



Consolidated Plan Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report 2025 – 2026

Program Year: July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

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

Between July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026, DHCD's HUD-funded programs yielded the following notable outcomes:

- 2,506 individuals receiving Rapid Re-Housing services
- 309,125 persons benefiting from public services projects
- 105 Extremely Low- and Low-Income households provided affordable housing units

In addition, the state has worked to develop in coordination with Virginia Continua of Care (CoCs) standard performance measures with the focus on ensuring that funding priorities aim to reduce homelessness in the commonwealth.

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

The Commonwealth far exceeded expectations for the 2025-2026 Program Year in five of the seven outcome measures associated with the goal to create competitive and sustainable communities. For six of these outcome measures, Virginia has already met the five-year objective set forth in the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan. This significant achievement can be attributed to the completion of projects funded with CDBG-CV resources. For the remaining outcome measure, Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit, DHCD is slightly behind schedule to meet the five-year objective. This is likely attributable to the preference for service to LMI households in CDBG application scoring.

DHCD surpassed its expectations for the outcome measures associated with the goal to increase access to affordable housing—Rental Units Constructed and Rental Units Rehabilitated. The number of households assisted with downpayment assistance fell short of the program year objectives, which may be partially attributed to an increase in the median sale price of homes in the Commonwealth. Finally, while the Commonwealth did not complete any new construction projects for homebuyers, DHCD anticipates meeting the five-year objective for this outcome measure. For more details, please see the following table:

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	25000	12902	51.61%	400	2509	627.25%
Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	1000	5185	518.5%	300	1283	427.67%
Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	5000	1424231	28484.6%	100	309125	309125%
Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	135	2043	1513.3%	20	993	4965%
Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	535	2210	413.08%	100	0	--

Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	100	153	153.0%	25	9	36.0%
Create Competitive and Sustainable Communities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	100	238	238.0%	10	35	350.0%
Increase access to affordable housing	Affordable Housing	HOME / HTF	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	550	371	67.45%	60	131	218.33%
Increase access to affordable housing	Affordable Housing	HOME / HTF	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	755	100	13.25%	15	43	286.67%
Increase access to affordable housing	Affordable Housing	HOME / HTF	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	100	64	64.00%	10	0	--
Increase access to affordable housing	Affordable Housing	HOME / HTF	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	450	0	--	0	0	--
Increase access to affordable housing	Affordable Housing	HOME / HTF	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	350	163	46.57%	70	48	68.57%
Reduce homelessness	Homeless	ESG / HOPWA	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	10650	4464*	41.92%	2100	1105*	52.62%

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

*Preliminary data that will be updated before final submission of the CAPER to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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

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

Localities submitting applications for assistance are expected to provide their methodology for prioritizing the highest community development needs within the locality. CDBG planning grants are available to assist localities in identifying the highest priority community development needs. Competitive grant applications are evaluated and funded based on the proposed activities' alleviation of the locality's highest identified community development needs.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	HOPWA	ESG	HTF
White	636	45	114*	665	23
Black or African American	5,611	63	190*	1,467	32
Asian	34	0	0*	12	1
American Indian or American Native	0	1	0*	15	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0*	3	0
Other multi-racial	120	4	11*	222	2
Total	6411	113	315*	2,384	58
Hispanic	40	3	1*	186	3
Not Hispanic	0	110	314*	2,296	55

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

*Preliminary data that will be updated before final submission of the CAPER to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Narrative

Please note, the ESG numbers shared reflect the racial demographics of persons (both adults and children) served during the 2025-2026 program year. The ESG program collects data on several multi-racial categories that are aggregate above as “other multi-racial.” The HOME program served 4 individuals identifying as multi-racial and the NHTF program served 2 individuals identifying as multi-racial. The CDBG program assisted 120 individuals identifying as multi-racial, and had several beneficiaries decline to provide this data.

The ESG program served 8 persons served who identify as Middle Eastern or North African and 222 persons who identify as multi-racial. Please note that the table above includes all individuals who identify as Hispanic; 90 of these individuals identify as Hispanic only, and there were an additional 96 persons served by the ESG program whose multi-racial identity includes Hispanic. The ESG program served 16 persons whose racial and ethnic data was not collected and 8 persons who declined to provide this information.

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

HOPWA data above includes only the individuals qualifying the household for assistance and does not include individuals identifying as Multiple Races. There are an additional 161* individuals who identify as multi-racial. Please see the HOPWA CAPER report for more details.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	24,911,194	11,079,180.86
HOME	public - federal	13,113,559	10,674,892.35
HOPWA	public - federal	1,683,495	80,132.30
ESG	public - federal	3,271,416	503,503.17
HTF	public - federal	4,320,521	13,520,082.34

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

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

Leveraging

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

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

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

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

Community providers leverage federal, state and private funds for the delivery of homeless services in the Commonwealth. Providers are able to access funding for activities related to homeless street outreach, emergency shelter operations, targeted homelessness prevention and rapid rehousing services through the Virginia Homeless Solutions Program, 82% of which is funded with state general funds. For the 2025 – 2026 program year, ESG match requirements were met with state general fund dedicated to rapid re-housing, which is the primary activity of the ESG federal allocation.

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

CDBG: CDBG does not have a match requirement. CDBG-funded projects tend to leverage funding from several funding sources.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	\$43,418,813.68
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	\$1,596,866.00
3 .Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	\$45,015,679.68
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	\$929,902.22
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	\$44,085,777.46

Table 4 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

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
Overlook Ridge	7/01/2025	\$1,596,866	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,596,866

Table 5 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
\$1,872,771.62	\$1,708,669.14	\$1,800,000.00	\$0	\$1,781,440.76

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	1,800	1,105
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	155	222
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	300	345*
Total	2,255	1,672*

Table 6 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	2,100	1,105*
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	70	131
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	15	43
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	70	48
Total	2,255	1,327*

Table 7 – Number of Households Supported

*Preliminary data that will be updated before final submission of the CAPER to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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

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

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

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

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual	HTF Actual
Extremely Low-income	13	8	58
Low-income	30	39	0

Moderate-income	25	60	0
Total	68	107	58

Table 8 – Number of Households Served

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

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

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

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

Additionally, the Commonwealth of Virginia provides resources to support targeted homeless outreach. During the state fiscal year, grantees engaged 1,070 unsheltered persons.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

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

With state resources provided by the Commonwealth, a total of 7,543 persons were served with emergency shelter during state fiscal year 2026. Of those who exited during the fiscal year, 40% exited to a permanent housing destination.

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

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

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

The Commonwealth of Virginia helps low-income households avoid homelessness by diverting them to mainstream and natural supports. DHCD funded programs require providers to use problem solving to assess whether participants can first access these resources before entering the homelessness system. Virginia also invests state funds in targeted prevention projects through the Virginia Homeless Solutions Program, which can provide short term financial and case management support, that can support a household's stability in their unit. DHCD requires targeted prevention providers to use coordinated assessment and direct assistance to those most at risk of becoming homeless. With state and federal resources provided by the Commonwealth, a total of 1,731 persons were served with homeless prevention services during state fiscal year 2026. Of those who exited during the fiscal year, 88 % exited to permanent housing.

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

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

Once households enroll in a Commonwealth-funded homeless services program, providers deliver individualized, person-centered case management to support long-term housing stability. Case managers are required to meet monthly with households, but may choose to meet more frequently to assess a household's progress to stability in housing and prevent any returns to homelessness. During case management meetings, staff and households address barriers to maintaining housing and help prevent returns to homelessness. Meetings may also focus on connections to other mainstream resources to support a household to maintain stable housing, even beyond the support that is offered through a homeless services program.

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

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

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

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

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

DHCD's HOME-funded Affordable and Special Needs Housing program, a development financing program for affordable rental and homebuyer developments, requires all applicants to submit underwriting that details income targeting of their proposed developments. Applicants also answer narrative questions detailing their income targeting and, for rental developments, any vulnerable populations served. A market study is required to demonstrate need for the proposed housing typology and income targeting and, for homebuyer developments, sales prices. The application requests additional information about the overall community surrounding proposed developments including the availability of job opportunities or amenities such as medical offices, pharmacies and groceries. Projects receive scoring preferences for including more than the minimum 504/UFAS units, and for utilizing Universal Design principles or otherwise offering accessibility or optional services to residents.

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

All applications to the ASNH program must include identification of risks of lead-based paint hazards by determining existing property's original construction date, and submitting a Phase I contamination report. Staff evaluate these reports, requiring remediation and Lead-Safe Work Plans as needed. Projects receiving ASNH investments are required to maintain rehabilitated properties throughout construction and affordability periods to assure continued lead-based paint hazards compliance and all properties are monitored through routine inspections. In addition, sub-recipients are required to give notice, conduct visual inspections, and require mediations for all homeowner rehabilitation and direct homebuyer assistance programs.

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

program statewide. DHCD has also forged new relationships with for-profit lead remediation contractors and companies. Children with elevated blood lead levels are the priority population for service under the LHR program.

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

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

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

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

DHCD works with many different organizations, both public and private, to carry out the Consolidated Plan. The community economic development activities are carried out through contractual agreements with units of local government. Please note that while individual localities are not listed, a total of nearly 300 localities are considered a part of the institutional delivery system. The housing activities, both production and preservation activities, are accomplished through partnerships with units of local government, non-profits, housing developers, and specifically through partnerships with state-certified Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs). DHCD staff work closely with organizations which wish to become CHDOs, providing technical assistance on the DHCD application and referring organizations to grants for organizational planning, predevelopment, and capacity building administered by Virginia Housing or other state-wide organizations like LISC Virginia. All CHDO-involved developments applying for HOME funds through the ASNH program receive preference points in their score.

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

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

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

Finally, DHCD works closely with Continua of Care and Virginia Balance of State Local Planning Groups—which are comprised of nonprofit providers, victim service organizations, emergency shelters, and local governments—to address the needs of people experiencing a housing crisis. Through these systems, feedback is provided related to the needs of individuals experiencing homelessness, individuals with HIV/AIDS, and other vulnerable populations. These structures also help identify barriers and explore solutions to develop affordable housing in their communities.

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

DHCD's community-based funding structure encourages coordination among public, private, and social service agencies through collaboration with CoCs and LPGs. Community partners—including landlords and social service providers—help plan and deliver homeless service in communities. These structures support the delivery of individualized service coordination to connect people to permanent housing. This collaboration prioritizes the housing needs of people with serious mental illness, individuals experiencing chronic homelessness, and other vulnerable populations. Semi frequently DHCD staff will collaborate with CoCs and LPGs as well as public and private housing and social services agencies to support the connection between partners.

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

DHCD identified that limited availability and access to quality affordable housing constrained fair housing choice across the state, and survey results identified disability and elderliness as some of the protected classes most likely to experience barriers to fair housing choice in Virginia. DHCD's HOME-funded Affordable and Special Needs Housing program provides a scoring incentive for rental developments that provide a greater number of Section 504/UFAS units than required by the federal program and those which incorporate Universal Design in to all units or common areas, resulting in a program that produces more accessible buildings for individuals with current impairments and a greater likelihood of the ability to age in place.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

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

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

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

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

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

For performance reports, notices are published in several newspapers across the Commonwealth. All notices included the address, phone number, TDD and time for submitting comments. The draft CAPER information is published online and made available in hard copy as requested. DHCD provides translation copies and accessible copies of the performance reports upon request. Written comments may be submitted through the close of business on September 25, 2026.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Virginia DHCD does not have any open BEDI grants.

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

Not applicable.

CR-50 - HOME 24 CFR 91.520(d)

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

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

The majority of DHCD's HOME-funded properties also participate in the LIHTC program, with compliance and inspections meeting the NSPIRE standard performed annually by Virginia Housing. Under the new HOME rule effective fall 2025, DHCD requested NSPRE inspection results, including deficiencies and corrections thereof from the following developments. Typical reported deficiencies included: individual units noted with bug infestation, , electrical socket/GFCI outlet issues, smoke detector malfunctions, or inoperable windows. Virginia Housing monitors to ensure that all Twenty-four hour or life-threatening NPSIRE deficiencies are corrected within the appropriate timeframe. Some moderate and low graded deficiencies remain in progress past the end of the program year, but work orders are submitted with anticipated completion within reasonable extended timeframes.

- IDIS 15623 – Townhomes at Warwick II
- IDIS 14531 – Townhomes at Warwick Place
- IDIS 14849 – Brookland Park Plaza (Highland Park Senior)
- IDIS 14840 – Church Street Station Studios
- IDIS 10904 – Old Manchester Plaza Apartments
- IDIS 15364 – Church Hill North Senior 1B (Armstrong Renaissance)
- IDIS 15757 – Church Hill North Phase 2A Family (Armstrong Renaissance)
- IDIS 15915 – Market Square IV
- IDIS 16987 – Winchester Forest 9
- IDIS 16785 – Horner Apartments
- IDIS 15405 – Old Forest Village
- IDIS 16431 – Florida Terrace Apartments
- IDIS 14527 – New Phoenix Village

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

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

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

HOME program income is used in Affordable and Special Needs HOME-funded projects, and is typically used to support a single rental development within the program year.

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

DHCD targets its HOME funds toward the development and preservation of affordable housing in the Commonwealth. The LIHTC program is administered through a partner agency, Virginia Housing.

While DHCD awards funds independently of the LIHTC program, the ASNH program gives scoring preference to projects which leverage non-DHCD, committed financing including LIHTC allocations with confirmed syndication. In the 2025 – 2026 program year, all developments with federal funding awarded by DHCD leveraged either 9% or 4% credits.

CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

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

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

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments	200	107*
Tenant-based rental assistance	100	197*
Units provided in transitional housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	-	-
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	-	-
Total	300	304*

Table 9 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

*Preliminary data that will be updated before final submission of the CAPER to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Narrative

DHCD served 345* unduplicated households during the 2025 - 2026 program year through 8* subgrantees (project sponsors). Please see the HOPWA CAPER for more reporting details.

CR-56 - HTF 91.520(h)

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

DHCD has obligated and/or made preliminary offers on all prior years of the National Housing Trust Fund (HTF). 12 HTF projects were completed during the program year, averaging 5.75 HTF units each, a slight decrease from 7.5 units per project in the previous program year. Additional units are in the process of being completed in the 2026-2027 program year.

Tenure Type	0 – 30% AMI	0% of 30+ to poverty line (when poverty line is higher than 30% AMI)	% of the higher of 30+ AMI or poverty line to 50% AMI	Total Occupied Units	Units Completed, Not Occupied	Total Completed Units
Rental	58	0	0	58	11	69
Homebuyer	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

CR-58 – Section 3

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

Total Labor Hours	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Total Number of Activities	42350	0	0	0	0
Total Labor Hours	587678	0	0	0	0
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	347110	0	0	0	0
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	144250	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – 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	30	0	0	0	0
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.	50	0	0	0	0
Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).	30	0	0	0	0
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.	0	0	0	0	0
Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).	40	0	0	0	0
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.	17125	0	0	0	0
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.	50	0	0	0	0
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.	0	0	0	0	0
Provided or connected residents with assistance in seeking employment including drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, finding job opportunities, connecting residents to job placement services.	0	0	0	0	0
Held one or more job fairs.	10	0	0	0	0
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.	10	0	0	0	0
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that provide one or more of the following: work readiness health screenings, interview clothing, uniforms, test fees, transportation.	0	0	0	0	0
Assisted residents with finding childcare.	0	0	0	0	0
Assisted residents to apply for or attend community college or a four-year educational institution.	0	0	0	0	0
Assisted residents to apply for or attend vocational/technical training.	0	0	0	0	0
Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.	0	0	0	0	0
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.	0	0	0	0	0
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.	0	0	0	0	0
Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.	0	0	0	0	0
Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.	0	0	0	0	0
Other.	10	0	0	0	0

Table 11 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

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