

Chittenden County Homeless Alliance (CCHA)
Steering Committee Meeting Agenda
Thursday, July 2nd, 2026; 9:00am – 11:00am
ONLINE ONLY- Teams Invitation

Agenda

1. Introductions & Announcements 10 Minutes
2. Approves Minutes and Agenda 5 Minutes
 - a. Approval of the [June Meeting Minutes](#)
 - b. Approval of the July Meeting Agenda
3. Data Review 10 Minutes
 - a. Coordinated Entry – Stephanie Smith
 - b. Unsheltered Data – Community Resource Center - Brenna Bedard
 - c. Unsheltered Data – COTS Daystation - Jonathan Farrell
4. Coordinated Entry Evaluation *Vote warned* 10 minutes
 - a. [VOTE – 2025 Coordinated Entry Evaluation](#)
5. 2026 HUD CoC NOFO Update *Vote warned* 20 Minutes
 - a. Review Transfer of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) grant administration from the City of Burlington's Community & Economic Development Office (CEDO) to the Vermont State Housing Authority (VSHA)
 - b. VOTE – Reassignment of Ranking Committee Members
 - c. General Update (email Amy & Megan, United Way)
6. Housing Retention Sub-Committee Update *Vote warned* 10 mins
 - a. VOTE – Implementation of a Community Based Housing Retention System

We encourage questions and participation in discussion and place great emphasis on hearing from people with lived experience of homelessness and/or housing insecurity. If you are a person who has lived experience, you will be provided with a stipend for attending; please let us know after the meeting concludes. Please reach out to us prior or let us know when you arrive at the meeting should you need any accommodation(s).

Thank you so much for joining us.

Coordinated Entry Data: May 2026

583 Total Households Enrolled in CE as of May 31st

- **89** Families
- **302** Chronic Households
- **9** Veteran Households
- **36** Youth Households
- **69** 62+ Individuals

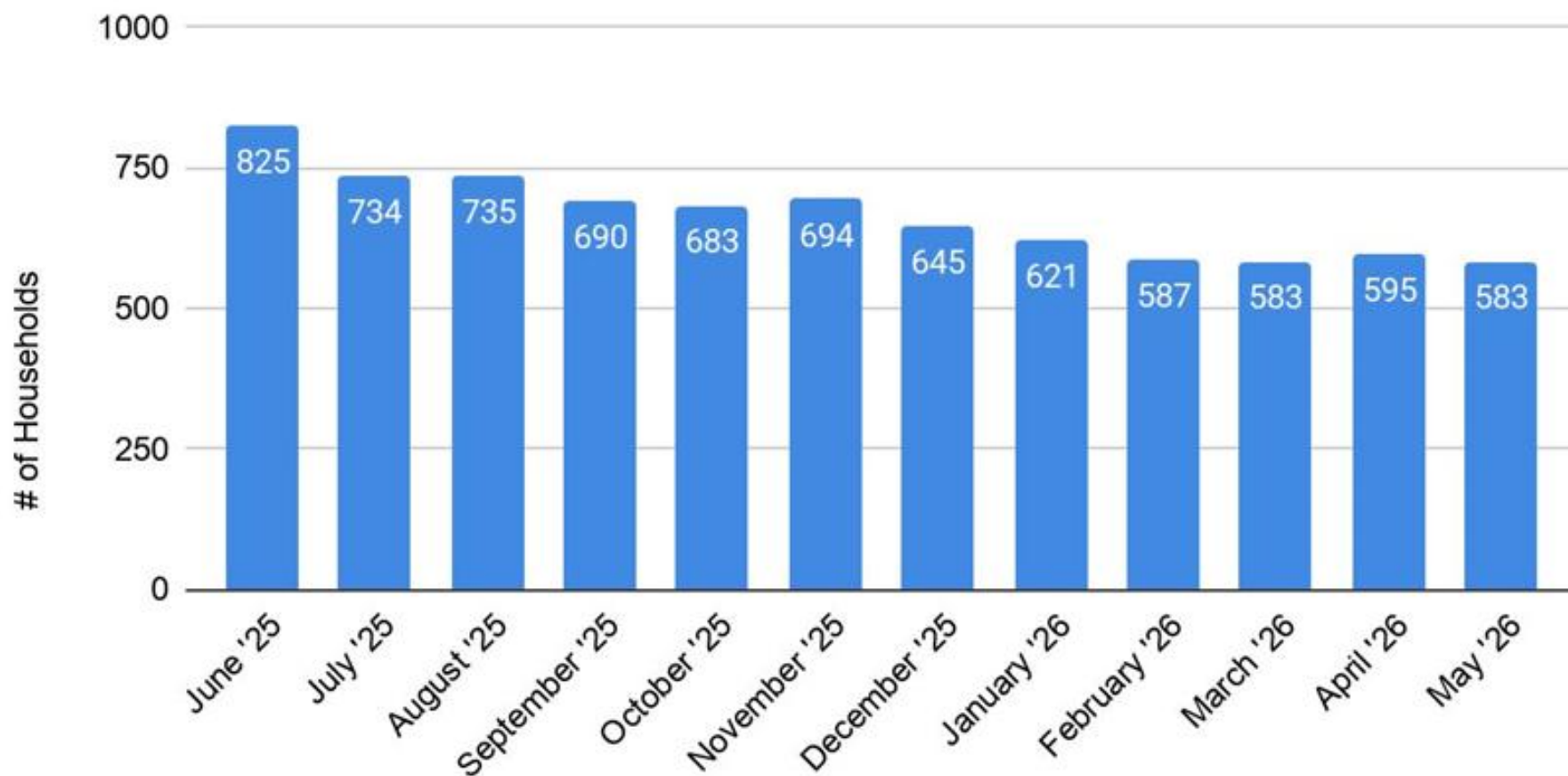
Phase 1: **436**

Phase 2: **43**

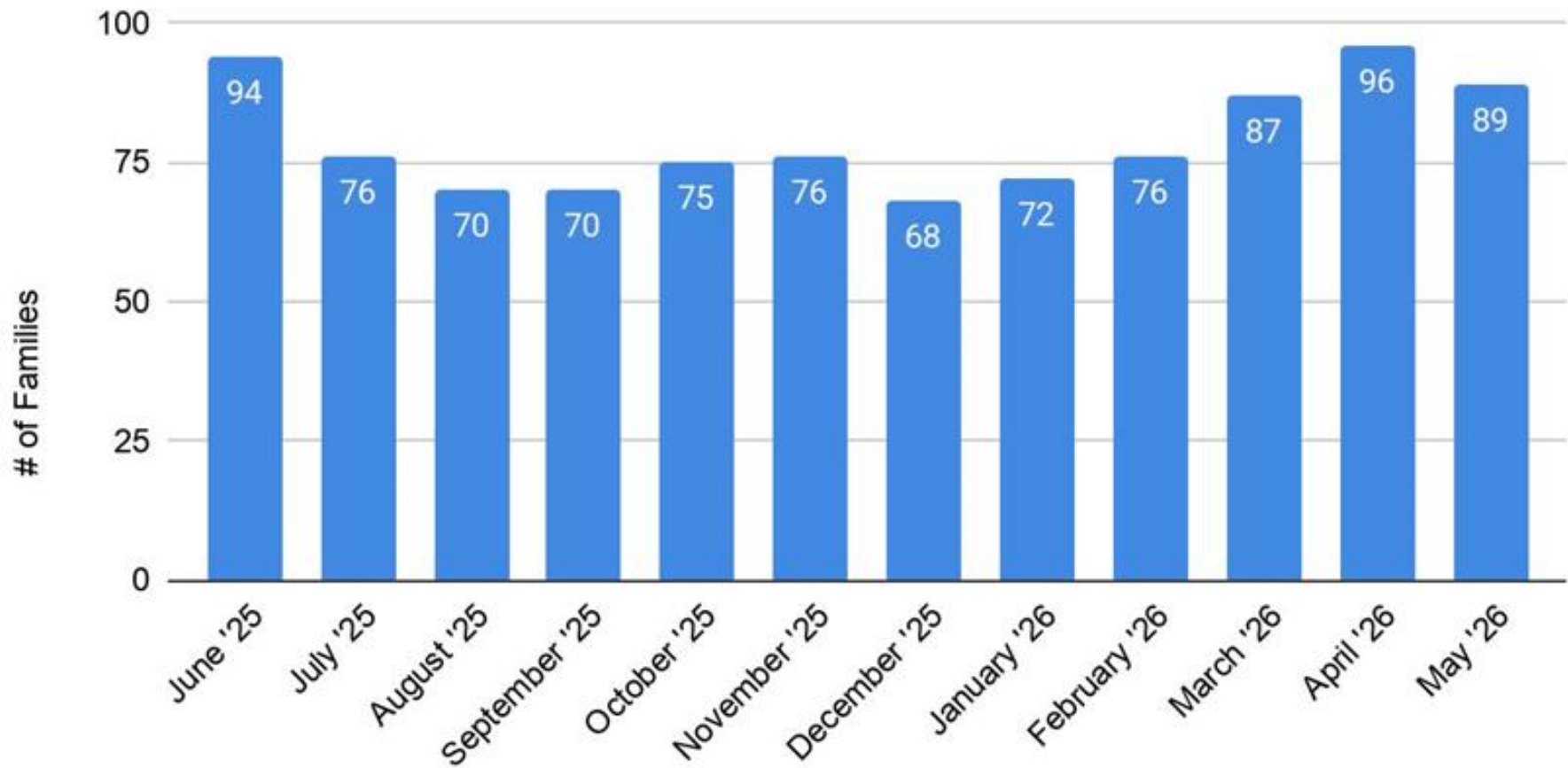
Phase 3: **72**

16 Households moved into permanent housing in May

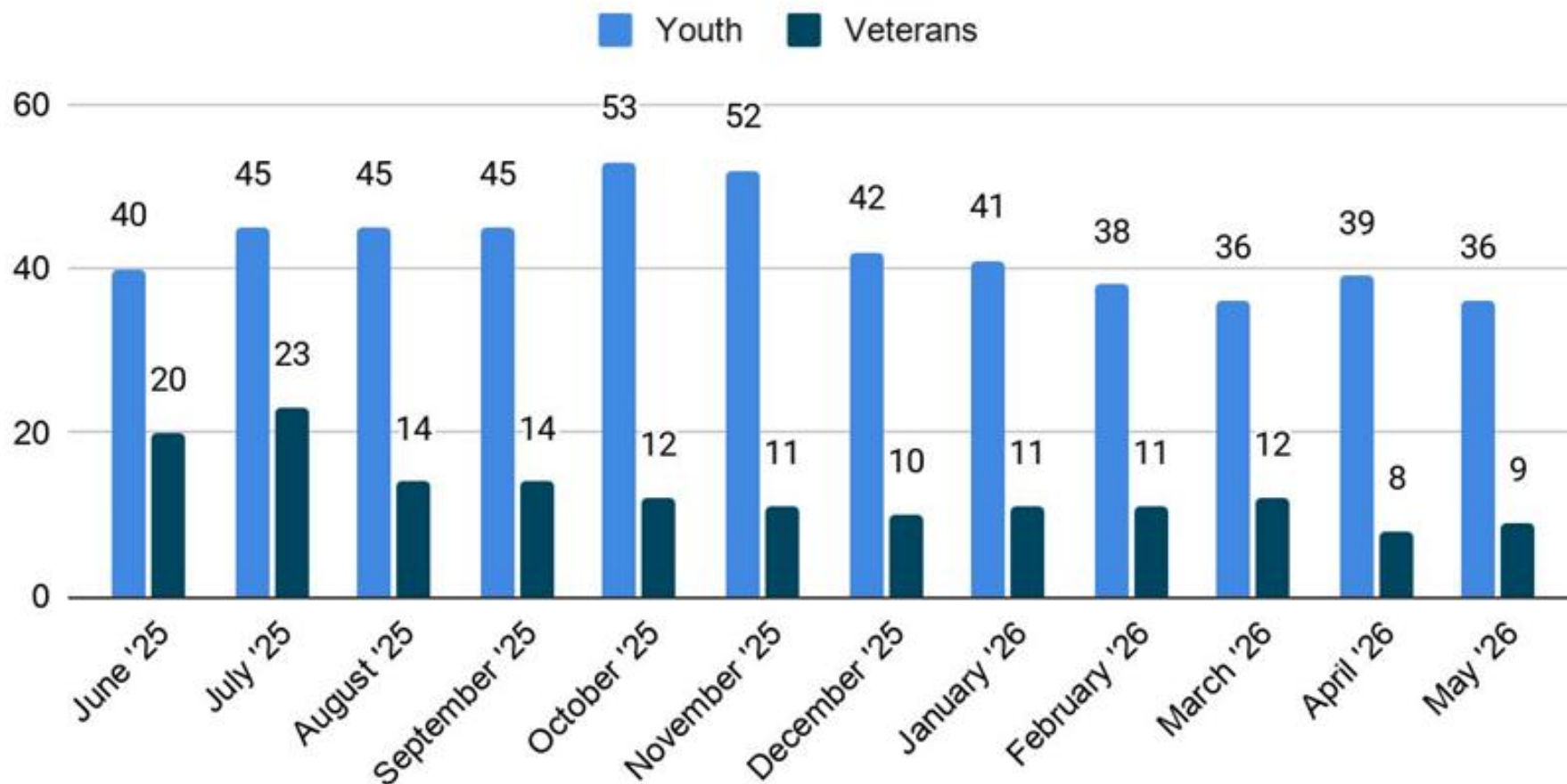
Number of Households Enrolled in Chittenden Coordinated Entry by Month Over the Last Year



Number of Families Enrolled in Chittenden Coordinated Entry by Month Over the Last Year

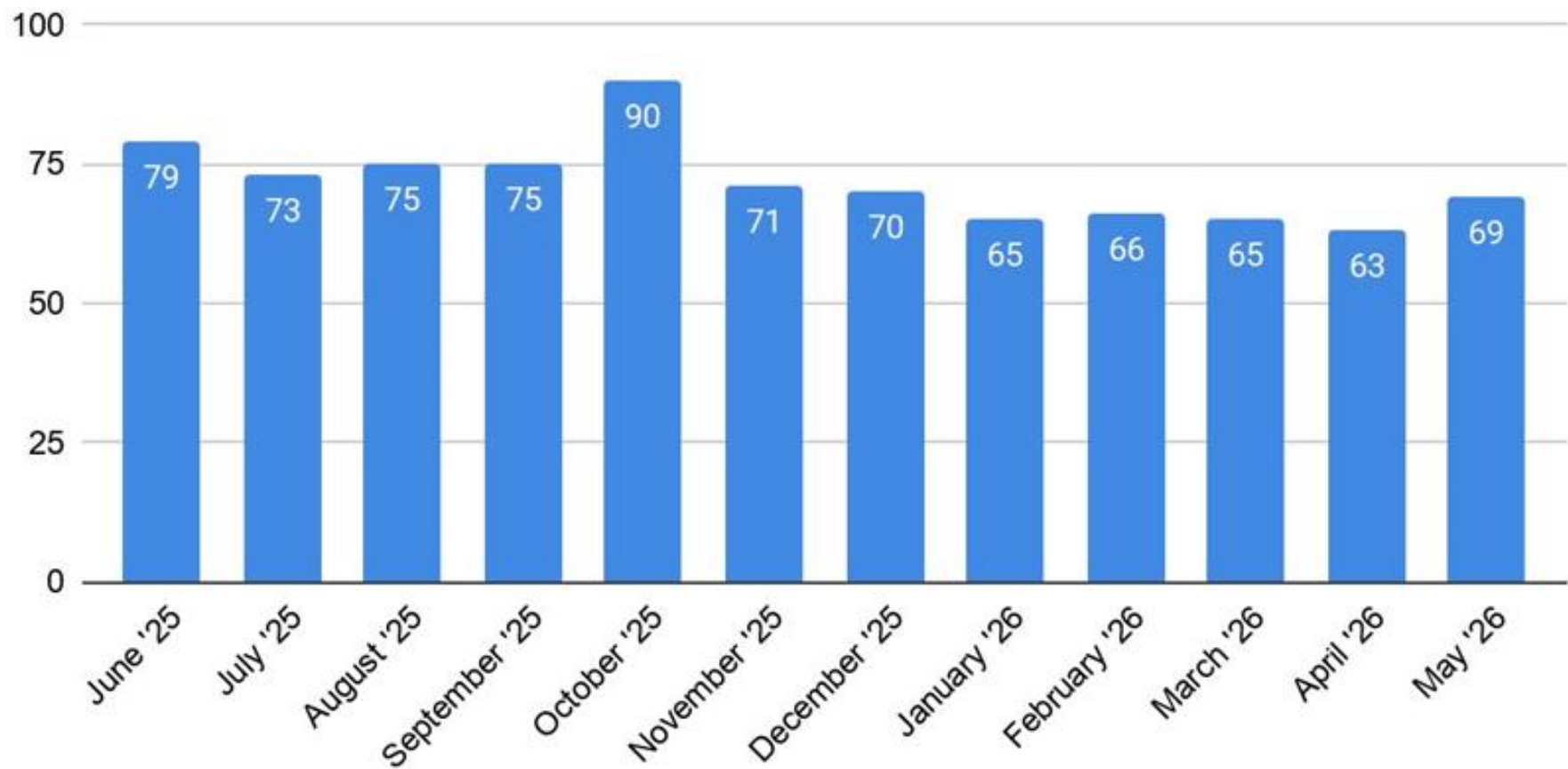


Youth & Veterans Enrolled in Chittenden Coordinated Entry by Month Over the Last Year



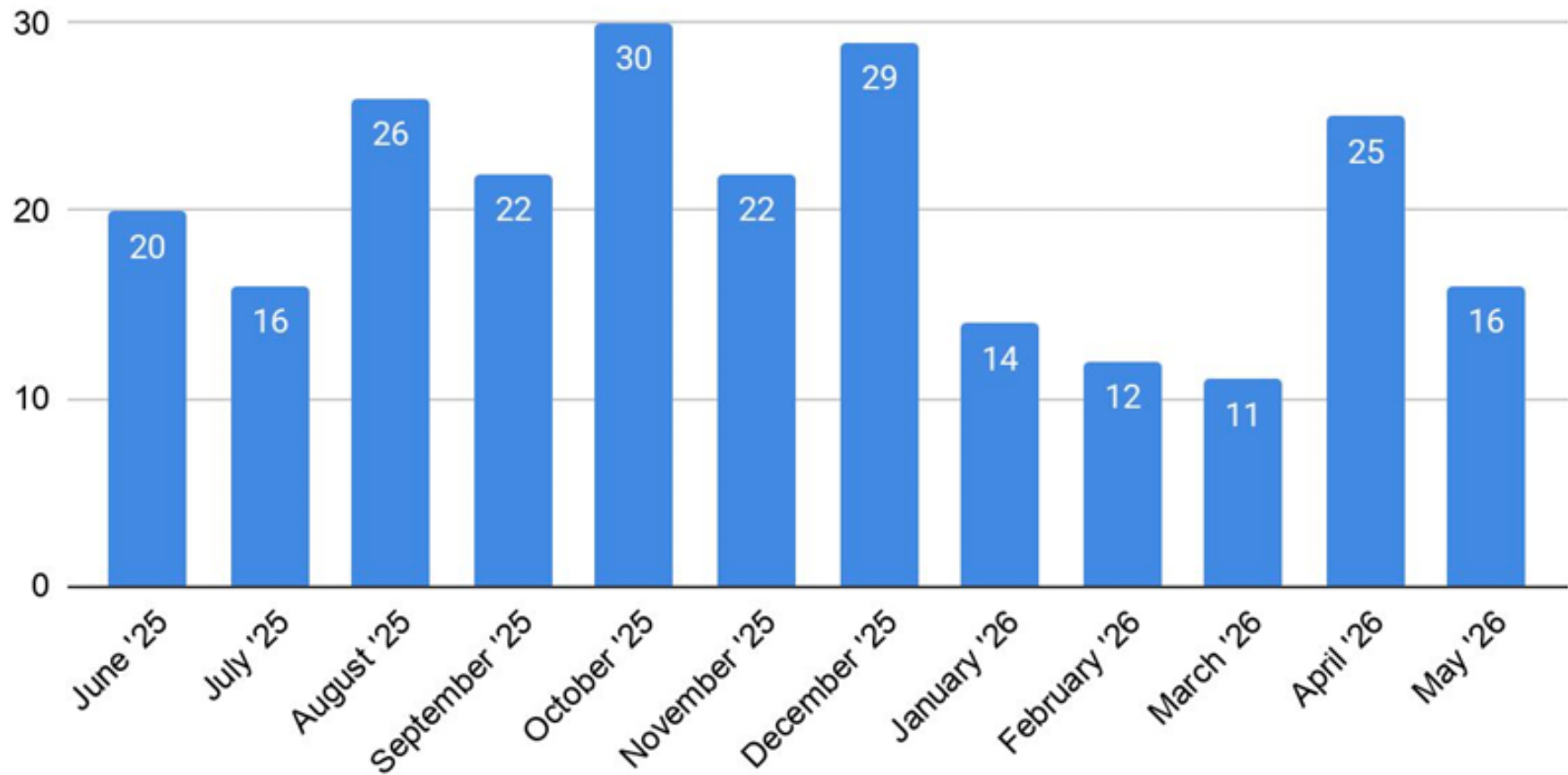
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62+ Individuals Enrolled in Chittenden Coordinated Entry by Month Over the Last Year



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Number of Homeless Households in Chittenden County Housed by Month Over the Last Year



Chittenden County Homeless Alliance
Coordinated Entry Evaluation Report

Introduction and Program Summary

Coordinated Entry

Coordinated Entry is a system that facilitates collaboration among homeless assistance programs in communities. The Coordinated Entry System functions with the intended purpose of increasing and streamlining access to housing and services for households experiencing homelessness, matching households with appropriate housing and services based on their needs, and prioritizing those with greatest needs for the most intensive interventions. HUD's primary goals for coordinated entry processes are that assistance will be allocated as effectively as possible, and that assistance is easily accessible no matter where or how people present themselves.

The Chittenden County Homeless Alliance's (CCHA) Coordinated Entry System is a collaboration among many organizations within Chittenden County working to make homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring. Chittenden Coordinated Entry is intended to serve all individuals and households experiencing a housing crisis in Chittenden County, Vermont, meeting the definitions of Homeless, or At-imminent-risk of Homelessness, as adopted by HUD and the Vermont Agency of Human Services.

Coordinated Entry Partnership

Chittenden Coordinated Entry is governed by a partnership agreement among all the agencies participating in the program. In 2025, Chittenden Coordinated Entry was comprised of 22 service agencies within the geographic region of Chittenden County. Within Chittenden Coordinated Entry, there are 4 different roles that these agencies have. These include the Lead Agency, Assessment Hubs, Assessment Partners, and Referral Partners. There are 4 Assessment Hubs: 2 that serve the general population and 2 that serve specific populations. There are 11 Assessment Partners and 7 Referral Partners. The lead agency administers the Chittenden Coordinated Entry program. The agencies that signed on as Assessment Hubs provide assessments to those they are serving through housing navigation, and to anyone in the community that drops in, or is referred to them. Assessment Partners provide assessments to those they are working with for housing navigation services. Referral partners help those they are engaged with in other contexts get connected to Chittenden Coordinated Entry through an initial referral to the program.

Coordinated Entry Evaluation

The CCHA Coordinated Entry Committee is the entity responsible for Coordinated Entry oversight and evaluation, including the completion of a yearly Coordinated Entry evaluation. This evaluation will include a comprehensive look at consumer outcomes and system performance to increase effective use of resources, improve quality of services to consumers, and to proactively identify and plan services. This report is intended to fulfill that requirement.

2025 Data Points Summary & Analysis

Coordinated Entry Enrollments

- In 2025, Chittenden Coordinated Entry enrolled a total of 687 households in the program.
 - 442 of these assessments were completed by the lead agency, making up 64% of the total assessments completed.
 - 245 of these assessments were completed by Assessment Partners and Assessment Hubs, making up 36% of the total assessments completed for the year.

WHERE ASSESSED?



- Of the enrollments that happened during the year, 290 (42%) were not returning to the Vermont Homeless system from having been previously housed (designated as New¹ graph & chart below). 397 households (58%) were returning to the system after having been exited to permanent housing (designated a Return² in the graph & chart below).
 - There was an unexpectedly high percentage of returning households enrolled in Chittenden Coordinated Entry, at 58%. These households experienced multiple episodes of homelessness after having left a Vermont HMIS enrollment previously to a permanent destination. The numbers in the report didn't break down what type of housing they exited into, as some households may have moved in with family for a year or so but were unable to stay very long-term. Even with some of these returns accounted for by staying with friends and family, these numbers are very concerning. It shows that long-term housing stability was not achieved for some households when they moved into permanent housing opportunities. This speaks to a greater need for long-term retention services and supports.
 - Another factor that may contribute to these exits might be temporary vouchers like VRS, transitional housing, and other Rapid Rehousing Vouchers (like the HOME program) not leading to permanent subsidy and households returning to homelessness because of that. At the beginning of 2025, Section 8 availability greatly decreased due to the decrease in funding for those programs. Both VSHA and BHA stopped issuing Section 8 vouchers. This has likely made moving on from temporary vouchers less common as there aren't any available subsidies to move on to.

¹ New in this section is being defined as all newly enrolled households not returning to homelessness from a previously housed destination. This includes completely new households never before in Chittenden Coordinated Entry and households who have previously been enrolled but are not returning from permanent housing.

² Return in this section is defined as households who had a previous enrollment in the statewide Vermont Homeless Information System that had been exited to a permanent destination.



NEW AND RETURNING HOUSEHOLDS

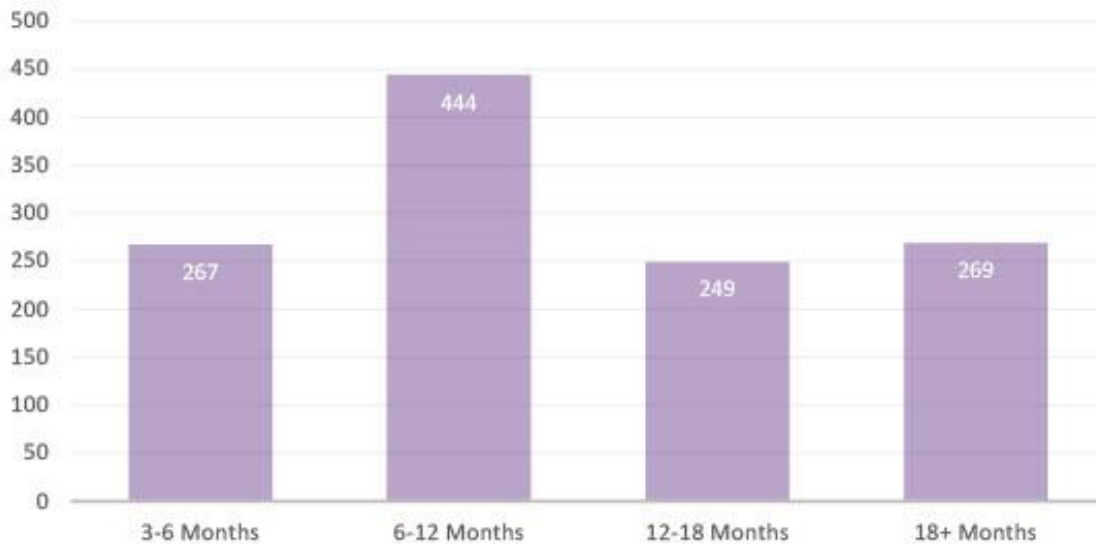


New vs. Returning CE Enrollments		
	Number	Percentage
New	290	42%
Returning	397	58%

Length of Time Enrolled for All

- The largest share of those who are enrolled in Coordinated Entry have been enrolled for 6-12 months. This is the same as 2024, where most of the households were enrolled for 6-12 months. However, that was in contrast to 2023 where most households were enrolled for 18+ months.
 - A big reason for this could be that in 2024, the GA Hotel program changed significantly. Previously, the program was providing year-round stays in the hotels. Now, households can be housed for Adverse Weather in the winter and for 80 Days under certain categories. This may have contributed to substantially fewer consistent long-term enrollments, specifically for households that were in the hotel program.

Households by Length of Time Enrolled

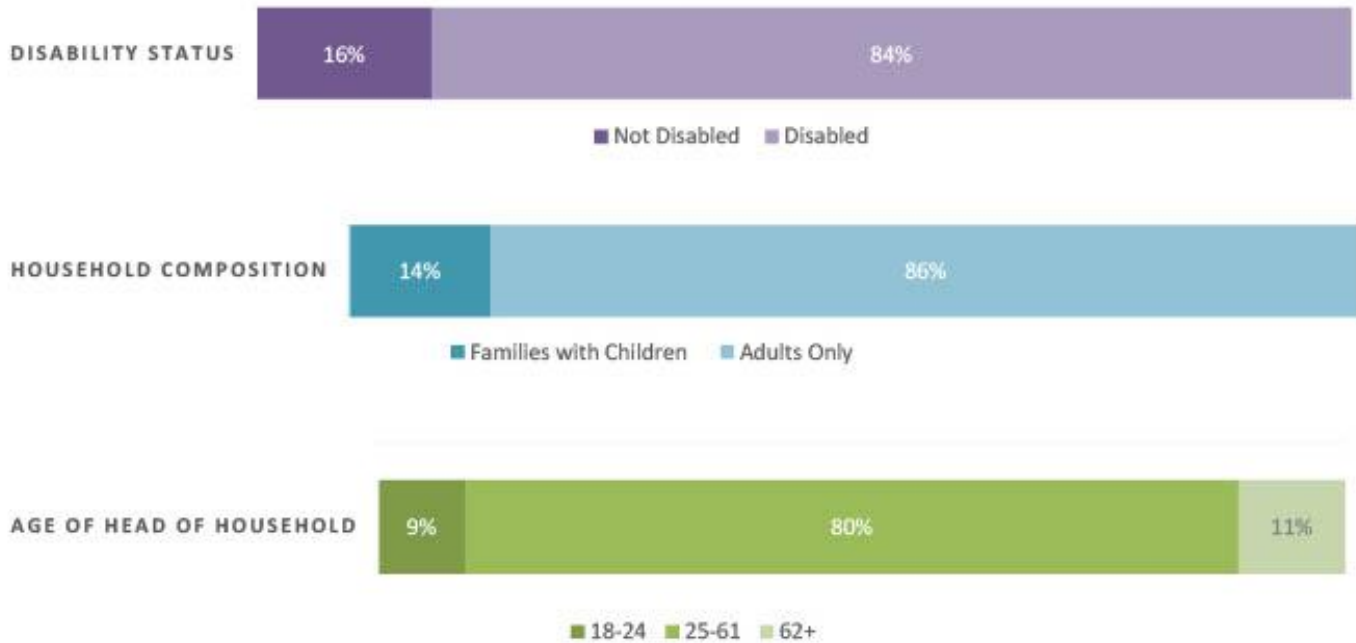


Households by Length of Time in Coordinated Entry		
	Household Count	Percentage
3-6 Months	267	19%
6-12 Months	444	31%
12-18 Months	249	18%
More than 18 Months	269	19%



All Stayer³ Data:

- 84% of households had at least one member with a self-reported disability.
- 86% of households were composed of adults only; 14% of households included at least one child under the age of 18.
- 9% of households were headed by someone 18-24 years old, with 11% headed by someone 62 years old or older; 80% of households were headed by someone between the ages of 25-61.



All Leaver⁴ Data

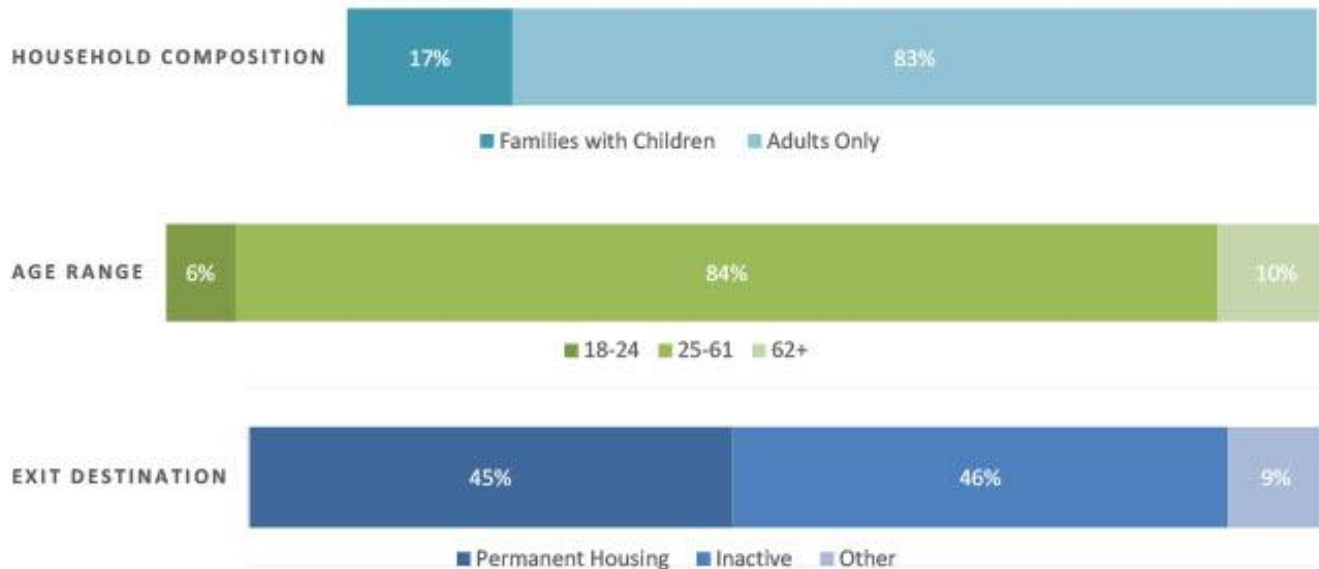
- 61% of households with opening enrollments during the 2024 year are classified as leavers as they exited the program during that year.
- 78% of leaver households had at least one member with a self-reported disability
- 83% of leaver households were composed of adults only; 17% of households included at least one child under the age of 18.
- 6% of leaver households were headed by someone 18-24 years old, with 10% headed by someone 62 years old or older; 84% of households were headed by someone between the ages of 25-61.
- 45% of leavers (a total of 389 households) exited to a permanent housing destination. 55% or 474 households were exited to a non-permanent destination. Of those 474 who were exited to non-permanent destinations, 397 were removed as inactive.



The percentage is not 100 because a household had two separate enrollments and was exited from those enrollments with two different household types.

³ Stayers are those who are still enrolled at the end of the report year, 2025.

⁴ Leavers are defined as households who exited Coordinated Entry during the report year, 2025.



Length of Enrollment by Subpopulation

Household Composition

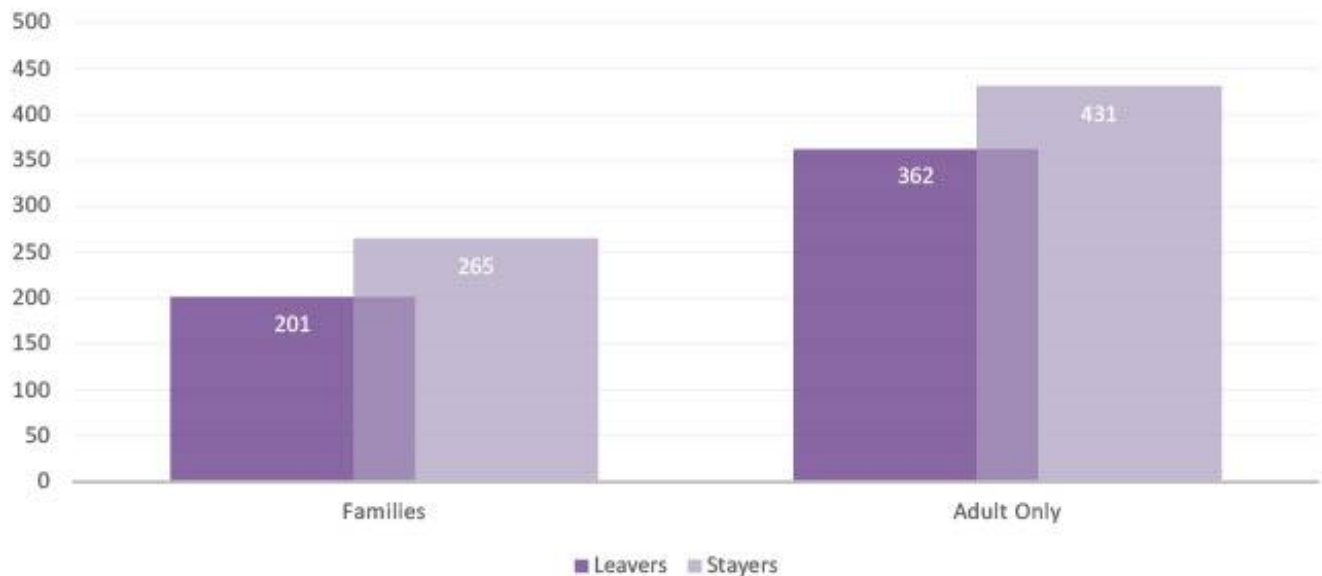
- Families maintain homelessness for significantly shorter lengths of time than adult only households. Leaver families experienced homelessness for 161 days shorter than adult only households. Stayer families had been enrolled in coordinated entry for 166 days fewer than adult only households.
 - Some of this may be due to additional resources being available to families and there being fewer families experiencing homelessness in overall numbers.⁵ Additionally, there are more 2-bedroom units available to meet the housing demand for families than there are 1 bedroom or studio units, which are what adult only households are primarily looking for.

Length of Enrollment by Household Composition for both Stayers & Leavers		
	Leavers	Stayers
Family	201	265
Adult Only	362	431
All Households	307	384

⁵ See All Leaver Data and All Stayer Data sections above for percentage of families compared to percentage of adult only households.



Length of Enrollment by Household Composition



Racial Group

- For leavers, the average enrollment stay is 280 days for those who are multiracial, 245 days for those who are black, and 327 days for those who are white. The average for all households is 321 days. Those who are black stayed homeless 76 fewer days than average, white households stayed homeless 6 days longer than the average, and multiracial households stayed homeless 41 days shorter than average.
- For stayers, the average enrollment stay is 412 days for those who are multiracial, 308 days for those who are black, and 406 days for those who are white. The average for all households is 384 days. Those who are black stayed homeless 76 fewer days than average, white households stayed homeless 22 days longer than the average, and multiracial households stayed homeless 28 days longer than average.

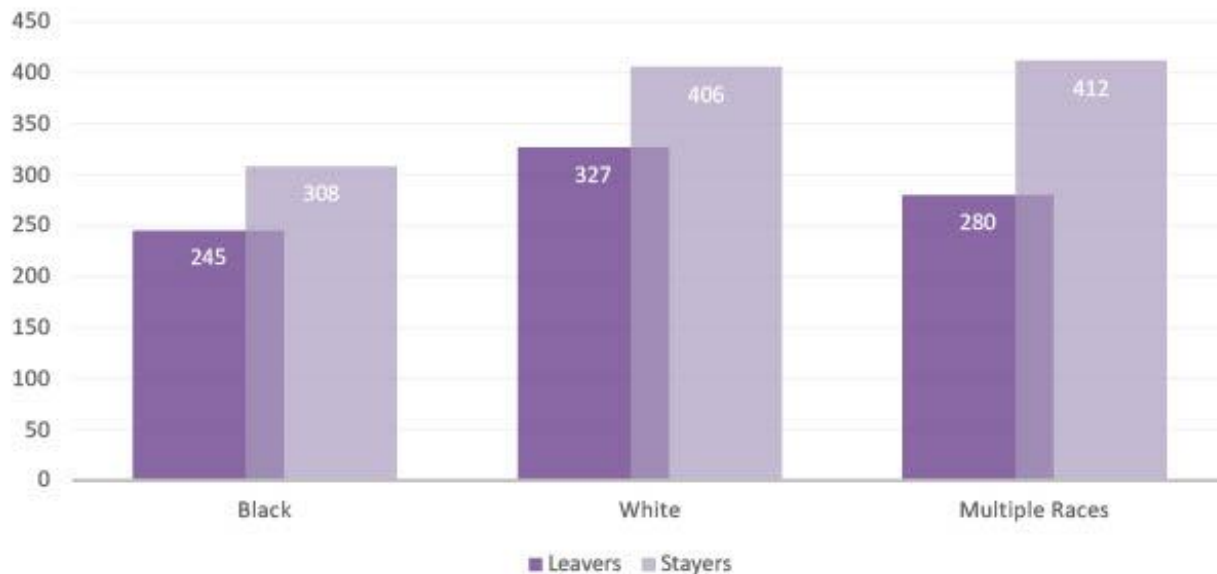
Length of Enrollment by Race for both Stayers & Leavers

	Leavers	Stayers
American Indian ⁶	N/A	N/A
Asian ⁶	N/A	N/A
Black	245	308
Hispanic ⁶	N/A	N/A
Middle Eastern/North African ⁶	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ⁶	N/A	N/A
White	327	406
Multiple Races	280	412
All Races	307	384

⁶ The racial categories marked as N/A do not have enough participants to ensure anonymity for those groups when being reported to the public as in this report.



Length of Enrollment by Race



Age Range

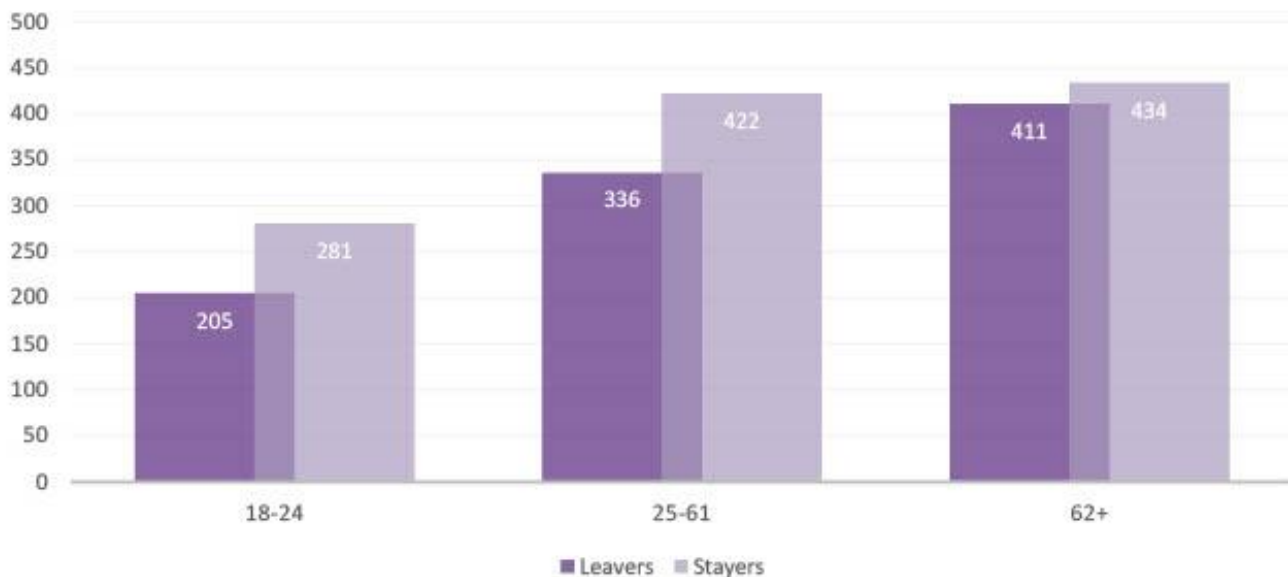
- Youth (18-24) leavers average 205 days length of stay in CE, while Youth stayers average 281 days length of stay in CE. Both of those are below the average for all leavers and stayers respectively.
 - Youth (18-24) seem to leave the system more frequently than the other age groups. Based on anecdotal information and previous exit data review,⁷ they seem to be exiting to permanently living with family more often than other age cohorts. Also, it is possible that they also are more often “couch surfing” and staying with friends and family temporarily, and are leaving the system as inactive at a higher rate. It is also important to note Youth enrolled in Coordinated Entry are more likely than other age cohorts to have households with their own minor children, and families have much shorter coordinated entry enrollment length than adult only households.
 - This year there has been a significant increase in the length of time 62+ leaver households spent enrolled in Coordinated Entry. This may speak to a period of time where there were not available housing opportunities for those who are 62+. Coordinated Entry does have a lot of Non-Elderly Disabled subsidized housing opportunities which require that the disabled person in the household be from 18-61 years of age. This may have resulted in longer enrollments in Coordinated Entry for this cohort. However, it does look like since these households are now exiting and the 62+ stays have a similar length of stay to those 25-61 that this issue seems to be resolving.

⁷ There was also a review of Youth (18-24) exit destinations for a quarter at the end of 2023 by the Coordinated Entry System Director, and it was found that half of all permanent exit destinations for Youth were *Permanently Living with Friends or Family*. Though this wasn't a direct comparison to the overall exit data, what was found shows a higher percentage of exits to friends and family than typically seen among all age ranges.



Length of Enrollment by Age for both Stayers & Leavers		
	Leavers	Stayers
Youth (18-24)	205	281
25 – 61	336	422
62+	411	434
All Ages	307	384

Length of Enrollment by Age



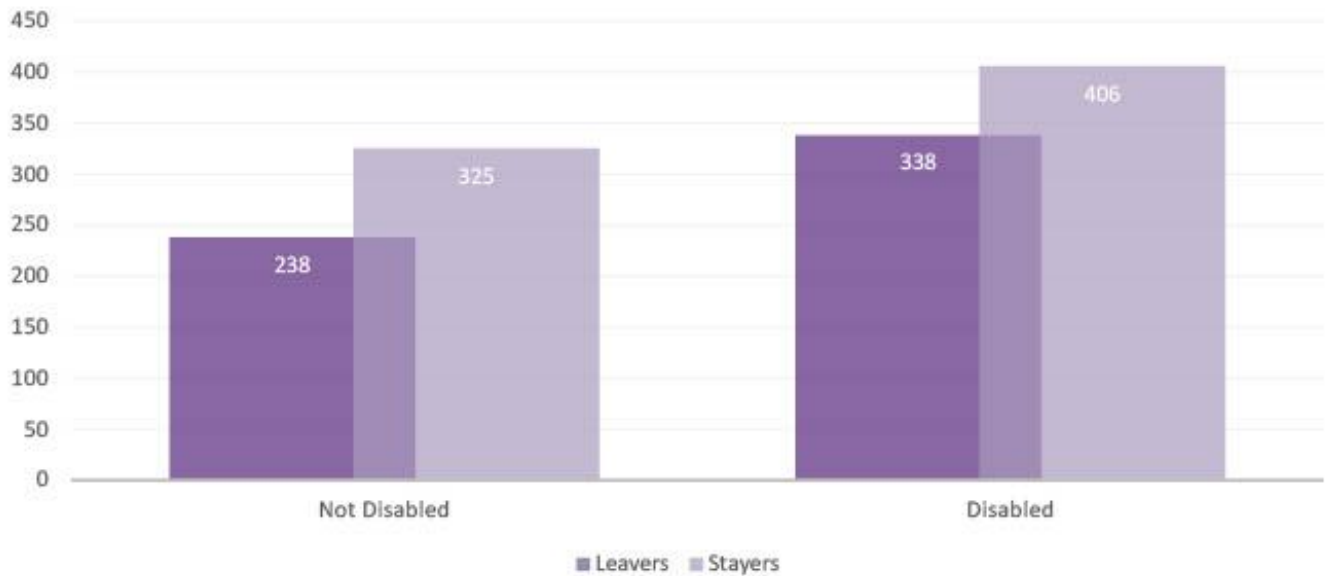
Disability Data

- Households with a member with a disabling condition, who exited CE during the calendar year, had enrollments averaging 338 days. Households without a member with a disabling condition, who exited CE during the calendar year, had enrollments that averaged 238 days. This comes out to households without a member with a disabling condition having CE enrollments that were on average 100 days shorter.
 - Households with disabling conditions are often on fixed incomes, resulting in the household needing a subsidy to exit homelessness, and subsidies are often scarce and can take time to be approved for. This is not true of all households without a disabling condition - many are working and therefore have a path to exiting homelessness that is generally shorter than those who need to wait for an available subsidy or subsidized apartment.

Length of Enrollment by Disability Status for both Stayers & Leavers		
	Leavers	Stayers
Household w/No Disability	238	325
Household w/Disability	338	406
All Enrollees	307	384



Length of Enrollment for Disabled and Non-Disabled Households

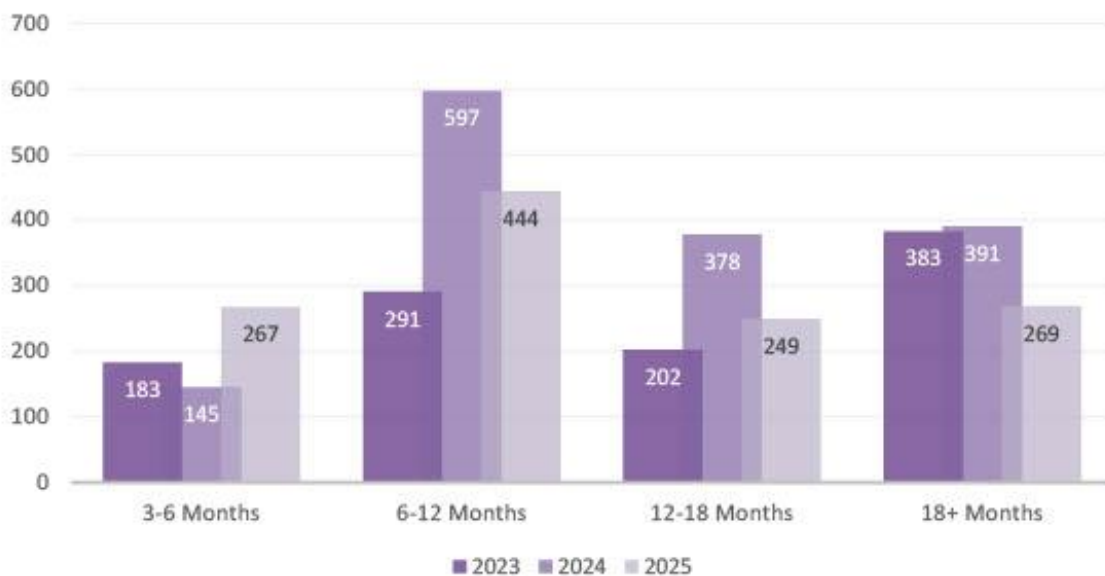


Year to Year Data Comparison

Length of Time in Coordinated Entry for All Enrollees

- Below is a comparison of Length of enrollment by range compared between 2023, 2024, and 2025.
 - In 2024, there was a significant increase in the number of households whose enrollment length is in the 6-12 Month category, 597 households vs. 291 the previous year. 2025 continued this trend with the 6-12 Month category having 444 households, more than any of the other lengths of time in 2025. This could possibly be due to changes in the Economic Services Division Hotel Program. Previously, households could stay enrolled in that program year-round and in 2024 that had changed, which may explain the trend towards shorter length enrollments in Coordinated Entry.

Length of Time Enrolled in CE in 2023, 2024 & 2025





CCE Enrollments: Where Assessed 2023 vs. 2024 vs. 2025

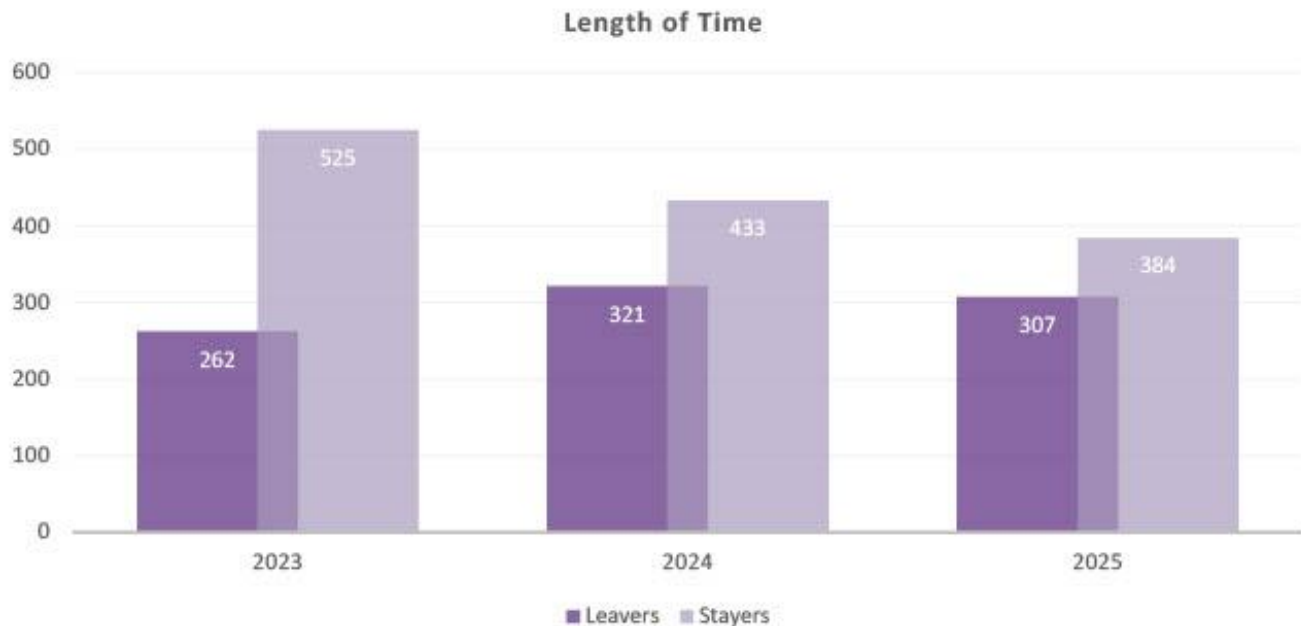
- Below is a graph looking at where households were assessed in 2023, 2024, and 2025.
 - In 2024 the percentage of households assessed by the lead agency increased drastically. Since 2020, a large portion of assessments were completed by the Committee on Temporary Shelter (COTS) Hotel Outreach Team for households who were enrolled in the ESD Hotel Program. In 2024, this team became smaller eventually ending in 2025. Most assessments for households in the ESD Hotel Program are now being completed by the Chittenden Coordinated Entry team, which contributed to this increase we see between 2023 and 2024. This increase also continued into 2025 though things are slightly more balanced than the previous year.

Where Assessed in 2023, 2024 & 2025



Length of Time Stayers vs. Leavers

- The below graph looks at the comparison between 2023, 2024, and 2025 in terms of length of time enrolled in Chittenden Coordinated Entry for both Leavers and Stayers.
 - This graph shows an increase in the length of time for leavers during this calendar year of 2024 and 2025 compared with 2023. When these numbers are paired with a decrease in stayer length of enrollment for 2024 and 2025, it would indicate that perhaps part of this increase in length of enrollment for leavers is due to more chronically and long-term homeless households moving into housing or to inactive. In 2023, there was a huge disparity between stayer and leaver households that we see become smaller in 2024 and again in 2025.
 - Also, we do see a slight decrease in length of time enrolled for leavers in 2025 compared with 2024, down to 307 days from 321 in 2024.



Next Steps & Appreciation

Areas for Action

- The high number of households that are returning to homelessness from having been previously permanently housed as a percentage of overall households being enrolled in Chittenden Coordinated Entry (58%).
 - This points to there being a need for different housing options to meet needs, as well as the need for additional supportive services.
 - Coordinated Entry can only provide pathways to mainstream housing opportunities and CoC housing (like Permanent Supportive Housing). Households needing other options are not well served by the homeless systems.
 - Chittenden County Homeless Alliance has a very limited amount of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH), and this could speak to a need to increase the capacity of that program.
 - Develop a report that can dig further into this data to really examine where households are returning from.
- Long average experiences of homelessness for all enrollees, with 306 days homeless for leavers and 383 days for stayers. This speaks to the low availability of housing in Chittenden County, Vermont.
 - Partnering with local housing providers for additional housing opportunities is something that Chittenden Coordinated Entry needs to focus on. Following the pandemic there was a bunch of new housing that was built with funds from that era but that has slowed down now. It is important to leverage existing relationships for additional housing opportunities.

Next Steps for the Coordinated Entry Committee:

- Evaluate the data that we are reporting on for this coordinated entry evaluation and consider other data points that would be important to add to future Chittenden Coordinated Entry evaluations.



- Consider whether or not to add additional data points to Chittenden Coordinated Entry assessments themselves if we are concerned that there are significant gaps in our knowledge beyond the data points which we currently have access.
- Approve a survey for consumers to complete for future Chittenden Coordinated Entry Evaluations.
 - Consider surveys at time of assessment as well as at different times of the process.
- Approve a partner's survey for those engaged in the future Chittenden Coordinated Entry Evaluations for gathering information on ways to improve the system.

Appreciation

Thanks to all those who contributed to this report and worked to put it together.

Additionally, without all of the hard work of frontline staff at the many agencies participating in Chittenden Coordinated Entry, none of the work summarized in this report could occur. We would like to thank all of them for everything that they do for our community.

6

The Housing Retention Subcommittee of the CCHA is proposing the implementation of a community based housing retention system (CBHRS) . The intention of the CBHRS is to provide a centralized system within Chittenden County that is accessible to all community members seeking housing stabilization support services and information. The system is designed to be a closed loop system so that community members will not reach a "dead-end" with services, they will be moved through the system until an appropriate resource is found for them.

The Subcommittee would like to implement this system on a trial basis for one year to gather community housing retention data in an effort to 1. Find the service gaps in our current retention system 2. Implement a community-wide housing retention database and gather data to support a permanent CBHRS 3. Identify and problem solve any issues within the proposed closed loop system and 4. Work with participating organizations to establish community best practices.

The CBHRS will function as follows:

1. Create website, phone number etc. for making referrals to the system
2. Work with community organizations to explain system, determine who will participate, explain data entry requirements and create ROI's and MOU's
3. Advertising and information sharing about the new system to the broader community
4. Referrals or self-referrals to CBHRS
5. Triage referral to determine which service provider will work with the household
6. Data entered in the community housing retention database
7. Monthly service provider meetings of all participating service providers to provide feedback and suggestions and/or case consult
8. Data review and determine next steps for the CBHRS

Notes:

1. The CBHRS "home" will be the CCHA and community communication with the CBHRS will go through the CCHA website.
2. The CBHRS will need to create/establish a link to a referral intake form on the CCHA website and an email address (example:info@cbhrs.org)
3. Any referrals that are not self-evident/selected by a participating organization will be triaged through a weekly meeting of a workgroup of the Retention Committee.

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