

The State of Iowa
Consolidated Plan for Housing & Community Development

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT (CAPER)

Program Year 2015

FINAL
March 30, 2016



Introduction

This document is the State of Iowa's Consolidated Annual Performance Report (CAPER) for the period beginning January 1, 2015 and ending December 31, 2015 (Program Year 2015). This report is intended to fulfill the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requirements that require the state to annually review and report the progress made in carrying out its Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development. The draft and final CAPER and all consolidated planning documents may be found on IEDA's web site at [Plans and Reports](#).

This report, and the supplemental documentation included with it, replaces several year-end reports submitted individually in the past. These separate reports were:

- The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Performance and Evaluation Report (PER);
- The HOME Investment Partnership Annual Performance Report (APR); and
- The Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Annual Performance Report (APR)

The State of Iowa, in this document, has chosen to report under the Consolidated Plan format while incorporating all required elements of the PER and APRs.

The Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA), and the Iowa Finance Authority (IFA) are responsible for developing and carrying out the State of Iowa's Consolidated Plan. IEDA serves as the lead agency for this Annual Performance Report. This report was prepared in accordance with 24 CFR Part 91.520.

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan.

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

The State of Iowa and its communities made significant progress in program year 2015 in carrying out the affordable housing strategies and priorities identified in the Consolidated Plan. This is the first year of the new Consolidated Plan cycle that will end with the 2019 program year. It should be noted that the achievements referenced below tend to be in the highest of the lower-income categories (51 to 80 percent of median family income). Consolidated Plan goals were not established according to income category, so it is impossible to make direct comparisons between goals and accomplishments by income category. The greatest frustration IEDA & IFA continue to face is the overall shortage of funds in relation to the existing needs. Citing figures from the Consolidated Plan, persons involved with affordable housing in Iowa point out the State is able to serve only a small percentage of the probable total number of households in need. This suggests that in addition to attempts to increase the availability of public funds for affordable housing from any and all sources, the State must work harder to leverage private funding resources, and to better target types of assistance and recipients.

The CDBG-DR outcomes have not yet been realized. The 540 units that will be completed are still under construction. It is anticipated that most will be constructed in the 2016 program year and then rented in the 2017 program year. Once the units have been rented, the accomplishments will be entered into the CAPER for that program year.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Continue Support Srvc-Homeless Persons	Homeless	ESG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1000	182	18.20%	200	182	91.00%
Continue Supportive Srvc-Persons with HIV/AIDS	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	750	135	18.00%	150	135	90.00%
Creation & preservation of aff rental hsg-CDBG DR	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / CDBG-DR: \$56770133	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	540	0	0.00%	540	0	0.00%

Creation & preservation of affordable rental hsg	Affordable Housing Public Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	65	3	4.62%	13	3	23.08%
Creation & preservation of affordable rental hsg	Affordable Housing Public Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	25	50.00%	10	25	250.00%
Creation & preservation of affordable rental hsg	Affordable Housing Public Housing	HOME: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1875	704	37.55%	375	704	187.73%
Creation-Preservation of Affordable Homeownership	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	665	164	24.66%	133	164	123.31%
Creation-Preservation of Affordable Homeownership	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	100	17	17.00%	25	17	68.00%
Expand/Continue Non-housing Community Dev Sup Srvc	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	500	68	13.60%	100	68	68.00%

Foster Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	800	334	41.75%	160	334	208.75%
Improve & Maintain Water & Sewer Systems	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	200000	21541	10.77%	40000	21541	53.85%
Improve and Maintain Community Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	50000	17229	34.46%	10000	17229	172.29%
Preserve Short & Long-term Homeless Facilities&HSG	Affordable Housing Homeless	ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	5250	695	13.24%	1050	2084	198.48%
Preserve Short & Long-term Homeless Facilities&HSG	Affordable Housing Homeless	ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	21500	7413	34.48%	4300	7413	172.40%
Preserve Short & Long-term Homeless Facilities&HSG	Affordable Housing Homeless	ESG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0				

Preserve Short & Long-term Homeless Facilities&HSG	Affordable Housing Homeless	ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	1910		1000	1910	191.00%
Preserve Short & Long-term Spc Need Facilities&HSG	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	240	41	17.08%	48	41	85.42%
Preserve Short & Long-term Spc Need Facilities&HSG	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	500	89	17.80%	100	89	89.00%
Revitalize Divested Downtown Districts	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	400	171	42.75%	80	171	213.75%

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

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

For 2015, CDBG accomplishments met or exceeded every goal except improving and maintaining Water & Sewer Systems. This goal is measured in persons served. Over the last few years IEDA has been assisting smaller communities with their infrastructure needs. In Iowa, many of our more impoverished communities are smaller communities. These also tend to be our most rural communities. Therefore, even though we did not meet persons served, the CDBG funds were used by communities with the greatest need for grant assistance. For 2015, economic development through jobs created and retained far exceeded the goal. IEDA has committed to making its economic development CDBG funds easier to use by changing state administrative rules, hiring a consultant to analyze the program, and working more closely with the economic development community. All of these changes resulted in more fundable applications and projects. In 2015, accomplishments far exceeded the goals in improving and maintaining community facilities, owner-occupied houses rehabilitated, and revitalizing divested downtown districts. Over the last 5 years, the accomplishments have exceeded the goals for most years. These results are due to applications for these areas far exceeding the funds available. These are some of the most important community development projects that can occur in a community. In addition, Iowa is deeply involved in the administration of CDBG Disaster funding relating to the flooding in the spring of 2008. During this past year CDBG-DR awarded its last round of Multi-family Rental Housing. None of those project have been completed yet.

Some notes on the ESG data reported above:

1) For ESG Rapid Rehousing, it would be more consistent with other ESG reporting to report on persons assisted, not households assisted. However, HUD's only option for Rapid Rehousing outcomes in this report is households. Therefore, we are estimating the number of households assisted according to an average of three persons per household.

2) For the ESG Indicator, "Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added", it was always our plan to support existing shelter

beds, but not to add new ones. We intend to clarify this in a future Consolidated Plan Amendment.

3) In ESG Exepcted goals, Homelessness Prevention should be included. This may be clarified in a future Consolidated Plan Amendment.

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
Race:				
White	44,251	1,133	129	1,558
Black or African American	1,301	741	116	1,473
Asian	678	4	0	23
American Indian or American Native	75	8	3	80
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	18	8	0	0
Total	46,323	1,894	248	3,134
Ethnicity:				
Hispanic	3,468	104	23	364
Not Hispanic	43,959	1,790	225	3,134

**Data is reflective of the report generated in IowaGrants.*

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

Narrative

Data was manually updated to reflect the numbers from IowaGrants (Iowa's grants tracking system) for all activities completed from 1/1/2015 – 12/31/2015. For the CDBG program, there was an additional 1,104 families assisted of unknown race.

For ESG, the HMIS system reported 55 individuals with a Race/Ethnicity of "Other," but such category is not available here. These individuals are thus not included in this table.

For HOPWA, the HMIS system reported 6 individuals as "Black/African American & White," but such category is not available here. There was overlap with two categories that are included in this table-- "White" or "Black or African American." The 6 individuals are added here in the "Black or African American" category.

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		85,585,136	22,961,506
HOME		25,275,172	12,068,485
HOPWA		1,702,428	418,920
ESG		2,536,285	2,818,638
Other	CDBG-DR	29,096,522	29,096,522

Table 3 – Resources Made Available

Narrative

The state ran the PR-07 to fill in the amount expended during program year 15. This included ALL draws from ALL open program years submitted in IDIS in program year 15.

For ESG, the total amount reported here is slightly different from the amount reported in CR-75 Expenditures. This is due to the timing of grant years. We follow a calendar program year, and our report in CR-75 includes expenditures made during the 2015 calendar program year, but that were actually reimbursed early in the following calendar year. This report here is a snapshot of actual draws from the system in 2015--a slightly different measure.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The State does not distribute funds geographically. However, during our competitive processes HUD funds are distributed evenly across the state. The State makes investments in a number of metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties. While several major urban areas appear to have a concentration of projects, many rural areas also received awards. These areas often are smaller communities

experiencing economic growth, with a shortage of affordable housing for low-income residents.

The state of Iowa does not have any specific geographic target area priorities, but does encourage investments to be targeted in areas of high level of need for all CPD grant programs. For Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), Iowa encourages jurisdictions to target nonhousing community development funds in areas where at least 51% of the residents have incomes at or below 80% of the Area Median Income.

For HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME), Iowa does not set specific geographic target areas for HOME projects, however, it does provide points in its application scoring for developments or projects located in cities designated as Great Places through the Iowa Great Places program. These investments leverage other federal, state and local investments to encourage holistic planning and community development.

For Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), Iowa does not set specific geographic target areas for ESG activities, however it does provide points in its application scoring for activities that will serve the homeless in non-Metropolitan Statistical Areas to encourage support and programming for rural homelessness issues.

Please see the attached maps to show the graphic distribution of funds throughout the state. In addition, this document has been attached for the HOME Program: [Geographical Distribution-CY2015 Awards](#). A link to the Geographical Distribution-CY2015 IDIS Completed Activities (EN) funds can be found here: [Geographical Dist-CY2015 IDIS Completed Activities](#)

Local interest and initiative in developing and carrying out programs and projects control the geographic distribution of the State's investments in affordable housing and non-housing community development. In an effort to distribute awards statewide, the State conducted outreach activities, including ongoing contacts and meetings with regional groups, such as Councils of Governments and Community Action Agencies. The method of distribution selects projects and proposals targeted at meeting priority local needs and during implementation steps are taken to affirmatively further fair housing.

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.

Due to decreasing federal funding, the State is able to serve only a small percentage of the probable total number of households in need. This suggests that in addition to attempts to increase the availability of public funds for affordable housing from any and all sources, the State must work harder to leverage private funding resources, and to better target types of assistance and recipients.

The State of Iowa makes every effort to leverage CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds with non-federal funding resources, including many of the programs identified below. In the past, HOME funds have been leveraged by significant amounts and varying types of private and nonfederal public funds. Rental projects typically tend to be better leveraged than owner-occupied rehabilitation or homeownership assistance projects. Tax credits available to investors under the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program represent an increasingly large funding share in affordable rental housing production. ESG also requires a one-to-one match. IFA passes on this requirement to the subgrantees.

Low Income Housing Tax Credits

IFA administers the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program in Iowa. It is available to investors for affordable rental housing projects. In 2015, \$7,885,418 in 9% tax credits were awarded by IFA, creating or preserving 523 units for low income households.

HOME Program

IFA administers the HOME program in Iowa. The funds leverage various private, state and local match funds obtained by the recipients. IFA encourages match by awarded points to applicants based on match funding levels.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match

The data entered is for activities completed in federal fiscal year 2015 that had Match contributed. The

date of the Match contribution is the date the recipient noted that the Match was actually contributed.

NOTE: When IFA took over the HOME program in 2010, HUD told us to report Match on a calendar year basis. This was done up through the 2014 CAPER where match for 1/1/2014 – 12/31/2014 was reported. We were informed by HUD this year to start reporting Match on a federal fiscal year basis so this change has been made starting with the 2015 CAPER. It is noted that because of the change in the reporting period, the answer to question 5 on the 2014 Match Report will not equal the amount on question 1 of the 2015 Match Report.

HOME MBE/WBE report

NOTE: An error was found on the Program Income "5. Balance on hand at end of Reporting Period" submitted for 2014. It was wrong due to a calculation error and should have said \$162,188.15 rather than the \$22,060.54 reported. The \$162,188.15 then equals the amount being reported for 2015 in the "1. Balance on hand at Beginning of Reporting Period".

Federal Weatherization Funds

The Iowa Department of Human Rights (DHR) received \$12,174,433 in FFY 2015 from federal sources (the U.S. Department of Energy and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services) for housing weatherization for low-income persons. These funds are distributed to Community Action Agencies, which administer the local weatherization programs.

Federal Mortgage Revenue Bond and Tax Exempt Multi-Family Bond Programs

Iowa Finance Authority (IFA) issued tax-exempt and taxable bonds of approximately \$99 million and \$22.2 million, respectively. These proceeds were used to fund new single family production and entry cost assistance program in addition to refund higher cost existing bonds. IFA also converted its expiring bond volume cap to Mortgage Credit Certificates (MCCs) and issued MCCs to 395 home buyers in 2015 on mortgages totaling \$44,253,828.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency annually provides capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), a revolving fund for sewage treatment system improvements, as part of the Clean Water Act. Those grants are combined with a state match and interest and principal paid on existing loans to create a revolving loan pool. The Iowa CWSRF is jointly administered by IFA and the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR). In FY 2015, over \$90 million in loans were closed for municipal wastewater infrastructure improvement projects.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency annually provides capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), a revolving fund for drinking water treatment system improvements, as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act. Those grants are combined with a state match and interest and principal paid on existing loans to create a revolving loan pool. The Iowa DWSRF is jointly administered by IFA and the Iowa DNR. In FY 2015, over \$113 million in loans were closed for municipal drinking water infrastructure improvement projects.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	18,534,883
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	3,932,642
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	22,467,525
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	980,205
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	21,487,320

Table 5 – 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
10-HM-002-40	03/31/2014	0	0	0	0	15,074	0	15,074
11-HM-114	12/19/2013	219	0	0	0	0	0	219
11-HM-114 (2nd)	12/12/2014	2,675	0	0	0	0	0	2,675
11-HM-301	06/27/2012	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
11-HM-301 (2nd)	04/11/2013	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
11-HM-301 (3rd)	05/22/2013	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
11-HM-301 (4th)	05/25/2013	80,000	0	0	0	0	0	80,000
11-HT-346	05/23/2012	36,244	0	0	0	0	0	36,244
11-HT-358	02/28/2011	0	168,157	0	0	0	0	168,157
11-HT-358 (2nd)	12/19/2011	104,339	0	0	0	0	0	104,339

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
11-HT-358 (3rd)	01/30/2013	0	200,097	0	0	0	0	200,097
11-HT-409	03/03/2011	67,552	232,109	0	0	0	0	299,661
11-HT-409 (2nd)	09/10/2013	0	116,332	0	0	0	0	116,332
12-HM-115	07/15/2014	70,500	0	0	0	0	0	70,500
12-HM-115 (2nd)	01/07/2015	45,000	0	0	0	0	0	45,000
12-HM-131	10/09/2014	9,275	0	0	0	0	0	9,275
12-HM-150	05/04/2009	0	0	4,640	0	0	0	4,640
12-HM-150 (2nd)	03/29/2013	38,157	0	0	0	2,500	0	40,657
12-HM-150 (3rd)	12/19/2013	85,212	0	0	0	5,000	0	90,212
12-HM-150 (4th)	10/13/2014	45,580	0	0	0	0	0	45,580

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
12-HM-150 (5th)	07/06/2015	66,437	0	0	0	0	0	66,437
12-HM-506	03/08/2013	0	0	3,600	0	0	0	3,600
12-HM-506 (2nd)	05/31/2013	0	1,000	0	0	14,400	0	15,400
12-HM-534	04/24/2015	25,217	0	0	0	0	0	25,217
12-HM-535	07/01/2012	5,118	0	0	0	0	0	5,118
12-HM-535 (2nd)	03/31/2013	0	0	0	0	2,700	0	2,700
12-HM-535 (3rd)	06/30/2013	2,820	0	0	0	0	0	2,820
12-HM-545	03/31/2014	0	0	0	0	14,046	0	14,046
12-HM-545 (2nd)	04/30/2014	0	0	0	0	1,028	0	1,028
12-HT-433	06/26/2013	388,667	0	0	0	0	0	388,667
12-HT-433 (2nd)	03/24/2015	70,000	12,781,313	0	0	0	0	1,348,131

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
12AUG-HM-323	04/28/2014	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
12AUG-HM-335	01/01/2015	0	48,346	0	0	0	0	48,346
13-HM-376	10/01/2013	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	12,000
13-HM-376 (2nd)	12/20/2013	0	0	9,500	0	0	0	9,500
13-HM-376 (3rd)	04/24/2014	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
13-HM-376 (4th)	06/06/2014	0	0	11,770	0	0	0	11,770
13-HM-570	03/07/2014	65,000	0	0	0	0	0	65,000
13-HM-575	06/30/2015	8,200	0	0	0	0	0	8,200
13-HM-594	11/30/2014	0	0	0	0	75,000	0	75,000
13-HM-595	05/15/2015	76,000	0	0	0	0	0	76,000
14-HT-402	08/21/2014	0	0	240,000	0	0	0	240,000

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
162,188	1,779,778	1,941,966	1,316,349	0

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	3,235,479	0	0	0	0	3,235,479
Number	35	0	0	0	0	35
Sub-Contracts						
Number	67	0	0	0	0	67
Dollar Amount	1,498,202	0	0	0	0	1,498,202
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	3,235,479	70,842	3,164,637			
Number	35	1	34			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	67	1	66			
Dollar Amount	1,498,202	53,491	1,444,711			

Table 8 – Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

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

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired		65	5,047,178			
Businesses Displaced		0	0			
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0	0			
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		35	71,238			
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of homeless households to be provided Affordable Housing Units	530	536
Number of non-homeless households to be provided Affordable Housing Units	275	259
Number of special-needs households to be provided Affordable Housing Units	148	118
Total	953	913

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	432	704
Number of households supported through the Production of New Units	13	3
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	143	184
Number of households supported through the Acquisition of Existing Units	52	22
Total	640	913

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

ESG and HOPWA numbers are excluded from this report.

NOTES: The 6450 households for homeless was incorrect on the "initial" AP-55 as we counted the data for the Homeless programs and shouldn't have as those numbers were mentioned in the AP-65.

In Table 13, the CDBG program for housing provides grant funds to communities to rehabilitate existing owner-occupied housing. Our goal was 133 units to be completed and the actual was 142. In the first table the 142 assisted was broken up between non-homeless (116) and special needs (26).

In CY2015, HOME awarded funds to support: 575 Rental assistance households, 38 Production of New Units, 34 Rehab of Existing Units and 12 Acquisition of units. These activities should be completed in the next couple years.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The CDBG program is on track to meet established housing goals.

The HOME program is on track with meeting its goals.

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 Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	24	554
Low-income	56	162
Moderate-income	62	55
Total	142	771

Table 13 – Number of Persons Served

Narrative Information

The immediate issues remain that low-income and extremely low income clients will continue to struggle with securing safe, sanitary, and affordable housing because of low or inadequate incomes and the limited availability of such housing.

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

The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program provides a limited amount of funding in support of street outreach to unsheltered persons. In Iowa, the cold winters and other factors result in an unsheltered population that is relatively small compared to more urban areas and areas with more temperate climates. A larger share of supportive services through ESG are offered through emergency and transitional shelters, described below. To reach those who are living unsheltered in Iowa, homeless providers and outreach teams work together to identify and engage such persons. A strong emphasis is placed on the ability to network through word of mouth and receive referrals. These partnerships are found with food programs, community libraries, community action programs, daycares, business owners, concerned citizens, local law enforcement, medical providers, hospitals, churches and regional programs serving rural areas. Some of those partnerships include homeless programs for veterans and domestic violence/sexual assault providers. This system lowers point of access barriers and offers an array of options to unsheltered individuals and families in Iowa.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The state addresses the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons through both the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program and the state Shelter Assistance Fund (SAF). The state (through the grantee, Iowa Finance Authority) works closely with the Iowa Council on Homelessness/Balance of State Continuum of Care to plan both. The state includes several members of the Iowa Council on Homelessness on its ESG and SAF grant application review committees. The SAF program provides approximately \$900,000 per year to support the operations and essential services provided by emergency and transitional shelters. Approximately half of the ESG grant per year supports emergency and transitional shelters. Many of the shelters receiving funds are dedicated to special populations, including survivors of domestic violence, youth, veterans, persons with disabilities, and

persons recovering from substance abuse. In times of extreme weather, usually in the winter, most communities in Iowa offer temporary additional overflow shelters. Throughout the year, shelters are focused on meeting immediate safety needs, and most offer progressively more intensive wrap-around supportive services to help participants exit to more stable housing.

The state addresses the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons through both the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program and the state Shelter Assistance Fund (SAF). The state (through the grantee, Iowa Finance Authority) works closely with the Iowa Council on Homelessness/Balance of State Continuum of Care to plan both. The state includes several members of the Iowa Council on Homelessness on its ESG and SAF grant application review committees. The SAF program provides approximately \$900,000 per year to support the operations and essential services provided by emergency and transitional shelters. Approximately half of the ESG grant per year supports emergency and transitional shelters. Many of the shelters receiving funds are dedicated to special populations, including survivors of domestic violence, youth, veterans, persons with disabilities, and persons recovering from substance abuse. In times of extreme weather, usually in the winter, most communities in Iowa offer temporary additional overflow shelters. Throughout the year, shelters are focused on meeting immediate safety needs, and most offer progressively more intensive wrap-around supportive services to help participants exit to more stable housing.

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

In order to successfully reduce the number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness for the first time, the state follows a two-pronged approach, working especially closely with the Balance of State CoC, which covers 96 of Iowa's 99 counties. First, the state and CoC have prioritized proper identification of those individuals and families who will actually become homeless, recognizing that this

is not always an easy task and that the factors that lead to homelessness are complex but most often include: loss of income, health care crisis and lack of social support. All CoCs in Iowa have adopted the VI-SPDAT Coordinated Assessment tool, which helps ensure that those individuals and families most at risk of homelessness are properly identified. Second, once the individuals and families at most risk of homelessness have been identified, the state and CoC support particular tactics that have been most shown to prevent homelessness: legal assistance and rental support.

Regarding discharge of persons from public institutions, the state coordinates with a range of partners, depending on the type of institution. For example, Iowa law mandates that the case permanency plan for all children in foster care must include a written transition plan for youth aged 16 years and older. Iowa law also extends foster care until the age of 21, during which time youth must participate in an education program or work full time. The Iowa Finance Authority administers the Aftercare Rent Subsidy Program, which includes a monthly rent stipend of up to \$350 plus education on renter rights and responsibilities.

For discharge from health care institutions, if someone was homeless prior to admission, health care clinics such as the University of Iowa have social workers that work with patients before discharge to develop housing plans. When applicable, the Projects for Assistance in Transitioning from Homelessness (PATH) Program assists private hospital mental health units to place people into transitional or supportive housing. The VA routinely assists with placement into adult family living situations, long term care facilities, or permanent supportive housing.

Iowa was recently one of five states selected for a federal Second Chance Act Statewide Recidivism Reduction grant, for \$3 million over five years. The Iowa Department of Corrections is leading the initiative, and has convened a Reentry Task Force to guide the implementation. The plan includes a thorough review of discharge policies and practices, including how ex-offenders are linked with stable 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

Projects are encouraged to fully collaborate with local partners, including rapid rehousing and affordable housing providers, to quickly move individuals and families off the streets and out of emergency shelters to stable housing. The state and the Balance of State CoC both design their grant applications (ESG, SAF, and the CoC Program) to incentivize programs to implement a housing first approach. All CoCs in Iowa have approved the use of the VI-SPDAT to assess chronic homelessness and length of time homeless. This assists providers in identifying the most severe needs that need to be served first.

The state utilizes HMIS data to track the average length of time individuals and families remain homeless. Iowa's plan to rapidly rehouse every family that becomes homeless within 30 days of becoming homeless on the street or entering shelter is clear: enforce the Housing First Model, expand Rapid Rehousing and Permanent Supportive Housing models through reallocation and develop Regional Planning Groups throughout the State to support coordination of service for families across the state.

To prevent returns to homelessness, many providers work with participants for up to six months after securing permanent housing in order to assist participants to retain housing, secure and maintain employment, and assist households to engage services within the broader community. Provider agencies also assist participants in obtaining mainstream benefits and increasing income through employment and non-employment sources. Some partner agencies are themselves becoming Medicaid certified and therefore able to provide case management and life skills services permanently for the most vulnerable and disabled participants

All ESG, SAF, and CoC-funded projects participate in Service Point, the statewide HMIS system. The Service Point administrator reports bi-monthly to the state and the Iowa Council on Homelessness on a variety of reporting domains including the incidence of returns to homelessness, in order to monitor progress and inform policy.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The State does not operate any public housing units; therefore, the Consolidated Plan did not commit to any specific actions related to public housing initiatives. However, the State does work with local public housing agencies (PHAs) and is interested in efforts to increase residents' involvement in public housing management and provide them with expanded homeownership opportunities.

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

The State does not operate any public housing units; therefore, the Consolidated Plan did not commit to any specific actions related to public housing initiatives. However, although the State does not currently provide subsidies or incentives for homeownership specifically for public housing authority's residents, the State does work with local public housing agencies and is interested in efforts to increase residents' involvement in public housing management and provide them with expanded homeownership opportunities. IFA has made HOME program funds available to PHA's for Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) funding to supplement the availability of rental assistance, and to shorten the waiting lists for Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program operated by Iowa's PHAs.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

There are no troubled PHAs in Iowa.

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)

The Consolidated Plan did not commit the State to any specific actions to remove or reduce negative effects of public policy. However, to be proactive, the State continuously monitors public policy and is watchful for issues that may relate to affordable housing and community development. Generally, policies that negatively affect development in more urban areas are not prevalent in Iowa. The State is fortunate that growth controls, excessive regulations, inordinate developer fees, rent control and other potentially negative public policies are not critical problems in Iowa.

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

The primary obstacles to meeting underserved needs are lack of financial and human resources, and a growing gap between housing costs and incomes. The state will continue to use its resources carefully and strategically as evidenced in the Consolidated Plan to reduce the effects of the cost/income gap.

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

Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction

Through the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH), the State received federal funding during FY 2015 for various lead poisoning prevention programs. The IDPH Bureau of Lead Poisoning Prevention administers several programs with those funds, including a Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, Lead-Based Paint Activities Training and Certification Program, Pre-Renovation Notification Program, and Adult Blood Lead Epidemiology and Surveillance Program. IDPH also awards funds on a formula basis to local boards of health for childhood lead poisoning prevention services.

IEDA has revised its housing programs to ensure compliance with HUD's "Lead Safe Housing" regulations

for all pre-1978 housing receiving assistance. This has entailed revisions to our Housing Fund Administrative Rules, our Housing Fund Management Guide, contracts, forms (including the creation of forms) and a model Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Administrative Plan (updated annually).

The IEDA has encouraged our recipients and their administrators (housing practitioners) to become certified lead professionals (e.g., Lead Based Paint Inspectors/Risk Assessors or Visual Risk Assessors/Sampling Technicians, etc.) to work with the Lead-Safe Housing legislation. We have also encouraged local training of contractors in “safe work practices”. The IEDA has held numerous training sessions regarding this new legislation for those potentially affected by it and intends to hold additional training sessions in the future.

IFA assures compliance with the HUD Lead Safe Housing Rule in the HOME-funded TBRA, homebuyer, and rental rehabilitation projects. Applicants, subrecipients and development staff are made aware of the lead safe housing requirement at all application training events, award conferences and in project management guides. Upon application to the program, the subrecipient or developer must identify the appropriately state licensed lead professional who will be responsible for the individual activities should they receive funding. In cases where these services must be procured, IFA will require that the appropriate state licensed lead professional is identified prior to processing activity draws. IFA evaluates compliance through the project manager’s monitoring of project files and from observations at on-site draw and project monitoring visits. When an issue is identified, IFA works with the IDPH to advise the owner how to comply with the state and federal laws.

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

To facilitate state wide economic development and create jobs, the state, using bi-partisan support in the State Legislature in 2011, and through the IEDA, has set bold economic development goals for the coming years: Create 200,000 private-sector jobs, raise family incomes by 25 percent, cut the cost of state government by 15%, reestablish Iowa's world class education system, and make Iowa the “Healthiest State.” The State, in partnership with non-profit agencies and businesses, can influence the chances of moving families and individuals up and out of poverty by supporting local and regional efforts

to create new jobs and improve family incomes. State and regional projects and initiatives that will impact the employment and economic levels of employees and residents, such as financial assistance for entrepreneurial and small businesses, tax incentives, site location assistance, infrastructure improvements to water and sewer systems, community facilities, and downtown commercial rehabilitation, will create a positive economic environment.

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

Although the Consolidated Plan did not commit the State to any specific actions in the year 2015 to improve its institutional structure, the state is committed to improving it. One of the biggest gaps in the institutional delivery system is the large territory that must be covered by a limited number of staff members. The foundation of institutional structure that supports affordable housing, and community and economic development is the excellent working relationship and coordination of activities between the IEDA and the IFA. That relationship, combined with the Iowa Association of Regional Councils (IARC) creates a state wide collaborative effort to design and implement affordable housing, and community and economic development programs. The Iowa Association of Regional Councils is the trade association for the 17 Councils of Governments (COGs) in Iowa. Since 1988, IARC has brought leaders and communities together to promote economic growth, improve public sector services, and solve regional issues for the future of Iowa. Additionally, the IEDA asked Councils of Government (COGs) to develop a system to help the agency rank applications for water and sewer funding from CDBG funds. Based on the success of this project, IEDA asked COGs to develop a system to rank housing applications as well. IFA also has an ongoing relationship with other housing providers to coordinate funding decisions and service delivery.

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

Public agencies, for-profit, and non-profit private organizations all play a part in the provision of affordable housing, social services, capital improvements, and economic development. However, the lack of financial resources for development, operations, and support services is a huge gap to overcome.

Addressing these gaps will be a high priority for Iowa. The State will continue to work to provide stronger coordination between agencies and local organizations. IEDA provides regular work shops and technical assistance for current and potential applicants for CDBG funds, including extensive resources available on their web site at

<http://www.iowaeconomicdevelopment.com/CommunityDevelopment/CDBG>

IFA provides similar technical assistance and web resources at <http://www.iowafinanceauthority.gov/>

Additionally IFA coordinates monthly meetings with the Iowa Council on Homelessness.

The State welcomes new partners, and will continue to proactively work with other agencies and for-profit and non-profit private organizations to ensure that efficient and effective programs are developed and managed. To the extent that redundancy is reduced, and streamlining is increased, the State and other jurisdictions will all better serve Iowa's communities.

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

The State is committed to fair housing. IEDA & IFA demonstrate the State's commitment to fair housing through its policies, procedures and practices. These are conveyed through workshops, contractual language, management guide instructions and technical assistance. IEDA's *CDBG Management Guide*, which is distributed to program recipients, contains sections on fair housing and affirmative marketing. The sections provide guidance for achieving goals. Recipients pattern their fair housing efforts from the guide, which includes these recommendations:

- Publicize that the local government will assist persons experiencing discrimination in housing. Such assistance can be in the form of facilitating the filing of a complaint with HUD or the Iowa Civil Rights Commission.
- Develop and adopt a fair housing ordinance and identify the methods of enforcement.
- Provide housing counseling services which assist minorities and women seeking housing outside areas of concentration.
- Work with local real estate brokers to form a Voluntary Area-wide Marketing Agreement.

- Work with local banks to end “redlining” practices and to post “equal lending opportunity” advertisements.
- Use “equal housing opportunity” slogan and logo on city/county letterhead and brochures.
- Sponsor fair housing seminars and campaigns.
- Work with minority and women leaders in the area to promote housing development and increase minority and female participation.
- Help local housing developers develop outreach programs to attract minorities and females.
- Review zoning ordinance and comprehensive plans to insure they promote spatial deconcentration of assisted housing units.
- Make city-owned property located outside areas of concentration available to developers at no or nominal costs for construction of assisted units particularly for large family units.
- Develop an Area-wide Housing Opportunity Plan.
- Support fair share housing allocation plans.
- Create a local housing authority.
- Conduct studies to ensure that minority and female housing needs are adequately defined.
- Adopt a code enforcement ordinance that will compel landlords to keep their units in safe and sanitary condition.
- Publicly advertise that the city is a “fair housing city” (See the sample “Public Notice”).
- Work with local real estate brokers and mortgage lenders in reviewing mortgage credit analysis and underwriting criteria.
- Provide fair housing counseling programs that include information on fair housing rights and the availability of housing in a variety of locations, emphasizing housing choice.
- Modify local ordinances and land use measures in pursuit of housing opportunity.
- Support training and education programs for real estate agents, housing managers, city officials and others to increase knowledge of techniques for promoting economically and racially integrated housing. They may also carry out promotional activities to initiate housing proposals in areas outside those with a high proportion of lower-income persons.

IFA provides a HOME Program Guide to Rental, Homebuyer, and TBRA recipients which provides guidance on civil rights and fair housing. HOME recipients and developers must submit an Affirmative

Fair Housing Marketing Plan, so IFA developed an Outreach Guide to assist them in completing their AFHM Plans. This guide provides links to HUD regulations, publishing standards and forms. The guide also describes the difference between general and special outreach marketing efforts. In addition, it provides ideas for community contacts in Iowa that may be available to reach targeted populations more effectively. Each Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan has to address the following:

- Methods to inform the public, owners and potential tenants about their fair housing rights.
- Description of how the recipient/owner will affirmatively market HOME-assisted housing.
- Description of how the recipient/owner will provide special outreach to persons not likely to apply for assistance.
- Maintenance of records documenting actions to affirmatively market housing.
- Description of how affirmative marketing efforts will be assessed and corrective actions taken when needed.
- Updated guidance on how to write an Affirmative Marketing Plan has been distributed to HOME funded projects and placed on the IFA website. IFA staff provides recommendations and technical assistance to projects so that the Affirmative Marketing Plans submitted are meaningful and provide the apartment manager with a better understanding of his/her responsibility under the law. Several educational opportunities have been provided including applicant training sessions, post-award orientation to the HOME program, and break-out sessions at the HousingIowa conference on finding sources for affirmative marketing outreach, and fair housing.
- Affirmative marketing activities must be part of the ongoing administration of rental projects throughout the term of affordability, and the monitoring compliance team confirms that affirmative marketing activities are ongoing.

IFA's monitoring of HOME recipients in 2015 found several examples of outreach in Affirmative Fair Marketing efforts. Special correspondence by the recipient was prepared to market homes and apartments by sending notices and documenting efforts made to market offerings provided. The recipient was responsible for clearly identifying targeted group(s). Advertising included typical advertising methods as well as non-traditional outreach methods which the recipient was required to document. A recent addition to marketing efforts is advertising on foreign language radio and

newspapers in areas of significant ethnic concentration. The plan required the recipient to identify targeted groups through marketing to sources below which include but are not limited to:

- Churches
- Community Agencies
- Regional or State Agencies
- Advocacy Groups
- Publications directed to a targeted group(s)
- Special obligation to market to persons with disabilities (Section 504)

IEDA project managers provide technical assistance to recipients in the area of fair housing. Additionally, through project monitoring, IEDA reviews each recipient's fair housing performance. If noncompliance with fair housing policies and procedures is indicated, further action is taken. IEDA did not identify any cases of noncompliance in 2015. One IEDA project manager is assigned fair housing as a specialty area. That individual is listed with the HUD Fair Housing Information Clearinghouse and serves as a resource person on fair housing issues.

IEDA & IFA coordinated efforts this year with the Iowa Civil Rights Commission staff members in fair housing and affirmative marketing initiatives throughout the year. This included fair housing presentations and education, and outreach through events and distributed fair housing materials.

Totals for the Entire Year of 2015:

Education and Outreach - Total Number of Fair Housing Presentations/Outreach Events: 70, Total Number of Publications Distributed: 13,000,

Total Number of People Reached: 10,000.

Fair Housing Testing - Total Tests by the Iowa Civil Rights Commission: 233, Total Tests Revealing Possible Discrimination: 20 (or 8.6%),

Total Commission-Initiated Complaints: 20.

Fair Housing Filings and Closures - Housing Complaints Filed: 156,

Housing Complaints Resolved: 151 (This is the number of housing cases closed- includes mediations, withdrawals, etc.)

Each year the Iowa Civil Rights commission also hosts the “Be the Change” ICRC Symposium. All CDBG IEDA project managers attend this training about Civil Rights and Fair Housing. IEDA also encourages all its recipients to attend.

Another aspect was the testing component where testing on discrimination in Iowa was conducted. This involved testing by reviewing hundreds of rental ads in various print and online publications, looking for possible discriminatory advertising.

In 2014 IEDA and IFA completed an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (the “AI”). The analysis identified the following impediments: the potential for increased urbanization to exacerbate segregation; limited housing choice for members of the protected classes because of their lower incomes; increased difficulty for minorities to achieve homeownership; the potential for members of the protected classes to experience difficulty finding housing due to specific housing needs; local jurisdictional policies inconsistent with fair housing standards and best practices; and, the need for expanded fair housing education, outreach and enforcement. The State’s Fair Housing Action Plan provides a series of recommended actions. These range from increase education and testing, to incorporate the Site and Neighborhood Standards of the HOME Program, to require and incentivize the location of housing developments.

Clearly the greatest barrier to affordable housing is the lack of resources available. The State will work closely with communities, councils of governments, agencies and others to educate Iowans about affordable housing programs and attempt to change negative perceptions of affordable housing. The following are some examples of strategies and actions the State is taking to address the identified impediments to fair housing choice in Iowa.

1.) *Impediment:* Recent patterns of growth could exacerbate segregation. *Strategy:* IFA incorporated fair housing criteria into the 2016 Qualified Application Plan (QAP) for new Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) housing developments. Section 6.2.5, of the 2016 QAP, provided scoring points for projects proposed in a census tract that was identified as “very high” or “high” opportunity area. The “high” and “very high” opportunity areas were calculated as part of the State of Iowa’s Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. Projects that were proposed in one of these census tracts were awarded three (3) additional points. The objective of pinpointing Opportunity Areas is to identify places that are good locations for investment that may not have been selected based on other criteria. This identification allows for balanced investment across neighborhoods that offer opportunities and advantages for families. These additional points also try to counteract the incentive established in Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code (LIHTC) that provides a boost of 30% for projects that are within a Qualified Census Tract (QCT). A QCT has generally the opposite characteristics, high poverty rate and low wages, than opportunity areas.

IFA also incorporated fair housing criteria into its 2015 HOME allocation round. If a project was located entirely in a high or very high opportunity area were awarded additional points. Projects within a census tract designated as a high opportunity area were awarded three (3) points. Projects within a census tract designated as a very high opportunity area were awarded six (6) points.

IFA received applications for the 2016 LIHTC Round in December of 2015. The QAP was finalized in late fall of 2015.

2.) *Impediment:* Housing choice is limited for members of the protected classes because of their lower incomes. *Strategy:* IFA will continue to provide specific training on affirmative marketing initiatives during it’s mandatory developer training. IFA and IEDA will continue to preserve the existing affordable housing inventory through rental and owner-occupied rehabilitation programs for low-income lowans. IEDA continues to provide financing for and promote economic development initiatives that create employment opportunities for lower income lowans.

3.) *Impediment:* members of the protected classes may experience difficulty finding housing due to specific housing needs. *Strategy:* An IFA staff person works with the Olmstead Task Force as a housing

consultant, and assists the Task Force in identifying ways that the state can reduce barriers to accessible and affordable housing for people with disabilities. IEDA, like all state agencies, has an assigned representative to the Olmstead Task Force, and meet on a quarterly basis. Through standard policies and procedures, IFA also ensures that all LIHTC financed multi-family developments are built to the required accessibility design standard as certified to by the licensed architect.

4.) *Impediment:* Some policies are not fully consistent with fair housing standards. *Strategy:* In the 2015 HOME allocation round for rental projects, IFA also incorporated the Site and Neighborhood Standards of the HOME Program (found at 24 CFR 983.6) as an integral part of the project evaluation process to ensure proposed project locations will not contribute to undue concentration of affordable housing in RCAP areas. Projects that were proposed in a census tract with greater than 50 percent of the population of minorities were required to document and certify that the area has sufficient/comparable opportunities or an overriding housing need exists, through photos, market studies, redevelopment plans, etc. IFA staff reviewed the documentation and locations of the proposed projects to verify the information. The following exhibit is what IFA used during the application round [Exhibit H-25](#).

5.) *Impediment:* The continuing need for fair housing education, outreach, and enforcement is great. *Strategy:* Starting with the 2015 awards, IEDA now requires each recipient to undertake at least 2 mandatory action and at least 1 elective activity to fulfil their requirement to affirmatively further fair housing. All recipients receiving CDBG funds through the State must complete the mandatory strategies and elective strategy regardless of whether they are using CDBG funds for housing activities. The implementation of the mandatory strategies must be carried out each year for which the jurisdiction has received CDBG funds through IEDA. Additionally, in 2015, IEDA issued an RFP for services to bring in a consultant to: 1. Conduct fair housing training to IEDA staff and grant administrators and 2. Develop a fair housing toolkit/ manual that we can provide to our CDBG recipients. We will have more to report on this in 2016, as we have selected our consultant and the training is to take place in June 2016.

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

IEDA & IFA continue to monitor progress in reaching goals identified in the Consolidated Plan. The State will encourage eligible entities around the state to submit applications in areas of greatest need as identified in the Consolidated Plan and emphasized in the annual action plan. Through annual application workshops and technical assistance visits to areas around the state, we can emphasize available resources to meet housing and non-housing needs. Each year, we have an opportunity to review our progress and change our programs to better assist individuals in Iowa.

There is also a formal monitoring component to funded projects. The purpose of formal monitoring is to provide technical assistance, determine the status of grant funded activities, review the recipient's grant management system, and evaluate compliance with state and federal rules and regulations.

CDBG Program

IEDA has had responsibility for the CDBG program since 1982, and has developed thorough and effective monitoring procedures for the program. These include compliance reviews of applications, monitoring during project implementation with progress reports from recipients and on-site visits once construction has begun. There is also a formal procedure for closing projects involving documentation to be submitted by recipients, auditors (if applicable), and verification by special trained staff. It is IEDA's standard policy that every CDBG grant recipient shall be monitored on-site at least once prior to grant closeout. There are no exceptions to this policy.

HOME Program

IFA continues to minimize the number of activities that exceed the 120-day deadline for inactivity following the last draw. The continued development and enhancement of IFA's HOME program software system has improved IFA's monitoring techniques.

IFA continues to maintain a high occupancy rate of completed HOME units. The allocation team sends initial and final close-out letters to the recipient once the HOME funds have been expended. The letters specify the long-term compliance requirements such as the affordability period, the number of high/low rent units, and if the units are fixed or floating and provide the contact name in IFA's compliance team. A copy of HUD's HOME rental compliance manual (from the CPD resource center) is also provided to recipients.

IFA is responsible for ensuring that HOME funded projects are in accordance with all program requirements. IFA is responsible for determining the adequacy of performance of the projects under their contracts and for taking appropriate action when performance is inadequate or problems arise.

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.

IEDA and IFA made a draft of this report available for public review and comment. A notice of availability was published in the Des Moines Register on March 14, 2016. The report was also placed on the IEDA and IFA website, with a related announcement, on March 14, 2016. Public comments were invited through 4:30 PM on March 29, 2016. In addition IEDA and IFA hosted a public hearing in Des Moines at IEDA's office from 3:30 – 5:00 on March 24, 2016.

Citizen participation was also solicited and comment opportunity was available on the department website, www.iowaeconomicdevelopment.com as well as the IFA website,

www.iowafinanceauthority.gov

In addition, IFA used Twitter and email newsletters targeting the homeless and HOME constituencies to raise awareness of the opportunity to review and comment on the performance report. The report was also discussed at the March Iowa Association of Regional Council of Governments (IARC) board meeting. IARC's members have a direct relationship with cities and counties in their regions. They encouraged their constituents to review the plan and comment before March 29th using IEDA's website.

No public comments were received.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

The Consolidated Plan established the following non-housing community development needs as “high” priorities: public works, public facilities and services, and economic development. Historically, local interest and initiative have driven Iowa's CDBG program. Specifically, IEDA has tried to be responsive to the priorities and needs expressed by applicants, rather than imposing state-established priorities on local governments.

There are no changes to the state's program objectives. This is the first year of the new consolidated planning cycle and as can be seen by the results of 2015 the goals are aligning well with outcomes.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?	No
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[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

CR-50 - HOME 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 §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.

IFA continues to minimize the number of activities that exceed the 120-day deadline for inactivity following the last draw. The continued development and enhancement of IFA's HOME program software system has improved IFA's monitoring techniques.

IFA maintains a high occupancy rate of completed HOME units. The State of Iowa has a 100 percent occupancy rate which is above the national average of 99.65 (according to the 9/30/15 Snapshot of Home Performance Report).

The allocation team sends initial and final close-out letters to the recipient once the HOME funds have been expended. The letters specify the long-term compliance requirements such as the affordability period, the number of high/low rent units, and if the units are fixed or floating and provide the contact name in IFA's compliance team. A copy of IFA's LIHTC-HOME compliance manual is also provided to recipients. In 2015, IFA created its own compliance manual to help rental project property managers to navigate the myriad of regulations.

IFA is responsible for ensuring that HOME funded projects are in accordance with all program requirements. IFA is responsible for determining the adequacy of performance of the projects under their contracts and for taking appropriate action when performance is inadequate or problems arise. IFA is working with a private inspection firm to provide even more expertise and services to the rental projects and increase the safety for the tenants during the compliance period. Safe Building Compliance and Technology (SBCT) examines the mechanical systems to ensure they are working properly and determine if they meet all of the current building code requirements. SBCT also provides an estimated "useful life" on systems and major structural components.

With over 600 HOME and LIHTC projects containing over 22,000 units, IFA has designed a monitoring plan that allows us to effectively and economically fulfill our monitoring responsibilities to both HUD and the Internal Revenue Service. As more and more properties use a variety of funding sources, IFA strives to use the strictest regulations when there is a conflict; this determination also allows us to be more consistent between properties regardless of the program. IFA utilizes a web-portal to allow direct and efficient communication between property owners and managers, IFA and SBCT.

IFA's process is broken down into two components:

- Physical Inspections - Physical inspections will be performed by our contractor, Safe Building Compliance & Technology (SBCT). SBCT was selected as our inspection partner to provide their services statewide.
- File Reviews and Project Level Compliance – This will be conducted by IFA staff; each of our four full-time compliance officers is assigned a geographic region to oversee the monitoring process.

This report details each property inspection - [HOME - Inspections 2015](#)

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 92.351(b)

IFA provides a HOME Program Guide to Rental, Homebuyer, and TBRA recipients which provides guidance on civil rights and fair housing. HOME recipients and developers must submit an Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan, so IFA developed an Outreach Guide to assist them in completing their AFHM Plans. This guide provides links to HUD regulations, publishing standards and forms. The guide also describes the difference between general and special outreach marketing efforts. Each Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan has to address the following:

- Methods to inform the public, owners and potential tenants about their fair housing rights.
- Description of how the recipient/owner will affirmatively market HOME-assisted housing.
- Description of how the recipient/owner will provide special outreach to persons not likely to

apply for assistance.

- Maintenance of records documenting actions to affirmatively market housing.
- Description of how affirmative marketing efforts will be assessed and corrective actions taken when needed.
- Updated guidance on how to write an Affirmative Marketing Plan has been distributed to HOME funded projects and placed on the IFA website. IFA staff provides recommendations and technical assistance to projects so that the Affirmative Marketing

IFA's monitoring of HOME recipients in 2015 found several examples of outreach in Affirmative Fair Marketing efforts. Special correspondence by the recipient was prepared to market homes and apartments by sending notices and documenting efforts made to market offerings provided. The recipient was responsible for clearly identifying targeted group(s). Advertising included typical advertising methods as well as non-traditional outreach methods which the recipient was required to document. A recent addition to marketing efforts is advertising on foreign language radio and newspapers in areas of significant ethnic concentration. The plan required the recipient to identify targeted groups through marketing to sources below which include but are not limited to:

- Churches
- Community Agencies
- Regional or State Agencies
- Advocacy Groups
- Publications directed to a targeted group(s)
- Special obligation to market to persons with disabilities (Section 504)

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

Total Program Income (PI & HP) Expended on Activities in CY2015 per PR07: \$1,771,271.62
This amount doesn't include program income set-side for admin costs (PA).

Total Program Income Expended on Completed Activities in CY2015: \$1,474,478.55 [\(see attached document w/draw and activity specifics\)](#)

Homebuyer Subrecipients: \$329,276.46 in program income draws expended to 10 projects representing 25 IDIS activities

Rental with Tax Credits: \$91,957.82 in program income draws expended to 1 project presenting 1 IDIS activity

Rental without Tax Credits: \$476,512.86 in program income draws expended to 1 project representing 1 IDIS activity

TBRA: \$576,731.41 in program income draws expended to 8 projects representing 8 IDIS activities

2016.02.16 PI Amt & Usage Rpt.pdf - Adobe Acrobat

File Edit View Window Help

Open Create Print Save Undo Redo Copy Paste Find Comment

1 / 1 73.5% Tools Fill & Sign Comment

PI Usage-Completed Activities (CR-50)
1/1/2015 - 12/31/2015

PROGRAM INCOME RCVD CY2015		\$1,779,777.87		
USAGE				
Contract #	App Type	IDIS #	IDIS Activir- Completion Date	Program Income Drawn
11-HM-112	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7635	2/6/2015	2,354.00
11-HM-112	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7691	6/25/2015	1,000.00
11-HM-112	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7795	6/25/2015	16,484.00
12-HM-138	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7478	6/30/2015	8,404.00
12-HM-138	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7480	7/7/2015	16,557.00
12-HM-141	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7684	7/7/2015	2,800.00
12-HM-144	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7951	9/9/2015	33,246.46
12-HM-144	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7984	10/22/2015	25,000.00
13-HM-113	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7906	6/30/2015	2,394.00
13-HM-113	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7907	6/30/2015	5,300.00
13-HM-113	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7908	6/30/2015	4,400.00
13-HM-169	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7686	5/1/2015	17,597.00
13-HM-169	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7689	9/9/2015	26,415.00
13-HM-169	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7700	11/10/2015	13,054.00
13-HM-169	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7704	6/25/2015	12,993.00
13-HM-169	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7705	9/9/2015	22,410.00
13-HM-169	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7706	7/14/2015	3,577.00
13-HM-177	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7971	10/13/2015	22,244.00
14-HM-163	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7886	10/13/2015	15,438.00
14-HM-177	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7747	5/28/2015	2,589.00
14-HM-177	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7773	9/17/2015	4,998.00
14-HM-179	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7757	6/25/2015	22,122.00
14-HM-179	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7759	10/1/2015	23,741.00
14-HM-179	Homebuyer (Subrecipient)	7760	6/25/2015	24,159.00
TOTAL HOMEBUYER(SUBRECIPIENT)				329,276.46
13-HT-02RD	Rental with LIHTC	7671	5/19/2015	91,957.82
TOTAL RENTAL WITH LIHTC				91,957.82
13-HM-317	Rental without LIHTC	7410	4/3/2015	476,512.86
TOTAL RENTAL WITHOUT LIHTC				476,512.86
12-HM-510	TBRA	7293	7/7/2015	95,339.00
12-HM-534	TBRA	7309	5/1/2015	19,573.00
12-HM-545	TBRA	7285	3/17/2015	90,254.09
13-HM-570	TBRA	7389	5/12/2015	33,180.17
13-HM-575	TBRA	7390	7/7/2015	167,821.15
13-HM-595	TBRA	7388	5/11/2015	80,257.00
13AUG-HM-595	TBRA	7620	8/19/2015	70,708.00
13AUG-HM-597	TBRA	7629	12/10/2015	19,589.00
TOTAL TBRA				876,731.41
GRAND TOTAL				1,474,478.58

2/16/2016 Page: 1 of 1

HOME-Program Income Expenditures

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

IFA administers the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program. The joint review of HOME applications helps coordinate the tax credit program with other federal housing programs. This coordination ensures that the tax credits are used to the maximum advantage. In 2015, IFA allocated six

rental projects that combined HOME funds and tax credits for a total of 212 affordable units at or below 60% AMI. The 2015 Qualified Allocation Plan also set-aside 10% of the available tax credits for rehabilitating projects that had an existing rent subsidy contract through USDA or HUD.

IFA also administers the State Housing Trust Fund which provides nearly \$6 million to local housing trust funds throughout the state. The trust funds concentrate their efforts on households at or below 80% AMI. Their efforts range from assisting multi-family rehab projects to providing emergency repair assistance to homeowners. All the local trust funds are required to provide a 25% match for every dollar they receive from the State.

IFA established a new program entitled the Workforce Housing Loan Program. The program provides financial assistance in the form of a repayable loan to cities and counties that demonstrate a need for additional workforce rental housing for Iowans as a result of employment growth within the local unit of government's jurisdictional boundaries. The program is intended to provide housing in areas that have seen an expansion in their workforce. IFA has up to \$5 million to loan for such rental projects.

Finally, IFA provides administrative services to HUD to monitor performance of owners and management agents participating in project-based Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) Contracts under Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937. IFA currently provides services to 230 Iowa rental properties that provide housing to 12,085 individuals and families in 73 Iowa counties.

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 to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	100	89
Tenant-based rental assistance	48	41
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

We served fewer than our anticipated number of program participants, due to the availability of some additional funds through the Iowa Department of Public Health, with some sponsors utilizing these funds instead of HOPWA funds to serve some clients this year.

CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only)

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	IOWA
Organizational DUNS Number	808348981
EIN/TIN Number	010606429
Identify the Field Office	OMAHA
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	Sioux City/Dakota, Woodbury Counties CoC

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Amber
Middle Name	0
Last Name	Lewis
Suffix	0
Title	Homeless Programs Coordinator

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	2015 Grand Avenue
Street Address 2	0
City	Des Moines
State	IA
ZIP Code	-
Phone Number	5152831930
Extension	0

Fax Number 5157254901
Email Address Amber.Lewis@iowa.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix
First Name
Last Name
Suffix
Title
Phone Number
Extension
Email Address

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 01/01/2015
Program Year End Date 12/31/2015

3a. Subrecipient Form – Complete one form for each subrecipient

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: UPPER DES MOINES OPPORTUNITY
City: GRAETTINGER
State: IA
Zip Code: 51342,
DUNS Number:
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 123538

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: HUMILITY OF MARY HOUSING

City: Davenport

State: IA

Zip Code: 52803, 4138

DUNS Number: 139401769

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 90000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: PROJECT CONCERN, INC.

City: Dubuque

State: IA

Zip Code: 52001, 2256

DUNS Number: 168489987

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 48022

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: IOWA LEGAL AID

City: Des Moines

State: IA

Zip Code: 50314, 2527

DUNS Number: 087122222

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 112500

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: AREA SUBSTANCE ABUSE COUNCIL

City: Cedar Rapids

State: IA

Zip Code: 52404, 2328

DUNS Number: 054907464

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 82350

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: ASSAULT CARE CENTER

City: Ames

State: IA

Zip Code: 50014, 1429

DUNS Number: 181005620

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 69372

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CENTER FOR SIOUXLAND

City: Sioux City

State: IA

Zip Code: 51101, 1021

DUNS Number: 134144708

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 52250

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CHILDREN & FAMILIES OF IOWA

City: Des Moines

State: IA

Zip Code: 50314, 2329

DUNS Number: 040608754

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 79797

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INTERVENTION PROGRAM

City: Iowa City

State: IA

Zip Code: 52244, 3170

DUNS Number: 614880438

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 101332

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: FAMILY RESOURCES, INC

City: Davenport

State: IA

Zip Code: 52803, 2012

DUNS Number: 078086246

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 142500

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: HAWTHORN HILL

City: Des Moines

State: IA

Zip Code: 50312, 4206

DUNS Number: 120640060

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 31500

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: HUMILITY OF MARY SHELTER, INC.

City: Davenport

State: IA

Zip Code: 52802, 3404

DUNS Number: 828271325

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 133000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: MICAH HOUSE EMERGENCY FAMILY SHELTER

City: Council Bluffs

State: IA

Zip Code: 51501, 1168

DUNS Number: 874949423

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 41175

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: NIAD CENTER FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

City: Mason City

State: IA

Zip Code: 50402, 0656

DUNS Number: 623479102

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 92500

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SHELTER HOUSE

City: Iowa City

State: IA

Zip Code: 52240, 4401

DUNS Number: 827151770

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 150000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: YWCA CLINTON

City: Clinton

State: IA

Zip Code: 52733, 2051

DUNS Number: 159279793

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 101650

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SALVATION ARMY, MENS, WOMENS & CHILDRENS SHELTERS

City: Waterloo

State: IA

Zip Code: 50701, 5632

DUNS Number: 828097738

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 123525

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: HAWKEYE AREA COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM, INC

City: Hiawatha

State: IA

Zip Code: 52233, 1102

DUNS Number: 039311399

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 150000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: NORTH IOWA COMMUNITY ACTION ORGANIZATION

City: Mason City

State: IA

Zip Code: 50401, 3840

DUNS Number: 099022197

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 123525

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: THE SALVATION ARMY AFTERCARE

City: Davenport

State: IA

Zip Code: 52803, 5127

DUNS Number: 038251737

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 123525

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: WAYPOINT SERVICES FOR WOMEN, CHILDREN & FAMILIES

City: Cedar Rapids

State: IA

Zip Code: 52401, 1601

DUNS Number: 788103757

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 123525

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: HEARTLAND FAMILY SERVICE

City: Council Bluffs

State: IA

Zip Code: 51501, 1170

DUNS Number: 020178331

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 41175

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Crisis Intervention & Advocacy Center

City: Adel

State: IA

Zip Code: 50003, 0040

DUNS Number: 806377032

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 59292

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Youth & Shelter Services

City: Ames

State: IA

Zip Code: 50010, 6226

DUNS Number: 056505589

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 110020

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Cedar Valley Friends of the Family

City: Waverly

State: IA

Zip Code: 50677, 0784

DUNS Number: 845062777

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 132793

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Community Action of SE Iowa

City: Burlington

State: IA

Zip Code: 52601, 2002

DUNS Number: 120923961

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 41175

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Catherine McAuley Center

City: Cedar Rapids

State: IA

Zip Code: 52403, 2423

DUNS Number: 789695913

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 73292

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Institute for Community Alliances

City: Des Moines

State: IA

Zip Code: 50314, 2510

DUNS Number: 149341732

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 46800

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Central Iowa Shelter and Services

City: Des Moines

State: IA

Zip Code: 50309, 3618

DUNS Number: 112047071

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 88115

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Des Moines Area Religious Council

City: Des Moines

State: IA

Zip Code: 50309, 3624

DUNS Number: 180921603

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 45293

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: City of Sioux City

City: Sioux City

State: IA

Zip Code: 51102, 0447

DUNS Number: 142763579

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Unit of Government

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 79762

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

NOTE: The CR-65 Persons Assisted section has been replaced by the eCart ESG-CAPER Annual Reporting Tool starting in 2015.

Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) recipients will use this tool to report aggregated ESG Program report information. eCart is a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that is configured to load report level, aggregate information from a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and produce all statistical information required by HUD on program participants served in ESG-funded projects. The information in eCart replaces all data previously collected on screen CR-65 in the eCon Planning Suite. The State of Iowa's eCart ESG-CAPER Reporting Tool is an attachment to this CAPER and can be found at:

<http://www.iowaeconomicdevelopment.com/UserDocs/document/s/IEDA/IOWA-ESG-CAPER-Reporting-Tool-and-eCart-Guide.xlsm>

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	

Total	
--------------	--

**Table 15 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities
4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities**

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 16 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 17 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	

Missing Information	
Total	

Table 18 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 19 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	
Female	
Transgender	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 20 - Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	
18-24	
25 and over	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 21 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans				
Victims of Domestic Violence				
Elderly				
HIV/AIDS				
Chronically Homeless				
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill				
Chronic Substance Abuse				

Persons with Disabilities:				
Other Disability				
Total (Unduplicated if possible)				

Table 22 – Special Population Served

CR-70 – ESG 91.520(g) - Assistance Provided and Outcomes

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	380,880
Total Number of bed-nights provided	344,982
Capacity Utilization	90.57%

Table 23 – Shelter Capacity

11. Project Outcomes Data measured under the performance standards developed in consultation with the CoC(s)

The Iowa Council on Homelessness, the decision-making body for the Iowa Balance of State CoC, is working on the third and final phase of an initiative begun in 2013 to develop and implement recommended performance standards for homeless services providers in Iowa: "Iowa Quality Standards for Iowa's Homelessness System." The initiative is funded by legislative appropriation and led by the State Public Policy Group. It seeks to develop coordinated standards across our system in four areas: Governance, Operations, Services, and Performance. The first year of the initiative concluded in mid-2014 with the council approving a set of initial standards. The second phase last year was focused on implementation, through developing awareness, education, and buy-in among stakeholders. The final phase this year is focused on initial utilization of the standards in pilot sites across Iowa. The Iowa Finance Authority will continue to work closely with the Iowa Council on Homelessness to incorporate standards as applicable to the ESG program.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	154,267	184,737	218,479
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	46,900	58,293	53,650
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	67,796	160,752	218,986
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	268,963	403,782	491,115

Table 24 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	504,719	286,785	302,921
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	155,116	119,768	220,215
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	217,049	212,737	219,274
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	876,884	619,290	742,410

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Essential Services	95,470	147,274	327,529
Operations	486,107	765,241	979,715
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	581,577	912,515	1,307,244

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
HMIS	20,068	66,132	63,175
Administration	60,979	90,805	132,105
Street Outreach	27,000	8,813	20,233

Table 27 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2013	2014	2015
6,637,044	1,808,471	2,092,524	2,736,049

Table 28 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2013	2014	2015
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	174,391	180,170	333,394
Other Federal Funds	122,487	225,307	118,840
State Government	687,908	363,133	1,020,702
Local Government	238,578	130,492	53,987
Private Funds	189,720	518,387	336,946
Other	831,419	794,389	1,002,203
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	8,553
Total Match Amount	2,244,503	2,211,878	2,874,625

Table 29 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2013	2014	2015
13,968,050	4,052,974	4,304,402	5,610,674

Table 30 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities