ESG expenditures plus match	1,041,636.65

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	\$324,530.65	\$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	\$324,530.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Match numbers from financial form	\$717,106.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Match Percentage	220.96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Match SourceFY2024FY2023FY2022FY2021FY2020FY2019FY2018FY2017FY2016FY2015

Other Non-ESG HUD Funds

Other Federal Funds65,210.00

State Government163,103.00

Local Government437,177.00

Private Funds51,616.00

Other

Fees

Program Income

Total Cash Match717,106.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.00

Non Cash Match

Total Match717,106.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.00

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?

|



CAPER Aggregator Unsubmitted 2.0

Pre HUD submission report - Aggregates data from subrecipient CAPERS by selected criteria

Instructions: Select an option for each filter. **Aggregate mode** sums data together from separate CAPERRs and presents the output as the regular CAPER table shell. **Details mode** outputs one row for each included CAPER, with a column for each cell of data. Data in Q4 can't be summed, and only outputs in details mode.

In aggregate mode, numbers in green italics have been recalculated or weighted based on available totals.

If you attempt to pull an entire CAPER, especially aggregating over many recipients, you may have to wait several minutes for the result. Use the "Email me" button to run the report and email you the results when it's complete. You can navigate to other pages in Sage while that's running.

"Year" means the year of the start date for the submission.

This Aggregator uses data from reports with a status of In Progress or Returned.

Report criteria

Year

2024 ▾

Recipient - ESG Grant

ESG: Richmond - VA

(1 selected)

Selected: ESG: Richmond - VA

TIP: Hold down the CTRL key on the keyboard and click with the mouse in order to select more than one Recipient - ESG Grant.

CAPER Project Type

(all)
Day Shelter
Emergency Shelter - Night-by-Night
Emergency Shelter - Entry Exit
Homelessness Prevention
PH - Rapid Re-Housing
Street Outreach
Transitional Housing
- archived -
Coordinated Assessment
Services Only

View report as ☒ Aggregate / summary ☐ Details / data ☐ Both aggregate and details

Grant List

Jurisdiction	Type	Start Date	End Date	Current Status
	CAPER	7/1/2024	6/30/2025	In Progress

Q04a: Project Identifiers in HMIS

Please select details mode in the filters above to see Q4 information.
Or [click here](#) to view details in a new tab.

CSV uploads containing multiple project rows in Q4 will display as separate rows here using the same value in Project Info Row ID.

Q05a: Report Validations Table

Category	Count of Clients for DQ	Count of Clients
Total Number of Persons Served	856	856
Number of Adults (Age 18 or Over)	651	651
Number of Children (Under Age 18)	205	205
Number of Persons with Unknown Age	0	0
Number of Leavers	725	725
Number of Adult Leavers	564	564
Number of Adult and Head of Household Leavers	564	564
Number of Stayers	131	131
Number of Adult Stayers	87	87
Number of Veterans	27	27
Number of Chronically Homeless Persons	161	161
Number of Youth Under Age 25	69	69
Number of Parenting Youth Under Age 25 with Children	16	16
Number of Adult Heads of Household	611	611
Number of Child and Unknown-Age Heads of Household	0	0
Heads of Households and Adult Stayers in the Project 365 Days or More	0	0

Effective 1/1/2023, this question includes separate columns for totals relevant to the DQ questions and totals relevant to the entire APR. Data uploaded prior to 1/1/2023 has been bulk updated to use the same totals for both columns in order to support calculations in the Aggregator.

Q06a: Data Quality: Personally Identifying Information

	Client Doesn't Know/Prefers Not to Answer	Information Missing	Data Issues	Total	% of Issue Rate
Name	0	3	0	3	0.35%
Social Security Number	95	5	2	102	11.92%
Date of Birth	0	0	1	1	0.12%
Race/Ethnicity	5	1	0	6	0.70%
Overall Score	0	0	0	108	12.62%

New as of 10/1/2023.

Numbers in *green italics* have been recalculated or weighted based on available totals.

Q06b: Data Quality: Universal Data Elements

Data Element	Client Doesn't Know/Prefers Not to Answer	Information Missing	Data Issues	Total	% of Issue Rate
Veteran Status	9	2	0	11	1.69%
Project Start Date	0	0	2	2	0.23%
Relationship to Head of Household	0	0	25	25	2.92%
Enrollment CoC	0	2	0	2	0.33%
Disabling Condition	0	1	5	6	0.70%

Numbers in *green italics* have been recalculated or weighted based on available totals.

Q06c: Data Quality: Income and Housing Data Quality

Data Element	Client Doesn't Know/Prefers Not to Answer	Information Missing	Data Issues	Total	% of Error Rate
Destination	41	22	0	63	<i>8.69%</i>
Income and Sources at Start	0	2	27	29	<i>4.45%</i>
Income and Sources at Annual Assessment	0	0	0	0	<i>0</i>
Income and Sources at Exit	0	2	30	32	<i>5.67%</i>

Numbers in *green italics* have been recalculated or weighted based on available totals.

Q06d: Data Quality: Chronic Homelessness

Entering into project type	Count of Total Records	Missing Time in Institution	Missing Time in Housing	Approximate Date Started DK/R/missing	Number of Times DK/R/missing	Number of Months DK/R/missing	% of Records Unable to Calculate
ES-EE, ES-NbN, SH, Street Outreach	631	0	0	12	9	11	<i>1.91%</i>
TH	0	0	0	0	0	0	<i>0</i>
PH (All)	20	0	0	0	0	0	<i>0</i>
CE	0	0	0	0	0	0	<i>0</i>
SSO, Day Shelter, HP	0	0	0	0	0	0	<i>0</i>
Total	651	0	0	0	0	0	<i>1.86%</i>

Numbers in *green italics* have been recalculated or weighted based on available totals.

Q06e: Data Quality: Timeliness

Time for Record Entry	Number of Project Start Records	Number of Project Exit Records
< 0 days	1	3
0 days	466	299
1-3 Days	119	166
4-6 Days	42	34
7-10 Days	26	38
11+ Days	88	185

Q06f: Data Quality: Inactive Records: Street Outreach & Emergency Shelter

Data Element	# of Records	# of Inactive Records	% of Inactive Records
Contact (Adults and Heads of Household in Street Outreach or ES - NbN)	0	0	<i>0</i>
Bed Night (All Clients in ES - NbN)	0	0	<i>0</i>

Numbers in *green italics* have been recalculated or weighted based on available totals.

Q07a: Number of Persons Served

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Adults	651	519	132	0	0
Children	205	0	197	8	0
Client Doesn't Know/Prefers Not to Answer	0	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0	0
Total	856	519	329	8	0
For PSH & RRH – the total persons served who moved into housing	33	7	26	0	0

Q07b: Point-in-Time Count of Persons on the Last Wednesday

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
January	132	68	64	0	0
April	130	65	65	8	0
July	117	73	44	0	0
October	136	72	64	0	0

Q08a: Households Served

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Total Households	611	508	103	0	0
For PSH & RRH – the total households served who moved into housing	16	7	9	0	0

Q08b: Point-in-Time Count of Households on the Last Wednesday

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
January	82	63	19	0	0
April	78	58	20	0	0
July	87	73	14	0	0
October	89	71	18	0	0

Q09a: Number of Persons Contacted

Number of Persons Contacted	All Persons Contacted	First contact – NOT staying on the Streets, ES-EE, ES-NbN, or SH	First contact – WAS staying on Streets, ES-EE, ES-NbN, or SH	First contact – Worker unable to determine
Once	0	0	0	0
2-5 Times	0	0	0	0
6-9 Times	0	0	0	0
10+ Times	0	0	0	0
Total Persons Contacted	0	0	0	0

Q09b: Number of Persons Newly Engaged

Number of Persons Engaged	All Persons Contacted	First contact – NOT staying on the Streets, ES-EE, ES-NbN, or SH	First contact – WAS staying on Streets, ES-EE, ES-NbN, or SH	First contact – Worker unable to determine
Once	0	0	0	0
2-5 Contacts	0	0	0	0
6-9 Contacts	0	0	0	0
10+ Contacts	0	0	0	0
Total Persons Engaged	0	0	0	0
Rate of Engagement	0	0	0	0

Numbers in *green italics* have been recalculated or weighted based on available totals.

Q11: Age

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Under 5	72	0	70	2	0
5-12	96	0	91	5	0
13-17	37	0	36	1	0
18-24	87	53	34	0	0
25-34	132	82	50	0	0
35-44	153	117	36	0	0
45-54	106	97	9	0	0
55-64	119	116	3	0	0
65+	54	54	0	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Prefers Not to Answer	0	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0	0
Total	856	519	329	8	0

New as of 10/1/2023.

Q12: Race and Ethnicity

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	9	5	4	0	0
Asian or Asian American	1	1	0	0	0
Black, African American, or African	618	339	273	6	0
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	26	10	16	0	0
Middle Eastern or North African	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
White	138	130	8	0	0
Asian or Asian American & American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	0	0	0	0	0
Black, African American, or African & American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	2	2	0	0	0
Hispanic/Latina/e/o & American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	1	1	0	0	0
Middle Eastern or North African & American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander & American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	0	0	0	0	0
White & American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	4	4	0	0	0
Black, African American, or African & Asian or Asian American	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic/Latina/e/o & Asian or Asian American	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Eastern or North African & Asian or Asian American	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander & Asian or Asian American	0	0	0	0	0
White & Asian or Asian American	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic/Latina/e/o & Black, African American, or African	9	3	6	0	0
Middle Eastern or North African & Black, African American, or African	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander & Black, African American, or African	1	1	0	0	0
White & Black, African American, or African	24	9	13	2	0
Middle Eastern or North African & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	0	0	0	0	0
White & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	9	2	7	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander & Middle Eastern or North African	0	0	0	0	0
White & Middle Eastern or North African	0	0	0	0	0
White & Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	1	0	0	0
Multiracial – more than 2 races/ethnicity, with one being Hispanic/Latina/e/o	5	4	1	0	0
Multiracial – more than 2 races, where no option is Hispanic/Latina/e/o	2	2	0	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Prefers Not to Answer	5	5	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	1	0	1	0	0
Total	856	519	329	8	0

New as of 10/1/2023.

Q13a1: Physical and Mental Health Conditions at Start

	Total Persons	Without Children	Adults in HH with Children & Adults	Children in HH with Children & Adults	With Children and Adults ☹	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Mental Health Disorder	380	317	52	11	0	0	0
Alcohol Use Disorder	23	23	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Use Disorder	41	37	4	0	0	0	0
Both Alcohol Use and Drug Use Disorders	29	28	1	0	0	0	0
Chronic Health Condition	232	204	18	10	0	0	0
HIV/AIDS	12	11	1	0	0	0	0
Developmental Disability	68	48	10	10	0	0	0
Physical Disability	162	149	11	2	0	0	0

☹ The "With Children and Adults" column is retired as of 10/1/2019 and replaced with the columns "Adults in HH with Children & Adults" and "Children in HH with Children & Adults".

Q13b1: Physical and Mental Health Conditions at Exit

	Total Persons	Without Children	Adults in HH with Children & Adults	Children in HH with Children & Adults	With Children and Adults ☹	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Mental Health Disorder	338	287	45	6	0	0	0
Alcohol Use Disorder	23	23	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Use Disorder	38	34	4	0	0	0	0
Both Alcohol Use and Drug Use Disorders	27	27	0	0	0	0	0
Chronic Health Condition	204	181	14	9	0	0	0
HIV/AIDS	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
Developmental Disability	59	44	7	8	0	0	0
Physical Disability	145	133	10	2	0	0	0

☹ The "With Children and Adults" column is retired as of 10/1/2019 and replaced with the columns "Adults in HH with Children & Adults" and "Children in HH with Children & Adults".

Q13c1: Physical and Mental Health Conditions for Stayers

	Total Persons	Without Children	Adults in HH with Children & Adults	Children in HH with Children & Adults	With Children and Adults ☹	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Mental Health Disorder	45	33	7	5	0	0	0
Alcohol Use Disorder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Use Disorder	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Both Alcohol Use and Drug Use Disorders	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
Chronic Health Condition	24	19	4	1	0	0	0
HIV/AIDS	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Developmental Disability	8	3	3	2	0	0	0
Physical Disability	20	18	2	0	0	0	0

☹ The "With Children and Adults" column is retired as of 10/1/2019 and replaced with the columns "Adults in HH with Children & Adults" and "Children in HH with Children & Adults".

Q14a: History of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Stalking, or Human Trafficking

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Yes	180	127	53	0	0
No	466	387	79	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Prefers Not to Answer	2	2	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	3	3	0	0	0
Total	651	519	132	0	0

Q14b: Most recent experience of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, or human trafficking

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Within the past three months	58	32	26	0	0
Three to six months ago	14	12	2	0	0
Six months to one year	13	10	3	0	0
One year ago, or more	90	68	22	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Prefers Not to Answer	1	1	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	4	4	0	0	0
Total	180	127	53	0	0

New as of 10/1/2023.

Q15: Living Situation

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Homeless Situations					
Place not meant for habitation	452	368	84	0	0
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher, Host Home shelter	99	72	27	0	0
Safe Haven	2	0	2	0	0
Subtotal - Homeless Situations	553	440	113	0	0
Institutional Situations					
Foster care home or foster care group home	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	14	13	1	0	0
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility	5	5	0	0	0
Long-term care facility or nursing home	0	0	0	0	0
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	7	7	0	0	0
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	6	6	0	0	0
Subtotal - Institutional Situations	32	31	1	0	0
Temporary Situations					
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	1	1	0	0	0
Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	2	2	0	0	0
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	24	17	7	0	0
Host Home (non-crisis)	0	0	0	0	0
Staying or living in a friend's room, apartment, or house	12	11	1	0	0
Staying or living in a family member's room, apartment, or house	4	3	1	0	0
Subtotal - Temporary Situations	43	34	9	0	0
Permanent Situations					
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	19	11	8	0	0
Rental by client, with ongoing housing subsidy	3	3	0	0	0
Owned by client, with ongoing housing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal - Permanent Situations	22	14	8	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Prefers Not to Answer	0	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	1	0	1	0	0
Subtotal - Other Situations	1	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	651	519	132	0	0

Updated 10/1/2023: Rows reordered and grouped differently. New "Rental by client, with ongoing housing subsidy" row includes data previously reported under separate subsidy types.

🕒 Interim housing is retired as of 10/1/2019.

Q16: Cash Income - Ranges

	Income at Start	Income at Latest Annual Assessment for Stayers	Income at Exit for Leavers
No income	324	0	259
\$1 - \$150	3	0	6
\$151 - \$250	8	0	4
\$251 - \$500	21	0	17
\$501 - \$1000	119	0	105
\$1,001 - \$1,500	49	0	41
\$1,501 - \$2,000	49	0	47
\$2,001+	57	0	62
Client Doesn't Know/Prefers Not to Answer	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	21	0	23
Number of Adult Stayers Not Yet Required to Have an Annual Assessment	0	87	0
Number of Adult Stayers Without Required Annual Assessment	0	0	0
Total Adults	651	87	564

Q17: Cash Income - Sources

	Income at Start	Income at Latest Annual Assessment for Stayers	Income at Exit for Leavers
Earned Income	120	0	118
Unemployment Insurance	2	0	2
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	95	0	87
Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)	80	0	74
/A Service-Connected Disability Compensation	2	0	1
VA Non-Service Connected Disability Pension	1	0	0
Private Disability Insurance	1	0	1
Worker's Compensation	0	0	0
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	11	0	9
General Assistance (GA)	1	0	1
Retirement Income from Social Security	19	0	17
Pension or retirement income from a former job	4	0	3
Child Support	12	0	10
Alimony and other spousal support	1	0	1
Other Source	15	0	10
Adults with Income Information at Start and Annual Assessment/Exit	0	0	559

Q19b: Disabling Conditions and Income for Adults at Exit

	AO: Adult with Disabling Condition	AO: Adult without Disabling Condition	AO: Total Adults	AO: % with Disabling Condition by Source	AC: Adult with Disabling Condition	AC: Adult without Disabling Condition	AC: Total Adults	AC: % with Disabling Condition by Source	UK: Adult with Disabling Condition	UK: Adult without Disabling Condition	UK: Total Adults	UK: % with Disabling Condition by Source
Earned Income	57	30	87	65.52%	11	24	35	31.43%	0	0	0	0
Unemployment Insurance	1	0	1	100.00%	1	0	1	100.00%	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	65	10	75	86.67%	7	4	11	63.64%	0	0	0	0
Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)	65	4	69	94.20%	2	2	4	50.00%	0	0	0	0
VA Service- Connected Disability Compensation	1	0	1	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VA Non- Service- Connected Disability Pension	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Disability Insurance	1	0	1	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worker's Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	0	0	0	0	6	3	9	66.67%	0	0	0	0
General Assistance (GA)	1	0	1	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retirement Income from Social Security	15	2	17	88.24%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pension or retirement income from a former job	2	1	3	66.67%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Support	2	0	2	100.00%	3	5	8	37.50%	0	0	0	0
Alimony and other spousal support	1	0	1	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other source	3	1	4	75.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Sources	162	42	204	79.41%	25	24	49	51.02%	0	0	0	0
Unduplicated Total Adults	345	85	430		50	57	107		0	0	0	

Numbers in *green italics* have been recalculated or weighted based on available totals.

Q20a: Type of Non-Cash Benefit Sources

	Benefit at Start	Benefit at Latest Annual Assessment for Stayers	Benefit at Exit for Leavers
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (Previously known as Food Stamps)	327	0	293
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	10	0	8
TANF Child Care Services	2	0	3
TANF Transportation Services	1	0	1
Other TANF-Funded Services	0	0	1
Other Source	2	0	2

Q21: Health Insurance

	At Start	At Annual Assessment for Stayers	At Exit for Leavers
MEDICAID	645	0	554
MEDICARE	96	0	87
State Children's Health Insurance Program	1	0	1
Veteran's Health Administration (VHA)	7	0	6
Employer-Provided Health Insurance	14	0	12
Health Insurance obtained through COBRA	1	0	1
Private Pay Health Insurance	2	0	2
State Health Insurance for Adults	5	0	5
Indian Health Services Program	1	0	1
Other	7	0	6
No Health Insurance	153	0	121
Client Doesn't Know/Prefers Not to Answer	2	0	2
Data Not Collected	5	0	4
Number of Stayers Not Yet Required to Have an Annual Assessment	0	131	0
1 Source of Health Insurance	626	0	534
More than 1 Source of Health Insurance	71	0	65

Q22a2: Length of Participation – ESG Projects

	Total	Leavers	Stayers
0 to 7 days	135	114	21
8 to 14 days	82	74	8
15 to 21 days	62	44	18
22 to 30 days	60	48	12
31 to 60 days	187	153	34
61 to 90 days	119	105	14
91 to 180 days	186	166	20
181 to 365 days	25	21	4
366 to 730 days (1-2 Yrs)	0	0	0
731 to 1,095 days (2-3 Yrs)	0	0	0
1,096 to 1,460 days (3-4 Yrs)	0	0	0
1,461 to 1,825 days (4-5 Yrs)	0	0	0
More than 1,825 days (> 5 Yrs)	0	0	0
Total	856	725	131

Q22c: Length of Time between Project Start Date and Housing Move-in Date

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
7 days or less	13	2	11	0	0
8 to 14 days	10	1	9	0	0
15 to 21 days	5	1	4	0	0
22 to 30 days	1	1	0	0	0
31 to 60 days	2	0	2	0	0
61 to 90 days	1	1	0	0	0
91 to 180 days	1	1	0	0	0
181 to 365 days	0	0	0	0	0
366 to 730 days (1-2 Yrs)	0	0	0	0	0
Total (persons moved into housing)	33	7	26	0	0
Average length of time to housing	<i>16.27</i>	<i>32.00</i>	<i>12.04</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Persons who were exited without move-in	10	0	10	0	0
Total persons	43	7	36	0	0

Numbers in *green italics* have been recalculated or weighted based on available totals.

Q22d: Length of Participation by Household Type

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
7 days or less	135	111	24	0	0
8 to 14 days	82	56	26	0	0
15 to 21 days	62	42	14	6	0
22 to 30 days	60	37	23	0	0
31 to 60 days	187	128	59	0	0
61 to 90 days	119	71	48	0	0
91 to 180 days	186	60	124	2	0
181 to 365 days	25	14	11	0	0
366 to 730 days (1-2 Yrs)	0	0	0	0	0
731 days or more	0	0	0	0	0
Total	856	519	329	8	0

Q22f: Length of Time between Project Start Date and Housing Move-in Date by Race and Ethnicity

	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	Asian or Asian American	Black, African American, or African	Hispanic/Latina/e/o	Middle Eastern or North African	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	At Least 1 Race and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	Multi-racial (does not include Hispanic/Latina/e/o)	Unknown (Don't Know, Preferred not to Answer, Data not Collected)
Persons Moved Into Housing	0	0	16	6	0	0	2	4	3	2
Persons Exited Without Move-In	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average time to Move-In	0	0	11.81	25.50	0	0	15.50	14.25	9.00	40.00
Median time to Move-In	Cannot calculate	Cannot calculate	Cannot calculate	Cannot calculate	Cannot calculate	Cannot calculate	Cannot calculate	Cannot calculate	Cannot calculate	Cannot calculate

New as of 10/1/2023.

Q22g: Length of Time Prior to Housing by Race and Ethnicity - based on 3.917 Date Homelessness Started

	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	Asian or Asian American	Black, African American, or African	Hispanic/Latina/e/o	Middle Eastern or North African	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	At Least 1 Race and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	Multi-racial (does not include Hispanic/Latina/e/o)	Unknown (Don't Know, Preferred not to Answer, Data not Collected)
Persons Moved Into Housing	8	1	581	15	0	0	137	20	34	4
Persons Not Yet Moved Into Housing	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average time to Move-In	84.38	0	256.84	0	0	0	397.23	89.15	86.82	0
Median time to Move-In	Cannot calculate	Cannot calculate	Cannot calculate	Cannot calculate	Cannot calculate	Cannot calculate	Cannot calculate	Cannot calculate	Cannot calculate	Cannot calculate

New as of 10/1/2023.

Q23c: Exit Destination

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Homeless Situations					
Place not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train/subway station/airport or anywhere outside)	123	119	4	0	0
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher, Host Home shelter	44	36	8	0	0
Safe Haven	1	1	0	0	0
Subtotal - Homeless Situations	168	156	12	0	0
Institutional Situations					
Foster care home or foster care group home	2	2	0	0	0
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	14	14	0	0	0
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility	2	2	0	0	0
Long-term care facility or nursing home	0	0	0	0	0
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	6	6	0	0	0
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	6	6	0	0	0
Subtotal - Institutional Situations	30	30	0	0	0
Temporary Situations					
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	14	9	5	0	0
Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	1	1	0	0	0
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	14	14	0	0	0
Host Home (non-crisis)	0	0	0	0	0
Staying or living with family, temporary tenure (e.g., room, apartment, or house)	19	12	7	0	0
Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure (e.g., room, apartment, or house)	27	27	0	0	0
Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA TH	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal - Temporary Situations	75	63	12	0	0
Permanent Situations					
Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	28	18	10	0	0
Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	23	19	4	0	0
Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA PH	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	83	36	47	0	0
Rental by client, with ongoing housing subsidy	236	57	179	0	0
Owned by client, with ongoing housing subsidy	5	0	5	0	0
Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	2	2	0	0	0
Subtotal - Permanent Situations	377	132	245	0	0
Other Situations					
No Exit Interview Completed	22	22	0	0	0
Other	6	6	0	0	0
Deceased	1	0	1	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Prefers Not to Answer	41	41	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	5	5	0	0	0
Subtotal - Other Situations	75	74	1	0	0
Total	725	455	270	0	0
Total persons exiting to positive housing destinations	377	132	245	0	0
Total persons whose destinations excluded them from the calculation	17	16	1	0	0
Percentage	53.25%	30.07%	91.08%	0	0

Updated 10/1/2023: Rows reordered and grouped differently. Destinations with subsidies are now detailed in Q23d. Existing data has been updated to match new row order and relocated to Q23d as appropriate.

Numbers in *green italics* have been recalculated or weighted based on available totals.

Q23d: Exit Destination – Subsidy Type of Persons Exiting to Rental by Client With An Ongoing Subsidy

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
GPD TIP housing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
VASH housing subsidy	1	1	0	0	0
RRH or equivalent subsidy	104	34	70	0	0
HCV voucher (tenant or project based) (not dedicated)	30	8	22	0	0
Public housing unit	75	4	71	0	0
Rental by client, with other ongoing housing subsidy	17	1	16	0	0
Housing Stability Voucher	0	0	0	0	0
Family Unification Program Voucher (FUP)	0	0	0	0	0
Foster Youth to Independence Initiative (FYI)	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Supportive Housing	7	7	0	0	0
Other permanent housing dedicated for formerly homeless persons	2	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	236	57	179	0	0

New as of 10/1/2023: Existing data from Q23c prior to 10/1/2023 has been relocated to Q23d as appropriate.

Q24a: Homelessness Prevention Housing Assessment at Exit

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Able to maintain the housing they had at project start--Without a subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Able to maintain the housing they had at project start--With the subsidy they had at project start	0	0	0	0	0
Able to maintain the housing they had at project start--With an on-going subsidy acquired since project start	0	0	0	0	0
Able to maintain the housing they had at project start--Only with financial assistance other than a subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Moved to new housing unit--With on-going subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Moved to new housing unit--Without an on-going subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Moved in with family/friends on a temporary basis	0	0	0	0	0
Moved in with family/friends on a permanent basis	0	0	0	0	0
Moved to a transitional or temporary housing facility or program	0	0	0	0	0
Client became homeless – moving to a shelter or other place unfit for human habitation	0	0	0	0	0
Jail/prison	0	0	0	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Prefers Not to Answer	0	0	0	0	0
Data not collected (no exit interview completed)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

Q24d: Language of Persons Requiring Translation Assistance

Language Response (Top 20 Languages Selected)	Total Persons Requiring Translation Assistance	Language Name ¹
367	10	<i>Spanish</i>
Different Preferred Language	2	
Total	12	

New as of 10/1/2023.

¹This lookup is provided by Sage. The CSV upload contains only the response code.

Q25a: Number of Veterans

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	Unknown Household Type
Chronically Homeless Veteran	9	9	0	0
Non-Chronically Homeless Veteran	18	15	3	0
Not a Veteran	613	489	124	0
Client Doesn't Know/Prefers Not to Answer	9	5	4	0
Data Not Collected	2	1	1	0
Total	651	519	132	0

Q26b: Number of Chronically Homeless Persons by Household

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Chronically Homeless	161	136	25	0	0
Not Chronically Homeless	695	383	304	8	0
Client Doesn't Know/Prefers Not to Answer	0	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0	0
Total	856	519	329	8	0

GRANTEE SUMMARY	
Complete the chart below to provide more detailed information about the agencies and organizations responsible for the administration and implementation of the HOPWA program.	
Question	Responses
For Competitive Grantees Only	
For Competitive Grantees only, what is the grant number?	
For Competitive Grantees only, which year (1, 2, or 3) of the grant does this report cover?	
Is the Competitive Grantee a nonprofit organization? Yes or No.	
Is the Competitive Grantee a grassroots organization? Yes or No.	
For Competitive Grantees only, how much was expended on an "Other Housing Activity" (as approved in the grant agreement)?	
For All HOPWA Grantees	
What is the name of the Grantee organization?	City of Richmond
What is the Grantee's Unique Entity Identifier (UEI)?	EG4LF5GYLK81
What is the Employer ID Number (EIN) or Tax ID Number (TIN) of the Grantee?	54-6001556
For formula grantees only, are there any changes to your program year? Yes or No.	No
<i>Note: HUD must be notified of consolidated program year changes at least two months before the date the program year would have ended if it had not been lengthened, or at least two months before the end of a proposed shortened program year.</i>	
If yes above, what is the revised program start date?	
If yes above, what is the revised program end date?	
What is the street address of the Grantee's office?	1500 E. Main Street
In what city is the Grantee's business address?	Richmond
In what county is the Grantee's business address?	
In what state is the Grantee's office located?	Virginia
What is the zip code for the Grantee's business address?	23219
What is the parent company of the Grantee (if applicable)?	

What department at the Grantee organization administers the grant?	City of Richmond Department of Housing and Community Development
What is the Grantee organization's website address?	https://www.rva.gov/housing-and-community-development
What is the Facebook name or page of the Grantee?	
What is the Twitter handle of the Grantee?	
What are the cities of the primary service area of the Grantee?	Richmond, Colonial Heights, Hopewell, Petersburg
What are the counties of the primary service area of the Grantee?	Amelia, Charles City, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, King and Queen, King William, New Kent, Powhatan, Prince George, Sussex
What is the congressional district of the Grantee's business address?	VA04
What is the congressional district of the Grantee's primary service area?	VA04
Is there a waiting list(s) for HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance Services in the Grantee service area? Yes or No.	No
Is the Grantee's System for Award Management (SAM) status currently active for this report? Yes or No.	Yes
What is the Grantee's SAM registration number for this report?	9D552
Does the Grantee provide HOPWA-funded services directly to clients? Yes or No.	No
Does the Grantee take the allowable 3% Grantee Administration allowance? Yes or No.	Yes
How much was expended on Grantee Administration?	18231.67

Narrative Questions: Any information provided in this tab could be used for monitoring grant compliance with HOPWA requirements and Executive Orders.	Response - Maximum 4,000 characters for each question.
<p>Provide a maximum of 4,000 characters narrative summarizing major achievements and highlights that were proposed and completed during the program year. Include a brief description of the grant organization, area of service, and an overview of the range/type of housing activities provided. This overview may be used for public information, including posting on HUD's website.</p>	<p>The City of Richmond Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) is responsible for the grant administration and oversight of the HOPWA grant that services the Richmond HOPWA MSA. The Richmond MSA includes the following localities: Cities of Richmond, Colonial Heights, Hopewell, and Petersburg, as well as the Counties of Amelia, Charles City, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, King and Queen, King William, New Kent, Powhatan, Prince George, Sussex. HCD doesn't provide direct housing assistance or supportive services to HOPWA eligible households, but instead funds three (3) Project Sponsors: Commonwealth Catholic Charities (CCC), Virginia Supportive Housing (VSH, and who've updated their name to SupportWorks Housing), and Serenity, Inc. (Serenity). HCD utilizes HOPWA funds for Grantee Program Administration and also funds Homeward to manage and operate a secure HOPWA household database that meets HMIS standards. HCD's HOPWA project sponsors that provide housing assistance are funded for the following eligible HOPWA activities: Supportive Services; Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA); Permanent Facility-Based Housing Assistance (P-FBH); Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance (STRMU); and Permanent Housing Placement (PHP). Between July 1, 2024 and June 30, 2026 the City of Richmond's HOPWA project sponsors assisted a total of 268 HOPWA eligible households as well as an additional 40 dependent beneficiaries; the project sponsors provided 164 deduplicated households with direct housing assistance in the form of TBRA, PHP, STRMU, or P-FBH. The City of Richmond and its HOPWA project sponsors expended a total of \$2,107,654.46 in HOPWA funds this year assisting HOPWA eligible households through direct housing assistance, supportive services, database management, and program administration.</p>

<p>Assess your program's success in enabling HOPWA beneficiaries to establish and/or better maintain a stable living environment in housing that is safe, decent, and sanitary, and improve access to care. Compare current year results to baseline results for clients. Describe how program activities/projects contributed to meeting stated goals. If program did not achieve expected targets, please describe how your program plans to address challenges in program implementation and the steps currently being taken to achieve goals in next operating year. If your program exceeded program targets, please describe strategies the program utilized and how those contributed to program successes.</p>	<p>During the City of Richmond's Fiscal Year 2025 (FY25) from July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2026 the HCD's project sponsors provided 268 HOPWA eligible households with HOPWA assistance, including 164 deduplicated households with direct housing assistance. 56 households in the Richmond MSA received TBRA assistance; 8 households received Permanent Facility-Based Housing Assistance (P-FBH), 54 households received SRMU assistance, and 56 households received PHP assistance. HCD's project sponsors met the proposed goal of 56 TBRA assisted households and the proposed goal of 8 PFBH assisted households. HCD's project sponsors proposed to assist 130 households with STRMU assistance in the Richmond MSA while assisting a total of 54; HOPWA project sponsors proposed to assist 72 households with PHP assistance in the Richmond MSA while assisting a total of 56 households with PHP assistance. Lack of affordable housing rental supply in the City of Richmond and the greater MSA continue to be the greatest hinderance to meeting the proposed housing goals. HCD has planned to address this by bringing on another HOPWA funded housing provider, and by planning on submitting a Rent-Wide Exception for the HOPWA MSA by increasing the FMR for HOPWA assistance.</p>
<p>Describe significant accomplishments or challenges in achieving the number of housing units supported and the number households assisted with HOPWA funds during this operating year compared to plans for this assistance, as approved in the Consolidated Plan/Action Plan. Describe how HOPWA funds were distributed during your operating year among different categories of housing and geographic areas to address needs throughout the grant service area, consistent with approved plans.</p>	<p>The City of Richmond continues to fund HOPWA activities that are highlighted in our Consolidated Plan and our Annual Action Plan. HCD's HOPWA project sponsors that provide housing assistance are funded for the following eligible HOPWA activities: Supportive Services; Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA); Permanent Facility-Based Housing Assistance (P-FBH); Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance (STRMU); and Permanent Housing Placement (PHP). Between July 1, 2024 and June 30, 2026 the City of Richmond's HOPWA project sponsors assisted a total of 268 HOPWA eligible households as well as an additional 40 dependent beneficiaries; the project sponsors provided 164 deduplicated households with direct housing assistance in the form of TBRA, PHP, STRMU, or P-FBH. The majority of HOPWA assisted households are placed in or maintained housing primarily in the City of Richmond, Henrico County, Chesterfield County, and the City of Petersburg.</p>

<p>Report on program coordination with other mainstream housing and supportive services resources, including the use of committed leveraging from other public and private sources that helped to address needs for eligible persons identified in the Consolidated Plan/Strategic Plan.</p>	<p>HOPWA program sponsors leverage referrals from the region's Continuum of Care, the Greater Richmond Continuum of Care (GRCoC) as well as from local public and homeless health care providers Virginia Community University Health (VCU Health) and Daily Planet Health Services (DPHS) for mainstream healthcare and housing assistance. HOPWA providers also leverage mainstream Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV), when available. HCVs are administered by the City's local Public Housing Authority (PHA), Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority (RRHA). HCD Project Sponsors reported utilizing a total of \$378,196.56 in leveraged funding from other public and private grants and philanthropic donations in FY25.</p>
<p>Describe any trends in the community that may affect the way in which the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS are being addressed, and provide any other information important to the future provision of services to this population. Identify any evaluations, studies, or other assessments of the HOPWA program that are available to the public.</p>	<p>Rising rental and housing prices continues to put HOPWA eligible households and individuals at risk, by presenting greater barriers to stability and independence. The lack of affordable housing in the rental market continues to create barriers to improving the health outcomes of low-income individuals with a positive HIV/AIDS diagnosis. The health outcomes of TBRA households continue to trend upward, with 44 of 56 TBRA households either improving their viral load or maintain/achieving suppression, while 56 out of 56 TBRA households have either been subscribed Anti-Retroviral Therapy in the program year or have been prescribed it at one point in time. This continues to support the notion that long-term, stabilized housing leads to improved housing outcomes.</p>