

The State of Iowa
Consolidated Plan for Housing & Community Development

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL
PERFORMANCE AND
EVALUATION REPORT
(CAPER)

Program Year 2021

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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 2021 program year is the second year of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan cycle. There are some accomplishments associated with goals outlined in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, however, the State has generally kept goals consistent across Consolidated Plan cycles. Those accomplishments that took place in the 2021 program year, associated with the previous Consolidated Plan, are integrated into the CR-05 accomplishment table below.

The state continues to make progress on goals outlined in the Strategic Plan. Similar to the 2020 program year, the accomplishments reported below tend to represent the highest income-band within the low-moderate income households (51-80% of median family income). Strategic Plan goals were not categorized by income level, so it does make direct comparisons between goals difficult. There is consistently a greater need than there are funds available, however, the State makes every effort to leverage private funding resources and target assistance to the recipients where the most impact is recognized. The state will continue to leverage other private funding where possible to address those Strategic Plan goals in the Consolidated Plan.

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
Affordable Rental Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / HTF: \$ / CDBG- NDR: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	100	0	0.00%	12	19	158%

Affordable Rental Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / HTF: \$ / CDBG-NDR: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	70	6	8.57%	10	4	40%
Affordable Rental Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / HTF: \$ / CDBG-NDR: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1875	159	8.48%	30	12	40%
Assist Homeless Persons to Move into Housing	Homeless	ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	5280	1,206	22.84%	1,056	1033	97.82%
Foster Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	325	0	0.00%	65	0	0.00%
Homebuyer Assistance	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	190	8	4.21%	34	20	58.8%
Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / CDBG-NDR: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	360	78	21.67%	72	65	90.3%
Improve and Maintain Community Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	20	756	3,780.00%	4	0	0.00%

Improve and Maintain Water and Sewer Systems	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / CDBG-NDR: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	292,579	47,018	16.07%	58,516	32,946	56.3%
Opportunity and Threats	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	39,212	5,998	15.30%	7,842	6,218	79.29%
Opportunity and Threats	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	330,820		7,842	139,133	
Prevent Persons from Becoming Homeless	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	12,680	2,979	23.49%	2,536	2,695	106.27%
Provide Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	240	47	19.58%	48	49	102.08%
Provide Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	500	106	21.20%	100	131	131.00%

Provide Outreach to Homeless Persons	Homeless	ESG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1000	483	48.30%	200	209	104.50%
Provide Shelter for Homeless Persons	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	2,1500	5,593	26.01%	4,300	4,949	115.09%
Provide Supportive Services for Persons with HIV/A	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	750	170	22.67%	150	190	126.67%
Revitalize Downtown Districts	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	150	42	28.00%	30	24	80%

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 the 2021 program year, CDBG accomplishments generally did not exceed the anticipated estimates for annual goals. This is due to the state’s continued response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent shifting of resources to address unexpected needs that came after the development of the 2020 Consolidated Plan and 2020 Annual Action Plan. Similar to 2020, the *Opportunity and Threats* goal is a notable example of this shift, albeit less of a difference between expected and actual outcomes than in 2020. While the goal was initially established to provide support to persons through public facility and infrastructure activities, given the pandemic the goal was leveraged to support food banks in response to the pandemic.

The State has provided \$836,913 of CDBG-CV funds to entitlement jurisdictions to support their response efforts through public service activities. See the attached PR 26 CDBG-CV report for a list of those entities that have received CDBG-CV funding.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	HOPWA	ESG	HTF
White	226,400	85	149	6,278	0
Black or African American	615	33	139	3,483	0
Asian	480	19	7	57	0
American Indian or American Native	194	3	0	179	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	135	5	2	46	0
Total	227,824	145	297	10,043	0
Hispanic	3,261	2	18	1,020	0
Not Hispanic	224,563	143	279	9,794	0

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

Narrative

For HOPWA: HMIS and required HOPWA HUD-40110-D reporting includes additional categories, such as Other Multi-Racial, Client Doesn't Know, and Client Refused, but these categories are excluded in this table. These individuals (12 total) are included here in the category of White. Also note, numbers include both clients and beneficiaries, as required elsewhere for HUD HOPWA reporting.

For ESG: the categories above for race do not include the HMIS-reported categories of Multiple Races (752), Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused (187), and Data Not Collected (54). For Ethnicity, the totals above do not include Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused (167) and Data Not Collected (55). To avoid skewing the data in any direction, these totals are left out of this table above.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	25,330,219	\$26,172,740
HOME	public - federal	7,948,564	3,656,455.31
HOPWA	public - federal	799,740	696,049
ESG	public - federal	2,793,509	2,524,783
HTF	public - federal	3,000,000	3,480,647.93
Other	public - federal	96,887,177	

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

Note that the totals above for all the programs are based on the PR07 Drawdown IDIS reports, rounded to the nearest dollar, for the total amounts drawn during the program/calendar year for each program, rather than the amounts drawn against specific grant fiscal year awards.

The State received a total of \$31,367,906 in CDBG-CV funding. Based on the PR-26 report, a total of 3.9% of the CDBG-CV funding has been expended.

CDBG-DR funds are not included in the CAPER. Those funds are reported separately in Quarterly Performance Reports (QPRs). The State of Iowa's CDBG-DR QPRs can be found on IEDA's website:

<https://www.iowaeda.com/disaster-recovery/2008/>

Narrative

The State does not distribute funds geographically. However, during our competitive award 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 several areas of high level of need for all CPD grant programs.

For the CDBG program, Iowa encourages jurisdictions to target non-housing 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 Partnerships 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. Points are also awarded to projects located in "high opportunity areas" and "very high opportunity areas" to ensure that low-income individuals are afforded the opportunity to live in areas where higher-wage jobs are present.

For Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), Iowa does not set specific geographic target areas for ESG activities, but it does incentivize regional collaboration through the development of Coordinated Services Regions for homelessness assistance.

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 regional 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.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	26,309,258.51
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	2,202,631.00
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	28,511,889.51
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	0
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	28,511,889.51

Table 4 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
18MAY-HM-325	10/24/2018	0	0	8,800	0	0	0	8,800
18MAY-HM-325(2)	11/15/2018	0	0	6,600	0	0	0	6,600
18MAY-HM-325(3)	12/2/2018	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
18MAY-HM-326	2/5/2021	0	0	15,300	0	0	0	15,300
18MAY-HM-329	2/17/2020	0	0	7,690	0	0	0	7,690
18MAY-HM-336	2/12/2021	280,000	0	0	0	0	0	280,000
18MAY-HM-341	12/3/2020	1,264,501	0	0	0	0	0	1,264,501
18MAY-HM-341(2)	12/31/2020	0	0	334,740	0	0	0	334,740
18MAY-HM-341(3)	11/17/2019	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
19MAR-HM-381	12/13/2020	115,000	90,000	0	0	0	0	205,000
TOTALS		1,739,501	90,000	373,130	0	0	0	2,202,631

Table 5 – 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 \$
2,218,939.55	1,673,150.75	1,491,165.98	633,949.00	2,400,924.32

Table 6 – 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	1,274,182	0	0	0	0	1,274,182
Number	13	0	0	0	0	13
Sub-Contracts						
Number	39	0	0	0	0	39
Dollar Amount	927,320	0	0	0	0	927,320
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	1,274,182	346,148	928,034			
Number	13	2	11			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	39	4	35			
Dollar Amount	927,320	25,528	901,792			

Table 7 - 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 8 – 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		32		4,446,401		
Businesses Displaced		0		0		
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0		0		
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		0		0		
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9 – 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	0	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	153	132
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	5	30
Total	158	162

Table 10 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	30	14
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	12	19

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	82	109
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	34	20
Total	158	162

Table 11 – Number of Households Supported

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

For the CDBG program, grant funds are provided to communities to rehabilitate existing owner-occupied housing.

2015: 142 units

2016: 122 units

2017: 93 units

2018: 99 units

2019: 96 units

2020: 99 units

2021: 97 units

In table 1, the 97 assisted in 2021 with CDBG were broken up between non-homeless and special needs. In table 2, the 97 assisted with CDBG were all in the *Rehab of Existing Units* row. The remaining actual accomplishments are a result of HOME funded projects.

In CY2021, HOME funds were awarded to support rental new construction, rehabilitation, acquisition rehabilitation, and tenant-based rental assistance programs. HTF funds were awarded to support new construction of rental units. Similarly, as above, differences between goals and accomplishments are due to fluctuations from one year to the next for activity completions. These activities should be completed in the next couple of years.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Considering the fluctuations in completion dates (due to weather, and other acceptable variables), the CDBG, HOME & HTF program is expected to be on track to meet established housing goals in future annual action plans.

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual	HTF Actual
Extremely Low-income	17	17	0
Low-income	79	22	
Moderate-income	1	26	
Total	97	65	

Table 12 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

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

DRAFT

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 Grants (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 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. Partners include food programs, community libraries, community action programs, daycares, business owners, concerned residents, 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. Outreach and assessment are also core components of Coordinated Entry, which is being implemented on a regionalized basis throughout Iowa, and which communities across the state continue to refine.

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 Grants (ESG) program and the state Shelter Assistance Fund (SAF). The SAF program provides approximately \$1 million per year to support operations and essential services for emergency and transitional shelters. The state (through the grantee, Iowa Finance Authority) works closely with the Iowa Council on Homelessness and Iowa Balance of State Continuum of Care to plan for the use of both funding sources. The state frequently includes members of the Iowa Council on Homelessness on its ESG and SAF grant application review committees. 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 emergency shelter to more stable housing.

The COVID-19 pandemic continued into 2021, many of the rapid adjustments made to shelter systems serving those experiencing homelessness also continued. People continued to need shelter to stay safe from the pandemic, and ideally in non-congregate settings. Shelters worked hard to decrease the density of persons served in congregate shelter and find alternatives to keep program participants and staff safer. This included partnering with hotels/motels, working with local jurisdictions to set up temporary shelters, and rapidly rehousing as many people as possible into private housing. For those remaining in congregate shelters, programs worked to obtain necessary personal protective equipment

(PPE), made physical modifications to their facilities to allow social distancing, offered hazard pay to staff on the front lines of providing services, and provided as many services as possible remotely to reduce staff risk.

Especially during the beginning of the pandemic, the state helped organize frequent peer-to-peer calls between shelter agencies and others to share new guidance and resources, identify issues, and brainstorm solutions. Once these were established, the Balance of State Continuum of Care took the lead on continuing these regular peer-to-peer calls.

Supporting these activities and more, the state utilized the regular annual ESG funding as well as a large amount of new ESG-CV funding made available from the CARES Act (approximately \$21 million for the State of Iowa to administer).

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 keeping with federal priorities, the state has traditionally focused its limited ESG dollars to help families and individuals experiencing homelessness, largely through Rapid Rehousing and Shelter. This allows fewer resources for Homelessness Prevention. The agencies that typically continue to offer Homelessness Prevention tend to be those serving more rural areas, where families and individuals are more likely to be doubled-up rather than literally homeless, because of the absence of shelters. Legal aid continues to be an important component of prevention, as does short-term rental assistance.

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 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 who 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.

During the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021, Homelessness Prevention took on a different role. Iowa initially planned for its ESG-CV CARES Act funds to include significant support for Prevention, to keep people stable in their homes and therefore at decreased risk for contracting or spreading disease. However, the various state and federal eviction moratoriums that unfolded in 2020 complicated these plans, since HUD guidance prevented the use of these funds in most cases for households covered by the moratorium. Following the end of the moratoriums, there were some additional sources of funding to support eviction prevention, which also reduced the need to use ESG for Homelessness Prevention. The State of Iowa and ESG/ESG-CV partner subgrantee agencies continued to monitor new guidance and adapt as well as possible to offer Prevention where allowed and appropriate to keep people housed.

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

Providers 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 persons with 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 supported through the housing first model, expanding Rapid Rehousing and Permanent Supportive Housing models through CoC program reallocation, and developing Coordinated Services Regions for homeless services planning and Coordinated Entry implementation.

To prevent returns to homelessness, many providers work with participants for up to six months after securing permanent housing 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 have become Medicaid-certified and therefore are able to provide case management and life skills services long-term for participants with disabilities.

As with Homelessness Prevention, during the COVID-19 pandemic, Rapid Rehousing took on a different role. There were some additional funding sources for Rehousing, which was important to get people out of congregate shelters and into private housing to reduce health risks for both program participants and

subgrantee staff providing frontline services. Subgrantees implemented the various ESG/ESG-CV regulatory waivers made available by HUD to assist in these different circumstances, such as arranging for inspections to be done remotely, electronic signatures on application forms, and waiver of the FMR requirement to open up as many units as possible to rehouse families.

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 authorities' residents, the State does work with local public housing agencies and is interested in efforts to increase resident involvement in public housing management and provide them with expanded homeownership opportunities. In CY2021, IFA awarded \$312,000 in HOME funds to PHAs for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) funding to supplement the availability of rental assistance, and to shorten the waiting lists for the 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)

The Iowa Department of Public Health (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.

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.

The Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH), the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) and the Iowa Institute of Public Health Research and Policy (IIPHRP) have collaborated to form a statewide workgroup to facilitate improved outreach, education, and program changes to prevent childhood lead poisoning in Iowa. The Childhood Lead Advisory Workgroup (CLAW) members include local housing officials, medical professionals, public health officials, elected officials as well as other child health and housing services professionals. The group, formed in 2020, develops comprehensive strategies to prevent childhood lead poisoning through statewide policy and program changes. An IEDA staff member sits on the CLAW workgroup and is able to share information from this group with our recipients. [CLAW activities and reports](#) can be found on the IDPH website.

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

Ensuring economic prosperity is a top priority of the State of Iowa. Recent and current initiatives at the state level regarding job training, housing and childcare are designed to impact all Iowans, but especially those at or around the poverty level.

The State established the Governor's Economic Recovery Advisory Board to assess the economic impacts of COVID-19 across Iowa's residents, workforce and businesses. This Board has developed strategies for encouraging economic growth and prosperity in light of the impacts of the pandemic. More information on the State's strategies can be found here:

https://governor.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/documents/GovAdvisoryBoard_Report_112020_F.pdf

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)

While the Consolidated Plan did not commit the State to any specific actions in 2021 to improve institutional structure, the State is committed to improvements. 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. IEDA and IFA work with the Iowa Association of Councils of Governments (ICOG) to develop and implement affordable housing, and community and economic development programs that serve Iowa communities.

ICOG is the statewide professional association for Iowa's 17 Councils of Governments (COGs)/ regional planning commissions in Iowa. Since 1988, ICOG has brought leaders and communities together to promote economic growth, improve public sector services, and solve regional issues for the future of Iowa. In the latest newsletter, ICOG in conjunction with its member Councils of Governments developed a Resilience Toolkit. This toolkit is geared to support small business, nonprofits, and communities prepare to be resilient, managing and marketing to be resilient, and financing to be resilient.

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 workshops and technical assistance for current and potential applicants for CDBG funds. Resources and training materials can be found on the IEDA website: www.iowaeda.com. IFA provides similar technical assistance and web resources at www.iowafinance.com. Additionally, IFA coordinates bi-monthly meetings with the Iowa Council on Homelessness. Due to COVID-19 these meetings moved to a virtual platform.

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 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 and 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 and is available on the IEDA website, contains sections on fair housing and affirmative marketing. The sections provide guidance for achieving goals.

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.

IFA's monitoring of HOME recipients in 2021 continued to encourage direct advertising to reach identified targeted groups in Affirmative Fair Marketing efforts. The recipients prepared general and direct advertising to market homes and apartments and were asked to document these efforts. The recipients were responsible for clearly identifying the targeted group(s) using the most current census data available. Advertising methods used included typical advertising methods like area newspapers and social media, and then recipients were asked to demonstrate direct methods of advertising that are known to reach specific targeted underserved populations. Recipients are encouraged to advertise locally or regionally to increase the likelihood to attract targeted populations and to find advertising sources or methods known to reach specific minority populations. Consideration is also given to translating ads in a language used by a targeted group(s) or alternative formats such as braille, large print or audio tapes.

IEDA project managers provide technical assistance to recipients regarding 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 2021. An 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.

AI Recommendations

Fair Housing Issues/Impediments	Contributing Factors	Recommended Actions to be Taken	Responsible Agency
Segregation	Moderate levels of segregation for Black and Hispanic households	Promote the development of affordable housing units in high opportunity areas	IFA & IEDA
Disparities in Access to Opportunity	Access to proficient schools	Promote the development of affordable housing units in low poverty areas and areas with proficient schools	IFA & IEDA
	Access to low poverty areas	Continue to work with the Olmstead Task Force to reduce barrier to affordable housing for persons with disabilities	
	Lack of access to services for persons with disabilities		
Disproportionate Housing Needs	Black and Hispanic households tends to have higher rates of cost burdens	Continue to preserve affordable housing options through owner occupied and rental rehabilitation and expand affordable housing options throughout the State. Review programs on an annual basis.	IFA & IEDA
Publicly supported housing	Black and Hispanic households tends to have higher rates of cost burdens	Continue to require projects under LIHTC, HOME, and NHTF to establish Affirmative Fair Marketing Plans (AFHMP) that reduce barriers to housing	IFA
Disability and Access	Insufficient accessible affordable housing	Continue to work with the Olmstead Task Force to reduce barrier to affordable housing for persons with disabilities	IFA
	Lack of sufficient accessible affordable housing	Explore the option of creating a program to provide home loan opportunities targeted to people with disabilities. Encourage a percentage of new LIHTC and HOME units are accessible in areas with higher access to needed services. Continue use of LIHTC's Qualified Action Plan (QAP) Olmstead Goals.	
Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach	Failure to make reasonable accommodation	Continue to work with Iowa Civil Rights Commission (ICRC) to provide trainings, CDBG grantee requirements on an annual basis. Promote outreach and education related to credit for prospective homebuyers. Include enhanced financial literacy for senior high school students	IEDA
	Insufficient fair housing education		
	Insufficient understanding of credit		
	Discriminatory patterns in lending		
	Discriminatory terms and conditions		

Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA) and Iowa Finance Authority (IFA) have several policies to promote Fair Housing in the State. IFA requires HOME, National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF), and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) recipients to develop an Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan. These plans must meet certain criteria including direct efforts might be minority or specialized publications i.e., magazine, newspaper, radio or television or building relationships with organizations, churches, agencies or businesses who work directly with an underserved population. Consider the use of alternate advertising formats i.e., by translation to a language used by a minority population, providing alternate formats i.e., braille, large print, audio tapes, electronic methods, etc. Periodically review the special marketing efforts and evaluate successes and failures. Determine how to expand on the successes or make changes in areas needing improvement. All programs are following the requirements at HUD Subpart M, CFR24 Part 200.620. LIHTC allocations can also reference the Iowa LIHTC Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) for the year the allocation was made. At a minimum, the AFHMP for multifamily rental projects should be reviewed every five years by pulling current demographics, comparing them with current resident percentages then describing successes and/or failures with community contacts and marketing methods. Then successes should be described or a new plan with changes should be

provided. For HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance or Homebuyer Programs a new plan is required for each new contract. The Iowa Finance Authority requires all properties to target Persons with Disabilities, regardless of the percentages listed. There is also a State Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Guide that outlines meaningful efforts to identify and attract underserved populations in the housing market area. This guide is found on the [Iowa Finance Authority website](#).

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 and 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, the state emphasizes available resources to meet housing and non-housing needs. Providing technical assistance and application workshops each year, the state is working towards long-term compliance, building the capacity of recipients.

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 9, 2022. The draft report was placed on the IEDA and IFA websites, with a related announcement, on March 14, 2022. IEDA and IFA hosted a virtual public hearing on March 21, 2022, from 3:00 – 4:30 PM. No comments were received in that public hearing.

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

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 shared with the Iowa Association of Councils of Governments (ICOG). ICOG members have a direct relationship with cities and counties in their regions.

ESG Program Monitoring

ESG subrecipients receive a monitoring visit approximately once every three years. In-person monitoring includes reviewing agency/program policies and procedures, reviewing a sample of client files, interviews with program and fiscal staff, a voluntary interview with a program participant if possible, and a physical inspection of the facility if it is a shelter. IFA's staff includes a team member that conducts

in-person monitoring across several programs and brings consistency and experience to the process. In particular, ESG is monitored in conjunction with the state's Shelter Assistance Fund (SAF) program, as that program follows similar rules for shelter projects, and a significant portion of these dollars contribute to the state's ESG matching requirement. In 2021, a total of 15 agencies received in-person visits for the ESG and/or Shelter Assistance Fund programs. IFA also supplements in-person monitoring with desk monitoring of financial records in support of program expenditures. Each month IFA selects a percentage of funded agencies for this desk monitoring. Agencies submit additional documentation in support of eligible expenses, which IFA then reviews and issues a response back to agencies if the materials demonstrate compliance or if changes or additional information are required.

HOPWA Program Monitoring

HOPWA sponsors are monitored for compliance through desk monitoring, with selected reimbursement requests sent in for payment. In addition to reviewing expenditures, past desk monitoring has included reviewing information about clients assisted during the period under review. For new TBRA applicants, sponsors sent in full eligibility information for IFA review. For STRMU recipients, sponsors sent in information sufficient for IFA to review ongoing compliance with the annual limitations on assistance. In 2020, IFA updated its reimbursement request policies to expedite grant payment requests from partner agencies, and this expedited process continued in 2021.

HOME and HTF Monitoring

IFA monitors HOME and HTF activities from allocation throughout their affordability/compliance period. IFA continues to minimize the number of activities that exceed the 120-day deadline for inactivity following the last draw and maintains a high occupancy rate of completed units. The use and enhancement of IFA's HOME program software system enables IFA to continue to improve its monitoring techniques. 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's name in IFA's compliance team. The compliance team then performs long-term compliance requirements such as inspections, rent approvals and review of annual owner certifications and testing of tenant data in their monitoring software. A HOME/HTF rental compliance manual is provided to recipients. 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. It ensures that HOME and HTF projects are in accordance with their program requirements. IFA also approves the annual Utility Allowances for HOME projects allocated after August 23, 2013, and has created a training video which is provided, free of charge, for owners/management agents on the creation and maintenance of the HUD Utility Schedule Model (HUSM.) Additionally, IFA pays for the 1st year model upon receipt of the acknowledgment that the class has been completed. Refer to CR-50 for additional information on HOME and HTF monitoring and inspections.

CDBG Monitoring

IEDA has had responsibility for the CDBG program since 1982 and has developed thorough and effective monitoring procedures for the program. All CDBG funded projects are formally monitored during the life of the project. Monitoring provides an opportunity for IEDA team members to ensure program compliance, project progress, and to provide technical assistance to recipients and grant administrators. IEDA conducts an annual risk-based assessment of all open CDBG projects. This assessment considers the size of the award, compliance issues to date, reimbursement status and administrator capacity. While all CDBG projects will be monitored, the risk assessment helps identify potential problems and helps team members prioritize monitoring efforts. Iowa's CDBG program

includes a formal project close out procedure that further helps ensure program compliance. IEDA's monitoring policy can be found in the CDBG Management Guide: <https://www.iowaeda.com/UserDocs/2020-cdbg-mgmt-guide.pdf> (pg. 26-29)

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 second year of the 2020-2024 consolidated planning cycle. As evidenced by the results of 2020 and 2021, the goals are pacing well to align with expected program outcomes given the circumstances of the pandemic.

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

No.

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

N/A

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.

For the inspection year 2021:

Number of HOME Projects to be inspected: 138

Number of HOME Projects inspected: 138

Total number of HOME units in these Projects: 2,265

Minimum number of Units to be inspected (20%): 884

Actual Units Inspected: 884

See attached list below for properties inspected in 2021

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. IFA developed an Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Guide to assist recipients and developers in completing their Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plans (AFHMP). This guide describes the meaning of affirmative marketing and the goals of the plan. It also provides links to HUD regulations, publishing standards and forms; instructions on completing plan worksheets; highlights some common mistakes; and provides guidance on how to evaluate the plan at least every five years. Each Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan should include the following:

- Information about the recipient/owner/agent of HOME-assisted housing.
- Gather demographics to determine targeted marketing activity for populations who may need special outreach in the housing market area.
- Identify community contacts who can describe how they interact with and reach selected groups, dates of contact, and how they have agreed to assist with the plan.
- Identify and document methods of advertising used to reach targeted populations (i.e., newspaper, websites, brochures, etc.), list languages in which ads will be provided, alternative formats used (i.e. large print, braille, etc.).
- Identify how they will make available to the public fair housing posters, affirmative fair housing marketing plans. Location and content of project site signs, if applicable.
- Describe how they will evaluate current marketing activities effectiveness and how future marketing decisions and plan updates will be managed.
- Identify who will be responsible for training and assessment of staff to acquire knowledge on Fair Housing Act and Policies and implementation of the Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan.
- To include additional information, if needed, to explain efforts made to market to those least likely to apply in the housing market area.
- HOME recipients are required to target persons with disabilities regardless of percentages found in the housing market area.

HOME recipients in 2021 were asked to provide Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plans that were complete and demonstrated the opportunity for effective implementation to meet Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing goals. Recipients were requested to:

- Use current census data to evaluate underserved populations.
- Document outreach efforts to effectively evaluate their success or failure.
- Use advertising methods which would go beyond normal and customary advertising.

- To locate community contacts and advertising sources in the housing market areas of the project (Census Tract, City, County or Metropolitan Statistical Area) before expanding to regional or state contacts when possible.
- Attract underserved populations by:
- Contacting advocacy groups
- Advertising in publications directed to targeted populations
- Contacting local churches who represent targeted populations
- Communicating with community agencies actively working with one or more targeted population
- Document other meaningful opportunities to attract targeted populations

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 & PA) Expended on Activities in CY2021 per PR07: \$1,209,912.31

Total Program Income Expended on Completed Activities in CY2021: \$144,835.00 This program income includes ALL program income expended on activities that were completed during CY2021 regardless of what year the program income was expended.

Rental with Tax Credits: \$0 in program income draws expended to 0 project representing 0 IDIS activity.

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance: \$633,949.00 in program income draws.

Homebuyer: \$35,000 in program income draws expended to 1 project representing 1 IDIS activities.

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 2020 Qualified Allocation Plan also set-aside 7% of the available tax credits for rehabilitating projects that had an existing rent subsidy contract through USDA or HUD. In CY2020, IFA did not combine HOME funds with Low Income Housing Tax Credits.

The State Housing Trust Fund (SHTF) provides more than \$6 million to help ensure decent, safe, and affordable housing for low-income lowans through two important programs. The Local Housing Trust Fund (LHTF) Program receives the vast majority of the annual SHTF allocation to provide grants for organizations certified by IFA as a LHTF. LHTFs serve all 99 Iowa counties and must provide a minimum 25% match for every dollar received from the State. The grant funds are used for initiatives such as preserving aging housing stock, subsidizing local rental

and down payment assistance programs, providing low-interest loans or grants to assist with home rehabilitation, financing construction of new single-family housing, and supporting housing for persons with disabilities and homeless assistance programs. The remaining SHTF funding goes to the Project-Based Housing Program, which aids in the development of affordable single-family and multifamily housing, including Habitat for Humanity home builds. Since its inception in 2003, the SHTF has provided \$ [REDACTED] in affordable housing assistance to benefit more than 29,000 Iowa households. IFA also administers a state-funded HCBS Rental Subsidy Program that provides rent subsidy for those individuals who receive an HCBS Medicaid waiver. The rent subsidy allows these individuals to remain in their homes rather than needing to live in an institution. The program provides over \$600,000 in rental subsidies annually.

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 205 Iowa rental properties that provide housing to 11,742 individuals and families in 68 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	131
Tenant-based rental assistance	48	49
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 13 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

CR-56 - HTF 91.520(h)

Describe the extent to which the grantee complied with its approved HTF allocation plan and

the requirements of 24 CFR part 93.

In accordance with IFA's HTF Allocation Plan, IFA awarded \$2,700,000 to one HTF project in CY2021 which was associated with the 2020 HTF Grant funds. HTF projects were not completed during 2021.

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

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

CR-58 – Section 3

The State of Iowa had no activities with a Section 3 component for the 2021 program year. This includes the updated reporting requirement that went into effect in July 2021.

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 Mr
First Name Brian
Middle Name 0
Last Name Sullivan
Suffix 0

Title Chief Programs Officer

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1 1963 Bell Avenue, #200
Street Address 2 0
City Des Moines
State IA
ZIP Code -
Phone Number 5154520430
Extension 0
Fax Number 0
Email Address brian.sullivan@iowafinance.com

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix Ms
First Name Amber
Last Name Lewis
Suffix 0
Title Homeless Programs Manager
Phone Number 5154520425
Extension 0
Email Address Amber.Lewis@iowafinance.com

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 01/01/2021
Program Year End Date 12/31/2021

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: 154200

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: HOME OPPORTUNITIES MADE EASY, INC. (a/k/a HOME, INC)

City: Des Moines

State: IA

Zip Code: 50314, 2527

DUNS Number: 091387852

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 40179

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: 81278

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: 96611

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: 69426

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: 92564

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: 78164

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: 76075

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: 77454

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: WILLIS DADY EMERGENCY SHELTER

City: Cedar Rapids

State: IA

Zip Code: 52403, 4020

DUNS Number: 806859187

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 121504

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: YWCA CLINTON

City: Clinton

State: IA

Zip Code: 52733, 2051

DUNS Number: 159279793

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 149020

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY OF SIOUXLAND

City: Sioux City

State: IA

Zip Code: 51106, 1129

DUNS Number: 153551320

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 63584

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: COMMUNITY ACTION OF SOUTHEAST IOWA

City: Burlington

State: IA

Zip Code: 52601, 2002

DUNS Number: 094782687

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 50800

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: 135219

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: WEST DES MOINES HUMAN SERVICES

City: West Des Moines

State: IA

Zip Code: 50265, 4632

DUNS Number: 618734032

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Unit of Government

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 113343

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: FAMILY CRISIS CNETERS OF NW IOWA

City: Sioux Center

State: IA

Zip Code: 51250, 0295

DUNS Number: 030365225

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 87723

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: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 182445

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: 169330

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: 112683

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: 111728

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: 115015

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: 55000

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: 75462

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: The Salvation Army

City: Davenport

State: IA

Zip Code: 52803, 5127

DUNS Number: 113642370

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 98074

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Shelter Housing Corp. d/b/a Emergency Residence Project

City: Ames

State: IA

Zip Code: 50010, 6720

DUNS Number: 180846099

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 75065

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Community Solutions of Eastern Iowa
City: Dubuque
State: IA
Zip Code: 52002, 9673
DUNS Number: 112931429
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 150243

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Humility Homes & Services, Inc.
City: Davenport
State: IA
Zip Code: 52807, 1816
DUNS Number: 010916973
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 44090

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Muscatine Center For Social Action
City: Muscatine
State: IA
Zip Code: 52761, 3836
DUNS Number: 833902323
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 39445

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

Please see the 2021 SAGE Report in the appendix for data regarding this section.

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

Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	246,375
Total Number of bed-nights provided	209,974
Capacity Utilization	85.23%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

Applicants for ESG funds report on performance standards developed in consultation with the CoC, including the following: 1) (all programs) numbers served and percentage served that were literally homeless at entry; 2) (Rapid Rehousing programs) length of time from enrollment to housing, move-in error rate, and exit destination error rate; 3) (Rapid Rehousing programs) percentage of clients served that exited to permanent housing; 4) (Shelter programs) length of time in shelter, exits to permanent housing, and exit destination error rate; 5) (Street Outreach programs) percentage of program participant leavers that exited to the streets or unknown; and 6) (Homelessness Prevention programs) percentage of participants that remained permanently housed. Applicants also reported data completeness and data timeliness. For the Shelter Utilization measure here, the data in CR-70 comes from a total of 675 year-round beds from ESG-funded agencies.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	227,611	193,717	284,187
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	61,543	58,399	48,817
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	194,188	173,406	218,863
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	483,342	425,522	551,867

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	722,354	746,391	700,009
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	229,344	230,839	130,185
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	598,685	561,541	541,385

Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	1,550,383	1,538,771	1,371,579

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Essential Services	92,495	106,252	139,107
Operations	137,611	168,019	160,127
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	230,106	274,271	299,234

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Street Outreach	93,886	92,521	97,421
HMIS	109,373	108,905	111,093
Administration	160,898	124,091	29,898

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2019	2020	2021
16	2,627,988	2,564,081	2,461,092

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2019	2020	2021
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	31,015	173,082	120,466
Other Federal Funds	544,647	391,777	398,500
State Government	709,692	884,194	798,173
Local Government	86,023	239,189	169,923
Private Funds	412,221	827,487	788,887
Other	616,252	139,933	185,143
Fees	0	0	0

Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	2,399,850	2,655,662	2,461,092

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2019	2020	2021
	5,027,838	5,219,743	4,922,184

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities

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