



Fairfax County

Hoarding Task Force

Annual Report



PREFACE

As the County faces an overall population growth and an aging residency, there is a marked increase in the hoarding phenomenon. Hoarding is a multi-faceted problem that has psychological, physical welfare, and public safety implications. The formation of a multi-agency task force allows for consolidated resources and ensures an integrated approach to the physical, emotional, health, and safety issues associated with hoarding. The purpose of this report is to explain the behavior of hoarding, why it is a public safety issue, and what Fairfax County is doing in response to incidents of hoarding.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	2
TASK FORCE REPRESENTATIVES	3
PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES.....	5
Purpose	5
Objectives.....	5
Strategies.....	6
AGENCIES	7
Participating Agencies	7
Meetings.....	8
BACKGROUND	9
What is Hoarding?.....	9
Why is Hoarding a Public Safety Issue?	10
History in Fairfax County	11
Key Issues in Establishing a Successful Hoarding Task Force	12
AGENCY ROLES	13
Fire and Rescue Department.....	13
Department of Family Services.....	13
<i>Adult Protective Services</i>	13
<i>Child Protective Services</i>	13
Community Services Board, Office of Mental Health Services	13
<i>Mobile Crises Unit (MCU)</i>	13
Adult Community Services and Program for Older Adults and Their Families	14
Department of Housing and Community Development.....	14
<i>Blight Abatement Program</i>	14
<i>Home Improvement Program</i>	14
Department of Health	14
Department of Public Works and Environmental Services	15
<i>Building Code Services</i>	15
<i>Division of Solid Waste</i>	15
Office of the Sheriff	15
Office of the County Attorney	15
Office of Public Affairs	16
Zoning Enforcement Branch, Department of Planning and Zoning (DPZ)	16
Animal Services Division (ASD), Fairfax County Police Department	16
Police Department.....	16
Board of Supervisors	16
Town of Vienna.....	16
Town of Herndon.....	16
HOARDING STATISTICS.....	17
SUMMARY	18
APPENDICES	19
Web-linked Resource Information on Hoarding	19
Contact Numbers.....	20
Emergency Shelters	21
Case Photos	22

PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Purpose

The Hoarding Task Force is an ongoing interagency team whose mission is to coordinate all County action related to severe hoarding cases in Fairfax County. The Task Force must balance the rights of the individuals against the safety of the community in developing strategies to deal with hoarding cases and ensure consistency in approaches among all entities involved in these cases.

Objectives

The objectives of the Task Force are to:

1. Determine the extent of the hoarding problem in Fairfax County.
2. Identify the traits, indicators of, and behavior of those persons and properties at risk.
3. Understand the mental health complexities that allow a person to remain in or to ignore an unsafe living environment.
4. Ensure a multi-agency focus during the intervention process through an understanding of the dynamics (physical, emotional, and psychological) that contribute to the unsafe residential structures.
5. Present an integrated approach to the physical, emotional, and psychological issues involved. Where possible, allow the owner/occupant to continue living in or to reoccupy the dwelling after appropriate correction, abatement, and compliance.
6. Identify areas where County resources might be more effectively and efficiently applied.
7. Protect the lives and property of the owner/occupant and ensure the continuing health and safety of the neighborhood residents.
8. Educate the public about the hoarding phenomenon and provide information about the appropriate action to take if hoarding is suspected.

Strategies

1. Develop approaches or procedures for managing hoarding cases after initial intervention in order to monitor recurrence of conditions and take appropriate steps when warranted and feasible.
2. Address and recommend solutions to related issues and concerns, such as how to obtain initial evidence to obtain an affidavit and securing a warrant, and how to clean up properties for which owners will not take action to clean up.
3. Recommend approaches to training and education, including target audiences, format, and timing. Include recommendations for outreach and education to the general public to build community awareness of the problem.
4. Assess membership and participation of participating agencies and recommend changes when needed.



Sign of potential hoarding

AGENCIES

Participating Agencies

The Task Force is comprised of a number of agencies within Fairfax County Government and the Towns of Herndon and Vienna. The Task Force provides advice and recommendations to the department/agency directors, who have the authority to commit resources, make decisions, and carry out actions or activities. Representatives on the Task Force have the obligation to report back to their agency heads, as well as the obligation to ensure maximum effectiveness of the Task Force as a working team. The following are member agencies of the Task Force:

- A. Fire and Rescue Department (F&R)
- B. Department of Family Services (DFS)
 - o Adult Protective Services (APS)
 - o Child Protective Services (CPS)
- C. Community Services Board, Office of Mental Health Services (CSB)
 - o Mobile Crisis Unit (MCU)
 - o Program for Older Adults and Families
 - o Adult Clinical Services Program
- D. Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)
 - o Blight Abatement Program
 - o Home Improvement Program
- E. Department of Health (DOH)
- F. Department of Public Works and Environmental Services (DPWES)
 - o Building Code Services
 - o Division of Solid Waste Collection and Recycling
 - o Division of Solid Waste Disposal and Recovery
- G. Office of the Sheriff
- H. Office of the County Attorney (OCA)
- I. Office of Public Affairs (OPA)
- J. Department of Planning and Zoning, Zoning Enforcement (DPZ/ZEB)
- K. Animal Services Division (ASD)
- L. Fairfax County Police Department (FCPD)
- M. Board of Supervisors
- N. Town of Vienna
Town of Herndon

Meetings

The Hoarding Task Force holds regularly scheduled meetings to discuss issues related to hoarding and to deal with known or potential hoarding cases. The “full” Task force, which includes representatives of all member agencies, meets on a quarterly basis. A “core/ working” group, typically comprised of 6-7 task force members from Fire, Health, Zoning, DPWES, DFS, and Animal Services, meets monthly except on those months when the full task force meets.



Front of House



Back of House, Blocked Egress

BACKGROUND

What is Hoarding?

Hoarding is the excessive collection and retention of things or animals until they interfere with day-to-day functions such as home, health, family, work and social life. Severe hoarding causes safety and health hazards. Hoarding is recognized as both a mental health issue and a public health problem. It is typically not an immediate crisis; however, at its most extreme, it presents life-safety and health issues that must be immediately addressed. Hoarding is a behavior demonstrated by a person (or persons) who acquires and fails to discard a large number of personal possessions and it can manifest itself in the excessive collection of newspapers, magazines, clothing, household trash, and animals. Hoarding can become so extreme that cluttered living spaces impede day-to-day activities. Those suffering from hoarding are often significantly distressed or impaired due to the conditions in which they live.

The mental health community attributes the behavior of hoarding to numerous physical or psychological causes. It may be considered a mechanism for coping, a sign or symptom of depression, or a result of aging, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, mental health deterioration, substance abuse, or any number of other conditions. While difficult to treat, public awareness has brought hoarding to the forefront of the mental health profession. As more cases of hoarding reach doctors, new approaches and treatments are helping those suffering from this disorder.

Hoarding does not recognize race, gender, nationality, level of education, or a socio-economic bracket. However, it is more prevalent in older adults. It is estimated that within a jurisdiction, there are 350 instances of hoarding for every 100,000 people. Based on that estimate, Fairfax County, with a population now over 1 million, could have as many as 3,500 separate cases of hoarding.



Why is Hoarding a Public Safety Issue?

The accumulation of combustible material, trash, food, and/or animals creates serious personal safety, fire and health hazards and can cause disease, vermin, and/or insect infestations. These life-safety and health issues affect the occupants and then affect neighbors, public safety personnel, and the general public.

The most common conditions that result from long-term hoarding violate laws and ordinances that were created to ensure the safety of the public and the preservation of property. In Fairfax County, those laws and ordinances are found in the Statewide Fire Prevention Code, Uniform Statewide Building Code, Health and Safety Menace Code, zoning ordinances, and animal control laws and regulations.

While large amounts of combustible material create a fire hazard, in many cases the material also blocks or seriously obstructs exit egress paths. This not only limits an occupant's means of escape during an emergency, it also limits the ability of public safety personnel to get inside the home. Homes with severe hoarding conditions suffer far more extensive damage during a fire emergency because the amount of combustible material inside obstructs doorways and windows and causes a significant time delay in firefighting.

In many hoarding cases, the heating equipment no longer functions due to blocked heating vents and/or equipment. Occupants will then use kerosene or space-type heaters. These heaters create an immediate fire hazard because they are usually placed amid the stacks of newspapers and other combustible material that have been accumulating. Hoarding can also affect a kitchen. An accumulation of grease, food items, and trash greatly increases the potential for a fire and encourages rodent and insect infestation.

Hoarding cases almost always involve structural overload conditions. An accumulation of newspapers, boxes, magazines, etc., can lead to severe overstressing of structural members such as joists and beams. A room with stacked newspapers can cause floor systems to sag, crack, or even collapse.

Animal hoarding poses a serious health hazard to a home's occupants and to the animals that may have been collected; i.e., cats, dogs, rabbits, etc. An overpopulation of animals in a small environment, such as a single-family dwelling, leads to starvation, disease, accumulation of feces, and the decomposition of the remains of deceased animals.



History in Fairfax County

The Hoarding Task Force was established in late 1998 in response to the death of four homeless persons who died in an abandoned residential structure fire on Old Mount Vernon Highway. The four homeless persons had entered a vacant two-story, brick colonial for shelter and subsequently set up house. Open fire was the main source of heat and light in a structure so littered with debris that safe egress was questionable. Excessive accumulation of papers and possessions combined with unsafe heating practices are classic hoarding issues which ultimately resulted in the death of four people.

Shortly after this tragedy in early 1999, a second event took place in a colonial home in the Annandale area that involved a family of six—two adults and four children. During a response to a 911 call, the police found a home with an excessive accumulation of combustible materials and personal possessions that blocked the egress and rendered the structure unsafe for human habitation. The police, in turn, notified the Fire and Rescue Department because Fire and Rescue personnel may, under the Statewide Building Code, enter a property if life-safety issues are in question.

The excessive storage of combustible material rendered the structure unsafe for human habitation and the on-duty fire marshal determined that the current fire prevention statutes and codes required that the premises be vacated. The Fire and Rescue Department coordinated with other County agencies to provide relief services to the family. Child protective services assisted in providing shelter for the children; the Health Department tackled the issues of open food containers, unsanitary conditions, and lack of house maintenance; and Zoning Enforcement stepped in to address the poor exterior condition of the dwelling as well as the excessive storage. Agencies such as the Department of Public Works and Environmental Services and Adult Protective Services also played a role in ensuring the safety of the occupants. In this case, a quick, well coordinated response meant that a tragedy was averted.

In 1998 and 1999, agencies were only beginning to understand the scope of the hoarding problem. Although many agencies dealt with issues of run-down properties, cluttered living conditions, and persons in stressful living conditions, each agency had generally pursued compliance or intervention within the constraints of its own agency. As the lead agency, the Fire and Rescue Department looked toward a multi-agency task force as the best way to address this growing problem. As a result, the Fire and Rescue Department identified the key issues that had to be addressed in order to have a successful hoarding task force.

Key Issues in Establishing a Successful Hoarding Task Force

1. Each agency that has an interest in a hoarding incident must have an understanding of the services and capabilities of other responding County agencies.
2. Hoarding behavior patterns create extremely unsafe living conditions for the owner/occupant and the surrounding neighbors. By the time authorities are aware of a hoarding incident; extreme action must be taken to protect life, health, and safety.
3. A comprehensive, multi-agency approach would best serve the interests of the owner/occupant.
4. Significant staff resources and assets are required for even the most minimal involvement. Enforcement, follow-up, remediation, and court action require many more hours than a normal violation and there is no guarantee that the behavior will not reoccur.
5. To provide a reasonable chance that intervention will benefit the owner/occupant and the community; a compassionate, professional, and coordinated approach must be developed.

AGENCY ROLES

Fire and Rescue Department

The Fire and Rescue Department is responsible for enforcing the Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code. The Code grants fire marshals the authority to evacuate an unsafe structure, take actions to help bring a structure into compliance, and ensure the safety of the public and the emergency response personnel.

Department of Family Services

Child Protective Services (CPS) and Adult Protective Services (APS) social workers interview and assess the risk and needs of children and adults.

Adult Protective Services

Adult Protective Services (APS) identifies, receives and investigates reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation of adults 60 or older and adults 18 or older who are mentally or physically incapacitated. To alleviate risk, the program helps establish or strengthen family and social support and provides case management. The program may also provide or arrange for home based care, transportation, adult day services, meal services, emergency placements /services, legal proceedings, and other activities to protect the adult.

Child Protective Services

Child Protective Services (CPS) assists the children who are exposed to the mental and physical strain of the hoarding disease. CPS conducts an on-site evaluation of the child's living conditions, sees to his or her health and comfort, and brings about legal corrective action to ensure the child's safety. CPS intervention is designed to allow the guardian needed time for the resolution of the issues related to the home.

Community Services Board, Office of Mental Health Services

Mobile Crises Unit (MCU)

The Mobile Crisis Unit provides clinical consultation to the Hoarding Task Force and has been a vital resource in the Task Force's ability to intervene on the mental health side of the hoarding issue. MCU has a 25-year history of working with public safety and other County agencies to provide field assessment and crisis intervention within the community for those high-risk mentally ill individuals who refuse to come to a mental health center. When a case can be made for the substantial likelihood that an individual will in the near future cause serious physical harm to self or others, and/or when an individual lacks capacity to protect himself from harm or provide for basic human needs, MCU can facilitate involuntary psychiatric hospitalization. When residents do not meet the criteria of substantial risk, MCU's follow-up program is designed to encourage the use of the County's psychiatric services. Off-site counseling also acts as deterrent to previous unhealthy hoarding behaviors.

Adult Community Services and Program for Older Adults and Their Families

The Community Mental Health Center offers six locations where individuals dealing with hoarding behavior and their support system can access outpatient and community based treatment. Outreach visits are offered to attempt to engage with individuals. The services include case management and psychotherapy. Case management involves mental health evaluation, medication management, supportive counseling, and linkages to available community resources. Psychotherapy involves Individual Therapy, as well as supportive counseling to those individuals who are trying to assist the individual with his/her hoarding behavior, which has often reached a point of being dangerous. Psycho-educational groups may also be a component of this treatment intervention. Participation in this program is voluntary, with the exception of those individuals who are referred by the court system for a court ordered evaluation and treatment.

Department of Housing and Community Development

The Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) has several programs designed to help owners with limited financial resources maintain their residential property.

Blight Abatement Program

The Blight Abatement Program provides assistance to owners of homes once vacated and/or in need of repairs. Owners are afforded the opportunity to improve these sites and bring them into compliance with existing regulations. The program also provides a remedy to communities concerned with the absentee landlord who allows a property to deteriorate to an unsafe condition.

Home Improvement Program

The Home Improvement Program provides a resident owner with home loan assistance and home repair contractors. In addition, the program ensures public housing residents in County-run facilities receive assistance with safety regulation compliance.

Department of Health

The Health Department currently serves as the lead agency for the Hoarding Task Force. The Health Department has been addressing the hoarding issues since 1962. Prior to January 2006, the Health Department was responsible for enforcing the Property Maintenance Code of the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code, which establishes minimum housing standards and conditions. Effective January 1, 2007, the administration and enforcement of the Property Maintenance Code transferred to the Department of Planning and Zoning. The Health Department enforces Chapter 46 of the Fairfax County Code, Health or Safety Menaces, which addresses a number of conditions that might endanger the health or safety of residents. These conditions include rat and rodent infestations, improperly stored or disposed garbage, and insect infestations of public health importance.

Department of Public Works and Environmental Services

The Department of Public Works and Environmental Services (DPWES) becomes involved when a property condition is considered unsafe in the extreme. When the safety of occupying a dwelling is in question, the Building Official must be notified, and an engineer must make a determination as to the structure's integrity.

Building Code Services

Building Code Services provides on-site engineering and code knowledge to assess the immediate and long-term dangers of a structure. Inspection and assessment of the structural systems are critical in determining the necessary corrective measures to ensure safe use.

Division of Solid Waste

The Division of Solid Waste (DSW) provides the needed resources to implement immediate compliance measures. For example, heavy equipment is often necessary to remove the accumulation of waste and debris. During emergency intervention, DSW's labor force is able to remove environmental or physical hazards that pose an immediate threat.

The Division of Solid Waste Collection and Recycling provides refuse collection and disposal services to citizens, communities and County agencies through the Solid Waste General Fund programs consisting of the Community Cleanups, Court Ordered/Board-directed Cleanups, Health Department referrals and Evictions Programs.

The overall cost to the General Fund is reduced by the amount of cleanup fees recovered from property owners for cleanup work performed on their property at the direction of the Fairfax County Health Department, or the County courts. The recovered funds are returned to the General Fund by way of the revenue stream.

Office of the Sheriff

The Office of the Sheriff brings law enforcement and eviction experience to the Task Force on Residential Hoarding. They ensure the safety of other County agencies, provide on-site enforcement, assist in the documentation phase, identify crime scene activity, and provide resources not available to or beyond the scope of other participating agencies.

Office of the County Attorney

The Office of the County Attorney provides the vital link between the response, enforcement, and the law. The County Attorney's Office ensures Task Force members are aware of and sensitive to the rights of the individual. If court action is necessary, participation by the Office of the County Attorney in the early stages of a hoarding response ensures the individual's rights have been protected.

Office of Public Affairs

At the direction of the Board of Supervisors, the Task Force forwards information on high profile cases directly to the Office of Public Affairs. Public Affairs disseminates the information to County officials which prepares them to answer questions from citizens or the media.

Zoning Enforcement Branch, Department of Planning & Zoning (DPZ)

The Zoning Enforcement Branch is responsible for enforcing the Property Maintenance Code of the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code, Chapter 61, of the Fairfax County Code. The Property Maintenance Code establishes minimum housing standards, occupancy limitations, and other requirements and gives DPZ the authority to inspect residential properties, obtain an inspection warrants, and declare dwellings as unsafe or unfit for habitation. The Zoning Enforcement Branch is also responsible for enforcement of the County's Zoning Ordinance which establishes limitations and requirements on use of properties.

Animal Services Division (ASD), Fairfax County Police Department

The Animal Services Division enforces the animal control laws that enable the County to address concerns arising from the lack of care or health of animals. ASD provides the Task Force with situation control at a hoarding site through the management of animals whose disposition is suspect, protection of the public from feral animals, and reassurance to the owner/occupant with respect the care of their "pets" during transition and treatment.

Police Department

The Police Department can provide historical information on the property and its owner/occupant. In addition, participation on the Task Force allows the Police Department to stay current and to seek clarification on laws with regard to enforcement.

Board of Supervisors

The Board of Supervisors (BOS) is represented on the Task Force by several supervisor staff aides enabling the Supervisors to remain informed of hoarding issues within the County and their respective constituent districts.

Town of Vienna

The Town of Vienna Police Department and Zoning Enforcement participate on the Task Force on an intermittent basis. When possible, they provide historical information on residential hoarding properties and owner/occupants within their jurisdiction. The Police Department can provide scene security during the intervention process. Participation allows them to stay current and seek clarification on laws with regard to enforcement.

Town of Herndon

The Town of Herndon Building Department participates on the Task Force through enforcement of the Property Maintenance Code of the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code within the Town of Herndon.

HOARDING STATISTICS

Number of Complaints Received

(Calendar Year 2008)

	Cases Reported	Cases Closed	Open as of 12/31/08
Fire	19	15	4
Health	26	26	0
Zoning	102	60	42
Totals	147	101	46

Number of Complaints Registered, Active, Closed, by Supervisory District

(Calendar Year 2008)

	# Complaints Registered			# Active Cases as of 12/31/08			# of Cases Closed or Resolved		
	Fire	Health	Zoning	Fire	Health	Zoning	Fire	Health	Zoning
Braddock	2	6	15	1	0	8	1	6	7
Dranesville	1	3	10	0	0	4	1	3	6
Hunter Mill	0	1	7	0	0	3	0	1	4
Lee	1	2	11	0	0	1	0	2	10
Mason	4	2	9	0	0	4	4	2	5
Mt. Vernon	1	1	15	0	0	6	1	1	9
Springfield	1	6	15	1	0	5	0	6	10
Sully	1	2	6	0	0	5	1	2	1
Town of Herndon	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	0
Town of Vienna	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Town of Clifton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Fairfax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Totals	12	26	101	2	0	42	9	26	59

SUMMARY

The potential scope of the hoarding problem in Fairfax County is based on extrapolated data from research done by the mental health community. That research indicates that jurisdictions can expect approximately 350 cases of hoarding per 100,000 people. Fairfax County, with a population of just over one million, could anticipate approximately 3,500 cases of hoarding in varying stages of progression. Since its inception in 1998, the task force has been handling an increasing number of hoarding cases annually.

The multi-agency Task Force has fostered stronger lines of communication between agencies and provided a better understanding of the available resources and current limitations each agency brings to the task of hoarding abatement and regulatory compliance. In addition, experience with the Task Force increases the ability of agencies to identify properties or residents at risk, i.e., a blighted property report received by the health Department or DHCD may be the first indication that other quality of life issues may need to be addressed. The age of the owner/occupant, exterior condition of the property, condition of vehicles, previous complaint history, etc., can all be further indicators of a potential hoarding problem.

The Task Force has provided some relief to the issue of correct and adequate application of available resources. County agencies are expected to look after the concerns of the displaced and destitute; however, agencies are seldom able to assist where assistance is not welcomed or wanted. Unless an investigator can impress upon the owner/occupant the need for assistance, “voluntary” acceptance may need to be achieved through the court.

Each case involves numerous hours of staff time to investigate the complaint, document the event, develop a plan of action, institute the plan, and see the plan to its final disposition. Each agency expends varying amounts time depending on the agency focus and available resources. Safety and the eventual return of the resident to the dwelling are the primary goals.

Through the Task Force, each participating agency understands the scope of the problem, the limitations and attributes of each participating agency, the indicators and signs of potential problems, and the available resources—both public and private. As part of a larger problem, each agency is able to develop a comprehensive plan that contributes to the overall solution.

Citizens do report blighted properties and neighbors do complain about residents that neglect property and create a public nuisance; however, interior hoarding conditions are rarely discovered until an emergency arises. In order to educate the public on the disease of hoarding, the Task Force has developed a brochure. This brochure explains why hoarding is a public safety issue and provides contact numbers for assistance. Future publications are planned that will provide resources for families who wish to remain anonymous when addressing this problem. A web page has also been developed and can be viewed at: <http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/dpwes/trash/hoarding.htm>.

Fairfax County, through the Task Force on Residential Hoarding, is addressing the increasing life-safety, health, and community concerns through an efficient, effective, and coordinated approach. The result is a higher degree of success, compliance, and safety for County residents.

APPENDICES

Web-linked Resource Information on Hoarding

Fairfax County Hoarding Task Force

<http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/dpwes/trash/hoarding/>

Obsessive Compulsive Foundation

<http://www.ocfoundation.org/hoarding/>

National Study Group of Chronic Disorganization

<http://www.nsgcd.org/>

Institute of Living

<http://www.instituteofliving.org/ADC/CompulsiveHoarding.htm>

Children of Hoarders

<http://www.ocfoundation.org/hoarding/>

List of Hoarding Task Forces by State

<http://www.childrenofhoarders.com/coh57.php>

National Association of Social Workers

<http://www.socialworkblog.org/sections/index.php/2008/07/23/is-hoarding-a-big-deal/>

National Association of Professional Organizers

<http://www.napo.net/public/>

Animal Hoarding, Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association

<http://www.avma.org/onlnews/javma/oct02/021015a.asp>

Animal Hoarding, Humane Society of the United States

http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues_affecting_our_pets/behind_closed_doors_the_horrors_of_animal_hoarding.html

The Hoarding of Animals Research Consortium, Tufts University

<http://www.tufts.edu/vet/cfa/hoarding/abthoard.htm>

Animal Hoarding, What Case Workers Need to Know

<http://www.tufts.edu/vet/cfa/hoarding/>

Hoarding in the News

<http://www.hoarders.org/news.html>

Contact Numbers

TO REPORT SUSPECTED HOARDING IN FAIRFAX COUNTY Department of Planning and Zoning online:	703-324-1300 http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/complaints/
Adult Protective Services Hotline Department of Family Services	703-324-7450
Animal Services Division Police Department	703-691-2131
Child Protective Services Hotline Department of Family Services	703-324-7400
Fire Inspections Division Department of Fire and Rescue	703-246-4849
Health Department	703-246-2300
Housing and Community Development	703-385-3578
Solid Waste Management Department of Public Works and Environmental Services	703-324-5230
Mental Health Services Hotline Fairfax/Falls Church Community Services Board	703-573-5679
Police Department Non-Emergency Number	703-691-2131
Zoning Enforcement Branch Department of Planning and Zoning	703-324-1300

Emergency Shelters

Human Services Coordinated Services Planning	703-222-0880
Katherine K. Hanley Family Shelter (Fairfax) 13000 Lee Highway, Fairfax, VA 22030 (for families with children)	571-522-6800
Embry Rucker Community Shelter (Reston) 11975 Bowman Towne Drive, Reston, VA 20190 (for families with children and adults without children)	703-437-1975
Mondloch House (Richmond Highway - Alexandria) 3516 Lockheed Boulevard, Alexandria, VA 22306 (primarily for families with children)	703-768-3400
Shelter House (Falls Church) 3080 Patrick Henry Drive, Falls Church, VA 22044 (for families only)	703-536-2155
Baileys Crossroads Community Shelter 3525 Moncure Avenue, Bailey's Crossroads, VA 22041 (for adults without children)	703-820-7621
Eleanor U. Kennedy Shelter (Richmond Hy – Ft. Belvoir) 9155 Richmond Highway, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060 (for adults without children)	703-799-0200

Case Photos



Inspector atop debris



Blocked Stairway -
inadequate exit

Unusable Kitchen



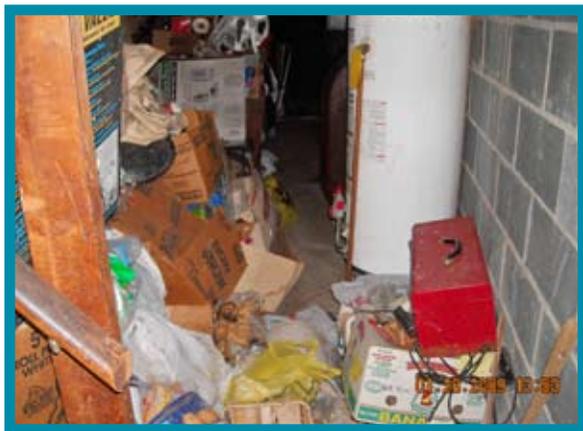
Bathroom



Basement



Utility Room



www.fairfaxcounty.gov/dpwes/trash/hoarding



A Fairfax, Va., publication. March 2009. For more information or to request information in an alternate format, call the Fairfax County Health Department at 703-246-2300; TTY 711.

